

The Memoirs  
of  
Jay Spiegelman, M.D.



Volumes 1, 2 & 3  
December 29, 2004



# Volume 1

December 23, 1990



Today is January 22, 1988. I just passed my seventy-second birthday one week ago and if I have to say so myself, I think I look ten years younger than my stated age. I have decided at this point to write or dictate my memoirs in the hopes that my children or grandchildren might possibly enjoy hearing the experiences of my life. This is not meant for publication or distribution outside of this family.

I was born on January 15, 1916. My parents were John and Rose Spiegelman and by some sort of strange coincidence, my mother's maiden name was also Spiegelman although there seems to have been no relationship between the two Spiegelman families. Actually, I was not the first born in our family. I am told that my mother had a full-term stillborn baby about one year before I was born. This child was born at a hospital and because of her rather bad experience my mother decided that her remaining children would all be born at home, and so they were.

I was born at the home of my mother's parents at 1336 North 6th Street in Philadelphia. I am told by my Aunt Bessie that she ran around the corner to get the local physician to come in when my mother went into labor. It seems that I was scheduled to be delivered by Dr. Samuel Lowenberg who had his office in South Philadelphia, but he was unable to make it to the delivery. Dr. Lowenberg was many years later to become a well known internist and diagnostician in Philadelphia and was a professor of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. Early in my medical career, that is in practice, I had some professional contact with him, but I missed my chance to meet him at the very beginning.

At the time of my birth, my parents lived in West Philadelphia on Webster Street near 59th, but had moved into the 6th Street address to be with my grandparents for the lying-in period. My father had seven sisters and three brothers -- more about them later. My mother was the eldest of a family of five. She had one sister, my Aunt Bessie, who still lives in West Palm Beach, and three brothers all of whom have passed away. More about them later.

The first thing that I can recall was December 25, 1918. I recall that date because that was the day that my brother Eddie was born. And I can vaguely remember being in the back room at our house at 1521 <sup>Widener</sup> Wagner Place, hearing the people behind us singing Christmas carols that morning through the open window, and being told that I had a little brother. The next memory I have was when my mother's father passed away, only a few weeks later on January 19th, 1919. I have no recollection whatsoever of living in West Philadelphia but do know that my parents moved to 1521 Widener Place in the fall of 1918. This was just at the end of World War I. The houses on Widener Place were twin homes, and we shared a driveway with 1519 Widener Place where my grandparents William and Lena Spiegelman and my mother's family lived.

Widener Place was a unique little street. It is located just a few blocks above Olney Avenue. At that time there were houses only in the 1500 block of Widener Place and none of the surrounding area was built up. It was a very pretty street at that time. It had a parkway running down the center with small sycamore trees growing on it and twin houses on both the north and south sides. There was only one block, the 1500 block, and I will be able to describe all of the people who lived in each house on either side of the street. As years

went by the surrounding areas became built up, but we always seemed to be the center or hub of activity in the neighborhood.

I am going to try to describe the families who lived on the 1500 block of Widener Place to the best of my memory. 1501 was a family known as McCarans. Actually they were Jewish in spite of their name, but we had very little to do with them and did not know them very well.

1503 were Dick and Clara Yusem, friends of my parents who lived there for a few years and then moved to Germantown. <sup>Their</sup> There two sons, Buddy and his <sup>brother</sup> younger whose name <sup>Howard</sup> skips me just at the moment, are still friendly with us and with my brother Ed. After they moved away in the early '20s, the house was occupied by a family by the name of Carson.

1505 was the Garfield family. There were two daughters, Ruth, who later married a physician, Bernard Hart, <sup>K</sup> an obstetrician in California, and Suzie, who was in my class in school and whom I saw many years later as the grandmother of one of my patients.

1507 was the Oser family. They had several sons, one of whom went to Temple just a few years ahead of me.

Mr. and Mrs. Feitelbaum occupied 1509. They never had children and the kids in the neighborhood were a thorn in their side.

1511 was occupied by Sam and Pearl Berger and their four sons. These people were friends of ours and friends of our parents. Their children were

Harold, Bobby, Eddie, and David. They were the toughest kids in the neighborhood and the Bergers always had several dogs, always bulldogs, whose names were Grilly. In the '30s they moved to Oak Lane to the home of Mrs. Apt, who was Mrs. Berger's mother, and the house was taken over by a family by the name of Bunton, who among other things bred collie dogs. Mrs. Bunton gave a collie pup, named Boots, to my brother Eddie in the mid '30s. Many years later, after Mr. Bunton had died, Mrs. Bunton lived in the apartment next to us at Coventry House.

1513 was originally occupied by a gentele family by the name of Nichols who were in the hosiery business. They had one son, Jack Nichols, who was a friend of my uncle Tunney's, and I can recall many years later going with my mother to Mr. Nichols' factory at Broad and Lehigh to buy socks wholesale for my father. The Nicholoses lived there for only a few years and the house was taken over by Henry Pincus, one of the Pincus brothers who owned a clothing company. Henry and his wife had two children, Shirley, who was a friend of my sister Wilma -- they were in the same class -- and a little brother named Lionel. Lionel turned out to be a financial genius and is now a very important man on Wall Street and is head of Pincus Warburg Company.

1515 was originally occupied by the Finkleman family. They had three sons: Ellis, who became a dentist; Aaron who was also a dentist; and Sam, who became a radiologist. They lived there about five or six years and then moved to Logan. I had contact with the Finkleman brothers many times in my life and when I was in kindergarten or first grade my mother used to pay them ten cents a week to take me to school because we had to cross Broad Street. After they moved out, the house was taken over by a family by the name of Goldberg, who



had two sons, Jack and Bert. Mrs. Goldberg was the sister of some well-known Philadelphia bootleggers and there always seemed to be many other strange relatives who moved in and out of the house.

1517 was originally owned by Abe and Rose Kaskey. These people had no children. They were good friends of my mother and father's and after a few years moved to Germantown, where they had a house on Lincoln Drive. They were later divorced, but my mother remained friendly with Rose for many years.

1517 was occupied after the Kaskeys left by a family known as Specter, Louis and Edith Specter. They had two children: Irving, who was about four or five years older than I and Eleanor, who was about my age and was in my class at Germantown High School. Mr. Specter and his son Irving were in the wholesale produce business on Dock Street and worked weird hours. They usually went to work around midnight and returned home around ten or eleven o'clock in the morning. Many a night when we were sitting outside on the benches in front of the house trying to catch a breath of air in the summertime we would see Irv and his father Louie come out of the house, get in their car and go to work for the night down in the wholesale produce section. They were nice people and were friends of ours. Eleanor died many years ago. Irving is still living and I see him occasionally, the last time in Florida about two years ago when he brought his wife in to see me. She had apparently developed a mass in the abdomen and I advised him to take her back to Philadelphia immediately. It happened to be malignant and she lasted only a few months after that.

1519 was the home of my grandparents, William and Lena Spiegelman, until the death of my grandmother in 1927. There was a series of different families who lived there over the next several years, probably the most important of whom was the Thalheimer family who lived there in the mid- and late '30s. They were a nice family. Al Thalheimer was a used car salesman for George Gorson in the winter and in the summertime he and his eldest son Mal would go on the road selling I don't know what. They also had a son, Joe, who became a commercial artist, and a daughter, Evelyn, who was about our age.

Our house was 1521. In the twin to our house, 1523, lived the Mitoskys. Their eldest son, Morton, who is about eight years older than I am, was a friend of my uncle Tunney. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and later the law school. After becoming a lawyer, he also became interested in the theater and became an angel for many shows, the most important of which was My Fair Lady, on which he made a big pile of money. I don't know whatever happened to Francis, the older sister, who was not very pretty. The younger sister, Ruth, was sort of chunky as I recall, went into nurse's training at the Jewish Hospital, but later left and I lost track of her until about two weeks ago when in the obituaries I read about the death of her husband. Morton was also a counselor at Camp Koda and when he was a college student, he and three other young men bought a vintage model Dodge touring car, and took off one summer for a two-and-a half month trip to California. I think they made it both ways in that car and all of the kids in the neighborhood thought it was a great feat that they had achieved.

1525 was occupied by the Yaros family, Leon and Martha. Mr. Yaros was the local politician, a committeeman, and he was in the oil business. He came

am, became a physician, a gastroenterologist in Southern California, I believe in Los Angeles. Because of the fact he had so much money he never had to practice very hard. Before moving to California he lived near us in Elkins Park and his children went to school with Billy at the Shoemaker school. The second brother, Bernie, was about my age, and shortly after leaving high school moved out to Detroit to run some of the family retail clothing stores there. As far as I know, he is still there, but I understand they sold all of their stores and he is tremendously wealthy and retired.

The end house, at 1531, was occupied by Sam Weiss and his wife, his son Malcolm and daughter Lenore. Mr. Weiss was a very successful stockbroker and as a matter of fact owned a seat on the New York Exchange and in the early '30s left Widener Place for a more opulent neighborhood in Germantown on Wissahickon Avenue. His son Malcolm I saw recently because he is married to Victor Gralnick's sister. Malcolm was also a stockbroker. Lenore was in my class at school and I understand that she married somebody from Winnepeg, Canada and still resides there where she is in the real estate business.

Today is January 23rd; it's a little cool, at about 3:00 in the afternoon. South side of Widener Street:

1500 was occupied by the Richter family. They were all small people: both Mr. and Mrs. Richter, their son Morris, their daughters Rosalind and Marcella. Many years later they had another boy whose name was Malvin. Morris went to Camp Koda with us and later on I used to play golf with him at Meadowlands.

Rosalind was in my class in public school and I believe I dated Marcella once or twice.

There were several different families who lived in 1502, the most notorious of whom were the Sinkers, whom nobody seemed to care much for.

1504 was the Goldfine family. This same family owned a livery stable in a garage at Second and Vine. They were all tremendous people.

1506 was originally Dave and Pauline Clair of the Clair Clan. They had three boys, Freddy, Buddy, and one other, but they moved to New York in the mid-twenties. I understand they are still alive and in Miami. The house was later occupied by a gentile family, Mr. and Mrs. Aubel. He was in the wrought iron business and made many beautiful wrought iron railings.

1508 was originally one of the Yusems but they moved out in the early twenties and it was later occupied for many years by my cousin Bea Cravitz' grandmother and grandfather, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fisher.

1510 was originally the home of George and Anna Gorson, friends of my mother's and father's and famous as George's Used Cars at Broad and Vine Street. Their son Norman was my age and in my class, and a younger son was Bob. They moved to Germantown in the mid-twenties and the house was then occupied by the Silber family, their son Arthur and daughter Dorothy.

1512 was occupied by the Frey family. Mr. Frey was a violinist with the Philadelphia Orchestra and also gave lessons at home. He had two daughters,

one of whom was trying to become an opera singer and when the windows were open in the summertime we heard her practicing her arias.

1514 was occupied by my mother and father's friends, <sup>Lou</sup> Lou and Bebble Kolsky, their daughter Edith who was a few months older than I am now and their son Morton. They were all old friends of my parents and as a matter of fact Bebble was one of my mother's bridesmaids. They also moved to Germantown in the mid-twenties and the house was then occupied by the Aaron family whose daughter's name was Minny; we called her "Minny-ha-ha."

1516 was occupied by Harry and Sadie Clair. Sadie Clair was <sup>Lou</sup> Lou Kolsky's younger sister. They were good friends of my parents and had three boys: Irving, Sonny, and Bob. Irving was a sickly boy and had chronic mastoid infections and died as a youngster when he was about 10 or 11 years old. He was about my brother Eddie's age.

1518 was originally occupied by the Weintraub family who were in the uniform business. They had a son David who was older than I was and a daughter Marjorie who was a beautiful girl. They moved to Germantown in the mid-twenties and later on Marjorie was in my class in Germantown High School.

1520 was originally occupied by friends of my parents', Morris and Paula Ellis, and their son; but they moved to Wynnefield in the early twenties and the house was later occupied by the Horowitz family who had four daughters. The eldest one was the one I had contact with later on, even when I was in practice. She eventually died of a severe pulmonary disease, emphysema, I believe.

1522 was the Friedman family. The eldest son, Charles, who was about my age, was sickly and as a matter of fact I can recall that he died when he was about seven or eight years old, which was quite an upsetting thing for us youngsters. His brother Max's whereabouts are unknown to me at the present time.

1524 was occupied by my parents' friends Nellie and Frank Rutberg. Nellie was one of my mother's oldest friends and was one of her bridesmaids as well. Frank and Nellie had two daughters, Bernice and Nancy. Bernice is still a close friend of mine. She is just a few months younger than I am and has been married to David Keller for many years. Nancy married one of the Meyers from the Climax Dental Supply people and now resides in Phoenix, Arizona. She has two daughters.

1526 was occupied by the Neuman family. The Neumans were older than my parents and they had several sons and daughters, all older than I was, but they did have a granddaughter, Floretta Inselman, whom I later dated when I was in either college or medical school.

1528 was occupied by the Cohen family. I can recall that Mr. Cohen lost his wife when I was but a youngster. He then married Jenny Ludwig who was a second cousin of my father's. The oldest daughter, Pearl, was in my class, and her brother Irving was a year behind me. Irv was very ambitious and had the newspaper route in the neighborhood. I have no idea whatever became of them.

The end house, 1530, was originally occupied by a family by the name of Paskow. There were several sons and one daughter, whose name was Edna, but I have no idea what happened to them.

At the time that we lived there, we thought that Widener Place was a beautiful street. The houses were semi-detached, that is, twin houses with a side driveway. There was a stoop in front, composed of three or four steps, and then you entered an enclosed sun-porch. Beyond that was a very large living room with a fireplace, then a large dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry and refrigerator room, and a small back porch. There was a front staircase leading from the living room to the second floor and a rear stair case from the kitchen to the second floor. On the second floor there were four bedrooms and a single bath which was spaced half-way back between the second and third bedrooms. My parents occupied the front room; the second room I used when I went to college and medical school as a study; then came the bathroom; the third bedroom was occupied by my sister Wilma, and Eddie and I occupied the back room. Later on, after the death of my grandmother in 1926<sup>7</sup>, Uncle Sol moved in with our family and he also shared the back room with us. It seems that there were a lot of people for only one bathroom, but we managed to get along very well. In the basement there was a laundry room in the rear with tubs and an entrance from the back room into the laundry, then a large basement area for storage. In the front of the basement there was a large coal bin because in the early days we had coal delivered. Taking care of a coal furnace was quite a chore and my father was not very expert at it. Many a morning we got up and found out that the heater had gone out during the night and that a new fire had to be made. However, by the mid-twenties, oil burners became popular and the coal furnace was replaced with an oil burner conversion which made life much

simpler. Other appliances that were added in my time included an electric refrigerator in the mid-twenties. Before that time we had an icebox in the refrigerator room and the ice man came every day to deliver a big block of ice depending on your needs. His name was Paul Gephardt: he used to live in the neighborhood, and as young children we used to huddle in the back of the ice wagon and take a little ride with him or eat chips of ice that he cut off for us with his sharp icepick.

We engaged in all sorts of activities on Widener Place. In the parkway that ran down the middle we had soccer games and football games. It was narrow. I don't know how we had them, but we had them. In the street we had roller skating and often played hockey on roller skates. In the driveways we played wire ball. We also had a big backyard where we played ball and we kicked golf balls sometimes. At the rear of the driveway there was a garage for each house, and room in front of the garage to park an extra car or two. This may seem to be a rather grand picture that I'm painting for you because in later years when I went back to see the house, which I did many times, I often said to myself, "How did we play all those wonderful games in these driveways which now seem to be so extremely narrow?" And I doubt you could get a modern car through them, but we did.

Summertime was the most pleasant time on Widener Place, because after dinner each night everyone was outside. There was no air conditioning; in fact, there were no electric fans. Everyone who lived there put a chair or a bench in the side driveway and everyone gathered. It seemed that our driveway, that is, the one between 1519 and 1521, was one of the most popular gathering places, because there was a lamp post just outside our house. And many a



night my mother's friends and relatives would gather. There would be about 15 or 20 people sitting out in the driveway. And then about nine or ten o'clock the Good Humor man would come by or we would send over to the drug store for ice cream or water ices and it was not uncommon to sit out there until twelve or one o'clock at night. It was a closely knit group on Widener Place and many times if a stranger walked down the street everyone would stare to see just who it was and whose house they were going to.

My recollections of the early twenties are rather vague. I do, however, remember in about 1922 my father took sick with some kind of pulmonary trouble. He was suspected of having tuberculosis and spent the winter months in the Eagleville Sanitarium for Consumptives, which is just outside of Norristown. For several months that winter, our mother and Eddie and I moved into the house next door with our grandmother. Apparently this saved fuel, but my father was released in the early spring and we moved back to our house. He did not go back to work, however, and we spent that summer at several farms in Montgomery County. I can remember being at one up near Norristown for several weeks and then I can recall another one in Old Bridge, New Jersey, for about a month. Apparently my father recovered well enough to resume his usual activities and although he always suspected that he had had tuberculosis, after he died an autopsy was performed, and it seems that this was a misdiagnosis after all and that he had had chronic <sup>bronchiectasis</sup> bronchiectasis.

I started school when I was five-and-a-half years old and went to the Julia Ward Howe School which was at Park Avenue and Grange Street. In order to get to school, it was necessary to cross Old York Road and Broad Street, which were heavily trafficked streets, and as I mentioned before, my mother arranged with

the Finkleman boys to escort me back and forth. In those days, the morning session ran from 9:00 to 12:00; you returned home for lunch, then the afternoon session ran from about 1:15 to 3:30. I can remember my kindergarten teacher was Miss Castlebury. And there was one very beautiful girl in my class, Hermione Kessler, with whom we had contact for many years after that. She married Harold Saler. She died about 8 or 10 years ago. Hermione was a very smart girl, because when I graduated from Germantown High many years later she had already graduated a year ahead of me and this is despite the fact that I myself had skipped one term in elementary school. I always did well in school. My first grade teacher's name was Miss Erwin, and I had Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Wallace, Miss McFadden and a few others whose names slip me. At any rate, I skipped a half a year at around the fourth grade, which made me graduate from high school in mid-year, in February instead of June. This turns out as far as I was concerned to be a disadvantage rather than an advantage.

At the time that I completed 7th grade they opened a junior high school near us, the General Louis Wagner Junior High, at 18th and Chelton Avenue, and we all transferred there and I went there for the 8th and 9th grades. This was quite different from elementary school because we had departmental work and had classes with different teachers when we moved around every hour from class to class. I graduated from the 9th grade at Wagner and I transferred to Germantown High School where I went for 10th, 11th, and 12th grades and graduated in February of 1933.

My closest friend during my elementary school, junior high school and high school days was Jack Selzer. He lived at 1549 Champlost Avenue and later in

the 5600 block of North 16th Street. The Selzer family moved to Philadelphia from Chicago in 1924 or 1925, because Mr. Selzer had a position as shoe buyer with the Gimbel's stores. His site of operation was the main store at 8th and Chestnut Street. Jack had a sister, Rosalee, who was about three years older than we and a brother Marty, who was a few years younger. In 1926 or 1927 when I went to Camp Koda, Jack also went to Camp Koda for one year with me. The Selzer family were hardened Reformed Jews and belonged to Keneseth Israel synagogue. And at that time they did not have bar mitzvahs at K.I. and consequently Jack was not bar mitzvahed. However, I was bar mitzvahed at Beth Shalom and Jack came to the bar mitzvah and since we were both in the Boy Scouts at that time, he gave me a bar mitzvah gift of an ax.

I am now going to backtrack a little bit and try to trace my roots. My mother's parents were William and Lena Spiegelman. As I mentioned previously, they were married and came to this country about 1890. They settled in Philadelphia and from what I can find out, they lived in the area of 3rd or 4th and Girard Avenue where Germantown Avenue originates and intersects with Girard. My grandfather was red-headed and apparently travelled on the road selling furniture. He later became a furniture jobber and opened a furniture store on Second Street, in the wholesale section. I can remember the place very well because I worked there when I started high school. It was called William Spiegelman and Company and was located at 141-143 N. 2nd Street. It was a narrow four-story building. The office was in the first floor in front and the rest of the building was crammed full of all sorts of furniture. They were a wholesale establishment, although they did not refuse retail customers who might come in. And apparently they had a tie-in at the time with various department stores, notably Litt Brothers, who seemed to be their best customer. My grandfather

died in 1919 and the business was then carried on by my three uncles, Charlie, Sol and Tunney until 1930 at which time, because of economic conditions, they went into a state of bankruptcy and liquidated the business.

My grandmother Lena I remember very well. She lived right next door to us and I can recall that she was a sickly woman with a chronic cough although at the time I didn't know what her problem was. During the summer of 1927 I was at Camp Koda with my brother Ed and was quite upset when I received a letter from my mother to the effect that my grandmother had passed away. She apparently had chronic tuberculosis and had had it for many years.

My mother was the eldest in the family and was followed by her brother Charlie, then Sol, then Aunt Bessie, and then Uncle Tunney, whose real name is Horace Phineas. I understand there was another little sister somewhere along the line who died of some communicable disease at the age of three or four.

My mother was born in Philadelphia, attended public school and then attended the William Penn High School, from which she was graduated in 1910. This was quite an unusual thing for a Jewish girl at that time. She continued to go to her class reunions, each on the Saturday before Mother's Day until May of 1963 and she died later that month. At that time she says there were only about a dozen of the "girls" who were still attending.

Charlie and Sol both went to Central High School and I doubt that either of them ever finished. I know that in Sol's case he was in his last half-year when his father died, and he left school to go to work. Uncle Tunney was not a great student and I doubt that he made it past the second or third year. Despite their

lack of formal education, they all did unusually well and Uncle Charlie was recognized in his field, many years later, as a top furniture merchandizer. Sol left the furniture business in 1930 or 1931 when they went under. He bought a seat on the <sup>Pittsburgh</sup> New York Stock Exchange where he continued to work as a specialist until a few years prior to his death at age 83. Uncle Charlie left the family business in 1930 and moved to Pittsburgh where he took a position running the furniture department for Frank and Sedars department stores. He was eminently successful and by 1940 had transferred to the Ohringer Home Furniture Company where he remained until 1947 or 1948 and then moved to Lansing, Michigan where he opened his own furniture business again.

Aunt Bessie married Uncle Meyer Frommer in 1924. Meyer was originally in the wholesale woolen business with his father but in the mid-thirties went into the men's retail clothing business and had a place on Broad Street opposite the Uptown Theater known as Well's Clothes where he both manufactured and sold clothing. He retired from there in 1971.

Uncle Tunney was a furniture manufacturer's representative and did very well in Pittsburgh for many years. In the late forties he moved to Lansing to go into the furniture business with Uncle Charlie and by about 1960 retired and moved to St. Petersburg, Florida. He was to be retired, but ran into some financial reverses owing to poor stock investments and went back to work with a lamp company and did unusually well representing them.

Uncle Charlie married Rosalind Poliner in the early twenties and there were three children from that union. The eldest was Willard, the second Sonia and the third, Philip. Willard attended the Riverside Military Academy from which he

graduated in 1940. With the outbreak of war in 1941 he accepted his commission as a second lieutenant in the infantry. In June of 1944 at the age of 22 he was killed in the war. Our son Willard was named after him.

Sonia married Allen Klein of Lorraine, Ohio and they now spend six months in Palm Beach each winter and we see them quite frequently.

Philip was always a brain. He went to MIT and got his doctorate at the University of Michigan and married Joan Rosenbaum. They have four wonderful children, Anne, Mark, Lisa and David, all of whom have won all sorts of honors. Mark recently returned from England where he was a Marshall scholar, at King's College, Cambridge for two or three years.

Bessie and Meyer had two children, Robert who is successful in a real estate endeavor, and Libby who lives in Denver with her husband Jerry Printz, and who has three children, Harry, a former Rhodes Scholar, Amy, who is an attorney, and Carrie, who has just finished college and is working as a journalist.

Sol was never married, and had no children that we know of.

Uncle Tunney married Janet Neiman in 1938. He died a little over a year ago at age 80 and they had no children.

That's all for my mother's family for now. I'm now going to brace you for a description of my father's family, his ten brothers and sisters and whatever I know about them.

I am going to try to trace my father's family to the best of my ability. His parents were Jacob and Miriam Spiegelman. My father was born in 1882 and he had in addition to his older brothers and sisters a younger brother and younger sister. The youngest member of the family was Aunt Anna Shapiro and she was apparently born after the death of her father. My father told me that he had absolutely no recollection whatsoever of his father. The family hails from a small town or *shtetl* known as Shepatovka, which is about 100 miles west of Kiev in the Ukraine section of Russia. When my father was about ten years old, his mother and several of his brothers and sisters emigrated from Russia to America. How they got from Kiev to the port of embarkation in Germany, I do not know, but have had several stories repeated to me concerning travelling at night and bribing border guards. At any rate, Miriam Spiegelman was a very tough woman to undertake such a trip with her children. How she raised the money or who sponsored them on their migration here, I do not know. At any rate, my father told me he was living in Philadelphia before his bar mitzvah and since it was customary to bar mitzvah boys who were fatherless before they were 13 years of age, we must assume he was ten or eleven. Actually, my father was known as John Spiegelman all of his life, but his name was really <sup>Gedalia</sup> Kadalia. When he was first taken to school in Philadelphia and gave his name as Kadalia, it was immediately changed to John and for the remainder of his life he was John Spiegelman.

My grandmother Miriam, who died in 1925, I can recall very well. She was known as Bubba, lived at the Atlas residence, was short, stocky and as I recall was always sitting in a chair and reminded me of Queen Victoria. All of the members of the family came to pay her homage on Sunday afternoon.

I am going to try to trace the histories of each one of my father's brothers and sisters. Although I do not know the exact relationship of one to the other as far as age is concerned, I think I have a fairly rough idea. The eldest sister's name was Martha and I do not know whether or not she ever got to this country. Her daughter was my oldest cousin and her married name was Rose Ribalow. She was married to Menachem Ribalow, who was the editor of the only Hebrew newspaper in the United States. Menachem and Rose Ribalow apparently came to this country sometime after World War I and were the parents of a daughter, Martha, who is married to Rabbi Judah Nadich, and a son, Harold, who was also a writer and who has since passed away. Although we have had contact with Martha and her husband Judah many times over the past 10 or 15 years, we never got to know her brother Harold.

The next sister was my Aunt Riva. Her last name was Sawyer. Where she got that name, I do not know. But, apparently, she came over about 1920 and I can recall visiting her many times. Her son is Jack Sawyer who is about 95 years old now. He lives in the Brith Shalom house in Philadelphia. He is in contact with Beatie all the time. Jack's wife Adele died many years ago. They had no children. Jack had a series of grocery stores in Strawberry Mansion and then later at 28th and Allegheny Avenue and apparently was very successful with them. He was in the Russian Army during World War I, was a prisoner of war, but eventually was released and came to this country with his mother in about 1920. Our son Richard is named in Riva's honor.

Sister Mary I have no recollection of whatsoever. She was married to a man named Joe Schweiger and died in the flu epidemic of 1918-1919. She had two



daughters who are my cousins Evelyn and Martha. Evelyn is about four years older than I am, Martha is about my age. Uncle Joe Schweiger later married Dora, who as far as I was concerned was my Aunt Dora. Uncle Schweiger, as he was called, was also in the jewelry business on Sansom Street and as far as I can recall was called nothing but Schweiger, with no first name. He was a typical Mr. Milquetoast. He was pale, soft spoken and extremely health-conscious. He wore rubbers even on sunny days and always carried an umbrella. He was a patient of mine after I went into practice and was always preoccupied with his various bodily functions. Despite all his complaints, he turned out to be one of my most interesting cases. In the early '50s I diagnosed him as having sub-acute bacterial endocarditis, which is a strep infection of the heart valve. In my medical student days, only 10 years before, this was a 100% fatal disease within a matter of 3-4 months. But with the advent of penicillin, it became curable. I admitted Uncle Schweiger to the Jewish Hospital, treated him with intravenous penicillin for 30 days and he lived many years afterwards. He was the first of only two cases of sub-acute bacterial endocarditis that I had in my practice.

The next sister in line was my other Aunt Dora. She was married to a man named Oscar Swanfeld. They had two daughters who are both living, Vera and Sylvia. They also had a son who died in early childhood. Uncle Oscar had a series of mom-and-pop businesses; the earliest one that I can recall was on Chew Street just south of Cheltenham Avenue where they lived and had a dry goods store. I can recall going there with my father on Sunday mornings and he would purchase handkerchiefs and detachable collars which he wore in those days. Uncle Oscar later had several grocery stores. The last one that I can recall was at Upsal and Musgrave Streets in East Germantown which upon

his death was taken over by his son-in-law, Sylvia's husband, Marty Rosenthal. Aunt Vera married Bob Ehrent and as far as I know, both are still around. Sylvia's husband, Marty, who was a very nice fellow, died about ten years ago. Uncle Oscar was short, bald and at one time wore pince-nez glasses. He would wait on customers in the grocery repeating "three cans of tomatoes, yes ma'am."

My father's eldest brother was Israel, or Srulick, as we knew him. His wife was Chava and they did not come over with the rest of the family in 1890, but came in 1920 with those people who remained alive after World War I. Srulick and Chava settled in Strawberry Mansion, on a small street, Stanley Street, and had a corner mom-and-pop grocery store. As children we can recall going there very frequently, especially just prior to Passover, when my father would go for an order which usually included half a crate of eggs, and all of the necessary products for Passover, matzah meal, matzahs and so forth. My Aunt Chava did a little bootlegging on her own and made cherry wine in the basement, which we usually purchased from them for the Passover holiday. Their eldest son was Jack Spiegelman, who came over in the summer of 1920 and as a matter of fact, I can vaguely remember my father bringing him down to the shore where we had an apartment that summer and he shared a room with either my Uncle Sol or myself. He eventually became a successful diamond merchant. He wife is still living, although he died on a trip to Israel many years ago. His wife's name is Dora, and they have two children, a daughter named Margie, who is married to Sol Katz from Atlantic City. Sol and his brothers were extremely successful in the exhibit business and apparently are multi-millionaires at the present time with homes in Penn Valley and Atlantic City and Palm Beach.

Margie's younger brother is Billy Spiegelman, a handsome fellow, probably the best looking in the family. He is in business with his brother-in-law Sol Katz and is also extremely successful. Billy seems to be the family historian and knows further details on many of the things I am speaking about. I do not know too much about Billy or Margie's children, except that they are grown up and one or two of them are attorneys or are in businesses.

Srulik's second child is Sylvia, married to Meyer Ruttenberg, who <sup>was</sup> is in the printing business and used to do my printing for me when I was in practice. He was a very nice guy, and unfortunately died while he was under my care. They had two daughters, Lois and Bernice. Each of these girls is married and now has grown children, but I really don't know their exact status. Lois' children were patients of mine; they lived in Melrose Park. Bernice lives in Altoona. Her husband's name was Levinson.

The third of Israel and Chava's children was my cousin Morris Spiegelman. Morris was in the jewelry business and I always felt very close to him. He was a patient of mine, suffered from asthma and also had a cardiomyopathy, which both Eddie and I have. He moved to Florida about six years ago, lived near us in Margate and died about four years ago. He and his wife Edna, whom we see frequently, had two sons. Bob, who lives in South Miami, is also in the exhibit business. We see him at least once a year when we're invited to his house on the second day of Rosh Hashonah for lunch, and we have attended two bar mitzvahs and bat mitzvahs of his children, who are now grown. Edna's younger son, David, who is our Billy's age, is a physician. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1970 and is in practice in Northern Massachusetts only about 15 or 20 miles from where Bob and Truda live.

