1980

The First Hundred Years of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine

Centennial History Committee of the College of Medicine

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THE FIRST
HUNDRED YEARS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

CENTENNIAL HISTORY COMMITTEE
OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER
Omaha, Nebraska
1980
THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS
of the
University of Nebraska
College of Medicine

University of Nebraska Medical Center
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UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

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"Centennial Symbol" by Nebraska sculptor Danny Whetstone, dedicated October 5, 1980. The figures represent the past, present and future generations of the college. The flame symbolizes the college's continuing commitment to health care.
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Omaha Medical College football team, 1900. (L to r, back row) Dickinson, Jungbluth, Carlile, Lee (Mgr.), Lemar, Chambers, Haller; (middle row) Stuart, Griffith, Kerr, Moore (Capt.), McDowell; (front row) Smith, Tornholm, Platt, Allen.
INTRODUCTION

The history of an institution like the University of Nebraska College of Medicine can be viewed from a number of perspectives. In the history of medicine, the University of Nebraska College of Medicine mirrors, with its own singular shape, the growth of medical science and the medical profession during a century of great change and discovery. In the perspective of the history of education in Nebraska, the college stands as one more expression of society's efforts to train individuals for one of its most vital and necessary professions, and to offer opportunities for education and training to its citizens. In the development of Omaha, of Douglas County, and of Nebraska, the college has evolved as an institution fostered by the society growing up on the American frontier, to meet increasing demands for medical expertise and training. What the University of Nebraska College of Medicine has become is the result of these and other powerful forces creating, by interaction and synthesis, a modern institution capable of meeting today's need for quality medical care.

Our purpose here is to trace the College of Medicine's first century of growth and change, to describe the alchemy that has transformed the original Omaha Medical College, a two-story building at 11th and Mason Streets, into the College of Medicine of today, an integral part of the multi-disciplinary University of Nebraska Medical Center in mid-town Omaha. We wish to celebrate those one hundred years of achievement and credit some of the many individuals who have contributed. Beyond these intentions, we have one more. By examining the last hundred years of the medical college, we may learn better how to guide its next hundred years of progress.

Frank J. Menolascino, M.D.
Chairman, Centennial History Committee
ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

All illustrations reprinted in this book are from the various archival collections of the University of Nebraska Medical Center except the following:

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Page 2 — Douglas County Historical Society.

Page 3 — (Bottom) Nebraska State Historical Society.

Page 7 — Nebraska State Historical Society.

Page 15 — Bostwick-Frohardt Collection, Western Heritage Museum.

Page 16 — Saint Joseph Hospital, Public Relations Department.

Page 18 — Archives of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

Page 25 — Nebraska State Historical Society.

Page 60 — Douglas County Hospital.

Page 116 — John Boyd.

Page 117 — Omaha Chamber of Commerce

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pictorial histories could never happen if many people, departments, and organizations were not willing to become involved and to share their knowledge, their photographs, their clippings, and other memorabilia. It is not possible to mention all who helped in some way to make this book a reality, but I would like to note the contributions of the following who gave freely of their time in research and the use of materials from their collections:

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Public Relations Office, Saint Joseph Hospital.
Douglas County Hospital.
Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

Most of those who have made major contributions in the transformation of the first manuscript into this illustrated story of the College of Medicine are listed on page iii, but I wish to express my appreciation for their involvement here. In addition I would like to acknowledge the efforts of Karen Hiller and Violet Phipps, who provided essential secretarial support; Walt Williams and Thomson Holtz, photographers; Mary Collins, who compiled the alumni list from many sources to prepare the first complete listing of more than 6,000 College of Medicine Alumni from 1881 to 1981; and Lloyd Tackett and his staff of the Print Shop, who have provided expert advice and a quality printed product on all of the Centennial books.

Last, but not least, one person must be singled out for a special acknowledgement, not only for her contribution to this book but to the total Centennial Committee media production and publication effort. Rose Reynolds has spent more than a year locating resources, gathering and identifying thousands of photographs, verifying historical facts, and organizing materials. The story she has helped us tell in this book is very much her story too, for Miss Reynolds has given 51 years of service to the University of Nebraska College of Medicine since she joined the Anatomy Department in September of 1929. As a medical illustrator she has made many valuable contributions to the teaching, research, and service commitments of this institution through the years; however, I believe that her contribution to this book will be longest remembered and most appreciated by the present College of Medicine family and those who come after us.

Reba Ann Benschoter, Ph.D.
FRONTIER MEDICINE and MEDICAL EDUCATION
Steamboat landing at Omaha, 1865.

Early downtown Omaha, about 1874.

Looking northwest from 15th and Farnam Streets, 1876.
Omaha, a Growing City

The most surprising feature of early Omaha was its astonishing growth during its first forty years. Founded in 1854, the city rapidly became a center for settlement and trade, and served as the gateway to the frontier for the thousands who migrated west in search of land and opportunity. In 1860, the population of Omaha totalled 1,883 settlers, but with each decade that number expanded dramatically, until in 1890, the city numbered over 140,000 inhabitants. Certainly this tremendous growth must have taxed the city’s capacity to cope with those seen and unforeseen problems that arise out of human society.

More than any other development, the Union Pacific Railroad facilitated Omaha’s growth as a travel and trade center. During the last quarter of the 1800’s approximately 75,000 travelers and about 100,000 head of cattle were passing through the city annually. The city’s growth not only attracted a great deal of commerce but also produced by-products that were sometimes unpleasant, disorderly, unhealthy, and unmanageable by the city government.

After visiting Omaha, one traveller, Dr. Thomas Sexton, told a fellow physician that he

> had seen mud in Virginia, but for mud that was mud, Omaha beat anything. Wagons sank to the hub in it and the gullies, ditches, swamps and creeks within the town didn’t help the looks of things.²

The city seems to have been quite lax on matters of public health, spending less than $1,000 per year well into the 1880’s despite the presence of a municipal board of health.³
Downtown Omaha, looking east from Capitol Hill, about 1867.

Many features of frontier life — close living quarters, shallow wells sunk too close to privies, and community concern that brought frequent visitors to care for the sick — facilitated the spread of disease. Even though there were the problems of spoiled milk, of garbage, of water and sewerage, problems that plagued every American city of the time, Omaha remained quite healthy. True, there were epidemics: cholera in 1868, scarlet fever and measles in 1872, diphtheria in 1875, smallpox and typhoid outbreaks in the 1880's. But unlike some other frontier cities, Omaha had no raging epidemics in which hundreds of lives were lost. Whether it was luck, the lack of urban congestion, or the health-making effects of the plains breezes (as some visitors thought), Omaha largely escaped the era's worst threats to individual life and health.

Frontier Medicine

And what of the treatment of disease and the quality of medical care during this era? Physicians were numerous among the early settlers, but the knowledge and skills of even the well-trained practitioner were limited; in the middle and late 19th century, medicine was just evolving from an art into a science. Practice was largely empirical; cures were often worse than the diseases; surgery was limited and dangerous. The germ theory of disease was in its infancy and not widely disseminated, and antiseptic surgery was not generally practiced until the 1890's.

F. A. Long, in his excellent memoir, A Prairie Doctor of the Eighties, tells us much about the shallow base of knowledge that provided the foundation for the practice of medicine at the end of the 1800's.
Those were the days when sulphur and molasses was given as a blood purifier, when asafoetida was placed in a little bag and hung around the neck to prevent contagious diseases; when bacon rind, or bread and milk poultice or possibly fresh warm cow manure as a poultice was used to “ripen” boils; when a red flannel, or kerosene soaked rag or fried onions was swathed around the throat for sore throat; when onion syrup was made for a cough and so on. 

Though he practiced medicine in Madison, Nebraska, Long had received his medical education in Iowa in the mode that was common through much of the nineteenth century. He studied three years as an apprentice essentially under a preceptor, first “reading with the doctor,” then “riding with the doctor” to gain experience; he finally completed his education with two courses of medical lectures. Long did no practical laboratory work except for urinalysis. He recalled his experience in dissection when he was assigned to one cadaver with six other students.

In such a system of medical education, much depended upon the quality of one’s preceptor. It is not surprising that the system was much abused, with some preceptors using students only for cheap labor. As a result the quality of physicians available, especially in a frontier area, varied tremendously. There were conscientious, knowledgeable physicians, generally educated in established eastern medical schools, and there were crude and dangerous country practitioners, ignorant even about the breadth of their ignorance.
No doubt the need to control the quality of physicians was one of the forces that led physicians to band together after the founding of Omaha. Concern for quality took the form of competition for legitimacy between rival groups of physicians, the "regular" and "irregular" practitioners, and the "pretenders." There were efforts to organize medical societies at the state, county, and city levels in order to reach consensus on such issues as the certification of quality of drugs available for sale in Nebraska, the establishment of a uniform scale of fees for physicians' services, and the promotion of the general progress of the medical profession. In August 1866, the Omaha Medical Society was incorporated with 13 physicians as members. In 1868, the Nebraska Medical Society was organized in the offices of Dr. James Peabody of 325 South Twelfth Street, Omaha.
First Attempts at Medical Education

Even with efforts to organize and improve the practice of medicine, we may wonder at the state of medical education in Nebraska in the 1860’s. There are no records available to tell us whether or not Nebraska physicians were serving as preceptors to student apprentices, or to what degree there was demand for the establishment of a medical college within the territory.

We do know that a group of physicians met on April 13, 1869, to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a medical college in the City of Omaha. All were fairly recent graduates of established medical colleges in other states. The group assembled included Drs. Harley P. Mathewson, George Tilden, Samuel D. Mercer, Jacob C. Denise, James Peabody, and Colonel James Woodruff Savage, an attorney. To judge by their later achievements, this core group was composed of extremely capable men. Dr. Mathewson was evidently the leader of this venture, for he presided over the meeting. He felt that a hospital and an associated medical college would enjoy much public patronage in the near future. Colonel Savage suggested that the group be enlarged and that it seek incorporation as the Omaha Medical College. At a subsequent meeting the group grew to include Dr. Victor Coffman, a distinguished war surgeon; City Coroner C. H. Pinney; and Dr. R. C. Moore. Still later Dr. James Peck was added to the group. Each member pledged $500 to finance their plan. On May 3, 1869, the Omaha Medical College was granted corporation status.

During the next six months, the Board of Trustees — Peck, Mercer, Denise, Mathewson, and Peabody — cleared all the hurdles necessary to establish a medical college. The board adopted by-laws for the governance of the college. They established eleven professorships and voted to decide who would occupy each of the chairs. They agreed that courses of lectures would occupy sixteen weeks beginning in November of each year.
The board was less successful in finding a site for the college and a hospital. They hoped the land would be donated by the city in exchange for free medical and surgical attention that the trustees would provide in the hospital; the City Council refused. This must have been an unexpected blow to the members of the group. According to the secretary’s record, the Board of Trustees did little until March 21, 1870. At that meeting the board appointed several committees to draft a prospectus for the college and to establish a public dispensary; in addition they directed the secretary to notify the stockholders that 10% of their stock was liable to be called for. The secretary’s record contains one undated entry after his account of this meeting:

\[
\text{The above was the last meeting held for the record. Owing to a wrangle among the faculty and too much bad blood the whole scheme fell through.}^{10}
\]

Nevertheless, the Omaha Medical College lingered on until the corporation was dissolved on June 13, 1881. It had lived for one whole curious decade, “with stockholders, by-laws, articles of incorporation, faculty, and course of study, but without students, buildings, hospital, or dispensary.”\(^{11}\)

According to W. F. Milroy, there was “a growing feeling among those thus occupied that the enterprise was premature.”\(^{12}\) Since it is not clear from the historical record what exactly constituted this “prematurity,” we are left to speculate.

There is no doubt that the lack of anatomical material and good clinical facilities could have been deterring factors. The only hospital in Omaha during 1869 was the Good Samaritan at 23rd and Webster Streets; it was a six-room cottage, hardly large enough to support medical education. Dr. Samuel Mercer’s own hospital, said to be Omaha’s first, had been built in the vicinity of 30th and California Streets in 1866, but it had burned down. There was the city pest house located in the northeast part of the city, used since
1860 as a quarantine center for indigent patients with infectious diseases. It was a ramshackle structure, so filthy and disreputable that it was obviously unfit for teaching purposes. Thus it appears that Dr. Mathewson's early confidence was premature: In a city without hospitals, a medical college would probably be doomed to failure.

The reason for the "bad blood" and "wrangling" among the founders of the Omaha Medical College was not documented. However, it is interesting to note the formation of several competing local medical groups during the 1870's and 1880's. Although the Nebraska State Medical Society, on its third effort to organize in 1868, did succeed in creating an enduring organization, the Omaha medical groups were more transient. The Omaha Medical Society, which included several of the Omaha Medical College founders, was organized in 1866, but "became practically moribund and finally expired about 1881." The cause was "dissension and the withdrawal" of its more active members. For most of the next decade a variety of professional organizations were established, competed for members and power, and then disbanded. Not until 1890 did this competition abate with the founding of a new Omaha Medical Society dedicated, among other aims, to promoting harmony among reputable practitioners.

**Another Plan for Medical Education**

Throughout the 1870's, there had been concern, both public and legislative, for the need to protect the public from "quacks" and "horse doctors," but there was disagreement about the proper methods of training and licensing physicians. In 1875 the Nebraska Legislature debated at length on the question of regulating the practice of medicine, but came to no agreement.

In December 1875, the University of Nebraska in Lincoln was petitioned by the citizenry to establish a medical college. In March 1876, a University committee reported to the University of Nebraska Board of Regents that it was advisable to establish a medical college at Lincoln in connection with the University. Despite apparent eagerness on the part of the Board of Regents, the facts were that there were no rooms for medical classes at the University, no funds to support the program, and no hospitals in the City of Lincoln to provide clinical experience; for these and other reasons unrecorded, the plan for a University-affiliated medical school was not implemented at that time.
Nebraska School of Medicine, Preparatory

Perhaps spurred on by the Lincoln activity, Omaha physicians continued their efforts to establish a program of medical instruction. The Nebraska School of Medicine, Preparatory opened its doors to medical students on October 18, 1880, with a faculty that included three of the original founders of the first Omaha Medical College: Drs. J. C. Denise, Samuel Mercer, and Richard Moore.

Dr. Mercer was named Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, Dr. Denise was in charge of the instruction in physiology and was clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Dr. Moore was Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Dr. Robert R. Livingston, elected to serve as president of the faculty, was Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Dr. Livingston had studied medicine at McGill University and completed his training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He had come to Plattsmouth in 1859 to practice medicine and surgery. He entered the Army at the beginning of the Civil War and later commanded troops sent to subdue the Indian tribes harassing the early settlers moving west across Nebraska. In 1868, he returned to his practice and became the chief surgeon for the Burlington Railroad.

Dr. Alexander S. von Mansfelde, who had graduated from Rush Medical College, was Lecturer on Pathology and the Practice of Medicine. Both von Mansfelde and Livingston were active in the state medical society and were involved in the fight for adequate legislation to protect the public from "pretenders and irregulars in medical practice."

W. S. Gibbs, recently graduated from the University of Iowa, became Demonstrator of Anatomy. After some searching, Dr. James Carter was found to fill the chair in chemistry, becoming the only salaried member of the faculty at the rate of $50 per month for six months, a heated and lighted room, and permission to work in outside practice insofar as his teaching duties would allow.

The new school initiated its twenty-week curriculum in rooms on the third floor of the Old Hellman block at 13th and Farnam Streets. T. D. Haldeman, a member of the first class, described the facilities:

The faculty had rented two small rooms and a dark closet... The lecture room was about twenty feet square and was furnished with a second-hand stove, a dozen common chairs, and a small wooden table. The dissecting room was, perhaps, about ten by twelve feet in dimensions, and there was a six-by-eight foot closet across the hall from this, in which was kept the box containing the material for dissection. The janitor and his wife, who were medical students, lived on the same floor and occupied the remaining three rooms.
Fourteen students were enrolled in that first class, each paying a tuition of $30. It should be noted that one of these, W. H. C. Stephenson, was to become the first black physician in Omaha.

The honor of presenting the introductory lecture that marked the beginning of medical education in Nebraska belongs to Dr. R. R. Livingston. In his remarks, recorded by the *Omaha Daily Bee*, he touched upon some of the problems of medical education at that time and described the faculty’s goals for the new college:

*The cry is quite universal through the country that we have too many medical schools, so called, and that imperfect teaching produces imperfect results and consequently imperfect followers of the healing art . . . the faculty of this school does not propose to foist young men upon the public as accomplished physicians and surgeons — it merely proposes to impart instruction here that will place its pupils high in the scale of professional knowledge when examined by the faculties of any graded medical school in the union.*

*Dr. Robert R. Livingston.*
The success of the Nebraska School's first year of operation revived the long dormant hope for an Omaha Medical College. The stockholders of the original 1869 corporation were persuaded to relinquish the name by dissolving their corporation, and on June 14, 1881, a new Omaha Medical College was incorporated. The leaders of the college now set out to enlarge their scale of operations. Three men were added to the faculty: G. H. Peebles, who would teach Diseases of Children; Harley Mathewson, who would hold the chair in Disease of the Mind; and J. C. Cowin, an attorney, who would teach Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Livingston and Dr. Ayres, the secretary, led the effort to obtain a suitable building; arrangements were made to purchase two lots at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Mason Streets for $3,100. There the Omaha Medical College building was erected at the cost of $4,266 with funds invested by each faculty member. The building was completed in September 1881, in time for the school year. It was an ideal location, adjacent to the old St. Joseph's Hospital. Arrangements were made to make use of the wards for clinical teaching.\(^19\)
It is important to remember that the whole raison d'etre for the smaller local medical colleges of that time was to elaborate for one year on what the student presumably had learned in his previous study and experience with his preceptor-physician. It was the beginning of an approach to medical education which added science and system to what had been, until then, a practical apprenticeship.

Candidates for admission to the Omaha Medical College had to meet the following requirements in order to qualify for the degree of Doctor of Medicine:

1. The candidate must be 21 years of age, and must give satisfactory evidence of possessing a good moral character, with such primary education as is clearly requisite for a proper standing with the public and the profession.

2. He must have pursued the study of medicine three years (lecture terms included) and have attended at least two full courses of lectures, of which the last must be in this institution.

3. He must have attended clinical instruction during the last one session.

4. He must have pursued the study of Practical Anatomy in the Anatomical room, and to the extent of having dissected all regions of the body.

5. He must have been in close attendance at all lectures delivered during the session. The degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who is often absent from the regular lectures of the college or who is absent from the public commencement, without special permission of the Faculty.

6. He must notify the Secretary of the Faculty of his intention to become a candidate, and deposit the graduating fee, certificates of moral character and time of study on or before the first day of February.

7. Every candidate must undergo a full and satisfactory written and oral examination of each branch taught.

8. He must submit to the Secretary of the Faculty on or before the last day of February an acceptable thesis in his own handwriting on some subject connected with medicine.20

Prior to the fall term, the board agreed to advertise the college's program for one month in four Omaha newspapers and in one Lincoln paper. Hetzner tells us that the Herald carried a three-line notice in its "Town Talk" column along with the current livestock sales and jobs for hire.21 Even with such obscure publicity, thirty-five individuals registered for classes in the fall of 1881.
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
Omaha Medical College.
LOCATED AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
Corner of Mason and 11th Streets.
SESSION OF 1881-82.

OMAHA, NEB.:
OMAHA DAILY BEN STEIN PRINTING HOUSE.
1881

FACULTY.
Session of 1881-82

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D., President.
GEORGE B. AYRES, M. D., Secretary.

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery,
Plattsmouth.

VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D.,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine,
1708 California Street.

GEORGE B. AYRES, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy, Description and Surgery,
2215 Harney street.

SAMUEL D. MERCER, M. D.,
Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery,
523 Webster street.

P. S. LEISENRING, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women,
346 South 11th street.

JACOB C. DENISE, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology, and Clinical Lecturer on the Eye and Ear.
Southwest corner of Dodge and 10th streets.

RICHARD C. MOORE, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
2001 First street.

A. S. v. MANSFELDE, M. D.,
Professor of General Pathology.

G. H. PEEBLES, M. D.,
Professor of Diseases of Children, and Adjunct of Diseases of Women.
David City.

JOHN C. COWIN,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,
235 North 10th street.

H. P. MATHEWSON, M. D.,
Professor of Diseases of the Mind,
State Hospital for Insane, Lincoln.

W. S. GIBBS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Crawfords Block.
FROM PROPRIETARY MEDICAL SCHOOL TO UNIVERSITY 1881-1915
OMAHA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises,
Wednesday, March 22, 1882.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES,
President of Board of Trustees.

Valedictory:
F. D. Halfeman.
Class of '81 & '82.

CONFERRING OF PRIZES:
1st. Gold Medal,
Prof. Geo. B. Ayres.

2d. Abbott Prize,
L. J. Abbott, M.D.

ADDRESS:
Prof. R. R. Livingston.

At the College Building at half past seven o'clock P.M.

You are cordially invited to attend
the Commencement Exercises of the
Omaha Medical College, and likewise
the Banquet given by the Trustees and Faculty, at the Withnell House, Wednesday Evening, March 22, 1882.

J. C. DENISE,
Secretary.
A Promising Beginning

In its initial year of operation the Omaha Medical College showed promise. Problems were solved as they arose and gradually protocols and procedures were determined for this new enterprise in medical education.

Most of the early problems of the young college were growing pains, not disabling injuries. A temporary arrangement was made to house patients for clinical instruction until a planned addition to St. Joseph’s Hospital could be completed. There was “discussion,” no doubt heated at times, about Dr. Carter’s status as the sole salaried faculty member. The female students requested separate lectures in Obstetrics; Dr. Ayres resolved this problem very simply by fiat: “Resolved that no distinction be made by the professors in their teaching on account of sex and that the secretary be requested to so inform the lady students.”

The college building was evidently adequate for the thirty-five students; it contained two lecture rooms, a laboratory and library, and individual rooms for patients, dissecting, anatomy classes, and a museum. At the end of its first year, the faculty presented diplomas to its first graduating class of eight seniors.

(Above) The 1899 Omaha Medical College building and its South Omaha surroundings. (Bostwick-Frohardt Collection, owned by KMTV, on loan to Western Heritage Museum, Omaha.)

(Right) 1882 graduates: Drs. Urban H. Norris, Werner Hemstead, F. D. Halderman, George V. Ellis.
Continuing Growth and Expansion

By all accounts available, the 1880's were a time of consolidation for the Omaha Medical College. The mortgage on the college building was paid off, reflecting sound financial management. Graduating classes consistently numbered fewer than ten new Doctors of Medicine, indicating that there was indeed a small but stable demand for medical education in this expanding state of 500,000 people. The affiliation with St. Joseph's Hospital was most satisfactory. The program for the third annual announcement of the college describes this relationship in glowing terms:

St. Joseph's Hospital, under the management of the sisters of St. Francis, has been kindly tendered the faculty for clinical instruction. The new wards completed last year, are admirably arranged for practical teaching. The visiting staff of Physicians and Surgeons are all members of the faculty, and the hospital is under their immediate medical control. Students are thus privileged to reap a large experience from clinical instruction, in all classes of medical and surgical cases. Patients presenting themselves at the clinics, are furnished with Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological treatment free of charges.23

Throughout the 1880's, the faculty underwent slow change: Drs. Livingston, Von Mansfelde, and Coffman resigned, the last because of failing health. The most important departure was that of Dr. Samuel Mercer, who resigned in a huff in January 1884; Mercer and the majority of the Board of Trustees had disagreed heatedly regarding candidates for graduation and Mercer had even recommended that the college be closed. When the board formally decided that Mercer had no cause for complaint, he withdrew from all activities of the college. In 1886 he even retired from medicine, giving full time to his extensive business interests in real estate, pharmaceuticals, transportation, and public utilities.
There were new faces, too, and some were young men just beginning long, productive careers as physicians and teachers. W. F. Milroy came as Demonstrator in Anatomy in 1884; he would be part of medical education in Omaha until his retirement in 1934. W. O. Bridges, Harold Gifford, and J. E. Summers arrived late in the decade; they would long be seen as central figures in the college's claim to excellence in medical education.

In 1886, the Omaha Medical College moved, building and all, to the southeast corner of Twelfth and Pacific Streets. Keegan called this "a turning point in the life of the college." A basement was added to the building, the chemistry laboratory was enlarged and improved, and the Board of Trustees, in its bulletin announcing the new school year, invited comparison of the college to any in the country.
Brief Existence of the University Medical School, Lincoln

The experience of the Omaha Medical College during the decade of the 1880's contrasts sharply with that of the short-lived College of Medicine established in Lincoln by the University Regents in February 1883. With few resources other than a Board of Regents grant of $700 for equipment, the University Medical School began its four-year life under the leadership of Dr. A. R. Mitchell. Mitchell later wrote, "We were not incited by altruistic motives . . . the truth is we had little opportunity for medical practice. Omaha had a school and got all the business. At the same time Lincoln had no hospital and we were not properly equipped to instruct medical students." The faculty was an ungainly alliance of the three competing sects of medicine — the allopathic, the eclectic, and the homeopathic, but at the start, at least, they were convinced that "we were the real thing, with a message which was for the uplifting of all the people and perhaps incidentally would benefit us a little on the side."25

Leaders in both Omaha and Lincoln sensed the future growth potential and prestige associated with a medical school, and therefore the medical school in Lincoln added kindling to the smoldering inter-city rivalry. The Omaha Herald criticized the Lincoln medical school as superfluous: "The University is limping along upon an uncertain existence in the hands of fifth-rate men, and to add to it a medical school without the facilities for their training is a wrong upon the University as it will surely prove an injustice to any young man who may be induced to enter it."26 The most basic criticism of the Lincoln school was the absence of a hospital in Lincoln; by this time, Omaha had several.

Because of its offer of free tuition, the medical school in Lincoln succeeded in enrolling as many as fifty-five students, some no doubt lured away from the private Omaha Medical College. But the Lincoln school proved to be a disaster. In-fighting among the
medical sects precluded orderly administration; graduations, for example, were held separately for students in the sects represented at the school. Worse, several of the Lincoln faculty, physicians so enthusiastic about the prestige of professorship, reneged on their responsibility to provide instruction; in some cases, teachers simply failed to appear at class.

Like all medical schools of the time, the Lincoln school had problems securing anatomical material. Consequently, there were rumors of body snatching and grave robbing. Manley reports that a prankster placed a large sign on the roof of University Hall advertising in large letters, “CASH FOR STIFFS,” and this served to inflame the populace even more. Despite a law passed in 1883 which permitted dissection for “scientific educational, and legal purposes,” the procurement of anatomical material for medical study remained an unsolved practical “problem” for the school. In 1885, the Legislature rejected the Lincoln school’s bid for funds, and though some Lincoln doctors persevered for two years more without salary, the Regents voted to close the college in May 1887. 27

Dr. Mitchell’s short-lived medical school did have its impact on the Omaha Medical College. The university medical school had tried to promote higher standards of medical education by insisting on a “thorough” preparation as a basis for medical education, and a longer curriculum of professional training. Although the Omaha Medical College was a proprietary medical school — and some proprietary schools had a reputation for augmenting their income by accepting even inferior students — Milroy defends its high standards of that time. “Many instances could be cited of applicants possessing the requisite funds, being rejected because of deficient personal, literary, or professional qualifications.”28

The failure of the Lincoln school also underscored the necessity of affiliation with hospitals. By 1888, the Omaha Medical College was affiliated with St. Joseph’s Hospital, Douglas County Hospital, and St. Bernard’s Hospital in Council Bluffs; through faculty members, students also had the opportunity to study accident cases from the Union Pacific Railroad and the indigent sick being cared for by the City. In 1890, Immanuel Hospital and Bishop Clarkson Hospital were added, testifying to the growing importance of hospitals, medicine, and medical education in the life of late 19th century America.
Expansion into the 1900's

The growth of the Omaha Medical College in the years 1890-1902 was remarkable. The central symbol of this expansion was the erection in 1893 of a three-story brick and stone building at Twelfth and Pacific Streets at the cost of $20,000. The new building must have seemed like the fulfillment of a dream to the faculty, for it provided space for all the various activities necessary to advanced medical education. On the first floor were a students' lobby, recreation room, pharmacy, and six clinic rooms. The second floor provided rooms for professors and patients, a reading room, museum, chemistry lab, and a large lecture hall that could seat 275 people. The third floor contained rooms for dissection and chemistry, a microscope room, and a smaller lecture hall with a seating capacity of 125. The building was steam heated, lighted, and, according to the annual catalogs, even provided the luxury of "modern plumbing."29

The administration and the faculty were also attentive to the academic growth of the college. A graded curriculum of three years' duration was adopted in 1890, and, just six years later, a four-year curriculum was inaugurated in response to the demands for increasingly high standards of medical education and more stringent licensing regulations for physicians passed by the Nebraska Legislature.
Into the 1890's, the faculty changes at the Omaha Medical College reflected both the increasing importance of the basic medical sciences and the development of medical specialty areas. In the sciences, Drs. Harold Gifford in bacteriology, C. C. Allison in physiology, H. B. Cowry in neurology, A. A. Peterson in biology and embryology, and A. C. Stokes in chemistry provided breadth and depth in the basic sciences. Specialists, too, joined the faculty: O. S. Hoffman in dermatology, George Wilkinson in laryngology and otology, H. M. McClanahan in pediatrics, and Edward M. Chase in obstetrics.

Although the lecture and demonstration was the dominant mode of teaching at the Omaha Medical College, some of the college's most noted teachers and practitioners used the College Dispensary at 12th and Pacific for daily clinical teaching. It is clear the faculty were keenly aware of the importance of clinical teaching in the curriculum during the 1890's, when many medical schools were offering an exclusively didactic course of instruction.

During a typical week, Dr. August Jonas held surgical ambulatory clinic on Monday afternoons; Dr. Allison, on Tuesday afternoons. Dr. Harold Gifford, whose achievements in ophthalmology and otology were internationally known, held the Wednesday clinic. On Thursdays and Fridays, nose and throat patients were treated and discussed by Dr. Owen, and skin diseases and syphilis cases were handled by Dr. Hoffman. Dr. Ewing Brown, a faculty member since 1883, held a clinic in gynecology which was always well attended. Obstetrical cases and home deliveries were supervised by Dr. Spencer; under his care eighty-six cases were seen by students during the year of 1899. On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Gibbs' excellent clinic in medicine closed the week. Although students had other opportunities, evidently the center for clinical education was the college clinic, where, in the course of a year, some 6,000 patients were served.
A University Affiliation

As the century drew to a close the continuing development of the scientific basis for medicine and the trend toward specialization in medical practice brought demands for new directions in medical education; a higher level of general education as background and an understanding of the basic medical sciences as a basis for medical diagnosis and treatment was becoming essential. The scientist's method of hypothesis and proof was fast becoming the method of the diagnostician, as well.

Thus, as we have seen in the development of the Omaha Medical College during the 1890's, the modern medical school curriculum was beginning to take shape. The time for education and training was lengthened to four years. An increasingly diverse faculty of medical scientists and specialists were brought together. A well-equipped and commodious building was provided for the exercise and development of specialized skills and knowledge.

Proprietary medical schools like Omaha Medical College could not hope to continue to meet the academic and financial demands imposed by new standards for medical licensure and the trends that incorporated science into medical education. Many of the proprietary schools of medicine, which relied on student fees, simply lacked the funds, the physical space, labs, and equipment to provide appropriate scientific training and experience for medical students. Therefore there was strong pressure to move medical teaching to a university setting where the physical facilities, the science faculty and the fiscal support were more equal to the orderly growth of medical education.

In 1885, the Omaha Medical College affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal College of Nebraska, located at York, an ineffective arrangement that lasted only two years. In 1890, the Board of Trustees agreed to make the college the Medical Department of the University of Omaha, which had been established in Bellevue, Nebraska. This union, which lasted until 1902, apparently accomplished little in gaining prestige or financial support for the Omaha Medical College. It is interesting to note, however, that the Dental Department of the University of Omaha was located at the Omaha Medical College after an addition to the building was completed in 1899, more than doubling its size.31

1899 addition, Omaha Medical College building.
The idea of a union of the Omaha Medical College and the University of Nebraska in Lincoln evidently began in the 1890's. The University Board of Regents was eager to have a medical college to add to its impressive achievements in graduate education. The University of Nebraska had already organized the first graduate school west of the Mississippi, had earnestly pursued excellence and high standards in graduate education, and was anxious to expand into the area of professional training and education. As early as 1892, the university had established a two-year pre-medical basic science curriculum. Throughout the 1890's, the science curriculum was strengthened under the leadership of Henry Baldwin Ward, who joined the faculty as Professor of Zoology in 1893. According to Dr. J. Jay Keegan, Ward "was a man of high scientific training and ideals, and much credit should be given to him for advancing the biological sciences at Nebraska and for interesting the University in establishing the College of Medicine." 32

The April 18, 1902, agreement between the University Board of Regents and the trustees of the Omaha Medical College inaugurated a most important new phase in the development of the school, but one that the trustees could perhaps foresee was transitional. It was agreed that the Omaha Medical College would "retain its corporate existence" and maintain its own expenses, finances, and business transactions. The Regents in turn would issue catalogs and diplomas, and hold power of approval over courses and faculty memberships. The "College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska," as the University bulletin called it, offered a four-year course leading to an M.D. degree. The course of study was nine months each year, and University standards for laboratory and examination were maintained. The medical student would study two years of primarily basic science on the Lincoln campus and spend his last two years in clinical training in Omaha. The first Dean of this new College of Medicine was Dr. Ward, who was largely responsible for the merger. 33 Dr. Harold Gifford was appointed to serve as Associate Dean, in charge of the Omaha campus. Gifford was a respected physician who set a high standard of scientific achievement for his fellow faculty members and provided able leadership.

