Those who receive the mantle of a rich and noble heritage are expected to perpetuate it. For those who wear such a mantle and give it no sustenance it becomes but an empty echo out of the past. - WLS
EDITORIAL

A Russian novelist and the world’s greatest mathematician independently postulated that the future exists as well as the past. These two lived, and live in worlds that have become diametrically opposite in philosophy, social practices and organization, and in all things that grow from these.

While the past is never the true mirror of the future or the present, we like to take the broken, dull fragments and view their dim distorted images. These images, mirrored from the past, are dimly illuminated by the light of the present. Nevertheless, we take these broken fragments and try to predict or construct what the full mirrored image should have been if the image had come from the unbroken mirror. From these reconstructed images we try by comparison to predict and construct the meaning of the images from the present and future, and thus know more precisely where we are and where we are going. However, we must always be alert to the possibility that their reflected images may only be distorted shadows and the distance from the past through the present to the future may bring to our perception, a concept that in reality may be a greater distorted shadow than the original, because of the distance.

So one must beware the past for it is ever with us, suspect the present for it is seldom correctly perceived by us, and hope for the future that it may be built upon the foundations of the best parts of the past and be held together by the mortar of the recognized and unrecognized worth-while things of our present. One must for the future hope that the necrotic sins of the past, whose erosions are ever active and always with us, and that the cancerous growths of the present that are ever tending further to invade us and destroy us, will fall away as building debris as we construct tomorrow—the future.

If one must have a skeleton on which to hang the flesh of the future, this skeleton most probably should have the crystallized salts of dreams, visions, and experiences out of the past and from the present. Many a good skeleton is not covered with living functioning flesh. With these hazards in mind, and with the full knowledge that this might possibly be more in keeping with the saucy quib, “Logic might be unanswerable because it is so absolutely wrong”. I would nevertheless like to proceed with an attempt not to build, but to point out material from which you may build your own historical analogy. I hope
in this way to show the possible color and texture of the flesh of the new medical center.

Like all historical analogies, the approach too will be imperfect but it will at least supply some notes to give us challenge and thought.

A historical survey of the great medieval schools of Europe reveal that they have had their periods of greatness and decadence. Some of the quite old ones have had several of these periods. Invariably, I believe, their periods of revival have come with great leadership, associated with financial support. Schools seem to flourish when there is a healthy upsurge of contemporary politics, and decay with political decay. The University of Vienna is a good example of one of these schools, having had its inception by charter from the Pope in March 1365. This was further extended and developed by its charter with its 27 seals from Albert III, Duke of Austria in 1384. A Pontifical Bull, this same year, confirmed all the privileges and gave permission associated with certain restrictions, to establish a faculty of theology.

Even in this earliest period, the student before beginning his medical studies, had to be graduated from the faculty of arts, and in order to obtain the bachelor's degree in medicine, he had to be twenty-two years old. After this the bachelor had to follow a regime of studies and lectures, and had to work as a praecceptor with various faculty members. The whole course of medicine had to take not less than five years. After this the student was allowed to take examinations for his license. If he passed, he was then granted the doctorate degree.

The nadir of the Vienna Medical School was probably reached in about 1703, when the granting of the doctorate in law and medicine was suspended "because of the low level of learning". One of the great periods of the history of the Vienna Medical Center was reached in this same century, and is known as the first great Vienna Medical School.

The low period of our own school's existence may be considered a similarity, with Dr. Simon Flexner's report in 1910, when he said something to the effect that 'in considering the Augusta situation, the tenuous thread that keeps it alive should be severed to end its existence'. Far-sighted and courageous men were able to keep the tenuous thread intact, and the school has survived. Now, we hope to cord the thread that became a strand into a rope, so it too can hoist more than its share of medical knowledge from the deep, dark well of unknown facts.
Esmond Loud states that the modern period in Vienna properly started with the founding of the Allgemeines Krankenhaus in 1784, and the assumption of its directorship by the great sanitarian, the then 40 year old Johann Peter Frank, in 1795, some eleven years after its establishment. By this time the hospital was receiving about 14,000 patients per year. Frank, at an earlier date, had practiced medicine in France where he no doubt had become influenced by Mirabeau’s thinking. Mirabeau, whose death in the early part of the French revolution was possibly the greatest single tragedy of the revolution, first proposed the idea that the health of the people was the responsibility of the state. He maintained that the government not only should take charge when the public health was endangered by widespread or contagious diseases, but should be responsible for the public health at all times. Frank eventually moved to Baden where he became the state medical officer, or as he called it, “medical police”. He became widely known and was offered professorships at Mainz, Goettingen and Pavia. After a year at Goettingen, he went to Pavia. This was in 1785. Pavia was a center of medical education and it was here that he became an expert on hospitals. It was from here that he came to Vienna, as noted above, to become director of the hospital in 1795. In Vienna, he continued his work as a teacher and hygienist, in addition to his duties as hospital director. He was said to be a man of great intelligence, noted for his ‘bon mots’, which often contained subtle sarcasm. For a time after his death in 1821, there was a decline in the school. This era, like all developments, had its roots in the past. The efforts of its workers took years to come to fruition.