The youngest child of Israel and Chava was Ruth. She married Maury Alexander who was a physician. Maury was a medical student when they began going together. They were married in 1937<sup>5</sup> and settled in Logan where Maury ran a very successful general practice. At the end of World War II he went into otorhinolaryngology and eventually became one of the chiefs at the Albert Einstein Medical Center. He had to retire because of ill health about four or five years ago. In my early days of practice he shunted many patients to me because he was transferring into a specialty and I made many house calls to his patients back in 1945 and 1946. The Alexanders have three children: Mimi is the eldest, about 50 at the present time and has been extremely successful in her various ventures. In addition to having a husband who is a successful attorney, Alan Schneirov, she is involved in the executive placement business and has taken an active role in community affairs. This year she was elected president of the Allied Jewish Appeal in Philadelphia, the first woman ever to hold such a position. She and Alan live on High School Road in Elkins Park and have three children, all of whom are in college, or out, by this time. The other two girls, Joan and Susan, are twins who are now about 46 or 47 years of age. Joan married a Cleveland boy, Kenny Diddlebach<sup>Dettelbach</sup> and lives in Cleveland. Kenny is successful and they have several children, one of whom recently was graduated from Harvard and went to Cambridge on a fellowship. Suzie married Ivan Popkin of the Penn Jersey Auto clan and lives in Elkins Park. Ivan retired early, and they also have two or three children, all of whom are college age or higher.

One of my earliest memories is going out to the Fisher house, Aunt Tillie and Uncle Willie, who lived on Monument Avenue in Strawberry Mansion. This

must have been in early 1921 to meet the new cousins whom I describe above, and who had just arrived. They were the "greenhorns," who did not speak English. They were set up in a mom and pop business by Uncle Dave Atlas, but they all became eminently successful. This family and about 14 other relatives were brought to this country in 1920 by my father's youngest brother, Uncle Joe. Uncle Joe was in the diamond business, travelled to Europe frequently, especially to Antwerp to buy stones and at that time proceeded to Vienna where these 14 or 15 family members had gathered. He then arranged passage for them, first class, as cousin Morris told me, to the United States and in this group, in addition to the aforementioned family, were my Uncle Dave Atlas' mother and several relatives on his side who had escaped the ravages of World War I. Morris told me it was an extremely rough crossing, that everyone in the group was sea-sick except him and he ate for all of them, and since he was in first class accommodations he enjoyed putting his shoes outside the cabin each night so they would be shined when returned in the morning.

It is most interesting to look back and see that Ruth was a child of about seven and Morris was about ten or eleven when they came to this country and could not speak a word of English. They became eminently successful as did their children. Incidentally, I am told that Uncle Srulick and Aunt Chava had a "hotel" in Shepatovka which I have nicknamed the Shepatovka Hilton, but Morris tells me it was really sort of a wayside inn which catered to travelers, putting them up three or four to the bed.

January 23rd. The next member of the family I'd like to discuss is one of father's older brothers. He was Uncle Pinna, which translated into English means Frank. He was short, stocky, and as I recall he always seemed to be very sad.

Uncle Pinna's wife was Aunt Leah, and she was very much like him. Aunt Leah's maiden name was Steinberg and she had several brothers, all of whom were in various rackets, such as selling cemetery plots that were already occupied, selling stocks in non-existent companies, doing a little bootlegging, sometimes being a bookie, and so forth. The most notorious of the Steinberg brothers was known as Footh-and-a-half. Where they got that name from, I don't know. At any rate, on that branch of the family there were three sons and one daughter. The eldest son's name was Jack. The only thing I remember about him was that in about 1920 or '21 he was working at a real estate and building loan office at 9th and Walnut Streets. Someone came in and was demonstrating a handgun to him, when the gun went off accidentally, we believe. Jack was killed as a result of this accident. My memory of this is rather vivid. I can recall going to their house, which was on 33rd Street, around Cambria; the house was located next to the corner and the funeral was conducted from the house. This seems to be my first contact with death and funerals.

The second son's name was Max. Later he changed it to Marcus and he seemed to follow the trails of his uncles, the Steinberg men. He was always in some sort of stock or bond racket. He married a very lovely girl who was gentile; her name was Margie, and she came from Chincoteage, Maryland. That's where the good oysters come from. Her father was a minister. They had three sons and they lived near us on <sup>Carlton</sup> Tomlin Street.

The eldest son went to Jefferson Medical College and when he graduated he changed his name to Jackson Van Scott and went out to practice somewhere out in the Norfolk area. I have not had any contact with him for at least 25 years.

Pinna's third son was George, who worked in the family business which I will describe to you in a few moments. And later, after my uncle either retired or went out of business, George became a banquet waiter. And on many occasions when I went to a banquet at the Warwick or the Bellevue Stratford, George would be there as one of the waiters. George never married or had any children.

Pinna and Leah's daughter's name is Tessie. As a matter of fact she called me just recently to say she was wintering in Miami Beach. Tessie's husband was Charlie Zimmerman, a nice guy who was a dentist. They had no children but they adopted a little girl when she was only a few months old. Her name is Susan. She lives in Spring Valley, New York with a couple of her children. It seems her husband walked out on her about ten or fifteen years ago, but she has recently remarried. Charlie Zimmerman died several years ago and Aunt Tessie is now a widow. She called me recently to renew her acquaintance with me. I have not seen her, but I gave her Beatsie's number. I can recall going to her wedding at the Majestic Hotel in Philadelphia. It must have been in the mid-twenties.

In the mid-twenties, Uncle Pinna lived in the Overbrook section. Actually, he was around 63rd and Lansdown Avenue. He had a corner house, rather a large house I recall, and in the basement he had a food market. If my memory serves me correctly, it was a very nice attractive market. He had a lot of good customers and he even offered delivery service in the neighborhood. When I was a youngster I would go out there with my father and then my cousin George would take me out on the truck with him; this was a model-T truck, and we would deliver orders in the neighborhood.

By the time I went into practice in 1946, Uncle Pinna was old and ill. He was a patient of mine and died just a few years later. My Aunt Essie Atlas was next in line I believe. From what I can recall, Aunt Essie never had a healthy day in her life, at least according to her. Although she had more money than any of the other brothers and sisters, she complained the most and led you to believe that everyone was mistreating her. She was married to a most wonderful man, Uncle Dave Atlas, who was the patriarch of the family. Uncle Dave was short and rotund with a big belly, a very happy man and a most generous and kind person. He was a wealthy man and he was influential in bringing over to this country all of the remaining relatives. Not only bringing them over, but housing them and setting them up in various business enterprises. Anybody in the family who needed a loan or needed some backing for a business venture went to see Uncle Dave and he was always forthcoming. From what I can gather most of these loans were never repaid.

Uncle Dave was a diamond merchant. He set up his business on Sansom Street in 1899. D. Atlas and Company was located at 721 Sansom Street. As early as 1910 or 1912 he was traveling to Europe in the summer time, going to Antwerp to buy stones which he imported. Aunt Essie was a chronic complainer and in 1912 he took her to visit the various health spas and then to Vienna and to Berlin where she made the rounds of various medical professors. When she was in Philadelphia, all of her doctors were professors, such as Dr. David Riesman, who was the dean of Philadelphia physicians, Dr. Samuel Lowenberg and so forth. There was no prescription which any of these doctors could offer her which ever helped her. Eventually she became my patient and I took care of her until her death in the mid-'50s. I never helped her, she said. Her biggest



Sansom Street. David looks like, and reminds me a great deal of his grandfather David. Incidentally, our Richie's middle name is David because he was named after Uncle Dave who died shortly before Richard was born. Uncle Dave, as I said, loaned money to many relatives, but his biggest problem, which got him into financial trouble, came when he advanced a large sum of money to a distant cousin, a Mr. Schwartzstein from New York, who came to Miami Beach and built the Blackstone Hotel, which he named after himself, of course. This was in about 1929; shortly thereafter was the Crash and that was the end of his money. The Blackstone Hotel is still standing, although it has changed names many times, and I believe it is now some sort of retirement home or nursing home. Uncle Dave was very generous with me. He gave me my first medical bag and also a blood pressure cuff when I graduated from medical school. Shortly after I went into practice he had a rather severe coronary. His physician at that time was the eminent Dr. Samuel Lowenberg, who decided that rather than put Uncle Dave in the hospital he would take care of him at home. Uncle Dave lived at that time at 6655 McCallum Street in an apartment, and Dr. Lowenberg asked me to make the daily visits there although he came out about once a week to take care of him. I will never forget this experience. We practically set up a whole hospital in his bedroom. We had a hospital bed, oxygen tent, nurses around the clock, a mobile laboratory coming in daily to do blood work, and several cardiac consultants in addition to Dr. Lowenberg. At that time, Dr. Lowenberg was getting older and on two occasions I had to drive into town to pick him up at his home and office at 1905 Spruce Street, bring him out to see Uncle Dave and then deliver him back into town again. Unfortunately, Uncle Dave lasted about four weeks despite my heroic treatments, and died, I believe, in the spring of 1948. Aunt Essie lived for

second wife, Ann, and remains very close to the family. Unfortunately, Ann died just a few months ago of cancer of the lung. They had two boys, one of whom died of a rare heart ailment when he was about 21 years of age and a second son, Bill, whom I believe Bob knows because he went to Trinity College with him. The Fischers lived at 4809 North Ninth Street and I can recall going there many times with my father and mother.

Next in line was my father's youngest brother, Uncle Joe Spiegelman. Uncle Joe was a very nice guy and a very successful diamond merchant on Sansom Street. He was also an importer of stones and travelled to Europe extensively to make purchases. It was Uncle Joe and his wife Aunt Francis who gathered the surviving members of the Spiegelman and Atlas clans together in Vienna in late 1920 and arranged for their passage to the United States. Aunt Francis' maiden name was Nurok and although they had no children of their own, they did adopt an infant girl, who is our cousin Margie. Margie married a fellow by the name of Finkelstein. She now lives just outside of San Diego, California and has two or three sons. Aunt Francis has a nephew, Robert Nurok, who is very well known in the financial world. He is a financial analyst and appears about every three weeks on the program Wall Street Week in Review, which is on public television every Friday night at 8:30 p.m., I believe. The chairman of that program is Louis Ruckeyser and the opinions and predictions of Robert Nurok are well respected. Actually, he isn't related to us, but it's nice to know we have a vague connection. Uncle Joe died of an acute coronary in 1934 when he was just about 50 years of age. His wife, Aunt Francis, maintained the business for many years after his death, but rather than selling diamonds she was busy buying and selling old gold and odd pieces of jewelry. She had an establishment at 721 Sansom Street at Uncle Dave Atlas' diamond exchange.

The youngest member of the family was my Aunt Anna and as I mentioned before, I think she was born after her father's death. Aunt Anna was married to Uncle Dave Shapiro and they lived in Wynnefield in a big twin home at 2410 North 54th Street which is just above Wynnefield Avenue. Their children are Sidney, who is just about three years older than I am, Phyllis, who is possibly a year younger than I, and Stanley, who is about three years younger than I am. As youngsters we were close and I can recall visiting the Shapiros on 54th Street on many occasions. Aunt Anna was a great cook and her specialty was a chocolate cake which we all enjoyed. Uncle Dave was in the crockery business, which the boys continue to run. The business was located at Second and Arch Streets and was known as Trenton Crockery. In the early days when we went down there they had quite a plant. They used to buy plain dishes and decorate them with decals and then bake them in a kiln. In later years they did away with that phase of the business and almost everything they had down there was complete sets that were imported from Japan or China and were already packaged. Most of the chinaware that you boys have, if it came from our house, was from Trenton Crockery.

The last one to be mentioned is my father, who was third from the youngest. He was born in November of 1882. As I mentioned before, his name was originally ~~Kadalia~~ but was changed to John when he first went to school. My father was, without doubt, the best looking of the children. He was about 5'11" tall, carried himself very straight, and frequently was taken to be a "shaigits," that is, a gentile, in his younger days. How far he got in public school, I don't know, but probably to the sixth or seventh grade at which time he went out to help support the family. When he was a youngster, the family lived at 506 Green Street in the

Northern Liberties section of the city. Later they lived with Uncle Dave Atlas on Franklin Street. In his early years my father had a number of jobs, I believe primarily in the printing business, but by about 1905 or 1906 he had migrated down to Sansom Street and remained there for the rest of his life. Actually he met my mother on Sansom Street. When my mother graduated from high school in 1910 she went to work as a bookkeeper for Uncle Willie <sup>Fisher</sup> Fischer's father, Joseph <sup>Fisher</sup> Fischer, who had an establishment on the corner of Seventh and Sansom and my father would come in there from time to time. My father was a free agent and in 1911 or 1912 made several trips to California to sell jewelry. If my father had stayed with Joe <sup>Fisher</sup> Fischer, we probably would have grown up in San Francisco instead of Philadelphia. At any rate, I believe my mother and father were married in 1913. For a short period of time my father worked for my grandfather, William Spiegelman, in the furniture business, but didn't like the work because it was too confining, and went back to Sansom Street. Throughout the many years that he was on the Street, he was generally outside most of the time. Although he did have several business ventures with partners, the earliest that I can recall was on Eighth Street, just above Sansom. His partner, Charlie, <sup>Stenwalt</sup> was a gentile who in addition had a chicken farm in Collingswood, New Jersey, so we were always supplied with plenty of fresh eggs, but Charlie was always the inside man and my father was on the street. He later also had an establishment across the street and he was the partner of Helen Woods but again, my father was outside. For many years he was in the basement at 732 Sansom Street and had a young man with him whose name was Willie <sup>Colluci</sup> Tulucci who hailed from south Philadelphia. Willie learned all he could from my father and eventually went into business for himself and later had a beautiful store in south Philadelphia, which was across the street from the Saint Agnes hospital on South Broad Street. Still later he closed that store and

he was back on Sansom Street himself. My father was basically a free agent. He could be found at any time either on the street in front of 721 Sansom Street or in the diamond exchange nearby. His business was primarily wholesale, but on occasion he did have friends and these friends did have other friends who would come to John to buy a stone or a ring. He was known as Honest John Spiegelman and his opinion about a given piece of jewelry or diamond was highly valued. He carried much of his merchandise in his pants pockets and at that time I guess there was no great fear of being held up or messed up in any way. He had a few customers who were in the retail jewelry business in various parts of Philadelphia and they would frequently contact him if they needed a particular size stone or ring or other piece of jewelry which my father would either furnish or scout around for on Sansom Street and get from someone else. Several of his customers were in the large office buildings around Broad and Chestnut Streets and I can well remember running errands for my father and taking stones or pieces of jewelry up to these people.

At one time, about 1923, for a few years he had an interest, a partnership that is, in a pawn shop that was on 12th Street, just north of Market and opposite the Reading terminal. His partner was a man by the name of George Hahn, who had a lot of contacts in the sporting world and the underworld. George Hahn's father-in-law was Moses Weinbeck, who was somehow involved in Philadelphia rackets. I can recall at one time my father coming home and telling us that he had sold a ring, through George Hahn, to the famous baseball player, Roger Hornsbee, who was a big star on the St. Louis team. That partnership broke up after a few years and my father returned to Sansom Street.

He never liked being confined and when he did have a place to hang his hat, he was there only once or twice a day to put things in the safe or take them out of the safe. One of the interesting facets of his business was his attendance at the various auction sales. The biggest auctions were held at S. Freeman and Sons, who were located in the 1800 block of Chestnut Street and they specialized in selling large estates. Once a large sale was advertised various jewelers from Sansom Street and from New York as well would attend in an effort to buy up all the pieces and try to keep all the pieces out of the hands of private buyers.

Actually, they had a unique system. The New York group and the Philadelphia group each had what they called a combination. This consisted of anywhere from ten to twenty men in each group. The various members of the groups would buy up everything they could and then after the main auction they would go back to Sansom Street to someone's office and have what they called a "knock-out" in which all the pieces which this various group had bought were again auctioned off among themselves. At the knock-out the pieces brought higher fees than they did at the Freeman auction, so that at the end of the day, there was a lot of money in the pot which represented profits. This profit was divided equally among all the members of the combination. If you attended the sale and didn't bid or buy a thing, but were a member of the combination, you were still entitled to your share of the profits. The problem with this system was that there were many people who were in the combination who did nothing. They were brothers, or brothers-in-law or nephews of some of the more important people in the combination and they got cut in for a week's wages for merely attending the auction. I never thought it was a really fair system.

My father always made a living in this business, but he was never able to accumulate any large amount of money. He was always an easy touch for any friends or people in need. Most of his records were kept in a little notebook which he carried in his vest pocket. Also in this notebook were numerous neatly folded five-, ten- and twenty-dollar bills which sometimes were needed.

My mother was the bookkeeper in the family for personal books. Apparently my father gave my mother the money, she had the bank account, a big check book, three checks a page and paid out all of the checks for rent, lights, telephone, tuition, vacation, clothing, and so forth. She was a real wiz at it. I believe that if it were not for my mother's excellent management, I would have never gone to college. My father had saved money for my college tuition in one of the many Building and Loans that were popular in the '20s, but, all the Building and Loans went down the drain in 1929 or 1930. Fortunately, as a result of these bad experiences all mortgages are now insured by the Federal Home Loan Agency.

It is interesting to think that at that time mortgages were not amortized as they are at the present time. I can recall that my father and mother's house on Widener Place, which probably cost us \$6,000, had a \$6,000 mortgage and the only money they ever paid toward it was the interest on the mortgage; they never amortized anything. When things got bad in the mid-thirties and they couldn't pay the interest on the mortgage, the bank became the owner of the home, in other words, they foreclosed, but since they couldn't sell the house or do anything with it, we continued to live there and then paid rent to the bank, which was less than the interest which was paid on the mortgage. In fact, the bank was happy to have us stay there, pay the rent and even did some

improvements like put in a new oil burner. If we hadn't rented it, the house would have stood empty and it would have been a greater drain on the bank.

One of my earliest memories of Widener Place was going to the fire house. On Old York Road, just one block from where we lived, was a fire house and a police station. I can recall as a very little boy being taken down to see the fire engines. At that time, they had horse-drawn fire engines and a fire truck that had a big steam boiler on it. There was always a fire going on under the boiler and when the alarm rang the firemen slid down a poll from the second floor and the horses were rushed out from the stable, which is right behind where they kept the fire truck, and off they went to the fire. I guess we lived there a few years before they did away with the horses and got fully motorized equipment. This equipment was a far cry from our present motorized fire trucks.

Speaking about my father's business, one of the things that he did from time to time was take some jewelry pieces to Atlantic City where he would give them to the various jewelers on the Boardwalk on memorandum receipt and then go back a few weeks later to see if any of them had sold, and either collect the money or get the goods back. Actually, the part of the family who became very active in this was my cousins, Jack and Morris Spiegelman, and most of the stuff that was seen at the Boardwalk jewelry establishments was their merchandise.

In the winter of 1932 or 1933, my father got the idea of going down to Florida to see if he could take some stuff with him down there. He had seen some pictures of Florida in the Sunday paper, and he and Sol ventured off to Florida. Actually, they were off for two or three weeks. I can recall the incident very well. At that time Miami Beach was nothing and they stayed in the hotel in Miami. My



father tried to do a little business with the local jewelers and Uncle Sol went to the race track at Hialeah. They did go over to Miami Beach once or twice to take the sun, and I can recall a snapshot of the two of them on the beach in Miami. I can recall going to pick them up at the North Philadelphia station about two weeks later. They both came home very sun-tanned and they had had a very nice vacation.

The first car I can really recall the family having was a 1922 Chandler. This car was the color of all other cars at that time: black. It had no running boards, but it had a step. It was a two-door car and it had a step on either side. My mother learned to drive on this car. I can't say that she was a great driver, but she did manage to get us every place that we had to go. Our father also drove, but not as much as my mother did. We had that car for about 6 or 7 years. It finally fell apart. It found its way to the junk heap.

In 1929 we acquired a Studebaker sedan, which we thought was a great car. We kept it through the depression years till about 1935 or 1936 when it stopped running. In the summer of 1936, my bother Ed and I bought a car from our next-door-neighbor, Al Thalheimer. This was a 1928 Chevrolet Sedan. We paid the grand total of \$15 for it. We drove it over the summer and after putting a few repairs into it we sold it for about \$30. Actually the insurance on the car cost more than the car cost. We didn't have a wonderful time with this car and it ran great except for one thing: you couldn't go up hills with it. It was a dog when it came to climbing hills.

Uncle Sol lived with us after the death of his mother in 1927 and at that time Sol was a young man about town and had a Pierce Arrow touring car. This was the

equivalent to having a Cadillac convertible in later years. The Pierce Arrow was a prestige car. This was a four-door tourer and quite an exciting automobile. It was entirely open and in the winter time it had side curtains made of canvas and some kind of plexiglass that we called eisenglass to protect you from the wind and cold. In those days no cars had heaters or air conditioners or radios. It was a chilling ride on a cold day. All cars were equipped with lap-ropes for the back seat passengers.

In about 1930 or '31 he traded it in and got a Ford convertible, a Model A. I loved this car. It was a convertible coupe with a rumble seat. The top was not automatic, but it was not too hard to put down manually. I was just learning to drive at that time and I would borrow the car quite frequently from Uncle Sol. At that time he took several winter cruises, hence it was a period of time when he was between the furniture business and the stock exchange and I was very popular because I had the car to myself. I was about sixteen at the time. On several occasions I used it to go to school. I was then at Germantown High School. In those days, cars were not as common as they were when you went to school and it was really a big deal.

Summers were always exciting times. Most Philadelphia families at that time would rent a cottage, an apartment, a few rooms or a house and the entire family would go to Atlantic City for the summer. There the days were spent on the beach and the evenings on the Boardwalk. The Boardwalk was an elegant place at that time and no one would dare to go out on it unless they were dressed to kill. I can recall as a little boy going to spend the summers in Atlantic City, probably the summers of 1920 up until about 1925 at various cottages, apartments or boarding houses.

In 1926 and 1927, I went to Camp Koda. Eddie went with me in 1927. Camp Koda was located in Naples, Maine and was a great camp. There were possibly 120 boys, about 80 from New York and about 40 from Philadelphia and many of the friendships I made there have persisted until the present time. As a matter of fact, I have met people in Palm Aire, and when we got talking about camps, we found that they had also gone to Camp Koda, although I did not remember them from there.

Summer camp at that time was \$350 per camper, but if two brothers went there was a slight discount. Camp Koda was great. It was very rustic. It was on a large lake. In addition to the usual athletic activities they had canoe trips, many of which were over night, some of which extended three or four days because the lakes were connected with other lakes that you could paddle to or portage your canoes to. The second year I was at camp I had become proficient enough at swimming to take the canoe test. In order to pass the canoe test you had to take a canoe out, undress, throw your clothes in the canoe, dive into the water, climb back in the canoe, and paddle to shore, I guess without a paddle or something. The second part of the test consisted in swimming across the lake, which was about a half-mile wide at the point where the camp was located. I embarked on this. There were two of us, Stanley Scheer and myself. Stanley swam across the lake; the water was smooth as glass. I swam back, the water had gotten rough; of course there was a row boat with us and it was really a tough swim and the tide carried us way down the lake and I had to swim to the camp dock. I was 11 years old at that time.

In 1927 and 1928 we went to Camp Kenmount, which is in Connecticut. Why we transferred I really don't know, but it was apparently because the children of a number of my parents' friends had gone there and we had a good time there. They had a nice lake, but it was only about one mile in diameter which seemed like a little pond in comparison to Camp Koda. Their water activities were nothing like Camp Koda's. I made many friends at Camp Kenmount, which carried on through my life.

1930 was after the crash of the stock market in 1929, and rather than spending the money on the two of us at camp, we spent a month in Atlantic City at Mrs Skorsky's boarding house on Kingston Avenue. That is, the whole family was there. We had two rooms on the third floor and had an enjoyable time, especially since Mr. Skorsky was supposed to be the best cook in Atlantic City. The meals there were fabulous.

In 1931 we went to Camp Ridgedale, which was about 40 miles from Philadelphia in either Montgomery or Bucks County. At that time we were in mid-depression and camp tuition had come down to about \$200. Eddie was a camper, but I had a job as a waiter and they paid nothing for me. I made a few bucks in tips, probably about \$10 for the whole summer.

The summers of 1932 and 1933 were also spent in Atlantic City. In those days the family all chipped in together, that is, my mother and father, Aunt Bessie and Uncle Meyer and Uncle Sol, and rented a house in the Ventnor area. One year we were on Tallahassee Place and another year around the corner on Aberdeen. Both of these houses were large, had four or five bedrooms and we all had a good time without too many fights. We all ate together and it seems

like it was a lot of fun. Of course, Aunt Bessie had only one child then, Libby. There were three of us. My sister Wilma was born in 1924.

The second summer, in 1933, we had our dog Boots with us and Boots gave birth to puppies in the garage.

In 1934 I got a job as a caddy at Wayne Country Club. Wayne Country Club was an adult resort located in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, located about 15 miles north of Holmsdale. It was something like the Catskills resorts, but probably a little nicer at the time. I was a caddy in 1934 and 1935. We had about 20 or 25 fellows my age who were caddies. We all lived in a big house, a bunk house, with lowers and uppers. Most of us were at college or in high school and we paid the Wayne Country Club \$10 a week for room and board. We were free agents and kept whatever we earned caddying. At that time you got fifty cents for a single bag for 9 holes, a dollar for 18 holes and, if you were lucky, you got a twenty-cent tip. The best you could do possibly was to get an 18-hole double which would pay you about two dollars and forty or fifty cents. That occupied the entire morning. It was rare that you got out a second time during the day, except on weekends, where you might pick up another 18-hole double. Eddie was also a caddy the second year, which was 1935. Despite all of these problems with finances, I did manage to save seventy or eighty dollars over the course of a summer, which I used for clothes when I went back to college.

I was again at Wayne Country Club in 1936 and 1937. This time, however, I landed a job as a bellhop. We had four bellhops there, two on duty at all times. The schedule was such that you worked in the morning until noon time and then

again from six until eleven on one day and were off all afternoon. The next day you were off in the morning and evening and worked the afternoon. This was a nice, easy job and there was really activity only on Fridays when people checked in and on Sundays when they checked out. We used to pool all of our tips. I believe Eddie was also a bellhop the second year. These were enjoyable summers and by September I had usually managed to save about \$100. This included my \$25 salary for the summer.

The summer of 1938 and 1939 I was also at Wayne Country Club, this time as an "executive." I was a desk clerk and this was a nice job. I worked behind the desk in the club house, checked people in, checked people out, made out their bills, and this was a gentleman's job. We worked the same hours as the bell hops, so that gave us a great deal of free time.

It was at Wayne Country Club that I first took up golf in 1933 and 1934, when the caddies were allowed to play golf after four in the afternoon. We all bought used clubs from the pro and some of the fellows became excellent golfers. The course itself was a small nine-hole mountain course, short and good for mountain goats. If you went off the fairway you were in rough up to your neck and never could you find the ball in there. There was a bunch of lousy players that we caddied for and they usually got mad at you if you couldn't find their golf balls, but I don't know how it could be avoided. Several of our other friends, the Berger boys, Don Autenberg, one of the Goldens, Sonny Clair also worked up there as caddies. We all got our jobs up there through a relative, Mike Robinson. We had a wonderful time up there during those summers.

At that time we used to give guests a package deal. It was about \$40 a week per person, including three sumptuous meals a day. This included all activities, including free golf, tennis, swimming, boating and entertainment every night. Three nights a week we had shows and Broadway artists were brought in for the shows. These artists, many of whom were well known, were very happy to come up, just for free board and lodging. Some of them were actually paid. Many of them got their starts in places like this. I do remember that we had among other guests, J. C. Clippen, <sup>Flippen</sup> Ben Blue, Baby Rose Marie, the Negro act of Buck and Bubbles and their imitators Chuck and Chuckles and many other vaudeville acts.

Wayne Country Club had a full staff. We had a five-piece orchestra in residence, which we used for dancing to every night. It was expected that staff members would dance with guests, notably single girls. Unfortunately, most of the staff members liked the married women who were there all week without their husbands rather than the single girls whom we called dogs. All of us had a few summer romances at Wayne.

The last year I was there, 1939, was after my third year in medical school. I got my friend Harold Tuft a job there also. He was the bar checker. He had a very heavy romance going with a New York girl who was a kindergarten teacher. She was a student at William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia. I don't know whatever happened to her; they broke up in the fall of that year.

The summer of 1939 also saw the World's Fair at Flushing Meadow, New York. I can recall a very interesting trip: I went to New York just after we returned from Wayne Country Club. We met several of the people who had been working at

the club that summer and we went to the World's Fair, which was the last big fair before World War II. It was all very exciting. The theme of this fair was the Trilon and Perisphere, and General Motors and several other big companies had large, interesting exhibits. Billy Rose had his famous aquacade show there. There was another World's Fair at the same site in the early sixties, but it didn't hold a candle, in my estimation, to the 1939 fair. I guess it was because I was younger and it all seemed so exciting at the time.

We lived on Widener place until 1939, at which time my mother went out and found us a new house. It really wasn't new, but it was a large house on 66th Avenue in Oak Lane, 1336 66th Avenue, just five doors east of Broad Street. My father thought it was a great location, because he never liked to be more than one block from public transportation. Right on the corner we had the bus and the trolley car that went to the subway at Broad and Olney. This was a great house. It was also owned by another bank and it was also a semi-detached house. You entered from the side where there was a center hall, in front of which was a nice living room and in front of that an open outside porch. Behind it were a dining room, a breakfast room and a kitchen. On the second floor were three nice bedrooms and a bath, and the third floor had two bedrooms and a bath. The bank fixed it up, that is, they painted it, put in a new heating system, and my mother and father rented it for the grand sum of \$70 a month. This was in 1939.

In 1946 or '47 the bank decided they would have to buy it and they bought the house for about \$7500. They sold it for about \$14,000 in 1952. God knows what the house is bringing now. It was a great house and it was in this house



that I was married, went off to the army, and I also lived there for a short time after the war until we established ourselves on Chew Street.

Our next door neighbors were Mike and Bea Robinson and their daughter Sue. Bea's father, Mr. Sturtz, a rather nice old gentleman, also lived with them. The Robinsons were in and out of the house every day because he was crazy about Billy. We lived there for many months after the war, probably until Billy was just about two years old when we moved to Chew Street.

This house, like the house on Widener Place, was also a meeting place for all of my mother's friends. How I grew up not being a card player, I don't know. It seems that there were card games at my mother and father's house every night of the week; sometimes the men would play at one person's house and the women at another, but there was never any shortages of games.

We had one of the first TVs in the neighborhood in 1946 or '47, which Uncle Sol bought, and I can remember how we used to line up the card chairs each night for the neighbors when they came in to watch Milton Berle. We even served refreshments, soft drinks and popcorn. It didn't take long, however, until everyone had TV sets, some families with two and three sets. This set was a 10" black and white Philco and was the center attraction in the neighborhood.

This tape was dictated on Thursday January 28th, 1988 about 4:00. This evening we are going out to dinner with Lou and Beatsie and Edna Spiegelman and are meeting our cousins Judah Nadich, the retired rabbi of the Park Avenue Synagogue in New York, and his wife Martha.

This is Tuesday evening, February 2, 1988.

I think that I mentioned before that I went to the Julia Ward Howe School through the eighth grade. At that time the new Wagner Junior High School on Chelton Avenue was completed and we all transferred over there for the ninth and tenth grades. This was a new experience for all of us. This was a brand new school and it took students from East Germantown, Oak Lane, Fern Rock and a few from further down. Since it was a junior high school, it seemed quite a stepping stone for us kids who came from a small public school. I apparently did fairly well at Wagner and graduated from the ninth grade in February of 1930. I never really ever had any trouble with my academic subjects at any time in school, but I really was never an athlete. During my entire school career I always had trouble with physical education, or gym as we called it. In those days we did not elect to play a sport, but usually we had gym classes. The greatest emphasis was upon achieving certain aims on the various pieces of apparatus, that is, the ropes, rings, horizontal bar, parallel bars and the side horse. For some reason, I always had trouble with these apparatuses and probably managed to pass gym all through junior high school and high school mainly by virtue of the fact that my attendance was perfect and I took a shower each time. It was necessary to pass a certain number of semesters of gym in order to graduate from high school.

In February of 1930 I transferred to Germantown High School and went there for the next three years, graduating three years later at the end of January of 1933. This was even better than Wagner Junior High, because we met many new people and Germantown High drew students from way up in Chestnut Hill to down around Wayne Junction and over to Oak Lane where we lived. Strangely

enough, extra-curricular activities were not very important in those days. I don't recall ever going to any of the clubs which met after school; there were only a few of them. And I certainly did not try out for any of the teams.

The period I was in high school was actually the beginning of the Great Depression of the thirties and things were really rough in those days. Many families lost their homes, the unemployment rate was extremely high and there were many instances where families moved in with each other because they had no other way of getting along.