Shortly after the affiliation, primarily at Ward's behest, the school announced a significant innovation: a six-year course leading to both an academic (B.S.) and medical degree. One of Ward's major reasons for creating the six-year course was the value he placed
on a general educational background necessary for students of medicine. In 1908, Ward went a step further: He persuaded faculty and Regents to require two years of college preparation for medical school, an entrance requirement in advance of most other schools at that time. In Manley's history of the University of Nebraska, several indices of the recognized quality of the college's education are cited: an increasing number of medical graduates qualifying for academic degrees, the listing of Nebraska graduates in the preferred class by state examining boards across the country, and recognition by England's Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of the "select" status of Nebraska graduates. Most of the credit for Nebraska's quick leap from an era of proprietary medical schools to a university school of medical sciences must go to Ward for his forcefulness and foresight.

Nationally widespread adoption of the university model of medical education helped to resolve many of the ambiguities that had bedeviled the medical profession at the turn of the century. The university model affirmed medical science and ended the competition with the lesser sects of medicine; it spelled the end of proprietary medical schools and permitted the development of fairly uniform standards for the medical profession. In his study of medical education in the United States, Joe Baughman summarizes these key changes which took place between 1860 and 1910:

Medical education was moved from the large auditoriums of the proprietary schools to the classrooms and laboratories of universities. The courses were extended to include 4 years of 36 weeks a year. Requirements for entrance were raised to 3-4 years of college work. The attendance was recorded, and progress by means of tests was noted at all times. Professors became full-time instructors. Profit was removed from medical education, and all schools in order to exist needed large endowments. Hospitals became of primary importance in teaching medicine. Graduation was not considered the end of medical education, and the internships became necessary learning periods. Experiments were individually performed, and teaching was done to small groups.
The Struggle for Unification

The unification of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine and its move to its present site in Omaha was a protracted battle that took place over the years from 1902 to 1913.

By 1908, it had become increasingly clear to many that a unified college should be located in Omaha to take advantage of the superior clinical facilities in that city. The move to Omaha was vigorously supported by the Omaha faculty-physicians. In 1909, the Legislature appropriated $20,000 for the purchase of a campus site in Omaha, a location which "at that time seemed to be quite removed from the active center of the city."\textsuperscript{36} Dean Ward was responsible for the selection of the site at 42nd Street and Dewey Avenue. After the University made its purchase (limited by the amount of money appropriated), several of the prominent faculty members bought up adjacent properties to be sure that the college would have adequate space for its future growth.\textsuperscript{37}
Role of the Flexner Report

Also in 1909, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching commissioned Abraham Flexner, noted scholar and educator, to analyze American medical education and to make recommendations for its reform. Flexner's report not only became the bible for the reform of medical education, it also had great effect on the future of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine. Flexner visited each of the 155 medical schools in the United States and Canada and wrote an objective analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the faculty, curriculum, facilities, and finances of each, with specific recommendations for improvements. On the basis of this study, he proposed a model of medical education that was followed for nearly 60 years. It emphasized the importance of science and research, affiliation with a university having adequate facilities and full-time faculty, teaching hospitals to provide clinical instruction, and standardized admission requirements. Flexner also recommended a curriculum based on that of Johns Hopkins Medical School which followed the German tradition of medical education.38

Flexner visited Nebraska in April 1909. He praised some aspects of the divided college and its faculty, but he was blunt in his conclusions and recommendations regarding the division of the school between Omaha and Lincoln.

In Nebraska, as in most of the western states, the hope of sound instruction in medicine lies with the state university. There is apparently no other institution in the state which can confidently count on spending much more on a medical department than fees bring in, though Creighton has succeeded in obtaining gifts for building purposes. The problem confronting the state university, however, is not simple. It has undertaken to require two years of college work for entrance, while the state law does not contemplate the enforcement of even a high school standard...

A more perplexing problem arises from the division of the state university department between Omaha and Lincoln. The edges of the two halves do not now touch. If our position in respect to divided schools is correct, the state must choose between wholly dropping clinical instruction and organizing a complete school on one of the two sites now partially occupied. An entire department at Omaha seems at this moment the more feasible.39
A Victory for Omaha

When the 1909 Legislature voted $20,000 for purchase of the Omaha site, a donation of $50,000 had been promised by leading citizens of Omaha to support construction of a hospital and classroom building; however, this money failed to materialize.\textsuperscript{40} In 1911, the Board of Regents requested an additional $100,000 from the Legislature to construct a laboratory building in Omaha. The opposition to the move to Omaha had one hope: to kill the appropriation and maintain the status quo. Lincoln doctors favored the location in their home city; Omaha doctors, except for the Creighton University interests, argued vociferously for Omaha's merits. Flexner's report was cited as conclusive evidence of the advantages of Omaha. The legislators were divided on the question, with a considerable number simply reluctant to support an item of such expense.

The major credit for the victory of the 1911 building appropriation bill belonged to Dr. A. C. Stokes of Omaha, who lobbied tirelessly for the several months it took to build a majority in the 1911 Legislature. According to Tyler's account, "Stokes' bill was killed on nine successive occasions but was revived each time by herculean efforts, aided and abetted by a powerful fraternal organization which threw its strength against a democratic legislature, friendly to Creighton."\textsuperscript{41}

Even after the bill finally passed the Legislature, the opposition continued. The League of Medical Freedom, organized quickly by homeopaths and eclectics, attacked the Board of Regents on the grounds that the College of Medicine was dominated by the allopathic sect of medicine now being called medical science. An effort was made to persuade the governor to veto the appropriations bill, but this failed. According to Dr. Keegan, the governor's secretary was a friend of the Omaha group, and through his influence Governor Moorhead was persuaded to sign the bill into law.\textsuperscript{42}

The opponents continued their resistance, and ultimately the Nebraska Supreme Court was required to affirm the constitutional propriety of the University's support for a branch of the school in Omaha. With that decision, the protest died down, and the future of the College of Medicine in Omaha was assured. In 1912, the American Medical Association classified the college as the only superior institution in the region; the Association of American Medical Colleges likewise granted it superior status. This praise disarmed and silenced the University's critics, and opposition to legislative appropriations for a unified campus in Omaha faded.\textsuperscript{43}
Looking northeast from 44th and Leavenworth Streets following Easter tornado of March 23, 1913. Undamaged college building on the horizon.

The new laboratory building, designed to house the entire medical college, was dedicated on October 16, 1913. The University's student publication, The Cornhusker, gives a student's view of the "most compact and efficient plant" which "marks the opening of a new epoch in the history of the college."
On the second or main floor are the offices — aristocratic offices . . . across the hall is the Department of Clinical Pathology and the museum. Further on we turn into the west wing. At the far end is the assembly room, equipped, by the way, with a $600 projection lantern and a $500 dark curtain outfit, so that lectures may be illustrated in the most effective way. . . . Let us go up to the third floor. Here . . . we find the library. On the other side of the hall the Department of Chemistry, where the Freshmen make vile odors. In the corner is a lecture room. The west wing is taken up by the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, with its office, laboratories, machine shop, dark room and wonderful electrocardiogram . . . the like of which is found only in two or three other schools in the United States. Now for the fourth floor. Here is “Exhibit A” of every medical college — the Department of Anatomy. The dissecting room is beyond a doubt the most sanitary and best equipped of its kind in the country. . . . In the corner is another lecture room. In the west wing is the Department of Histology.

Before we leave we must visit the ground floor. Here in the south wing is the girls’ restroom. Across the hall is the office of the college paper, “The Pulse,”. . . . the west wing is taken up with men’s quarters, a lounging and smoking room, a large locker room and a bathroom with showers. Some building, isn’t it?44

(Above left) Chemistry laboratory.

(Above right) Gross anatomy laboratory.

(Right) College library.
New Leadership

While the decision was being made regarding location, a power struggle was going on within the college to determine who would be Dean. Although Dr. Henry Ward had contributed much to the academic and administrative growth of the college and had been deeply involved with the merger, he was rejected as a candidate for Dean of the unified college. Dr. W. O. Bridges, a physician and Associate Dean of the Omaha campus, was appointed in 1913, and the leadership of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine passed from the hands of the Lincoln basic science professors to the physician-faculty in Omaha.

During this rather frantic time of growth and development in the College of Medicine, Drs. Irving S. Cutter and Charles W. M. Poynter began their affiliation with the institution. These two men would exert powerful influence on the directions and growth of the medical school for the next two generations.

Irving S. Cutter had been a high school teacher, principal, and textbook salesman before he undertook the study of medicine which brought him an M.D. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1910. At the time of the leadership struggle in the College of Medicine, he was, according to Wolcott, "just one year out of medical school, but an old hand at any kind of school politics." Keegan relates an anecdote that points up Cutter's forceful ways: In his earlier job as a textbook salesman, he is reported to have attended a school board meeting where no board member would make a motion to purchase new textbooks, and, though he was an invited guest, Cutter made the motion himself, and then concluded the sale.

His quick rise to prominence in medical school politics foreshadowed his later achievements as Dean of two medical schools, editor of the Nebraska State Medical Journal, and a nationally syndicated health editor for the Chicago Tribune. Cutter was quick-minded, persuasive, and highly skilled at organizing people to bring his ideas to fruition.

Charles W. M. Poynter, the son of an early Nebraska governor, had grown up in the state and received his M.D. from the University of Nebraska in 1902. He entered private practice with Dr. H. W. Orr, but his interests seemed to lie in teaching rather than practice. Only a year after his graduation he joined the faculty of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. With time out for recovery from tuberculosis, and a year of study in Vienna, he became Professor of Anatomy in the College of Medicine in 1910.

The reported animosity between Poynter and Cutter grew out of their competition for rank. When Dr. Bridges was appointed Dean, Dr. Cutter was given the rank of Director of Laboratories and Dr. Poynter was given the responsibility for anatomy with rank of Professor.
THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE IN THE CUTTER ERA
1915-1925
Plan for Omaha campus by architect John Latenser, Sr., 1921.
Rivalry for the Deanship

When Dr. Bridges resigned, one fact was obvious: Among the members of the full-time faculty there were only two logical candidates for the Deanship — Cutter and Poynter. It was to Cutter the lot fell.

There is little doubt about the quality of Cutter’s administration of the College of Medicine, first as Director of Laboratories under Dean Bridges from 1913 to 1915, then as Dean from 1915 to 1925. Even Dr. Poynter, who had reason to resent Cutter’s rise to power, wrote: “Dean Cutter should be credited with an acute insight into the needs of the Medical College and an amazing capacity to ‘sell’ those needs to the Regents and the Legislature.” Given Cutter’s talents, it is certain that the transfer of the basic science departments to Omaha was smoothed by his knowing hand.

Credit also was due Dean Ward, who had laid much of the groundwork for the unification of the college prior to his resignation in 1910. Of Ward, Poynter wrote: “He had the happy faculty of educating the medical faculty to the needs of modern medical education and developing an organization which continued his program after his resignation in 1910.”

The work involved in finalizing the unification of the campus in Omaha was considerable. First was the task of furnishing and moving into the new college building. Much equipment from the basic sciences department in Lincoln was moved to Omaha, and $20,000 worth of new furniture and equipment was purchased. Dr. Cutter established a medical library with books received from the University and from the medical library of the Lancaster County Medical Society. In later years, the college library was supplemented by the rare books and sets of journals acquired by Dr. LeRoy Crummer, a bibliophile, who toured Europe annually and had carte blanche from Dr. Cutter to buy for the library of the College of Medicine.
The merging of two faculties necessitated reorganization of the faculty and curriculum. In addition to Cutter, Guenther in physiology, Dr. Poynter in anatomy, and Dr. Willard in histology and embryology were the only faculty members relocated with the college. There were other changes in the faculty also. In 1914, new faces included Drs. J. D. Pilcher in a now separate Department of Pharmacology, J. P. Lord in orthopedic surgery, G. Alexander Young in nervous and mental diseases, and LeRoy Crummer in clinical medicine. John E. Summers, who had resigned in 1899, returned as Professor of Clinical Surgery.52

The Hospital is Built

But as demanding as the reorganization must have been for Cutter, he also found time to begin planning the college's future. As soon as his appointment as Dean was imminent in 1915, he went to the Legislature to request funding for more buildings on the Omaha campus. The first was a hospital, for it was the belief of leading medical educators that a medical school could not achieve excellence without a teaching hospital. Persuasive as always, Cutter won his appropriation of $150,000, and in 1917 the first unit of University Hospital was completed, housing 130 beds.53 The addition of a hospital created some dissent among the physicians on the faculty, and Cutter clashed with the very competent gynecologist Dr. Palmer Findley. When Findley threatened to resign, Cutter accepted, and, though the college was poorer for the loss of Findley's expertise, no one doubted Cutter's firm grip on the levers of power.54

By 1917, the imposing facade of University Hospital, so modern compared to the old Omaha Medical College building at 12th and Pacific Streets, stood as an eloquent reminder of the rapid advances in medical education in Nebraska since the turn of the century. The curriculum had lengthened to four years, and some college preparation was required for admission to medical study. The faculty had been enlarged to include both full-time scientists who taught the basic sciences and carried out research, and practicing physicians who provided clinical teaching on an unpaid, volunteer basis.

University Hospital was legislated to be a charity hospital, caring for the "worthy sick" who could not pay for medical care. The hospital was not permitted to charge patients for its services. Its architecture followed hospital practices of the day — narrow wings to provide light and ventilation.
(Above) Nursery, 3rd floor, University Hospital.

(Above right) Women’s ward.

(Right) Surgical amphitheatre, 5th floor.

(Below left) Nose and throat room.

(Below right) East operating room, 5th floor.
The outbreak of World War I broke the momentum of expansion and reorganization that Cutter had achieved in his first years as Dean. The war affected the college tremendously. According to Poynter’s account,

Standards, of course, declined as they did in all other schools in the country. Student interest reached a low ebb and the members of the faculty who remained at home were worked to exhaustion and only did the minimum of essential teaching while military events filled everyone’s minds.55

Eighty members of the College of Medicine faculty and student body were in the service by March 1918. Dr. A. C. Stokes served as Director of Base Hospital 49, which included fellow physicians Hull, Potts, Patton, Nilsson, and E. L. Bridges. The faculty was further reduced by the volunteering of Drs. Eggers, LeRoy Crummer, W. N. Anderson, J. P. Lord, Johnson, Moore, Schrock, Lindquist, and Davis. Even with limited faculty, the college continued with an accelerated course of study to insure a continual supply of medical school graduates for what was foreseen as a long and bloody war.56

In October 1918, Dr. Cutter himself entered the service as a Captain, having been granted leave of absence by the Board of Regents. The early end of the war brought him back in 1919 to reclaim his position from Acting Dean Poynter.
Post-War Expansion

With hardly a break in stride, Cutter set about supervising the continuing expansion of the college. In 1917, the Legislature had appropriated $180,000 for the South Laboratory Building and a heating plant. These were ready by mid-1919, and the college moved the Dispensary from 17th and Dodge Streets to the South Laboratory Building's ground floor. The new building also provided laboratory and teaching space for some of the basic science and clinical departments serving the greatly increased number of students. Since the 1913 unification of the medical college in Omaha, the school had been pushed to the limits by early increases in student enrollment; the student body grew from 84 students in 1913 to 146 in 1916. By 1928, the enrollment would reach 322, a number that perhaps only Cutter, with his insight into the college's potential for growth, would have foreseen.
The College of Medicine building boom continued during the 1920’s. Conkling Hall, built at the cost of $70,000, was opened in 1923 as dormitory and administrative facility for the School of Nursing. This building was named to honor Dr. and Mrs. Jettur Conkling who had made generous gifts to the college. An auditorium of 200 seats was added to the North Building in 1924. In 1927, after Dean Cutter’s departure for Northwestern Medical School, the last of his building efforts was completed. This was Unit II of University Hospital, designed to meet the growing demand for clinical teaching facilities. The Board of Regents had asked for and been granted an appropriation of $200,000 to build Unit II; however, the expenditure of an additional $100,000 was necessary to equip the building after its opening in 1927.59

During Cutter’s ten years as Dean, the curriculum had become stable with an appropriate balance of basic sciences and clinical teaching. The first two years provided, for most students, a long and rigorous confrontation with the basic sciences. In the first year, the student ran the gauntlet of anatomy and bacteriology; during the second he moved closer to medicine by studying pathology, biochemistry, pharmacology, physiology, and an introduction to clinical medicine.

Students at the college were likely to come from middle or upper class backgrounds, well prepared by their schooling for the challenges of the curriculum. Nevertheless, these could be trying years for students if they had not yet become mature adults or were not intellectually fitted for medicine. Dr. John S. Latta, who joined the faculty in 1921, introduced the first-year students to the study of embryology, which was considered an excellent “elimination” course; in short, it was a test of their ability to master the foundations of medical science. Dr. Poynter’s course in gross anatomy provided an effective measure of the student’s ability to assimilate the details of the basic elements of medicine.
Clinical Education and Internships

The University Hospital and the Dispensary, now located on campus, provided the patients necessary for clinical teaching during the students’ last two years. Additional clinical teaching was provided at affiliated hospitals — including Nebraska Methodist, Immanuel, Clarkson, and Douglas County Hospitals and the Child Saving Institute. The clinical teaching was, and for many years remained, in the hands of the volunteer part-time clinical staff.

The internship had become recognized nationally as an essential part of medical education, and in 1922 the College of Medicine faculty passed a requirement that students matriculating in 1922 and thereafter would spend a 12-month internship in an acceptable hospital before the M.D. degree would be granted. That policy was rescinded, however, after the students from an earlier class sued in court and won on grounds that the faculty could not require further education that was out of their direct control. Nevertheless, though not a formal requirement, post-medical school internships became an accepted and necessary step in the individual’s preparation for medical practice.60
By 1927, the University Hospital was accepting interns for an 18-month service. During this time the young physicians rotated through seven departments. Two months were spent in each of five areas - pathology, drug room and anaesthetics, roentgenology and physical therapy, pediatrics, and obstetrics and gynecology, where the intern acted as house physician in the admitting department. In addition, the intern spent four months in each of the two major areas, medicine and surgery. Tyler's account of Nebraska medical history describes this internship as worthy of comparison with any in the country.61

Undergraduate Education

The increased importance of clinical aspects of medicine in the curriculum and the increased responsibility of students in medical care-giving helped shape a new view of medical students as mature adults, as colleagues and doctors. One expression of the new respect for students was the Yale System, originated in 1924; it was an ungraded system which provided the medical student a wide choice of elective courses. Although the Yale System was not adopted at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, by 1927 a liberalization of the curriculum for third- and fourth-year students gave them more choice in their courses and clerkship rotations.

Of course, life on campus still had its light moments — signs of the still not-quite-fully-adult status of medical students: There were the post-adolescent hijinks of fraternity life; there were the usual pranks of gross anatomy lab. Nevertheless, despite the roar of the Twenties, there was evident among students an effort to adopt the serious demeanor of apprentice physicians — at least within the wards of the University Hospital.
Establishment of the School of Nursing

The establishment of the University of Nebraska School of Nursing during this era was one significant result of the opening of University Hospital. In recruiting Miss Charlotte Burgess on August 1, 1917, as the first Director of Nursing, Dean Cutter appears to have resolved two major problems: the lack of a quality nursing staff in the hospital and the need to establish a school of nursing. Miss Burgess, in her dynamic way, immediately began to recruit staff members. A key recruit was Miss Myra Tucker, who became Assistant Director of the school and Nursing Supervisor in the hospital. Miss Tucker, gracious and efficient during her long service, was considered a model of skill and deportment for the student nurse.

Miss Burgess resolved the second problem with equal dispatch. On October 16, 1917, only two months after she began, a faculty of seven was ready for the first class of 13 students admitted to the School of Nursing. The school was established as a Department of Nursing Education in the University in order that students might receive college credit for their studies. As soon as they arrived on campus, student nurses began “learning by doing,” giving patient care on the wards.

In the school’s first year, students were housed on a hospital ward. Then Miss Burgess had a house built for them; when that burned down in 1922, a converted barracks became a temporary dormitory until Conkling Hall was completed. In 1923, 31 students and staff began residence there.
Charlotte Burgess was a formidable woman, with a bachelor's degree in philosophy and experience as a high school teacher, before entering the nursing profession. Prior to joining the College of Medicine, she had directed a Red Cross Unit in Russia during World War I. Her early leadership of the School of Nursing was characteristically vigorous, for she was as demanding of her staff and students as she was of herself, and highly attentive to the school's needs.62

After a decade of growth, the School of Nursing had an enrollment of 108 students. Although the three-year curriculum had become more firmly based on the nurses' knowledge of body systems and mechanisms of disease, nursing education still was grounded primarily on practical experiences on the wards. Nurses worked 12-hour days and 6½-day weeks in exchange for a small wage and the board and room provided for them on campus. Not until after World War II would nursing education acquire the base of knowledge to go beyond the training school-apprenticeship model of the "Burgess years." Nevertheless, that model served the school and hospital well. Under Charlotte Burgess' firm guidance, a tradition of quality and of devotion to patient care was established and nurtured.
Dr. J. Jay Keegan, Dean, 1925-1929.

Dr. Keegan’s Term as Dean

Dean Cutter’s resignation in 1925 ended a remarkable decade of leading the College of Medicine into the modern age of medical education. Not only had he guided the college’s great physical expansion, he had attracted to the school a strong faculty who, in years to come, would continue to maintain the college’s high rank among medical schools. Because of the longstanding discord between Cutter and his logical successor, Dr. Poynter, Cutter recommended that Dr. J. Jay Keegan succeed him. Keegan, a neurosurgeon, had had no particular ambitions in this area, but he accepted, as he wrote later, “as an opportunity for experience.”63 The experiences of Deanship were not always pleasant. When Unit II of the hospital was opened in 1927, Keegan had to seek additional funds from the Legislature to equip the building. There were also faculty problems. Several long-time members of the faculty were reaching retirement age but wished to stay on as department heads; the decision that they must retire was not popular with the faculty, causing “considerable unhappiness and criticism.”64

An important addition to the faculty at this time was Dr. Carleton Peirce, whose specialty was radiology. After spending 1927 equipping the south wing of the first floor of Unit II, Peirce organized a Department of Roentgenology and Physiotherapy which met needs in both college and hospital. Required courses of 17 hours were established for juniors and seniors, and additional electives were offered. When Peirce left in 1930, Dr. Howard Hunt, a colleague from Michigan, came to begin his long and productive career at the college.65

X-ray room, ground floor, south wing, Unit II, 1927.
The library, which had been one of Cutter's pet interests, was moved and reorganized during Keegan's term. From its initial home in the North Building, the library had been moved to the second floor of the administrative wing of Unit I in 1917; there it grew from 12,000 to 18,000 volumes with a considerable list of scientific journals. Miss Harriet Wilson, the first librarian, left the College of Medicine in 1921. Her successor, Miss Madeline Hillis, supervised the library's move to the first and second floors in the north wing of Unit II in 1927. By that time the library consisted of 35,000 volumes, 16,300 pamphlets, theses and reprints, and a subscription list of 260 scientific periodicals. Poynter proudly described the library as "one of the strongest and most distinctive features of the Medical College.""^^

Keegan's term as Dean was brief, and he found it "a difficult one," but his efforts were recognized. The Daily Bee, while supporting his request for funds to complete Unit II, praised his leadership in these terms: "Dean Keegan's management of the hospital has brought him warm commendation from the University authorities and from the doctors who have worked there."^^ Nevertheless, Keegan's interest was in neurosurgery, and in 1929 he resigned to devote full time to his practice. Dr. Poynter became Acting Dean, with the implicit understanding that his aspirations toward the Dean's position would finally be fulfilled.
THE POYNTER ERA:
1930-1946
Charles William McCorkle Poynter looked every inch a Dean, with his stern visage and commanding manner flavored by a delightful sense of humor. He inspired in those who met him a respect that augmented considerably the authority of his office.

As a Professor of Anatomy from 1910, Poynter had become a tradition for a whole generation of students, greatly influencing their personal and professional lives. He was especially adept at relating the basic sciences to clinical medicine, which was no small feat during an era when the basic sciences were often taught as pure scientific disciplines. His term as Acting Dean during Cutter's brief war service had tested his administrative skills, and he made no secret of his interest in serving the College of Medicine as Dean. Poynter's conservative philosophy and strong leadership were particularly well-suited to coping with the difficulties that arose after his permanent appointment on February 9, 1930.
Hard Times for the College

The greatest and most enduring problem was funding for the College of Medicine and University Hospital; since the stock market crash of 1929, the budget had become a target for economy-minded legislators and governors. Poynter's task of maintaining the high standards and reputation of the school despite the depressed economy was also complicated by the departure, through death or retirement, of the "old guard," some of whom had led the school since the days of the Omaha Medical College. In his struggle with both of these problems, Poynter's strength was his ability to recognize the college's foundation in the basic sciences, and to insist that this foundation not be eroded by insufficient funding or less than excellent teachers.

Because of his choice of teaching personnel, Poynter turned a decade of potential disaster into a time of opportunity for those at the College of Medicine. The faculty and curriculum became remarkably stable, and the hospital and dispensary became relatively streamlined in their dual functions of service and teaching. Despite the belt-tightening occasioned by salary cuts as high as 22% in 1932 and the straitened finances of the decade, there was a feeling of solidarity and commitment among staff and students that was due in no small measure to Poynter's firm example in the Dean's position. According to Edward A. Holyoke, who was both student and faculty member during Poynter's term, "There was remarkable unanimity among staff and students and a conviction that the College of Medicine was a first-class operation and that you had to work to keep it that way."
Faculty Changes

The passing of many of the senior faculty during the early 1930's seemed to happen all at once. The death of Harold Gifford, Sr., in November of 1929 was followed over the next few years by the deaths of A. F. Jonas, W. O. Bridges, J. E. Summers, and H. M. McClanahan. These men had served medicine and medical education in Omaha since the 1880's and 1890's and their deaths were solemn occasions for the entire community. By the middle of the decade, several more of the elder statesmen of the college — B. B. Davis, Alfred Schalek, J. P. Lord, and J. M. Patton — had died, leaving large vacancies for their successors to fill and high standards for them to match. Several long-time faculty members moved to the West Coast; Henry B. Lemere took up practice in San Francisco, while LeRoy Crummer and William N. Anderson began practice in Los Angeles.69

Poynter's selections to fill these many vacancies proved, almost to a man, to be superb choices to carry on the college's tradition of strength in basic science teaching and excellence in the clinical fields. After the departure of Dr. Otis M. Cope to New York Medical College and the retirement of A. E. Guenther, Poynter appointed Drs. A. R. McIntyre and A. Lawrence Bennett to lead the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology. Millard F. Gunderson took over in bacteriology, and the experienced Harold E. Eggers stayed on in pathology: Both were excellent teachers who were respected by their students and their colleagues. Dr. John S. Latta was by this time a central figure in the Department of Anatomy and the de facto head of the department, although Dr. Poynter maintained the chairmanship until 1941. Dr. Manuel Grodinsky was in charge of gross anatomy from 1931 until his health failed toward the end of the decade. Edward A. Holyoke was appointed as instructor, the beginning of his career as master teacher and later chairman of the Department of Anatomy.70

In the clinical areas, there were holdovers from the 1920's: G. Alexander Young in neuropsychiatry, Edwin Davis in urology, and C. W. Pollard in gynecology and obstetrics. But there were new faces too. The death of B. B. Davis occasioned a search for a successor in the Department of Surgery; Dr. Poynter chose J. Jay Keegan who, though a neurosurgeon, had the stature to administer that department as chairman. Rodney W. Bliss was appointed chairman of internal medicine; Howard B. Hamilton, of pediatrics; William Stokes, of ophthalmology; W. P. Wherry, of otorhinolaryngology; and C. C. Tomlinson, of dermatology. In 1931, a recent graduate, J. Perry Tollman, returned to take over the hospital pathology service. There were other appointments of highly qualified clinicians who would lead the school well into the 1960's: Drs. Earl C. Sage, W. B. Moody, Leon S. McGoogan, H. H. Davis, J. C. Davis, J. H. Judd, Dewey Bisgard, Charles W. McLaughlin, and Chester Q. and Warren Thompson.71
Poynter as Administrator

Despite this cast of strong-minded personalities and highly qualified professionals, Dean Poynter had great authority. In an interview conducted in 1979, Dr. Charles McLaughlin recalled Poynter as “a one-man institution in that he was the director not only of the Medical School but the Hospital as well. He was the administrator, the arbitrator, and the conscience of the school.”\(^7\) Poynter’s personal control over administrative processes that in a later era would be bureaucratized and depersonalized appears to have been nearly complete. Poynter himself was the entire admissions committee; while he did consider a prospective student’s pre-medical grades, Poynter used a personal interview to decide whether or not a candidate would be admitted. Each year, according to McLaughlin, the Dean would call in members of the senior class and tell them at which hospitals they would intern. In difficult disciplinary situations, whether the case involved faculty or students, Poynter would decide the individual’s fate in a single interview in his office. In McLaughlin’s memory, Poynter’s autocratic decisions were never disputed.

McLaughlin relates a personal story about his efforts to gain Poynter’s blessing for the younger doctor’s enlistment in the Navy at the time of World War II.

I said, “Dr. Poynter, I want to enlist in the Navy.” He said, “You can’t. You are an essential teacher here.” I said, “I don’t think I’m essential.” He said, “You’re carrying a tremendous load and I need you.” I said, “Dr. Poynter, this is war and I want to go.” He said, “Get out of here.” So I waited about two or three weeks and I went back in and I said, “Dr. Poynter, I don’t think we’re going to win this war. It’s the greatest show man’s ever seen and you can’t tell me any conceivable way we can win this war today, and no sensible person can, except that I think I’ve got to get in it.” He said, “Young man, that’s ridiculous. I need you here teaching.” I said, “Dr. Poynter... if you were in my position at 36 wouldn’t you be standing in my shoes?” He looked at me for about 30 seconds and said, “You win.” He picked up the house phone and called Roy Fouts downtown and said, “I’ve got a couple of boys who want to get in the Navy. I’ll let them go.”\(^7\)

To portray Poynter simply as an autocrat is to ignore his other dimensions: his continuing interest and involvement with the sciences, his active role in community life, the strongly paternal interest he took in younger faculty members, and above-all, his sparkling sense of humor that made his associates like him as well as respect him.
Campus Changes

Despite the financial squeeze of the Depression years, Poynter strongly defended the college and hospital budget from further cutting. Rather than spreading quality thin and hoping for the best, he closed a number of hospital wards, thereby reducing the hospital's services rather than compromising on his standards of care. The size of incoming medical school classes was cut to 85. And even with the state's moratorium on capital expenditures, Poynter managed to have some important buildings erected during this period by taking advantage of federal monies for work programs and public buildings. 74

The first addition to the campus during the decade was the west wing of Conkling Hall (1931), which was needed urgently to provide expanded dormitory and classroom space for nursing students. The heating plant was rebuilt in 1932, the service building on
Emile Street was erected in 1934, and a new laundry was constructed in 1938. Finally, the South Laboratory Building gained a west wing, the last addition on campus before World War II. All of this construction changed the face of the campus very little, and the old graduates who came back after 10 years or so felt perfectly at home. There were the same two lab buildings flanking the hospital. There were the same driveways, the same nurses' home. There was the same empty space west of the hospital with the baseball diamond and cinder track. The same high clay banks flanked Dewey Avenue and what there was of 44th Street. There were the same beautiful flower beds and well-kept lawn, tended by Richard C. Darcy, and the huge and magnificent lilac hedge that flanked the north border of the campus.

Richard C. Darcy, groundskeeper, 1913-1947.

(Left) Campus greenhouse.
(Below) Flower beds at 42nd Street entrance to campus.
World War II and its Effects

The stability and calm of this period was shattered by Pearl Harbor and the U.S. entrance into World War II; once again the school was forced to cope with the exigencies of a wartime medical curriculum. Many staff members joined the armed forces, the four-year curriculum was compressed into four nine-month academic sessions in three calendar years by accelerated scheduling, and there were shortages of funds and equipment. Wartime students were sometimes less qualified than their predecessors, which added to the accumulated difficulties of the time, especially for the weary overworked faculty members left behind. Dr. J. Perry Tollman recalls the period:

The functioning of the Medical College changed rather abruptly with the outbreak of the war. First, of course, a number of faculty members joined the armed services, reducing the coverage of the wards, and all of us felt the pressure of having to do more work. Rather shortly the teaching program was put on a three-year cycle. The general format of the educational program was not significantly changed at first; vacations simply were eliminated so that we were working around the year. Soon the students were mostly in uniform. This led to some variations in the students' program. The Army instituted a Saturday drill program. We, of course, had representatives of the Army on campus and the students had to make their reports regularly. Those who were in the Navy program were not in uniform and had no drill. This led to a considerable amount of needling between the services. Shortly, a student selection pattern was instituted by the armed services in which a representative of each of the schools met at intervals at a central location to review the applications of students whom the service was considering for admission to medical school. . . . We did not choose individual students for our particular schools, but these were assigned by the military in whatever fashion they chose.\textsuperscript{75}
With the end of the war came the end of an era in medical education both in Nebraska and across the entire nation. The nation's experience of the war, with its trauma and its innovative problem solving, had disclosed a whole new world of possibilities to federal policy-makers and health science professionals. These new ideas would affect medicine and medical education profoundly. But before these changes took place at the University of Nebraska, Dean Poynter resigned at the age of 71, and Dr. Harold Lueth became his successor in 1946.