The precursors of this great development of the Johann Peter Frank period, dates back some 39 years previous to the establishment of this great hospital when Gerhard van Swieten was brought to Vienna as the personal physician of the Queen, Maria Theresa. His fellow countryman, Anton DeHaen, who introduced the thermometer and the keeping of systematic case records, accompanied him. Having the Queen’s interest, as well as her attention, in these problems, van Swieten with the aid of DeHaen, influenced the reorganization of medical instruction, the development of clinics and hospitals, and the improvements of the imperial library and public health service.

Another great figure of the time was Leopold Auenbrugger, who introduced percussion as an aid to diagnosis, and therefore inaugurated a great advance in physical diagnosis. These men not only made it possible for the General Hospital to be built, but laid the ground work
upon which later the great medical center in the first great Vienna period under Frank was developed.

When it opened in 1784 it was intended that this new hospital would not only offer the best medical help to the sick who flocked to Vienna from all parts of the monarchy, but would also make available to students all facilities of learning. Apparently Joseph II, who introduced a spirit of freedom and independence in the government of the monarchy, made an important contribution to the progress of the university and especially to the medical school, through the Acts of Tolerance (1781). This act permitted Jewish students for the first time the right to enter the university. Students then flocked here from all parts of central Europe.

Austria at the peak of the Hapsburg dynasty, under Maria Theresa, was a rich and powerful country which dominated an area extending from Flanders to the near East, as well as a large part of Italy.

The next great period of the school extended from Rokitansky to Freud. Rokitansky was a pathologist, one of the greatest of all gross descriptive pathologists. He is said to be in reality, one of two great scientists whose influence helped to establish the second period of greatness in the history of this school. Virchow is said to have called him the Linnaeus of pathological anatomy. Rokitansky wrote his first autopsy on October 2, 1827 and his thirty thousandth in March 1866. He had at his disposal more than a hundred thousand autopsy reports which were written, collected and arranged in a systematic way.

Carl Rokitansky was born in 1804 at Koniggratz, Bohemia and studied medicine at Prague and Vienna, graduating in 1828. He was an assistant to Wagner in pathologic anatomy and was promoted to acting head of the department upon the death of Wagner. After two years, he was elevated to the rank of assistant professor and ten years later was given the rank of full professor. The Kaiserlich-Koniglich-Allemeines-Krankenhaus (Imperial Royal General Hospital) which had been built on the site of an old military graveyard by 1828, exclusive of the lying-in hospital and the Lunatic Asylum, and the founding home which occupied the same range of buildings, contained 104 wards with 2,214 beds. By then it was the principal hospital in Austria and was the largest in the world.

Rokitansky's influence was world-wide. He was interested in the fundamentals of medical education and its curriculum. He created
the first psychiatric clinic in Austria. Rokitansky, Skoda and Hebra were the few who had courage to defend Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis and his revolutionary ideas against the Viennese medical world which contained, indeed, some powerful medical, political figures, who to some extent had the ears of those in highest authority. Despite many counter forces, Rokitansky was made dean of the medical faculty in 1849 and in 1850, rector of the University. Upon his retirement in 1874, a great celebration was held in his honor and the whole city participated. Castiglioni gives us a quotation from his final lecture, given upon this occasion, which he feels may indicate Rokitansky's attitude as a teacher. This is it: "Pathological anatomy has been presented by me to my students as the essential basis of pathology, physiology and the elementary doctrine for medical research. On pathological anatomy, clinical knowledge is founded, developed and perfected. It has been further developed by pathological histology, has shown the way to chemical pathology, and has called experimental pathology into being". Rokitansky died in 1874, 4 years after his retirement.

The field of pediatrics was a relatively recent development at Vienna and such illustrious names as Widenhofer, von Escherich, Bela Schick and Clemen von Pirquet, who introduced the term allergy and his skin test for tuberculosis, were among the leaders. Time and lack of source materials made it impossible to evaluate their effect on the development of the field of pediatrics or medical education. So their well known names as eponyms must stand as mute testimony as to the possible analogies for opportunity and hope for the Medical College of Georgia's medical center.

This issue of THE PROCEEDINGS contains articles concerning the appointment of a new administration for the medical college. I have drawn upon the past for a bit of information about which one could build hopeful analogies around the new administration, the new hospital and the new situation.

Whatever their worth for strengthening hope and endeavor, one can say with some certainty that the administration, the faculty, the Board of Health and Board of Regents of the University, the political leaders and the people of Georgia have an inchoative opportunity and responsibility, and a challenge in aiding the birth and establishment of a great medical center for this State. Some of these responsibilities will pass beyond our own generation. The magnitude of our contem-
temporary responsibilities is not lessened by this knowledge but should be sharpened by it and intensified by it.

Sources of historical data in this editorial.

2. History of Medicine by Arturo Castiglioni. Alfred A. Knopf, Publisher.

EDGAR RUDOLPH PUND

Doctor Edgar R. Pund becomes President of the Medical College of Georgia on July 1, 1953.

In so doing Dr. Pund takes the helm at a strategic time—a time when an admiral's precision, stability, and forcefulness are needed to preclude disaster.

Peril has threatened the institution time and again through lack of faculty, facilities, funds, and even accreditation, but successful navigation has enabled the weathering of those storms to bring the institution to the brink that will prove the crucial test.