Normally, the senior class at Germantown High School had a class trip, usually to Washington, D.C. for two or three days, or once in a while a one-day trip up the Hudson to West Point. Unfortunately, when we got to my class, there was not enough money around to get enough students who were able to make the trip. We had about 230 students at our class at Germantown, and I doubt that there were more than 10 or 12 who went on to college. I was one of the lucky few who did.

Throughout my high school career I had figured on going to college at the University of Pennsylvania. I did not give any thought to going to an out-of-town school, since, financially, we could not have afforded it. As it happened, the tuition at the University of Pennsylvania was \$400 per year in 1933 and I then looked into Temple University where several of my friends were going to go and found that the tuition there was only \$275 a year, or \$137.50 per semester, plus a few ten or twenty-dollar laboratory and breakage fees. Although I was accepted at Penn, I eventually went to Temple because of the money situation. Incidentally, at that time it was no great big deal to get into Penn; almost

anybody who lived in Philadelphia and could raise the tuition could go to the University of Pennsylvania. It had not achieved its great Ivy League status until the early 1950s when it became very difficult to get into.

The week that I graduated from high school, which was at the end of January of 1933, was really the low period of the Depression. Franklin Roosevelt had been elected President in November of 1932 and was inaugurated in January of 1933. Because there were so many bank failures at that time, one of the first things he did was to declare a bank holiday and every bank closed down for about a week and business and commerce of all sorts was at a standstill until things could stabilize a little bit. Many of my friends who did not go to college went out and tried to get jobs, and it was almost an impossibility. Several of those who did get jobs worked for salaries as low as seven or eight dollars a week.

Graduating from high school in mid-year is a bad thing to do and I would never recommend that anyone graduate in mid-year and then go right into college. I really don't think you can enter college at mid-year any more, but at that time you could.

Going to Temple University at that time was a disastrous experience for me for the first six months. Most of the students had started in September and the few of us who joined in the beginning of February were sort of outcasts and a mixed-up group. Many of the courses were year-long courses that ran from September to June and we could not take any of them until the following September. Therefore, we were thrown into some half-year courses, in which many of the students were in their second or third years.

Going to college at that time in Philadelphia was merely an extension of going to high school, with the possible exception that there was a broader base of students. There were almost no out-of-town students at Temple. There were no dorms and there were a few fraternity houses where the occasional non-resident students lived.

Temple was purely a subway school or a commuter school. In all of my three and a half years at Temple, I think that I had Saturday classes almost every semester except two. This arrangement came about by the fact that most courses were three hours a week and were given either on Monday, Wednesday and Friday or Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. So, no matter how hard you tried to get your schedule arranged, you usually ended up with one or two classes on Saturday morning. I understand that this system is out now.

The other experience that I thought was horrible at Temple, to which I was introduced my first day there, was registering for your classes. We all went to Minton Hall where registration took place and stood in line for hours at a time, signing up for sections and eventually getting into the long line which terminated at the bursar's cash register where you had to come up with a check or the cash for the tuition. No matter how hard you tried, this was an eight-hour ordeal. I hope that someone has simplified it since then. Again, in college, I was never particularly interested in any of the extra-curricular activities. At that time it did not seem to be very important. I made good grades generally, but I did flunk one subject. In my second year I failed to get a passing grade in French one semester and had to repeat the course. That was my only flunk that

I can remember in my entire career. The professor's name was Dr. Henry Learned and he was truly a bastard.

I took the premedical course that gave you a great deal of science, which at that time was supposed to be very important for admission to medical school. This included in the freshman year: biology and general chemistry; in the second year: physics, organic chemistry and possibly an advanced biology course; in the third year you took qualitative analysis, or quantitative analysis or physical chemistry and some advanced biology course such as embryology or histology. We possibly took physiology as well. The other courses that we had to take were English composition and English literature, history, and some economics and sociology. It was also necessary to take at least one semester in philosophy, which had to be either the six-month course in logic or the six-month course in ethics. Both of these courses were given by Dean Dunham. He was head of the college of liberal arts and was very influential in arranging for a medical school admission. The other professor who was influential with the medical school was Dr. Claude McGuiness, who was head of the physics department. Now, it seems that if you got an A in Dr. McGuiness' physics course you either ended up as a physics major with a student fellowship and then possibly a chance to go up to MIT, where he had big connections, or else you went along to medical school. An A in physics was a good recommendation for medical school. I got the A in physics and I think that was one of the reasons I got into medical school.

In those days, as now, there were five medical schools in Philadelphia: Temple, Penn, Jefferson, Hahnemann, and Women's Medical. A Temple graduate at that time never applied to Penn because he would never get in. Rarely, if ever,

did a Temple graduate get into Jefferson at that time. Many of the students applied to Hahnemann and some got in. Most of us premedical students at Temple applied to Temple Medical School only because we could not afford to go out of town, and if Temple didn't take us we were really out of luck. No one applied to Women's Medical, because at that time Women's Medical was not co-ed.

Admission to medical school was fraught with all sorts of rumors at school. Every day someone would come in with another rumor as to who was accepted, or who would be accepted or who wouldn't be accepted. In the two years prior to our class, all of the applicants were called up to the medical school where they had interviews with the admissions committee, which was headed by Dean William Parkinson. Usually the letters of admission were sent out around the first week of April. When it was our turn, in the spring of 1936, March came and April came and there were no interviews called. We went on our Easter vacation, the first week of April and the second day of Easter vacation we received notification of our admission or rejection. There were about 70 or 80 medical students who applied for admission in 1936 from Temple to Temple Medical. About 18 of us made it. Of the 18, I believe 16 were Jewish. As a matter of fact, there was only one other Jewish student in our class at Temple Medical, his name was Harold Hyman, and he had gone to Penn premedical and got into Temple because his brother was a big politician in the James administration. Governor James was governor of Pennsylvania in 1936 or 1937.

At the time that I was trying to get into medical school, everyone thought that you had to have "pull" to get in. The only person we knew who we thought might

have "pull" was Harry Kolodner. He had been the private secretary to Governor George Earle in the early thirties and then was secretary of revenue for Pennsylvania and eventually became a judge. At that time he was a common police judge, but later was appointed to the US circuit court of appeals by President Franklin Roosevelt. Harry Kolodner was married to Tillie who was my Aunt Rosalind's younger sister and I can recall going out to his home in Wynnefield, sometime in early 1936, where my mother spoke to him on my behalf to try to use some influence in getting me into Temple. Whether he ever used the influence at all, I will never know; but I got in anyhow and although we did thank him, we don't know if he even tried. At any rate, when I was admitted we were all quite jubilant. That Easter week I had gone out to Pittsburgh to visit my Uncle Tunney and my Uncle Charlie and Aunt Rosalind. I was notified by phone by my mother and father that I had been admitted and just couldn't wait till I got back to sign the papers and matriculate. At that time, tuition at Temple Medical School was \$485 a year. Quite an increase over college, but practically nothing as we look at medical school today, where tuition is or sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars.

Nevertheless, it was hard to come up with the \$215 needed for each semester. My mother was a good manager and seemed to be able to come through at the right time. We thought the books were terribly high priced at that time. The large books, such as the anatomy texts and some of the chemistry books, sold for \$10 a copy. Now, most of these medical tomes sell for \$80 to \$100 a piece. By June of 1936 I had put in three and a half years at Temple undergraduate and did not have enough credits for a degree. However, after my first year in medical school, I was awarded a B.S. degree at the annual commencement.



We will go into my medical school days at a subsequent session. I thought I might digress a bit and speak about our religious affiliations.

When my parents and grandparents moved to Widener Place, they affiliated with Beth Shalom which was a new conservative synagogue at 4500 North Broad, at Broad and North Courtland Street. Rabbi Mortimer Cohen was a young man who had just graduated from the Jewish Theological Seminary and this was his first and only position. As a matter of fact, when he came to Philadelphia he was not married and lived with my Aunt Rosalind's family, the Poliners. The Poliners had a home on Roosevelt Boulevard between Old York Road and Broad Street at that time. Beth Shalom was a conservative synagogue and was founded in the year 1918 or 1919. My grandfather William Spiegelman never got to attend services there, because he had died in January of 1919. He had been a member for many years of Congregation Hillel Jacob which in those years was located at Seventh and Grombie Avenue.

When I was about five or six years old I began to go to Hebrew school at Beth Shalom and went two afternoons a week, either Monday and Wednesday or Tuesday and Thursday and again on Sunday morning to Sunday school. This went on for many years, certainly until I was bar mitzvahed at the age of 13 in January 1929. I can remember being trained for my bar mitzvah by Mr. Hirschman who was the shamas at that time. He was a very nice man with white hair and he gave all of the bar mitzvah instructions. Each Saturday morning in the synagogue he wore a full dress suit with a high top hat.

My bar mitzvah was a great success and the celebrating was done at our home on Widener Place. I can recall that there was a luncheon for family and friends

and then in the evening many family friends came over to the house. I don't know whether there was an outside caterer or whether my mother just hired one or two extra help. I can assure it you it was not the type of affair that some of you boys have seen and gone to. I did, however, get a number of fountain pens. And, as I mentioned before, an ax from Jack Selzer.

After bar mitzvah I went on for another three years and went through pre-confirmation and confirmation class and I was confirmed in, I believe, 1931. Our confirmation class was extremely small and included our neighbor, Bernice Rutberg, who is now Bernice Keller, her cousin Bebe Garber and several fellows who later became doctors as I did, <sup>Edwin</sup> Dave Cohn and <sup>Lipshitz</sup> Arthur Lipshitz. I can't recall the others who were in the class, although there were only about 15 students in our confirmation class. Since I was a good student, I had an important part to say and I believe I was valedictorian for the class.

We continued to be affiliated with Beth Shalom and upon our return from the army in 1946 or 1947, we joined as members and stayed there until the year before we moved to Florida. Rabbi Cohen continued to be the spiritual leader until about 1965 or 1966 when Aaron Landes came in as Rabbi and Rabbi Cohen became emeritus. As you know, after World War II, Beth Shalom moved to Elkins Park, first building the Fishman Auditorium and the Scheer building, and then building the synagogue which was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and Rabbi Cohen. These are the buildings which you kids attended when you were in Hebrew school. Currently, I am leaning toward the Reformed movement and since we have been living in Florida, have attended services each year at the high holiday service at a Reformed temple and have enjoyed it a great deal. Many of the people who were in my classes at Hebrew school and

Sunday school I got to know fairly well and remained friends for a long period of my life.

To tell you the truth, I never enjoyed going to Hebrew school and used to use all sorts of ruses to get out of going, especially if it was a nice warm day in the spring. I would come from school at 3:30 and we were due at Hebrew school at 4:30. The class ran from 4:30 to 6:00 at which time we had to take the trolley from Logan and got home about 6:30. On these nice days I would call my father on the telephone, tell him what a beautiful day it was outside and that I really needed the fresh air and sunshine more than I needed the Hebrew lesson. Usually I was able to get away with it and stay at home. My attendance record at Hebrew school was really pretty bad, but nevertheless I managed to get through with good grades.

Of the people who taught us at the Hebrew school, one was Mr. Glassman, who was the principal of the school, and he was an English teacher at the Cook Junior High School. Everybody knew Mr. Glassman and we all had him at one time or another. The cantor was Cantor Krauss, who was an elderly white-haired man with a lovely voice. We also had a very nice choir at Beth Shalom and among the singers was the wife of our doctor, Sax Bricker. Lena Bricker was one of the important members of the choir. The choir master's name was Kadalia Rabinowitz. It seems that Kadalia Rabinowitz also had a fine voice and at one time had worked for my grandfather in the wholesale furniture business down on North Second Street. Fortunately he was able to get out of polishing dining room tables and get into something that was more to his liking. Kadalia had a couple of children who were my age who were in our classes at Beth

Shalom. Many years after I was graduated, or confirmed, I would go back to Beth Shalom and always was greeted by Mr. Rabinowitz.

I always seem to have a lot of contact with the local rabbinate. My office for some twenty-five years or so was at the Benson and across the street from us we had the Reformed temple, Keneseth Israel, a block away we had Beth Shalom, and less than a mile away there was Avit Kishurim. Avit Kishurim.

During my medical career I frequently had the rabbis or cantors of all of the synagogues as patients at my office. Rabbi Korn at Keneseth Israel was a classmate of your mother's at KI in her Sunday school days. Of course, I knew Rabbi Cohen from the time I was a youngster. The cantor at Beth Shalom for many years was Seymour Schwartzman who aspired to be an operatic star, but never really made it. We also had several other cantors at Beth Shalom and KI who came to my office. In later years, my partner Chick belonged to Avit Kishurim and we had Rabbi Rosenblum who had allergies and was treated at our office. All rabbis and cantors got full professional courtesy, something that is almost unheard of today. To priests, nuns, and ministers we usually gave partial professional courtesy.

One interesting story I have to tell along this line is about Father John Limberakis. He was the Greek Orthodox priest in Elkins Park at the church at Spring Avenue. He had been referred to me by his meshpucha, Dr. Tony Boriatis, who was a radiologist and was also of Greek origin. I saw Father John several times for his allergies and then, when I had completed the work-up I sent him a bill and marked a fifty-percent reduction, courtesy of Dr. Boriatis. A few days later Father John appeared in the office to see me and wanted merely

to mention that he usually got 100% professional courtesy, not 50%. I thought that was a great deal of chutzpah on his part, but anyhow, we gave him the full 100%. We became very friendly and he continued to come to the office for many years and each Christmas brought us a big tray of baklava that his wife made for us. Father John's son married Dr. Boriatis' daughter; they both became doctors, the son a radiologist who went in with his father-in-law. I don't know what the daughter is doing. Father John also came in one day to say he was very fortunate, because he was going to take a group to the holy land, which he did. This was to visit all the sites in Jerusalem and when he came back he brought me a plaque for my office.

Let me return to my days at Temple University undergraduate school. The big spectator sport at that time was football. The Temple University team, known as the Temple Owls, was a great team back in 1934 and '35. They had recruited a great number of men from the coal mining region and had acquired a new coach, Glen "Pop" Warner, a very well-known figure in the football world, who came east from California to coach the Temple team. The games were all held at the Temple stadium on Cheltenham Avenue, usually on Friday nights. All of us students went to these games because we got season tickets as part of our University fee. In 1934, I believe, Temple had a great player named Dave Schmuckler, who was then a sophomore and who made all-American fullback. In the first game of his junior year, Dave was injured and that was the end of his career. He was from Gloversville, New York.

The team was so good in 1934 that they were elected to play in the Sugar Bowl. This was the first Sugar Bowl game and was held in New Orleans. A group of us were planning to drive to the game in New Orleans, but never did make it, for

want of money and a car. That was the peak of Temple's athletic prowess. I don't think they have achieved such heights since then.

The varsity basketball games were held sometimes in Minton Hall, but this was not a very good place to see them. It was totally inadequate. Later, they played at the Arena at 44th and Market where we would go to see games, or sometimes at the University of Pennsylvania Palestra on 34th Street. The tickets for these games were also part of your student fees so they always had a good attendance. After I finished school in 1936 I can't recall going to many of the athletic games, even though we were given complimentary tickets to all of these events.

Incidentally, I might add, in my student days there was neither pot to be smoked nor drugs to be taken. The only thing that might be exciting would be smoking a cigarette or taking a drink. As you know, we had Prohibition in this country from 1918 until Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933. At that time I was a freshman in college and they repealed the 18th Amendment shortly thereafter. At first they allowed beer and then a few months later all sorts of hard liquor were allowed and tap rooms were opened. This seemed to help the economy and bring things back to normal. It also put most of the bootleggers out of business, although I understand that many successful families, like the Kennedys, made their money in the bootlegging days.

I can recall it was a real thrill in those days to go into a corner tap room and order a beer. I never really cared for beer, but it was an exciting thing to do, especially since the beer was only ten or fifteen cents at the time. Another thing that I used to like doing at that time was going to an oyster house. We don't see

many oyster houses now, but in those days every neighborhood had one and I recall on many occasions on my way home from school, either high school or college, ducking in at the corner oyster house, about a block from our house, and called Ben's, and having half a dozen oysters or clams on the half-shell. That's all they served at these places. Some of them served hot oysters, fried oysters, but generally you went in, stood at the bar and had half a dozen, which cost you about twenty-five cents in those days. They were really good and you just can't find a place like that anymore. You can't even find any oysters any more!

In my next dictating session I hope to cover my four years at Temple Medical School and then probably my internship years and on and on and on.

Thursday, Feb 18, 1988

I think that I would like to dictate some of my memories of medical school days.

I matriculated at Temple University School of Medicine and began my studies at the end of September of 1936, graduating four years later, in mid-June of 1940. Our class consisted of a little over 100 students of whom about, well practically, all were men. I believe there were four women in our freshman class. Of the group in our class eighteen had been pre-medical students at Temple University undergraduate school, and the remainder came from other colleges, mainly in the northeast section of the United States, although we did have a few who were scattered around from other areas of the country. If I'm correct we had seventeen Jewish students in the class, sixteen of whom had gone to Temple undergraduate school. The only who hadn't was Harold Hyman who

had gone to the University of Pennsylvania as an undergraduate. The tuition for Medical School that year was \$485, which was an all-inclusive fee. Unlike law school, which seems to have a high mortality rate in the first and second years, I believe that we lost possibly only one or two students in each of the first two years, but then after the second year we picked up about fifteen or sixteen students who had gone to two-year medical schools. At that time there were some schools, notably North Carolina, Duke, and Dartmouth, which offered only the preclinical years (the first two years) and then sent their students to other medical schools for the third and fourth years. Actually, we graduated with 116 students in our class.

We were welcomed on our first day not by the dean but by Dr. Roxby, who was Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Sailor, who was Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. Hickey, who was Professor of Physiology. These three were the great triumvirate for our freshman year. At the time all three of them were at least 65 years of age and I believe that they all retired from their posts before we graduated in 1940. By the time that we had reached medical school we had all been in college for three or four years, some a year longer, and were used to independent work and taking elective courses, writing papers and doing independent study. All this was changed in medical school. The entire four-year course was a very rigid program with definite times assigned to every course, laboratory, and specialty. There was no choice of electives and it seems that we had retrogressed several years in our progress. Of course all of that has changed now, but this was the situation in 1936.

In our freshman year we had classes from 9 until 5 with an hour off for lunch from Monday to Friday, and 9 until 12 on Saturday mornings. At that time



nobody seemed to be interested in whether or not you kept up in physical condition, engaged in any exercise, and so forth. Actually there was no time for it. I left for school at 8:15 in the morning, went down on the subway or bus to Broad and Ontario, to arrive there in time for a 9 o'clock class. Classes were over promptly at 5. I went home by bus or subway, arriving at about quarter of 6, had dinner, and then each night would study until about 10 o'clock. This changed somewhat in our junior and senior years and I'll describe that a bit later.

In our freshman year we studied anatomy and all of its subdivisions such as neuroanatomy, histology and embryology. We also had a course in physiologic chemistry and in physiology. Our general routine was to have a lecture in one of these courses from 9 to 10 in the morning and then from 10 to 12 there were laboratory sessions. The class was divided into sections for laboratory so that some of us went to anatomy lab and some of us went to chemistry lab. The afternoons began with a lecture from 1 to 2 and then laboratory again from 2 to 5. My closest friend in medical school was Harold Tuft with whom I had gone to undergraduate school. At Temple we were fortunate in anatomy in that there were only two students assigned to each cadaver. Harold and I teamed up and we worked together and dissected together for the entire freshman year.

Anatomy lab was a little scary at first: you had a table which had a cadaver on it, and the cadaver had been embalmed and was completely bandaged from head to toes. When we began dissecting we started on one section and then on another and we slowly unbandaged our friend as the year went by.

Following each section we would have to put pieces of cheesecloth which were soaked in formaldehyde over the parts that we had exposed so that the body would not dry out before the next dissecting section. Dr. Roxby, as I mentioned,

was about 65 or 66 years old and in September of 1936 a new member of the faculty had been added. He was Dr. John Huber, who had come from the University of Michigan. Dr. Huber's father was a famous anatomist and head of the Anatomy Department at the University of Michigan. John or Jack Huber, as we knew him, had been out of medical school only a few years and was already well known in anatomic circles. He continued to be Professor of Anatomy succeeding, Dr. Roxby. He was chairman of the Department for thirty-some years and got to know every student who went through Temple. He was known as Daddy Huber. I ran into Dr. Huber many times in later years, sometimes at the NAMA Convention or at Temple Medical when I happened to go there and he would always remember me by name. It was from Dr. Huber that we learned most of anatomy.

Chemistry was taught by Dr. Sailor, who was a thin, weazily looking old man. He had a young assistant, Dr. Hamilton, who also succeeded him in a year or two and remained Professor of Physiology or Biochemistry at Temple Medical School for some 30 years.

In physiology we had Dr. Hickey, who was also close to retirement. In our third or fourth year he was succeeded by Dr. Morton Oppenheimer who was a Temple grad from the Class of '31 or '32 and was an assistant at the time of our taking his course. He also remained as chairman of the department for thirty-some years. In anatomy, in addition to dissecting a cadaver we had a course in cross-section anatomy in which we studied pieces of torsos, and arms and legs which had been cut across and we were required to be able to identify all of the organs in there, and their relationships to one another from a spatial point of view.

We also had a course in embryology and histology in the first semester. This was sort of a follow-up because I had already had a course in embryology and histology while an undergraduate so this was fairly easy, but nevertheless it was compulsory that we take it.

In the second half of the freshman year we had a course in neuroanatomy which was very interesting and we learned a lot, especially from a young assistant whose name was Isadore Katz, who had graduated in the Temple class of '29 or '30. He was a practitioner in South Philadelphia and later I got to know him as an intern when I was at Mt. Sinai. His brother Jack Katz was a year after me in medical school and later interned at Mt. Sinai. He knew neuroanatomy cold and was very helpful in teaching us a very complicated subject. By the end of the freshman year we knew the relationship of every bone, joint, muscle and organ in the body. Some of the information remains with you; however a great deal of it is forgotten as you go along.

In addition to working in the laboratory each student got a big box of bones which we took home with us so that we could study osteology. Osteology is the study of the bones of the skeleton and the box contained a skull, ribs, jaw, and most of the long bones of the body. When we were in anatomy lab there were several younger instructors who came around to each table and helped us with our dissection and helped us to identify the various organs. They also would quiz us at the time. . . point to something and say "What am I pointing to?" and "where is the origin and insertion of this muscle?" Fortunately we were never graded on these quizzes. The course in Chemistry consisted of lectures and laboratory sessions. A great deal of the first semester was devoted to the study

of the kidney and to the study of the urine, and we did all sorts of test on urine in the laboratory, supplying our own material. Many times there would be a big jar in the toilet, asking for donations for a special study, and some comedian would always put a sign on it and say, "let's go over the top for Prof. Sailor." In the second half of our course in physiology or biochemistry we did some work with blood and did many blood sugar and blood urea determinations. We also worked with gastric juice and in order to obtain the gastric juice some of us had to swallow a tube in order to get the material aspirated from our stomachs. This was not fun! In physiology we likewise had lectures and then laboratory sessions. The laboratory sessions in physiology dealt with respiration and circulation primarily. We dissected and did experiments on frogs, turtles, and later in the semester we had bigger experiments in which we used dogs and cats. These experiments ran for many hours. It was necessary to anesthetize these animals and then operate on them to expose their heart, or lungs or great vessels, cannulate them and connect them up with recording devices called chymographs in order to study the effects of stimulating certain nerves such as the <sup>Vagus</sup> Vagus nerve to see what its effect was on respiration, heart rate, and blood pressure which were being recorded on the smoked drums. All of these courses had quizzes from time to time, written and final exams at the end of the first semester in January and at the end of the second semester in May.

In addition to the courses that I've described, on Wednesday morning we had a series of lectures. There was a one-hour lecture on psychiatry by Dr. English, who had just become Professor of Psychiatry and who lectured on the basics of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. This ran for about three months. For the entire year we had a slight exposure to clinical medicine in that each Wednesday there was a medical clinic held in the Ernie Amphitheater, usually conducted by

<sup>Kolmer</sup>  
Dr. John Colmer who was internationally famous as an immunologist, clinician, and leader in the field of chemotherapy and biologic therapy. Dr. Colmer made his name by doing work on the Wasserman tests for syphilis; his modification was known as the Colmer/Wasserman test, which was used all over. He was also one of the first persons to work with polio vaccines and was a specialist in biotherapy. As a matter of fact when President Coolidge's son developed a septicemia of his face back in the mid '20s and later died of it, Dr. Colmer was one of the physicians who were called in as an expert to take care of him. Dr. Colmer also was a clinician and as such was a great actor. Each Wednesday morning he presented a case in Ernie Amphitheater. The patient would be wheeled in on a litter and he would give the history, examine the patient, possibly call some students down to help him and give them a chance to listen to a murmur or to the chest and then would describe the disease and discuss it. I can well remember one of our first clinics in which he presented a case of sub-acute bacteria endocarditis. This was a strep infection of the heart valves and at that time was considered to be 100% fatal in the period of about three months. I can well remember him waving his hands over a patient and saying, "Alas, this poor man will be dead in three months." Fortunately for all of us, but not for the patient, the sulfanimides were discovered in 1937; each modified the disease a great deal and by 1942 we had penicillin and that changed the entire outlook and as I described before, I had several patients who had sub-acute bacterial endocarditis and they all recovered. We all looked forward to Dr. <sup>K</sup>Colmer's clinic because it was our first real touch of medicine.

The other course that we had on Wednesdays was a lecture series on the history of medicine. This was given by a Dr. Victor Robinson who was an internationally famous medical historian. He was known for several books he

had written on medical history going back to ancient days, coming up through the Greeks and Romans, Medieval days and to modern times. Dr. Robinson was from New York and came to Temple every Wednesday morning for the entire semester to present this one-hour course. His books were well known. He was a graduate physician but never had practiced. I really could never figure out how he made a living from being Professor of Medical History at Temple, but maybe he lectured at some schools in New York as well. Although they never took the roll in our freshman classes they pretty well knew who attended classes and who didn't. You could actually miss a lecture here and there without their knowing because we didn't have assigned seats. At the time that I started at Temple I was twenty years old. Many of the members of the class, or I should say the bulk of them, were a year or two older and we did have some members who were already 30, who had taught school, or been pharmacists, or been in some other occupation prior to deciding to go to medical school. At the beginning of the freshman year we had about a dozen or so married members of the class which is sort of low compared to what they have now, and during the course of the four years many of the other students married but even when we graduated, I would say that 75% of the class were unmarried. A lot of the fellows had steady girlfriends whom they married the week that we graduated.

The medical school year was short. We didn't start until almost the first of October. ~~Essays~~ Essays were over the first week in May, we then had a two-week examination period and by about May the 25th I was free for the summer. I took advantage of that summer, the summer of '37, by going back to Wayne Country Club where I had a job, and I had a good time.

Speaking of married students, we did have one marriage in our class: Charlie Smith who was in my section -- in fact he sat a few feet away from me and worked in the lab near me -- married Nellie Throckmorton. Nellie was from Beaver Falls, <sup>Pa</sup>Virginia, and her father was a physician. Charlie was from Montclair, New Jersey; he was a very wealthy guy, and even as a freshman had his own Cadillac Coupe. His father was President of the bank in Montclair and his grandmother had a lot of money. He had gone to undergraduate school at McGill. At the end of the freshman year Nellie quit school and she and Charlie had an apartment in the campus area and we would see her from time to time around the area but I don't think she ever did go back to medical school. Charlie was a great dresser, had a beautiful wardrobe of suits and sports jackets which came from such places as F. R. Trippler Company in New York and Saks Fifth Avenue and he was quite famous for his collection of argyle socks.

I should say a word or two about the fraternity situation at Temple. There were some eight or ten medical fraternities on the campus. Most of them had houses in the area and had some of the students living in the houses. The two fraternities open to Jewish students were Phi Lambda Kappa and Phi Delta Epsilon. They were known as Phi Lamb and Phi DE. Phi Lamb was probably the larger one; it had many chapters nationally and had a Graduate Club as I guess Phi DE. did. Neither of these fraternities had a house on campus but each one had some rooms. Phi Lamb, which I eventually joined, was above an automobile showroom on Broad Street and we used to have social affairs and meetings in these rooms. Some of the fellows would also bring dates up there on Friday and Saturday nights or any other night that they could coerce a girl to go up there. Actually, in order to get in you had to have a key to the automobile

showroom on the first floor and then go upstairs. About ten of us in our class joined Phi Lambda Kappa. The reason we joined was mainly that Harold and Leonard Lechs, who were fraternal twins and were in our class, joined Phi DE. The Lechs brothers were disliked by most of the other members of the class. I continued to be a member of the fraternity in my medical school days and as an intern but when I went out into practice I never participated in the Graduate Club activities. On only one occasion did I attend a big affair; this was Christmas of 1939, I was a senior at the time, and the National Convention was held at the Park Sheraton Hotel. Harold Tuft and I went there and we spent three days at the hotel. They had several dinners and dances and we had a good time. My only other connection after graduation was a New Year's Eve affair at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia. This affair was on December 31st of 1941. It is important in that it was the first big affair that I took your mother to. I had called her for a date for this affair on Pearl Harbor Day, which was December 7th, and we went to the dance with several other interns and their dates. After the affair, we all came back to my mother's and father's house on 66th Avenue where we made scrambled eggs and coffee and so forth. Your mother possibly had a little too much to drink and when she got back to the house, wasn't feeling well and had to lie down. That was the first time that she met her future in-laws, who came home shortly after we did.