No one retiring ever left a more devoted staff behind him. His former students established the C. W. M. Poynter Foundation in his honor. Perhaps he was best remembered as Professor of Anatomy because of the close personal contact with his students. However, his record as Dean marks Dr. Poynter as one of the true leaders in the story of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine.
THE POSTWAR ERA AND ITS CHALLENGES
Aerial view, campus, Childrens Memorial Hospital under construction, 1946.
World War II had a great and enduring impact on medical education in the United States — so much so that the war must rank with the growth of the science of medicine and the Flexner Report as the greatest influences on the education of physicians in the 20th century.

When Harold C. Lueth walked into the Dean’s office in the summer of 1946, he entered a new era for the College of Medicine, the medical profession, and the entire country.

The next 20 years would see an explosive advance in medical and scientific knowledge, an almost complete restructuring of medical education, and a phenomenal growth and change in medical colleges all over the country. There would be sweeping changes in the social and political life of the nation and above all the emergence of the federal government as a dominating force in influencing and financing both medical education and research.
Federal Impact

Prior to the war, federal funds had aided universities primarily in the area of agricultural research, a policy dating from the era of Abraham Lincoln. Fear of federal control precluded federal funding for medical education. But the necessity of war demanded huge expenditures on scientific research primarily through universities; thus, by 1945, the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development had a budget of $1.6 billion. Out of the wartime programs of scientific research grew the various federal agencies; one of these, the National Institutes of Health, has had far-reaching effects on medical education, research, and patient care.

Challenges for Medical Colleges

In the postwar era many medical colleges recognized the need to focus attention on:
1. the establishment of full-time clinical faculty positions,
2. the expansion of teaching hospitals to provide adequate numbers of cases for clinical teaching,
3. the continued development of post-graduate education with specialized residencies and board certification,
4. the expansion of research facilities and activities.

The prestige medical schools had already pioneered these changes; now they would be adopted by the remaining schools of the United States.

At the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, consideration of these four issues was essential in the college's quest for educational excellence, to meet Nebraska's need for quality medical education and service at all levels.
The adaptation of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine to the postwar era would probably have been difficult enough, given the magnitude of the changes that were necessary. But in addition, there was the problem of continuing small budgets for medical education that left the college dependent on the volunteer clinical faculty who had served so well throughout previous years. This conservative group was slow to awaken to the changes advocated by leading medical educators. The Dean’s position then became one that required great political skill, and this apparently was not one of Dean Harold Lueth’s strong points.

Lueth came to the Dean’s position after four years of military service, and he is remembered by some of his contemporaries as being somewhat stern and military in his bearing. Further, he was viewed as an outsider, having been a faculty member at Northwestern University prior to wartime service. Both facts offer some explanation for the difficulties Dr. Lueth encountered in his administration.

Lueth’s appointment as Dean and Poynter’s retirement created a strong sense of the passing of the old order at the College of Medicine, a feeling sharpened by the departure in 1946 and 1947 of some of the school’s best-known faces. Miss Josephine Chamberlin, the well-loved and long-respected nurse who had headed the Dispensary since 1919, retired at the end of 1945. Charlotte Burgess closed her long career as Director of the School of Nursing since 1917. Richard Darcy, too, retired, leaving the college’s rolling lawns and bounteous flower beds to the care of others for the first time since 1913. On September 17, 1947, a special dinner was held to commemorate the many who were now leaving the college for retirement: Drs. John F. Allen; Rodney W. Bliss; Alfred J. Brown; Harold E. Eggers; Charles O. Rich; Willis H. Taylor, Sr.; Chester Waters, Sr.; Harrison A. Wigton; William A. Willard; G. Alexander Young, Sr.; and Mr. Darcy.

The mid-1940’s brought the first hints of many changes to come in the next decade. Construction began on Children’s Memorial Hospital, and the entire western section of the campus was graded down. There were rumblings about the pros and cons of specialized residencies, and there was concern, new since the war, for the potential of psychiatry to help those disabled by mental illness.
Establishment of Psychiatric Services

In December 1947, Dean Lueth and the Regents met with Douglas County Hospital officials to discuss ways which the University could provide medical care and psychiatric treatment for 130 indigent mentally ill patients housed at the hospital. The result, a little more than a year later, was the establishment of the Nebraska Psychiatric Unit at Douglas County Hospital, a joint facility of the State Board of Control and the College of Medicine. The first director of the unit was Dr. Dwaine I. Doan. He was succeeded in 1950 by Dr. Cecil Wittson, an energetic psychiatrist whose work at a large New York state mental hospital and in the Navy during the war brought him to Nebraska with high recommendations.⁷⁶
Residency Training

Planning for residency training was a high priority in the postwar years; this addition to the teaching program was demanded not only because of the example of other medical schools, but by the young faculty members returning from the war. To these young physicians and teachers, it was plain that wartime graduates needed specialized training that rotating internships alone could not provide. According to Dr. Charles McLaughlin, who was instrumental in establishing the college’s first residency program, the proposal to begin a surgery residency created a very interesting reaction from some of those senior men at the University, who were anything but favorable . . . when it was just proposed. The general reaction was that we had always gotten along and this idea that you had to have two, three, four or five more years training in a specialty was ridiculous and by gad, they weren’t going to sit still for it.

We had a very traumatic general staff meeting at the University in which I was a rather vocal leader supporting the residency concept . . . We ended up with a flat declaration from the younger surgeons saying that we cared not what they were going to do but we were going to establish a residency, because we had to respond to the problems of our graduates who had been in the war.\(^7\)

While Dean Lueth, the Regents, and senior clinicians debated the residency concept to a stalemate, Dr. McLaughlin established a three-year surgery residency at Nebraska Methodist Hospital. Within a year, in 1947, a four-year residency was established at University Hospital, and McLaughlin shifted the residency to the University while continuing the affiliation with Methodist.

During these years, the Department of Surgery was run by an amiable quartet of surgeons: McLaughlin, Dewey Bisgard, Russell Best, and Herbert H. Davis; they divided the full-time task of supervising, directing, and teaching the residents. Dr. Davis served as chairman of surgery from 1949 until 1956; then a full-time faculty clinician Dr. Merle “Jim” Musselman was appointed chairman of the department.

With the door opened to the new residency concept, other residencies were quickly established during the late 1940’s in internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, and pediatrics. By 1950, the University Hospital staff included 45 residents in the various specialties.
Accreditation Threatened

The changes at the College of Medicine were insufficient to stave off growing criticism of its quality. In the late 1940's, appropriations from the traditionally conservative Legislature were too small for needed improvements, let alone any ambitious expansion of the College of Medicine. Still, it came as a shock to all connected with the University when, on May 13, 1949, the *World Herald* carried the headline "U.N. Medical School Warned," "May lose its Rating Granted by AMA"; again criticism focused on the lack of full-time clinical staff and the small number of beds in the hospital. Dean Lueth, responding to the criticism, blamed the small budgets granted to the college and hospital; he compared the medical college's budget of $900,000 to the medical education budgets of neighbor states Colorado ($3,200,000), Iowa ($3,820,000), and Kansas ($1,520,000).

The AMA's warning that the College of Medicine's accreditation status was in danger served to awaken college officials, legislators, and University Regents to the College of Medicine's immediate needs for increased funding, reorganization, and expansion. The college building committee began a long period of study and planning for campus growth, first with Dean Lueth serving as chairman, then with Dr. F. Lowell Dunn leading the group.

Four legislators made a much publicized study of the medical college in late 1950; their report praised the management of the college, but cited the ever present problems of closed hospital wards and a shortage of clinical personnel occasioned by limited funds. Dr. Dunn, interviewed in the *Omaha World Herald*, was more specific about the effects of continued short funding: The clinical facilities of University Hospital had actually shrunk since 1929, when the hospital had 230 active beds, to 197 beds in 1945; with recent closings, there were 145 active beds in 1951. Dr. Dunn went on to define the school's current and future needs: 1) a hospital capacity of 500 beds, 2) an auditorium, 3) a new medical library to replace the physically outmoded and hopelessly crowded one in current use, and 4) increased facilities for teaching and recreation. These priorities, with minor modification, were followed in the course of construction that would take place in the next 20 years.

Lueth, Dunn, and others who had taken up the cause did succeed in focusing public attention on the college and hospital's immediate need for physical expansion and increased operating support. The biennial budget granted the medical college for 1951-1953 was a considerably more generous $2.5 million.
Nebraska Psychiatric Institute Planned

In late 1951, the Douglas County Board of Commissioners announced that the college's psychiatric unit would have to vacate Douglas County Hospital. The notice was unexpected and no deadline was given, but the College of Medicine began to explore other options for its psychiatric services. Most of the credit for the proposal to build the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute on the college campus must go to Dr. Cecil Wittson, who was Director of the psychiatric unit. At that time the State Board of Control, responsible for mental hospitals in Nebraska, proposed building an 1800-bed state hospital in Omaha; Wittson countered with an alternative that would be much less expensive, and would be attuned to the new trends in psychiatry. Wittson's proposal for a 100-bed psychiatric institute, with a triple mandate for service, research, and teaching, was extremely attractive to the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, the State Board of Control, and the State Board of Health. Each of the funding partners pledged $500,000, and by August 9, 1952, the Board of Regents announced plans for the establishment of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute on the campus of the College of Medicine at the cost of $1.5 million.82

Dr. Wittson's recollection of how he secured a commitment from the Board of Regents illustrates his great skills in using personal contacts and taking advantage of all opportunities to achieve his goals. As Wittson recalled in a videotaped interview at the Medical Center in 1980:

At that time the University football team started practicing in August. It was before they had spring practice. They went out to the University High School which was out in the sandhills. It was a boarding school for ranchers' children, and they were out there for a month, then they finally had the Red and White team game. All the Regents went out and held a Board of Regents meeting there. The executive secretary of the Regents was a good friend of mine. I had him put on the agenda, the last thing, money for the psychiatric institute. I asked for ... half a million from the University. And he put it on last. I waited until the band was playing, the Regents wanted to go to the Red-White game, and one of them got up and said, "What's left?" And I said the little matter of the amount for the psychiatric institute, and one of them said, "I move that it be granted." It was quickly seconded and passed and the meeting adjourned.83

Proposed Nebraska Psychiatric Institute, Latenser & Sons, architects, 1952.
Dean Lueth Resigns

In January 1952, Harold Lueth resigned as Dean to return to private practice. It had been a frustrating tenure for him, for he had neither the faculty support nor the personal power to push through all the changes demanded in the postwar era. No doubt because of the college's reputation for excellence and Poynter's successful tenure, Lueth did not expect the faculty discord that marred his Deanship. Nor did he expect the tightened supervision of College of Medicine affairs by the University of Nebraska Chancellor and the Board of Regents. Lueth's successor, Dr. J. Perry Tollman, noted Lueth's belief that a military, rather than political and personal, style of leadership was appropriate to the Dean's role. Dr. A. Lawrence Bennett, who liked Lueth personally, thought the Dean's lack of humor was his Achilles' heel. "In many respects," Bennett recalled, "he was ahead of his time in the ideas he had for the College of Medicine."

There were some real accomplishments during Dean Lueth's tenure. The Legislature and the public had been made aware of the college's needs; the budget had improved. Long-range planning had been done for further expansion, and there was a definite building plan on paper. The Clarkson Hospital Board of Trustees accepted the College of Medicine's offer of a site upon which to build their new hospital.

Dr. E. A. Holyoke and anatomy students Max Karrer and Mayer Maskovitz, 1951.

Cardiovascular research, Dr. John Barmore, ca. 1954.
Perry Tollman's Term as Dean

To resolve the obvious problems of faculty discord during Lueth's administration, the Regents chose a homegrown physician to succeed him as Dean of the College of Medicine. J. Perry Tollman was born in Nebraska, had been granted his medical degree, and had made his career as pathologist and professor at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine. A mild-mannered, forthright, highly intelligent man, Dr. Tollman seemed admirably suited to face the issues that had to be resolved if the college was to move forward.

Tollman inherited the same controversies and administrative difficulties that had bedeviled Lueth's Deanship. There was the continual commuting to Lincoln to persuade University officials, Regents, and legislators that the 1950's were a new era in medicine and medical education and that the small charity hospital cum medical college was rapidly becoming obsolete. It became joltingly clear that this was not merely Tollman's opinion when the College of Medicine was put on "confidential probation" status in 1952. The Association of American Medical Colleges, and the American Medical Association made this judgement on grounds that were becoming familiar: the small size of clinical facilities at University Hospital (and hence the insufficient variety of clinical cases for teaching purposes) and the lack of full-time clinical faculty.86 (The college's probationary status continued until 1956, when its fully approved status was restored).

The Nebraska State Medical Association appointed a survey team to compare the Nebraska College of Medicine to those of neighbor states. Again, the results were not surprising; in the words of Dr. Harold Morgan, association president, "We lag far behind." The University of Nebraska College of Medicine had the fewest full-time instructors of the state medical colleges in the seven states. Nebraska's 18 full-time personnel, 16 in basic sciences, 2 in clinical, compared badly to Colorado's 96, Iowa's 119, Kansas' 53, and Utah's 66.87

These facts quickly awakened public and legislative concern for the college's budgetary needs. In 1953, the Legislature adopted a special .25 state mill levy for a construction fund for the college and hospital. This levy was to produce $750,000 each year until a total of $6 million had been raised.88 The biennial budgets granted by the Legislature grew dramatically throughout the decade, from $2.5 million in 1951-53, to $5 million in 1957-59. In addition, several large private donations helped to finance much-needed expansion of the college's research facilities.
Aerial view, campus, Clarkson Hospital under construction, 1955.
Construction in the 1950's

With this renewed support and interest, Dr. Tollman was able to initiate the building program of the 1950's. Nebraska Psychiatric Institute opened its doors in April 1955. Under Cecil Wittson's skillful direction, it soon attracted national attention for its innovative approaches to psychiatric treatment, training, and research. The building, with a capacity of 92 beds, also housed many innovative facilities including a section for the intensive study of psychiatric problems in children, day therapy areas for adults and children, and a special research ward and laboratory for study of metabolic factors in chronic mental diseases.

The Memorial Research Laboratory, built at a cost of $200,000, initiated its animal research activities in 1957, and the new School of Nursing building was completed at a cost of $1.2 million.
School of Nursing Progress

The growth and progress of the School of Nursing was noteworthy during this era. Director Irma Kyle had guided the school since the retirement of Charlotte Burgess in 1946; in that time the nursing curriculum had been reorganized. The new curriculum emphasized the sciences, specialized techniques, and experiences in the postwar specialty areas of physical medicine and psychiatry. Practical clinical experience was more carefully taught and closely supervised.89

Miss Kyle caused a minor uproar when, unlike her predecessor, she chose to live in an apartment away from the nursing dormitory. She felt simply that the secluded and dependent role of nurses needed to change, and that was one step in the right direction. It was an independent gesture characteristic of a woman who, with no disrespect intended, felt that nurses should be more than “handmaidens to doctors.” The curriculum she planned and put into practice was designed to effect just that change, for Miss Kyle foresaw the importance of nurses who understood the medical regimen and who could supplement the physician’s observations with their own.90

Throughout the 1950’s and 1960’s, evidence of the high quality of Miss Kyle’s leadership was plain. Enrollment in the School of Nursing grew appreciably. With the completion of the new School of Nursing building in 1957, ample space was available for classrooms, offices, and student facilities. In 1956 the school began to receive almost yearly recognition for quality, as its graduates won high scores in nationally administered certifying exams.

Dedication, School of Nursing building, 1957. L to r, I. Kyle, B. Greenberg, C. Thompson, C. Hardin, P. Tollman.

School of Nursing building from northwest, 1957.
In the next ten years, the School of Nursing grew in the directions Miss Kyle had envisioned. A four-year B.S. degree program in nursing was approved in 1956. It received rather belated accreditation from the National League of Nursing in 1965, despite the fact that the school’s graduates continued their exemplary performance in national examinations.91

The administration of nursing education was separated from University Hospital’s nursing service during these years. Miss Carol Wilson became Director of the service component in 1963, leaving Miss Kyle free to devote full time to nursing education. It was a division of labor appropriate to the era: The numbers of both hospital nurses and nursing students had grown tremendously, and the task of supervising working nurses in the numerous specialized medical services had become distinct from that of guiding their education. Nursing education, as Miss Kyle had foreseen, had moved beyond the training school model to the college model, a transition that would be completed after Miss Kyle’s retirement in 1967, under her successor Dr. Rena Boyle.

Nursing supervisors and instructors, 1953: (back, l to r) C. Wilson, L. Williams, C. Fleming, M. Hook, T. Muller, V. Warner, M. L. House; (front) G. Koons, M. Pollman, I. Kyle, A. Scholder.
Appointment of a Full-Time Clinical Faculty

Despite the remarkable growth of the physical plant, the College of Medicine's fully accredited status remained tenuous. Although research and specialized service facilities had grown, failure to add hospital beds and sufficient full-time clinical staff continued to undercut the college’s claims to quality medical education.

At this point the school entered one of the most distressing episodes in its entire history, the almost inevitable “Town and Gown” controversy that had already torn so many of the country’s medical schools. The volunteer clinical staff had been the founders of the Nebraska College of Medicine, had been the backbone of its faculty and had borne the responsibilities for its quality since its origin over 70 years before. They had given unselfishly of their time, and not infrequently their money, to keep the school alive, and had contributed greatly in building the prestige the school enjoyed before World War II. Therefore, it was understandable that the volunteer faculty found it difficult to accept the fact that they must give way to a full-time clinical staff which would cost the taxpayers, including themselves, for services that they had rendered free of charge. Ideologically these physicians sensed a turn toward socialism in medicine, and they also felt there was unfairness in the proposition that the University would support physician competitors of theirs with their own tax dollars.

Some of the volunteer faculty also held the view that the state medical college should train and produce physicians who would eventually practice general medicine in one of the numerous Nebraska communities which needed physicians. They viewed the hiring of full-time specialist clinicians as a move toward academic and highly specialized medical training that would be of considerably less benefit to the people of Nebraska.

Right or wrong, with their combined political power both in the Legislature and the University itself, they frustrated all efforts to resolve the issues of hospital expansion and the appointment of full-time clinical faculty during the early years of the 1950's.

Prior to that time, a few full-time clinicians were appointed with little opposition. In the early 1940’s, Drs. Willis Brown and John Gedgoud had joined the staff under the National Maternal and Child Health Care Act. Dr. Cecil Wittson had been appointed to the staff of the Nebraska Psychiatric Unit. However, when Dr. Lester O’Dell joined the college as Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1950, his appointment was opposed and he resigned after a stormy year in that position.92
Veterans Administration Hospital, completed 1950.

Nevertheless, Dean Tollman did achieve a breakthrough of sorts in 1954, due in large part to his diplomatic skill. In an interview in 1979, Tollman recounted the way in which the full-time faculty issue was at least partially resolved.

With the pressures that had been placed on the faculty . . . it was decided that full-time instructors in internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, and obstetrics-gynecology must be recruited. Dr. Moody was Chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine, Dr. Herbert Davis in Surgery, Dr. Herman Jahr in Pediatrics, and Dr. Earl Sage in Obstetrics. With these men, and especially with the assistance of Dr. Leon McGoogan, a plan was drawn up proposing that well-qualified men should be brought into these departments, one to each of the four departments, in an Assistant Chairman capacity essentially for at least a year. If they were found to fit well into the faculty pattern, they would then become chairmen of the several departments.93

After this agreement in principle, search committees were developed in the respective departments to find capable men. These search committees finally selected Dr. Robert Grissom in internal medicine, Dr. Merle Musselman in surgery, Dr. Gordon Gibbs in pediatrics, and Dr. Roy Holly in obstetrics. The four were appointed during 1954, and each served the recommended year of probation and assumed the Chairman’s position in their respective departments. This change was sufficient to impress the AMA’s Liaison Committee on Medical Education; the stigma of “confidential probation” was removed, and the College of Medicine returned to its former fully accredited status in 1956.
Curriculum Changes

Against this background of controversy and expansion, there were other changes in the College of Medicine. The curriculum, which had remained almost unchanged since Dean Cutter's time, was now examined and revised. Even though it was not adopted formally by Nebraska, the Western Reserve System initiated in 1952 had its impact on the curriculum at the College of Medicine. Not only were the students' hours in the basic sciences reduced, the emphasis shifted to an approach that promised to integrate basic science and clinical subjects. This had always been done by the better basic science teachers, and now, it was hoped, students would become clinically knowledgeable at an earlier date. Thus they would gain time necessary to study new and hitherto neglected special areas of medicine, such as preventive medicine, public health, pediatrics, dermatology, and psychiatry. An article in the Omaha World-Herald in September, 1954, entitled "More Bedside Study Coming," told of the expanded clinical training being inaugurated for junior and senior medical students. By the mid-1950's, medical students were not only gaining more bedside study and clinical experience, but also had more specialized subjects to master, and more research findings to assimilate as they strove to keep up with the incredible growth of medical knowledge.

Research Activity in the 1950's

By the middle of the decade, the presence of full-time clinicians and the development of new research facilities on campus began to attract a growing amount of research funds from the federal government and private sources. Dr. Musselman announced a total of $190,000 in research funding for the year 1955, a great improvement over the $60,000 attracted by the faculty in 1948. By 1959, research funding at the college reached $1,711,000, with federal sources supplying 79%.95

Growth of Nebraska Psychiatric Institute

Without a doubt, Nebraska Psychiatric Institute was the most active campus unit in formulating new research and training projects which focused national attention on the institute. Dr. Wittson had a remarkable gift for anticipating national trends in medicine and psychiatry, conceiving projects based on these trends, and then finding adequate funding to complete them successfully.

Wittson established the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute on the basis of his belief in the not-yet-widely-accepted premise that the future of psychiatry was in the use of new drugs and psychotherapeutic techniques to provide treatment to the mentally ill. Time proved him correct in his decision, as other centers across the country followed his lead. Wittson also felt that psychiatry should ultimately be taken from the institution into the community. Thaddeus P. Krush, M.D., joined the institute staff to pioneer such a community service program for Nebraska. Michael Carver, Ph.D., headed a research laboratory which studied the effects of new drugs and the biochemical causes of specific mental disorders. Robert Ellingson, M.D., Ph.D., joined the staff as Director of the Electroencephalography Laboratory and later became Director of Research for the institute. For these and many other activities and programs the institute was honored with the American Psychiatric Association’s Mental Hospital Service Award in 1958.
To meet the need for manpower to give psychiatric care in Nebraska, Wittson established a five-year psychiatric residency training program with state and federal support; trainees served two years in one of the state mental hospitals as part of the program. Training was also provided for the other new professions developing to serve the new psychiatry.96

Educational technology was used to carry out some of these programs. "Teleconferencing," or the use of the telephone to present educational conferences to a number of participating locations, was first proposed by Wittson in 1955 and developed through the cooperation of the Bell Telephone Company. The system was used weekly to share the lectures of the institute's many nationally known visitors with other mental hospitals in four states.97

The first two-way closed circuit television system in the U.S. was conceived by Dr. Wittson and developed and tested through grant support secured in 1963. This television system made possible face-to-face communication between Nebraska Psychiatric Institute and the Norfolk State Mental Hospital 110 miles away.98

During the 1960's, other new research programs began at NPI. Because of Dr. Wittson's interest in the mentally retarded, Nebraska Psychiatric Institute quickly assumed national leadership in research and treatment programs. In April 1959, a Research Clinical Nursery for mentally retarded infants and children was opened. In 1960 a donation from the Swanson Foundation, combined with federal and state funds, made possible the construction of the Carl and Caroline Swanson Research Pavilion, which enlarged the institute by one-third. A federal grant of $1,745,000 very shortly established one of the first Mental Retardation Research Centers in the United States, dedicated to the study of causes of mental retardation; the development and refinement of preventive, diagnostic, and treatment approaches; and the education of health professionals in mental retardation.99
Cancer Teaching and Research on Campus

The study of cancer and cancer therapy began at the College of Medicine in 1930. Dr. Howard Hunt was instrumental in the establishment of a tumor registry making it possible to follow cancer patients treated by the Department of Radiology. A cancer teaching program was established in the college in the late 1940's. This federally funded program was intended to provide current cancer-related information to both practitioners and students in the health sciences, thus narrowing the gap between discovery and application.100

During Tollman's term, negotiations began with the Eppley Foundation regarding the possibility of support for the construction of a cancer research center on the college campus. Initially the foundation wished to fund a hospital for cancer patients. But according to Dr. Tollman, the point was raised that:

A great deal more could be done for many more patients potentially or actually suffering from cancer if this were to be a research institute with the work related to a better understanding of cancer, methods of prevention, and control.101

This idea was accepted and funds from the foundation, the state, and the federal government were combined to build the Eugene C. Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer and Allied Diseases. The building, dedicated on June 10, 1963, housed modern laboratories and highly specialized equipment as well as an auditorium and other educational support facilities. Henry Lemon, M.D., was selected to direct the Eppley Institute; he began immediately to attract skilled scientists and search for funding for research activities.

Doctor Shortage Plagues Nebraska

First of a series.

By Pete Boughn

Nebraska's supply of doctors is dwindling.

In 1952 there were 1,376 physicians practicing in the state.

Today there are 1,337 in active practice, a reduction of 39 during a decade that saw the state population increase by more than 100,000.

Yet the state is second only to the District of Columbia in the population ratio of students in medical training.

Where are the graduates going? Can they be kept here?

These questions are being asked more frequently as the profession and the public awaken to the trend...

A trend... Fewer doctors for more people.

The decreased popularity of just that each year.

The Nebraska Academy of General Practice has caused As an example, from 1925 the population ratio of students in medical training.

Student Vernon Ward with his preceptor, Dr. R. F. Sievers of Blair, 1954.

The Doctor Shortage in the 1960's

Tollman was acutely aware of the impact of the “doctor shortage” of the early 1960's, particularly as it affected the funding of the College of Medicine. The shortage as seen by outstate legislators was real enough: Between 1952 and 1962, the number of physicians in Nebraska had declined by 40, while the population had grown by 100,000. In that same period, 60 rural communities had lost doctors; 11 rural counties had no doctors within their boundaries; and the doctor-patient ratio in non-urban Nebraska stood at 1 doctor per 1,330 persons, compared to the national average of 1 per 682.102 Off-campus preceptorships had been established in the early 1950's which made it possible for senior medical students to spend 12 weeks assisting one of 30 family practitioners across the state who agreed to be preceptors. The length of the preceptorships grew shorter through the decade; by 1960 they were elective, and taken only during the summer. Despite much criticism and discussion in the press, this learning experience was not reinstated as a requirement for seniors until 1964. Although the required preceptorship did not guarantee that Nebraska graduates would return to rural practice, it did indicate that the college was increasingly aware of the seriousness of the doctor shortage and was willing to respond to the needs of Nebraska's citizens.

First Assistant Deans Appointed

Recognizing the importance of proper administrative emphasis on the student and the curriculum for quality medical education, Dean Tollman named James W. Benjamin, Ph.D., the first Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. He was succeeded by Mary Jo Henn, M.D., in 1963. At that time Warren Pearse, M.D., was appointed Assistant Dean for Curriculum Development and General Educational Administration.
The 1963 Building Proposal

Despite Tollman's success in healing the faculty divisions of the 1950's and leading the College of Medicine to growth and change, the Board of Regents' announcement of a new $34 million building plan in January 1963 reopened all the old wounds. The plan had been prepared under the direction of Dr. Roy Holly, who had left the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology to join University administration on the Lincoln campus. As Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs, he had assumed responsibility for College of Medicine planning with little or no input from the college administration or faculty. At the heart of the new building plan were construction of a large hospital on the east side of 42nd Street and extension of the campus east to 40th Street.

When the plan was presented there was surprise and then anger. Many, including the college building committee, felt the new plan was unrealistic and impractical. The volunteer faculty were particularly incensed, and within a month they submitted the so-called "White Paper," a petition signed by 114 faculty members rejecting the proposal. According to Tollman,

*A point which I sensed in the attitudes, particularly of voluntary faculty, never openly spoken but I think a very strong factor, was a fear that the strengthened faculty in the clinical departments, coupled with the new hospital facility, would be unwelcome competition to the practitioners of the city and to the affiliated hospitals.*

Proponents of the new hospital pointed to certain discouraging statistics which raised the old specter of accreditation problems. At 145 beds, University Hospital was the smallest facility in the country associated with a medical college.
Hospital Problems

Dean Tollman was very much concerned about the size and the financial state of University Hospital — so essential in clinical education. Obviously, the hospital had fallen on hard times. Chronic shortages of funds and administrative problems had left it with only a few more than its original 130 beds.

As has been noted, from its opening on September 3, 1917, the hospital was seen as an important element of medical education and a valuable service facility for Nebraska citizens. But the seeds of future problems lay in the hospital’s purpose, stated by the University Board of Regents, the governing body of the hospital:

The Hospital for the University of Nebraska at Omaha is not founded with the idea of receiving patients who are able to pay for special medical and surgical care. Worthy sick... shall be admitted upon receipt by the hospital authorities of a written application, stating that the patient needs medical or surgical attention, and that he is unable to pay for professional services at the hospital.105

The hospital prospered during its first decade, and the College of Medicine administration requested funds to expand the building.

When Unit II opened in 1927, University Hospital’s capacity rose to 250 beds. But soon the Depression dealt the hospital a staggering blow, from which it would not recover for nearly 30 years.

By 1930 the first closing of wards at the hospital had taken place. A ward originally assigned to psychiatry was converted to interns’ quarters. Throughout the Thirties and Forties operating funds remained inadequate, wards were closed, and hospital occupancy declined. Even the national economic recovery had a negative effect on University Hospital; fewer people could qualify for admission as indigents.

The Legislature did attempt to give the hospital some financial relief by passing a law that required Nebraska counties to pay for the care of their residents admitted to University Hospital. Counties were to pay two-thirds of the cost of hospital care, not to exceed $4 per day. This rate was the estimated cost of care above the costs of medical education. The provision of the original hospital enabling act remained: Only indigent patients could be admitted to University Hospital, and they could not be asked to pay for the services.106
Throughout the early years, Deans of the College of Medicine served as administrators of University Hospital. In 1953, Duane Johnson, the University’s first professionally trained hospital administrator, was appointed. He was succeeded by Edwin Ross in 1966.

After much planning by the building committee, headed by Dr. F. Lowell Dunn, construction began in 1958 on a third unit of University Hospital, adjacent to the existing hospital on the northwest. The original plans called for Unit III to house 150 patient beds, clinics, surgical areas, the library, and an auditorium. It was expected to be adequate for 10 years, at which time Unit I was to be removed and a new building constructed in its location.¹⁰⁷

But the addition actually constructed was much smaller than planned. When Unit III opened in 1962, it contained no patient beds. Its three stories housed the emergency room, clinics, the pharmacy, radiology and pathology departments, classrooms, and administrative offices.

Shortly after the construction was completed the 1963 proposal to build the new hospital east of 42nd Street was revealed. The hospital’s future status once again looked uncertain. Senator Terry Carpenter of Scottsbluff, who had originally sponsored the hospital building legislation, forced a compromise which effectively killed the idea of expansion to the east. Nevertheless, the need to expand hospital facilities was as urgent as ever, but would have to await new plans, and a new alignment of political forces.
Dr. Poynter Career
Father of Hospital

Dr. C. W. M. Poynter, Dean Emeritus of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Tuesday was hailed as the "father of the Children's Memorial Hospital."

He was honored at a meeting of the board of trustees at the hospital. Speaking for the board, Mrs. Mary Elaine Moraman said:

"Dr. Poynter's imagination, interest and unwiring work made this hospital possible. We sincerely appreciate his efforts."

Dr. Poynter said he hadn't been able to get his eyes away from a children's hospital here for many years. He expressed the belief that "Omaha's need for a children's hospital was so great, some good angel would have come along and built it."

The board presented a gift to Dr. Poynter.

Aerial view, Children's Complex, from southwest, 1961.

World-Herald, March 18, 1948.

The Children's Center Concept

Concern for the health needs of children and the cooperation of several public and private agencies led to the construction in the 1950's of a "children's medical center" on the College of Medicine campus. Dean Poynter had been much involved in the initial planning of Children's Memorial Hospital built in 1948 and this private pediatric hospital was affiliated with the College of Medicine.

Under Tollman, further development of special service facilities for children began. In 1956, directors of the Hattie B. Munroe Home concluded an agreement with the University and constructed a three-story residence for handicapped children on the campus. The Munroe Home, founded in 1922 in memory of Mrs. Munroe by her husband and sister, had previously been located in a 10-room house in the Benson area of Omaha. The Omaha Public Schools opened the Dr. J. P. Lord School at 330 South 44th Street in 1957. Named for the orthopedic surgeon who was prominent on the faculty of the College of Medicine, the Lord School for the physically handicapped had operated since 1938 in a classroom in the Field Club School. In 1958, the C. Louis Meyer family established the Meyer Therapy Center and constructed a three-story building at the corner of 44th Street and Dewey Avenue; it opened in 1959.