With the advent of the expanded physical facilities; namely, the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital and educational facilities for graduating an additional twenty-five physicians yearly, outmoded procedures must be replaced by efficient yet heretofore unfamiliar methods.

A strong and firm hand will be needed to steer the course from the accustomed peaceful, unperturbed, and undisturbed routine through the period of re-evaluation, reorganization, and revitalization.

The masthead may be seen to quaver but under the guiding hand of one who was never known to shirk a task, sure port can be the only end.

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Dr. Pund was born in Augusta, (Richmond County) Georgia, June 9, 1894, the son of Henry Rudolph and Fredericka Evers Pund. He attended the University of Georgia, receiving an A. B. degree in 1914. In 1918, he was graduated from the Medical College of Georgia, after which he entered the U. S. Navy, serving at the U. S. Naval hospital in Charleston until 1919. He served his residency at Chestnut Hill Hospital in Philadelphia and returned to Augusta in the fall of 1920 to enter general practice serving at the same time in the Department of Medicine in an instructor's capacity.

In 1921, Dr. Pund was married to Susan Doyle. He has one son, William D. Pund.

In 1921, he became an instructor in Embryology and Histology in which position he continued until 1923 when he left to take a postgraduate course in pathology at Boston City Hospital. He returned later in that year to become an instructor in Pathology. He became head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology in 1932.

Twice during the period 1932-1953 Dr. Pund has met expansion needs with the complete replanning and reconstruction of his department embodying each time innovations apparent to one thoroughly acquainted with his chosen field of endeavor and acutely aware of its possibilities.

And as the minute beginnings of the Medical Center in Augusta have unfolded he has contributed from his wealth of knowledge and great store of energy to the planning of pathological services to his local community, the State, and nation through first the U. S. Army hospital, Oliver General, then the Veterans Administration facilities. With enthusiasm he has sought to integrate the development and cooperative functioning of all the hospital laboratories in this area. To that end he has worked far beyond his duty.

To quote a Cadaver of some years ago (October 14, 1949) Dr. Pund's "greatest satisfaction in life comes when he is able to contribute to the recovery of a patient through pathological studies . . . . 'those chance findings which come only to the attention of the pathologist and which often save human lives. . . .'"

Pathology is not the only field in which Dr. Pund has rendered noteworthy service, however. He has been a member of both the Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee of the Medical College
since 1932. In 1944 he served in the capacity of Acting Dean for a period of six months.

Always active as an alumnus of the Medical College, Dr. Pund held the office of secretary-treasurer of the Association from 1937 to 1947. His interest in student affairs also has been evidenced by his participation as a conscientious member of the Committee on Admissions, the Curriculum and Schedule Committee, the Student Loan Funds Committee, and the Student-Faculty Council. The formation of the latter in 1941 was a result of his able leadership.

Elected to the Executive Committee of the Cancer Clinic of the University Hospital in 1938, Dr. Pund has assisted and promoted its work in every way possible, accepting the ultimate challenge in 1952 of reorganizing the body to form the Guy T. Bernard Cancer Clinic. Since that date he has served as President of the Board of Directors.

Attesting further to his ability and accomplishments is the list of societies, positions, and boards to which Dr. Pund has been elected. He is a member of the Richmond County Medical Association; Georgia Medical Association; Fellow of American Medical Association; Fellow of American College of Physicians; Fellow of American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member of the Southern Society of Cancer Cytology; Diplomate of American Board of Pathologists; Pathologist of the University Hospital; Consultant Pathologist of St. Joseph's Hospital; Consultant Pathologist to the Veterans Administration Hospital, the Macon General Hospital, and the U. S. Army Hospital, at Camp Gordon, and Head of the Department of Pathology of the Medical College of Georgia. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta, social fraternity; a member of the AKK, medical fraternity; having served for a number of years as Primarius of the local chapter, and District Deputy of the fraternity; and a member of AOA, scholastic fraternity.

Dr. Pund has authored or co-authored some fifty articles which have appeared in more than twenty journals or publications in addition to contributing to Anderson's "Textbook of Pathology."*

In electing Dr. Pund to the presidency of the Medical College, it was pointed out to the Board of Regents by the Committee on Education that "Dr. Pund was born in Augusta, Georgia, on June 9, 1894; that he received his A.B. degree from the University of Georgia in

*For complete list of publications see appendix.
1914 and his M.D. degree from the Medical College of Georgia in 1918; that from 1923 until the present he has been a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Georgia; and that from 1932 until the present date he has been Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology at that institution."

It was further pointed out that "approximately fifty articles written by Dr. Pund have appeared in scientific journals, and that he has contributed to Anderson's "Textbook of Pathology."

"Therefore, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Education, with motion properly made, variously seconded, and unanimously adopted, it was

"RESOLVED, That the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia shall and it does hereby elect Dr. Edgar R. Pund to the presidency of the Medical College of Georgia. . . ."

Thus bringing to that office a man whose great strength comes from his deliberately directed and well-spent energies.