It's interesting to note that in our medical school days there were no lectures on certain subjects, well for instance on the business side of medicine, but the fraternity sponsored such meetings. We also had sponsored a meeting at our fraternity house on various types of contraception, since in our courses in gynecology and obstetrics they did not present any such material and I can well remember going to a lecture and hearing this young eminent gynecologist



speak, Dr. S. Leon Israel whom I later got to know because he was a chief at Mt. Sinai Hospital and delivered both Richard and Bobby. He gave a wonderful two- or three-hour lecture to us on contraception. Not only fraternity members were invited but anyone else on the campus who was interested in coming. Leon was not connected with Temple but was on the faculty of the graduate school of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

I think that I should say a few words about the Temple University Medical School as such. The school was founded in around 1900 by Dr. Russell Conwell, who was a Baptist minister who had founded Temple University. For the first few years of its life it was a night school but in around 1905 or '06 it went into a full day-time program. At that time the school was located at 18th and Spring Garden Street adjacent to a hospital known as the Great Heart Hospital and it also used the facilities of the Samaritan Hospital at Broad and Ontario Streets. Temple was a Grade B school for many years but managed to survive the cut in 1910 when a national survey was held and many Grade B or Grade C schools were forced to close. Until 1930 it was a poor man's medical school. In either 1928 or '29 the new building was built at Broad and Ontario Streets - that's the school that I went to and a new Dean was brought in to modernize the school and the curriculum. In the '20s the Dean had been Dr. Frank Hammond who was a lovable man, a gynecologist who practiced near the hospital. When we had him as Professor of Gynecology in 1937 or '38 he was senile and had advanced Parkinson's disease and his course was a disaster. However, all of the students loved him and as a matter of fact at the undergraduate school there was a society named after him known as the Hammond Premedical Society. In 1929 Dr. William Parkinson was brought in as Dean. He was known as Parky. Dr. Parkinson was a bachelor. He had graduated from Temple in the Class of

1912 and had been a surgeon of sorts in Florida at the Florida East Coast Railroad Hospital in St. Augustine. He then came up to Temple to develop it and for the next thirty or thirty-five years ruled Temple with an iron hand. He admitted all of the students; he picked those whom he wanted to be interns or residents and to remain on the staff. If you were one of Parkinson's men you were guaranteed a career. Many of the men whom he took as interns in the middle and late '30s remained at Temple for twenty-five or thirty years, almost their entire medical career, and achieved greatness. Dr. Parkinson had an office in the medical school but he was never seen there. It was run by a Miss Goulden, a mean bitch who apparently hated the medical students. Parky was at the hospital all of the time supervising the affairs going on there. Actually, as students, I don't think we saw him more than once a year. Dr. Parkinson was influential in building up the staff at Temple and what he did was to seek out physicians all over the United States whom he made promises to, and attracted them to Temple University. He brought in Dr. John Royal Moore, who was a young orthopedic surgeon. He became our Professor of Orthopedics and was head of Orthopedics at the Shriners Hospital on the Boulevard. He was internationally famous. Parky also brought in Dr. Edward Chamberlain to take over the Radiology Department. Dr. Chamberlain was a nationally famous radiologist and helped put Temple on the map. Unfortunately, he left in disgrace in the '60s when they found that he was living with one woman in Washington D.C. while keeping his wife and family up in Chestnut Hill as well. Parkinson brought in Dr. Charles Brown to become Professor of Medicine in 1935. He was my Professor of Medicine and by 1946 he had left Temple and became Dean of Hahnemann Medical College. He also brought in Dr. Huber whom I had mentioned as the Anatomy Professor. He brought in Dr. Walter Lilly, an eminent Ophthalmologist from the Mayo Clinic. Also, Dr. Sherman Gilpin

who was our neurologist. Apparently Dr. Parkinson never kept very great records because when they came to writing up his history many years later they could find very little. He apparently did all this verbally or out of his vest pocket. The one great name at Temple was Dr. W. Wayne Babcock who was Professor of Surgery. Dr. Babcock was a self-trained surgeon. He joined a hospital in around 1902 or 1903 and was a great pioneer in surgery. He was a great booster of spinal anesthesia and of alloy steel wires for suturing. He devised many techniques and until the mid '30s did all of the surgery at Temple including neurosurgery, gynecological surgery, and urological surgery. The surgical ward at Temple was known as the Babcock Ward and the Student Honorary Surgical Society was the Babcock Surgical Society. He was really a self-trained man. He also wrote a thick textbook on surgery, about a thousand pages, which we used as a text. It was a terribly written book but I guess it got the points across. In 1929, when Dr. Parkinson came they changed the name of the Samaritan Hospital to Temple University Hospital, since it was immediately across the street from the medical school, to show a closer connection with the school. At that time the reason that our courses were so rigid and regimented was that it was Temple's aim to turn out well-rounded general practitioners. In order to do so you had to have a rigid course, and after four years at Temple and a year or two of internship you were supposed to be prepared to go out and practice medicine in Pennsylvania. There was very little research going on at Temple and no one going there was trained for a career in medical teaching. This is unlike such places as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania, which were far ahead of Temple in these things. Many changes took place after my graduation in 1940, but at the time we thought that we had a great course and whether you graduated #1 or #116 in your class, you were still called Doctor. In addition to the various Department Heads at Temple, many of

the men who contributed to our education were local physicians, private practitioners who were on a voluntary staff and who participated a few hours a week or a month in teaching clinical assignments, ward walks and so forth. In my medical school days teaching was done primarily at Temple Hospital, which was across the street from the medical school. We also went up to Jewish Hospital in some small sections and to the Episcopal Hospital at Front and Lehigh. In our senior year we had a one-day session out at Eagleville Sanitarium for education on tuberculosis. I also believe that we went to the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases where they had large groups of patients who had diphtheria and whooping cough. With the advent of antibiotics the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases was closed in the mid '50s or early '60s. Incidentally, that's where all the polio cases in Philadelphia were treated. The Medical Director of the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases was Dr. Pascal Lucchesi who taught us communicable diseases in the third and fourth years as part of the pediatric course. He later was to become Medical Director of Philadelphia General Hospital and then Executive Vice President of the Albert Einstein Medical Center in the '50s and '60s.

I think I ought to mention some of the students in my class with whom I was friendly. I believe I did mention Harold Tuff's name. There was also Morton Warshovsky who was a very nice young man from South Philadelphia. After graduation he changed his name to Morton Ward and practiced in the Northeast. I studied for my internal medicine board with Morty and he later became Medical Director of the Philadelphia Geriatrics Center which is connected with the Einstein Medical Center. He's retired now. There was also Morey Brown, a Jewish boy from West Philadelphia, a very nice guy, who

became an obstetrician, but unfortunately died of a heart attack some eight or ten years ago. Ed Pickard was in my class in college and also in medical school. He became an allergist, as I did, but unfortunately had hypertension and died shortly after our 25th Medical School Reunion. There were a number of the gentile boys whom I was friendly with in the class who were in my section, mainly Charlie Smith, Lucien Strawn, who sat next to me and Robert Straun, who was two seats away from me. More about Robert later. Also I have to mention Jerry Zaslow. I had gone to premedical and Medical with Jerry and he was without a doubt the smartest fellow in the class, and ended up #1 when we graduated. He lived only a few blocks away from where I did and we frequently met on the bus going down in the morning or going back in the afternoon. In those days there were double-decker buses on Broad Street and we would go to the second level on the top and on the way home Jerry could tell me everything that he had learned during the day, which he had committed to memory before the day was over. Jerry later went to the Mayo Clinic. In the mid '40s he became an excellent surgeon and then many years later decided to go to law school, after his daughter had married an attorney. He went back to Temple Law School and studied law for four years in the evening school, graduated #1 in his class as an attorney, and then became very well known in medical/legal fields. He wrote several books, published several papers and was President of the Medical/Legal Society of the United States. Jerry was one of the youngest in the class; he was about two years younger than I am but unfortunately dropped dead just about two months ago, I believe in November or December of 1987. Since he had not been sick before, it was quite a blow to all of the physicians who knew him and I understand they had a gigantic crowd at his funeral. We also had the two Lechs brothers, the fraternal twins, who were in our class. They didn't like each other, and they still don't.

Unfortunately, Harold Lechs whom I was friendlier with, because he later became a Pediatric Allergist, died in January of 1988. The class was actually divided into four sections alphabetically so that really most of the people whom I knew well were in the section that ran from about P to Z. I might also mention one other, Herman Zeidman. Herman married a girl from Reading, became a surgeon of sorts in Reading, and in about 1970 moved down to Florida, ended up at Palm Air where he was a physician for the spa. He later left the spa and was in private practice on Power Line Road as a general practitioner until a few years ago when he retired from practice. He still lives at Palm Air and I do run into him every now and then. He had gone to Temple Undergraduate with me. He was a rather poor boy from one of the smaller streets in Logan, I think Franklin Street, and each summer sold magazines to the farmers in Lancaster and York County, Pennsylvania. He was a crew chief, had several men working under him and sold the same magazines to the same people every year, so that I still think that many of them are still getting the magazines that he sold them in 1936 and 1937.

I see that we're approaching the end of this tape; in my next dictating session I plan to tell about my second, third and fourth years at Temple Medical. That's all for tonight.

I'm going to dictate now some comments about my second, third and fourth years at Temple Medical.

Our second year began in the fall of 1937 and the courses that we had in the second year were pharmacology, bacteriology, now called microbiology, and pathology. These were the core courses and in addition we also had a few

lectures in psychiatry, medical clinics about once a week, and a course in physical diagnosis. The course in pharmacology and the course in microbiology occupied most of the first half of the year. Our pharmacology course studied the effects of various drugs on the circulatory, respiratory, and excretory systems. We set up rather elaborate experiments using dogs and cats, operated on them under anesthesia, connected them up with various recording devices, and then proceeded to administer various drugs to study the effects of these drugs on the various bodily functions. These experiments were detailed and prolonged, and on many occasions it took us the entire laboratory session merely to set up the experiment and then we would stay two or three hours late in order to complete the various components of it. We also learned a little bit about the various types of drugs and had an introduction to prescription writing and dispensing. In the laboratory we also learned how to mix various elixirs, syrups, capsules, powders and tablets. All of which we never did again in our lives, but merely left it for the pharmacists.

The course in bacteriology was run by Dr. Colmer, who gave us lectures three or four mornings a week for an hour, and then we had laboratory sessions in which we identified by culture, and smear, and so forth, various bacteria and other micro-organisms. I was not very good at microbiology lab and most of the time I never got it right -- identified the right organism when we were given unknown cultures or slides to study. I was however helped along by Harold Tuft who was my laboratory partner. Harold had worked the previous summer at the State Laboratory of Pennsylvania which was located at 34th and Spruce. He got the job there because his uncle was Medical Director of the lab, a political position that he had been recommended for. Almost the entire second half of the year was occupied by pathology, gross pathology, microscopic pathology

and clinical pathology. The Professor of Pathology was a Dr. Lawrence Weld Smith who had come to Temple from Harvard. He gave many lectures and in addition distributed a laboratory syllabus a few pages at a time for each laboratory session. By the time the year was up he gathered all of these various sheets together and published a very nice book on pathology using these sheets as a basis. We attended autopsies and participated in them, we examined specimens fresh from the operating room, and we had an extensive box of slides which we examined under the microscope, discovered every area of inflammation and neoplasm that you could think of. Dr. Smith was an excellent teacher. He had spent many years in the Philippines doing tropical medicine and was known for his work on leprosy.

Clinical pathology was taught by Dr. Frank Conzelman. The course in clinical pathology basically taught us how to do various laboratory procedures: how to draw blood, which we did on each other, how to do the various parts of a complete blood count, to do blood sugars, blood ureas, and various other procedures which we might be called upon to do in our third and fourth years and as interns. Of course complete blood counts are now all automated, but at that time they weren't and it was necessary to collect a specimen either from a vein or finger stick, dilute it by various means and then use a special counting chamber to enumerate the number of red blood cells and white blood cells in the specimen. We also examined many blood smears which we made on each other's blood. We stained them and then enumerated the results to do a differential blood count. This was all practical work because in the third and fourth years when we assigned patients in the wards it was necessary to do a complete blood count and urinalysis on each patient in addition to the history and physical examination. The medical clinics were a continuation of those that



we'd had in the freshman year and took place once a week. Basically the idea of the clinic was to tie in to some of the work that we were doing in physiology or pharmacology or anatomy at the time.

The course in physical diagnosis was run by Dr. James Kay. Dr. Kay was a Medical Chief at the Episcopal Hospital and was a local practitioner. Actually his office was at 6th and Tabor Road, near where I opened my first office. For about the first three quarters of the year we had lectures every Tuesday morning by Dr. Kay. Dr. Kay could not stand any noise in his lecture room, and if you even as much as coughed or sneezed, you were invited to leave. He covered all of the details of history-taking and then the details of physical examination starting with inspection, palpation, percussion, and oscitation.

By the middle of the year we divided ourselves into small sections and we proceeded to do histories and physical exams on each other under the supervision of various hospital staff people. Our real introduction to actual patients began in the last third of the second year. The class was divided into two sections, half of us going to the Episcopal Hospital and the other half up to the Jewish Hospital, now the Northern Division of Einstein Medical Center. After about two months we switched. These sessions all took place on Friday afternoon and I believe in that semester we did not have Saturday morning classes, so it was really great: it was our first real introduction to patients. We put on clean white coats and with a stethoscope in our pocket, a flashlight in your breast pocket, and a percussion hammer hanging from your belt, off you went to be a doctor. The service at the Episcopal Hospital was run by Dr. Kay. The Episcopal Hospital was and is still located at Front and Lehigh Ave. It was a very old, grey stone building that had been put up in the 1880s or '90s. They

did have a modern building up front which was a private pavilion but we did all of our work on the wards. The wards were the old-fashioned type, tremendous wards with about fifteen or twenty beds on either side of the room. They were high ceillinged. At the foot of each bed was a chair; there were no curtains around each bed, but they did have some moveable screens and if a patient was to be examined or to have a special procedure, such as an an enema or a venasection or a chest tap, the nurses would come up and put the curtains around him or her. At the time Lehigh Avenue was an industrial neighborhood. There were some large mills or factories, probably the most important of which was the Bromley Textile Mill which was right across from the hospital. The owners of all these mills, who were very wealthy people, all subsidized the Episcopal Hospital where most of their employees were taken if they were ill or became injured. Because of the type of neighborhood that it was in, we saw a great deal of pathology there. There were always cases of pneumonia on the wards, many cases of chronic liver disease due to alcoholism. There were usually one or two cases of central nervous system syphilis or tabes-dorsalis which is a form of syphilis which hits the spinal cord, so there was much to be learned in physical diagnosis. We were assigned patients, we took their histories, we examined them, we clocked them from head to toe, we listened to their chests and their abdomens and anywhere else that you could put a stethoscope and then our findings were reviewed by one of the staff physicians. In addition we learned how to do certain procedures there. If there was a patient who needed a chest tap, or an abdominal aspiration because of the acidic fluid in the abdomen, or a spinal tap, these procedures were all saved until Friday afternoon if possible so that we could learn how they were done. It was a great educational experience and we felt that we were really becoming real doctors.

At the Jewish Hospital, which was at the corner of York and Tabor Roads, the same situation took place. We were turned loose on the medical wards. The Medical Director was Dr. Joseph Doan, who ruled with an iron hand, and he too demonstrated all of the things that we saw at Episcopal. Up at the Jewish Hospital I ran into many people I knew. Some of my neighbors and friends were already interns up there and we wandered through the halls with our white coats and impressed everyone, we thought.

The lessons that we learned in our physical diagnosis course have helped us throughout our professional careers. There is nothing better than taking a good medical history and I believe that by the time you have taken an adequate history, in 80% of the cases, you have a pretty good idea of what is wrong with the patient. Probably in another 15%, the diagnosis comes from the physical findings that may present themselves, and the laboratory or x-rays or special studies contribute only a small part to your diagnosis and tend to confirm or deny the diagnosis. This may not be so at the present time, where the young doctors seem to pay little attention to a history or physical and spend most of their time figuring out various x-ray scans and tests that they can order.

However, I will state that back in the '50s if you took the exam for the American Board of Internal Medicine and took the practical exam when it was given, you had to examine patients, and God forbid if you missed an important physical finding, such as a significant cardiac murmur, or a mass somewhere or a gland somewhere, you did not pass your special report. At the end of our second year, that is in May of 1938, we were free again for the summer. There was actually no place that medical students could get jobs or help out. So off I went

to Wayne Country Club for the summer. I believe at that time I was a desk clerk and had a great time.

In the fall of '38 we returned to school as upper classmen. We were now in our clinical years and the routine was somewhat changed. In those days both the junior and senior years were a mass of lectures on clinical material. Our program in the third year consisted of lectures each morning from 9 to 11 and again from 2 to 5. That's five lectures a day and covered just about every phase of medicine: surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, ear nose and throat, neurology, pharmacology, neurosurgery, radiology and you name it, we had it. The period from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. each day was reserved for work in the hospital. During the junior year we were broken up into small groups, went across the street to the hospital and in those three hours had ward walks, examined patients on the ward, took histories and so forth. At 9 o'clock Monday morning was Surgical Lecture with Dr. Babcock. Both the junior class and the senior class attended the same lecture, so actually you had a chance to hear Babby twice in each of your two clinical years. The lectures were held in the auditorium, illustrated by many lantern slides and you had assigned seats in the auditorium and one of the younger surgeons would take the role by checking the seats. On Wednesdays we went to the Philadelphia General Hospital. We were due there at 8 a.m. for surgical clinic in the main amphitheater. In order to get the PGH which is around 34th and Spruce, I guess, just off of Convention Hall and Commercial Museum, it was necessary to leave Widener Place at 7 a.m., get to the subway at Broad and Olney, take the subway down to Broad and South, then take the South Street Trolley to 34th Street. I then had a two and a half block walk to the surgical amphitheater. We had surgery from 8 to 9, and a neurology clinic from 9 to 10. It so happens that the Philadelphia General

Hospital had the Mills Neurological Building, in which they had a collection of residents with all sorts of rare neurological diseases, which were demonstrated to us. We saw cases of multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, tabes-dorsalis, general paresis, peripheral neuropathies, Friedrich's Ataxia, Huntington's Coreia, and many other chronic neurological diseases. From 10 to 11 we had a medical clinic given by Dr. Kline who was the chief at the Presbyterian Hospital. I believe that after 11 we were broken up into smaller sections and went on the various wards at PGH, including the tuberculosis ward. Philadelphia General was a tremendous institution. It's now closed, but at that time had 3000 beds. All of the five medical schools in Philadelphia used PGH for teaching and Wednesday was generally Temple day out there. At PGH we made ward rounds on both the medical and surgical wards since several of our Professors were chiefs at PGH and supervised these ward services. At Philadelphia General Hospital there were no private patients whatsoever. We also attended autopsies at PGH as well. Philadelphia General Hospital was known as Old Blockley and was a very famous institution. Many of the great men of medicine in this country had trained there or worked there including such famous names as Sir William Osler who taught there in the late 1880s before he went to John Hopkins to become Professor of Medicine, and then later went to Oxford, where he occupied the chair of medicine until his death in 1919 or 1920. Sir William Osler was one of the greatest American clinicians and had written many text books and other works as well. He was in Philadelphia in the late '80s and early '90s as Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Many of the lecture courses that we had ran only 7 or 8 weeks in such subjects as otolaryngology, dermatology, neurology, and so forth.

Our lectures in gynecology were given by Dr. Frank Hammond, whom I previously mentioned. He had advanced Parkinson's disease, so you could hardly hear him when he spoke, and he had a collection of old lantern slides. In order to make certain points on the slides he had an electrical pointer, which looked like a giant flashlight, and which flashed a small arrow. His hand shook so that the arrows were seen in all of the surrounding areas including the ceiling and the floor, but never on the screen. The course was an entire great waste of time for all of us. In all due respect to Dr. Hammond, he should have relinquished his chair many years earlier.

Of course the third and fourth years of medical school now are completely changed. I doubt that there are any lectures whatsoever. At the present time I believe that students in the third and fourth years are assigned to the various hospitals where they can become part of a team, consisting of junior student, senior student, intern, junior resident and senior resident. This team lives and works together in the hospital and they learn everything by doing, and this is the real way to learn it. The lectures were a great waste.

At the end of our junior year, a few of the fellows in the class were fortunate enough to locate junior internships in some of the institutions. Most of us were told, "this is your last summer off so you might as well enjoy it," so off I went to the Poconos again and had a great time.

Our senior year was very much like our junior year with probably the only exception being that the lectures ran only from 8 to 10 in the morning and then picked up again from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. We also spent time at Philadelphia

Hospital and this year we also went to the Jewish Hospital and Episcopal Hospital again in small sections where we were assigned to the medical wards.

The rest of the clinical teaching was done at the Temple Hospital. We were rotated through the various services. In the course of your rotation you were assigned a case when it was admitted and you were expected to do a history and physical examination, write it up and then do a blood count and urinalysis and the next day present the case to one of the instructors, who would then review it with you and the other five or six members of your group. This was working under very close supervision and you rarely got to do too much on your own. In that year we also went out to Eagleville Sanitarium which was located about five miles above Norristown, not too far from Valley Forge. This was an institution that was run by the Jewish community. It had been founded in 1910 for the treatment of tuberculous immigrants. The Medical Director was Dr. A. J. Kohn, who was an eminent Professor when it came to TB. His brother Lewis Cohen Kohn was also a member of the faculty and was one of the favorite teachers at Temple. Lewis Kohn ran the chest conferences every week which we attended as seniors and the work out at Eagleville was given by his brother, the Senior A. J. Kohn. When we went to Eagleville we visited the various wards, made rounds with them, and they demonstrated such procedures as pneumothorax to us. This was then in vogue for the treatment of tuberculosis. You must realize that at that time there were no drugs for the treatment of TB and it was primarily bed rest, fresh air and sunshine and if you had good resistance you recovered. Pneumothorax was sometimes used to collapse a diseased lung, to put it to rest. It consisted of placing a needle between the ribs and injecting several 100 CC of air into the pleural space. This caused the lung to collapse so that it would not be used. In order to make this treatment successful it was necessary

to repeat the procedure about once a month or so. With the advent of antibiotics, one of the first of which was streptomycin, which came out in 1949, and proved successful in the advancement of tuberculosis, together with other drugs such as isoniazid, Eagleville Sanitarium was soon without patients. In the mid or late '50s it had to change its purpose in order to stay open and it became a treatment place for alcoholics and drug addicts, which I believe it still is.

Among the assignments at Temple Hospital was the trip to the operating room in which you acted as first assistant to one of the surgeons. When I arrived for my first day of the senior year, I found that I had been assigned to O.R. Assist, where I spent about a week. I reported the first morning to the operating room and was told by the Head Nurse to go into the Surgical Amphitheater. This is a room that Dr. Wayne Babcock, the head surgeon and chairman of the department, operated in each day. I was scared to death. After making my entry to the dressing room and changing my clothes into a scrub suit, I proceeded to the scrub room. After scrubbing for ten minutes, I was admitted to the O.R., where I was properly gowned and gloved. The nurse then signaled me to occupy a position just next to Dr. Babcock. Also with him at the table were his surgical resident, his intern, and probably one or maybe two of his younger assistant surgeons. After I was placed in this position, a retractor was put in my hand and I was told, "Just keep pulling this and keep it open so that Dr. Babcock can see what he's doing." You had to be alert because Babcock would suddenly point to some part of the anatomy which is down deep in a hole and say, "What is this vessel that I am pointing at and why am I tying it off?" He also kept putting his right hand out, palm up, and you were supposed to slap an instrument into it, usually a hemostat, whenever he did that. Once in a while



you'd put a hemostat in and if what he wanted was the scissors, of course you were in trouble then. I can well recall that first day there. Babcock had about six operations scheduled; he started before eight in the morning and we weren't finished until after one. He was actually exhausted. But that wasn't the worst of it. After we came out of the operating room we walked down the hall and as he was walking down the hall to the dressing room and then to the wards where we made rounds, he was dictating his findings of the operation and dictating the procedure. And guess who was taking the dictation? The medical student, me. This was before the days of dictating machines. I often wonder what these medical records look like because he really talked fast and it was hard to get things down. In the week that I was on O.R. assist, I had Babcock on two days, and on the other four days I was assigned to lesser lights on the surgical service, which I enjoyed a great deal more. In addition to seeing patients on the wards, we also were assigned to the various outpatient clinics at Temple. These were held on the first and second floors of the medical school. There was medical clinic, surgical clinic, dermatology clinic, allergy clinic, neurology clinic, ear, nose and throat clinic, eye clinic and so forth. These were a lot of fun and we learned a lot there. At that time the dermatology clinic encompassed syphilis as well, and the treatment for syphilis at that time was a series of injections of arsenicals and bismuth that extended over a period of about two years with injections given weekly. The medical students gave these intravenous injections, as well as the intramuscular bismuth injections, to a group of about fifteen or twenty men and women who reported each week. That is where you learned to do your intravenous punctures.

Actually the senior year was pretty much a rerun of the junior year and I think we could have done without a lot of it, as I found out when I began my internship

the following summer. I felt that in two months of internships I learned as much as I had done in my entire senior year. Among other things that we had to do as seniors was to locate an internship for the next year. This involved filling out applications, visiting various hospitals for interviews, and looking around to see what they were like. I had always considered the Jewish Hospital up at York and Tabor Road as my hospital, because I lived very close by. But a strange thing happened. Jewish Hospital was a two-year internship, so they took ten interns each year, in order to get a full complement of twenty. When our year came, all of the applicants went to the Jewish Hospital. We had already filed applications with letters of recommendation from our various professors and any outsiders in the community who we thought might have a great deal of influence. The bulk of the day was given over to various examinations. We were taken out to the wards, we were assigned patients, we were asked to examine them, take histories on them, and then our findings were reviewed by one of the men on the Internship Selection Committee. At about 5:00 o'clock dinner was served and then there was a series of interviews in the early evening. For the ten positions there must have been at least fifty applicants. Since they took interns from several medical schools, it meant that only two or three from each of the local schools would be admitted. At about ten o'clock that evening they came out and announced their selections. Of the ten selected, four came from Temple, which was a pretty good group. Number one was Jerry Zaslou, my friend. There was no doubt that they made a good selection in taking him, because he stood at the top of his class, and I believe had no connections, political that is, whatsoever. Then they took the two Lechs brothers, the twins whom I mentioned. Although they stood in the upper fifth of the class, as I did, they also had a lot of pull. Their father had a drug store at 13th and York Street, just behind the Mikveh Israel Synagogue. Now it seems

that there were a lot of very influential German Jews who lived in the 20 and 21 hundred block of Park Avenue, which was right near their store, all of whom were customers of Mr. Lechs, so they exerted their influence and both of the Lechs got their internship there. The fourth one was a complete surprise altogether. The committee selected Robert Straun. Bob Straun sat next to me in medical school for four years. In my estimation he was a goy, and not too smart a goy at that. However, I overlooked one small item. Bob Straun's father was President of Mansfield State Teachers College in Mansfield, Pennsylvania. And guess who else hailed from Mansfield, Pennsylvania? <sup>None</sup> No other than Dr. Joseph Doan, who was Medical Director of the Jewish Hospital, and ruled with an iron hand. So Bob was the fourth Temple candidate to be taken. I'm not bitter; he was really a nice guy, but I was a little disappointed at the time. In retrospect, however, I think I did better by doing what I did, as things in the future proved. When I was turned down by Jewish, I immediately turned my attention to the other Jewish hospital in the city, which was Mt. Sinai, at Fifth and Reed, which was way down in South Philadelphia. Other rejectees from Jewish, such as Beryl Jaffee, Shirley Silverstein, Milton Muldauer, and a few others showed up down there for the interviews and examinations.

The Jewish Hospital had been founded in about 1868 or 1870 and the board was controlled almost entirely by the German Jewish community. Mount Sinai was founded around the turn of the century in an old factory building at 5th and Reed and was run by the poor Jews, the Russian Jews. Its patients in the early days were mostly immigrants who had settled in that area. The doctors who were associated with Mount Sinai in the early years were eager to learn, were smart, and by 1940 when I got there, their standing as a medical institution was probably higher than that of the Jewish Hospital. Until 1939, Mount Sinai had a

one-year internship, with fourteen interns. In 1939 it became a two-year internship, so that of the group that entered in '39, eight of them stayed for two years but six left at the end of the first year in 1940. As a result there were only six of us who were picked to serve between '40 and '42, with eight more to come in '41. I was the only one in my group from Temple; from the University of Pennsylvania we had Milton Muldauer and Beryl Jaffee, and a fellow whose name was Martin Abel. Marty had lost a leg as a child in a trolley accident, and had a wooden leg. He spent two years with us, then went off to California and hasn't been heard of since. We had one female intern, Shirley Silverstein, who came from Women's Medical College, and one other, Bernie Cherry, who came from a school in the south. Bernie's father had been a pathologist at Mt. Sinai in the early '20s, and then moved down south to practice medicine somewhere and sent Bernie back to be an intern at Mt. Sinai. He was my roommate for the first year.

To get back to our senior year in medical school, I have to tell you about my experiences in obstetrics. In the junior year we were called in to observe deliveries. That is, small groups were on for two or three weeks at a time, possibly six or seven students, and whenever there was a delivery, we were notified either by public address system or by a note on the black board to report to the delivery room. We'd hustle over there, put on caps and gowns, and watch the delivery. When we got to our senior year we took a more active role. For one week two students were assigned to inside obstetrics. Harold Tuft and I worked together. It was a small room with a double-decker bed right next to the delivery room, and we moved in and spent the entire week in the hospital. We did not attend any classes and one or both of us scrubbed for every delivery that took place in that hospital during that week. We were closely supervised by the

intern and resident and the various staff men, and during the course of the week you actually got to deliver a couple of babies. These were usually of ward patients. In addition to attending to the deliveries you visited patients in their rooms, post-delivery, and continuously examined them while they were in the labor room to determine the progress of their labor. This was a great experience. During the second week you had outside obstetrics. At that time many babies were delivered at home and Temple had a couple of satellite clinics over in the Kensington area. The women would attend these clinics, prenatally, and if they were multips, that is, had already had a baby, they were encouraged to deliver at home and the students were the attending physicians, so that when they went into labor they called Temple Hospital, and two students were immediately dispatched to their home to attend them. Harold and I were also on this service and whenever we got a call we would hustle up to the delivery room, pick up the suitcase, which was packed up with all sorts of goodies like sheets and towels and rubber gloves, hemostats, scissors, and so forth but no anesthetics, and go to the assigned address. Now it so happened that Harold did not have a car, nor did we have a car, but Uncle Sol, who was living with us then, had an old Plymouth, which he loaned us for the week. But alas, after the second day we broke the rear axle, so we were carless for about five days. Rental cars were unheard of at the time, so we did the next best thing, we took the trolley car. I can well remember going to a couple of places in Kensington where we walked to Erie Avenue from Broad and Ontario, with a suitcase, up to the Erie Avenue car, east to Second Street, and then took a trolley down Second Street to where we had the delivery. I think on one occasion we took a taxi and probably took a trolley back. After a successful delivery, we called on these patients daily for three days, then every other day for one or two visits. By that time we were off the service. We also inherited the

patients from the previous two who were on service and we called on them. While we made house calls on these patients, we also had the opportunity, if we wished, to examine any other members of family. Invariably we saw two or three kids with colds or sore throats, bronchitis, pneumonia and wrote them prescriptions. Nobody cared about malpractice insurance in those days. We had five or six successful deliveries that week and I believe several of the babies were named after Harold or myself. There was one experience, however, that I will never forget. We were given an address on North Second Street - second or third house above Diamond - I always shall recall it very well - on the east side of the street. This was an old brownstone, about three stories high. When we got there we found a big pile of furniture on the street, on the curb that is, and found out that the people who lived in the front apartment on the second floor were being evicted. This was about 5:00 o'clock in the evening, on a cold day and we proceeded up to the second floor apartment in the front. About the only furniture left was a dining room table and the bed that the patient was in. To make matters worse, her husband was dead drunk and was mad as hell about being evicted at such a time. The woman was in active labor but her color was as white as the sheet that she was lying on. After being there a very short time, she delivered spontaneously, but the baby was stillborn. Apparently she was in her 28th or 29th week. To make things worse, she was hemorrhaging. You were supposed to be on your own when you were out on these things although you did have a back-up, but they said it was an embarrassing thing to call the hospital ambulance when you were out on an OB. Anyhow, here it was 6:00 in the evening; we went next door to a neighbor's, and called the doctor who was our back-up man. He lived and practiced around Broad and Hunting Park Avenue, which is about 4600 North Broad. I told him the story and he said, "Well I'm having dinner now, then I have

office hours, I'll be down about 8:30 or 9:00 o'clock and see what's doing." If there were a hole in the floor, we would have slipped through it. We did what we thought was the smartest thing: called Temple University Hospital, got the ambulance to come out, pick the woman up, brought her in, and we found that her blood count was down to about 35% of what it should have been. She was transfused, and that's the last I heard of that story. I passed that house many times in my later years when I was in practice, and will always remember the incident.

On one other occasion we had a memorable delivery. We were called for at around Seventh and Spring Garden Streets. We hastened to get there only to find that the Jefferson students, whose territory was contiguous to ours, had gotten there before we did. In our senior year, medical school was more enjoyable, and we rarely had to do any work in the evening. We were never called. Our night-time admissions to the hospital and attendance at lectures were not too rigid, since many of the fellows were out looking for internships.

At any rate, I graduated on June 14th of 1940. The graduation was held at Philadelphia Convention Center at 34th and Spruce Streets. We graduated with all of the other Temple Graduates. Now they have a separate graduation for the medical school and it's held at the Academy of Music. At any rate, upon graduation, I picked up my diploma, said goodbye to most of my friends, many of whom I never saw again, actually most of whom I never saw again, and on June 15th of 1940 began my internship at the Mount Sinai Hospital at Fifth and Reed Streets in Philadelphia.

# Volume 2

April 23, 1992





On June 15, 1942, I started my internship at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Philadelphia. Mt. Sinai was a general community hospital and offered a two-year rotating internship at that time. Up until 1939 it had been a hospital with a one-year internship. When they switched over to a two-year format in 1940, we had eight of the fellows from the 1939 group who remained, and six new ones came in from 1940 to make up the full complement. In 1941, when the 1939 group finished, they were replaced by eight others. I will try to enumerate all of them.

Those who started in 1939 were Is Winkler, Harold Krohn, Paul Fried, Edgar Steinberg, Sidney Wenger, I. Sacks Cohen, Norm Schneeberg and Sy Forman. The six of us who started in 1940 and were to go through until 1942 were Beryl Jaffe, Milton Muldauer and Martin Abel, all from the University of Pennsylvania, Shirley Silverstein from the Women's Medical College, and Bernie Cherry who came from North Carolina. In addition, there was myself, Jay Spiegelman, a representative of Temple University.