During the 1950's, the children's facilities were devoted to the treatment of young polio victims. When vaccine eliminated the major threat of that disease, the focus of the three institutions shifted to other problems of children and new programs were developed to diagnose and help the handicapped child.

Meyer Children's Therapy Center, south entrance. Hattie B. Munroe Home, south entrance.
University Hospital, outpatient and ambulance entrance, Unit III, 1961.

In all of this impressive expansion, Dr. Tollman was the tactful and unobtrusive leader. He understood well the national trends in medicine and medical education during this era, and saw his role as one of guiding the forces already set in motion to bring both change and growth to the campus.

Dr. H. Gifford, ophthalmology chairman, and technician Lucy Lipp discuss eye preparations for microscopic study, ca. 1964.

Dr. D. Harman titrating for free fatty acids in serum, biochemistry laboratory, 1962.

Dr. Tollman receives $1,000 from Nebraska Lions Sight Conservation Foundation to establish first eye bank in Nebraska, December 7, 1961.

(L to r) Asst. Dean J. Benjamin; Dr. J. R. Schenken, chairman, Pathology Dept.; and Dean Tollman, ca. 1961.

(L to r) Drs. A. L. Bennett, M. Hendrickson, and A. R. McIntyre in physiology laboratory, ca. 1960.
Aerial view, campus from southwest, 1961.
THE WITTSON REVOLUTION:
1964-1972
Basic Science Building, east entrance, ca. 1972 (named Wittson Hall to honor Dr. C. L. Wittson at his retirement, February, 1972).
In June of 1964, Dean Tollman resigned after an effective but trying 12-year tenure as Dean. The political impasse on hospital expansion and the renewed accreditation problems were remaining challenges after his departure. The Regents turned, after considerable discussion, to Dr. Cecil Wittson, Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry and Director of Nebraska Psychiatric Institute. He agreed to accept the Dean’s office if he were given control over the administration of the College of Medicine, responsible only to the Chancellor of the University and the Board of Regents, and if the college could present and defend its own budget request to the Legislature. These conditions were agreed upon, and Dr. Wittson was appointed Dean of the college in August 1964.

Wittson brought to the Deanship all the skills and experience he had developed in leading Nebraska Psychiatric Institute to national prominence. Although quiet and reserved to those who did not know him well, Wittson had the ability to awaken interest and generate enthusiasm, involvement and action in those around him — his faculty, the Legislature and even federal health agencies, as he sought support for his efforts to build the College of Medicine into a modern Medical Center that could provide health care and education to the citizens of Nebraska.
New Plans for Expansion

After his appointment Dr. Wittson moved with characteristic speed to seek solutions to the problems facing the college. In January 1965, he announced a new six-year building plan which was not only ambitious but politically astute. Wittson projected the construction of a new basic science building, a "small but superb" hospital, and a new library to house the college's 130,000 volumes. In doing so, he was promising an expansion of classes to produce more physicians, a hospital which was politically acceptable to the Omaha medical community, and an emphasis on educational programs which would lay to rest all doubts about the College of Medicine's commitment to excellence. In June 1965, the Legislature approved an expanded building plan of $15.3 million.111

In addition to his progress with building plans, Dr. Wittson began recruitment of more full-time clinical faculty and reorganization of the administrative structure of the college and hospital. On the basis of these changes, and the promise of Wittson's energetic leadership, the college was granted full accreditation for three years in 1965.
Wittson’s victory on behalf of the College of Medicine was completed in January 1966, when an $8.1 million federal grant was awarded to complete his three-phase building plan.

Phase I included construction of a hospital and the remodeling of the old hospital units, I and II. Phase II provided for the new Basic Science Building, renovation of the North Laboratory Building and remodeling of Conkling Hall. Phase III included the building of the Library of Medicine and remodeling in Unit II to create a biomedical communications center that would provide campus-wide media production and distribution services.\textsuperscript{112}

**Construction Begins**

In 1967, ground was broken for the new hospital and the Basic Science Building, and remodeling of Conkling Hall began to provide temporary offices for departments displaced by remodeling and construction elsewhere. In October of that year, a 39-bed pediatric unit located in remodeled Unit II, level 5, was dedicated as the Herman Jahr Pediatric Pavilion in honor of the distinguished former chairman of that department. Construction was started on the $200,000 Eppley Radiation Research Center, an extension of the hospital’s radiology department. This facility would add to the college’s capability to carry out cancer therapy and research. A regional center for the treatment of patients with emphysema was established with funding from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. In November 1967, the Regents announced that federal and other grants to the College of Medicine had reached a record high of $3.9 million.


(Above) Eppley Radiation Research Center under construction, underground between Hospital Units II and III. Viewed from the north, 1967.

(Upper right) Dr. I. Kass, Director, tests breathing capacity of a patient in the regional emphysema center, ca. 1969.
Dedication of Basic Science Building

On April 18, 1969, as part of the College of Medicine's celebration of the University of Nebraska Centennial, the new Basic Science Building and the hospital addition were dedicated with a full-day symposium on "The Future of Medicine."

Despite changes in medical education and the growth of the student body, the North and South Laboratory Buildings had continued as the primary teaching facilities in the basic sciences since 1919. Wittson recognized that more space and new equipment were necessary to support this most essential core of medical education. The new building provided offices and laboratories for the departments of anatomy, microbiology, and pathology as well as a 300-seat auditorium and a variety of specialized teaching facilities. The biochemistry and physiology departments remained in the recently remodeled South Building, and a new Department of Pharmacology would occupy remodeled space in the North Building (to be named Poynter Hall in 1970).

Amphitheatre, Basic Science Building, 294 seats.

(Above) Sketch, multidisciplinary teaching laboratory, ground floor, new Basic Science Building.
(Right) Gross anatomy dissection area, Basic Science Building.
Library Construction

In 1927 the College of Medicine Library had been moved to “temporary” quarters in Hospital Unit II. As the college grew, the 100-seat reading room on level 4 and the stack areas below were taxed to capacity. Despite space problems an excellent collection was developed, including a number of rare books donated by alumni and friends of the library. Phillip S. Moe served as librarian from 1940 to 1948. When he was succeeded by Bernice Hetzner the collection totalled 56,000 volumes and 586 periodical subscriptions. For the next 20 years the library continued to grow and build its reputation for service despite inadequate quarters. In the mid-sixties, at Dr. Wittson’s urging, Mrs. Hetzner and her staff began planning a new facility. As soon as the Medical Library Assistance Act was passed by Congress in 1965, Wittson was quick to submit a construction grant application. In 1968, a $1.6 million grant was awarded to support the construction of the new building. A fund drive among alumni, led by Dr. Leon S. McGoogan, raised $385,000, and the Legislature appropriated the remainder needed. In July 1970, Mrs. Hetzner and her staff moved into the new library which contained approximately 65,000 square feet for patron service and library operations. Special features of the library included a learning center for use of instructional media and facilities to house the growing rare book collection.
The new building also provided an administrative locus for the Mid-Continental Regional Medical Library Program, which had been established in 1968 with Mrs. Hetzner as its director. This regional library gives service to and coordinates medical library activities in a seven-state region. In recognition of her accomplishments in the field of medical librarianship Mrs. Hetzner was appointed to serve on the Board of Regents of the National Library of Medicine in 1971. When she retired in 1973, she was succeeded by David Bishop in 1973 and Robert Braude who assumed the directorship in 1978.

The present holdings for the library include approximately 180,000 volumes and 3,370 serial subscriptions. In 1980, the library was named the Leon S. McGoogan Library of Medicine to honor Dr. McGoogan for his fund-raising efforts and his private gifts to the library.114
The New University Hospital

As previously noted, an important part of Wittson's building program was the construction of a "small but excellent University Hospital." Remodeling of the existing wards was completed in 1966, and early in 1967 ground was broken for the new hospital addition, planned to include the most up-to-date facilities for patient care and treatment; this unit was completed in 1969, raising the hospital's bed capacity to 285.

The Legislature also moved to give the hospital more financial independence. With the coming of federal Medicare and Medicaid legislation in the middle 1960's and the increase in private health insurance coverage, new impetus was given to the issue. The Legislature removed the restriction that University Hospital patients must be indigent, and encouraged the hospital to become self-supporting through charges to patients and third-party payers.

In 10 years, the financial position of the hospital and clinics shifted dramatically toward self-support. In 1966, approximately 80% of the cost of operation was supported by legislative appropriation. By 1976, 85% of the costs were covered by revenue from patient charges. Richard C. Schriplema, hospital administrator from 1966 to 1974 and Vice Chancellor and administrator from 1972 to 1974, supervised the change. His successors in the administrator's post, Douglas Peters and Robert Baker, have moved the hospital closer to self-support, while building a new image focusing on the hospital's role as a center for highly specialized health services, serving Nebraska and surrounding states.
Continuing Growth of Services for Children

In 1967 negotiations were completed and the Board of the Meyer Therapy Center deeded the facility to the University of Nebraska Medical Center, and Dr. Paul Pearson was named Medical Director of the therapy center and Meyer Professor of Child Health. In 1968, the therapy center’s programs combined with those of the University’s Handicapped Children’s Clinic to form the Meyer Children’s Rehabilitation Institute (MCRI).

The institute established as its broad goals: providing interdisciplinary education for personnel in health, education, and vocational fields needed in services to children with handicaps; demonstrating exemplary interdisciplinary service programs; and carrying out basic and clinical research on the prevention and treatment of handicapping conditions in children. As programs and services grew, MCRI adopted the additional goal of serving as a statewide resource center for state and community agencies. In its teaching role MCRI now provides experience for students in all of the health care professions at the Medical Center and for students in related fields from the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

In 1972 the MCRI building was expanded with the help of a $175,000 grant from the Meyer-Ceco Foundation. The Mary Luman Meyer wing provided much-needed space for expanded diagnostic and therapy services. In the five years of the institute’s existence, the staff had increased from nine full-time employees to 50 professional staff members. By 1980, the number of full-time employees had grown to 163.116

The directors of the Hattie B. Munroe Home entered into a contract with the University in 1968, under which the Munroe Foundation retained ownership of the facility and contributed funds for operation of programs planned and staffed by the University of Nebraska Medical Center. The home’s name was changed to the Hattie B. Munroe Pavilion. For several years, the pavilion continued to provide care for handicapped children who needed services at MCRI and the J. P. Lord School, but whose homes were too far away for commuting. As the need for such care declined, the pavilion became the location of several Medical Center programs which were established to provide specialized services to children with handicaps.117
Shubik Research Team to Nebraska

During this era there was continuing emphasis on expanding Medical Center research activities and funding in all health science areas. Dr. Philippe Shubik, internationally known cancer researcher, became Professor of Oncology and Director of the Eppley Institute in July 1968. When he arrived from the Chicago Medical School Institute for Medical Research, he brought with him 54 of his research staff, $1 million worth of specialized research equipment, and more than $1 million in research funds. Over the next several years this institute, under Dr. Shubik’s direction, would build an international reputation for its extensive research into the environmental causes of cancer. In 1978 the institute reached a new high in outside research funding with $3.4 million in support of its many cancer research projects.

In early 1969 plans were drawn for additional animal research space adjacent to the Eppley Cancer Institute. With a promise of funds from the Eppley Foundation, the North Building amphitheatre was demolished, excavation was done, and pilings were driven for footings. Then construction stopped while Dr. Wittson searched for the $2 million needed to complete the building. In July 1971, construction resumed and the Eppley Hall of Science was dedicated on June 22, 1973.
Rural Health

Throughout his years as Dean and Chancellor, Dr. Wittson was very much aware of the need to provide more health manpower and better health care to rural Nebraska, if legislative support of the Medical Center were to remain strong. Soon after Wittson became Dean, Dr. Fay Smith, a well-known family practitioner from Imperial, was appointed to the first Professorship of General Practice, one of three such positions in the nation.

The Division of Family Practice was created in 1969 and was given new status as a department in 1970 with Francis M. Land, M.D., as chairman. Dr. Land’s success in getting philosophical support from other college faculty and Nebraska physicians and financial support through federal grants resulted in rapid growth of the programs of the department. The family practice residency was established and residents began to train at hospitals in Scottsbluff, Kearney, Crete, and Friend.

Dr. Land was also involved in the early planning for the physician’s assistant training program, and played a key role in setting up an innovative bachelor’s degree program in the College of Medicine for physician’s assistants training in the School of Health Care Sciences, Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas.
Continuing Medical Education

Because of the college's firm belief in the importance of continuing education to the health care practitioner, two of the five floors of the new Hall of Science provided the first permanent home for rapidly expanding continuing education activities.

Medical meetings had been sponsored by the college through the years on a rather informal basis. For a time the Alumni Association had sponsored annual clinical reviews. In the mid-1950's, Larry Cappiello, H.S.D., was appointed director of public information and continuing education. In 1965, when Dr. Fay Smith joined the faculty, he also served as coordinator of continuing medical education. Carl Potthoff, M.D., assumed the responsibility after Dr. Smith's death in 1968. A full-time adult educator, Robert R. Moutrie, was hired in 1969 to coordinate the College of Medicine's continuing education offerings and to promote additional programs in other colleges and institutes. Moutrie also assumed responsibility for the planning of the new continuing education center in the Eppley Hall of Science.

Other Expansion Plans

In 1969 the Nebraska Lions Clubs announced plans to build a $250,000 eye institute on the Medical Center campus on the south side of Units I and II of the hospital. That same year state and federal funding was identified for the Chancellor's last large expansion project, the new College of Nursing, a $3.4 million building to be built on the southeast corner of 42nd Street and Dewey Avenue.

In 1971 Dr. Wittson began planning an Ambulatorium, a new clinic building to relieve the overcrowded conditions resulting from the huge increase in outpatient visits each year. A grant application was submitted but not funded, delaying construction until the mid 1970's.
Expansion of Residencies and Other Programs

The number and size of residency training programs increased rapidly in the second half of the 1960's. In addition to the residency in family practice, programs were established in oral surgery (1967), neurology (1968), orthopedics (1969), and urology (1970). The Nebraska Psychiatric Institute inaugurated post-residency training in child psychiatry. By 1970, the number of residents undergoing specialty training in the College of Medicine had reached 149.

Concurrent with the expansion of residencies, there was an increase in the number of health science students enrolled on the medical campus. With Dean Wittson's encouragement, new and existing allied health programs assumed more importance and the first Associate Dean for Allied Health Professions was appointed. The nursing school also expanded its classes. As Wittson had promised, the number of medical students grew from 349 in 1967 to 423 in 1970. By 1972 the total enrollment on the medical campus reached 1,218, with 472 medical students.

Administrative Restructuring

During these years of growth and expansion from College of Medicine to Medical Center, the Omaha campus was still administratively a part of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. In 1968 plans were made to add the University of Omaha to the Nebraska University system; the resulting administrative reorganization officially recognized the Medical Center as a semi-autonomous unit of the University of Nebraska system.

These changes brought new titles and new administrators: In March 1968 Dean Wittson was appointed President (a title changed to Chancellor in 1971). Dr. Rena Boyle became Dean of the School of Nursing; Dr. Merrill Eaton, Director of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute, and Dr. Robert B. Kugel, Dean of the College of Medicine in January 1969.

Chancellors at merger convocation: Dr. C. Hardin, UN-L; Dr. K. Naylor, UNO; Dr. C. Wittson, UNMC, November 29, 1967.
Dean Kugel’s Goals for the College

Dr. Kugel had come to the College of Medicine as Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics in 1965. He had a national reputation for his active involvement in formulating federal programs for the mentally retarded and served on the President’s Committee on Mental Retardation. Rather reserved and low key, Dr. Kugel quietly set about supporting and enhancing those programs begun by Dr. Wittson. Resources were identified to strengthen the basic sciences program and increase faculty numbers; a commitment was made to the growth of continuing medical education both on and off the campus; and available federal funds were secured to build College of Medicine programs and facilities and to support curricular changes.

Both Wittson and Kugel were especially concerned with primary and preventive health care and with the need for strong outpatient services. Off-campus community clinics were proposed as a way to provide better health care to the population, and more realistic experiences to students and residents. The first such clinic was opened at 3018 W Street in Omaha, in 1969. Within six years, family health centers were also established in North Omaha and central Omaha.

(Right) Dr. Kugel receives first campus photo ID card from George Pfau, May 1973.

(Far right) Family practice clinic at 3018 W Street, 1969.


(Below, right) Dr. Kugel and Mrs. Hubert Humphrey visit NPI MR Research Unit, February 1967.
By the end of Wittson's eight-year tenure in 1972, the physical growth of the Medical Center was striking, and many saw it as Wittson's greatest achievement as Dean and Chancellor. However, he had also brought about the evolution of the College of Medicine into a Medical Center, a complex organization with the college as one vital part. These more difficult and less visible changes in the institution had broadened the scope and increased the potential of the College of Medicine to train health manpower, carry out research, and give service in the medical sciences. The direction had been set and the foundation had now been laid for a medical center, capable of growing and responding to the future health care demands of the State of Nebraska. For Chancellor Wittson, who had moved successfully from practicing psychiatrist to medical administrator, age 65 did not mean retirement. He immediately began a new career as a consultant in hospital construction for an Omaha-based architectural firm.

Omaha Sun newspapers chose Dr. Wittson “Man of the Year,” December 29, 1966. Photo at right from Sun story.

Med Hall Will Be Named for Dr. Wittson

YEARS OF CONTINUING PROGRESS
1973-1980
Aerial view, campus, 1979.
The Last Decade

After the great growth and many changes that took place during Chancellor Wittson's tenure, the remainder of the decade of the 1970's was primarily a period of strengthening programs and reaffirmation of the University's basic commitments of education, service, and research. In the early 1970's, there were continuing serious shortages of health care professionals in the rural areas of Nebraska, and the state looked to the Medical Center to supply manpower to give primary care. At the same time, the Medical Center needed to maintain and expand its capacity to provide highly specialized tertiary medical care, both as a service to patients and for its importance to the educational programs and research activities.

Student Concerns

During this period students began to assume new roles in the educational process; student government became more active, and students were appointed to various college committees and given non-voting representation on the Board of Regents. Student activities outside the classroom became more goal oriented — organized to pursue such interests as the history of medicine, rural health manpower problems, or physical fitness.

Through the years few black or other minority group medical students had been enrolled in the College of Medicine. In June of 1970, concerned members of the Medical Center faculty, student body, and administration formed a Committee on Minority Student Affairs with the aims of increasing the number of applications from minority students and of retaining those students accepted into health careers training. In 1976 Anece M. McCcloud was appointed the first Minority Student Affairs Officer. This Medical Center-wide office has worked to continue the successful activities of the committee and to develop many other programs for minority students.
Sparks Appointed Chancellor

Dr. Robert Sparks was named Chancellor of the Medical Center on July 1, 1972. His personality was well suited to the complex corporate-style governance of the institution. The center’s growth, emerging constraints on funding, and new public demands for accountability required that the Chancellor be skilled at reconciling various points of view and at delegating power to bring about progress. During his tenure he would further strengthen the administrative structure of the Medical Center and continue to build the good relationships that Wittson had established with the Legislature. Cooperation with Creighton University Health Sciences programs was continued and strengthened.

Sparks also sought to increase interest and involvement of the business and professional leaders of Omaha and the state by creating a Board of Counselors for the Medical Center. This group of twenty advisors for long-range planning and goal setting held its organizational meeting in September of 1976.

Residency Programs Are Enlarged

With both primary and tertiary care services expanding, Chancellor Sparks and Dean Kugel gave much attention to further expansion of residency programs for physicians. The residencies were critical as an index to the Medical Center’s claim to excellence in service and education, but even more important, they were seen as one means of encouraging physicians to settle and practice in Nebraska. The Regents and Legislature provided funding to expand various departments’ graduate medical education programs. As a result, the number of house officer positions grew from 179 in 1971-72 to 282 in 1976-77. Growth in the primary care specialties was particularly emphasized. In the Department of Family Practice, the cornerstone of primary care training, there were nine residents in the first group admitted in 1971; by 1975 the number had increased to 30, and it reached a high of 40 in 1980.

The last group of young physicians to be called “interns” entered training on July 1, 1974. Beginning in 1975, all graduate medical education programs became residencies.
Growth in Cardiovascular Medicine

In 1972, the Division of Cardiovascular Medicine was established with Dr. Robert S. Eliot as director. Two years later, the Nebraska Legislature established and funded a Cardiovascular Center at the college, as a result of Dr. Eliot's persuasive efforts to increase the potential for cardiovascular research, service, and training in the state. Because of his special interest in emotional stress related to cardiovascular disorders, Dr. Eliot, in 1980, has initiated a proposal for a new Department of Preventive and Stress Medicine to further focus on this important cardiovascular risk factor.

Organization of the Allied Health Professions

As increasing knowledge made health care more sophisticated, there came a national demand for manpower in fields related to medicine. The University of Nebraska Medical Center had long been involved in training some allied health professionals; in the 1970's additional programs were established and a formal academic structure was created for them.

Allied health education had begun in the College of Medicine in the early 1930's with a class in medical technology and a class in radiologic technology. Since 1948, both programs have awarded Bachelor of Science degrees. In addition, a certificate program in radiologic technology was offered until 1972 when it was replaced by the associate degree program.

The emerging importance of allied health programs was recognized in 1968 by Dr. Wittson, who appointed D. Craig Affleck, Ph.D., as Associate Dean for allied health. Later Associate Deans were Dr. J. P. Tollman and Dr. Perry Rigby.

A program in physical therapy was established in 1970 and awarded Bachelor of Science degrees. Also in 1970, the Division of Audiology and Speech Pathology began offering a clinical practicum for students from the other University of Nebraska campuses.

In 1972, the Board of Regents created the School of Allied Health Professions within the College of Medicine. Establishment of the school provided an administrative structure for the programs, which until then were administered through College of Medicine departments. William R. Ruegamer, Ph.D., was named Associate Dean of the School of Allied Health Professions in 1974.
Allied health programs established since the formation of the school include: an associate degree program in nuclear medicine technology and a post-baccalaureate certificate program in biomedical communications, 1972; the nurse anesthetist baccalaureate program and the radiation therapy certificate program, 1973; nuclear medicine technology baccalaureate program, 1975; and a post-baccalaureate certificate program in medical nutrition, 1976. A baccalaureate program in health services administration was offered from 1973 to 1979.

The Nebraska Legislature created one training program within the School of Allied Health Professions, the Physician's Assistant Program. State Senator Loran Schmit piloted the original bill through the Unicameral in 1972; $96,000 was appropriated for the physician's assistant program's first year. The Division of Physician's Assistant Education admitted its first students in 1973. The goal of the program is to supply well-trained assistance to overworked rural physicians. Each year a high percentage of the P.A. graduates locate in rural Nebraska.

Evolution of Other Medical Center Units
While the College of Medicine and University Hospital and Clinics were progressing in many areas, other units of the Medical Center were also finding new directions in the early 1970's. The School of Nursing became a separate College of Nursing, and the College of Pharmacy became part of the Medical Center.
College of Nursing

Dr. Rena Boyle succeeded Irma Kyle as Director of the School of Nursing in 1967, when Nebraska faced a shortage of skilled nurses. The Nebraska Nurses Association identified 419 openings for nurses in the state that year, and projected a shortage of 1,000 nurses by 1978. In addition, there were plans to phase out several hospital-based nurse training programs. Dr. Boyle faced the challenges of expanding the School of Nursing’s enrollment and restructuring the curriculum to prepare nurses for increasing responsibilities in giving health care.

In 1968, Dr. Boyle was named Dean of the School of Nursing, a title which reflected the enhanced status of the nursing education program. The school had since 1952 offered a baccalaureate program in nursing, with students required to take one year of college work at an accredited college, and their last three years of study at the Medical Center.

The Dean and her faculty set out to design a new approach to nursing education with new options and opportunities for the student. As part of these curriculum changes a master’s degree program was established and the first class of nine graduate students was admitted in the fall of 1969.

The entire nursing curriculum was restructured, and in 1973 the “career ladder” or articulated curriculum was fully implemented. In this program students can enter nursing education directly from high school, and, after two years, earn an associate degree in nursing and qualify for licensure as registered nurses. Those who wish to pursue their education can take an additional two years of work and study to earn the baccalaureate degree. Nurses interested in education, administration, or advanced nursing responsibilities may apply for the master’s degree program. Since its introduction, the articulated program has been hailed nationally as a model for nursing education.

In 1972, the School of Nursing became the College of Nursing, an elevation in status appropriate to the enlarged scope of nursing education.

The Board of Regents that year authorized the extension of the nursing undergraduate programs to the University of Nebraska—Lincoln campus. The Lincoln program was funded by the 1974 Legislature, and the first class of associate degree students was admitted on the Lincoln campus that fall.
As nursing education developed, space again became a problem for the school. In 1970, Chancellor Wittson requested and received funds from the Legislature, and in 1974 bids were accepted by the Board of Regents. The $3.7 million building was funded by the U.S. Public Health Service, the Nebraska Legislature, and private gifts. When plans for the building were announced, Dr. Boyle stated, "No longer will the size of an entering freshman class be determined by a 93-seat classroom rather than the health needs of Nebraska." The College of Nursing building on the southeast corner of 42nd Street and Dewey Avenue was dedicated on January 31, 1976.

Throughout the 1970's the College of Nursing had considerable impact as a resource throughout the state. Affiliations with hospitals and nurses across Nebraska were established, and the Colleges of Medicine, Nursing, and Pharmacy collaborated in working with community hospitals in Broken Bow and Ogallala to provide clinical experiences for students in rural areas.

Beginning in 1977, a Kellogg Foundation grant has made it possible for registered nurses throughout Nebraska to work toward the baccalaureate degree through the College of Nursing's off-campus program. In cooperation with hospitals and colleges across Nebraska, the college distributes educational materials and programs to permit nurses to take the same courses that are offered on University campuses. Off-campus training sites are in Grand Island, Hastings, North Platte, Kearney, Broken Bow, Scottsbluff, Chadron, Norfolk, Wayne, and O'Neill.

Rena Boyle's retirement in 1979 marked the end of her productive 12-year career as Dean, during which she compiled a record of achievement unparalleled in Nebraska nursing education. She left behind her a strong nursing program nationally recognized for its innovative approaches to quality nursing education.

Dean Rosalee Yeaworth was appointed in 1979 to succeed Dr. Boyle. Her administration is expected to emphasize the College of Nursing's next area of development: research to add knowledge in the discipline of nursing.
Dr. Albert R. Haskell, appointed Dean, 1972.

Rendering, College of Pharmacy building, ca. 1974.

College of Pharmacy Joins UNMC

In the late 1960's, educators were recognizing the advantages of training health care professionals in various disciplines in the same setting, so that the students could learn to function as a true team. The College of Pharmacy, then based at the University of Nebraska—Lincoln, also was seeing the importance of clinical practice in pharmacy.

When Albert R. Haskell, Ph.D., was appointed Dean of the College of Pharmacy in 1972, the College of Pharmacy was ready to be aligned with the Medical Center. Haskell quickly set in motion the planning necessary for an enlarged college with a curriculum designed for advanced pharmacy education.

The first group of pharmacy students on the Medical Center campus were seniors, who began their last year of training in 1972. At that time, plans were to convert the recently acquired Child Saving Institute at 42nd and Emile Streets into quarters for the College of Pharmacy. A dynamic and forceful man, Haskell was persuasive in winning state, federal, and private funds to construct a new building to house the college. The new College of Pharmacy building opened on the east side of 42nd Street in 1976.

At the same time, the college was instituting far-reaching changes in its curriculum. With faculty members oriented to the patient-care aspects of pharmacy practice, the new program emphasized clinical pharmacy. Instead of the Bachelor of Science degree, students completing the program were awarded a Doctor of Pharmacy degree, as the University of Nebraska became the third pharmacy school in the United States to offer the Pharm. D. as the sole degree upon graduation.

Interior, College of Pharmacy, ground floor lounge area and main staircase, 1976.

Clinical pharmacist J. N. Baldwin reviews patient record with medical students, ca. 1977.
Medical Curriculum Modification

For a number of years the College of Medicine's Office of Curriculum Audit and Development and the college Curriculum Committee had been considering changes in the pattern of medical education. Studies led to the offering of a broader range of electives, and efforts were made to coordinate courses more effectively.

In the late 1960's, national concern regarding the shortage of physicians resulted in federal programs to support increased medical school class sizes and shortened training programs in United States medical schools. The University of Nebraska College of Medicine's response was the introduction of a new curriculum designed to educate medical students in three years rather than the traditional four (class size was also increased).

The implementation of the three-year, 12-quarter curriculum began with the Physicians Augmentation Program in the summer of 1970. Twenty entering medical students were given a defined curriculum separate from the regular freshman class. Based on the initial experience, 30 students were admitted to the augmentation program in 1971. In July 1972, the College of Medicine started its first full class of medical students in the new program, although students were given the option of extending their program to four years if they desired.\(^\text{122}\)

Assistant Dean for Curriculum Perry G. Rigby explained the rationale for the change:

_The faculty of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, like other medical educators throughout the nation, are concerned about adapting medical education to the needs of new and different times. There is an awareness of the need to improve the quality of educational experiences and conduct this process in a shorter period of time._

_An important consideration is the fact that many students are better prepared for medical school today than in the past. Additionally the emphasis in medical education is changing from “knowing all the facts” to knowing how to acquire, correlate, and apply information. Since there is an undeniable information explosion, the student must learn proportionately fewer facts and more educational flexibility. Finally, medical school graduates continue their education proportionately longer now._\(^\text{123}\)

Changes in Leadership

Dean Robert Kugel announced his resignation in October 1973. He remained as Interim Dean until July 1974, when he became Vice President for Health Sciences at the University of New Mexico. His administration at Nebraska had seen substantial growth in the medical, allied health, and residency training programs; maturation of the children's rehabilitation programs in which he was vitally interested; and study and implementation of a new curriculum for the College of Medicine.
Dr. Perry G. Rigby, Dean, 1974-1978.

Rigby Assumes Deanship

Dr. Perry Rigby was named Kugel’s successor. Rigby had served on the College of Medicine faculty since 1964, becoming Director of the Division of Hematology in 1968. He served as Assistant Dean for Curriculum; Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, and Acting Associate Dean of the School of Allied Health Professions. With characteristic enthusiasm, Dean Rigby came to his office dedicated to a continuation and enhancement of College of Medicine progress.

Under Dean Rigby’s guidance, growth continued in the number of College of Medicine faculty, both full-time and volunteer. Record numbers of students were enrolled each year. Realignments were made in some departments, and cooperative programs were initiated between the University of Nebraska College of Medicine and the Creighton University School of Medicine, resulting in joint departments of neurology and dermatology. A new Department of Neurosurgery was established in the Nebraska College of Medicine.

Vietnamese Physicians’ Training

In addition, in 1975 a special training program for 33 Vietnamese physicians was set up to prepare these doctors to pass the examinations necessary to begin practicing medicine in rural Nebraska. Margaret Faithe, M.D., served as academic director of the program taught by College of Medicine faculty. By mid-1978, 31 of the 33 physicians had begun practicing medicine in their sponsoring Nebraska communities.

Twenty-two Vietnamese physicians complete their first year of study at Nebraska, July 1976.
Nebraska Lions Eye Institute

Construction began in March 1974 on the Nebraska Lions Eye Institute, a one-story building between Units I and II on the south side of University Hospital. Nebraska Lions Clubs financed half the construction costs; the remainder came from the Kresge Foundation and a federal grant. The Lions Eye Institute, under the direction of Raymond Records, M.D., since its establishment, provides for outpatient care, teaching of medical students and residents, and clinical research. The facility was dedicated in May 1975.125

Expanded Outpatient Service

In July 1974, the Medical Center was awarded a $5.5 million grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to construct an ambulatory clinic building at the northwest corner of the existing hospital. The building was needed to house facilities for the ever-increasing number of outpatients. In 1971-72, clinic visits numbered 139,246 and projections were that the outpatient visit census would grow to more than 200,000 within a decade. Dedicated on October 2, 1977, the Clinic Building houses clinics and offices for surgery, family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, oncology, dermatology, internal medicine and radiology.124

Chancellor Sparks Resigns

In 1976 Chancellor Robert Sparks resigned to direct the Health Section of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. During his four years as Chancellor, he had guided the Medical Center through a period of growth and maturation of programs. At his departure, three major buildings were nearing completion — the Colleges of Nursing and Pharmacy and the Clinic Building.

Thanks to the Legislature's support of efforts by Sparks, Kugel, and Rigby, the residency training programs were meeting the goal of educating an increasing number of primary care physicians. The larger problem of limited health care in rural areas was not yet solved, but efforts were being made to alleviate the problem through affiliations with rural institutions, continuing education of health practitioners, and educational experiences for students in rural areas.
Vanselow Chosen as Chancellor

Dr. Harry McFadden served as Interim Chancellor until the Board of Regents appointed Dr. Neal A. Vanselow as Chancellor of the Medical Center in July 1977. A specialist in internal medicine, Dr. Vanselow came to Nebraska with administrative experiences gained at the University of Michigan and the University of Arizona.