APPENDIX


11. Greenblatt, R. B., Fund, R. K., and Chaney, R. II.: Meckel’s Diver-


A great sense of loss was felt by both students and faculty alike when the resignation of Dr. G. Lombard Kelly, as President of the Medical College of Georgia, was announced by the Board of Regents in March 1953. Dr. Kelly has been associated with the medical college for thirty-five years, and his place will be hard to fill. However, it is fortunate indeed that the Regents were able to secure as his successor, Dr. Edgar R. Pund, an outstanding physician and teacher who has played an active part in all the achievements of the school.

On all sides, one hears the story of what Dr. Kelly has done for the medical college. His vision of a great medical center, and a coordinated system of medical education and medical care, extending throughout the state of Georgia, has been brought to the verge of realization. But before explaining in more detail Dr. Kelly’s vision, to which he has devoted, and is devoting a large part of his efforts, a short biographical sketch will permit a better appreciation of his many accomplishments.

George Lombard Kelly was born in Augusta, Georgia on October 8, 1890, the son of Jefferson Davis Kelly and Carrie Winslow Kelly. He attended the local public grade and high schools, and received his A. B. degree from the University of Georgia in 1911. While at Georgia, he was a member of a local Greek Letter Society, which later became the reactivated Beta Delta Chapter of Delta Tau Delta. Dr. Kelly was a charter member of this fraternity.

Following graduation from the University of Georgia in 1911, Dr. Kelly matriculated at Johns Hopkins in hopes of pursuing his ambition to become a doctor, but sickness intervened three weeks after he had registered and he was forced temporarily to give up his medical studies. In 1914, he entered the Medical College of Georgia, but illness again forced him out of school in the first quarter of his
freshman year. For a period of nine years, he held various teaching positions, including three years teaching science at Richmond Academy in Augusta, a position which he resigned to teach in Asheville, N. C., where his wife, Adelina Mina Weatherly Kelly, was a patient in a tuberculosis sanatorium. A week after her death on October 18, 1918, he signed up for the Fourth Officers Training Camp at Fresno, California. This pursuit was interrupted by the Armis, ice which occurred nine days prior to his departure, scheduled for arrival November 20, 1918.

On June 9, 1920, Dr. Kelly married his present wife, the former Ina Melle Todd Hoffman, and they have three children, Margaret Elizabeth, Georgia Anne and George Lockwood.

In 1928, Dr. Kelly took a job assisting Dr. Hugh Nelson Page, head of the Anatomy Department of the then University of Georgia School of Medicine, and he has remained at the school ever since, serving successively as instructor, assistant professor, associate professor and professor of Anatomy, which latter position he assumed in 1929. It is interesting to note that Dr. Kelly did not secure his M. D. degree until 1924, yet upon the resignation of Dr. Page in 1921, he became acting head of the Anatomy Department of the Medical School without such a degree.

Dr. Kelly became acting Dean of the Medical School in 1934 and Dean in 1935. At this time, the school had been dropped from the accredited list of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and as acting Dean, he helped rectify this situation. In 1950, he was named President of the school, which at that time was renamed the Medical College of Georgia, the name the institution adopted soon after its incorporation in 1828. The new titles were attributable to recognition of the fact that the Medical College was not functioning under the administrative direction of the University of Georgia, but was in fact an independent and separately administered institution. Despite the ever-enlarging administrative burdens which fell to his lot, Dr. Kelly however, still taught his share of courses in Gross Anatomy, as well as a course in the History of Medicine.

Many innovations and advancements in the art of teaching medicine have occurred under Dr. Kelly’s administration. One of the most important is the high development of the course in Domiciliary Medicine—a course in which medical students take a family or families
under their individual care and treat them in the home, as well as at clinics and hospitals. Under this system, students are able to study patients not sick enough to go to the hospital but too sick to visit the clinic—a type of patient with which medical students previously had had little experience. The Medical College of Georgia was the first to institute a course in Domiciliary Medicine, and an article commenting on the need which was filled by that course has caused other prominent medical schools, such as Tufts and Boston University, to inaugurate a similar program. Other important courses have also been added to the curriculum, not the least of which is one in animal surgery. It provides far more practical surgical experience than medical students otherwise are able to obtain, and as taught at Georgia is probably more advanced in technique than any similar course taught at any other medical school.*

During Dr. Kelly's regime, several new departments have also been added, such as Oncology, Medical Illustration, and the establishment of independent sub-groups in surgery, like Thoracic, Plastic, Neurologic and Orthopaedic Surgery; other sub-groups such as Dermatology, Anesthesiology, Gastroenterology and Urology. All of this reorganization was a great factor in the improvement of the didactic services to students and professional services to patients. In speaking of the new departments and the betterment of the teaching programs, it would be amiss not to include the many postgraduate courses which are now available to the practicing physicians. These postgraduate seminars have been offered from time to time in such fields as Endocrinology, Medicine, Gastroenterology, Cytology and others. Also, there are sessions devoted exclusively to Negro physicians, as well as one for Negro dentists. All of these courses have been well attended by doctors from all over the United States and even some from foreign countries.

Dr. Kelly has contributed largely to what is probably among the best faculty-student relationships at any medical school. One is immediately impressed by the spirit of camaraderie which exists between individual members of the faculty and individual students. No doubt, part of this is due to the Student-Faculty Council, an organization encouraged by Dr. Kelly, which consists of two student members from each class, the president of the student body, and five faculty mem-

bers elected by the students. This Council meets once each quarter to discuss and act on problems where mutual consideration is desirable. The steak dinners, customary at meetings of the Student-Faculty Council, are paid for out of the student activity fees.