Mt. Sinai at that time had about 300 beds and offered a rotating service; that is, you took your turn in every service, which included medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, laboratory medicine, emergency room, urology, and many of the sub-specialties, such as ear-nose-and-throat and ophthalmology. At that time the Pennsylvania law mandated that you must have at least one year of a rotating internship in order to take your medical license exam. Residencies, which were advanced training, were just beginning to make their appearance at that time, and although we had only had fourteen interns, we only had three or four residents. Among those people who were our residents were: Bill Jikoff, who later became a very famous cardiologist; Vic Satinsky, who was a surgeon; Ray Lipton, from Detroit, who was the surgical resident in my first year; Leonard Lang, with whom we became very friendly (he was a pathology and later a medical resident); and Sam Winston, who was an ob-gyn resident in 1941. Sam had been out in practice for about 8 years and decided to give it up and get specialty training.

Our work was difficult and I really must say that at no time in my life did I work this hard, before or since, as I did when I was at Mt. Sinai. We were on duty from 7 a.m. one day until 7 a.m. the next day. We had every other night off and every other weekend off. However, what usually happened was that during the

nights when you were off you were so dead-tired that about all you could do was haul yourself off into bed. The weekends were great. You got off at noon time on Saturday and were off until 7 a.m. Monday. However, if you were the person who was working the weekend, it was really tough, because in addition to covering your own service you also covered the service of the man you were relieving. That stretched from Saturday at noon until really Monday evening at 5 p.m. when you were next off; it was really a long stretch and you got very little sleep or rest at the time.

About two-thirds of the patients at Mt. Sinai were in wards, and possibly the other third in private or semi-private rooms. On the wards, we were supervised by the residents and also by the attendings, who came in each day to make rounds and who were actually responsible for the ward services. The private and semi-private patients were under the care of their own attending physicians. When you were on that service you were responsible to the attending physician for anything that had to be done. The interns routinely took the admission history, the admitting physical exam for the record and, in consultation with the resident or attending physician make the necessary orders for treatment and various studies that had to be done on the patient. Usually the day after admission these things were reviewed by the attending physicians who were responsible for the patients' care. We were allowed a great amount of freedom on what we did on ward patients. However, on the private/ semi-private patient we had to get permission from the attending for anything and everything that we ordered.

Mt. Sinai Hospital was located at 5th and Reed Streets in southeast Philadelphia. It had been founded by the Jewish community there, in about 1902 or 1903 in what originally was a furniture factory. It grew by leaps and bounds and by 1929 they built a ten-floor patient tower building. The hospital attracted many able physicians who were our attendings. The men who were chiefs also had appointments at other hospitals, primarily the teaching hospitals such as the University of Pennsylvania, Temple, Graduate, or Jefferson, so it was considered a good place to intern because you would learn a great deal.

Our quarters were in a couple of converted houses on Reed Street between 4th and 5th. The first year I roomed with Bernie Cherry, but during my second year I

had a room to myself. These quarters were pretty dilapidated and the year following the completion of my internship, the building was torn down and interns were given quarters elsewhere. Our only recreational facility was a pool table on the first floor, which we made good use of, and a courtyard, which originally had been the back yard of several of these houses. In the summer months we would spend our free hours sunning ourselves out in the courtyard.

The food at the hospital -- and we did get room and board (that was about all we got) -- was pretty good, as hospital food went. Most of the hospital employees ate in the cafeteria on the second floor; however, the interns, residents and medical director had a private dining room next to the cafeteria where we had waitress service. And although the food wasn't as good as the food I had at home at my mother's house, I did manage to gain about fifteen pounds over the two-year period.

We each got six uniforms and free laundry privileges to have these washed every week, but no pay as was the style of the better hospitals at that time. The residents at that time earned about \$50 a month. Interns were peons and we got room, board and laundry.

The first year of internship flew by and as time went on I became more experienced and the work seemed to get somewhat easier. For the first time in my life I seemed to feel important, in that I constantly was being paged to answer this call or that call, write orders on this patient or another, had a certain degree of responsibility thrust upon me.

Our social life consisted of going out to the movies from time to time or going out on dates. I was especially friendly with Is Winkler, who hailed from Montreal, and Harold Krohn, who was from Lebanon, PA and we often went out and dated together. We dated some of the nurses at the hospital and on a few occasions we went to some fraternity dances around Thanksgiving which were held at one of the center city hotels.

We also had two dental interns. In 1940 there was Dr. Morris Sorkin and in 1941 the dental intern was Dr. Herbert Lutzky. Herb and I had gone to public school and junior high school together and when I went to medical school he

went to dental school. We met again at Mt. Sinai and subsequently he became my dentist until I moved to Florida and he also had his office in the Benson-East where I had convinced him to move after I had moved there.

The end of June 1941 I got a summer vacation of about three weeks which I really needed. This time I went up to Wayne Country Club as a paying guest. I admit I only paid half price, but I was a guest and I had a wonderful time.

The 1939 group of interns left and they were replaced by eight new men who were: Milton Kroungold, Herb Greenspan, Francis Stern, Bill Graniter and Leonard Webber, all of whom came from Hahnemann. From the University of Pennsylvania we had Bob Levine and Israel Finestone, and Jack Katz came from Temple.

The second year I really enjoyed. I was now one of the senior interns and Vic Satinsky, who had interned back in 1938 and then went to New York for some surgical training, returned as a surgical resident. He was really a crazy guy and we had a lot of good times together. He taught us a lot and let us do some surgery from time to time.

In 1941, Congress passed the Selective Service Act, and all of us had to register for the draft. My brother Ed decided to avoid that and in October of 1940, together with three friends, he volunteered for the army. His colleagues were Frank Semless, Dave Seidman, and Donald Slipakoff. They went to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, figuring they would get one year in and then be released and would have served their military service. How wrong they were. By the spring of 1941, Ed had been selected to go to officer's candidate school, and after completing three months in Fort Benning in Georgia, with his commission as a ninety-day wonder, he became a second lieutenant in the infantry, and started his military career in earnest, being assigned to the 36th Armored Infantry Regiment, which was part of the new Third Armored Division.

In the fall of 1941, Beryl Jaffe, who was one of my fellow interns, was dating Ina Feingold, who at that time was working in the hospital record room or social service department. One day he arranged for me to have a date with Edith Bowman, one of Ina's friends. I had known Edith for several years and in fact

had gone to her confirmation dance back in 1936, which was at the Ashburne Country Club, but I had never dated her. We double dated several times, and then I took Edith out many times, but she was still very sorry for me because I came up from the hospital in South Philadelphia and then we would go out to a local movie. She was then living near Broad and Chew Street at the Norfolk Apartments. After the movie we would get a bite to eat ; then I would take her home; then I would have to proceed by streetcar to Mt. Sinai Hospital. I would walk over to the terminal at Broad and Olney Avenue, take the 65, which went down York Road, then down Germantown Avenue, then eventually down 6th Street. Forty-five minutes later, if I hadn't fallen asleep on the trolley, I would get off at 6th and Reed and walk over to the hospital, which was at 5th Street.

December 7, 1941, which, as President Roosevelt said, "was a day which shall live in infamy," was Pearl Harbor day. I was working that Sunday, and around one or two in the afternoon we heard the reports of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. It so happens that it was on that day that I called your mother, Edith Bowman, who was at that time was visiting her girlfriend, Gladys Bogatin, in West Philadelphia, and asked her for a date for New Year's Eve. It seems our medical fraternity, Phi Lamda Kappa, was having a formal affair at the the Ritz Carlton hotel. The following day, December 8, all of those interns who were able bodied went to the Army recruiting center and volunteered our service. A few days later we took our physical exams at the armory at 32nd and Market Streets and then we began the wait. Milton Muldauer was an army reserve officer from college, so he was called up about two weeks after Pearl Harbor, and terminated his internship. We gave him a send-off, a dinner in the interns' dining room and he was on his way.

On New Year's Eve, 1941, we went to the affair at the Ritz Carlton. After the dance was over we discovered I was the only one whose parents had a house and not an apartment, so we then proceeded to my mother and father's house at 1336 66th Avenue, where we were going to have breakfast and prepare bacon and eggs. This we did. Edith apparently had had too much to drink and fell asleep on the couch and it was in that situation that she met her future in-laws, when my mother and father returned from an affair that they were attending. She was quite embarrassed, but all was forgiven.

During January and February of 1942, we continued seeing each other as frequently as possible. The Jaffes were married in about the third week of February, 1942, and we attended the wedding, and then decided that maybe we should be married, too. We did nothing about it for the next few weeks, but on the second of March, 1942, I received a telegram from the War Department telling me I was to report for active duty with the Air Corps at Langley Fields, Virginia, on March 18, 1942. It's interesting how fast you can get things done when you really have to. I resigned from my internship the following day, and that day Edith and I, over the telephone, decided we were to be engaged and set the date for Sunday, March 8, 1942. In those five or six days, I went down to Jacob Reed's, was fitted for my uniforms, Edith and her family got together, got the necessary dresses and trousseau together, she was given one or two showers in the latter part of the week by her mother's friends, and by Sunday, the 8th of March, we were married at noon time.

The wedding was held at Beth Sholom synagogue, in the sanctuary which was at the street level, attended by all the members of both of our families and a few close friends. Eddie was unable to attend because he was away on maneuvers somewhere in the south, but from Pittsburgh, Uncle Charlie and Aunt Roslyn, Tunney and Janet, and our cousin Willard, were in attendance. Willard, who was about nineteen years old, had attended military college in Georgia and Florida and held a reserve commission in the infantry. He was called to active duty just a few weeks after I was, as a second lieutenant in the infantry. He had been attending college in Pittsburgh, at Carnegie Tech. After the ceremony, which was officiated by Rabbi Mortimer Cohen, who had bar mitzvahed me and confirmed me, the entire group proceeded to the Benjamin Franklin Hotel at 9th and Chestnut Streets, where a wedding dinner had been arranged. My memories of the dinner are rather vague, but apparently all went well, and at about 4:00 that afternoon, Edith and I were taken to the North Philadelphia station where we caught the train to New York for our honeymoon. Being the big sport that I am, we went on a Pullman.

At any rate, we arrived in New York, cabbied to the Park Lane Hotel, we were fortunate enough to get a "due bill" from my father's friend Meyer Cohen who was in the advertising business, so for about \$8 a night, we had a two-room suite. Our honeymoon lasted from Sunday the 8th of March until Friday the 13th

of March. We spent five enjoyable days in New York. We dined, danced and saw several shows during that period of time. Your mother being rather shy and frightened when we arrived in New York was not anxious to consummate our marriage immediately. She therefore conned me into going to the movies that Sunday evening and I always will remember that we saw "King's Row" with Ronald Reagan as the star. I think she was tiring me out with a long picture, but eventually we got back to the hotel room and, although extremely fatigued from the day's activities we managed to consummate the marriage that night! Among the other things we did in New York was to attend a radio broadcast (there was no TV in those days) and we saw the Eddie Cantor show with Dinah Shore on the program, and Adolf Menjoe, who was a famous actor at the time.

*Alfred Menjoe*

Following our return on Friday, we stayed at my parent's home for a few days. I put my uniform on for the first time. I went down to the hospital to visit all of my old friends, and on one of the evenings was given a big send-off by the fellows at the hospital. We had a dinner in the interns' dining room, steak I believe. Following the dinner there were speeches, and then I was given a going-away gift, which I believe was an attache case. I think that was the last send-off dinner, because after that everybody was called up en masse and they couldn't have that many dinners.

At any rate, following the dinner, Vic Satinsky announced that a young man who had a belly ache had been admitted to the emergency room and he made a diagnosis of acute appendicitis on him and said that we would all proceed to the operating room where I was given the honor of doing the appendectomy, with his assistance. As I recall, the operation went well, all of my friends came up, were all gowned, masked and capped, and it was a fitting climax to a going-away dinner.

Since I had to report to Langley Field on the 18th of March I arranged to leave on the evening of the 17th. I took the train, from Broad Street station, which went as far as Cape Charles, Virginia, and from Cape Charles to Old Point Comfort you took a ferry which went across the Chesapeake Bay. And when you arrived at Old Point Comfort you took a cab to the air base. The entire family came down to Broad Street Station to see me off. I had driven my father's car and accidentally left Philadelphia with the car keys in my overcoat pocket,



which I incidentally did not discover until my fourth day at Langley Field. This created a little bit of a difficulty when they wanted to go home, so someone had to drive my father from Center City to Oak Lane to pick up a set of keys, come back and get the rest of the family. In the meantime, they all sojourned at Whitman's on Chestnut Street where they had some nice, rich ice cream sundaes.

The trip to Cape Charles was uneventful. I had a lower berth. Around 5:00 a.m. we arrived, I dressed, then in the gray dawn took the ferry over to Old Point Comfort. I took a cab to Langley Field, which was about seven miles away, went to post headquarters, presented my papers, "Lieutenant Spiegelman, reporting as ordered," and began my military career with the United States Air Corps. At that time the Air Corps was part of the army. Shortly afterwards it became the United States Air Force. I was told to report to the station hospital, which I did, and met the Commanding Officer, who was a Colonel Emmons. He then proceeded to tell me that there were no quarters available on the base for married officers, the bachelor officers quarters were completely filled with single officers and that I would have to find quarters off the base. However, he did tell me that I could stay in the transient officers' dormitory a few nights until I was able to locate something.

This was indeed a dormitory. I got a bed, a chest and a chair in a large room, which must have had room for about twenty-five to thirty people. The people who stayed in this dorm were usually flyers who came into Langley Field, needed a place to stay overnight until they left the next day. As you well can imagine, people were coming and going all hours of the day and night, so it was really no place to live. I did not have a car, so I had to look for a spot that was somewhere near the main drag where there was a bus line.

I was able to locate a room in a private home a block away from the main street, and I moved in there a few days later. As I recall, this was a pleasant room; it did not have a private bath, but it was satisfactory for my purposes. I was able to get to the base each day by walking down to the corner and getting on the bus which came by or getting a lift with other military people who were coming by, and that was, indeed, no difficulty.

I took my meals at the Officers' Club, and they were good and extremely cheap. I then spoke with Edith and we decided that she would come down to join me as soon as I could locate a more satisfactory set-up, an apartment, preferably. I looked around, and after about a week or two, located an apartment which was the second floor of a semi-detached house. I called Edith, and she arranged to leave her job. At that time she was the secretary/bookkeeper for her uncle, Ed Greene at the Greene Stair-Building Company, which was located around 28th and York Street. Edith came down a few days later; she didn't take the night train but came in the daytime. I met her at Old Point Comfort and we spent that night in my room at the private residence and the next day proceeded to this apartment. We got there and found that it had been just vacated by an army officer and it was the cruddiest place you had ever seen. So, your mother proceed to houseclean this apartment, using all sorts of detergents and ammonia and we were helped in this; in fact we ran into a friend from Philadelphia, Caroline Feldman who was married to Jimmy Norberg, who was a lieutenant and lived on the base. She had a car and went shopping and got all the necessary cleaning materials and spent the day cleaning up the apartment to make it habitable and we were to occupy it that night. My time in the room had expired.

To backtrack a bit, I'll say that in the three weeks that I had been at Langley Field, I had been doing some medical work. I was assigned to one of the medical wards and also worked in the dispensary. It happens that we were flooded with new recruits and draftees and there was an epidemic of German measles at the time and also one of hepatitis, which at that time was called Catarrhal Jaundice, and was attributed to the Yellow Fever vaccine that was being administered to all new arrivals in the army. Our wards were filled to overflowing and many of the cases with hepatitis had merely to be confined to their own barracks.

On the day that we moved into the apartment, I was listed as Alternate Officer of the Day at the hospital, which was an assignment in which you had to remain around the hospital all day, and then take calls off the base. The following day you were Officer of the Day and were responsible for 24 hours. In mid-afternoon, I received a call to proceed by ambulance to the location of an airplane crash about fifty miles away from Langley Field. Apparently, the pilot

had been killed, and it was routine to send an ambulance to pick up the body and send a medical officer along for the ride. I took the trip, returned, reached the base hospital about 9:00 that night and when I arrived found there was a set of orders for me to proceed to Buffalo, New York, which was to be my new assignment. So, on the following morning, I made arrangements to clear the post, and after spending a busy day packing up, Edith and I left Langley Field that evening. Someone took us to Old Point Comfort, where we had dinner at the famous Chamberlin Hotel. We then took the ferry across the bay to Cape Charles. It was a very rough night, there was some rain, the ferry was extremely crowded. Mostly it was military people, who were going or coming somewhere. You couldn't stay out on deck because it was too rough, and down below it was so smoky you could hardly breath.<sup>e</sup> Needless to say, it was one of the first times in my life that I became sea-sick. Thank God we reached Cape Charles around 11:00 that night, and took the train to Philadelphia. We were unable to get a Pullman, so we sat up. It was quite a train ride: soldiers, civilians, women with babies, some people standing. We did reach Philadelphia the next morning, where we had a day or two lay-over, before proceeding to Buffalo, New York.

This is a good place to digress and tell you a bit about Edith and her family. Edith was born on May 11, 1919, the eldest child of Lester and Mary Bowman. As a child, she lived on 9th Street on the 4800 block. She was about seven years of age when the family moved to East Oak Lane, where they lived in the 800 block of 69th Avenue. Edith went to the Birney School at 9th and Lindley Avenue for kindergarten and probably the first grade; it was there that she became friendly with Reba Ruttenberg, Sybil Berkowitz and Dolly Levine. She is still friendly with these girls. She completed her primary education at the Elwood school at 13th and Oak Lane Avenue and then went to Wagner Junior High School, and to Olney High School where she was graduated with the class of 1936. She then enrolled in a secretarial course at the Pierce Business College in Philadelphia which she attended for about two years and upon completing the course, took a job with her uncle, Ed Greene at the Green Stair-Building Company, where she worked until shortly after we were married in 1942. Edith's siblings are Donald, who is about two years younger than Edith, and Lester, who is about eight years younger than Edith. Don attended the University of Pennsylvania, then served as a lieutenant in the navy during World War II, and upon completion of his naval service went to the University of

Pennsylvania Law School. He graduated in, I believe, 1949. At that time he married Doris Schoenfeld. They have two daughters, Barbara and Margie. Lester attended Temple University; he was in the army following World War II for about two years and then moved to New York City, where at first he was employed by one of the large department store chains in retailing, but then later became an elementary school teacher and continued work at it until his retirement at about age sixty-two. Lester, also known as Butsy in the family, has never married. I should have mentioned that he is Lester, Jr.

His father, Lester, Sr., was raised in a small mining town called Dunbar, which is located about thirty miles from Pittsburgh. His father, Benjamin Bowman, had a general store. When Lester about sixteen or seventeen years old, he came to Philadelphia where he enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania Law School, graduating before the age of twenty-one. He never went back to live in Dunbar. He served as a G.I. in World War I and at about that time became engaged to and married grandmother Mary. Lester Sr. had two brothers and one sister. His brother Lou became an engineer, left Dunbar for Chicago, and we have not kept track of him over these years. The youngest brother, Harry, was born on January 1, 1900 and died only recently at the age of ninety-one. He remained in Dunbar till after his parents died. He ran the store there and at about the age of fifty he married Lillian. They have two sons and one daughter. The sister, Alta, married Benjamin Wolcuff, and had four sons. She died at a very early age, leaving Mr. Wolcuff a widower with these four boys; they were Sol, Julian, Milton and Billy. Sol died when he was about fourteen years of age. He developed a case of osteomyelitis, which is a bone infection, which resulted from an injury which he incurred while on the SteepleChase Pier at Atlantic City. Julian has spent most of his life in California; he has been married twice, and we have seen him from time to time. Milton also moved to California, but died in the 60s of a cardiac condition. Bill moved to New York City where he became a fur salesman. He married Terry, who was from Long Island, and they had two daughters. Bill suffered several heart attacks, and in about 1978 or '79 retired and moved to Pompano Beach, Florida. When we moved down here in 1980, we discovered he lived a short distance away and we renewed our friendship with him. We continued to spend time with him until his death in 1989. He died of cardiac complications, and he also had a carcinoma of the lung, despite the fact that he had never been a smoker. His wife, Terry, still lives

in Pompano, and we see her from time to time. Lester Bowman Sr. died as the result of an auto accident in July 1959 at the age of forty-two years.

37

Now to give the family tree on the Taylor side. Mr. Jacob Taylor was the patriarch of the family and was in the suspender and belt business. The name of his firm was Star Suspender Company, and although it started in Philadelphia, it was later moved to New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had two sons and seven daughters. The first son was Joe, who died many years before I was in the family. His wife was Rose, who I believe is now dead, and they had one child, a daughter, Dorothy. We have seen Dorothy and her husband, Roland Case, from time to time. The second son was Manny, who lived in New York most of his life. His wife was Gert, who was from Boston, and they had two sons, Robert and Edgar. Robert is a stock broker, who lives in California, and he has visited in Florida, where we have seen him twice in the past two years. Edgar lives in Long Island; he is also a stock broker. We saw him only this past winter, when he was visiting in Florida. The eldest of the seven daughters is Aunt Rae. She was married to Sam Cowan, who was in the luggage business. Their sons were Alfred and Raymond, who carried on the business after Sam died. Daughter number two is Lena, who married Lou Squires and moved to Cleveland, Ohio after she was married. The Squires had two sons, Jerry and Eugene. Jerry would now be about my age, seventy-five or seventy-six, but died before he was fifty of a heart attack. Eugene is retired from the building business. He lives in Del Ray Beach, with his wife, Phyllis, and we see him quite frequently. He and Phyllis have two sons and a daughter, and he has been most successful in his business ventures. Next in line was Aunt Annie. She was married to a man named Cohen, who died in the flu epidemic of 1919. Their daughter Grace, whom I'm sure you remember, married Will Simon, and they have two sons, Kenny and Chuck. Grace has been living in Florida for the past 40 years. Will died about ten years ago. Aunt Annie's second marriage was to Charlie Green, and the daughter of that marriage was Francie. She married Gene Muchnick and they had two sons and a daughter. Fourth in line was Mary, your grandmother. As you know she was married to Lester Bowman. Lester died as the result of an automobile accident in the summer of 1937 and she was left a widow with a daughter and two sons. We were still in the Depression in 1937, and Mary was left without any great means, but did a remarkable job in raising her family and seeing that they received their

education. She supported herself from whatever Lester left her, with Social Security, and she helped out a bit taking orders for cigars from many of her friends and acquaintances. Mary developed a cardiac condition in her sixties and died, I believe at about age seventy-two in the spring of 1968. The fifth daughter was Aunt Sarah, who was married to Ed Greene who was in the stair-building business and they had two sons, Sylvan and Dan. They both married and lived in Philadelphia in our area and are successful. Daughter number six was Dora, who was married to Aaron Swift. Aaron died at about age forty-five, just after I came out of the service in 1946. He had a malignant melanoma and did not last very long. Their two daughters are Myra, who is married to Myron Kanze. As you know they have four sons including a pair of twins; and Renee, who is married to Max Glanz. They have three daughters and one son. Renee and Max winter in Florida and we see quite a bit of them. The youngest daughter was Reba, who is married to Lester Raw, a dentist from Trenton, New Jersey. They have one daughter, Judy, who married Lee Kaufman. They also winter in Florida and we see quite a bit of them as well. Lee and Judy have a son and a daughter who live in New York city. The only one of the seven sisters who is living is Reba, who came to Florida this winter, 1991, and we had a chance to spend some time with her and take her out. Lester died about a year ago, rather suddenly, at the age of eighty-eight. Edith always felt very close to Reba, since she was the one aunt who was nearest her age, and in addition, she was a good friend of my Aunt Bessie's. Now that I've completed that family tree, I think I can go back and continue our adventures in World War II.

After a day or two layover in Philadelphia, in April of 1942, Edith and I shuffled off to Buffalo. We took the night train, a Pullman, and arrived on a Saturday morning in the midst of a heavy snow storm. My orders read for me to report to the 611th A.W. Company Frontier, P.O. 120 Box Niagara Square Station, Buffalo, New York. Now, how do you find where this group, or this company, is located? That was a puzzlement. In the Buffalo railroad station we found some military police, soldiers who steered us to their battalion headquarters about a mile away in a local armory. They knew nothing about this secret outfit that I was assigned to and intimated that there were some soldiers located in the center city area of Buffalo. So we proceeded over there, and found a friendly looking soldier. I showed him my orders, and he immediately guided me to the 611th Aircraft Warning Company Frontier, which was located on the seventh

to train my detachment in first aid and allied subjects. I really only needed one man to assist me in the dispensary, so I then proceeded to one of the local hospitals where I made arrangements for the other eleven to work in the emergency room and to pick up any medical training that they could in that situation. It really proved to be a great system. The men learned a great deal and enjoyed the work, and the hospital appreciated their free services. From time to time one or two at a time were pulled out to go overseas. When I left Buffalo, fourteen months later in June of 1943, only a few of them were left.

After living in the room on Delaware Avenue for a few weeks, we located an efficiency apartment just around the corner, located at 520 Virginia Street in Buffalo. This was a one-room apartment with a lot of doors. In addition to the front door, there was a big double door behind which was a Pullman kitchen, another door which led to a bathroom and dressing room, and a third door which opened and out of which came a Murphy bed. We stayed in that apartment until we left Buffalo, and we had a very nice time in Buffalo.

Through some of my fraternity friends, I learned that there was a Phi Lambda Kappa chapter at the University of Buffalo, I contacted one of the doctors there and immediately we were wined and dined by all of the local doctors. None of them had been called in service yet and all wondered how I got such a plush assignment as being in Buffalo, New York. We became very friendly with some of them and spent many good times in their homes. We were especially friendly with Ben Smolens, who was an ophthalmologist, and had spent time in Philadelphia at the Graduate school, and also with Alan and Shupy Morris. Alan's brother was married to a Philadelphia girl whom Edith knew. They took us in like relatives and we spent many happy evenings at their home. Alan was a physician and was inducted into the army about six or eight months after we got to Buffalo. He went to some infantry base down south and unfortunately died a short time later. Edith joined the officers' wives club and we were entertained quite frequently by many of the women's organizations in Buffalo. Since I had a lot of spare time, I went to "field" duty, which consisted of walking up and down Main Street during the day and looking in the store windows. I also went to many of the medical meetings at the University of Buffalo so that I could keep in touch.

Another nice part of Buffalo was that after we were there a few months we sent a small detachment of our men to open a similar center in Pittsburgh. Since I was also responsible for the health of these people, Edith and I would take a trip to Pittsburgh about once a month. This was fortunate for us, since we would go down one day, we would be met by Uncle Charlie and Aunt Roslyn, Uncle Tunney and Aunt Janet, spend the evening and the next day with them, stay overnight at their apartment and the following night we would return to Buffalo with about a four hour train ride on the P&LE railroad which is no longer in existence.

Buffalo had very harsh winters. It snowed almost every day, summer lasted about four weeks. During the first four months that we were in Buffalo, everyone that we met insisted on entertaining us by taking us for a Sunday ride out to Niagara Falls. Although the falls are most spectacular, the approach to them is really terrible. There were dozens of chemical plants along the way and the pollution in the air was something terrific. The word "frontier" in the name of the company that I was assigned to meant that they were guarding the Niagara frontier. At that time it seems that the war department was worried that there might be an air raid which the Nazis might send over the North Pole and approach over Canada to try to knock out the power plants and the chemical plants in the Niagara Falls area. Nothing ever came of this. At that time I do not think that the Germans had the capabilities of mounting such an attack.

My commanding officer in Buffalo was a telephone company man, Major Ed Hotchkis. He was a wonderful guy. We were quite friendly with him. He and his wife, Christine, and young son and daughter lived close by and we saw them quite a bit. After the war he lived in Mount Vernon, New York and on one or two occasions when I had to be in New York for a meeting, I did go up to visit him. The other phone company man in the company was Captain Bill Doty, who worked for the phone company on Long Island. He was a rather nice, friendly man and he was sent overseas late in 1943 to participate in the invasion in North Africa. I did have occasion to see him at the end of the war. I was mustered out at Mitchell Field, Long Island. He lived close by and I contacted him and went over to visit him and had dinner with him.



Late in May of 1943 I was told I was going to be sent overseas. I received a set of orders that were marked "Top Secret" and found out that I was to proceed to an Air Transport Command base at Churchill, Manitoba, Canada. Churchill is on the west shore of the Hudson Bay and a thousand miles north of Winnipeg. I had to go down to Pittsburgh again on some business and saw my Uncle Charlie. Without telling him where I was going, he said, "You must be going up to Churchill, that's where Sidney Mermelstein's brother is stationed." Sidney Mermelstein was a merchandise manager at Frank and Seder where Uncle Charlie was the furniture buyer. I met Sid, who later became Charlie's partner in Lansing, Michigan and Sid told me, "Look up my brother, Milton, who is a physician from McKeesport, Pennsylvania, I'm sure you are going to be where he is." I took Edith back to Philadelphia where she moved in with her mother and soon got a job with the Board of City Trusts, I believe, in June of 1943, and worked there until the fall of that year. I then proceeded to go on my own to Churchill, Canada.

Now this is not a real easy place to get to. After consulting with the Army Transportation Corps, I was routed on a commercial plane from Buffalo to Winnipeg, Canada. I spent a day in Winnipeg and then took a train. This train was a passenger express, which went north about five hundred miles to a mining town called The Pas. This trip took about 24 hours, was not bad, and as I recall, the train had a very good dining car, which served a nice steak dinner for about 80¢. When we reached The Pas, I found out we had another 510 miles to go, this time on a single track line known as the Hudson Bay Railway. They ran two trains a week: one was a passenger express, which took 24 hours to get to Churchill and it seems I had missed this train by just one day. The second train was a mixed train. It was really a long freight train, which had a coach attached to the rear. This was a 100-year-old coach, which had nothing but hard, wooden seats and in the rear of the coach was a wood burning stove and a man who cooked lunch each day. The entire trip to Churchill took three full days of riding. At the end of the first and second nights we stopped over in a tiny village where there was a Hudson Bay post, and had dinner and slept at the Hudson Bay post. At the end of the third day we arrived in Churchill.

It was a strange sight to see these tremendous grain elevators which lined the shore of the Hudson Bay as we pulled in. It seems that the western grain

interest in Canada had developed this area as a way to send their grain to Europe. They would send it across a transcontinental railroad to Winnipeg, then up on the Hudson Bay railroad to be stored in these large silos. When the Bay was free of ice for about seven weeks in the months of July and August, they would ship it out through the shipping route which went through the northern end of the Hudson Bay and over to Europe. Apparently it was cheaper to do it this way than to send it on to Montreal or Quebec and send it out through the St. Lawrence River. The trip to Churchill I will never forget. The train went about ten or fifteen miles an hour, and we made about 120 miles the first day. It stopped at every sign post where a few Indians would hop out of the woods and board the train, or a few would get off and go home. There were also a few Eskimos who were visiting down south who were with us. The only other army personnel on board was a doctor, whom I met, who was also going up to Churchill but was assigned to the station hospital there. I was assigned to the 56th Fighter Group which was at Churchill.

When the train arrived in Churchill that evening, everybody was out to greet us: all of the soldiers, Canadian Mounties, native Indians and Eskimos. I reported to my group dispensary and learned that the other doctor was none other than Milton Mermelstein. However, at the time, Milton was on detached service treating some GIs and Eskimos on Southampton Island, which was about 400 miles north at the head of the Hudson Bay. I sent a message to Milton, whom I had never met, via the pilot of a shuttle plane that went back and forth all day. A few days later he came back to Churchill. Thus began a friendship that's lasted for many years.

The day that I arrived at the base, I was told that my outfit, which had been there for about a year, was being shipped back to the states, imminently. This seemed like a lucky break for me. I arrived there in early June, the snow was just melting, and the territory became the land of several million lakes and ponds. Shortly after my arrival, orders came through for the outfit to depart Churchill about the first of September, and I was included in the group that was to go back. So that amounted to a rather nice summer vacation. We did nothing much medically in Churchill, except take sick calls every morning and afternoon and there were not too many people there to treat. Anyone with a serious illness was sent over to the 4th station hospital a few miles away. They

also were pretty empty. It was a nice summer vacation. We watched the whales on the Hudson Bay, we saw the polar bears roaming around, we met Eskimos, we visited the local Hudson Bay Company Store, where some of the fellows bought fur pelts and sent them home to their wives. I do recall once going out on an all day hike. I think that was my only experience of field duty the entire time I was in the army.