One of the first challenges faced by the new Chancellor was the resolution of the professional fees question, which had simmered and flared throughout the middle years of the decade. At issue was the money generated by faculty physicians for services provided to patients. Several legislators proposed that a portion of these professional fees should be used for University Hospital operating expenses, since state funds were providing salary and other perquisites for the physicians. Vanselow was under pressure from the Legislature to procure a larger percentage of physicians' fees for hospital expenses; at the same time, there was the fear that a change in the fee plan would lead to an exodus of faculty physicians.

By mid-1978, Chancellor Vanselow, the Regents, and the faculty had forged a new medical services plan that was acceptable to all concerned. The plan provided for centralized disclosure of income, use of a professional fees office, auditing, and a return of a portion of collected fees to the Medical Center.

New Emphasis on Research

Dr. Vanselow began almost immediately to encourage increased faculty involvement in research. In September 1977, he appointed a task force to scrutinize the role of research at the Medical Center, citing four reasons why he felt research was of substantive importance:

1. Advances in medical science are pioneered in large part by academic medical centers, and we at Nebraska should fulfill our obligation in this area.

2. The individuals who are the most innovative and creative in the research areas are most frequently also the best teachers.

3. Research programs here can place special emphasis on Nebraska's unique health problems or those common problems (i.e., cancer and heart disease) shared by Nebraskans.

4. The economic impact of research support from the federal government and private foundations translates not only into new knowledge but more jobs and appropriate support services.
This new focus has brought impressive results: In 1979, the College of Medicine faculty were awarded 34% more research funds than in the previous year. This occurred in a period when such funds were becoming increasingly difficult to obtain from federal agencies and foundations.

Curricular, Administrative Changes

Continuing study of the College of Medicine curriculum brought another major change in 1978, when the decision was made to return to the traditional four-year course of study. Dr. Hobart Wiltse, Assistant Dean for Curriculum, explained that the return to the four-year plan would offer students more flexibility than the shortened curriculum. Although the three-year program provided efficient and effective learning, it left the students little time for outside projects. With four years of medical school, the student could be given more time for extracurricular activities, research, community health care experience, and consideration of future specialty or residency plans.

Dr. Perry Rigby resigned the Deanship July 1, 1978. His accomplishments in filling faculty positions, expanding the training of house officers, and developing relationships with Creighton University were important foundations for the future. Dr. F. Miles Skultety was named Acting Dean.


Dr. Paul Young, chairman, Family Practice Department, with medical student.
Connell Appointed Dean

Dr. Alastair M. Connell, appointed Dean, 1979.

Dr. Alastair Connell was appointed the 16th Dean of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine in February 1979. A native of Glasgow, Scotland, he received his M.D. from the University of Glasgow and held several clinical and academic positions before coming to the United States in 1970. When chosen for the Dean's position at Nebraska, Dr. Connell was Professor of Medicine at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and an Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs. He also served as Director of the Institute of Digestive Diseases at the Cincinnati General Hospital.

In his first faculty meeting at the College of Medicine, Dr. Connell focused on two of his goals as Dean: the expansion of the role of the faculty in the governance of the college and increased awareness of the importance of communication. In the Dean's words, "The College of Medicine exists to be a repository of knowledge in the medical sciences. It is our duty to be prepared to communicate effectively that knowledge and to regularly test its validity." 129

Continuing Focus on Rural Health Needs

As Dean Connell assumed leadership of the College of Medicine, the Medical Center's commitment to help ease Nebraska's rural health problems had begun to show some results.

In 1977, Chancellor Vanselow appointed a Rural Health Task Force to determine what the Medical Center might do to relieve the continuing problems in providing adequate health care to all rural Nebraskans. The recommendations of this group included cooperative public education programs, off-campus continuing education programs to assist practicing professionals in their communities, student loan forgiveness programs and a strengthening of the role of such aids to physicians as the physician's assistants.130

In 1980 the Task Force reviewed the progress made, as well as the continuing needs of rural health in the state. Their report indicates that the number of primary care residencies has increased, and that more residents receive part of their training at selected sites in outstate Nebraska. The physician's assistant educational program has continued to place most of its graduates as "physician extenders" in rural Nebraska communities. The Student Association for Rural Health has an active program of visiting communities to tell high school students and others about the educational opportunities at the Medical Center. Public health education and faculty outreach programs have also been developed and initiated.131
Although needs still exist, the Medical Center has made progress in improving health care in Nebraska. Evidence of this is seen in a letter to the Omaha World-Herald published September 20, 1980:

In the past several years, a great amount of progress has been made in rural medicine. The Department of Family Practice at the University of Nebraska, College of Medicine and the chancellor of the medical school have done a very effective job of orienting more medical students to establish practice in rural areas. During the past several decades the number of rural physicians sharply declined.

This trend has now been reversed and I think it is a great tribute to the Nebraska College of Medicine at Omaha. As former chairman of the Rural Health Commission, I can give nothing but accolades to Dr. Neal Vanselow and his staff for this achievement.

Ben R. Meckel, M.D.
Burwell, Nebraska

New Programs for the 1980's

As the century has drawn to a close there have been other new thrusts and new programs. A special emphasis on emergency medicine has resulted in the development of highly effective emergency transportation systems backed up by the excellent Emergency Services Department of the hospital.

Federal funding has been awarded to promote multidisciplinary study in gerontology and services to geriatric patients. A Department of Medical Jurisprudence and Humanities has been established to focus on the legal, ethical, sociological, and humanistic considerations in medicine and its practice.

In accord with national trends, new basic and clinical research programs in nutrition have been implemented through the collaborative efforts of the Departments of Biochemistry and Internal Medicine. The Orthopedic Surgery Department continues to expand its services in such areas as children's orthopedics and microvascular surgery and has added faculty to provide a new focus in sports medicine and orthopedic research. It is anticipated that the main thrust of this research will be the study of osteoporosis, arthritis, and fracture healing.

Dentistry Joins the Medical Center

To enhance the educational relationships between the health sciences professions in Nebraska, the Board of Regents of the University administratively aligned the College of Dentistry with the Medical Center in 1979. Although the college continues in its modern facility on the East Campus of the University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Dentistry is now one of the colleges of the University of Nebraska Medical Center. It offers educational programs in dentistry and dental hygiene, as well as continuing education for practicing dentists.
The 100th Year

As the College of Medicine observes its 100th birthday, it is providing educational opportunities for 541 medical students, more than 100 graduate students, 277 physicians in house officer training, and 170 students preparing for the allied health professions. The full-time faculty of the college numbers 338, with 829 volunteer faculty serving the institution. This is the visible evidence of growth and progress; there are other evidences as well.

One hundred years of history have brought the College of Medicine a physical distance of only three miles, from a south Omaha neighborhood near the Missouri River to its location in the center of the city today. But the historical distance, measured in units of medical knowledge, is vast. In 100 years of compounding that knowledge, healing the sick, and educating physicians and other professionals to serve the citizens of Nebraska and beyond, the College of Medicine has grown from a small proprietary venture of pioneer physicians to become an integral part of a great medical center whose activities deeply influence the quality of many lives.

As the University of Nebraska College of Medicine enters its second century, its reassertion of the primacy of knowledge and its continuing emphasis on educating humane and skilled health professionals seems certain to deepen and extend that influence in the years ahead.
Med students run 480 miles

Twenty-five medical students will usher in the University of Nebraska College of Medicine’s second century by running across the state.

The students, almost all of whom are native Nebraskans and in their second year, will relay a lighted torch the width of Nebraska to symbolize the statewide importance of the College of Medicine’s first 100 years.

Beginning Sept. 30, at Henry on the Wyoming border, the “Run to 101” will stretch 460 miles and end at the University of Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha. There, runners will use the torch to light a commemorative flame symbolizing the college’s continuing commitment.

By running one-mile stints on a rotating basis, the students hope to cover approximately 80 miles a day, making stops at various communities to host dinners for community representatives and talk to residents.

The students will also sponsor programs on health career opportunities for high school students.

Communities along the route include Scottsbluff, Ogallala, North Platte, Lexington, Kearney, Grand Island, Central City, Columbus and Fremont.

The flame-lighting ceremony at the Medical Center will take place during the campus’ annual Oktoberfest health fair, which features acres of scientific exhibits and events showing the latest in medical research, health care and health education.

Epilogue and Prologue

On September 25, 1980, the Centennial celebration of the College of Medicine officially began with a luncheon hosted by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. The concluding paragraphs of this book have been selected from Dean Alastair Connell’s address on that occasion:

The task of the College of Medicine for the future is to continue to explore, to admire and present the complexity, precision, and beauty of the process of life, and to apply our knowledge to help preserve life and relieve suffering. But we must apply the fruits of the knowledge explosion in a sensitive, humane way. We have to graft our technology onto the great humane tradition of medicine; otherwise the caring physician, the “hands-on” physician, will not survive as the essential element in health care but will be reduced to the status of a cipher, a “provider” of an impersonal health care industry. This would make us all the poorer. For this reason, the college is emphasizing again the importance of the humanities in medicine. An old French folk saying from the 15th century sums up the goal of medicine: “to cure sometimes, to relieve often, to comfort always.”

In each medical interaction when a physician comes to the patient’s side in a time of sickness, anxiety, or fear, there are three basic questions which the patient asks. “Why am I hurting in the way I am?” The second always follows, not necessarily verbally but quite intensely, “Is this illness serious?” And the patient is really asking, “Am I going to die?” And thirdly, the patient, directly or indirectly, says, “Do you mind if I lean on you while I hurt?” The knowledge and technological explosions have helped us find answers to the first question, “My illness, is it serious, Doctor?” because in contrast to the skills of the old prairie physician, training in prognosis has not developed to the same extent as diagnosis and contrast to the skills of the old prairie physician, training in prognosis has not developed to the same extent as diagnosis and therapeutics. Sometimes the outlook is bleak and the answer unwelcome, so the student needs sensitivity and compassion. It is much easier to pontificate with colleagues or students about the chemistry of life and death from the end of the bed than it is to
share the anxieties, fears, and ultimate tragedy of another human being. So most importantly, the physician of 1980 has to relearn the maxim, “to comfort always.” Hospitals may provide some sanctuary, but most of all, the physician and his associated health professionals must be prepared to give of themselves, to allow the sick to lean on them during their time of pain.

In the dynamic amalgam of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine’s triple challenges of training, research, and service, we will continue to train health professionals who are technically competent, who are fully armed with the latest research information, and who can compassionately utilize the ever-changing “state of the art” to embellish the lives of those fellow citizens they are privileged to serve. We are the repository of 5,000 years of medical tradition. We intend to uphold these values into the next century.

Alfred Lord Tennyson looked on the long historic process of change as individuals, each in their day, contributed to the total good and then handed on the torch to others.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers
And we linger on the shore
And the individual withers
And the world becomes more and more.

Not in vain, the distance beckons
Forward, forward, let us range
Let the great world spin forever
Down the ringing grooves of change.*

*Tennyson, Locksley Hall, 1842.
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
DEANS
1881-1980

1881-1885  Robert R. Livingston, M.D.*
1885-1889  Jacob C. Denise, M.D.
1889-1893  Donald Macrae, M.D.
1893-1895  Jacob C. Denise, M.D.
1895-1898  Harold Gifford, M.D.
1898-1902  August F. Jonas, M.D.
1902-1910  Henry B. Ward, Ph.D.
1910-1913  Robert H. Wolcott, M.D. (Acting)
1913-1915  Willson O. Bridges, M.D.
1915-1925  Irving S. Cutter, M.D.
1925-1929  J. Jay Keegan, M.D.
1929-1930  C. W. M. Poynter, M.D. (Acting)
1930-1946  C. W. M. Poynter, M.D.
1946-1952  Harold C. Lueth, M.D.
1952-1964  J. Perry Tollman, M.D.
1964-1968  Cecil L. Wittson, M.D.
1969-1974  Robert B. Kugel, M.D.
1974-1978  Perry G. Rigby, M.D.
1978-      Alastair M. Connell, M.D.

*Dr. Livingston is listed as President of the Faculty in Omaha Medical College Announcements.

MEDICAL CENTER
CHANCELLORS*

1968-1972  Cecil L. Wittson, M.D.
1972-1976  Robert D. Sparks, M.D.
1977-      Neal A. Vanselow, M.D.

*Harry W. McFadden, M.D., served as Interim Chancellor in 1972 and in 1976.
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT CHAIRMAN
November 1980

Dr. W. K. Metcalf (1973)*
Anatomy

Dr. Jerry Edelman (Acting)
Anesthesiology

Dr. William Ruegamer (1963)
Biochemistry

Dr. Ramon Fusaro (1970)
Dermatology

Dr. Margaret Faithe (Acting)
Family Practice

Dr. Michael Sorrell (Acting)
Internal Medicine

Dr. A. M. Connell (DEAN)
Medical & Educational Administration

Dr. Walter J. Friedlander (1980)
Medical Jurisprudence & Humanities

Dr. Harry McFadden (1956)
Medical Microbiology

Dr. Donald Bennett (1974)
Neurology

Dr. F. Miles Skultety (1974)
Neurosurgery

Dr. Joseph Scott (1974)
Obstetrics and Gynecology

Dr. Raymond Records (1970)
Ophthalmology

Dr. John Connolly (1974)
Orthopedic Surgery

Dr. Anthony Yonkers (1974)
Otolaryngology

Dr. C. A. McWhorter (1965)
Pathology

Dr. Carol Angle (Acting)
Pediatrics

Dr. Manuchair Ebadi (1971)
Pharmacology

Dr. Joseph Gilmore (1970)
Physiology and Biophysics

Dr. Merrill Eaton (1968)
Psychiatry

Dr. Harold Baltaxe (1976)
Radiology

Dr. Paul Hodgson (1972)
Surgery

Dr. Francis Bartone (1970)
Urology

*Indicates year of chairman's appointment.

ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT DEANS

Robert T. Binhammer, Ph.D.  Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
John J. Mattole, Jr., M.D.  Associate Dean for Veterans Affairs
Frederick F. Paustian, M.D.  Associate Dean for Continuing Medical Education
Judith A. Ramaley, Ph.D.  Associate Dean for Research and Development
William R. Ruegamer, Ph.D.  Associate Dean for School of Allied Health Professions
F. Miles Skultety, M.D.  Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs

Irene G. Klintberg, Ph.D.  Assistant Dean for Administration
Robert S. Wigton, M.D.  Assistant Dean for Graduate Medical Education
THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
Program of the annual Alumni Association meeting, 1916. Schedule of continuing education presentations.

### Programme of the Seventh Annual Reunion of the Alumni Association University of Nebraska College of Medicine Omaha Oct. 30-Nov. 1-2-3.

A. E. Lane, '03, President.
W. H. Taylor, '11, First Vice-President.
G. A. Allerm, '04, Second Vice-President.
R. A. Dodd, '91, Sec.-Treas.

#### Tuesday, Oct. 31
- **Clarkson Hospital**
  - 8:30-9:30—Surgical Clinic and Conference
  - J. E. Summers
  - 9:30 to 11:30—Management and Surgical Treatment of Pelvic Infections
  - Palmer Findley
  - 11 to 12:30—Management and Surgical Treatment of Anterior Poliomyelitis
  - J. P. Lord
- **Dispensary U. of N.**
  - 1:30 to 3:00—Valvular Heart Disease
  - W. O. Bridges
  - 3 to 4:30—Case Histories in Pathology of Pregnancy
  - A. B. Somers
- **Old Heidelberg**

#### Wednesday, Nov. 1
- **Methodist Hospital**
  - 10 to 11:30—Surgical Clinic and Conference
  - A. F. Jonas
  - 10 to 12—External Affections of the Eye
  - H. Gifford
- **Dispensary**
  - 1:30 to 2:30—Blood Pressure—Clinical Significance in Cases
  - W. F. Milroy
  - 2:30 to 3:00—The Polyarthritis Syndrome with Cases
  - Le Roy Quimby
  - 3:30 to 4:30—Anaphylaxis with Reference to Clinical Aspects
  - H. E. Eggers
  - 4:30 to 5:30—Genito-Urinary Clinic
  - C. B. Kennedy

#### Thursday, Nov. 2
- **Wise Hospital**
  - 8 to 10—Seminal Vesiculitis—Management and Treatment
  - A. C. Stokes
- **Child Saving Institute**
  - 10 to 12—Infant Feeding—Clinic and Conference
  - H. M. McClaran
- **Luncheon and Business Meeting**
  - 11:30—The Hotel Fontenelle Grill
- **Dispensary**
  - 2:30 to 3:30—Tuberculosis—Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment
  - J. S. Goetz
  - 3:30 to 4:30—Mental Deficiencies in the Young
  - J. M. Aikin

#### Friday, Nov. 3
- **Immanuel Hospital**
  - 8 to 10—Surgical Clinic and Conference
  - B. B. Davis
  - 10 to 12—Affections of the Sinuses
  - F. S. Owen
- **Dispensary**
  - 1:30—Differential Diagnosis of Affections of Upper Abdomen
  - E. L. Bridges
  - 3 to 4:30—Presentation of Cases in Syphilis
  - Alfred Schaller

#### Entertainment Provided for Visiting Ladies
- Banquet—Guest Dr. Arthur D. Bevan
- Fraternity and Class Re-Unions

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Annie Nebraska Football Game, Lincoln, Saturday, Nov. 4. Tickets obtainable at the Registration Desk.
The College of Medicine Alumni Association

The University of Nebraska College of Medicine Alumni Association has existed since the first class graduated from the Omaha Medical College. The organization has had its ups and downs, sometimes being very active and at other times existing as little but a paper organization. However, the administration has remained alive and has held annual meetings ever since its beginning.

The original association was formally established at commencement exercises in 1883. Dr. J. W. Search, an 1882 graduate, was its first president; enough other offices were established to involve most of the members. For several years this organization held an annual banquet, once in conjunction with commencement exercises. The banquet was dropped in 1899, when the secretary complained that the association was “moribund.”

In 1909, the association revived, and for several years sponsored a successful alumni clinical review and reunion week. Proceedings of these clinical reviews and conferences were printed in a booklet, which in one edition reached a length of 100 pages. The publication was discontinued in 1915 and the conferences in 1916 because of military activities. Later attempts to revive the clinical week failed. During this period, the Alumni Association’s annual meeting was held on the second day of the Nebraska State Medical Association meeting, a schedule which is still in effect.

Activity declined in subsequent years, even though the Alumni Association continued its annual meetings, and was described in the college bulletin as an active organization. Perhaps its only real accomplishment between the two World Wars was the establishment in 1944 of a $50 prize for the best senior thesis.

The somnolence of the Alumni Association changed dramatically in 1946 when E. L. MacQuiddy was elected president. He agreed to accept the office only on condition that the dues would be increased, an office would be established on the campus, and the association could become an active influence at the college. At the same time MacQuiddy prevailed upon Dean Poynter, then about to retire, to permit establishment of the first student and faculty canteen in the South Building.

After its 1946 rebirth, the Alumni Association became closely allied with the C.W.M. Poynter Foundation, and for several years helped to sponsor an annual lectureship and banquet. Annual round-up banquets and reunions begun in these years continue to be highly successful.

Activity declined in subsequent years, even though the Alumni Association continued its annual meetings and was described in the college bulletin as an active organization.
In the late 1960's, the association was active in helping Dr. Leon S. McGoogan raise funds for construction of the Library of Medicine, now named in Dr. McGoogan's honor. The association has also provided scholarship and loan funds, has contributed to the support of various library activities, and has funded a number of student projects.

The association serves as a rallying point for widely scattered graduates through its fall round-ups. Today it can boast of the active participation of more than half of the college's living graduates. Present officers are Dr. Stanley L. Davis, President; Dr. Robert M. Cochran, II, Vice-President; Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, Secretary-Treasurer (an office he has held since 1946); and Dr. Richard B. Wilson, Advisor.

The Alumni Association has supported the production and publication of this Centennial Historical Trilogy, and promises to be a continuing force in support of the future activities of the College of Medicine and Medical Center.
THE FACULTY WOMEN'S CLUB
Wife of Dean Cutter Heads New Woman's Faculty Club at School

Mrs. Irving S. Cutter, wife of Dean Cutter of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, is president of the new Woman's Faculty Club at school to promote the interests of girl students. It will also interest itself in social welfare work connected with the hospital which cares for the sick and needy of Nebraska, as well as in the problems that frequently arise in a hospital, which are unrelated to the physical needs of patients.

Mrs. Cutter called the meeting of the wives of doctors Tuesday at the University club. Other officers elected include Mrs. A. F. Jonas, vice president; Mrs. J. E. Summers, second vice president; Mrs. C. W. Pollard, secretary, and Mrs. A. A. Johnson, treasurer.

Lunch will be served Wednesday at University hospital for the group, following a trip through the hospitals and nurses' homes. Mrs. C. Alexander Young has charge of arrangements for a meeting to be held at Manawa hotel club early in July, when both the doctors and their wives will participate.

PAST PRESIDENTS

1920-23 Mrs. Irving Cutter*
1923-24 Mrs. A. F. Jonas*
1925-26 Mrs. C. W. Pollard*
1927-28 Mrs. C. Poynter*
1928-29 Mrs. W. A. Willard*
1929-30 Mrs. C. A. Roeder*
1930-31 Mrs. B. B. Davis*
1931-32 Mrs. Jay Keegan*
1932-33 Mrs. H. B. Hamilton*
1933-34 Mrs. John R. Nilson*
1934-35 Mrs. Rodney Bliss*
1935-36 Mrs. Clarence Rubendall*
1936-37 Mrs. Frank Conlin
1937-38 Mrs. Herman Johnson
1938-39 Mrs. Edwin Davis*
1939-40 Mrs. Willis Taylor, Sr.*
1940-41 Mrs. F. J. Murray
1941-42 Mrs. Ross McIntyre
1942-43 Mrs. Fred Niehaus
1943-45 Mrs. E. L. MacQuiddy*
1945-46 Mrs. Charles Frandsen*
1946-47 Mrs. Perry Tollman
1947-48 Mrs. Chester Thompson, Sr.
1948-49 Mrs. Howard Morrison
1949-50 Mrs. John F. Nilson
1950-51 Mrs. George Robertson
1951-52 Mrs. A. L. Bennett*
1952-53 Mrs. Ed Holyoke*
1953-54 Mrs. Dewey Bisgard
1954-55 Mrs. John Schenken*
1955-56 Mrs. Herbert Davis
1956-57 Mrs. James Benjamin
1957-58 Mrs. Vincent Hascall*
1958-59 Mrs. Roy Holly
1959-60 Mrs. Willis Taylor, Jr.
1960-61 Mrs. Robert Grissom
1961-62 Mrs. John Filkins
1962-63 Mrs. Stanley Pederson
1963-64 Mrs. M. M. Musselman
1964-65 Mrs. Edward Malashock
1965-66 Mrs. Leland Olson
1966-67 Mrs. Milton Simons
1967-68 Mrs. Warren Pearse
1968-69 Mrs. Alan Blotcky
1969-70 Mrs. John R. Jones
1970-71 Mrs. Donald Skoog
1971-72 Mrs. Paul E. Hodgson
1972-73 Mrs. Frank Menolascino
1973-74 Mrs. Perry G. Rigby
1974-75 Mrs. Chester F. Singer, Jr.
1975-76 Mrs. F. Miles Skuhtey
1976-77 Mrs. Joseph Scott, Jr.
1977-78 Mrs. Thomas Morris
1978-79 Mrs. Thomas Gallagher
1979-80 Mrs. Robert Elliot

*Deceased

Omaha Bee News, June 6, 1920.
Faculty Women's Club*

Service and sociability have been the purposes of the Faculty Women's Club in the 60 years of its existence. The club was organized on June 1, 1920, chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Irving Cutter, wife of the College of Medicine Dean and first president of the organization. The group's first meeting was held in the University Hospital dining room. Fifty-six charter members were enrolled; they included wives of faculty members, women faculty members, and directors of the nursing school, dispensary, and social service.

The club's original constitution stated its purpose:

The object of this club shall be to promote good fellowship among its members, to cooperate with and encourage student body activities, to foster social life in the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska, and to have constantly in mind and to work zealously for the advancement of the college and hospital of the University of Nebraska.

The women immediately began planning their activities. They held parties for medical students, interns, patients, and nurses. Their first fund-raiser was "a picture show in Conkling Hall, using the machine from the laboratory." Profits bought a Victrola for the nurses' home.

In 1921 the Faculty Women's Club began a tradition of decorating University Hospital for Christmas. Christmas trees were set up in each ward, wreaths decorated hospital windows, and each patient was given gifts. The club planned parties, supplied Santa Claus, and in many ways made the hospital a more festive place during the holiday seasons.

Another tradition began in 1922, the annual Washington's Birthday party for the members' husbands. These formal affairs, including gourmet dinner, entertainment, and dancing or cards, were held in the Conkling Hall gymnasium until 1951, when they moved off-campus.

During World War II, the Faculty Women's Club increased their volunteer service to include helping in the Dispensary office, sewing, working with the local TB health camp committee, and preparing surgical dressings. Social events in these years became more conservative and informal. Many members felt that the annual Washington's Birthday party should be suspended, but Dean Poynter urged them to continue the event. The party was held each year, but on a much simpler scale.

*Excerpted from a manuscript, "A Parade of the Decades," edited by Helen W. Reihart. Authors: Helen W. Reihart, Margaret Thompson, Kate Robertson, Olga Davis, Virginia Grissom, and Bess Ogborn.
After World War II, the club increased their service commitment to the institution. They refurnished areas of the campus, sewed garments for the Needlework Guild, and helped in many other ways.

The decade of the Fifties brought a broadening of the club’s sphere of interest. Activities to help students continued, and, guided by Mrs. James Benjamin, a Student Exchange Shop was established in 1955. Members solicited donations from stores and individuals, and stocked the shop with everything from baby items to furniture, appliances, and clothing. Students could purchase the merchandise for very small prices, and proceeds were given to the Student Loan Fund.

The changes in the campus during the 1960’s were also reflected in the Faculty Women’s Club and its activities. Students did not seem to need the social and recreational events that had previously been planned by the club. The Student Exchange Shop closed in 1964, when its space in the machine shop building was needed for other purposes. However, the club continued its tradition of serving students in a very tangible way — with scholarships and loan funds.

With tremendous growth in club membership as the Medical Center expanded, the Faculty Women’s Club organized “interest groups,” so that members with similar interests could become better acquainted and carry out projects related to those interests. These smaller groups have become a focus of the club’s activities for members.

In 1971-72 the club organized the first Art and Medicine Project, an exhibit of art created by Medical Center personnel and their families. Mrs. Frank Menolascino, president of the club in 1972-73, originated the idea for Oktoberfest, the Medical Center’s annual open house with exhibits, demonstrations, tours and entertainment. The Faculty Women’s Club sponsored the event for its first several years, and Mrs. Menolascino remained as chairman or co-chairman of the event through 1979.

The group’s projects for the Medical Center in the 1970’s included production of large cartoon and storyboard cutout figures for the walls of those areas serving children, furnishing the hospital Meditation Room, and donation of a sculpture by a prominent Omaha artist.

In recent years, the Faculty Women’s Club has placed increasing emphasis on providing loan and scholarship funds for students. Although financial aid has long been an interest of the group, their support has grown in the 1970’s to approximately $4,500 annually.

*Oktoberfest activities, Oct. 5, 1975.*
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The Good Shepherd gymnasium provides recreational facilities for UNMC faculty and students, photo ca. 1978.

The Good Shepherd Home, 40th and Jones, purchased by the Medical Center and razed December 1976.
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ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
Nebraska School of Medicine,
Preparatory

1881
Charles F. Webb
Edward Diedrich
Fred D. Haldeman
William H. C. Stephenson
Mrs. J. F. L. D. Hartzman
Elmira J. Hertzman
James E. Hadley
Andrew P. Johnson
H. J. Leisenring
Emmett Holy
Robert Monteith
Mrs. G. W. Whipple
R. C. Elvin

Omaha Medical College

1882
Edward Diedrich
George V. Ellis
James E. Hadley
Fred D. Haldeman
Werner Hemstead
Robert Monteith
Urban H. Norris
James W. Search

1883
Georgia A. Arbuckle
Howard Dew Brothers
Alvin H. Keller
Harry G. Leisenring
George F. Lloyd
Lemon R. Markley
James S. Shaw
Charles F. Webb
Josephus Williams

1884
Alice E. Huff
Mathew O. Ricketts
John W. Roe
Stacy C. Youngman

1885
William T. Dalby
George M. Hill
Andrew N. Jackson
S. H. Knowles
Theodore P. Livingston
Walter Q. Webb
Edward Wirth
E. L. Waterman

1886
Alois Hinz
James Norrish
Samuel G. Painter
William H. Smith
Heinrich G. Wiese

1887
Joseph Blickensderfer
Charles B. Dittebrandt
J. W. Frazier
Louise Frese
D. C. Gibbs
H. S. McGavren
P. E. Norwood

1888
Ira E. J. Atkinson
Frank Dooley Burgess
Andrew Crawford
Joshua Shipley Devries
Homer Frank Fort
Sherman J. Hadley
Robert R. Livingston, Jr.
Joseph Henry Miller
Joseph Edward Noon
Edward Jackson Taggart

1889
Frederich Lisander Burbank
Charles Eugene Coffin
Edgar Dean Cummins
Francis Andrew Graham
Alfred Perviance Haynes
William Thomas Mason
George Albert Yates

139
1890
Alfred Hakanson
Andrew Johnson
William Robert Lavender
Louis Richardson

1891
John Willis Archard
Adda Bowerman
Charles Wilbur MacConnell
William Ross Martin
Charles Love Mullins
John Wright Straight
William Joseph White
William Gerhardt Ziegler

1892
Andrew Jackson Baker
Thomas Edwin Barron
Davis Josia Bartlett
Mads Christian Christensen
William Ellsworth Disson
Vilena Sewall Henderson
William Albert Lusk
Phillip Herman Metz
George Roeder
Julius A. Roeder
Uric Dahlgren Stone
William Owen Wisner

1893
Harry S. Breevort
James F. Davies
John F. Leeper
Hubbard Linley
Samuel E. Leard
Max L. Rich
Frederick C. Rugg
Frank A. Stockdale
Henry C. Wheeler
Edward W. Wiltsie

1894
Robert Birton Armstrong
Frederick Earl Beal
James Bisgard
John Lorenzo Brown
Joseph Milton Curtis
William Alvin Hostetter
Frank Warren Johnson
James Alba Johnston
William Clinton Kenner
His S. Peter Lauritzen

1895
George Bicknell
George Bjorkman
George R. Butchart
Ernest S. Case
Willis W. Dean
Fred J. Driver
A. P. Fitzsimmons
E. A. Haden
Lawrence Hick
Ernest M. Hickok
I. Diller Jones
Dora Mena Judkins
Joseph S. Lepard
Voorles Lucas
Charles C. Maloney
Walter L. Morrill
Herbert O. Munson
John R. Pringle
William S. Reiley
Charles C. Stevenson
Ella P. Sumner
Mary Louise Tinley
James L. Somerville
Edwin M. Wilson

1896
Herbert Augustus Abbott
Edson Lowell Bridges
Albert Butler
George Pigeon
Charles C. Crawl
George Richardson Gilbert
Paul Ernest Koerber
William Herod Lawrie
Thomas James Lawson
Frank Edward Lilliedahl
Roy Harry McCarl
Maud Mead
Thomas Joseph O'Toole
Mary Arvilla Quincy
Charles Bane Spates
Andrew Victor Stephenson
George W. Stroumg
Ernest J. C. Sward
Louis Swoboda
Harry George Thomas
Ernest LeRoy Verley

1897
Joseph Eugene Benton
David Wallace Beattie
Schuyler Colfax Borom
Chi Chung Chan
Alma J. Chapman
Frank Ratford Childs
Kingsley Willard Clark
Harry A. Cunningham
Charles Frederick Dietz
Jay W. Fry
Janus Orval Ganoe
Harlie L. Gregg
George Alvin Ireland
Johann Heinrick Jessen
Gustav Adolf Koerber
Frederick E. Kraft
John Irvin McGirr
Leonard R. McIntyre
William Perry Montgomery
William Posey Mower
Edmund Delos Putnam
Mary Elizabeth Rosenberg
Carl L. F. Swanson
Willis Edward Talbot
Jesse P. Truax
Sherman Augustus Yule

1898
Carl Ali Anderson
George S. Betts
Stuart A. Campell
Nelle L. Clark
William W. Frank
Libbie L. Fitch
Harry A. Fulton
Thomas Gillespie
John Benjamin Joyce
Robert Claud Knodle
Henry Bassett Lemere
John Stuart Livingston
Dana B. McMahon
Reuben B. Mullins
Russell John Murdock
Florence Neal
Byron L. Pampel
William James Pinkerton
Frederica A. Phillips
Elmer R. Porter
George F. Pugh
Collins H. Ross
David Jackson Smith
Seymour Harry Smith
Lee Bradley Van Camp
Ernest Alfred Weymuller
Ross Everett Wright
1899
Harry Bauguess
John Ray Beatty
Harry E. Burdick
Harry Silsby Finney
Charles Stanton James
John Franklin Kelly
Nelson S. Mercer
Albert Olaf Peterson
George L. Strader
Noel W. Spencer
Arthur C. Stokes
Elmer James Updegraff
John G. W. Westerhoff