As has been mentioned in a previous issue of the PROCEEDINGS, Dr. Kelly was a prime mover in the organization of the Student American Medical Association, an organization for medical students similar to, but independent of the American Medical Association. The SAMA now has chapters in three-fourths of the medical schools in the country. Its purpose is to inculcate in young doctors the principles of organized medicine versus socialized medicine or communism.

Needless to say, Dr. Kelly was most prominent in the endeavor to secure the State Hospital for Augusta and the Medical College; this was one of his most cherished dreams. But, being a practical man as well as a dreamer, he directed all his efforts to the formulation of plans for this Medical Center. Now that the area has been cleared, the ground broken, and the construction crews at work, his dream is taking form. It is significant that Dr. Kelly postponed his resignation until all these things had taken place.

Dr. Kelly's plans for coordinating medical education and care in Georgia calls for the following, above and beyond the erection of the state hospital discussed above:

1. Creation of a constitutional hospital board, to which shall be given complete control of the business administration of all state hospitals and infirmaries;
2. Delegation of control and supervision of medical care in such hospitals and infirmaries to the Medical College of Georgia;
3. Provision for a system of rotating internships in state operated and affiliated hospitals and infirmaries, making it obligatory on all graduates of the Medical College to serve one year of internship in such institutions, the degree of Doctor of Medicine to be withheld until satisfactory completion of such internship;
4. Allocation by the State of Georgia of sufficient funds to cover the costs of such internships and of providing physicians for state-operated hospitals and infirmaries;
5. Provision of adequate hospitals facilities at all state-operated institutions where provision therefor has not been already made;
6. Broader provision for meeting the need for psychiatric screening centers:

7. Provision for detention and adequate care of criminal psychopathic patients for whom there is now no special program of medical care; and

8. Medical and surgical units in all state-operated hospitals to be brought up to standards required of teaching hospitals in order that they may be utilized by the medical schools in training more and better doctors for the State of Georgia, and in order that such institutions may benefit from the increased personnel that would be made available through the creation of a system of rotating internships and residencies for graduate medical students.

The establishment of a coordinated program such as that outlined above will do much to place the state of Georgia in the forefront of medical progress, and, in such event, a large share of the credit must be given to Dr. Kelly.

No biographical sketch of Dr. Kelly would be complete without at least an itemization of some of his other achievements and honors which entitled him to prominent recognition in *Who's Who*. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha honorary fraternities. In 1926-27, he was a research associate at Cornell University Medical School, Department of Anatomy (on leave), and Secretary of the Council on Medical Service and Public Relations of the American Medical Association from January 1 to June 30, 1944 (on leave). In 1923, he was awarded a gold medal by the Georgia Medical Association in recognition of a paper read by him at its annual meeting. He is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the American Association of Anatomists, and the Georgia Academy of Science. He is also a member of the World Medical Association.

Besides his duties as President of the Medical College, his teaching load in the Department of Anatomy, and his many other interests in the sciences, Dr. Kelly has contributed greatly to the field of marital relations. Being the author of the widely distributed and authoritative *SEX MANUAL, FOR THOSE MARRIED OR ABOUT TO BE* (1945), he has helped many with their marital problems. This edition was distributed only on doctors' prescription, but this year, another edition is in press which will cater to a greater reading public. There are three separate versions of his new edition; one is in a strictly medical vein and marketed only within the profession,
another for ministers, lawyers, teachers and marriage counselors and still another which is intended for adherents of the Catholic faith. None of these editions will be advertised to the public. These three versions will probably be the means of rehabilitating many marriages and if the doctor's plans to enter the practice of Sex Counseling materialize, his professional knowledge and friendly counsel will be more completely and practically applied.

As we reluctantly bid adieu to our President of many years, we welcome the fact that he will continue to serve the Medical College of Georgia. His clear vision and practical application may still be called upon when needed and guidance in the future will be simpler because the past has laid the course.

**DR. HARRY B. O'REAR**

Youngest of the full professors, and now probably one of the youngest Deans at a Class A Medical College, is Dr. Harry B. O'Rear, Professor of Pediatrics and newly-elected Dean of the Faculty at the Medical College of Georgia. Since receiving his M. D. Degree in 1943 from the University of Pennsylvania, his progress has been rapid and upward. After leaving the armed services in 1946, he served his residency at Duke University, and remained an additional year as an Associate in Pediatrics. In July, 1950 he accepted the position at the Medical College of Georgia as Associate Professor of Pediatrics and became a full professor the following year. He stood and passed his board examinations in Pediatrics in 1952.

When I was first asked to write about Dr. O'Rear, impressions began turning over in my mind. I recall the hot July day when we first met and that first impression of him is still quite vivid. I was struck then by his friendliness and complete lack of pretention. Those impressions have not changed. As I thought on, words and phrases that I associate with him came to the forepart of my mind—these stood out: kindness, his interest in people, his ability to grasp the whole picture, his honesty, thoroughness and logic. At this point I rejected dissecting him any further. A good teacher is also a friend—so many thoughts, words, deeds and impressions conglomerated that we cannot convey with any justice or satisfaction what makes such a person.