This was the land of the midnight sun. At that time of year the sky got grey about midnight and by 3:00 a.m. the sun was up again. That was because we were so far north. The enlisted men indulged in many activities in the evening: they had a baseball league and the games went until midnight. Most of the officers didn't play baseball at night, but there were lots of poker games in the BOQ. There was plenty of good food, and all together it was not a bad experience except for the fact that in that area when the snow melts the place becomes overridden by mosquitos and it was necessary to use mosquito repellent and wear nets over your heads and sleep with mosquito netting over your bed.

The outfit I was with was part of the Air Transport Command, which at that time was experimenting with a route to proceed from Winnipeg to Churchill to Greenland to Iceland and over to England in a series of short hops. As it turned out, they never had to rely on that route for sending planes and materials to the European theater. Sure enough, in early September, 1943, as predicted, my entire unit, lock, stock and barrel, boarded trains in Churchill and proceeded to the United States for reassignment. My destination was Camp Luna in Las Vegas, New Mexico, which was an Air Transport Command replacement center. Let me tell you, this was one long ride from Churchill due south to New Mexico. I believe the entire trip took about six days, we went back to The Pas, through Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City and on to Las Vegas, New Mexico. This was really a long train ride. As officers, we got a drawing room, that is, Milton and myself, which doubled as a dispensary. We ate all our meals on the train. A field kitchen was set up in a freight car and three times a day we proceeded through all the train to the field kitchen and were served field rations. We finally arrived in New Mexico, went out to see Camp Luna, which had been an old National Guard base and we were assigned rooms in the BOQ and Milton and I were both assigned to work in the dispensary for sick call<sup>5</sup> and in one of the medical wards for the rest of the day.

After being there for about three weeks we got leave as returning veterans and I proceeded back to Philadelphia for a short vacation. Edith had quit her job. As a matter of fact, I believe she got the job for her cousin, Myra Kanz, whose husband, Marvin, was overseas at the time and we made arrangements to go out to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where I would be stationed for a while. Of course, we didn't have a car, so we arranged to go by rail. We left Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which had an all-coach sit-up train arriving in Chicago the following morning. We then had a lay-over of about a half a day in Chicago. I believe we spent a couple hours that day with Morton Colson and his wife, Lucille. Morton was the son of Luke Kolsky, a friend of my mother and father's. He was a veterinarian, stationed in Chicago. We then took the Super Chief on the Santa Fe Line and after another 24 hours arrived in Las Vegas, New Mexico. This little town is not to be confused with Las Vegas, Nevada. It was a town of about four or five thousand people and was famous for only one thing: Billy the Kid, the famous robber had made his headquarters there in the 1880s.

Once there, we settled in at a motor court, known as La Loma Court, which overlooked the railroad line and the big excitement each day came at noon time when the Chief and Super Chief came through on their way to California. We now lived in a motor court, but had no car, so after much searching I was able to buy a used car from a soldier who was being shipped overseas. This was 1943, the car was a 1936 Buick sedan and had many many things wrong with it. However, with a few repairs, I do recall that it cost about \$500 to purchase, we were able to get around. It had a stick shift, as did all cars of that vintage. However, there was a problem: it often would not get into second gear, so you merely shifted from first into third. It was on that car that I taught your mother, Edith, to drive, in the town of Las Vegas. It was very fortunate, there were no traffic lights in the town, and when we went in to take her driver's test, the clerk, who had seen us in synagogue the week before said, "Would you drive with her?" I said, "Yes," so he gave her a license. She later did pass the test in Philadelphia.

After living at the motor court for a month or so we were able to get an apartment at 1042 Fourth Street in New Town, Las Vegas. This was the first floor of an old

house, not arranged too well, but very satisfactory. One of my fellow officers at the hospital was Lieutenant Charles Polan, a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat. We became friendly with Charlie and Ruth. They lived half a block away from us. They had their first baby, whose name was Mary Lake, and we have been in touch with them ever since. Charlie hailed from Huntington, West Virginia and after the war he went back there where he practiced ophthalmology for about forty years. Their daughter, Mary Lake, is a physician now, and is chairwoman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Stanford University. She has written two or three novels as well.

Milton Mermelstein also returned to Las Vegas with us. He was there for only a short period of time, when he was reassigned to an engineering group which was in India. He proceeded there and spent the rest of the war building the Burma Road.

We remained in Las Vegas until April of 1944. We had a very pleasant winter in Las Vegas. The days were very mild; however, at night the temperature would go down below freezing. In those days we could not get anti-freeze for our automobile radiators, so we used denatured alcohol instead. This boiled off at very low temperatures, because of the altitude, and the cars all smelled like breweries. We made many side trips from Las Vegas. The most memorable one was to the artists colony in Taos. We also visited Albuquerque and Santa Fe and generally enjoyed it.

My work was that of a general medical officer. I usually reported for sick call in the morning, as did all of the medical officers. Then, after taking care of that, I would go down to the medical ward where we treated those patients who were admitted. There were no real serious cases there. Most of the admissions were for upper respiratory infections or hepatitis. We did have one short run of cases with meningococcal meningitis, but they instituted a program in which all personnel at the base were given sulfa prophylaxis and we avoided a major epidemic. We had to be at the hospital six days a week from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. and at the dot of five the bugler would sound retreat, the flag would be lowered, and we would all be waiting at the front door to get out to our cars to get home.

In April of 1944, I received orders which transferred me from Camp Luna to Rosecrans Air Force Base, which was at the edge of St. Joseph, Missouri. St. Joseph, Missouri was about 50 miles north of Kansas City, and was famous because it was the town from which the Pony Express began. If you will recall, this was a relay-type mail-carrying service, which used hundreds of horses and ran from St. Joe, Missouri to California. Actually, it only remained in existence for about a year. That was before the railroads were built to connect the east and west coasts. This time we had acquired many more possessions and decided to take a chance in our eight-year-old Buick and drive it to St. Joe. I had the car checked out and was able to acquire a few new tires from the ration board, and off we went.

From New Mexico we travelled east on the famous Route 66, which led us across the pan-handle of Texas. Incidentally, when travelling under military orders, you were required to make at least 200 miles a day, so we had about six days to make the 1200 mile trip. This would not prove to be any difficulty. We stayed in Amarillo, Texas on our first night. The next morning we headed east, again on Route 66, and ran into one of the worst blizzards that I have ever encountered. After making about thirty or forty miles, we became snowed-in in a town called McClean, Texas. We found our way to the local inn, where we were lucky enough to get the last room, although with no private bath or running water, where we arranged to stay overnight. The remainder of that day and evening was spent sitting around the wood burning stove in the lobby of this hotel. By the next morning the snow had stopped and we proceeded along on our journey. The snow had been so heavy that in spots where it had been cleared there was only one lane of traffic in each direction, and the snow plowed at the sides of the road was often much higher than the height of the car. We reached Enid, Oklahoma the third night. This town looked good to us because it was much bigger than anything we had seen in the last eight months. On the fourth day we proceeded to Topeka, Kansas, where we stayed overnight in a hotel which was actually a multi-storyed building, possibly six or seven floors. On the fifth day, we arrived in Kansas City, Missouri, and checked in to the Muelbach Hotel. This was the best hotel in town. It was the place that soon-to-become-president Harry Truman had his headquarters. Until this time the only mishap with the car was going off the edge of the road once and having to be pulled out of the mud. At the Muelbach Hotel, I can recall that we had an

enormous room. This room had been set up for travelling salesmen; it had tables and clothing racks in it and must have been about 50 feet long. On the sixth day we arrived at St. Joe and I'm sorry to say that just before pulling into town we had our first flat tire.

Rosecrans Field was a training base for the Air Transport Command and they were busily training pilots to fly two-engine transport aircraft. The first two or three nights were spent at the Roubidoux Hotel and then we found a small apartment a few blocks from the center of town. We remained there for a few weeks and then were lucky enough to be able to rent a duplex apartment, at 2636-1/2 Felix Street. This structure was a fairly new building, probably no more than three or four years old. An elderly couple lived on the first floor, and we had the second floor with our own private entrance. We also had a garage in the basement and we also had the use of the third floor, which as I recall had a ping pong table and a tremendous attic fan. The rent was \$75.00 per month, but it was worth much more! Rent control regulations had become effective.

Rosecrans was the largest base I had ever been at and was really located on an island in the middle of the Missouri River. We had a very nice post exchange, a beautiful officer's club, and 150-bed station hospital. Again, I was assigned as a general medical officer to work on the medical wards and also to do some work at the dispensary, which was located about a mile or so away from the hospital, near the center of activity. In addition to taking sick call and supervising the administration of immunizations at the dispensary, we were also responsible for examining all new arrivals at the base. It was in this role that I first met Malcolm Levi, who had just arrived from officer candidate school in Miami Beach. He was to be the assistant personnel officer at the base. We immediately struck up a friendship and that evening I invited him and his wife, Esther, to come over to our apartment. When they arrived we discovered that Esther's younger sister, Michelle, was engaged to Irving Bogatin, who was Gladys' brother. This was the start of a long friendship, which has continued until this day. They have visited us in Philadelphia and in Florida, and we in turn have been their guests in Memphis. In the dental clinic at St. Joe, I found two Philadelphians, Frank Rake and George Savitz. I knew George vaguely because his father had a drug store a few blocks away from the Mt. Sinai Hospital and, as a matter of fact, I had taken care of his mother, who had had

some surgery at Mt. Sinai in 1941. We also met Harry Fridrich, who had just come back from Africa. Harry was a physician from Cherry Hill, New Jersey and came out to St. Joe with his new wife, Florence, who was very much pregnant at the time. Their first child, a daughter, Lynn, was born in St. Joe shortly after we arrived there.

St. Joe was a very pleasant place to live. We went to the Reform Temple and immediately made friends with many of the people who were natives, who also wined and dined us in their homes. We in turn reciprocated by taking them to the weekly buffet at the Officers' Club. This was the greatest buffet that I can ever recall going to. Since our student pilots made cross-country trips, they frequently flew to the Gulf of Mexico for shrimp, to Maine for lobsters, to Florida for oranges and so forth. The cost at this sumptuous feast was \$1.00 per person for guests. Members of the Officers' Club were for free.

During 1944, America's war effort was in high gear. Defense factories worked 24-hours a day. Women worked in plants as riveters. Most everything that you would want to buy in the line of food, clothing, footwear, was rationed, as was gasoline. An "A" coupon, which was given to everyone, allowed you to have three gallons of gasoline a week. If you could prove that you needed your car for driving to work you were given additional coupons according to your needs. D Day was on June 7, 1944, and we were all quite apprehensive, because Eddie and Willard had been in England for many months, training for the invasion. Ed was the adjutant of the 36th Armored Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Armored Division. Willard was a 1st Lieutenant in the 47th Infantry Regiment of the 9th Infantry Division. Both were part of General Patton's third army. In mid-June, 1944, we were all saddened by the news of the death of our cousin, Willard, on the battlefield in France. This occurred in the action when American troops broke out of the Normandy peninsula in the Battle of St. Lo. Willard was killed only a few days before his twenty-first birthday. At around the same time, we heard from Donald, who was now a Lieutenant in the Navy, and the Captain of an LST, which ferried troops and tanks from larger vessels to the beach heads. He went in with the second or third wave, had some scary experiences, but fortunately returned without any injuries. Shortly after we arrived at St. Joe, we determined that Edith was pregnant and I arranged for her to see one of the obstetricians in town and to be delivered at the Missouri Methodist Hospital. We  
*Sisters of St. Joseph Hospital,*



did not have any facilities for obstetrics at the air base. Edith had no difficulties with her pregnancy and Willard Lester Spiegelman was born on December 29, 1944 and he was named after my cousin who had been killed only months before, and Edith's father, Lester. At about the same time, we learned that Ed's unit had been involved in the Battle of the Bulge, which occurred during Christmas week of 1944 and we were happy to hear that he came through it o.k. In January of 1945, Edith's mother, Mary, came out to St. Joe to visit us and to help Edith out a little bit, and then following her return to Philadelphia, my parents, John and Rose Spiegelman also came out to spend a few days with us and to meet their first grandchild. You must realize that at that time, this trip was no minor undertaking. It meant taking a train overnight to Chicago, and then overnight to Kansas City, and then up to St. Joe. While I was stationed at St. Joe, Air Transport Headquarters frequently sent orders for physicians overseas. And they usually sent those who had never been out of the country. Since I had already put in three months of foreign service, even though it was in Canada, I was always lucky enough not to be chosen. However, in March of 1945, I received orders to go to Randolph Field, Texas, where I was to take part in a ten-week course in Aviation Medicine. Upon completion of this course I was to be rated as an aviation medical examiner and possibly later on as a flight surgeon. Since at that time we already had one child, I did not think it wise for Edith and the baby to come with me, since I would be forced to live on the base and she would be in San Antonio fifteen miles away where she knew no one. Therefore, I arranged for her to go back to Philadelphia. Edith and I and Billy, who was in a basket and was about three months old, took the train to Chicago and then to Philly. The second day, when we went through Pittsburgh, Charlie and Roslyn and Tunney and Janet all came down to the train to meet the newest member of the next generation. At the same time, I found some GIs who were heading east and arranged for them to drive our car back to Philadelphia. Incidentally, they made it in about three days, although it used about twenty quarts of oil since they lost the cap to the oil tank. I then returned to St. Joe, where I remained for a few days, before flying to San Antonio where Randolph Field was located. I was able to hitch a ride on an Air Transport Command plane from Rosecrans field in St. Joe to Kelly Field, which is located just outside San Antonio, Texas. As a young boy, I remember reading about Kelly Field as the place that Charles Lindberg took his cadet training back in the early '20s. I arrived there late at night, stayed overnight in the transient officers' quarters,

and the next day made my way across town to Randolph Field. Randolph Field was a permanent Air Force base, a rather beautiful place. In addition to being a training base for Air Force cadets who were learning to fly, it also housed the School of Aviation Medicine, which I was to attend. Unfortunately, we never got to enjoy much of the beauty of Randolph Field. As students of the school, we were relegated to a separate area, which consisted of several barracks and a dining room, then we marched in formation, every day, back and forth to the school where the classes were held. They had a beautiful Officers' Club, with a swimming pool at Randolph, but alas we, as student officers, were not allowed to go there. The one thing I do remember about the food was the fact that we had chicken about twice a day, never meat. The course at Randolph was about ten weeks in duration, and was a mixture of lectures and practical exercises dealing with aviation medicine. About half the class were officers who had been overseas for a year or two, and these fellows were mostly either Majors or Lieutenant Colonels. The rest of us were Captains, and there were a few First Lieutenants. When we paraded back and forth to classes, we really looked like a motley crew. While we were at Randolph, some of the members of the class were given the opportunity to get flight training; however, I did not take advantage of this opportunity. Two important events happened when we were at Randolph. The first was the end of the war in Europe, on VE Day, which, I believe, was in May of 1945; and at about the same time (in April), Franklin Roosevelt, who had been our President since 1932, died, and was succeeded by a relatively unknown vice-president, Harry Truman. We were all elated with the end of the war in Europe and figured we would now be sent off to the Pacific to defeat the Japanese. At that time no one had ever heard of the atomic bomb. The entire nation was saddened by the death of Franklin Roosevelt. During this period, Edith and Billy were living at Mary's apartment on Clearview Street. At the completion of the course at Randolph, we were all designated aviation medical examiners, with the proviso that after one year or immediately after being ordered overseas, we would be rated as flight surgeons and given our gold flight surgeon wings.

At the completion of the course at Randolph, the entire class was sent to the air base at Orlando, Florida for tactical training. Orlando is in central Florida, and since we were there in the month of July and there was no air conditioning at the time, it was really hot as blazes. When we arrived there, the class was

divided into two parts, those who had been overseas and those who were preparing to go overseas. When they went through my records and saw that I had already served out of the country, that is, I had been in Canada for three months in 1943, I was put in the had-been-overseas group, and had a wonderful time in Orlando. Our group did nothing but go to the beach at Daytona where we spent a great deal of time, either swimming or paddling out in the ocean in the large Air Force rescue rafts available to us. The other group worked like hell, went on hikes, bivouacs, and participated in all sorts of field training. I lived in the dorm for that couple of weeks, and I believe it was during the second week I was there that I arranged for Edith to come down on vacation from Philadelphia. She took the train down to Orlando and I arranged to get a hotel room in town and we had an enjoyable, although a very hot, week's vacation.

At the end of July of 1945, I returned to my home base in St. Joe, Missouri, and Edith was back in Philadelphia with Billy. In early August, the atomic bomb was released and leveled Nagasaki and Hiroshima. A few days later we celebrated VJ Day and the war was over. I happened to be officer of the day at the hospital on VJ Day. I called Edith on the phone. She was busy taking care of Billy, who was now 8 months of age, and tried to explain to him the reason for all of the celebrating.

About two weeks later, I finally received orders to go overseas. Now, you must realize that the war was over at this time and my orders read for me to proceed to the port of embarkation at Fort Totten, New York, which is close to the present Kennedy Airport, and then to proceed to Karachi, Pakistan, where I was to be stationed. I was to get a thirty-day delay on route, which I spent in Philadelphia. I therefore flew from Kansas City to Philadelphia, arriving early one morning, and had a pleasant four-week vacation there. On the appointed day, which was at the end of September, I proceeded to Fort Totten, New York. On the following morning, I was told to clear the post, that is, you went around to every division on the post and they processed you to go overseas. They issued you any necessary equipment you might need, brought your immunizations up to date, appointed me as the flight surgeon, since I was going overseas, and so forth. It so happens, that when I was at headquarters getting my papers, I met Sidney Sichels, who was a sergeant at the desk. Sidney had lived a few blocks

away from us at 15th and Grange Street, and was a twin. As a matter of fact, I had dated his twin sister, Leah, several years before. Sidney advised me not to return too early, since those who were too late for that day's flight would be given another day off and told to return the following day. So, therefore at noontime, when I concluded my appointed rounds, I went off to the post theater to see a movie. I then returned my papers to the desk around 4:00 and was told, "Captain Spiegelman, you are too late for today's flight, therefore you may have another 24 hours and return at 6:00 p.m. tomorrow night for the next day's flight." In the meantime, my baggage was taken to the port of embarkation, which I believe was not Kennedy but Laguardia Field. I therefore took the Long Island Railroad back to New York City and then the Pennsylvania back to Philadelphia and arrived at home about 6 or 7:00 that night, much to the surprise of everyone in the family. The following afternoon, at about 2:00, I took the train back to New York, back to Fort Totten, and reported in. To my great surprise, I was told I was no longer eligible to go overseas. It seems that in 1945 they had a point system for getting you out of the army. You received one point for every month of military service, two points for each month of overseas service, twelve points for each dependent and so many points for each medal or award you had won. At any rate, with almost four years of service and two dependents, I had well over the forty-five points that were necessary to keep me from going overseas. I therefore retrieved my luggage from the airport and a day or two later was sent to the closest Air Transport Command base to my home.

This happened to be the New Castle Army Air Force Base, which is located about six miles south of Wilmington. This was in early October of 1945. Edith, Billy and I were living at Mary's apartment on Clearview Street, and each morning at about 6:30 I took the subway down to the Broad Street Station and caught the express train to Washington, which made a stop in Wilmington. I then got a ride to the air base and repeated the process in the evening coming back. At the New Castle air base, I worked on the medical wards, in the dispensary, and then they set up a discharge base at New Castle and I worked there examining Air Force personnel who were coming through to be discharged. New Castle proved to be a pleasant base. I ran into many people that I knew there, either coming through or stationed there and just before Christmas I received my discharge orders. I was to report to Mitchell Field, Long

Island on the second of January to be processed out of the Air Force. I had a week off in Philadelphia between Christmas and New Year's at which time I had begun to look around for something to do following discharge. I had begun to make house calls for other physicians, even though I was still in uniform. It took me two days to process through Mitchell Field. I had been a Captain since 1943 and was offered a promotion at the time of discharge to become a Major. However, I declined the promotion, since it seems that everyone up to the rank of Captain was given \$500 of mustering-out pay in addition to any pay that was due to him for terminal leave, and so forth. Since I needed the \$500 more than I needed the rank of Major, I declined and was discharged as a Captain.

I then returned to Philadelphia ready to get started in the practice of medicine. In 1942, that is, in June of that year when I had been stationed in Buffalo, New York, I had taken a few days off, returned to Philadelphia and taken my Pennsylvania State Boards. So I had my necessary license. As it turned out, my efforts were superfluous, because had I not taken my exam, at the end of the war, Pennsylvania granted automatic licenses to all those physicians who had been in the service. As a veteran I was entitled to certain benefits under the GI bill of rights, one of which was a couple of years of further education, which in my case would take the form of a residency or fellowship. During this time, you would be paid only \$75 per month and your tuition, if any, would be paid by the Veterans Administration. I was married, and already had one child, and at this time was thirty years of age. I did not feel that I should become dependent on my parents again for a couple of years of graduate training. I therefore made the decision to get into the general practice of medicine as soon as possible, and to pick up further training as I went along. This eventually turned out to be a difficult thing to do, but over the years I managed to acquire the necessary training to take the internal medicine and allergy boards.

Our 1936 Buick finally broke down in the fall of 1945. New cars were not then available, so I went down to see an old family friend, George Gorson, who had the biggest used car salesroom in Philadelphia, at Broad and Race Street and I bought a 1941 Plymouth convertible for about \$1,100. This annoyed me no end, because the car only cost about \$750 when it was new in 1941. At any rate, it was the only thing that was available to me, so I took it and did drive it for several months until I was able to get a new car.

At about that time, our cousin, Dr. Maurie Alexander, suggested that I could make some house calls for him. He had a busy practice in Logan and was getting into ear, nose and throat. I did that and, in addition, he introduced me to a Doctor B. H. K. Miller, who had a tremendous general practice at 60th and Chester Avenue in southwest Philadelphia. Ben was seeing fifty or sixty patients a day, both in his office and on calls and, in addition, had opened an office in a Medical Arts building at 16th and Walnut Street. I had made arrangements to work for him; he fed me many, many house calls and I saw some patients in the office. The deal was a 50-50 split on all of them and I really came out the loser, especially on house calls, since I was paying for my own automobile expenses. In those days we were getting \$2 for an office visit and \$3 for a house call. After a few months of doing this, during which time I almost wore out the 1941 Plymouth, I decided that that wasn't for me and that I was going to look around somewhere in the neighborhood with which I was familiar, that was Oak Lane, Olney, and Elkins Park, and try to acquire a home, an office and get started in practice.

New cars were very scarce then and you had to pay a premium for them. In April of 1946 I was able to obtain a 1946 Plymouth Coupe for \$1200 and was only given \$400 in trade for my 1941 Plymouth convertible. As you will recall, I had just paid about \$1100 for it only about four months previously, but at least now I had a new car and was not afraid to go anywhere in it. I worked out of Ben Miller's place until about May or June of 1946, when I decided that the driving from Oak Lane to southwest Philly, once or twice a day, was just too much. So I left him and was doing nothing but taking calls for Maurie Alexander and some of his friends up in the North Philadelphia area.

During the summer of 1946 we spent a great deal of time looking for a house and office and finally settled on a small house on Chew Street, 308 West Chew in the Olney section. We felt that Olney was a solid working class neighborhood and that I should not have any great difficulty starting a practice. We were able to buy this house for \$10,500. I put in about \$1500 in cash, got a GI mortgage at 4% for \$9,000 and then we spent another \$3,000 or \$4,000 converting the front of the house into a waiting room and offices. In order to get the money for these renovations I borrowed \$500 a piece from Ed Greene, Sam Cowan, Manny

Taylor, Meyer Frommer, \$1,500 from my Uncle Tunney in Pittsburgh, \$500 from my Uncle Sol, and Uncle Charlie sent us the necessary furniture we would need to start housekeeping. My mortgage payments, which included taxes, interest, amortization of principal and so forth, came to \$70.10 a month and this was for both my home and office. Our telephone bill for both home and office was about \$5.00 a month. We had no telephone answering service, except Edith, who was home most of the time, and I spent about \$1,000 on office furniture and medical equipment which would allow me to start a practice.

We moved into the house and office at the end of October of 1946, hung up a shingle outside, and it was, I believe, on Halloween Day, October 31, our first patient wandered in off the streets. His name was Henry Heller and he lived around the corner from us on American Street. At that time I had a small nucleus of patients from outside of the neighborhood, mainly some relatives like Uncle Meyer's, mother and father, and a few patients that I had picked up from Maurie Alexander, and some friends. So, as of October 31, 1946, I was now engaged in the general practice of medicine.

In my enthusiasm to dictate all of the activities that I pursued during my lifetime, I made two serious omissions for which I apologize. I failed to speak about my relationship with my brother Edmond and my sister Wilma., both during our growing up period and later in my professional career. We had a close family life. Ed was just 3 years younger than I. I can think of no better way to tell his story as a boy, a war hero, and a business man, than to watch his VCR tape, "My Oral History", which he made in 1996, just prior to his sudden death. It is his whole story, better than anything that I could describe about him and is really a "two Kleenex box" tear jerker for me. There is a copy of this tape in my TV stand. If you haven't seen it yet, make sure that you do.

Wilma is another story. I was 9 years old when she was born, and her arrival was a total surprise to me because I did not know that my mother was expecting a visit from the stork. Words like "pregnancy" were not used around the house. On November 20th, 1924 I came home from school and there she was! She was the first girl in the family and I believe my parents' favorite child. When I was Bar Mitzvahed and was a boy scout she was a tot and we did not pay much attention to her. She blossomed in high school and played the piano in the Germantown High Orchestra, but by that time I was in the army in WW 2.

On Nov. 8th, 1944, she married Bob Aaron, a handsome young U.S. Coast Guard Officer, who grew up in our neighborhood.

What a wedding! I flew in from St. Jos. MO as a crew member of an Air Transport Command Plane. Edith was in her 8th month of pregnancy, and in addition there was no available commercial aviation, so she was unable to attend. Uncle Charlie, Aunt Rosaline, Tunney and Janet came in from Pittsburgh. How everyone, including Rabbi Cohen, and the chuppa, and all of the guests fit into that house at 1336 66th ave, I will never know.

My mother and Mrs. Tankin were the caterers, my father supervised the bar. and the bride was gorgeous as she came down the steps in the hallway. It was a great success. and unlike today's big weddings, took only about a week of planning. That is how it was im WW 2.

After the war Bob got his degree at the Moore School of the U of P. and Wilma embarked on her career as a medical technician and later as a piano instructor. They moved to north Jersey, where they lived until they retired to Florida. Bob and Wilma had two sons, Richard and Jimmy, and Jimmy has two children, Mathew and Shauna.

Unfortunately, Richard succumbed to a malignant brain tumor in the summer of 2004, which, of course was a very sad event and a great loss to all.

Bob spent his entire professional life with Bell Laboratories, a division of A.T.&T. and has recieved all sorts of honors for his work from various professional societies and governments.

He was honored by I.E.E.E., the United States Government, Italy, and Japan for his important contributions to the field of electronics. They now reside in West Palm Beach and I believe that Bob is still a consultant to NEC (Nippon Electric Company).



# **Volume 3**

December 29, 2004



JAY SPIEGELMAN, M. D.

THE BENSON-EAST

OLD YORK ROAD & TOWNSHIP LINE

JENKINTOWN, PA. 19046

WAVERLY 7-0888

1. Member - Phila. County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, and American Medical Association.
2. Fellow of the American Academy of Allergy.
3. Member - Philadelphia Allergy Society.
4. Member - Pennsylvania Allergy Society.
5. Fellow of College of Physicians of Philadelphia.
6. Member - American College of Physicians
7. Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia Allergy Society, 1961-64.
8. President, Philadelphia Allergy Society, 1964.
9. Chairman, Pollen and Mold Committee, American Academy of Allergy, 1961-64.
10. Associate Chairman, Pollen and Mold Committee, American Academy of Allergy, 1964-67.
11. Instructor, Post-graduate Instructional Course in Allergy, Temple University School of Medicine, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964.
12. Conductor of Pollen Surveys for Philadelphia Inquirer since 1946.
13. Member Research Council, American Academy of Allergy, 1961-1965.
14. Adjunct in Allergy, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division, Philadelphia, Pa.
15. Adjunct - Research Dept. (Clinical) - Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pa.
16. S. Weir Mitchel Associate, College of Physicians of Philadelphia.
17. Consultant in Allergy, Philadelphia Geriatric Center.
18. Chairman, Public Relations Committee, American Academy of Allergy, 1969-1970.
19. Chairman - Air Pollution Committee, Pennsylvania Allergy Society - 1970-71.
20. Member, Constitution and By-laws Committee, American Academy of Allergy - 1970 - 1972, Chairman 1972.

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M. D.  
THE BENSON-EAST  
OLD YORK ROAD & TOWNSHIP LINE  
JENKINTOWN, PA. 19046  
WAVERLY 7-0888

- 2 -

21. Board of Regents - Pennsylvania Allergy Society, 1970-73
22. Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine -- Temple University  
Health Science Center, 1973.
23. Certified as a Diplomate of the American Board of Allergy  
and Immunology, a Conjoint Board of the American Board of  
Internal Medicine and the American Board of Pediatrics, 1974.

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M. D.

THE BENSON-EAST

OLD YORK ROAD & TOWNSHIP LINE

JENKINTOWN, PA. 19046

WAVERLY 7-0888

PUBLICATIONS

1. "The Ragweed Extermination Plan for Philadelphia"; Blumstein, G. I., Spiegelman, J. and Hirsch, Victor; Penna. Medical Journal 52:29, 1948.
2. "Pollen Counts: Variability and Percentage Error in a Given Location under Standard Conditions"; Spiegelman, J., and Blumstein, G. I.; Journal of Allergy 22:536, 1951.
3. "An Improved Volumetric Impinger for Pollen Counting"; Marx, H. P., Spiegelman, J., and Blumstein, G. I.; Journal of Allergy 30:83, 1959.
4. "Parallel Volumetric and Gravimetric Pollen Counts", Blumstein, G. I., and Spiegelman, J.; Journal of Allergy 30:464, 1959.
5. "The Effects of an Air Purifying Apparatus on Pollen Concentrations and Bacteriological Counts"; Spiegelman, J., Blumstein, G. I., and Friedman, H.; Annals of Allergy 19:613-618, 1961.
6. "Serological Evaluation of Immune Responses to Repository Injection of Ragweed Emulsion; Spiegelman, J., Friedman, H., Blumstein, G. I., Gershenfeld, M. A., and Fishman, A.; Annals of Allergy 19:991, 1961.
7. " Repository Pollen Therapy"; Spiegelman, J., Friedman, H., Blumstein, G. I., Gershenfeld, M. A., and Fishman, A.; Journal Albert Einstein Medical Center 9:154, 1961.
8. "Immuno-electrophoretic Analysis of Ragweed Pollen Extracts"; Friedman, H., Spiegelman, J., Gershenfeld, M. A., and Blumstein, G. I.; Journal Albert Einstein Medical Center 9:217, 1961.
9. "The Effects of Central Air Conditioning on Pollen, Mold and Bacterial Concentrations"; Spiegelman, J., Friedman, H., and Blumstein, G. I.; Journal of Allergy 34:426, 1963.
10. "Allergy, Air Pollution and Weather"; Spiegelman, J., Blumstein, G. I., and Friedman, H.; Editorial "G.P." 28:76, 1963.
11. "Atmospheric Ionization in Allergic Diseases"; Blumstein, G. I., Spiegelman, J., and Kimbel, P.; A.M.A. Archives of Environmental Health; 8:818, June 1964.

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M. D.