1900
Graue Willis Bartlett
William Henry Betz
Frank Albert Brewster
William James Douglas
Homer Davis
Alfred Jefferson
Adolph Bernard Lindquist
Oswald Henry Magaret
Morris Nilsen
Anders Peter Overgaard
Sylvester Atkinson Preston
Edward Louis Rohlf
Herman Frederick Thulin
Roy Verner Witter

1901
Silas Gilbert Allen
Andrew Roy Dodge
Arthur Glen Emerson
Sam'l Van Doozier Fitzsimmons
Christian Thomas Gritzka
Thomas Massie Gilmore
Stacey Bertrand Hall
Byron Webster Hall
Floyd William Herron
Robert Acheson Hawthorne
James Franklin Jones
William Henry Leechner
Luther Martin Leisenring
John Rudolph Nilsson
Byron Lincoln Perlee
Henry Andrew Reichenbach
Andrew Alexander Robertson
Eugene Herbert Smith
George Curtis Shockey
Amasa M. Tower
Jugurtha Samuel Wainwright
Francis Allen Wells
William Law Wilmoth

1902
F. M. Barnes
G. F. Bartholomew
H. W. Benson
A. W. Carlile
Wm. H. Chapman
C. J. Christensen
B. W. Christie
A. H. Cooper
W. T. Craft
Miss Frida Drummer
A. W. Fitzsimmons
E. J. Fleetwood
D. G. Griffiths

J. E. Hansen
F. H. Hanson
Miss F. D. Henderson
Louis L. Henninger
H. D. Hully
P. E. James
W. Y. Jones
R. R. Kennedy
William Kerr
E. C. Keyes
F. W. Kruse
D. A. Lee
F. A. Lemar

M. B. McDowell
Hugh Mantor
Milan S. Moore
C. F. Morsmand
Jno. A. Peters
C. W. M. Poynter
Grove Rathbun
David J. Reid
David Rundstrum
Mathew A. Tinley
Frank Tornholm
E. A. Van Fleet
1903
James Clarence Agee
Arthur Leslie Barlett
Frederick Louis Beck
Harry William Benson
Emil Claudius Black
Oliver Chambers
Josiah Shaftesbury Davies
Christian S. Ericksen
Earl Eugene Gage
James Robert Graham
David Isaacs
John Christian Iversen
Jens Peter Jensen
Clatilla Bernice Job
Edward Christian Jungbluth
Max Jon Henry Koettner
Augustus Bernard Kuhl
Clair Leone LeMar
Rufus Ashley Lyman
Robert Claudius McClymonds
Joseph William Sylvester Martin
Charles Campbell Morison
Halbert Fletcher Neal
Marie Anna Nielsen
Frank Ely Osborn
Owen Dale Platt
Mrs. Rose Hammond Rice
Charles Henry Root
Otto George Smersh
Mames Westfall Barnum Smith
George E. Spear
Royal Scott Stuckey
Francis Everett Townsend
Thomas Trueslen
Joseph Walker
Howard Philo Warner
William Penaluna Wherry
V. Verne Vance

1904
George Arthur Alliband
Smith W. Bellinger
John Fred Bening
Rosco Campbell
Jay C. Decker
Roy Paxson Dempster
Charles Daniel Eby
James Archibald Edwards
Ogilver W. Everett
Frank Vernon Gates
John Franklin Hart
Warren Lee Hummer
Fred William Karret
Johnston Harper Kerr
Ray Archibald Knodle
Joseph A. Kohout
Hector McArthur
Jacob Edward Meisenbach
Edwin Atkins Merritt
Neil David Nelson
Mark Alva Nye
Robert Carpenter Panter
Peter Marius Pederson
James McDowell Patton
Henry Gerhard Penner
Louis Penner
John Elly Prest
Francis Petr
Thomas Edward Sample
Albert Berry Stuart
Isadore Simon Trostler
Robert Borden Underwood

1905
Burton Abel Adams
William Hugh Anderson
Hoyle John Arbogast
Milan Daniel Baker
Ernest Sidney Empey
Oliver Walsworth Everett
Harrie Sanburn Garland
William Howard Heine
Adolph Hjalmar Holm
Bertrand Frederick Jeffers
Charles Rex Kennedy
Joseph A. Kohout
Arthur Ernest Lane
Edward Simon Lauzer
Grundy E. McDonald
Claude William Mason
Arthur Edwin Merkel
Clinton James Miller
George Henry Morris
George Andrew Morrison
Hans Christian Pedersen
Nina D. Plevoy
George Benjamin Potter
Arthur Clark Rumery
Eldon Jesse Smith
Franz Swoboda, Jr.
Cornelius Isaac Wainwright
Harrison Alonzo Wigton

1906
Edward Lewis Brush
Nora May Fairchild
John Andre Fuller, Jr.
Leslie William Morsman
Claude Palmer
Edwin Norris Robertson
Guy Percival Stokes
Claude Leroy Wills

1907
John F. Allen
Elmer Arnold
Edzor D. Banghard
John Buis
Edward Christy
John J. Foster
Robert A. Hammie
John F. Hyde
John B. Potts
Charles Stein
Charles S. Stoakes
Guy P. Stokes
Edward Miller Ware
M. B. Wyatt
Charles A. Willis
J. M. Woodard

1908
E. C. Hayman
William H. Henney
Joseph J. Hompes
T. J. Kerr
Charles Lieber
F. H. Morrow
James F. Premer
G. W. Prichard
C. Rubendall
L. T. Sidwell
George W. Sullivan
S. L. Taylor
Charles C. Tomlinson
Henry P. Wekesser

L. R. McIntyre
Harry E. Mantor
Carl D. Nelson
Ada Platz

William Nance Anderson
Fredric L. Barbou
George Buol
Harry Raymond Carson
Ralph Conklin Christie
Irving Samuel Cutter
Charles Lieber
Harry Lyman Mantor
Robert Glenn Miller

Arno Albert Bald
Herman Bocken
Frank Asahel Burnham
Lorenz William Frank

William Nance Anderson
Andrew Dobbie Brown
Ralph Phillip Higgins
James Taliaferro Maxwell

Hiram Delaney Burns
Earl Bradley Erskine
John Harland Goodnough
Ralph Clifford Gramlich
Charles Wesley Warren Harms

1909

Albert A. Fricke
J. B. Redfield
E. D. Skee
Harry A. Taylor
Brownlaw B. Miller

1910

Joseph H. Sayer
O. W. Wyatt
E. M. Stansbury

1911

Benjamin Lee Myers
Meyer Harris Newman
Justus Edgar Olsson
John Beekman Potts
George Winthrop Prichard
Roland Ray Reed
Charles Edward Remy
Frank Waldo Scott
Bryant Robert Simpson

1912

Roy David Martin
Erick Martin Paulus Sward
Willis Harvey Taylor
Mary Winifred Tucker

1913

Walter Frank Hammitt
Andrew Harvey
Joseph Wilson Laughlin
Milton Frederick Arnholt
Elliott Cunningham Cobb
Frances Edith Haines
Ward Hughes Powell
Olga Frances Stasny
Alfred Edward Westervelt

1914

Dexter D. King
Frank John Kotlar
Charles Franklin Moon
Torrence Calvin Moyer
Charles Edward Pinckney

1915

J. J. Keegan
R. H. Kerr
Bessie P. Mason
C. H. Meyer

R. A. Moser
A. J. Young
Charles E. Pinckney
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Roy Perry Allerton
Carl Gideon Amick
Allen Byford Anderson
Pedro J. Arcilla
Howard Byron Baer
Gerald Henderson Beck
Abram Eting Bennett
Ernest Madison Burns
John Ambrose Clark Busby
Barbara Churchill
Frank G. Crandall
Alben D. Davis
Eskild Karl Eskildsen
Estebany Astraquillo Fabie
Irvin Isadore Finkenstein
David True Ford
Ralph Mitchell Fouch

Charles Frank Heider
Raymond Kenneth Hoover
Harry Gusten Huffman
Fred Augustine Humphrey
Richard Carl Albert Jaenicke
Chester Arthur Johnson
William Thomas Johnson, Jr.
Wendell Allensworth Killins
Frank Lawrence Krampert
Searle Henry Lanyon
Ernest James Larson
Linford Henry Lee
Wilmor Ovia Lewis
Michael Joseph Lipp
Richard Otto Lucke
Diosdado Luces Luna
Ernest Lynn MacQuiddy

1921-1922

David Enrique Algorta
Clare Raymond Anderson
Cornelio Blancanflor
K. Lionel Botleman Brown
Jerald J. Bruce
William Andrew Bunten
Horace Emerson Campbell
William Andrew Campbell

1922-1923

Robert Bruce Eldredge
James Gwynne Fowler
Curtis Martin Galt
Alex Frederick J. Hansen
Clyde Clarence Hardy
Otto M. Husted
John L. Jenkins
Teodorico S. Kintanar

David Enrique Algorta
Clare Raymond Anderson
Cornelio Blancanflor
K. Lionel Botleman Brown
Jerald J. Bruce
William Andrew Bunten
Horace Emerson Campbell
William Andrew Campbell

1923-1924

Arnold L. Jensen
Hannah C. Johnson
Walter H. Judd
Jacob Kaminsky
Dominick Benjamin Kantor
Frank Kohn
Otto Alvin Kostal
Lambers Krahalik
Harry H. Kretzler
Paul Carey Lawyer
Earl F. Leininger
Demetrio C. Macasa
Morris Margolin
Earl Edgar Miller
Frank J. Munk
Guy Hart Moates
Allen Richard Moritz
Cedric Henry Nelson
Frank Arleigh Nelson
Mirardo P. Obias
Charles Austin Owens
Claude F. Peters

James G. Allen
Henry Smith Atwood
Homer M. Barron
Conrad John Louis Baumgartner
Ivy Clare Bedwell
Herman Charles Bodemer
Mary Bratt
Elizabeth Louise Broyles
Burt T. Church
Roland W. Dahlgren
Neil J. Dau
Warren Herbert Eller
Harry Richard Elston
W. Max Gentry
Joe Goldstone
Donald Alexander Graham
William Wayne Graham
Richard W. Hille
Warren J. Hinkel
John Roderick Chase Hoover
John Ernest Jackson
Herman M. Jahr

1925

Elmer Burkett Reed
Clyde G. Reynolds
Larry Dewey Rider
Joseph Cullen Root 2nd
Ralph Swisher Russell
Leslie Earl Sauer
Millard Franklin Schafer
William Harold Scoins

John William Scott
William John Shaw
Dionisio Mathew Sirca
Meyer Smernoff
Austin Henry Smith
Robert Alexander Steven
Felipe Parco Sugang
Rudolph Herbert Sundberg

Julius Albert Weber
Carryl William Wiggins
John Floyd Wikstrom
Luther Harmon Wilmoth
Donald Jasper Wilson
Donald King Worden
William Eliza Wright
Guy Frederic Zarbaugh

1921-1922

Charles Frank Heider
Raymond Kenneth Hoover
Harry Gusten Huffman
Fred Augustine Humphrey
Richard Carl Albert Jaenicke
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Michael Joseph Lipp
Richard Otto Lucke
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Ernest Lynn MacQuiddy

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Teodorico S. Kintanar

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Frank Kohn
Otto Alvin Kostal
Lambers Krahalik
Harry H. Kretzler
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Frank Arleigh Nelson
Mirardo P. Obias
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Claude F. Peters

1925

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Leslie Earl Sauer
Millard Franklin Schafer
William Harold Scoins

John William Scott
William John Shaw
Dionisio Mathew Sirca
Meyer Smernoff
Austin Henry Smith
Robert Alexander Steven
Felipe Parco Sugang
Rudolph Herbert Sundberg

Julius Albert Weber
Carryl William Wiggins
John Floyd Wikstrom
Luther Harmon Wilmoth
Donald Jasper Wilson
Donald King Worden
William Eliza Wright
Guy Frederic Zarbaugh
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Samuel Ross Taggart
Ralph M. Thompson
Linhville Franklin Valentine
James Clark Van Valin

Otis Leon Anderson
Eugene Lester Aten
Edwin Blair Banister
Harold Lewis Bollig
Elton Poole Bozarth
Harold Ivan Brown
Edward Frederick Bruning
Lauren Fletcher Busby
John Hargreaves Calvert
Harold Eastman Coder
Kahlo Daily
Floyd Earl Dillenbeck
James Plumer Donelan
Theodore Durla
Thomas Molesworth Gairdner
Albert William Glathar
Henry James Green
Marls Calkins Green
Charles Wayne Guildner
Allen Clay Gwinn, Jr.
Arthur B. Halliday
William Rudolph Hamsa
Douglas Edwin Hansen
William Edward Heilisen
Harry Michael Hepperlen, Jr.
Herman Mehrens Hurden

Payson Stone Adams
Samuel Donald Aiken
Edward Alberts
Herbert Frederick Anderson
Joe William Baird
Charles Preston Baker
DeWitt Clinton Beebe
Winfred Reynolds Blume
Melvin Cooper Bolender
Robert Gale Boyd
Frank Wayne Brewster
Everett Guy Brillhart
Gene Delmar Caldwell
Clarence Everett Crook
Robert Raymond Donley
Clarence Rams Drummond
Harold B. Dye
Orrin Cecil Ehlers
Olin Austin Elliott
Dorothy Jane Fawthrop
Glen Keith Folger
William Porter Forcade

Carl Philip Wagner
William Welsh Webster
Thomas Wells
Edwin Hamilton Willmarth

Frederick Merrill Karrer
Sanford Sadao Katsuki
Harold Vinton Larson
Homer Cleveland Lawson
Ernest Verdon Lewis
James Tyree Lewis
Claude Harry Linsley
Isaiah Lukens, Jr.
Harold Bradley Luscombe
Lawrence Sevier McAlister
Charles Christian Madsen, Jr.
John Warner Malzacher
William Rudolph Meechenge
Harold Nathan Miller
Robert John Moes
Francis John Murphy
John Tennyson Myers
Victor Delmer Norall
Herman Victor Nuss
Horace Harold Porter
Steven Alfred Porter
Lloyd Elmer Ragan
Raymond Maine Rice
Robert Lyle Rodwell
Alton Joseph Saxton
Ralph Leonard Schroder

Frank Spencer Furman
Mahlon William Garrison
Francis Kenneth Gates
Lloyd Eugene Griffis
Thomas Laurin Gritzka
Charles Ernest Gurney
William Newton Hahn
Leland Jack Hanchett
William Edwin Hay
Lloyd Perry Hetherington
Robert Lee Hook
Arthur Emanuel Jensen
Delbert Kenneth Judd
Clifford Foster Kent
Jerry Christensen Kildebeck
Leslie Homer Knonniller
Raymond Gerald Lewis
Rose Linsman
Oliver Dale Lloyd
Lloyd Scott McNell
Edward Merle Mark
Louis Edward Marx

Marion Edward Wilmuth
David Edgar Wynegar
Joseph Albert Zahorchak
LeRoy Lloyd Zierott

Marie Neilsine Simonsen
Clifford Lamar Smith
Merle Everett Smith
Thomas Regula Stander
Jerold Frank Stibal
Cecil George Stillinger
Philip Maus Strowbridge
Frederick Franklin Teal, Jr.
Charles Edward Thompson
Paul Wayne Tipton
James Perry Tollman
Wilson James Troup
John Guy Tucker
William Duncan Turner
Roland William Tyson
Glen Fredrick Watemath
Clayton Guy Weigand
Dorwin Burdette Wengert
William David Wessly
LaMont N. Whittier
Vernon Melvin Winkle
Herbert Westbrook Worthman
Merlin Ralph Wyatt
Wray Adia Yoder

Willard Merle Meingher
Ralph Samuel Metheny
Robert Hollingsworth Moore
Lloyd Harvey Mousel
John Marshall Neely
Lyle Arford Newton
Kyuro Okazaki
William Emanuel Olson
Alan Randolph Reff
Howard Royer
Albert Charles Schmidt
Omer LeRoy Seng
Wilfred Lyle Shaw
John McFarland Sheldon
Robert Earl Staley
Gilbert Carl Struble
William Wayne Waddell
Horace Halsey Whitlock
George Warren Wright
Richard Hart Young

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1931

Robert J. Bruce Henriksen
Bruce Herbert Millard Edwin Gump
Max Stanley
Carl John Baumgartner
Con Fenning
Gordon Glenn Feldman
Carroll Wright Dewey
T. Bruce Henriksen

1932

Roscoe Carson Hildreth
Eugene Scott Hill
Floyd Ira Hohnstein
Clark Paul Jeffers
Paul Hamilton Jenkins
Glen Howard Joder
Tyre Kenneth Jones
Ralph Enoch Jorgenson
Louis William Katzberg
Ross Clarence King
Serapion Buenafe Ledesma
Frederick Lemere
Tim Daniel Leon
Theodore Loken
John Thomas McGreer, Jr.
Norval Wertman McKitterick
Donald Claude Malcolm
Werner Walter Mall
Julius Milton Margin
Claude Theodore Mason
James Anders Mason
Foster Louis Matchett
Ray Meidinger
Noah Richard Miller
Ferrall Harmon Moore
Hamilton Henry Morrow

1933

Harvey Lee Casebeer
Howard Michael Chaloupka
John Harold Clements
Elmer Theodore Coates
Carl Burton Cone
Joseph Merle Cowen
Edward Valentine Davis
Harold Albert Dues
Coburn Hudson Ellis

Harvey Daniel Runty
Harold Russell Sandstead
Walter Phelps Senter
Shelby Edward Shannon
Lynn Edward Sharrar
Sion Frederick Sherrill
Richard James Silvis
Cecil Francis Simmons
Roy Davis Sinclair
James Campbell Soderstrom
Kenneth Malcolm Soderstrom
Rex Miller Strader
Albert Theodore Sudman
Thomas Dick Thompson
Maurice Daniel Vest
Irving Manford Waggner
Henry Ware Walters
Ernest Alfred Weymuller
Ernest Earl Wise
Willis Dean Wright
Kaname Yoshimura

Paul Newton Morrow
Floyd Carl Nelson
William Theodore Nygren
Enoch Reed Oakley
Clarence Robert Osborn
Peter Carl Petersen
Sherman Spalding Pinto
Paul Campbell Platt
Gordon Allen Prachar
William George Rathmann
Merrill John Reeh
Louis Mayo Rosenbladt
William Frank Serci
John Charles Sharpe
Alfred George Spencer
Herbert Frederick Frank Staubitz
John Noel Stewart
Freeman Linn Stillman
Clarence Johnson Strand
Charles Oliver Sweet
John Henry Taber
Wallace Daniel Thornbloom
Randolph Henry Tibbels
Harry Glenn Williams
Arthur Vance Wortman

Albert Herman Fechner
Earl Everett Feind
Everett Jesse Garrison
Frank Ira Gilliland
Kenneth Dell Grace
Arthur Morton Greene
Chauncey Alexander Hager
Austin Preble Haller
William Morgan Haller, Jr.
Leonel Lewis Loder
Albert Franklin Luppens
John Joseph McCarthy
Warren Samuel McClatchey
Pauline Rebecca McConnell
Frederick Lloyd Meeske
John King Miller
Willard Hammond Pennoyer
Robert James Ralston
Roy Carl Rehder
Percy Allison Reitz
Verne Johnson Reynolds
Roscoe Davis Roadruck
Stanley Warner Roberts
Curtis Lovene Rogers
Theodore Eugene Sanders

1934

Frank Theo Herhahn
Milton Roger Hilestein
Leo Lobson Hoevet
Ralph Booth Hogan
Edward Augustus Holyoke
Clifford Dale Howard
Charles William Ille, Jr.
Robert Shizuo Kinoshita
Harold Andrew LaFleur
Walter Elam Landis
Kenneth Joy Loder
George E. Loupee
Daniel Pollard McCleery
Harold Arthur McConahay
Arch Stinson McMullen
Harry Wayne McNerney
Ernest Carl Magaret
Clyde Simpson W. Martin
James Wicher Martin
Glenn Henry Mathis
Lawrence Milford Mattison
William Howard Morrison
Erroll Allen Moss
John Dwight Munsell
Sylvestor Preston Norman
Kenneth Adelbert Ohme
Joseph Knight Orr
Hyman Richard Osheroff
Charles William Pemberton

1935

Richard Fuller Birge
Hollis Harrison Brainard
Donald Clarence Campbell
Porter Shelby Cannon
Julius Byron Christensen
Louis Allan Cohen
John Russell Darrah
Robert Foster Day
Douglas Dwight Dickson
Kenneth Richard Drenewlow
Dorothy Evelyn Ekstrom

149
Bernard Joy Harvey
Linus Worth Hewit
Harold Francis Hoefer
Paul James Huber
Glenn Dale Hutchinson
Julian Erich Jacobs
Marvin Anthon Johnson
John Addison Kahl
George John Klok
Harris Vincent Liiga
John Irwin Limburg, Jr.
Joseph Francis Linsman
George Hammond Lord
Robert Allan Lovell
Kenneth Floyd McDermott

Kenneth Calder McLeod
Arnold Carl Niemeyer
Howard Louis Penning
Robert Adonijah Powell
Olon David Prentice
Elton Walter Recroft
Allen Wirth Riedesel
Earl Alvin Rogers
Forrest Ivan Rose
William Einar Rosen
John Arthur Rosenau
Martin Joseph Rupeker
Gilbert Lee Sandritter
Norvin Richard Smith
Forrest Benjamin Spieler

Joseph Byron Steward
Robert John Stretiwieser
Harold Leslie Temple
Lloyd Leslie Thompson
Frank Wilson Threadgill
Irvin Leroy Tilden
Harry Randall Tollesen
George Logan Tracewell
Frank George Travnicek
David Harney Waterman
Walter Joseph Wherry
Gordon Charles Whiston
Robert Spence Witgen
Raymond Joseph Wyrens

George Thomas Alliband
Lawrence Lloyd Anderson
Martin Frederick Anderson
James Edward Bailey, Jr.
James Harry Benia
Robert Sol Bernstein
Francis Randolph X. Byron
Dale Corbin Cameron
Darrell Arthur Campbell
Donald Edgar Carle
Charles Maxwell Coe
Albert Paul Condon
Glenn Delroy Crook
Urban James Dowling
Houghton Francis Elias
Herman Irwin Faier
Richard Paul Fitzgerald
Harry Orwin Frazier
McLeery Glazier
Howard Wilbur Granden
Chester Floyd Green
Benjamin Hayes Grimm
Warren Dean Hansen
Frederick Raymond Hanson

Oliver William Hasselblad
Paul Wesley Hayes
Alice Grace Hildebrand
Frank Anthony Inda
Robert Eugene Karrer
William Charles Keetel, Jr.
Richard Clyde Kilz
LeRoy J. Kleinasser
Reinhold Henry Kohtz
Herbert Dietrich Kuper
Robert Ramsay Livingston
Leonard Charles Lund
Bernard Edward McConville
George Sherill McMillian
Eugene Joseph Maire
Walford Daniel Marrs
Wesley Long Mays
Clinton Charles Millett
John Ogden Milligan
Howard Eugene Mitchell
Grant Fletcher Mollring
George William Morris
Frank Andrew Morrison
Claude Michael Mousel

Maurice Lewis Pepper
Archie Campbell Powell
Robert Walker Robinson
James William Sampson
Wayne Julius Schall
Edwin Webster Shearburn
Warren Audrey Shoeckraft
Earl Charles Slaughter
Joseph William Still
Charles Lyon Sturdevant
Eugene Lumir Tepley
Lowell Irving Thomas
Ernest Frank Tinetti
Robert Emmet Tinley
Frank Arthur Uridel
Chester Hill Waters, Jr.
John Henry Weare
Harry Bernard Weinberg
Russell Irenus Williams
George Alexander Young, Jr.
Edward William Zeman
Wiley Carl Zink

1936

1937

150
John Bell Krahl
Orville Charles Kroger
John Dowey LeMar
Robert William LeVine
Joseph Francis McDonough
Lee Fred Martinson
Paul Donald Marx
Ralph Cory Moore
Horace Varnum Munger
Henry Dey Myers
Donald McColl Norquist
Harold Jay Panzer

John Sheridan Anderson
LeRoy Judson Ayers
John Langdon Batty
Wesly Lyman Bayles
Chris U. Bitter
Donald Berthold Blume
Elmer Henry Borek
Emery Wilbur Carlson
Vincent Gustave Cedarblade
Morgan Russell Colbert
Wilber Dale Currier
William Albert Day
Henry Livesey DeLong
Leo L. Diamond
George Raymond Dornberger
Max Walter Emmert, Jr.
Garfield Francis Hawthick
Robert Max Leilman
Walter Ray Hill
Beryl Hirschfeld
William Esburn Holmes
Joe Edward Holoubek
Charles Chester Impey
Elgie Karl Johnson
Elmer Bernard Johnson

Harry Hubbard Andrews
Herbert Gordon Barber
Robert Eli Barton
Harry Spencer Beckwith
Edward Lloyd Binkley, Jr.
Eugene Woodrow Black
James Berl Blair
Ralph Ledwich Blair
Thomas Wayne Brewer
Clarence Raymond Brott
William Woodward Bruce
Donald John Bucholz
Neal Maynard Burr
Stewart Kahni Bush
Edward Michau Cannon
Oscar Carp
Adolph Bohumil Cimfel
Keith W. Corpe
Henry Graham Crellin
Dale Henley Davies
George Francois Pine
Nicholas Peter Plechas
Lester Junior Pope
William Bentley Potter
George William Pugsley
Raymond Ralph Rembolt
William Jay Resnik
Robert Rolland Rigg
Anthony Theodore Rose
William Joseph Rosenbladt
Harold Richard Rossmeisl
Louis Franklin Saylor

Franklyn Henning Johnson
Rush William Karrer
John Charles Kennedy
Adolphe Joseph Kerbel
Frank Joseph Klabens
Frederick Dee Koehne
Edward Ernest Lindell
Harold Haze Macumber
William Robert Malony
Roy Martin Matson
Jack Eldred Maxfield
Donald Wesley Miller
Herbert Charles Modlin
John James Modlin
Orville Morris Moore
Orvis A. Neely
Lawrence Meier Nelson
Kenneth Anthony O'Connor
Paul Bryant Olsson
William Osheroff
Charles Lieben Park
Paul Milton Pedersen
Wendell Case Peterson
Roy Fredolph Pierson
Marvin Irwin Pizer

Louis Tockey Davies
Warren Miller Dilworth
Ellet Hailer Drake
John Hoagland Easley
John Erbes
Marjorie Marie Everett
Ben Edward Ewing
Henry Douglas Feusner
Albert Edward Freed
Charles Craig Gass
John Edwin Gilmore
Charles Robert Hankins
Albert Molzahn Harris
Robert Crossett Hawkins, II
Clarence Scheie Hoekstra
Nathanial Rogers Hollister
John Cyrus Ivins
Wilbur Edward Johnson
William Andrew Johnson
William Frank Kimmell

Woodrow Warner Schmela
Floyd Wayne Schow
Marcellus Clay Shurtleff
Rolland Bernard Sigafoos
Guy Peter Slaughter
Dorothy Helen Thompson
Frank Blaine Truesdell
Donald Clay Vroman
Glenn Harvey Walker
Robert Edward Williams
Theodore Winship
Floyd Lem Woolcott, Jr.

Richard Carney Porter
Lumir Louis Ptak
Ross Campbell Pyle
Albert Edward Raitt
Delbert Reed
Robert Chace Reeder
Francis Lee Richards
Edward E. Rosenbaum
Donald Ross
Herbert Eugene Salsburg
Willard George Seng
James Kozen Szafer
Alfred Paul Stappenbeck
H. Ivan Stearns
Richard Mathias Still
Vean Melford Stone
Edgar Elmer Struve
Frank Harold Tanner
Ross Van Valkenburg Taylor
Ronald Wilmer Thompson
Olbert Winther Topp
Floyd Glenn Warrick
Clarence Roland Weber
Murray Otto S. Westerbeck
Clarence Swan Youngstrom

1939

Thomas Albro King
Keith Frederick Krausnick
Leroy William LaTowsky
Robert Earl Lloyd
Harry Alfred Lotman
James Deloss Loudon
Robert Ellsworth Lovgren
Clarence Andrew Luckey
Deane Sidney Marcy
John Meier Meeske
Willis Arthur Melcher
Harlon Emerson Moore
Merle McNeil Musselman
Milton Nelson Neibrief
John Erwin Patton
Sanford Gifford MacArthur Rathbun
Mark Richard Rhea
Richard Henry Schaefer
Rudolph George Schaefer
Robert Harry Schock
1940

Rudolph Fred Sievers
Mary Katherine Smith
Morris Arthur Sonderegger
LaVern Craig Stough

Walter Alwin Georg Armbrust
Maurice Joyce Ayres
Wallace Edgar Baker
Joseph Harold Barr
Charles Mervil Bonniwell
Herman Henry Brinkman
Kenneth Winslow Brown
Norville Lawrence Butler
Wayne Webster Carpenter
Robert Lawrence Casebeer
Ernest Anthony Cerv
Sidney Alexander Chait
W. Harold Civin
Robert Morris Cochran
Alfred Lyman Cook
Robert Francis Corkle
Richard Corbin Cullen
Robert Jerome Day
Thomas William Deakin
Wilford Joel Dewees
Edith Eason
John Edgar Farmer
Robert Henry Fishbach
Philip Andrew Fuqua
Jess Franklin Gamble
William Vincent Glenn

Henry Christian Grabow
Oscar William Haffke
Arthur Boydston Hardy
Harmon Thomas Harvey
John Paul Helke
Carl Augustus Heise, Jr.
Victor Adam Herrmann
Robert Antoine Hillyer
John Bartlett Holyoke
Frank Gilbert Johnson
Julius Max Kantor
Harry Alvin Knauff
John Fred Kerley
William Pierce Logan
Robert Stanley Long
Lucile Elise Loseke
Vincent Sieber Lynn
Raymond Cronin McIllece
Stuart Johnson McWhorter
Thomas Emmett Mangum, Jr.
Gordon Mather Martin
Robert James Morgan
Cynthia Trammell Morton
Frank David Mossman
Wendell James Newcomb
Robert Earle Nuernberger

1941

Verne Hugo Alder
Vernon Krueger Anderl
Leo Eugene Anderson
Clifford Howard Babbitt
Stanley Monrad Bach
Nicholas Edward Bailey
Carl Cecil Barr
Paul Victor Bartos
Robert Francis Biglin
Eldon Charles Blizard
Jacob James Brenneman
John Andrew Brown, III
Robert Ward Chamberlain
Carl Eugene Chism
Harvey Gayle Copsey
Guy Harman Crook
Roger Trafton Drew
Frank Lewis Eagle
James Franklin Embick
Robert Halbert Finley
Richard Arthur Flebbe
Harold F. Friesen
Frank Arthur Goss
William Gray
Frank Stewart Greenslit
Lawrence James Gridley

Henry A. Sydow
Robert Daniel Warnke
Jack Kenneth Wickstrom
Charles Bennett Wills

Danny Christian Grabow
Oscar William Haffke
Arthur Boydston Hardy
Harmon Thomas Harvey
John Paul Helke
Carl Augustus Heise, Jr.
Victor Adam Herrmann
Robert Antoine Hillyer
John Bartlett Holyoke
Frank Gilbert Johnson
Julius Max Kantor
Harry Alvin Knauff
John Fred Kerley
William Pierce Logan
Robert Stanley Long
Lucile Elise Loseke
Vincent Sieber Lynn
Raymond Cronin McIllece
Stuart Johnson McWhorter
Thomas Emmett Mangum, Jr.
Gordon Mather Martin
Robert James Morgan
Cynthia Trammell Morton
Frank David Mossman
Wendell James Newcomb
Robert Earle Nuernberger

1941

Russel Teal
Robert Hadley Townley
Merlin Lee Trumbull
Francis Vaclav Vesely
Clare Coulter Wolf

Wendell Thomas Wingett
Robert Carl Winter

Donald Frederick Purvis
William Earl Redfern
Walter M. Reiner
Ronald Reuben
Nathaniel Charles Scott
Vance Edward Senter
Robert Deems Shepard
Paul Francis Shirley
Sanford Orville Staley
Edward Manning Stoll
Charles Rodney Stoltz
Harold Robert Stowe
Estel George Surber
Samuel August Swenson, Jr.
Wills Heacock Taylor, Jr.
Robert Browning Venner
Glenn Quintin Voyles
Carruth John Wagner
John Prentice Wendland
Charles Marvin White
Clare Cottrell Wiley
Julius Langson Willson
John Maurice Wilson
Burton Sinclair Wilt
Glenn Randolph Wright
1942

Ethel Irene Adler
Richard Fortune Altman
Gustave Theodore Anderson
Charles Ferg Ashby
Lesem James Baer
Donald Fordyce Bellamy
Eleanor Maxine Dennen
Wilbur Keith Bennett
Norman Bolker
Robert Bruce Bradshaw
Richard Fredrick Brendel
Lewis George Bunting
Louis Bernard Bushman, Jr.
Rex Nele Carr
Jean Clark
Erwin Leroy Conry
George Cullen
Thomas Hayes Davidson
Roger Ernest Drown
Norman Edward Dyhrberg
Fay Lorenzo Garner
Howard Henderson Gessford
Donald Ferdinand Griess