I then thought of certain pet phrases of his—one in particular: "Ask the students if you really want the answers". I realized, after
a moment of reflection, that it was not necessary to ask them about him. Because, to the man, we see in their eyes every day, admiration that is only accorded to a leader who is loved.

I thought of his many interests and how his ideas for medical education have impressed me—how he abhors the wide schism between the preclinical and clinical years of medical education; how strongly he feels that the students should see patients from the first years of their medical training—their enthusiastic years—so that they leave medical school with a wider background of clinical experience; how he recognizes the need for closer integration of the preclinical departments with the clinical situations of the patients—all of these thoughts so soundly based on the psychology of learning.

Dr. O'Rear has various forms of fame ranging from his talents and knowledge of radio and chemistry to music and gardening. He has an effective "dry wit" which is often in evidence at the noon pediatric conferences. His ability for organization came to mind. Often his opening approach to a discussion takes me unawares but when the conclusion is reached I am impressed, time and again, with the general excellence of his reasoning and logic. I was reminded of a speech by Bernard Baruch in which he speaks of three types of men: "the first man lives in the past and is satisfied only with the ways and methods of the past giving no thought to what is new whether good or bad and disinterested in the future; the second man accepts nothing from the past and is impatient for changes to the new, looking only to the future; and the third man selects and rejects discriminately from the past, discriminately from the new and patiently searches and evaluates for the future." This last man I liken very much to Dr. O'Rear.

Although we've known Harry but a relatively short period of time, we must acknowledge our debt to him for his guidance. This is provided not by precept or advice but by the best of all methods—in the form of companionship.

In 1943, Dr. O'Rear was married to the former Miss Charlotte Grove of Milford, Delaware. They are the proud parents of two children: Sherry, a daughter of four years and a son, Terry, who is two.
DR. RUFUS PAYNE

To the folks in Georgia, Dr. Rufus Payne is not a new personality, for as Director of the Battey State Hospital in Rome, Georgia and now as Administrator of the new State Hospital in Augusta, he has already established his reputation among the medical profession of Georgia. But to you alumni, he is more than that, he is one of you and it is with pride that we welcome him back to the campus in his new capacity. To Dr. Payne is now added the title of Dean of Clinical Instruction. It is a new title, but a good one—so necessary with the new affiliation of the college and the State Hospital, and so appropriate from the standpoint of the job that will be his.

Since Dr. Payne's arrival in Augusta, his days have been filled with many problems entailed with the construction of such an edifice as the EUGENE TALMADGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, problems which would disconcert, to say the least, medical men of far greater age and experience, but in his thoroughly capable manner, he has his finger on every pulse of this great endeavor and attends to every phase of its supervision with utmost serenity and confidence. This confidence is born, no doubt, of the innate administrative know-how in which he excels.

Dr. Payne was born of pioneer Cherokee County stock near Murphy, N. C. on July 13, 1909. He received his earlier education in the public schools of Georgia and Tennessee. He did his pre-medical work at the University of Georgia and received his M. D. degree from the Medical College of Georgia in 1933. Following graduation, he served a rotating internship at the Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn. After the year of internship, he decided to enter the field of Public Health and explore the possibilities there for a while. So for the next year, until 1935, he served as Health Officer in Lafayette for Walker County. Concluding that more hospital training would enhance his abilities and capabilities with the Public Health Service, he then spent the next year and a half with a small private hospital in middle Tennessee. In 1937, he returned to Public Health work, this time as the Health Officer for Tift County. It was while there that he accomplished what one doctor described as one of the greatest contributions to the health of Georgia. When he assumed his duties in Tift County, the maternal and infant mortality rate was the highest in the country for the number of live births reported. Here, he set up a demonstration in maternal and child hygiene for the Children's Bureau to de-
termine the cause, which ironically enough was quite astounding. What had happened was that deaths had been reported very conscientiously but the births had been overlooked; as it was humorously stated “there were more births in Tift County during Dr. Payne’s regime than at any other time”. Here, he also established the first Typhus Control Center in Georgia.

The next chapter in Dr. Payne’s career includes the two years that he spent at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. Pursuing his studies there on a Fellowship, he received his Master’s degree in Public Health in 1939, and immediately returned to Griffin, Georgia where he was Regional Health Officer for six months. In January 1940, he was appointed as Assistant Health Officer for Fulton County and remained in that capacity until 1945 when he was made Superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Alto, Georgia. Through his remarkable work at Alto, he was largely instrumental in securing the present Battey State Sanatorium at Rome, Georgia which has five to six times the patient capacity of Alto and an inestimable enhancement in value of the physical assets.

The time from 1945 until his arrival in Augusta to take charge of the EUGENE TALMADGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, was spent with the State Sanatorium with the exception of six months. During this interim, he was engaged in making a study of the available hospital facilities and those needed in the state of Georgia. Some of the information from this study was used in the writing of the Hill-Burton Law, and also from such data, was it revealed that Augusta and the Medical College would be the ideal location for the new State Hospital. Since coming to Augusta, Dr. Payne’s time has been well crowded with coordinating the planning, and construction of the State Hospital, and also supervising the purchasing of equipment. Besides these duties, he is engaged in teaching a course in Tuberculosis and conducting the Chest Clinic.