THE BENSON-EAST

OLD YORK ROAD & TOWNSHIP LINE

JENKINTOWN, PA. 19046

WAVERLY 7-0888

Publications (cont'd)

12. "The Use of Alum Precipitated Pyridine Pollen Extract in the Treatment of Ragweed Pollenosis"; Tuft, L., Spiegelman, J., Stupnicker, S., Brown, E. B., Tarsney, P. J., and Gilday, F.; American Journal of Medical Sciences 250:668, 1965.
13. "Air Processing in Allergic Disorders", Blumstein, G. I., Spiegelman, J., and Friedman, H.; E.E.N.T. Digest 28:49, 1966.
14. "Immunologic Responses of Pollinosis Patients Treated with Alum Precipitated Pyridine Ragweed Extract"; Spiegelman, J., Friedman, H., and Tuft, L.; Annals of Allergy 25:262, 1967.
15. "Hemagglutination Titer Changes of Pollinosis Patients Treated with Alum-Precipitated Pyridine Ragweed Extract"; Spiegelman, J., Tuft, L., and Friedman, H.; Int. Arch. Allergy 31:27-30, 1967.
16. "The Effect of Central Air Filtration and Air Conditioning on Pollen and Microbial Contamination"; Spiegelman, J., and Friedman, H.; Journal of Allergy 42:193, 1968.
17. "Immunogenicity of Alum-Precipitated Pyridine Extracted Ragweed Pollen in Allergic Patients"; Tuft, L., Spiegelman, J., and Friedman, H., Annals of Allergy 26:552, 1968.

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M. D.

THE BENSON-EAST

OLD YORK ROAD & TOWNSHIP LINE

JENKINTOWN, PA. 19046

WAVERLY 7-0688

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS PRESENTED

1. "Parallel Volumetric and Gravimetric Pollen Counts"; Spiegelman, J., and Blumstein, G. I.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, Chicago, Illinois; Feb. 1959.
2. "Analysis of Ragweed Pollen Antigens on Cellulose Acetate Membranes - Immunological and Clinical Studies"; Friedman, H., Blumstein, G. I., and Spiegelman, J.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, Washington, D. C.; Feb. 1960.
3. "The Effects of an Air Purifying Apparatus on Pollen, Mold and Microbial Counts"; Spiegelman, J., Blumstein, G. I., and Friedman, H.; Annual Meeting, American College of Allergy, Dallas, Texas; March 1961.
4. "Immuno-electrophoretic Analysis of Ragweed Pollen Antigens and Allergens"; Gershenfeld, M. A., Friedman, H., Spiegelman, J., and Blumstein, G. I.; IV International Congress of Allergology, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 1961.
5. "Analysis and Standardization of Ragweed Pollen Extracts with Immune Animal and Human Sera"; Friedman, H., Spiegelman, J., Blumstein, G. I., and Gershenfeld, M. A.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, Denver, Colorado; February 1962.
6. "Large Scale Fractionation of Ragweed Antibodies and Antigens by Continuous Flow Electrophoresis with Micro Glass Beads", Friedman, H., Spiegelman, J., and Blumstein, G. I.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, Montreal, Canada; March 1963.
7. "The Effects of Central Air Conditioning on Pollen, Mold and Bacterial Concentrations"; Spiegelman, J., Friedman, H., and Blumstein, G. I.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, Montreal, Canada; March 1963.
8. "Resolution of Ragweed Allergens and Antigens by Continuous Flow Electrophoresis with Micro Glass Beads"; Friedman, H., Spiegelman, J., and Blumstein, G. I.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, San Francisco, California; February 1964.

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M. D.  
THE BENSON-EAST  
OLD YORK ROAD & TOWNSHIP LINE  
JENKINTOWN, PA. 19045  
WAVERLY 7-0888

Professional Papers Presented (cont'd)

9. "Rapid Fractionation of Serum Reagens by Continuous Flow Electrophoresis with Micro Glass Beads"; Friedman, H., Spiegelman, J., and Blumstein, G. I.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, San Francisco, California; Feb. 1964.
10. "Studies on the Relationship of Milk Allergy to Unexpected Crib Deaths"; Friedman, H., Vales-Da Pena, M., Spiegelman, J., and Girsh, L.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, San Francisco, California; Feb. 1964.
11. "Immunologic and Serologic Characterization of Ragweed Allergens Purified by Rapid Continuous Flow Micro Bead Electrophoresis"; Friedman, H., Spiegelman, J., and Blumstein, G. I.; Fifth International Congress of Allergology, Madrid, Spain; Oct. 1964.
12. "Twenty-year Follow-up Study on Immune Competence of Individuals Receiving Thymus Irradiation at Birth"; Blumstein, G. I., Spiegelman, J., Friedman, H., and Coleman, R.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, Bal Harbour, Florida; Feb. 1965.
13. "Immunogenicity of Alum-Precipitated Pyridine Ragweed Extracts in Pollenosis Patients and Experimental Animals"; Friedman, H., Spiegelman, J., Tuft, L., and Stupnicker, S.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, New York, N. Y.; Feb. 1966.
14. "Air Processing in the Management of Allergic Diseases"; Spiegelman, J.; Annual Meeting, Pennsylvania Allergy Society, Bedford Springs, Pa.; June 1967.
15. "Serologic Responses to Alum-Precipitated Pyridine (Allpyral) Ragweed Pollen Extracts - Persistence of Hemagglutinins Following Injection at Varying Intervals (Abstract No. 63); Tuft, L., Spiegelman, J., Friedman, H.; American Academy of Allergy, Boston, Massachusetts; Feb. 1968.



JAY SPIEGELMAN, M. D.

THE BENSON-EAST

OLD YORK ROAD & TOWNSHIP LINE

JENKINTOWN, PA. 19046

WAVERLY 7-0888

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITS

1. "A New Method of Pollen Counting"; Spiegelman, J., Blumstein, G. I., and Marx, H. P.; Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Feb. 1958.
2. "A New Method of Pollen Counting"; Spiegelman, J., Blumstein, G. I., and Marx, H. P.; Annual Meeting, American Medical Association, Atlantic City, N. J.; June 1959.
3. "Effect of Central Air Conditioning on Pollen, Mold and Bacterial Concentrations"; Spiegelman, J., Friedman, H., and Blumstein, G. I.; Annual Meeting, American Medical Association, Atlantic City, N. J.; June 1963.
4. "The Pollen Count"; Spiegelman, J., Ex-Residents Day, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pa.; March 1965.
5. "Allergens in the Air in North America"; Spiegelman, J., Durham, O. C., Karau, M. E., and Ogden, E. C.; Annual Meeting, American Medical Association, New York, N. Y.; June 1965.
6. "One Half Century of Aero-Allergen Sampling with O. C. Durham", Karau, M. E., Perlman, F., and Spiegelman, J.; Annual Meeting - American Medical Association, San Francisco, California; June 1968.
7. "The Air Around Us"; Motion Picture (30 mm. in color and sound); produced by Carrier Corporation; 1963.

# The Ragweed Extermination Plan for Philadelphia

## Results of the First Year's Survey

GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., and  
VICTOR HIRSCH, M.D.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

IN THE spring of 1947 the director of the Department of Housing and Sanitation of the City of Philadelphia called a meeting of physicians interested in allergy to determine the feasibility of exterminating the ragweed plant within the county limits. Interest in this field had been stimulated by the discovery of a selective chemical agent that, when used in proper concentrations, would kill plants such as plantain, ragweed, and poison ivy without affecting surrounding edible or ornamental vegetation. The advantages of this method of weed elimination were in the rapidity with which this program could be executed, the relatively large area that could be sprayed with a small operating staff, and the low cost of such an operation when compared to the older and more costly method of extirpation by hand. A program of this sort, if found to be successful, would be of far-reaching value in the field of preventive medicine. Various authors<sup>1</sup> have estimated that from 10 to 12 per cent of the population are allergic. A more conservative figure, however, as given by Cooke,<sup>2</sup> is about 7 per cent. When one considers that a large proportion of this group are seasonal allergies due to pollens, a successful program would thus benefit a large group of people in a city of two million population, such as Philadelphia.

Since ragweed pollen is air-borne and has been known to be carried as far as fifteen or twenty miles,<sup>3</sup> it becomes evident that to have a successful program one must have a knowledge of the sources of pollen from the surrounding communities. This knowledge can be obtained only by means of accurate pollen surveys of the suburbs surrounding metropolitan areas. If high concentrations of pollen are found to contribute materially toward our local counts, then it may be necessary to extend the ragweed elimination program to include them. Several communities

adjacent to Philadelphia were invited to participate in the ragweed extermination program, but declined because of lack of funds.

The City of New York has for many years publicized the efforts it expended to eradicate ragweed. It was natural, therefore, that one of its boroughs should have been the first to undertake ragweed elimination with the newer chemical agents. In 1946 the Department of Health of Brooklyn undertook a five-year ragweed extermination program with Dr. Matthew Walzer acting as consultant.<sup>4</sup> The duration of the program was decided arbitrarily, the consensus of opinion being that any period shorter than the stated one would not permit the investigators to judge the beneficial effects accruing from such extermination. While no definite time limit was set for the Philadelphia project, it was felt that its successful operation during the first year would automatically warrant a continuation of the program until the investigators could calculate the benefits derived from it.

### Procedure

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to gain more information concerning pollen concentrations in Philadelphia and vicinity, a pollen survey was conducted from Aug. 15, 1947, until Sept. 30, 1947, as described below.

A central city pollen shelter was set up on a balcony outside of the fourteenth floor of the Philadelphia Inquirer Building. This site had been used for several previous years and pollen count statistics were available from this station for those years. Another shelter was set up for comparative purposes atop City Hall Annex, only about one-third of a mile from the first shelter. This latter shelter was designated as Station 0. Pollen shelters were then set up in surrounding communities in all four cardinal directions. Fig. 1 shows the location of these stations with their approximate mileage from the center of Philadelphia.

From the Allergy Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia.  
Reprinted from *The Pennsylvania Medical Journal*, October, 1948, Vol. 52, pages 39-44.

AN IMPROVED VOLUMETRIC IMPINGER FOR POLLEN COUNTING  
HENRY P. MARX, M.S., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., AND GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE first studies of atmospheric pollen concentrations were conducted by Scheppegegel<sup>1</sup> in 1917. He attempted to derive a formula for converting the number of pollens on a square centimeter of slide to a volumetric equivalent by applying Stokes's law for small falling bodies.<sup>2</sup> Using this formula, Scheppegegel arrived at a factor of 1.8 for converting the number of ragweed pollens on a square centimeter of slide to a cubic yard equivalent. This remained the basis for counting and converting atmospheric equivalents until 1937, when Cocks<sup>3, 4</sup> pointed out some difficulties in these formulas. In the first place, Stokes's law pertained to smooth, spherical bodies in still air; pollens are, for the most part, spiculated and aspherical, and the air is usually in motion. Second, it is necessary to determine accurately the rate of fall, the specific gravity, and the size of each pollen before one is able to apply Stokes's law. One would then obtain a separate factor for each pollen. Third, Cocks pointed out that Scheppegegel had erred in his original calculations and had used the diameter and not the radius of the pollen in calculating his factor for ragweed.

Dahl and Ellis<sup>5</sup> reported on pollen concentrations of the atmosphere in 1942. Durham<sup>6-12</sup> did monumental work in conducting pollen surveys in this country and in developing a standard method of pollen counting. The major portion of this work was done by the gravity-slide method, utilizing pollen shelters of varying construction. The advantages of this method were its simplicity and the rapidity with which one could obtain the desired information. No further refinements were made in the procedure of pollen counting until 1946 when Durham,<sup>11</sup> dissatisfied with Scheppegegel's formula, ran parallel gravity-slide and volumetric studies. This work formed the basis for the adoption of standard apparatus, counting procedure, and conversion factor by the Pollen Survey Committee of the American Academy of Allergy<sup>13</sup> in 1947. The conversion factor adopted for ragweed was 3.6, just double the previous one. At that time it was the feeling of the members of the Committee that the gravimetric method, even with the revised conversion factor, was unsatisfactory and that a volumetric method, if available, would be more accurate and preferable. Among the factors which prevent an accurate conversion from the gravity slide to the volumetric equivalent are such variables as the location of the shelter, wind velocity, wind direction, wind direction in relation to the source of the pollen, and convection and deflection currents.

From the Albert Einstein Medical Center.  
Received for publication Aug. 15, 1958.

PARALLEL VOLUMETRIC AND  
GRAVIMETRIC POLLEN COUNTS

GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D.

and

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D.

Philadelphia, Pa.

From the Albert Einstein Medical Center

---

Reprinted from

THE JOURNAL OF ALLERGY

St. Louis

---

Vol. 30, No. 5, Pages 464-471, September-  
October, 1959

(Printed in the U. S. A.)

## REPOSITORY POLLEN THERAPY

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., AARON E. FISHMAN, M.D.,  
HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., AND GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D.

Clinical and serologic evaluation of the much discussed  
"single-shot" treatment of hay fever indicates future  
promise but caution is enjoined.

A great deal of interest in the repository or single injection method of treatment of pollinosis has arisen in the past year among allergists, physicians in general, and even among patients following reports of success by Loveless<sup>1</sup> and the even more enthusiastic reports of Brown.<sup>2-4</sup> The American Academy of Allergy deemed it advisable this year to sponsor a cooperative study throughout the country under the chairmanship of Dr. S. M. Feinberg, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois. The Albert Einstein Medical Center has been included as one of the participating institutions. The investigation was carried out at the Allergy Clinics at both the Northern and Southern Divisions prior to, and during, the 1960 ragweed season.

The aims of this cooperative nation-wide study are to determine:

- A. The effectiveness of repository form of treatment.
- B. Safety of the method.
- C. Influence of dosage on the therapeutic results.
- D. Influence of timing the treatment in relation to the season.
- E. Immunologic findings.
- F. Clinical relief as compared to conventional therapy.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### *Ragweed Emulsion*

Standard ragweed emulsion preparations were used at all the participating institutions in an effort to provide uniformity of the major factors. A single source of pollen extract, emulsifying material, testing solutions, needles, syringes, and technics for testing and administering the material were available from the American Academy of Allergy. The extract was a mixture of giant and short ragweed, 20% w/v, extracted with Coca's solution. Merthiolate was incorporated as a preservative. The concentrate extract contained 200,000 pollen units (P.U.) per cc. or 77,300 protein nitrogen units (P.N.U.) per cc. For skin and eye testing a series of threefold dilutions were furnished. These started with a 1:20 (50,000 P.U. or 19,350 P.N.U.) and progressed to a 1:393,660 dilution (3 P.U. or 1 P.N.U.). The emulsion contained one part of aqueous extract and two parts of oily phase (Arlacel-Drakeol). This was already mixed, but not emulsified, in sterile vials in various strengths, so that a constant volume of 1 cc. could be used for any

Received for publication December 21, 1960

Supported in part by a grant from Albert Einstein Medical Center (N-80)

*REPRINTED FROM*

**JOURNAL OF THE  
ALBERT EINSTEIN  
MEDICAL CENTER**

IMMUNOELECTROPHORETIC ANALYSIS OF  
RAGWEED POLLEN EXTRACTS

HERMAN FRIEDMAN, PH.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D.  
MARVIN A. GERSHENFELD, M.D., AND GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D.

VOLUME 9

NUMBER 4

OCTOBER 1961

COPYRIGHT ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER, 1961  
PHILADELPHIA 41, PENNSYLVANIA

## THE USE OF ALUM PRECIPITATED PYRIDINE POLLEN EXTRACT IN THE TREATMENT OF RAGWEED POLLINOSIS

By LOUIS TUFT, M.D.

FORMER CHIEF, CLINIC OF ALLERGY AND APPLIED IMMUNOLOGY, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY  
MEDICAL CENTER; CLINICAL PROFESSOR (EMERITUS) IN MEDICINE, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D.

ASSISTANT IN MEDICINE, ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

SONIA STUPNIKER, M.D.

ADJUNCT IN ALLERGY SERVICE, ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ELIZABETH BROWN, M.D.

CHIEF, DEPARTMENT OF ALLERGY, HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA  
ASSOCIATE, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, CROZER-CHESTER MEDICAL CENTER  
CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

PHILIP J. TORSNEY, M.D.

HEAD, ALLERGY BRANCH, MEDICAL SERVICE, U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, NATIONAL NAVAL  
MEDICAL CENTER, BETHESDA, MARYLAND, CLINICAL INSTRUCTOR IN MEDICINE,  
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

AND

FRANK GILDAY, M.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN MEDICINE (ALLERGY) JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

In 1959, Fuchs and Strauss<sup>1</sup> reported the results of their treatment of 78 highly allergic adult ragweed hay fever patients with a new slowly absorbed alum-precipitated suspension extract of whole undefatted pollen designated by them as "Allpyral." The clinical results in the group treated with Allpyral was equally good or even slightly better than in the control group; moreover, fewer injections were required, larger doses were better tolerated, longer intervals between injections could be maintained, and much fewer systemic and local reactions were reported.

Since 1959, others (Gaillard, Schellen and Mayers<sup>2</sup>, Mamelok<sup>3</sup>) have reported favorable results in larger series of patients. The possible advan-

tages offered by this method in contrast to the debatable repository method of treatment so interested the senior author that since 1961 he, in conjunction with his associate, Torsney, treated several series of ragweed patients, as reported in three publications since 1962 (Torsney and Tuft<sup>4</sup>, Tuft<sup>5</sup>, Tuft and Torsney<sup>6</sup>). They also confirmed the experiences of others as to the clinical effectiveness of Allpyral and the use of fewer (by 50%) injections with a minimum of systemic and local reactions. In addition, they found that they could administer larger doses of Allpyral to patients who previously were able to take only small doses of the aqueous extract; also, that patients treated on a perennial basis could tolerate larger doses given at intervals

## Air Processing in Allergic Disorders

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D., and  
HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

From time immemorial physicians have associated alterations in diseased states with the weather.<sup>1</sup> Patients so affected are referred to as being "weather sensitive," and a fair proportion of allergic patients fall into this category. Most of them find a positive correlation with increased humidity. Experimentally corroboration of this suspicion was impossible until recently when one investigator<sup>2</sup> obtained positive correlation with several weather parameters being modified together.

There is also ample clinical justification to support this observation. A few examples include the high proportion of asthmatics affected by severe smog, the occurrence of Yokohama asthma in some Americans visiting that area, the

seasonal spring and fall exacerbations of asthma that cannot be explained by allergy to the common pollens or molds, and the epidemics of asthma in New Orleans<sup>3</sup> from pollution with atmospheric sulphur from the nearby dumps where rubbish is burned.

### Particulate Matter in the Air

Air is not just a simple mixture of gasses in various concentrations. It also contains a large amount of particulate matter. These particles may be macro- or microscopic, predominately the latter. The particulate matter consists of dusts, pollens, molds, bacteria, viruses, radioactive materials, and industrial wastes. Many of these substances are responsible for the production of allergic respiratory disease, and their elimination from the environment forms an important

1. Petersen, W. F., *The Patient and the Weather*, Edwards Bros., 1936.  
2. Hildreth, E. A., *Personal communication*.

3. Lewis, R., et al., *Public Health Reports*, 77: 947-954, 1962.



**IMMUNOLOGIC RESPONSES OF POLLINO-  
SIS PATIENTS TREATED WITH ALUM-  
PRECIPITATED PYRIDINE  
RAGWEED EXTRACT**

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., and  
LOUIS TUFT, M.D.

International Archives of

## **Allergy and Applied Immunology**

Editors-in-Chief: R. R. A. COOMBS, Cambridge - H. C. GOODMAN, Geneva - F. HAHN, Freiburg/Br. - D. HARLEY, London - P. KALLOS, Helsingborg - W. KAUFMAN, Bridgeport, Conn. - F. MILGROM, Buffalo, N.Y. - G. B. WEST, Carshalton, Surrey  
S. KARGER - BASEL/NEW YORK (Printed in Switzerland)  
SEPARATUM

Int. Arch. Allergy 32: 27-30 (1967).

### **Hemagglutination Titer Changes of Pollinosis Patients Treated with Alum-Precipitated Pyridine Ragweed Extract**

J. SPIEGELMAN, L. TUFT and H. FRIEDMAN

Allergy Clinics and Department of Microbiology, Albert Einstein Medical Center  
and Temple University School of Medicine. Philadelphia, Pa.

Serologic responses of pollinosis patients to soluble ragweed pollen antigens following injection therapy with either aqueous or emulsified pollen extracts have been extensively studied in numerous laboratories during the past few years (1-5). However, there have been no detailed reports of serologic tests with large numbers of patients treated with alum-precipitated pyridine extracted pollen allergens. A recent investigation concerning clinical studies with patients treated with either a purified fraction prepared from whole ragweed extract (delta fraction) or with an alum-precipitated pyridine ragweed extract (Allpyral, Dome Laboratories, Inc., N. Y.) indicated that the purified ragweed fraction elicited higher hemagglutinin titers, as well as resulted in better clinical responses, than did the alum-precipitate (8). It was reported that only two of 12 patients treated with the alum-pyridine extract had a 'significant' increase in hemagglutinin titer to ragweed antigens following treatment. In comparison, there was an 'excellent' immunologic response in the majority of the other patients treated with the partially purified ragweed fraction, administered as an aqueous preparation. However, serum specimens from both groups of patients were tested only with tannic acid treated erythrocytes which had been coated with the purified ragweed preparation, and not with whole ragweed extract (8).

Animal studies have shown that various purified ragweed fractions do not stimulate detectable antibody formation to antigens in the whole extract which may be absent in the purified fractions (5, 6). It seems probable that alum-precipitated pyridine

POLLEN COUNTS: VARIABILITY  
AND PERCENTAGE ERROR IN A  
GIVEN LOCATION UNDER  
STANDARD CONDITIONS

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D.  
and  
GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

From the Allergy Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital

---

Reprinted from  
THE JOURNAL OF ALLERGY  
St. Louis

---

Vol. 22, No. 6, Pages 536-540, November, 1951

(Printed in the U. S. A.)

# Atmospheric Ionization in Allergic Respiratory Diseases

## A Double Blind Study

GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, MD; JAY SPIEGELMAN, MD; AND PHILIP KIMBEL, MD, PHILADELPHIA

An extensive literature<sup>1</sup> has appeared over the past few years on the beneficial effects of atmospheric ionization in a variety of medical and surgical diseases. In general, most investigators report a beneficial effect from an increased concentration of negative ions, while an excess of positive ions produces deleterious effects in the disease states under investigation. Allergic afflictions of the respiratory tract like hay fever and asthma were among the conditions that supposedly showed a favorable response following exposure to a high density of negative ions.<sup>2</sup> This communication deals with a group of patients with active respiratory allergies studied by the double-blind technique using both ionic polarities as well as a placebo control.

### Method of Study

Patients were selected from each of three categories according to whether the disease process was completely reversible as in hay fever, partially reversible as in asthma, or irreversible as in pulmonary emphysema. This provided a second control since, if effective, better results should be expected in the more reversible type of disease. Furthermore, an effort was made to select patients who were "weather sensitive," that is, those who experienced worsening during or just before changes in the weather.

Twenty-six patients were selected from a group of volunteers who responded to an appeal for public participation in the experiment. Twelve had hay fever, ten had asthma, and the other four had pulmonary emphysema. Each individual had a complete history, physical examination, and was subjected to a battery of six pulmonary function tests before and after the completion of each treatment course. The history provided an impression of the value of the administered treatment by allowing a comparison

Submitted for publication July 27, 1963.

From the Department of Allergy and Cardio-Pulmonary Laboratories of the Albert Einstein Medical Center.

between the amount of drugs required before with the amount required after therapy with ions as a check on the more subjective information. The physical examination in many instances permitted corroboration of many symptoms. The pulmonary function as tested by the vital capacity, the one- and three-second timed vital capacity, the maximum breathing capacity, the maximum expiratory flow rate, and the single breath test served as objective measurements of the degree of impairment of pulmonary function, most of which are disturbed to some degree.<sup>3</sup> Each patient received successively five consecutive daily treatments of 30-minute exposure to a concentration of 100,000 ions/cc of negative polarity, positive polarity, or placebo therapy. The order in which these were administered was selected by the technician without the knowledge of the patients or physicians. The concentration of ions was measured at the nasal aperture with two specially designed devices, one of which made a permanent record. The patients were grounded to insure the attraction of ions to and through them.<sup>4</sup> At the termination of each treatment period, the patient was interrogated, examined, and subjected to the battery of pulmonary function tests noted above. The clinical and four laboratory records thus obtained on each patient were analyzed statistically.

### Results

The clinical and laboratory data for each treatment modality for each patient were summarized and submitted to the statistician.

#1	o o o	o o o o o	o o o
#2	o o o o o o	o o o	o o o o
#3	o o o o	o o	o o o
0	o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o	o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o	o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o
-1	o o o.	o	o o o o o
-2	o o o o	o o	o o
-3		o o	
	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	PLACEBO

Fig 1.—Clinical evaluation of ionization therapy.

**SEROLOGICAL EVALUATION OF IMMUNE RESPONSES TO  
REPOSITORY INJECTION OF RAGWEED EMULSION**

**HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D.  
GEORGE BLUMSTEIN, M.D., MARVIN GERSHENFELD, M.D.  
and AARON FISHMAN, M.D., F.A.C.A.**

**Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Reprinted from **ANNALS OF ALLERGY**, Volume 19, Pages 991-1003,  
September, 1961

*Significant hemagglutinin titer increases to ragweed antigens can be readily detected in sera of patients treated for several years with injections of ragweed pollen extracts in the alum-precipitate form.*

## IMMUNOGENICITY OF ALUM-PRECIPIATED PYRIDINE EXTRACTED RAGWEED POLLEN IN ALLERGIC PATIENTS

LOUIS TUFT, M.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D. and  
HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D.

IN A PREVIOUS STUDY it was observed that many pollinosis patients treated with alum-precipitated pyridine extracted ragweed pollen (Allpyral, Dome Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y.) responded with detectable levels of antibody to ragweed antigen as measured by a passive hemagglutination procedure.<sup>1</sup> Nearly a third of the 84 subjects tested had a significant titer increase following injection therapy. Such serologic responses were relatively similar to those observed in other groups of patients treated with conventional aqueous ragweed extracts.<sup>2-5</sup> On the other hand, subjects treated with repository oil emulsions of ragweed extract generally had higher titers for longer periods of time.<sup>5,6-8</sup>

Blood specimens for antibody determinations were obtained during the previous study in the spring, at the

completion of treatment (usually around August 1st) and after the hay-fever season was over (usually in October). Most specimens obtained prior to injection therapy had low or negligible titers, whereas many specimens obtained following treatment, but just before the ragweed season, had titers ranging from 1:40 to 1:320. The peak hemagglutinin titer of the group reached the highest level from June through September, and then decreased over the next few months to approximately pretreatment levels. There was no correlation noted between absolute titers, increase in titers and the total amounts of ragweed injected, clinical responses of the patients, or previous treatment of the patients with either aqueous or repository oil emulsion therapy. In addition, there was no information as to the length of time antibodies could be detected in the blood after treatment was discontinued, and the effect of the number of injections upon antibody levels.

In the present study, patients treated with pyridine extracted ragweed preparations for at least two years, and many for four years or longer, were

From the Allergy Clinics and Departments of Microbiology, Temple University School of Medicine and Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Reported in part at the Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, Boston, Massachusetts, February 4-8, 1968.

THE EFFECT OF CENTRAL AIR  
FILTRATION AND AIR  
CONDITIONING ON POLLEN AND  
MICROBIAL CONTAMINATION

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D.

and

HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D.

Philadelphia, Pa.

From the Allergy Clinic and Department of  
Microbiology, Albert Einstein Medical  
Center

---

Reprinted from

THE JOURNAL OF ALLERGY

St. Louis

---

Vol. 42, No. 4, Pages 193-202, October, 1968

(Copyright © 1968 by The C. V. Mosby Company)

(Printed in the U. S. A.)

**EFFECTS OF AN AIR PURIFYING APPARATUS ON RAGWEED  
POLLEN, MOLD AND BACTERIAL COUNTS**

**JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D., and  
HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D.  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**



AIR PURIFYING APPARATUS—SPIEGELMAN ET AL

TABLE IV. BACTERIAL AND MOLD COUNTS  
(Filter Present in Air Conditioner)

Contaminant		Room 740 Air Conditioned	Room 741 Air Conditioned and Puritron	Room 742 Open Windows	Room 743 Open Windows and Puritron
9/3	Molds	0	7	34	11
	Staphylococcus	0	0	4	0
	Other colonies	0	3	30	6
	Total	(0)	(10)	(68)	(17)
9/4	Molds	2	9	128	10
	Staphylococcus	0	0	2	0
	Other colonies	0	0	10	Innumerable
	Total	(2)	(9)	(140)	(10+)
9/5	Molds	0	0	0	0
	Staphylococcus	0	0	3	0
	Other colonies	0	0	4	0
	Total	(0)	(0)	(7)	(0)
9/6	Molds	0	0	8	20
	Staphylococcus	0	0	6	8
	Other colonies	5	1	8	12
	Total	(5)	(1)	(22)	(40)
9/7	Molds	0	0	14	10
	Staphylococcus	0	0	2	5
	Other colonies	2	2	22	35
	Total	(2)	(2)	(38)	(50)
9/8	Molds	1	0	10	7
	Staphylococcus	0	0	2	9
	Other colonies	2	0	35	48
	Total	(3)	(0)	(47)	(64)
9/9	Molds	6	15	3	4
	Staphylococcus	0	0	1	2
	Other colonies	5	13	Innumerable	Innumerable
	Total	(11)	(28)	(4+)	(6+)
9/10	Molds	5	8	2	3
	Staphylococcus	0	1	2	4
	Other colonies	11	4	38	Innumerable
	Total	(16)	(13)	(42)	(7+)
Grand total		39	68	368+	194++

taining the purifier units were compared with the non-equipped rooms, it was impossible to detect any significant reduction in bacterial count due to the presence of this piece of apparatus.

CONCLUSION

A study was made to determine the effects of air conditioning and of an air purifying apparatus of the Puritron type on ragweed pollen counts and bacterial counts in a series of hospital rooms. The pollen counts and bacterial counts were significantly lower in the air conditioned rooms. The addition of a purifying apparatus caused no further reduction in either the pollen count or bacterial count.

REFERENCES

1. Spiegelman, J. and Blumstein, G. I.: Pollen counts in the Philadelphia area. Unpublished data.
2. Puritron Technical Report 002: Puritron Company, New Haven, Conn.
3. Marx, P., Spiegelman, J. and Blumstein, G. I.: An improved volumetric impinger for pollen counting. *J Allergy*, 30:83, 1959.

*Albert Einstein Medical Center (Dr. Spiegelman)*

Program  
THE  
AMERICAN  
ACADEMY  
OF ALLERGY  
22nd  
Annual Meeting

87. Immunogenicity of Alum-Precipitated Pyridine Ragweed Extracts in Pollinosis Patients and Experimental Animals

HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., LOUIS TUFT, M.D., and SONIA STUPNIKER, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The immunologic responses of patients with ragweed allergy and of experimental mice and rabbits following injections of alum-precipitated pyridine extracted ragweed pollen were studied to determine the effectiveness of such extracts in inducing anti-ragweed antibodies. Three hundred sixty-one serum specimens were obtained from several hundred pollinosis subjects prior to and following semi-monthly injections with the pyridine extracts. At least three specimens per patient, obtained prior to injection therapy, following injection therapy but prior to the ragweed season, and following the ragweed season were tested for detectable antibody to ragweed pollen using the indirect hemagglutination test with tannic acid treated erythrocytes "coated" with short and giant whole ragweed extracts. Whereas most serum specimens obtained prior to therapy had low or negligible hemagglutinin titers, many specimens obtained following therapy, but prior to the ragweed season, had higher titers varying from 1:40 to 1:320. Hemagglutinin titers reached a peak level by June through September and then decreased to approximately pre-treatment levels. There was no correlation between absolute titers or increase in titers and total amount of ragweed injected or upon previous treatment with aqueous or repository oil-emulsion injections. In a complementary study, graded doses of ragweed in the pyridine extract form, or as an aqueous extract or emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant, were administered to groups of mice and rabbits by intradermal route. Serum hemagglutinin responses to ragweed were followed over a period of months. The pyridine extracts elicited a marked antibody response, generally similar to that obtained with ragweed emulsified in oil, and several fold greater than observed with aqueous extracts.