Hodson Arthur Hansen
Theodore Marcus Hansen
Fred Wilson Harb
Frederick Bowen Hawkins
Carl Herbert Heldebrand, Jr.
Howard Hadden Hildebrand
Evans Zack Hornberger
Loren Edwin Imes
George Nick Johnson
Richard Maltzen Johnson
Harold William Jones
Lawrence Bernard Kuhlmann
Harry George Lammel
Vance Eugene Link
Ivan Albert May
Duane Alva Meier
James William Murdoch
Arnold Kenneth Myrabo
John Cassius Nelson
Claude Wilbur Otto
Wilbur C. Overmiller
James Richard Paul
Hubert Oscar Paulson

Donald Henry Penner
Frank John Peter
George Edgar Place
Jonas Alfred Proffitt
Margaret Jo Prouty
John Josiah Redfield
Harmon Elliott Rider
Elliott William Schilke
Dean Harold Schufeldt
Paul Milton Scott
William Skokan
Arthur Aaron Spar
Lavern Donahue Sprague
Clyde Everett Stanfield
Richard Fredrick Stappenbeck
Robert Leo Stuart
Maurice Tatelman
Edwin Lawrence Taylor
Lynn Wirt Thompson
George St. George Tyner
Eugene George Van Ackeren
Jacob C. Wagner
Thomas Harden Willcockson

1943

Burnell Howard Adams
George William Ainlay, Jr.
James Burns Anderson
Sven Aage Bach
Gordon Dale Bell
William Samuel Bivens
Donald Eugene Brewster
Marion Portier Brolsma
John Hobart Brush
Robert Charles Byers
Blaine Peter Carey
Richard William Carroll
Howard C. Cowlishaw
Donna Coleen Cowgill
Gerald Martin Eastham
Thomas Spencer Elliott
John Joseph Fechoh, Jr.
Robert Clark Fenstermacher
Vernon Warner Filley
Carl Laughlin Frank
Muriel Naomi Frank
Charles Roger Freed
Louis William Gilbert
Louis James Gogela
Joseph Leonard Goldner

David Kalil Haagar
Robert Wade Hall
John Kenneth Hamel
Oliver Adolph Horak
Charles Eugene Hranac
Myron Clinton Johnson
Theodore Henry Koefoot, Jr.
Max Sanborn Lake
James Lauridsen
John Gould Lavender
Richard Leroy Lawton
Robert Allison Lehmer
Patrick Robert Leonard
George Jefferson Lytton
Charles Schindel McCulloch
Millard Blair McGee
John Irwin McGrath, Jr.
John Anderson McMillan
John George Markle
Harold Andrew Mattson
Samuel Fredrick Ernst Moessner
Albert William Monovitz
William Elbert Morris
Austin Edward Mutz
Frederick Martin Nebe

Stanley Roy Neil
William Evans Neville
Edward George Panter
Arthur Sterling Paris
Earl Stanley Pederson
Stanley Schoolcraft Peterson
Arthur Francis Reimers
Wilbur Louis Reimers
Donald Thomas Rice
John Alton Robb
Erwin Heldt Rosser
Paul Carl Roock
Richard Hathaway Smiley
Edward Joseph Smith
Richard Dale Smith
Robert Sigel Squires
Emil Synovec
Bowen Eacritt Taylor
Richard Louis Thomas
Clifford Simpson Weare
Stuart Paul Wiley
Norman Joseph Wisner, Jr.
Reginald Matt Wurtz
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1944</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>1946</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Wilson Alley</td>
<td>Herbert George Ahrens</td>
<td>John Anton Adamson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlan Thomas Hermann</td>
<td>Ray O'Herin Gillies, Jr.</td>
<td>Charles William Arnott</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Thomas Hinrichs</td>
<td>William Ernest Graham</td>
<td>John Lucian Barmore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedric Cloys Johnson</td>
<td>Edward Carl Hanisch</td>
<td>William Claire Barratt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orlin Harry Jorgensen</td>
<td>Karl Bruno Hansen</td>
<td>Lloyd Leslie Barta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clyde Louis Kleager</td>
<td>Robert William Herpolscheimer</td>
<td>Jack Louis Berman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larance Dean Lane</td>
<td>Dale Wayne Hurley</td>
<td>Lucien Harding Blattspieler</td>
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<td>Warren Chancellor Lewis</td>
<td>David Emanuel Nelson Ikast</td>
<td>Kenneth Adams Blinn</td>
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<td>Harry Neis Lindell</td>
<td>Robert Bruce Merrick</td>
<td>Edward Robert Brousseau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Harry Linn</td>
<td>Elmer Frederick Derrick</td>
<td>William Carl Boelter</td>
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<td>Harry Webber McFadden, Jr.</td>
<td>Robert Bruce Merrick</td>
<td>Joseph Kent Boughn</td>
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<td>Paul Jean Maxwell</td>
<td>Leslie Carl Meyer</td>
<td>Roger William Boulden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Bruce McFadden, Jr.</td>
<td>Lloyd Frederick Miller</td>
<td>Edward Robert Brousseau</td>
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<td>Oscar Warren Miller</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Haskell Morris</td>
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<td>Gordon Leigh Neigh</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wallace Warner Nelson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Burritt Niehus</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Richard Stanley Osterholm</td>
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<td>Elmer Louis Penner</td>
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<td>Roy Marvin Peters</td>
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<td>Donald Martin Peters</td>
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<td>Harold Raymond Peterson</td>
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<td>Marven John Pollard</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Byron Lester Brown
Vernon George Bugh
Billy June Carter
Wallace Leroy Chambers
Robert Ashley Chesnut
Kenneth George Chisholm
Frank Dixon Conlin
Edwin Davis
James Allan Davis
Jack Samuel DeBusk
William John Dickerson
Merton Leon Ekwall
John Clayton Filkins
Maryn Bliss Frances
Richard Elliott Geesaman
Harold LeeRoy Guard
Dale Caldwell Hathaway
Robert Robert Heise
Edward John Hinrichs
Charles Robert Holm
Leo Thomas Hood

Mary Elizabeth Anderson
Dean Robbins Archer
Richard Lee Bartley
Marcus Richard Beck
James Dennis Bell
Robert Bennett Benthack
Lloyd Donald Bridenbaugh, Jr.
Charles William Broders
Elroy Alfred Brugh
Malcolm Sexton Byers
Leonard James Chadek
Melville Louis Chaloupka
Frederick Gene Collins
Edwin Theodore Cooke
Robert Dean Dalager
Robert Russell Davies
Albert Frederick Degner
Lloyd Londrosh Downing
Robert Wayne Ehrlich
Louis Leroy Ericson
William Nathan Fawell
Robert Ellsworth Fitch
David Wright Flory
Robert John Foley
Cletus Troy Frechichs
Donald Delby Haase

Byron Bay Oberst
Frank Boyd O'Connell, Jr.
Gordon Quintin Olsson
Donald Olin Osborn
Deane Alfred Petersen
Dale Orville Procter
James Edgar Ramsay
Ronald Franklin Rebal
Elmer Howard Reeves
Arthur Udell Rehna
Hubert Harmer Rodman
Myron Earl Samuelson
Preston James Shafer
LeRoy James Side
Craig Raymond Sigman
George William Thatcher
Thomas Ralph Viner
Roger Keith Wallace
Joseph Berry Wildhaber
Lincoln Edward Wilson
Verla Ellen Worthing

George Marlin Horner
Theodore Franklin Hubbard
Robert Hunter Hughes
Richard Arthur Jones
Richard Warren Kalmansohn
Ray Ernest King
Nathan Daniel Kline
Edward Langdon
Sherwood Lee Larson
John Francis Latenser
John Fred Laws
Kermit Leonard
Robert Warrin Ludwick
Dean Allen McGee
Waldean Chester McIntire
Ernest MacQuiddy, Jr.
William Michael McQuillan
Edward Marvin Malashock
John Albert Meier
Harold Baker Miller
William Reece Elton Newman

1947

Burton Ray Hall
Robert Wiese Hanisch
Howard Edward Hansen
Harold Elmer Harvey
Walter Carlton Harvey, Jr.
Charles Frank Heider
Charles Gordon Hermann
Arthur E. Hertzler
Edward Emil Houfek
Gerriet Arthur Jansen
Aldis Adelbert Johnson, Jr.
Verner Stanley Johnson
Donald Charles Kent
Robert Reese Koefoot
Carl Donald Koutsky
Willard George Kuehn
Edwin John Leoffel
George Walter Loomis
Robert James Lynn
Thomas Joseph McGuire
Patricia Elizabeth Melicken
Escar Gordon Margolin
Lee David Meese
Homer Curtiss Merrick, Jr.
Lyle David Milliken, Jr.
Marvin Christensen Nelson

1948

Gordon Noble Farner
Harold Allen Fennar, Jr.
William Melvin Fitch
Shawna Dennis Gunderson
Henry Shields Haerle
Louis Everett Hanisch, Jr.
Charles Leroy Hedberg
Clarence Raymond Heidenreich
Billy Jay Hill
John Riale Hornberger
Seward Keith Imes

Robert Warren Jernir
Robert Bruce Johnson
Robert Walter Johnson
Robert Bruce Kalmansohn
Betty Hall Kane
Alvin Katsman
Kenneth Francis Kimball
George Wilbert Kleinschmidt
Robert Ray Kopecky
John Montgomery Kroyer
James Florenz Lage
William H. Leask
John Franklin Leeds
Holton Charles Letson
Arthur Fulton Lincoln
Ward Alexander McClanahan
Raymond Howard McCoy
Robert Harry McIntire
Russell Junior McIntire
Philip Doty McIntosh
Robert Allyn McNaught
William Dave Massner
Frederick Ernest Marsh, Jr.

Albert Riley Abbott
Gordon Luke John Bartick
Richard Requiere Beckwith
Elaine Marguerite Benthack
Charles Reck Bogue
Richard Requarrte Beckwith
Robert Allyn Russell
William Dave Maixner
Philip Doty McIntosh
Frederick Ernest Marsh, Jr.

Stephen George Henry Davies
John Nolan Baker
Irvin James Hildreth Dunlap
Henry Robut
Elvin James Williams
Frank James Brake!, Jr.
Franz Ervin Amman
Floyd Duane Johnston
Arthur Donald Clayto n
Robert H. Christensen
Robert Allyn Russell
William Dave Maixner
Philip Doty McIntosh
Frederick Ernest Marsh, Jr.

1949
Lee Darrell Gartner
Walter Clark Giles
Robert Francis Glock
Charles William Graham
Ernest Louis Graveline, Jr.
LeRoy Edward Grosshong
David Frank Hall
Wendell D. Hamlin
Lester Lee Hoaglin, Jr.
Melvin Summer Hoyt
Richard Henry Jesse
Robert Charles Jones
John Anthony Kalin
Charles William Landgraf, Jr.
Isaac Jacob Levine
John Michael Levitsky
Llewelyn Lloyd Long
Robert Ashley McGowan
Rey Ofal McMorris
Roger Franklin McNeil

Norman Barnard Metcalf
Murray Franklin Minthorn
Byron Leon Nestor
Citus Wilbur Olson
Robert William Pollock
Floyd Orval Ring
Arnold Edgar Robison
Gordon Eli Sayers
George Lester Scholnick
Ralph Ernest Shambaugh
Willard Blake Skrdla
Jules Albert Slunicko

1950
Mary Josephine Henn
Robert Ellsworth Holland
Lawrence Royce James
Raymond Wilbur Jensen
Richard Dawson Johnson
Richard Nicholas Johnson
Robert Orville Johnson
Raymond Foidell Johnston
Kenneth Jack Kenney
Stanley August Kerkhoff
Richard Bruce Koefoot
Joseph Louis Kovarik
Verner Eugene Lamb
Donald Arthur Limbeck
Donald Monroe Love
Frank Chalmers McClanahan
John Donald McCrary
Robert Randall McGee
Francis William Morgan
Harold William Mueller
Robert Glenn Murray
Dean David Nywall
Olin Matthew Odland
Victor L. Overholt
Robert William Parry
Curtis Bryant Pillsbury

Barton Taylor Smith
Robert Cole Smith
Winifred Ruch Smith
Frank Eardley Standen
Virginia Mae Stuermer
Eric Malcolm Swanson
Charles John Tupper
Vincent Joseph Vaughn
William Holmes Weingarten
Dudley Edsel Wilkinson

Murray Eugene Markley
Gerald Dee Mauk
Lunetta Anna Memming
Charles Henry Miller
Margaret Jane Miller
Frederic Olney Paine
Henry Gerhard Penner
Robert Dee Preston
Lee Edward Rice
Fred John Rutt
Richard Parrish Schellinger
Carroll William Schoen
Joseph Raymond Simmons
Emmett Driscoll Simonson
Martin Henry Sterk
Gerald Charles Wells
Bernard Frederic Wendt
Robert Hile Willard

Clifford Conkling Pinkerton
Otis Boyes Platt
Maynard Howard Porter
George Peter Post
Everette McClure Rogers
Douglas Charles Ronald
Seymour Rosenblatt
Sybil Jean Schellhase
Rupert Arnold Schroeder
Halbert Herman Schwamb
Floyd Harvey ShifflerR.
Robert Allen Silverman
Rodney Allen Sitterius
Roy James Smith
David Keith Sutton
Edward William Swenson
Jerry X. Tamiea
Theodore Atherton Tristan
Clarence Lee Tunberg
Keith Edward Vincent
Loyd Raymond Wagner
Norval Martin Westby
Wilbur Gunsaul Wiedman
Alan Robert Zempel

156
1951

Albert Burrell Albee
William Cecil Allen
Arthur Wesley Anderson, Jr.
James Alfred Anderson
Jean Lyon Bader
John Cornelius Baker
Harris Wilmot Barber
John Lear Beattie
Neil Benjamin Bentley
John Milton Boulware
Russell Charles Brauer
Mildred Renee Breuer
Jack Mortimer Buffington
John Archibald Campbell
Robert Leroy Carlberg
John Dale Chapp
Dalls Vincent Clatanoff
Harold Franklyna Daum
Reuben David
Harold Le Roy Davis
John Byron Davis
Lawrence Taylor DeBusk
Richard Ferd DeMay
Donald Max Fitch
Donald Arthur Fuesler
William Augustine Geiger, Jr.
Russell LeRoy Gorthy
Donald Richard Hagel
William Gordon Hansen
James C. Patrick Harkin
Theodore Richard Jacobson
Rupert Mitchell Jastram
Keith Charles Jeffery
Robert Dale Jones
Robert Lester Jones
Harold Daniel Jourdan
Milton Lee Kaiser
Robert Charles Kreischer
John Edwin Kysar
William John Lear
John O. McCarthy
Margaret Louise McHenry
William Chris Manschreck
Harold Nathan Margolin
Paul Raymond Martin
Otis William Miller
Robert Greer Mitchelltree
Nyel Harold Moss
Charles George Muffy
Wilbert Earl Myers
Donald Tsugio Nakashima
Donald Charles Niederluecke
Robert Dudley Olney
Viggo Brandt Olsen
Robert Orville Olsen
Robert Carl Ovington

1952

Carl Richard Aschoff
Paul Jule Beithon
Robert Leslie Bierbower
Marvin Dean Bordy
Zane Rex Boyd
David Dean Brander
Robert Enos Butler
John Douglas Carson
Bruce Frederick Claussen
Betty Grace Elizabeth Clements
David LeRoy Edelman
Milton Dwight Paul
John Richard Finkner
James Robert Frans
Harold Ellis Gentry, Jr.
Harris Breiner Graves
Earl George Greene, Jr.
Russell Gilbert Gustavson
Keay Hashiya
George James Haslam
Orin Robert Hayes
Marquis Warren Hineman
Kenneth Clyde Hoffman
George Frederick Hoffmeister
Leo A. Hrnicek
Patricia Alyne Hunt
Morris Blaine Johnson
Robert Hugo Johnson
Robert Warren Johnson
Stanley Logsdon Johnson
Benjamin Keith Karas
Henry Joseph Kellogg
William Clinton Kenner, III
Philip Sheridan King, III
Philip Kolnick
Theodore John Lemke, Jr.
William Bradford Long
Thomas Harry Luby
Donald W. McIlwice
Joseph Ernest Marvin
Roger Dale Mason
Georgia Elizabeth May
Clyde Avery Medlar
Ramona Jean Middleton
Warren Robert Millor
John Gregory Minder
Donal Harlan Morgan
James William Morrow
Robert Benton Muffy
Lester John Nathan
Patricia Jean Neely
Perry Swan Nelson
Salvatore Luciano Nigro
Merle Lewis Otto
Wayne Wilson Owens
Robert Carl Ovington
Richard Addison Pettee
Eugene Francis Pischke
Milton Wallace Plucker
John William Posey
George Robert Pullman
Don Richard Reed
Frederick Kent Remington
John Wesley Rogers
Phyliss Marie Rosenau
Robert Carl Rosenlof
Gilbert Ernest Ryder
Robert Rhyle Sawtell
Colin Burwell Schack
John Charles Schutz
Herbert Iman Singer
Robert Akin Slabaugh
Willis Franklin Stanage
James Earl Thayer
Richard Carl Toren
Wallace John Vnuk
Robert Paul Waldmann
Frank Gilbert White
Howard Rex Wilcox
Erwin Witkin
Ruth Ethel Wright
Ernest Arthur Yeck, Jr.

Robert Kimball Phillips
Robert Vernon Plehn
Ernest Howell Price
Robert Orville Ralston
Hans Rath
Dale Cresser Reynolds
William Edward Reynolds
Jerrold Sidney Rice
George Raymond Rieth, Jr.
Kenneth Dale Rodabaugh
Gordon Boyd Roget
Alvin Richard Scheffel
Gerhard Traugott Schmunk
Clayton Marion Shors
Earl Shrago
Robert Nelson Smith
Kenneth Claire Stout
Donald Trojan Stroy
William L. Sumption
Damaris Elisabeth Suttle
John Rutherford Thompson
John Richard VaVerka
Joseph Raymond Volk, Jr.
James LeRoy Vose
Roger Edward Wehrs
Leland Blaine Wilson
Herbert Jerome Winter

157
1953
Leonard Eugene Alkire
William Melvin Barelman
Edwin H. Barnes, III
Robert Sullivan Behrens
George Robert Bell
Sterling Berg
Thomas Edward Bilon
George Alfred Breon
Gordon Edward Dean
George Robert Thomas Edward Bilton
James Russell
Richard Arndt Bunting
Richard Burton Capek
Russell Philip Carter
James Heath Coffey
Ruth Iliene Cook
David Winningham Davis
Gordon Edward Dean
Dale Edwin Donniny
Penworth M. Downing
John Raymond Conrad Eisenach
John Charles Finegan
Clark David Fobes
Roy Edward Fredericksen
Richard Gruver Gelwick
Francis Howard Hague
Donald Elmer Heins
Albert Ellis Herman
William A. Ingram
Edwin Peter Isackson
Royal Francis Jester, Jr.
Gordon Frederick Johnson
Merle Richard Walter Johnson
John Frank Kahle
Coll Quigley Kamprath
Wilmarr Martin Kamprath
John Raymond Kantor
Glen Donald Knosp
Robert John Koza
Robert Hugo Kurth
Hugh LaMaster
Muriel Jean Lamkee
James Walter Landers
Dwight Leroy Larson
James Andrew Laugharm
Theodore Henry Lehman
Gene Sheldon Lewallen
Fred Otto Loeffler
Walter Christian Loeffler
James S. Lydiatt
Delmar Blake McKitrick
Donald Royal Marples
Donald Elmo Matthews
Dace Bolyan Mitchell
Lyman Dwight Moell
James William Morrison
Daniel Millard Moschel
Thomas Bernard Murray, Jr.
Sidney Nearenberg
Richard Curtis Nelson
Karl Friedrich Niehaus
Willam Charles Niehaus
George Loer Osborne, Jr.
Frederick Franz Paustian
Alvin Charles Peterson
Richard Martin Pitsch
Alice Bro Racher
James Paraman Ramanthan
Donald Edward Rice
Benjamin Robinson
Earl Forrest Rose
Pauline Doris Royal
William John Russum
Kenneth Kazuwo Sato
Richard Daniel Sautter
Edward George Schauberg, Jr.
George William Schossow
Robert Mariem Sorensen
Houtz Gillilan Steenburg
Jerold Frank Steinhour
Verlyn William Steinkruger
Donald Eugene Taylor
Conrad James Thomas
Richard Lee Tollefson
Kenneth Ray Treptow
Kenneth Lewis Urwiller
Vernon William Vogt
Sherrill Lenore vonBergen
Howard Fulton Yost

1954
Allen J. Alderman
Philip Daniel Anderson
Charles Robert Beber
Alyce L. Bezman
Edward Allen Brewer
William Henry Bunstock
Robert Campbell Chase
Donald Wilterdink
William John Chleborad
Ruth Ellen Christensen
Edgar Milton Cleaver
Elwin Kerr Conner
Donn Howard Crilly
Harold Dean Dahlheim
David Rodney Davis
Earl Joy Dean
Carl George DeBelly
Keith Frederick Deubler
Howard Arthur Dinsdale
James William Dinsmore
Jasper Lee Dyer
Howard Lyle Fendel
John William Foft
John Franklin Gentry
Frank Chandler Giddings
Leslie Ir1 Grace, Jr.
Max Eugene Harris
Carl Masamitsu Hasegawa
Clifford James Haskin, Jr.
James Edward Hazelrigg
Thomas Frederick Hegert
Robert Louis Heins
Lawrence Layton Hyde
James Stanley Jeffrey
Oscar Guy Johnson, Jr.
Thomas Errol Johnston
Phillip Henry Jones
Frank Kamin
Edward Arthur Kantor
Max Crawford Karrer
Roy Jackson Kelly
Edward B. Kiolbas
Alton Andrew Knosp
Arnold Norman Krause
John LeRoy Lang
Donald Joseph LaPorte
Ernest John Larson, Jr.
Donald Edward Lee
Kenneth Ordell Leonard
George Everie Lewis, Jr.
James Spencer Long
Thomas Lucas
Isaiah Kimberly Lukens
Richard Thomas McDonald
Bernard Magid
Reynold Robert Maixner
Ralph Justin Malott, Jr.
John Bishop Maxwell
James Robert Scott Miller
Edson Bridges Moody
Mayer Moskovitz
Allan Elias Nachman
Charles Harold Newell
George Lee Newkirk
Tom Stanley Ochser
Clyde Eugene Penner
Byron Eugene Peterson
John Wesley Porter
Leslie Carroll Potts
Thomas Theodore Powell
Harold Eugene Resinger
Paul H. Richter
Jacob David Samler
Charles Joseph Sauls
Allen Fred Scheuneman
Bryce George Shopp
Herman Shtken
Gene Slichter
Kayo Smith
Robert Charles Speckhals
Wesley Franklin Springer
Harlow Don Standage
Clarence Hilding Swanson, Jr.
John Andrew Swenson
Otto Saeger Troester
Ronald Edgar Waggener

Stephen Gordon Dewey Adams
John Hargreaves Calvert, Jr.
Robert Richard Duane Frisbie
Jerry Dee Colling
Earl Jesse Daniel George Bitner
William Saeed S.
Charles George Andrew Harris
Charles Gordon Dean
Otto Saeger
Glenn John Alli son
John Dewey Baldwin
John Andrew Swenson
Robert Laverne Bass
Larry Dale James Milton Blankenship
James Ray Allan
Warten Wartenberg
Paul Vollrad Gustafson
David James Halliday
George Andrew Harris
Henry Theodore Haye
Charles William Hendrickson
Howard Duane Herrick
Burt Eugene Hyde
Donald Ole Inslee

Hiram Robert Walker
Vernon Graves Ward
Victor Robert Watson

1955

Richard George Gere
Robert Fowler Getty
Harold Christian Halvorson
John Ernest Hansen, Jr.
Clinton Daniel Heine
Wilbur Dean Hilst
Leonard L. Hoffman
Rex Todd Hoffman
Thomas Walter Jensen
Ruth Alice Johnson
Max Williams Kinney
Lars William Kleppe
Donald Leopold Kuxhausen
Arthur Lee Larsen
Mary Irene Larson
George G. T. Leib
Patrick Thomas McGowan
John Franklin McLeay
Robert Lynn Mastin
Derald Glen May
Richard Harris Meissner
John Webster Mills
Robert Ellis Mockett
Matthew Liutaubas Namikas-Cary
Harold Martin Nordlund
John Robert O’Neal
David Dean Peatrowsky

1956

Paul Gerhard Isaac
Elizabeth Anne Johnson
Luther Palmer Johnson
Samuel Kais
James Lorin Karel
Frederick William Karrer
Jack Edward Kaufman
Vivita Krievs
Harold Lee Leitel
James Ernest Loukota
Myles Emerson McKirick
Thomas Garland Magruder, III
Philip Wayne Marsh
William Christian Melcher
Charles Lee Mendenhall
David William Minard
Roland Reese Morgan
Harold Austen Oberman
Raymond Henry Olson
Robert George Osborne, II
Jack Irland Paap
Donald Eugene Parkison
Robert Charles Pfeiler
Stanley Eugene Pollman
William Abbott Pratt
George Webster Prichard, Jr.
Frank Otto Raasch, Jr.
Jack Daryl Welsh
Gerald Devereaux Young, Jr.

Otto Gottlieb Rath
Clelland Lee Retelsdorf, II
Sidney Lee Rubin
Harry Walter Russell, Jr.
Paul Wesley Saltzman
Jack Victor Scholz
Lloyd Raymond Schulz
John William Scott, Jr.
Clarence B. Smith, Jr.
Jeannine Elizabeth Stewart
John Huntington Story
Merlin Ladean Sucha
Robert Bruce Synhorst
Harold Frank Taylor
Lawrence Carol Taylor
William Everett Thompson
Robert Craig Warner
Curtis Ramon Weatherhogg
Howard Dean Wesley
Robert Harris Westfall
Alice Ruth Williams
Theodore Elder Willis
William Earle Wiltsie
Robert John Winchell
Alton S. K. Wong
James Mac Winchell, Jr.
William E. Wright

Thomas Monroe Recht
Herbert Erazim Reese
William Henry Rice
Robert David Rieth
John Cuddington Sage
Irving Shapiro
Arnold William Siemens
Phyllis Steidly Simunds
Jerald E. Smith
John Wallace Smith
Lloyd Dean Smith
Charles Dean Soucek
Calvin Stanley Steever
Wayne Ernest Stevens
Lowell Philip Swisher
Rodney Miller Thompson
Richard Dean Urwiller
Dale Eugene Van Wormer
Milton George Waldbaum
Leonard Eugene Wallace
James Russell Wamsley
Frederick Ware, Jr.
Joseph Westmore Weber
Donald Earl Wilkinson
Robert LeMoyne Wolf
Charles Robert Wolfe
Wayne Lee Zlomke
1957

Jack Lee Pulec
Merton Albert Quaife
Henry John Quiring
Speed Roland Rathbun
Glenn Carl Rosenquist
Monte Myrl Scott
Richard Allen Srebousek
Donald Ray Silverman
Dean Gordon Smernoff
Robert Louis Stiehl
Raymond Arthur Sundell
Edwin Percy Sweet
Bernie David Taylor
Archibald Wallace Templeton
Keith Richard Treptow
Allen Dale Unvert
Charles Fred Yeverka
Robert George Volz
Fred Thomas Waring
Robert William Waters
James Ray Weber
Irving Edwin Weston
Clark Denzler Wieland
Ghim Leong Yeoh
DeLyle Roy Youngman, Jr.

1958

Richard Henry Otteman
John Walker Pemberton
Clayton Lloyd Pettipiece
Robert Dean Phelps
Robert Eugene Quick
David Rafat
Walter Edward Reiss
Donald Wesley Rohren
Carl William Sasse, Jr.
William Joseph Schibly
William Henry Schmaecher
Richard Blaisdell Seymour
Morris Frederick Skinner, Jr.
Donald Paul Skoog
Edgar Harold Smith
Leroy Richard Smith
David Van Buren Stephenson, Jr.
Robert Morrison Strayer
Robert Lawrence Tupper
John Henry Wachal
Leon Donald Wane
David Sherill Weeks
Harry Wallace Weigel
Hobart E. Wilse
Robert Lemoyne Yekel, Jr.
Duane Alvin Young
Paul Ray Young

1959

Dwight Russell Bass
Robert Lee Beshore
Harry Martin Blacker
Ernest Basil Blease, Jr.
Earl Robert Blue
Daniel Gerald Bohi
John Frank Bookhardt
James Edward Bridges
James Gilbert Carlson
James Stanford Carson
William John Cirkensa
Richard Paul Clemens
Richard Alan Cottingham
Donald Andrew Davis
John Carl Denker
James Spelbring Donelan
Charles Sevareid Dresher
Martin Paulsen Dumler
Gerald Leonard Engelsjord
Eugene Tarlton Everett
Fredric Martin Boyden
Bennett Irvin Alberts
Wesley
Nancy Carolyn Carmody
Nicholas Charles Bethlenfalvay
Arnold Raymond Foulk, Jr.
Gordon Eric Frederickson
Gerald Leonard Engelsgjerd
Charles Sevareid Dresher
John Robert Allely
James Richard Adamson
John Edward McDermott
Donald Andrew Davis
James Richard Adamson
John Robert Allely
Kaye Don Arrasmith
Noe Authier
Jerold Casper Baumgartner
Thomas Arthur Beck, Ill
Mark Frederick Blum
Paul Dewaine Boschult
Harper John Buck
Sayed Kadry Hamed
John Stuart Hinman
Ronald Paul Hopp
Robert Lee Hook
Kenneth Lee Johnson
Harlan Jorgensen
Frederic Carl Kramer
Harry Daniel Kuska
Richard Lee Lamphere
Roderick Rees Landers
Wallace Marven Landholm
Paul Farquhar Leonard
Rudolf Walter Link
John Burton McAndrew
Maurice Damon Mathews
Gordon Frank Moor
Marilyn Gladys Myers
Robert William Norton
Merlin Glenn Otteman
Martin Frank Peterie
Margaret Hancock Peterson

1960

Francine Leigh Wisner Gallawa
Joseph Henry Gardner
Elbert Lawrence Hanson
Haakon Odin Haugan
Michael Albert Hickey
Robert LeRoy Howe
Thomas Sever Hutcheson
Roger Herrick Hutchings
Nelson Robert Jensen
Paul Whitney Jewett
Werner Henry Kramer
Herbert Charles Lemon
John Keith Lewis
Kirk Chase Lewis
Joseph Alfred Longo, Jr.
Joyce Ann Walla Lynch
Richard Harold Lynch
John Edward McDermott
James Dale McGath
Patrick John Madden
Stanley Lew Magid
Delmar Hermann Mahrt
William Francis Manke
Benjamin Oscar Martin
C. Robert Miller
Kenneth Dale Moorhead
Willis Philip Mundt

1961

William Walter Burgin
Richard Campbell Carleton
Roger Philip Cook
George Dale Cooper
John Smith Copley
Dale Alan Cruise
Marshall Irvin Denenberg
James Francis Donovan
Richard Edward Ellis

Ronald Ivar Peterson
Brooks Joseph Poley
Joseph Hollis Poynter
Donald Adolph Prescher
James Albert Rogers
James Amos Rud
James Paul Schlichtemier
Stanley Anthony Serbousek
Dean Clair Sloan
Harold Glenn Smith, Jr.
Michael Floyd Sorrell
Jerome Sheldon Spitzer
Leonard Alan Swanson
Carol Joan Swarts
Robert Williams Turner, Jr.
Eugene Dennis Van Hove
Donald Hugh Wahl
Thomas Herbert Wallace
Robert Clark Weldon
John Benjamin Westmore
David Eugene Williams

Louis Lee Murdoch
Richard Chadwick Olney
Warren Harold Orr, Jr.
Carl Marvin Pedersen
Richard Chris Pliner
Leslie Dwight Rivers
David Edward Rosenberg
Gerald Wayne Rounsborg
Rodney Ray Rutt
Reuben S. Smani
Edward Warren Sandall
Richard Theodore Satterfield
Dennis Aldon Schmidt
Steven Abram Schwid
Robert Sherman Sette
Maurice Donald Skeith
Berl Warner Spencer
Robert Allen Stratbucker
Robert Edward Taubman
Herbert Shogo Uemura
August Eugene Van Wie
Donald Dean Watson
Philip William Weingart
James Warren Wengert
Thomas Caryl White
Fay Eugene Whitla

Larry Alan Epstein
Eugene Carl Fisher
Donovan Byrne Foote
Gerald Francis Geiger
Alfred Dean Gilg
Malcolm Esmay Gillespie
Donald Wayne Goin
John Maurice Grier
Paul Jene Hallgrimson

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<td>Stanley Edwin Deal</td>
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1965