Dr. Payne is a Diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, The American Tuberculosis Association and the American Public Health Association. He is a director of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, a member of the Executive Council of the American Trudeau Society and a member of Alpha Omega Alpha. He is also co-founder and President of the Georgia Trudeau Society, whose purpose is to arouse the interest of doctors in TB research. While at Battey State Hospital,
he was so highly competent and successful in organizing and operating that tremendous hospital that many foreign countries, including England, China, South and Central America, Spain, Germany, Syria and many others, have sent doctors to Battey to study the modern sanatorium administration and treatment methods employed there.

On September 1, 1934, he was married to the former Miss Ruth White of Portsmouth, Virginia, and they now have three children. When Rufus introduces his heirs, he may be very wont to say: "Here are the three "P's", Penny, Peter and Patty Payne." Dr. Payne is a member of the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church of Augusta.

This busy man claims that his hobbies are woodworking and stamp collecting, but when he ever has time to devote to these pursuits is something to wonder about. In a few words, the personality of Dr. Payne may be summed up by saying that he is a man, met and loved, known and respected—few can wear his laurels with such grace and humility.
GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA, AT ELI LILLY PLANT

FRONT ROW: Left to Right: Miss Nina Hart, Miss Marie Heng, Clarence Rawson, Mrs. W. E. Barfield, Dr. W. E. Barfield, Mrs. Fred Lindsey, Miss Lois Strickland, and Miss Agatha Moody.
FOURTH ROW: John Madry, Frank Rizza, Harold Ramos, Calvin Thrash and Herman Peskin.

On March 10, 1953, the group of thirty four, as shown in the picture, left Augusta for a visit to the various divisions of the Eli Lilly Plant in Indianapolis, Indiana. The trip was sponsored by the Lilly Company and was chaperoned by Dr. William E. Barfield, Assistant Professor of Endocrinology, Mrs. Barfield and Mr. John Waters, representative for Eli Lilly in the Augusta area. From reports, it was a very enjoyable and enlightening tour.
ALUMNI NEWS

MARRIAGES

On January 16, 1953, Miss Florence Dennis of Augusta, Georgia became the bride of Dr. James W. Bennett, '46, at St. John's Methodist Church. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Country Club.

Dr. Enos J. Reilly, '51, and Miss Robbie Stewart were married on March 21, 1953 in Joanna, S. C. Dr. Reilly is serving a residency in OB at the University Hospital and the couple are making their home in Augusta.

BIRTHS

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Garner, '49, announced the birth of a son, James W. Garner, Jr., on October 16, 1952., in Crawfordville, Georgia.

Dr. and Mrs. Ben F. Moss, Jr., '51, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Patricia Jean, on January 14, 1953 at Crawford Long Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Moss is the former Miss Florence M. Clemments of Atlanta.

Dr. and Mrs. Steve Mulherin, '46, are the proud parents of a son, Charles Stephen, Jr., born on January 16, at St. Joseph's Hospital in Augusta. Mrs. Mulherin is the former Miss Joyce James.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Battey, '44, announce the birth of a daughter, Grace, on April 21, 1953. Mrs. Battey is the former Miss Bertha Lee of Augusta, and they have two other daughters, Terese and Bertha Lee.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry Burkett, '52, announced the birth of a daughter on February 18, 1953. Dr. Burkett is serving his internship at Tripler General Hospital in Hawaii.

Dr. and Mrs. James B. Kay, Jr., '47, of Denver, Colo., formerly of Augusta, announce the birth of a son, Forde Sullivan, on December 25, 1952.

DEATHS

Dr. J. E. Lanier, '00, who had practiced medicine in Colquitt County for 50 years, died on January 24, 1953 at Moultrie, Georgia. He was 80 years old and had been ill for about two weeks.
Dr. D. D. Smith, '08, of Swainsboro, Georgia, died recently, but this office was not able to secure any of the details concerning his death.

Mr. H. F. Sharpley, father of Drs. Helen A. Sharpley, '43, and John G. Sharpley, '33, died on January 23, 1953 in Savannah, Georgia. He was a prominent civil engineer and a retired Central of Georgia official.


Dr. Luke II. Bartee, '99, passed away on February 16, 1953 at Municipal Hospital, Port St. Joe, Florida, at the age of 81.

Dr. Carter F. Davis, '52 of Fitzgerald, Georgia, died at Crawford W. Long Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia on April 28, 1953, of a brain abscess. He was 28 years old and was serving his internship at Crawford Long Hospital at the time of his death. Only a few weeks previous, there appeared the announcement of his engagement to Miss Eleanor McClendon, of Fitzgerald. The funeral was held at the First Baptist Church in his home town.

Dr. Zack C. Browning, '46, died suddenly on April 30th. He was about to finish his residency training at the University Hospital in Orthopaedic Surgery. He was 37 years old and had recently married Miss Geraldine Stevens. He was buried on May 2, at the Cedar Hills Cemetery in his home town of Cochran, Georgia.

GENERAL INTEREST

Dr. Frank D. Gray, '21, of Orlando, Fla. and Dr. A. M. Phillips of Macon were recently elected Alumni members of Alpha of Georgia Chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha at the Medical College of Georgia.

Dr. Fred J. Coleman, '41, has recently been reappointed to the State Board of Medical Examiners for a four year term.

Dr. Alex T. Murphy, '48, has been discharged from the Navy and has returned to Augusta to practice internal medicine, with offices at 1719 Walton Way.

Dr. Joseph B. Mercer, '51, announces the opening of his offices in the Dunwody Building, Brunswick, Georgia.
Dr. Joseph D. Lee, '48, resident in surgery at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., spent a brief vacation with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. Lansing Lee, '21, here in Augusta during April.

Dr. H. A. Thornton, Jr., '50, moved from Greensboro to Decatur, Georgia in February. His new address is 201 Deerwood Drive.

Dr. S. L. Harp, '36, formerly of Cochran, has opened offices for the practice of general medicine in Toccoa, Georgia.

The following members attended the luncheon meeting of the Board of Managers of the Alumni Association at the Elks Club in Macon on February 5, 1953: Dr. J. C. Metts, '23, President; Dr. C. M. Whitehead, '39, First Vice-President; Dr. W. L. Barton, '35, First Vice-President; Dr. W. A. Wilkes, '37, Secretary-Treasurer; and Drs. M. B. Hatcher, '35, W. E. Brown, '30, and Elizabeth Fletcher, '35, Board Members. Dr. G. Lombard Kelly, '24, President of the Medical College was also present.

Dr. David B. Fillingim, '34, was recently elected to the Physicians Service Association. This is an organization endorsed by the Georgia Medical Society and offering the "Georgia Plan" which is a plan worked out by doctors of Georgia to provide the growth of low cost but adequate voluntary health insurance.

Friends of Dr. C. I. Bryans, '04, of Augusta, will be glad to know that he is recuperating at his home on Meigs Street, from a recent illness.

Dr. James New, '36, formerly of Augusta, is now located in Dublin, Georgia.

Dr. J. H. Sherman, '23, former Professor of Surgery at the Medical College, has recently moved into his new office building at 1538 Gwinnett Street, Augusta. Associated with him in the practice of surgery is Dr. Gordon Kelly, '43.

Dr. Marvin H. Johnston, '46, has opened offices at Five Points Medical Center, Oak and Lomax Streets, Jacksonville, Florida. His practice is limited to Roentgenology.

Dr. John M. Anderson, '38, now has his offices at 15 Peachtree Place, N. W., Atlanta. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.
Drs. Zeb L. Burrell, '52, and Robert P. Coggins, '51, have had their paper on VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION FOLLOWING THE ADMINISTRATION OF ACETYL STROPHANTHIDIN accepted by the American Heart Journal for publication.

Dr. W. K. Philpot, '28, has been elected president of the Richmond County Medical Society to succeed Dr. Stephen Brown. Dr. J. H. Sherman, '23, has been elected vice-president and Dr. Joseph L. Mulherin, '44, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. J. Victor Roule, '26, was again elected chairman of the Richmond County Health Board. He succeeds Dr. J. Righton Robertson who served during the past year.

Dr. Richard P. Watson, Jr., '46, is now specializing in internal medicine with Dr. Benedict Mayer. Their office address is 1220 Pickens Street, Columbia, S. C.

On December 28, 1952, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. McDaniel of Eastman, Georgia celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They are the parents of Dr. J. G. McDaniel, '27, of Atlanta.

In January, a new hospital was organized and opened in Colquitt, Georgia, as the result of merging the Houston-Rentz Clinic and the Merritt Clinic into the Southwest Georgia Hospital, Inc. One of the four organizers of this hospital and also Secretary of it is Dr. Turner W. Rentz, '46, an alumnus of the Medical College of Georgia.

Dr. Clair A. Henderson, '34, city and county health officer, and Dr. Thomas A. Peterson, '33, both of Savannah, Georgia attended a one-week post-graduate course at the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the New York University Bellevue Medical Center. The course consisted of all phases of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of crippled children.

A news article which appeared in the Augusta newspapers mentioned the fact that there is a need for some new doctors in Harlem, Georgia. This need has been greatly felt since the death of Dr. J. G. Saggus and the illness of Dr. Jack B. Moon, '43.

Several Members of the faculty and staff have attended meetings lately and also read papers at various meetings. Dr. Robert B. Greenblatt, Professor of Endocrinology, delivered the Crawford W. Long
Day address in Athens, Georgia on March 30, 1953. His topic for this address was AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF MEDICINE. Dr. Greenblatt also participated in a Post-graduate course in Gerontology at the University of Kansas, at Kansas City, Kansas on March 25-27, 1953. In this course he discussed THE NEWER CONCEPTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MENOPAUSE and the THERAPY OF SENILE VAGINITIS AND KRAUROSIS VULVAE.

On February 23-25, 1953, Dr. Hoke Wammock attended the regional meeting of the American College of Surgeons in Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. J. Robert Rinker, Professor of Urology attended the South-eastern Section Meeting of the American Urological Association in Havana, Cuba in February. He presented a paper on EPIDIDYMECTOMY, CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOUS EPIDIDYMITIS.