Albert Peter Olson, II
David Michael Palrang
James Frederick Panzer
Franklin Jay Pepper
Douglas Wayne Peterson
Eugene Roy Regier
Paul William Anderson
Sheridan Tracy Anderson
David Charles Babbitt
Justin Lee Ban
Lee Harvey Blatt
Bernard Howard Bloom
Werner Allan Boade
Carl Laeton Boschult
James Conrad Buel
Patrick Eugene Clare
Larry Wayne Cole
Paul Edward Collicott
Leon Donald Cunningham
Calvin W. Cutright
Edward Diamond
Marvin Leroy Dietrich
John Youngren Donaldson
David Richard Dyke
Larry Richard Eversett
Robert Gershon Fullman
James Benjamin Fowler
William Lee Fritz
Joseph Ruggles Gerdes
Ronald Jay Gerds
Ronaud Jay Gould
Bruce Walter Gray
Howard Eugene Gross
Payson Stone Adams, Jr.
Jerry Allan Adler
Richard Arthur Ahlstrand
John Michael Anderson
Alvin Alfred Armstrong, Jr.
E. Eugene Baillie
Gordon Dell Bainbridge
Donald Bruce Beeline
Kathleen Anderson Bisee
Bruce Clarke Bressler
Frank Albert Brewster
Morris Irvin Brodkey
William Arthur Buckendorf
Jan Clayton Buhl
James Howard Cogswell
Randall Thomas Curnow
Kent Rodney Eakens
Kendall Stewart Early
Jerry Dwayne Edelman
Richard Henry Engelbart
Gerald Clyde Felt
Donald Marvin Gammel
Rex David Glover
James Howard Greenan
William Fritz Gust

1966

Philip Gordon Rosene
David Alton Sell
Robert Francis Shapiro
Carroll Eugene Sinnard
Dwight Leroy Snyder
Noble Leroy Swanson
Klemens Eiden Gustafson
Stephen Lloyd Hansen
Guy Thomas Haven
Joseph Sandstedt Hendersen
Frederick Cheung-Po Ho
John Henry Hoehne
Ted Earle Hoff
Philip John Hofschire
Marvin Eugene Hobscaw
Lloyd Camp Jones, Ill
Richard Dale Juel
Virgil Andersen Keith
Russell Alan Knott
Duan Gerhard Koenig
David Herbert Kuper
Leonard Kenneth Lamberty
Martin Robert Lipp
Thomas Henry Loocker
John Carroll Lund
Richard Errol Marsan
Frederick Francis Martin
Leonard Jay McIntyre
Robert Reed Menter
Thomas Alton Merrick
Robert Harvey Nelson
Charles William Newman

1967

Rudolf Vaclav Hamsa
Gary Don Harris
Judith Lee Knapp Harris
Lawrence Joel Hobeman
John Joseph Hoeing
William Lee Hoeyet
David Michael Holloway
Roger Allen Jacobs
Loren Henning Jacobsen
Bruce Everett Johnson
Harold Kaiman
Brent Douglas Kehn
Duane Walter Krause
Shirley Ann Langhus
Jack Keith Lausterer, Jr.
Robert Joseph Lauvetz
Richard Dean Maca
Galen Dean Marks
Ronald Lee Marshall
John Lewis McFee, Jr.
George LaVerne McLean
Donald Malcolm McMillan
Thomas Rankin McMillan
Robert Charles Nelson
Roy Nobuji Niimi
William Harte Northwall
Henry David Patterson
Jack Warren Pearson
Gary Lee Pease
Robert Ray Penkava
Larry Lee Penney
Peter Salvador Quintero
Jack Vernon Richard
John William Roberts
Timothy J. Rutz
Bryan Dale Spader
Charles Linford Sweet
Ronald Ralph Tesh
Norman Lavern Thompson
Thomas Randolph Tibbels
William Henry Tiemann
Byron Victor Toot
Donald Ray Townsend
Raymond Emil Turek
Richard James Tusha
Gary Louis Vance
William Michael Vosik
John Skelly Watson
Thomas Roger White
Dennis Owen Wright

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1968

John Fordyce Aita
Gary Lee Almy
Joseph Charles Anderson
Robert James Anderson
Harry Bloom Andrews
Joe Lyman Auch Moedy
James Edward Ayers
Robert Warren Ayres
Duane Ellis Baker
Lawrence Charles Bausch
David Albert Baxter
Gary LeRoy Biesecker
Joy V. Bliss
Max Elvin Brenneman
Bruce Bailey Brost
John Robert Burnell
Steven Randolph Byars
Phillip William Carmody
Carroll Winston Cederburg
Richard Elmo Collins
Dean Raymond Conley
Ward Benton Copple
George Ellis Dasher
James Allan Davis, Jr.
Wallace Edward Duff
William John Eichner
Symonds Robert Fackelman
Richard Olin Forsman
William Lewis Fowles
Roger Lee Freed
Roger Dale Friedman
Charles David Frith

Bernard B. Gadwood, Jr.
Henderson Ernest Galbreath, Jr.
Donald Max Gentry
Roger Raymond Goodenough, Jr.
Stephen H. Gould
Sandra Elaine Grummert
Michael Lee Grush
Robert Dexter Harry
Alfred Eric Barthman
Thomas William Hepperlen
Linda E. High
Jon Joy Hinrichs
Richard Kent Holmes
Miles Hubbard Humphrey
David Ernest Jenny
Roger Milborn Johnson
Gregory John Kadlec
John Walter Karrer
Dudley Harlan Kersey
Steven Thomas Knee
Marilyn Claire Pickett
Terrence James Kolbeck
Charles Anthony Lango
Edward Antrim Lottick
Larry Joe Marshall
Edward Clarence McElfresh
Gary Lee Mosher
Edmund Joseph Murphy
Loren Alva Olson
Robert Frederick Park
Richard Keith Parker
Bruce Reuel Pearson

1969

Stephen Rex Plymate
Rick Ray Redalen
Roy Ernest Redmond
Earl Jay Reppert
Elizabeth Maier Reynolds
John Chain Rogers
Charles Hugh Rohren
Dorothy Dee Miller Rumor
Norman John Schafer
Sally Lorraine Schneider
Eugene Robert Schwenke
Carol Lou Scott
Armen Aved Shahlbazian
Larry Lee Sittner
William J. Smith
Stephen John Sommer
Stuart Allen Souder
Dennis Franklin Strauss
Charles Edward Stuckey
James Karr Taylor, Jr.
Dean Ernest Thomas
Joseph Tyson Tim Thomas
Craig Lester Urbauer
Mylan Roscoe VanNewkirk
John David Wahl
Clyde William Wilcox, Jr.
Gerald Lee Wilks
Clarke Dean Witt
Kuang Chung Wong
Merrill Nicholas Workhoven

Gordon Hugh Ehlers
Stuart Paul Embury
George Edward Farley
Arnold Charles Fellman
Richard Dennis Fitch
Larry Lee Fletcher
Harold William Forbes
David Allan Fredstrom
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**1970**
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- Janet E. Reed
- David Richard Samson
- Richard Andrew Savage
- Richard Schindler
- Brent Lee Scott
- Robert Craig Seiler
- Patricia Anne Shreves
- Gary Mac Smith
- John Grover Spangler
- James Peter Speichinger
- John Paul Stieg
- John Howard Stevens
- James Milton Talbot
- Victor James Thoendel
- Steven Ray Thomas
- Thomas Clinton Tinstman
- Joseph Steven Unis
- Van Edward Vahle
- John S. VanCampen
- Daniel G. Vogt
- H. Nicholas Vondrak
- Laurence Seaton Webster
- William B. Wignall
- Robert Lyle Wilburn
- David Edward Wilhelm
- William Frederick Willner
- Willis L. Wiseman
- Stephan Kermit Woodman
- Daniel Detlef Zimmerman

**1971**
- Timothy Boy Denzler
- Richard Everett Donaldson
- Paul Harrison Duray
- John Stewart Dyhrberg
- Keith David Flacksburt
- Rodney Charles Froehling
- Richard Maurice Fruehling
- Robert Joel Fulton
- Robert Kelley Burlingame
- Richard Thomas Byington
- Kaye Bern Carstens
- David Henry Chait
- Robert Morris Cochran, II
- Gary Lee Conell
- James Michael Craig
- Douglas Wayne Curry
- Jerry George Schaaf
- Alvin Lee Schlichtemeier
- Richard David Schmidt
- Jimmy Dale Seng
- Harvey Neal Sievers
- Dick Roswell Smith
- William Walter Smith
- Eugene Archer Stevens
- Richard Collins Strand
- Steven Michael Sydow
- Kenneth Allen Vogele
- Terry Ray Vogt
- Loren Stephen Vranish
- Ronald Maurice Waechter
- Robert Swift Wiggins
- Jon Fletcher Wubben
- Rowen Kent Zetterman
Gary James Gadwood
Robert O'Neil Gingery
Charles Richard Goetowski
Dennis Michael Hannon
Kenneth D. Hatch
Sue Ann Hall Hausserman
Clark Frederick Heinert
John William Hilton
Saskia von Waldenburg Hilton
Barbara Jean Hurlbert
Richard Kelly Ives
Bruce Wayne Jensen
Milton Roger Johnson
Neil Clark Jouvenat
Ernest Wayne Kazato
John Warner Kenagy
James Lovgren Kinyoun
Thomas Earl Kirk
James Creighton Kisicki
David Walter Kittams
Robert William Koepke

May 28, 1972
George Maynard Adam
Adrian Kavan Almquist
David Carleton Anderson
John Ronald Athorpe
Mark H. Backlund
Barbara J. Berry
Steven Bitters Black
Harold Edward Bland
Jan Michael Bogard
Gail Everett Burbridge
Charles Randolph Burket
David Allen Burnett
Ernest Karl Bussinger
Lance Joshua Caddy
Benito Morena Camaecho
Jim Campbell
John Joseph Cannella
Gary Roger Carlton
Charles Thomas Chapin
James William Chapin
James Alan Conroy
Melvin Albert Churchill, Jr.
John Willard Cromer, Jr.
Jane Brush Dahlke
William M. Dean
David Craig Dennis
Terry Lee Dodge
Max Arthur Elliott
Carol Elese Fletty
Robert John Fonda
Bruce D. Forney
Gary LeRoy Franssen
Mark Robert Frazier

Patrick J. Abbott
R. Stephen S. Amato
Douglas Alton Anderson

Dennis Frank Kozol
Steven James Lagerberg
Leland Fred Lambert
Richard Lee Liliedahl
Ann Elizabeth Blackstone Lott
Charles Wendell Marlowe
Richard Allan Martin
Timothy Howard Martin
Merle Thomas McCauley
Gerald F. Moore
Robert Evan Morris
Ward Melvin Newcomb
Thomas Malvin Norum
Donald Robert Owen
Allan M. Parham
Thomas Charles Patterson
Garold Lynn Paul
Kenneth Dale Petersen
Floyd Homer Pohlman
David John Reed
John Degner Roehrs

1972
William Clark Fuller
C. Stephen Goetz
Michael J. Guerin, Jr.
Roger Albertus Gunn
Bruce Leonard Halbridge
John Charles Hall
Darrel Dean Handke
Gregory L. Hanson
Juliet Ruth Hanson
Gordon James Hrinick
Daniel Ralph Ireland
David R. James
Jan Venell Jensen
G. Nicholas Johnson
Steven Philip Katz
Thomas Francis Knight
Rodney Keith Koerber
Alan Wayne Langvardt
Robert Henry Laugen
David Vaughn Learning
Gernon Alfred Longo
Newton Eugene Mack
Paul Raymond Madison
Robert Paul Maixner
Floyd M. McCaffree
David Clark McMaster
Carol Ruth Mischinnick
Michael James Moran
Wayne Louis Morton
Curtis William Nelson
John Howard Oakland
Lance Gordon Oberg
James Dean Oggel
David Lee Olson

1973
Arthur Steven Annin
Donald Leo Arkfield
James Olen Armitage

William F. Rogers
William Andrew Rouse
Hope L. Johnson Sass
Raymond Lawrence Schulte
Ron D. Scott
Thomas Paul Senter
Kenton Leslie Shaffer
Todd Shepard Sorensen
Bruce Albert Staats
Lowell Alan Stratton
Dudley Augustus Syre
Julianne Hilda Thomas
Barry Dean Turner
James William Wahe
Richard Carl Wecker
Craig David Weeks
Benjamin Martin Welch
John Curry Yeakley
William Braden Young
Margaret Mary Yungbluth

Edmund Harold Olson
Jeffrey Alan Passer
Bradford Amel Paulson
Samuel Huntington Perry, II
James Andrew Peterson, Jr.
Roger Dwight Pumphrey
Gary Lynn Rademacher
Richard Allen Raymond
Herbert Al Salom
Theodore Jay Sanford, Jr.
Frank T. Saulsbury
Lawrence A. Schachner
Leslie Kay Schumacher
Kenneth Randolph Sebby
James Neil Shreck
Boyd Edgar Smith
Michael Lee Songer
David Lloyd Suduth
George Tom Surber
Harold W. Thaut, Jr.
Michael Joseph Thoene
Steve Tom Thomsen
Kenneth Gerald Torrington
Jon Arvid Vanderhoof
Diana Jean Vandersall
Eileen Carol Anthes Vautravers
Angel Francisco Vidal
Gary L. Waddington
John Clark Wilcox
Charles M. Wyman, III
William Frederick Zeman, II

September 17, 1972
Stuart Heydt
Leon Franklin Davis

Ronald L. Asher
Craig David Bartruff
Walter Eugene Baumann
Gary Richard Goodman
William Gordon Hamilton
Michael John Hanich
Doyle D. Hansen
Cleve Hart Hartman
James Louis Hatch
Robert James Henderson
Douglas Lee Holtmeier
Fran M. Weinheimer Houghton
Harlo Dennis Hove
Edward Paul Huigens
James Yumyin Hung
Fred Dominic Itkin
Uldis Janis Jansons
Murray Douglas Joe
Norris David Johnson
Paul Steven Johnson
Lloyd Edward Jones
David Allan Katz
Timothy C. Klammer
Virgil Ernest Knackstedt
Camilla Rae Kochenderfer
John Dale Kugler
Kent W. Lehman
Robert F. LeVeen
Ramon LeRoy Lewis
Philip Karl Lind
Theodore Daniel London
Earl Alvin Lorenzen
James E. Madsen

May 25, 1975 (Four-Year)
Lefkos Byron Aftonomos
Joel William Allen
Andris Antoniskis
Allan Werner Bach
John Allen Baxter
Priscilla Ann Chain Beck
Maynard David Belzer
Claire Elizabeth Bender
Mark Steven Bernstien
Robert Hewitt Bower
Steven Jon Bowley
William Stephen Bradbury
Robert James Brown, II
Christine R. Finger Buey
Gerald Frank Bunting
Dwight Willard Burney, III
James Rodney Christensen
Clifford Ray Colglazier
Michael Neville Crawford
Mark Edward Dankert
David Francis Demuth
Steven C. Dondlinger
Dennis Jacob Doug
William Franklin Dubbs
Daniel Stephen Durrie
James Augustine Edney
Morris J. Ellington

1975
Craig William Elliott
Kenneth Hamilton Elson, Jr.
Loren LaVerne Faaeborg
Lawrence Michael Fitzgerald
Luther Alan Frerichs
Thomas Allgier Gapp
Walter Evan Gardner
Robert Edward Gehring, Jr.
Robert Samuel Hanna
James W. Hervet, Jr.
Leo Thomas Heywood, Jr.
James W. Hervet, III
Christine R. Finger Buey
Gerald Frank Bunting
Dwight Willard Burney, III
James Rodney Christensen
Clifford Ray Colglazier
Michael Neville Crawford
Mark Edward Dankert
David Francis Demuth
Steven C. Dondlinger
Dennis Jacob Doug
William Franklin Dubbs
Daniel Stephen Durrie
James Augustine Edney
Morris J. Ellington

Kristine Melby McCulloch
Harry Edward McFadden
Philip Walter Meyer
Patrick Dennis Mullen
Louis Lee Munoz
Mickey Calvin Myrick
James Douglas Nelson
Dennis Michael Nitz
Byron Joseph Oberst
James Lloyd Omel
Stanley Irwin Ostrow
Rodney Romine Paragas
Gary Dean Penner
Roger Jay Pettignier
Claudia Petzien
James Michael Plate
Robert S. Profitt
Harold Michael Pumpheley
Douglas K. Reilly
Floyd Oval Ring, Jr.
Jose Antonio Rodriguez
Brian Charles Rogers
Kent A. Rogers
Scott G. Rose
John Michael Sadaj
Bruce Alfred Sayles
Harry Emory Salyards, Jr.
Mary Phyllis Shannon Salyards
Stanley Joseph Scheurman, Jr.
Rick Jerome Schiebinger
John Lee Schieffauer

Gregory Scott Sears
Alan Stanley Seifer
Robert William Shreck
Gerald Blake Simons
Beth Ann Brooks Slovec
Richard William Slovec, Jr.
David Alan Smith
Marc J. Sorkin
James Henry Stageman, Jr.
Robert Allen Stark
John Robert Steenbarger
Joseph Rudy Stock
Judith Kay Stoewes
Ann Marie Windle Taylor
Craig Cummings Taylor
Richard Melvin Tempero
A. Nicholas Terry, Jr.
Burton Lee Thomsen
Mark Allen Tompkins
Thomas Floyd Tomniges
Stephen Donald Torpy
Robert Eugene Tuma
Joseph Philip Vacanti
Linda Reid Van Leeuwen
Harry Bruce Vogt
Timothy Owen Wahl
Steven F. Webster
David Bruce Woodham
William Roger Zimmer

September 27, 1974
Jack David Hornby

1975
William Thomas Mesher
James William Miller
Michael F. Miriovsky
Robert Michele Mochizuki
John Cory Moore
Stan Lee Moore
Carol Elaine Mosier
Randall Erland Nelson
Tuan Trong Nguyen
Thomas Charles Nilsson
Roger Bryant Olsson
David A. Ott
Stephen C. Papenfuss
K. Reed Peters
Hal Blake Ridgway
Lynnette Nelson Ringenberg
Rodulfo Lee Rivera
Gwenda Susan Robinson
John Charles Rogers
Robert Gregory Rohs
Robert Michael Roth
James G. Roudiebush
Jasbir Singh Sandhu
Mary Caroline Scheer
Jonathan Alan Schneider
Gregory Charles Severson
William A. Shiffermiller
Alan Moy Sooho

169
Mark Jacob Sorensen  
Robert George Spanheimer  
Don E. Stucky  
Gary L. Vandewater  
Robert Dale Voller, Jr.  
Charles J. Wagner  
Steven L. Wald  
Timothy Ellis Walker  
Chester Hill Waters, III  
Patricia Nelsen Weber  
Ralph Harold Weaver, II  
Kevin K. Wycoff  
David Crocker Yoburn  
Dorothyann M. Zakraski  

(Three-Year)  
John Michael Adams  
David Arnold Allerheiligen  
Mark Jay Alison  
Timothy Malcolm Anderson  
Dean Anthony  
Regan Kale Asher  
Carl Earl Baker  
Charles D. Barton  
William Reynolds Beck  
Kenneth W. Beresford  
William Frank Bina, III  
David Harold Bingham  
Edwin John Bollerup  
Matthew Merrill Bosley  
Eugene Everett Bourne  
Michael Frank Boyer  
Dennis August Boysen  
Richard M. Bregman  
William E. Breenock  
Bruce Harold Brumm  
William Edward Brush  
William Lee Buchanan, II  
John Rodney Cardiff  
Timothy Rae Chappell  
Gary Lynn Chingrini  
Robert L. Collins  
John Louis Colombo  
Lynn Walter Cooman, Jr.  
Linda Blanche Blackwell Cottrell  
Christopher Paul Crotty  
David L. Davis  
Ruth Ann Swan Demmel  
Larry Dwayne Dillon  
John Winston E. Douglas-Jones  

Daniel Thomas Durant  
Carole Kay Early  
Frederick James Echternacht  
Mark Edward Elles  
Patrick Clay Elwood  
Jimmy Dean Emery  
John Michael Finkner  
Desiray Clare Fitzgibbons  
Glen Alan Fornay  
Richard Dale French  
Lee Joseph Friend  
Robert Anthony Frisenda  
Natalie Larsen Gehringer  
Nancy Germer  
Richard G. Gilbert  
Roderick Dean Gottula  
Dennis Raymond Gutzman  
Gregory David Haessler  
Wayne Paul Halfar  
Daniel Edward Halm  
Ronald Francis Hanthorn  
Gary Dean Heaton  
Bruce William Henricks  
Eugene N. Herbek  
Dennis Lee Hodge  
Robert Martin House, Jr.  
Mark Thomas Houser  
William Gregory Hughes  
Steven Lee Husen  
Jerry James Hynes  
Joel Edward Janousek  
Mark Emil Janulewicz  
Roger David Jensen  
Michael Bruce Jones  
Gerald Frank Keasling  
Mark Michael Kitzman  
Michael Stephen Kochel  
Linda Suzanne Kujawa  
C. J. LaBenz  
Dorothy Elizabeth Deppe Lawse  
Olufemi Henry Lee-Johnson  
Kathleen Lawless Lewis  
Max Wayne Linder  
Anant Kumar Lodhia  
Chris Felber Maasdam  
Jeffery Nesbit MacDonald  
Robert James Manly  
Alan Stephen Marion  
Pamela Jean Masoud  

1976  
John Michael Benge  
Dale W. Block  
Joel Ivan Bohlting  
David Eugene Borg  
Bruce Jay Bottinger  
Calvin Richard Brown  
Arnold Gehman Burnham  
Steven Nolte Butt  
James Richard Campbell  
Denise L. King Capek  

David Thomas Miller  
John Boyer Moeschler  
Patrick William Morell  
Mick C. Nave  
Paul William Nelsen  
Robert Gene O'Connell  
Bruce Carter Pinkerton  
Aimee Ishak Ramzy  
James Fred Reppert  
James Burr Ross  
Thomas David Roubinek  
Kenneth René Schafer  
Donald Roger Schafer  
Janet A. Schlechte  
Ronald Oppar Schwab  
George Herbert Seberg, Jr.  
Robert Steven Shires  
John Peter Slosburg  
Gene Francis Stohs  
Herschel E. Stoller  
Michael Terry Sullivan  
Sylvia Sydow  
Milford Eugene Thieszen  
James Dow Thompson  
John R. Thompson, Jr.  
Thomas Patrick Trevisani  
Charles Alfred Vacanti  
Gerald L. Vitamvas  
Frank Edward Waechter, III  
Michael Larry Westcott  
David Owen Wiebers  
Donald Lee Wilkoff  
Mark Finley Wildgen  
Michael Dale Wilkins  
Stanley Dean Woerth  
R. Hal Younglove  
Mark Guy Zukaitas  

September 26, 1975  
Frank Joseph Daugherty  

July 16, 1975  
Allen Mark Morris  
Joseph Ernest Francis Shanahan  

December 19, 1975  
Michael Joe Goeden  
Mackay Joseph Hull  
Terry J. Monk  
Stuart Gordon Oxford  

Russell Philip Carter, Jr.  
Kevin Joseph Case  
John Kenneth Chamberlain  
George Alan Charnock  
John Ivins Cherry  
Danny Lynn Chichester  
James Keith Clements  
James Richard Commers  
Thomas Eugene Conley  
Linda Jane Cooper
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Gerard Higgins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steven George Higgins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Walter Hill</td>
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<td>Marsha Rae Gaunt Holdorf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Marie Hubbard</td>
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<td>Kent Dwayne Johnson</td>
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<td>Kurt Eugene Johnson</td>
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<td>Lawrence Robert Jones</td>
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<td>Sarah Lynn Jones</td>
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<td>Lawrence Kent Kaczmarek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kevin James Kelly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frazier H. King</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lynne Anne Marcum Kirk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Bruce Koefoot, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen J. Koskan, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Krenzel</td>
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<td>Michael Ryan Kuskie</td>
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<td>Scott Phelps Liggett</td>
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<td>Mark Stephen Lingenfelter</td>
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<td>John Walter Linstromberg</td>
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<td>Larry John Little</td>
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<td>Walter Leo Longo</td>
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<td>Terri Gay Siemers Luedtke</td>
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<td>Karen Lynn Spetman Marsh</td>
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<td>Karen Jane Martinson</td>
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<td>Richard Ray McClain</td>
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<td>Howard Marshall McCollister</td>
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<td>Thomas Alan McKnight</td>
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<td>Steven Charles Miller</td>
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<td>Randall Dean Morton</td>
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<td>John Dean Mowry</td>
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<td>John Joseph Mozdzen, Jr.</td>
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<td>Robert Michael Mraule</td>
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<td>Kathyrn Lucile Mueller</td>
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<td>Jesse James Muir</td>
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<td>Alan James Nissen</td>
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<td>James Robert O'Dell</td>
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<td>Frederic Paul Ogren</td>
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<td>Michael Stephen O'Holleran</td>
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<td>Timothy Patrick O'Holleran</td>
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<td>Virgil Yan Ottun</td>
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<td>Connie Maria Parenti</td>
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<td>Audrey Alane Armfield Paulman</td>
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<td>Paul Mark Paulman</td>
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<td>Marilyn Peters</td>
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<td>David Lynn Pittman</td>
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<td>Lawrence Alan Raines</td>
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<td>Vonn Ellis Roberts</td>
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<td>Timothy Charles Ryan</td>
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<td>Steven Eric Schneider</td>
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<td>John Herbert Schulte</td>
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<td>Jerry Kent Seiler</td>
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<td>Gary Lee Settje</td>
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<td>Steven Lyle Rowley Shaneyfelt</td>
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<td>Paul Samuel Sherrerd</td>
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<td>Gordon Stanley Silver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Allen Sitorius</td>
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<td>Robert Hugh Slaughter</td>
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<td>Joseph Walter Sojka</td>
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<td>Leslie Allen Spry</td>
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<td>Mark Eugene Stelzer</td>
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<td>Karen Alison Buchanan Fritz</td>
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<td>Alan Gene Fuss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Lee Ganzel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toni Michelle Haskins Glesmann</td>
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<td>Robert Norman Gould</td>
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<td>Susan JoEllen Rehm Graves</td>
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<td>Jeffery Allen Grubbe</td>
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<td>Kiyomi Anne Hachiya</td>
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<td>Thomas Ray Hansen</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Michael Hayes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laura Mary Hays</td>
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<td>Ray Elwin Hershberger</td>
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<td>Dennis Durand Hickstein</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Joseph Hilger</td>
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<td>David G. Holdt</td>
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<td>Jed Daniel Holmes</td>
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<td>David LeRoy Howe</td>
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<td>John Charles Huscher</td>
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<td>Gary James Husted</td>
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<td>Donald William Jensen</td>
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<td>Randall Dean Jensen</td>
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<td>Dean Everett Johnson</td>
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<td>Robert Victor Johnson</td>
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<td>Bernard Gene Keown</td>
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<td>Willis Herman Kephart</td>
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<td>Michael Joseph Kehe</td>
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<td>Richard Allan Stemmm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Ann Mack Tempero</td>
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<td>Francis Xavier Vacanti</td>
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<td>Jerome Robert Waldbaum</td>
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<td>Donald Joseph Walla</td>
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<td>Jeffrey B. Weeks</td>
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<td>Stephen Edward Welter</td>
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<td>James Curtis Wendt</td>
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<td>William Walter West</td>
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<td>Lee Richard Wilkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blake Jerald Williamson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin John Winkler</td>
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<td>Richard Scott Yates</td>
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<td>William Robert Yates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Alan Zimmerman</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>June 26, 1977</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzanne Whiton Braddock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert H. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne K. Toohey Mattas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Esther Alexander Moravec</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Lynn Snyderman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>September 23, 1977</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Joy Jacobson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Dean Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>December 16, 1977</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Joseph Janda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susan Claire Loeffel</td>
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<td>Larry Bernell Moeller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Errol O'Neil Singh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory Edward Sutton</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>May 21, 1978</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milo Victor Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Paul Bulters</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Raymond Baumann</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Allan Beer</td>
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<td>John Earl Beithon</td>
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<td>Steven Arthur Bieterman</td>
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<td>James William Billups</td>
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<td>Larry Dean Birch</td>
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<td>Patrick J. Bogard</td>
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<td>Richard Carrol Brunken</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merlin Gene Butler</td>
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<td>Allan Scott Campbell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marilyn R. Capek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kevin Joseph Cockerrill</td>
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<td>Hal Eubert Copples, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Marion Dehning</td>
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<td>Thomas Francis Dolnicek</td>
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<td>Joel David Ernst</td>
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<td>Mary Lou Flear</td>
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<td>Brian Duane Poote</td>
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<td>Thomas Sigmund Forrest</td>
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<td>Hugh Martin Foy</td>
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<td>Gregory A. Freed</td>
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<td>James Edward French</td>
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<td>1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Randall Byard King</td>
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<td>William Jeffrey Lear</td>
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<td>Roger Lee Lilledahl</td>
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<td>Andrew San Lim</td>
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<td>Randall Lynn Linton</td>
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<td>Ronald Eugene Lowry</td>
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<td>Judson Campbell Martin</td>
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<td>Mark Mendez-Vigo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amanda Mary Metcalf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Fredrick Meyer</td>
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<td>Michael Gene Moeller</td>
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<td>Dean Lee Mundhenke</td>
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<td>Mary Musselman</td>
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<td>Patrick Newland Nance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donna Kay Petersen Nelson</td>
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<td>Daniel Alan Neumann</td>
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<td>Randall Dean Neumann</td>
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<td>David William Olson</td>
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<td>James Michael Patton</td>
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<td>Shelley Lynn Hanson Peetz</td>
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<td>George John Perlebach</td>
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<td>Dennis Lee Petersen</td>
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<td>Mark Clifford Pinkerton</td>
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Bruce Ervin Dall
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John A. Wagoner, Jr.
Daniel Laurens Walrath
Richard Joseph Walsh
Eugene Alan Walke
Dean Kelvin Wampler
Dan Patrick Warlick
Chris Earl Wilkinson
JoLee Hrnicek Wupper
H. Hunter Yost
John Ganty Yost, Jr.
William Earl Zoesch
August 12, 1978
Erik Lihn Johnson

1979

Gayle Angela Gilroy
James Bristow Gilner
Ann Verlene Govier
Fred Everett Govier
Lance Michael Gowen
Ronald Alan Greeno
Douglas Chester Grudz
Fred Emil Gunville
John T. Hachiya
James Edward Hamous
John Alan Hansen, Jr.
Garth Frazier Harrison
Gregory Eugene Haskins
Thomas Mark Heiser
Leroy Vernon Heldt
Mitchell Lane Henry
Joseph Mathias Hermsen
Bruce Allen Holcomb
T. J. Holmes
Robert Gary Hunt
Douglas Allen Husmann
Randy Ralph Idler
Joedy Ray Itkis
Jeffery Blaine Ikin
Darau L. Jensen
John Lyle Jensen
Robert Dean Jensen
Mark Brian Johnson
Frederick Merrill Karrer
David Michael Kilpatrick
Gary Joseph Klein
Michelle Sue Thomas Knolla
Rex J. Kolste
Margaret Kintras
David Charles Koukol
John William Kugler
Robert Martin Langdon, Jr.
James David Leahy
Peter F. Leonovicz, Jr.
Kurt White Lesh
Terry Ray Lewis

September 22, 1978
Richard Kerry Dyer
Phoebe Anne Kaplan
December 15, 1978
Daniel J. Albee
Gary Lester Baker
Lawrence Estel Banta
J. Kevin Lynn Belville
Stephen Roger Dager
John Weinandt Duncan
Robyn Gembol
Glenda Joy Housel
Thomas Orval Martin
Michael Patrick Metz
Barry Leon Muyon
John Florian Riedler
Robert William Yoachim

May 20, 1979
Barbara Gail Juelke Assel
N. Katherine Babcock
Richard John Badura, Jr.
John Joseph Baker
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Marc Ray Beck
Ronald Edward Borg
Larry Douglas Botts
Andrew A. Brainard
Joseph Paul Bruner
John Frederick Buckley
William Carlin Bucknam
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Kerrey Brian Buser
Steven John Buskirk
William Scott Carpenter
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Monica Claire Caveny
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Jonathan Richard Fox

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William Brad Lockee
Eugene Scott Mackie
Walter Ned Robert Maimon
David Emile Maltry
Jeanette Louise Masek
Steven John Mattas
Patrick Jordan McGuffey
Nicholas Anthony Kevin Metcalf
Daniel Warren Miller
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Iris Jean Bowdino Moore
Debra Elizabeth Barry Mostek
Kirk Benton Muffly
Kevin Robert Murphy
William Jenning Near
Lawrence William O’Holleran
Thomas Orin Paulson
Thomas Lewis Petty
Vicki Jean Petersen
Jeffrey Collins Popp
Carlos Alberto Prendes
Scott William Prescher
Trent William Quinlan
Robert Allen Randall
Richard Kurt Reiner
Terry Eugene Robinson
Douglas Lynn Rose
Susan Pettis Roux
Jean Anne Hoffman Saigh
Gary Douglas Schmitz
Steven Dale Schulz
Gary Alan Scott
William James Shelton
Aina Inese Silenieks
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Victor Judd Sorensen
Marlin Gerald Stahl
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Susan Marie Strate

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<td>Mark Charles Wilson</td>
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<td>Lori Jane Wolpa</td>
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<td>June 29, 1980</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruce Edwin Harvey</td>
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<td>Douglas James Weedman</td>
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<td>August 16, 1980</td>
<td></td>
<td>Norman T. Heisler</td>
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<td>December 19, 1980</td>
<td></td>
<td>Laurie Anne Aten</td>
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<td>Mary Mackicrnan</td>
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<td>Hemalatha Subbaratnam</td>
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<td>Kyle Stanley Wills</td>
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Pioneering the Good Life...
A Century of Preparation

University of Nebraska Medical Center
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