February 21, 22, 23, 1966  
Postgraduate Course  
February 19 and 20, 1966

Americana Hotel  
New York, New York

tiality, and willingness to play or not to play a parent surrogate role. Disturbed youth need residential quarters, varying to a degree in that education, milieu, and psychotherapy are modalities of treatment. Psychiatric hospitals' adolescent admission rates are soaring and although some question the need for separate housing, separate adolescent service and programs are imperative. Psychiatrists with special interests and training with youth can do very effective work. Sub-specialization of adolescent psychiatry is not necessary but a general psychiatrist should obtain training for treatment of youth in resident training or in postresidency experience.

### Annals of Allergy, St. Paul

**Immunologic Responses of Pollinosis Patients Treated With Alum-Precipitated Pyridine Ragweed Extract**—J. Spiegelman (Allergy Clinic and Dept of Microbiology, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia), H. Friedman and L. Tuft

*Ann Allergy* 25:262-274 (May) 1967

Hemagglutinin titers to ragweed pollen antigen were determined with serum specimens from a group of 307 patients with unequivocal allergy to ragweed who were included in a clinical and immunologic study designed to determine the effectiveness of alum-precipitated pyridine extracted ragweed for hyposensitization therapy. Most serum specimens obtained prior to injection therapy had low or negligible hemagglutinin titers, following initiation of injection therapy with the alum-precipitated ragweed they had higher titers ranging from 1:40 to 1:320. There was no correlation between absolute titers or increase in titers and the total amount of ragweed PNU injected, the clinical response of the patients, or previous treatment of the patient with aqueous or repository oil emulsion injections.

**Hay Fever Symptoms Related to Immunological Findings**—J. T. Connell (Roosevelt Hosp, Robert A. Cooke Institute of Allergy, New York) and W. B. Sherman

*Ann Allergy* 25:239-250 (May) 1967

Symptom medication scores varied with the skin-sensitizing titer, the higher the titer the worse the season. The relationship between blocking and hemagglutinating antibody titers and symptoms was not statistically significant. The degree of sensitivity to ragweed pollen as shown by intracutaneous tests showed a rough correlation to the severity of symptoms. Patients who tolerated the highest doses of aqueous extract had the best clinical results and also the lowest skin-sensitizing antibody titers. The first marked increase in ragweed symptoms was associated with the first significant increase in pollen counts. The decrease of sensitization is evidenced by reduction of skin-sensitizing antibody titer; immunization evidenced by formation of blocking antibody is a lesser factor.

### Annals of Internal Medicine, Philadelphia

**Hypokalemia in the Hypertensive Patient With Observations on the Incidence of Primary Aldosteronism**—N. M. Kaplan (5323 Harry Hines Blvd, Dallas)

*Ann Intern Med* 66:1079-1090 (June) 1967

The validity of thiazide-induced hypokalemia as a criterion for the diagnosis of primary aldosteronism has been

examined. Urinary aldosterone measurements were performed on 75 hypertensives with hypokalemia first noted while on thiazide therapy. These were compared to the values of 39 normotensive subjects, 43 normokalemic patients with essential hypertension, and 13 hypokalemic patients with primary aldosteronism. None of the 75 patients with thiazide-induced hypokalemia had primary aldosteronism. During the course of this study, six patients were found to have hypokalemia before thiazide therapy and all six were found to have primary aldosteronism. Urinary potassium excretion was below 30 mEq/day in 28 of 33 patients with thiazide-induced hypokalemia, but above 40 mEq/day in all 13 patients with primary aldosteronism. These results suggest that normokalemic primary aldosteronism is a rare cause of essential hypertension among patients who develop hypokalemia on thiazide therapy.

**Glucagon Provocative Test for Pheochromocytoma**—A. M. Lawrence (Dept of Medicine, Univ of Chicago, 950 E 59th St, Chicago)

*Ann Intern Med* 66:1091-1096 (June) 1967

Intravenous glucagon provoked striking pressor responses in three patients with pheochromocytoma and in one patient suspected of pheochromocytoma. Glucagon produced no blood pressure rise in 126 other subjects not suspected of harboring a functioning chromaffin tumor. These findings support other experimental observations in which glucagon has been shown to have a direct, dose-dependent adrenomedullotropic effect. It is proposed that, in patients with pheochromocytoma, glucagon evokes release of excessive quantities of pressor amines resulting in a hypertensive paroxysm. In addition to its apparent effectiveness as a pharmacological provocative agent in patients with paroxysmally functioning pheochromocytomas, glucagon avoids the unwanted side effects of the more familiar histamine challenge.

**Cephaloridine and Penicillin G in the Treatment of Pneumococcal Pneumonia**—B. Tempest and R. Austrian (Hosp of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia)

*Ann Intern Med* 66:1109-1115 (June) 1967

Thirty-nine patients with pneumococcal pneumonia, 11 of whom had bacteremia, were treated with cephaloridine in a parenteral dose of 1 gm/day. Thirty-seven patients recovered. The results were comparable to those observed in a control group of patients treated parenterally with penicillin G.

**Azotemia and Glucose Intolerance**—J. M. Cerletty (Milwaukee County General Hosp, Milwaukee) and N. H. Engbring

*Ann Intern Med* 66:1097-1108 (June) 1967

An attempt to clarify the mechanisms of the glucose intolerance of azotemia was made by studying 11 subjects with chronic renal disease and 12 control subjects. None had a family history of diabetes. After three days of a high-carbohydrate diet, oral glucose tolerance tests were performed and serum was studied for glucose, immunoreactive insulin, and insulin-like activity (ILA). Only 2 of the 11 azotemic subjects had normal glucose tolerance. Oral glucose evoked levels of serum insulin of far greater magnitude in the azotemic subjects than in the control subjects. Statistically significant differences in immunoreactive insulin levels between control and azotemic groups were noted at the 2-, 3-, and 4-hour points; differences in ILA levels were statistically significant at the 1-, 2-, and 4-hour points.

## **Allergy**

or other preparations, but 13 received no medication other than the drug. Among these 13, 11 (85%) obtained satisfactory results. In those given the drug in combination with other medications, 68% had satisfactory relief.

Of these 40 children, 34 experienced excellent or good results, 4 had fair relief, and 2 failed to obtain marked relief. Nasal congestion, whether due to allergy, infection, or other causes, was relieved for 5 to 8 hours or more. There were no side effects, nor were there any signs of habituation, rebound congestion, or irritation of nasal mucosa in these children. ■

### **Immunologic Responses of Pollinosis Patients Treated with Alum-Precipitated Pyridine Ragweed Extract**

Spiegelman, J., &  
Friedman, H.

1294: *Ann. Allerg.*  
25:262-274, 1967

Hemagglutination titers to ragweed pollen antigens were determined with serum specimens from 307 patients allergic to ragweed. These patients had been treated with preseasonal injections of alum-precipitated pyridine extracted ragweed pollen (Allpyral). A majority had good clinical response following such hyposensitization therapy during the subsequent pollinosis season. Serum specimens obtained from these subjects prior to initiation of injection therapy, at several intervals during

therapy but prior to the ragweed season, and following the ragweed season were tested for detectable antibody to ragweed pollen antigens. Tests were made using indirect hemagglutination procedures with tannic acid-treated erythrocytes, coated with aqueous extracts of defatted short and giant ragweed pollen which had been used for preparation of the alum-precipitated extract.

Whereas most serum specimens obtained prior to injection therapy had low or negligible hemagglutinin titers, many specimens obtained prior to the ragweed season, but following initiation of injections, had increased titers ranging from 1:40 to 1:320. Anti-ragweed titers reached a peak level by June through September and then decreased to approximately pretreatment levels. There was no correlation between the rise in titers, or the absolute titers, and the total amount of ragweed antigen injected during therapy, the clinical response of the patients, or the previous treatment of patients with aqueous or repository-oil injections. Comparison of the titers of this group of patients with other groups that had been treated with conventional aqueous ragweed extracts, or with a single injection of a water-in-oil emulsion of ragweed, indicated similar titers.

Injection treatment of patients with pollinosis with pyridine extracted alum-precipitated ragweed can probably induce a detectable antibody response in a significant number of treated individuals, as occurs in other patients with pollinosis treated either with aqueous or repository oil injections of pollen extracts. ■

**94. Twenty-year Follow-up Study on Immune Competence of Individuals Receiving Thymus Irradiation at Birth**

GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., and ROBERT COLEMAN, B.S., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Since surgical removal of the thymus from newborn animals results in suppression of immune competence, it was of interest to determine whether or not irradiation of the thymus of newborn infants, as routinely performed in the past, resulted in immunologic abnormality. Several dozen individuals, irradiated at birth in the 1940's in Philadelphia hospitals, were contacted and 18 individuals presented themselves for complete medical study for this investigation. Medical histories and complete physical examinations were obtained for each subject. All subjects were tested for skin reactivity to a variety of common allergens and were immunized with typhoid, tetanus and influenza vaccines. Serum samples were obtained prior to and following immunization. Histories and physical examination revealed no apparent abnormality in frequency, incidence and type of childhood diseases. None of the subjects had unusual skin reactivities. No abnormalities in pre or post immunization serum electrophoresis patterns were observed. Immunization resulted in a normal rise in titer in all of the subjects tested, as compared to titer changes observed with control subjects tested in other studies with the same vaccines. It was concluded that no immunologic or medical abnormality could be detected in this small sampling of neonatally irradiated subjects.



**SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM**

**Americana Hotel**

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1965**

## **Allergy**

### **Immunogenicity of Alum-Precipitated Pyridine Extracted Ragweed Pollen in Allergic Patients**

Tuft, L., Spiegelman, J., & Friedman, H.  
(Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa.)  
*Ann. Allerg.*  
26:552-560,1968

The immunologic response of selected ragweed pollinosis patients treated for 2 years or more with alum-precipitated pyridine extracted ragweed pollen was determined for a period of several months prior to, during, and following an additional course of "hyposensitization" therapy. All subjects had good or excellent clinical results. Tannic acid-treated sheep erythrocytes sensitized with aqueous extracts of giant and short ragweed were used for the passive hemagglutination tests to determine serum titers. Most subjects had titers ranging from 1:16 to 1:128 prior to the new course of injection. There was a rise in serum titer in many of the subjects following the additional year's therapy. For the entire group there was a titer increase from 1:181 to 1:475 following treatment. There was no apparent relationship between the clinical results obtained or the dosage of ragweed extract given and the antibody titers. This seemed to be caused by the fact that only patients who had responded well to previous therapy were tested. It was concluded that significant hemagglutinin titer increases to ragweed antigens and can be readily detected in sera of patients treated for several years with injections of ragweed pollen extracts

in the alum-precipitate form. ■

### **Effect of Exercise Program on Perennially Asthmatic Child**

Hyde, J. S., & Swarts, C. L.  
(Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.)  
*Amer. J. Dis. Child.*  
116:383-396,1968

Ventilatory function findings were evaluated in 36 children with perennial asthma who attended physical fitness and breathing exercise classes one hour a week. Moderate to marked obstruction remained unchanged in 50.6% of study periods of 3 to 4 months' duration. The conditions of 9.6% of the children improved and the conditions of 13.3% worsened. When observed over 2 successive terms, 6 to 8 months, 35.3% of the patients continued to have moderate to marked obstruction; 23.5% improved, and 26.5% worsened. These exercises do not eliminate the disease but surprisingly, by controlled breathing and relaxation, some patients breathe more efficiently. They participate in more school gymnastics and are able to cope with extra physical demands.

A complete therapeutic program for perennial asthma should include medical therapy plus special exercises to improve the patient's physical capabilities. Because the obstructive process may continue for months to years, extensive treatment is usually required for the duration. ■

# **SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM**

for

## **EX-RESIDENTS' SOCIETY DAY**

**ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER—NORTHERN DIVISION**

**March 28th, 1962**

(ENTIRE PROGRAM AT SHEERR BUILDING)

9:00–9:30 a.m.—Open Heart Surgery—Amphitheatre

Films of operation performed at A.E.M.C.

Presented by Dryden Morse, M.D., Attending, Department of Thoracic Surgery

9:30–12:00 noon—Scientific Papers—Amphitheatre

The Effect of Aging on the Antibody Response of Elderly Individuals Following Vaccination  
H. Friedman, Ph.D., and H. Altschuler, Ph.D.

Clinical and Immunological Studies of Repository Therapy of Ragweed Hayfever  
J. Spiegelman, M.D., and H. Friedman, Ph.D.

Hydralazine-Induced Lupus Erythematosus Associated with a Possible Auto-Immune Anti-  
Hydralazine Antibody

W. I. Heine, M.D., and H. Friedman, Ph.D.

Effect of Routine Rectal Examination on the Level of Serum Acid Phosphatase  
M. Roubicek, M.D., and S. Winsten, Ph.D.

Cancer of the Male Breast

N. H. Moss, M.D., L. W. Somers, M.D., and M. Forman, M.D.

The Diagnosis of Non-Palpable Breast Tumors

A. Behrend, M.D., and S. Berger, M.D.

Intra-Arterial Infusion Therapy for Cancer

E. A. Cohen, M.D., and S. J. Lavick, M.D.

New Data on Binocular Rotary Fusion

S. I. Askovitz, M.D.

Summary of the Action of Heparin on Fat Metabolism

A. Woldow, M.D., and R. Lopez, M.D.

Cerebral Atherosclerosis

M. T. Moore, M.D.

Clinical Hemodynamic and Surgical Evaluation of Mitral Regurgitation by Left Ventriculogram

F. Nakjhavan, M.D., V. Maranhao, M.D., D. Morse, M.D., and H. Goldberg, M.D.

Pulmonary "Capillary" Blood Flow Before and After Cardiac Surgery

L. Niesenbaum, M.D., and P. Kimbel, M.D.

Experimental "Senile" Osteoporosis

J. Gershon-Cohen, M.D., J. F. McClendon, Ph.D., and J. Jowsey, D.Phil.

(Over)

12 noon–1:00 p.m. }  
and } Scientific Exhibits—Auditorium  
3:00–4:00 p.m. } Exhibitors will be in attendance

**Oral Manifestation of Systemic Disease**

**J. S. Beinstock, D.D.S.**

**Non-Operative Mucosal Biopsy**

**E. Cohn, M.D.**

**Roentgenology of the Male Breast**

**M. Forman, M.D.**

**Orthodontics and Facial Change**

**J. Magill, D.D.S., M. Fogel, D.D.S., and G. Manstein, M.D.**

**Inhalation Therapy**

**P. Kimbel, M.D., L. Niesenbaum, M.D., and R. Knouse, R.I.T.**

**Surgery of Strokes**

**P. Lin, M.D., and P. Polakoff, M.D.**

**Mitral Commissurotomy**

**D. Morse, M.D.**

**Ciné Fluorography**

**E. Pick, M.D.**

**Newer Therapeutics in Peripheral Vascular Disease**

**N. Skversky, M.D.**

**Diseases of the Wrist**

**S. Albert, M.D., and M. Wohl, M.D.**

**Arteriography**

**A. Bannett, M.D., and B. Greenspan, M.D.**

**Organ Photo-Scanning**

**D. Sklaroff, M.D.**

**1:00 p.m.—Luncheon—Auditorium**

*Guest Speakers:*

**Paul Friedman, M.D., President, Philadelphia County Medical Society**  
*“Medical Service in a Free Society”*

**George E. Ruf, M.D., Psychiatrist for Project Mercury**  
*“Psychophysiology of Space Flight”*



# **Scientific Program**

*5:30*

## **EX-RESIDENTS' SOCIETY DAY ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER NORTHERN DIVISION**

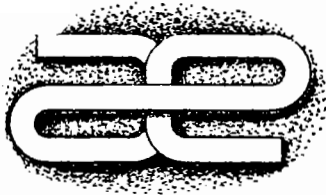
11:25 to 11:35

The Clinical Effects of Negative Atmospheric Ionization on Respiratory Allergies.

J. Spiegelman, M.D., P. Kimbel, M.D., and G. I. Blumstein, M.D.



**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1963**



**EX-RESIDENTS' SOCIETY**  
**ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19141

*Scientific Program*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1965

10:00 A.M. – 12 Noon **EXHIBITS**

1. **BILIARY (HEPATIC) DUCT ATRESIA**  
*Dr. Julian A. Sterling*
2. **THE POLLEN COUNT**  
*Dr. Jay Spiegelman*
3. **DIAGNOSIS OF OCCULT BONE DISEASE BY PHOTOSCANNING WITH RADIOACTIVE STRONTIUM**  
*Drs. D. Sklaroff, D. Charkes, S. Albert, M. Wohl*
4. **RESUSCITATION WITH OR WITHOUT EQUIPMENT**  
*Drs. L. Fredericks, L. Temmer*
5. **THE PATHOLOGIC BASIS OF POSITIVE BONE SCANS IN METASTATIC DISEASE**  
*Drs. I. Young, S. Albert, D. Charkes, M. Wohl*
6. **RECONSTRUCTION OF FACIAL DEFECTS**  
*Dr. Murray W. Seitchik*
7. **SELECTIVE ABDOMINAL ANGIOGRAPHY**  
*Drs. C. Cope, H. Isard*
8. **THERMOGRAPHY IN ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY**  
*Drs. M. Glickman, J. Gershon-Cohen, J. Haberman, S. Albert*
9. **INTRA-OSSEOUS VERTEBRAL VENOGRAPHY – AN IMPORTANT AID IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POST-OPERATIVE PATIENT WITH RECURRENT BACK PAIN**  
*Drs. M. Glickman, E. Pick, J. Gershon-Cohen, C. Cope*
10. **LAMINOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF THE HEALING HIP FRACTURE**  
*Dr. Irving Stein*
11. **SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CLEFT LIP AND PALATE**  
*Dr. George Manstein*

10:00 A.M. **SCIENTIFIC MOVIES – AMPHITHEATER**

1. **EXPERIMENTAL LUNG HOMOTRANSPLANTATION – 10:00 A.M.**
2. **HUMAN RENAL HOMOTRANSPLANTATION – 10:20 A.M.**

10:45 A.M. **LIVE PRESENTATION BY CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION OF RUSSIAN LUNG RESECTION STAPLER – AMPHITHEATER**

*Dr. Charles Sacks*

12:00 – 1:00 P.M. **LUNCHEON**

1:00 – 1:30 P.M. **RETURN TO EXHIBITS**

1:30 – 3:30 P.M. **SYMPOSIUM ON ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION**

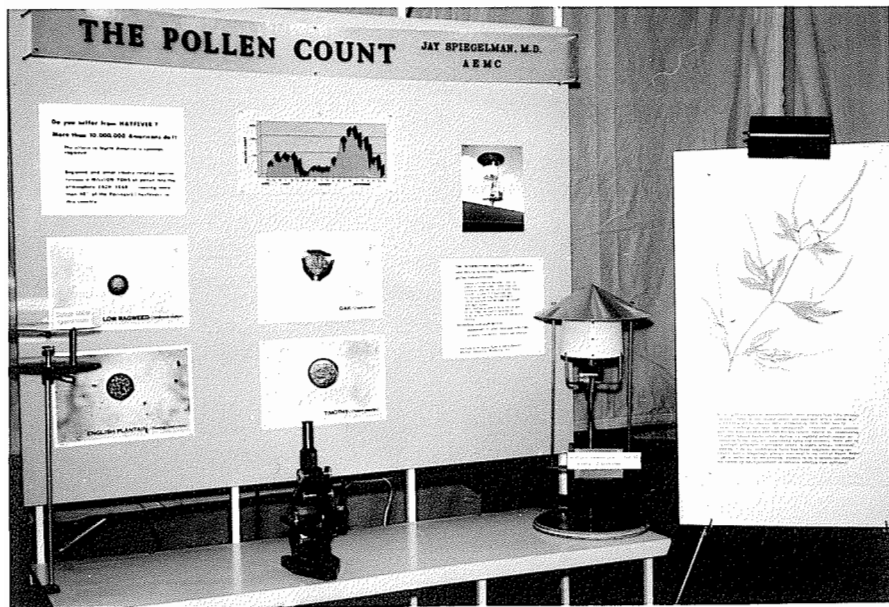
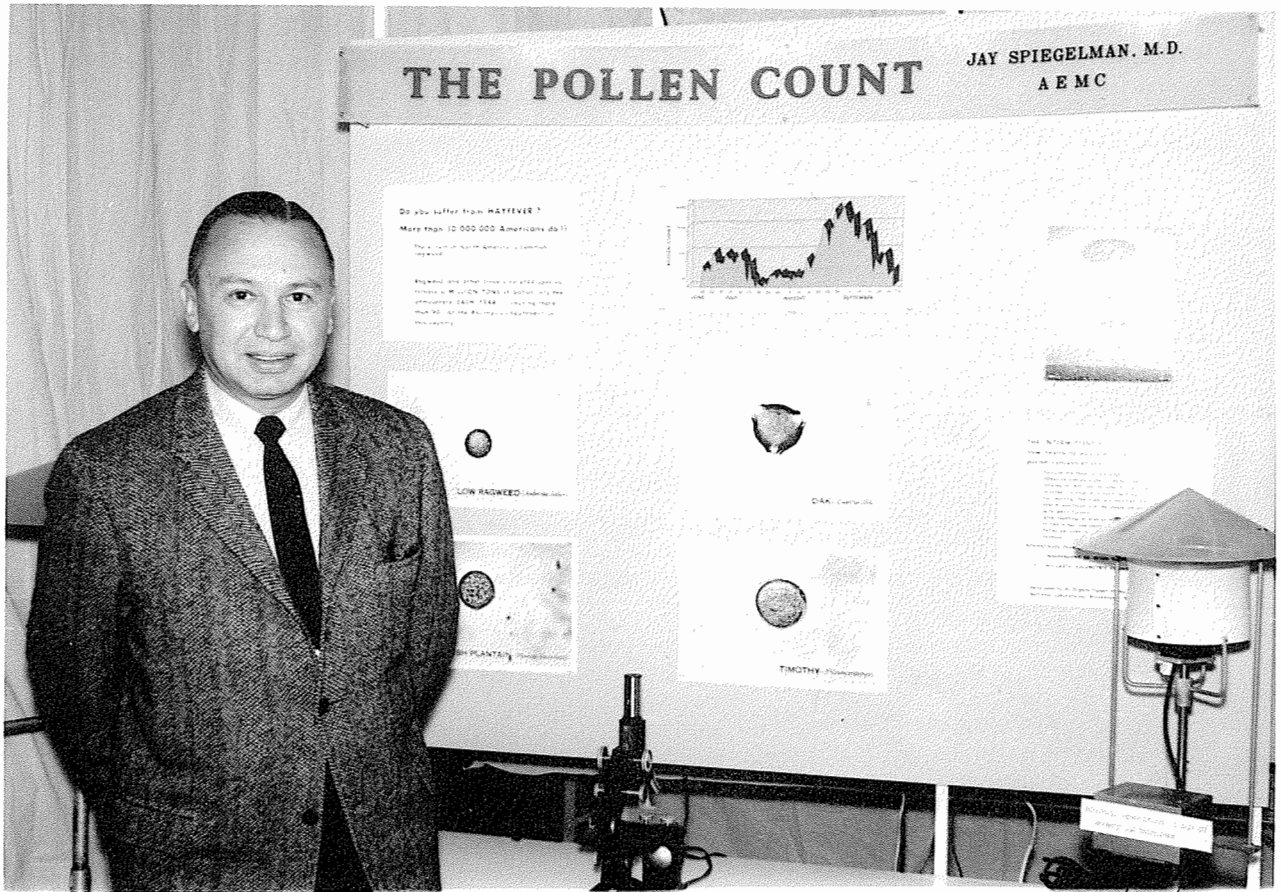
*Moderator:*

**Rupert E. Billingham, B.A., M.A., PH.D., SC.D., The Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.**

*Panelists:*

**Keith Reemtsma, M.D. HETEROGRAFTS**  
Associate Professor of Surgery, Tulane University School of Medicine.

**David M. Hume, M.D. HOMOGRAFTS**



The Philadelphia Allergy Society, at the business meeting held on February 26, 1964, elected the following officers:

President, *Jay Spiegelman*  
Vice President, *Arthur G. Baker*  
Secretary-Treasurer, *Aaron E. Fishman*

### Allergy Society Elects

Dr. Jay Spiegelman was elected president of the Philadelphia Allergy Society. Other officers: Dr. Arthur G. Baker, vice president, and Dr. Aaron E. Fishman, secretary-treasurer.

JAMA, March 28, 1964

## Miscellanea medica

Jay Spiegelman, MD, has been elected president of the Philadelphia Allergy Society. Arthur G. Baker, MD, is vice-president and Aaron E. Fishman, MD, is secretary-treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Allergy Society, two Einstein Medical Center physicians were elected to office. Dr. Jay Spiegelman, of the AEMC Northern Division, was elected president. Dr.

### Philadelphia Allergy Elections

Jay Spiegelman, M.D., was elected President of the Philadelphia Allergy Society at a meeting February 26. Arthur G. Baker, M.D., was elected Vice-President and Aaron E. Fishman, M.D., Secretary-Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL JOURNAL

### THE PHILADELPHIA JEWISH TIMES

Dr. Jay Spiegelman was elected president of the Philadelphia Allergy Society; Dr. Arthur G. Baker, vice president, and Dr. Aaron E. Fishman, secretary-treasurer.

MARCH 23, 1962

The PHILADELPHIA ALLERGY SOCIETY elected:

Dr. Jay Spiegelman	President
Dr. Arthur G. Baker	Vice-President
Dr. Aaron E. Fishman	Secretary-Treasurer

At the Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Allergy Society the following officers were elected for the coming year: *President*, Sonia Stupnicker; *Vice President*, Eugene Hildreth; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Jay Spiegelman.

## Einstein Medical Center Will Hold 23rd Ex-Residents Day March 24

Eight scientific exhibits will be displayed during the 23rd annual Ex-Residents Day on Wednesday, March 24, at Einstein Medical Center's Northern Division, York and Tabor rds.

Dr. Edwin A. Cohen, president of the Medical Center's Ex-Residents Society, estimated that some 800 Philadelphia area physicians will view the exhibits during the event.

Physicians displaying exhibits will be Drs. Seymour Albert, N. David Charkes, Lillian E. Fredericks, Murray R. Glickman, David Sklaroff, Jay Spiegelman, Irvin Stein, Julian Sterling, Milton Wohl and Irving Young.

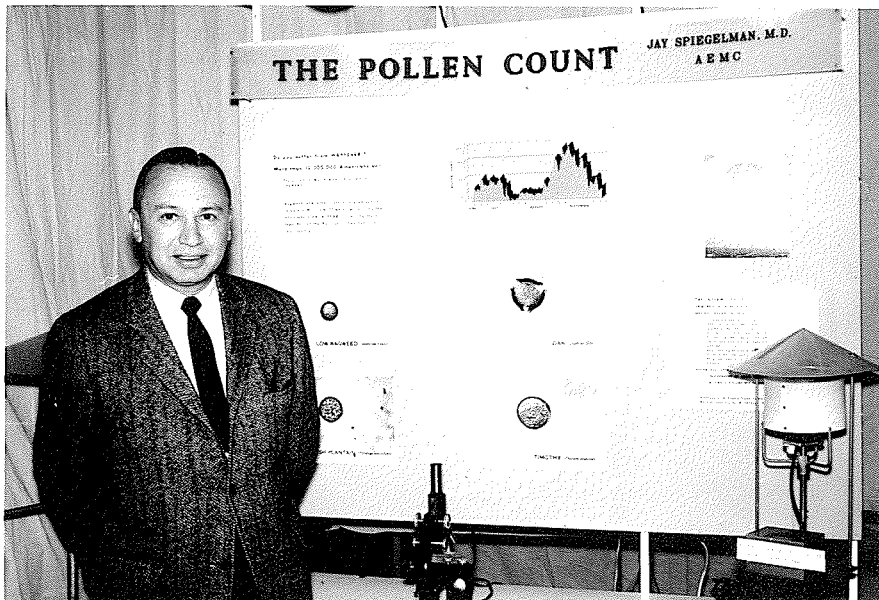
Dr. Fredericks will display an exhibit on "Resuscitation, With or Without Equipment" and Dr. Spiegelman will exhibit on "The Pollen Count;" Drs. Sklaroff, Charkes, Wohl and Albert will

display "Diagnosis of Occult Bone Disease by Photoscanning With Radioactive Strontium;" Dr. Stein will display an exhibit on "Laminographic Studies of the Healing Hip Fracture;" Dr. Sterling will exhibit on "Biliary Duct Arterias;" and Dr. Young will exhibit on "The Pathologic Basis of Positive Bone Scans in Metastatic Disease."

Dr. Glickman will display "Intra-Osseous Vertebral Venography—An Important Aid in the Management of the Post-Operative Patient With Recurrent Back Pain;" and "Thermography in Orthopaedic Surgery."

Morning and afternoon sessions of Ex-Residents Day program will be held at Einstein's Northern Division. An evening session will be held at Temple Keneseth Israel, York and Township line rds. Scientific exhibits will be displayed during both the morning and afternoon in the Medical Center's Sheerr Bldg. Dr. Maurice Black is chairman of the Society's scientific committee.

Dr. Rupert E. Billingham, of the Wistar Institute, will moderate the symposium entitled "Some Problems in Organ Transplantation," which begins at 1:15 p.m., in the Sheerr Bldg., following a luncheon.





## Allergy, Air Pollution and Weather

THE ASSOCIATION of diseased states with meteorologic alterations is legion and dates back to the earliest recorded medical observations. Prominent among the conditions that were considered "weather-sensitive" was asthma. The basis for this concept was entirely subjective and it included the aggravation of symptoms in humid weather (especially before a rainstorm), the annual exacerbations that occur in October and April coincident with the changing seasons and the more or less constant association of attacks with hot weather in patients intolerant to heat. These early observations led to treatment by environmental change, so-called climatotherapy, wherein sufferers were removed to an area which was considered more conducive to their condition. The world-wide founding of many spas and health resorts was a natural sequence of this trend. The sites selected for asthmatic sufferers were invariably situated in mountainous areas where the air was rarefied and free of atmospheric and industrial pollutants. Hayfever resorts were devoid of the pollen plants to which the victim was sensitive.

Time and advances in technology have done little to add to our understanding of these phenomena. Petersen was one of the pioneers who attempted to associate asthmatic fatalities with certain meteorologic parameters. He believed they exerted their effects through the autonomic nervous system. More recent studies fail to show a positive correlation between the attack rate and any single meteorologic parameter such as temperature, humidity or barometric pressure. Some investigators found significant correlations between attack rates and atmospheric chemical contaminants; others did not. Even when a positive correlation was found, it did not pertain to the younger asthmatics.

Despite our inability to validate these apparent clinical truisms by scientifically controlled and reproducible experiments, new evidence is constantly being gathered to lend additional credence in support of the association of weather, air pollution and allergy. One of the most important pieces of evidence is the high percentage of asthmatics who die as a result of atmospheric pollution such as occurred recently in England, New Zealand and Donora, Pa. Another incident is the so-called Yokohama asthma that afflicted many of our military personnel assigned to this area immediately after World War II. Symptoms typical of asthma developed in a group of otherwise nonallergic personnel during the time they resided in the Kanto Plains (Tokyo-Yokohama area) but the symptoms subsided when they were removed to a surrounding locality.

Many of the symptoms could be controlled with the usual bronchodilating types of asthma remedies but others developed into full-blown cases of pulmonary emphysema. To this may be added the sporadic outbreaks of asthma in New Orleans (where some unidentified pollutant seems to be playing a major role) and the mysterious type of hayfever (x hayfever) that occurs in the southern and southeastern part of the United States. This type of hayfever seems to be due to some air-borne allergen that escapes detection.

The dependence of hayfever on certain air-borne pollens and its positive correlation with the atmospheric concentration have been amply substantiated. Its relief by the use of modern air-processing equipment has also been confirmed. Another variant, negative atmospheric ionization, has been evaluated and found to be lacking in its ability to influence allergic symptoms of the respiratory system.

The relationship of disease processes to weather and air pollution has been subjected to clinical and experimental trials. Raffel, in discussing the effects of temperature and humidity on the immune process, cites many instances when alterations in one of these factors resulted in an altered antibody response. It would be impossible to summarize or generalize these effects because they varied with the experimental animal and the antigen as well as with the suddenness, duration and extent of the meteorologic variant. Hildreth, using a controlled weather chamber, noted definite adverse responses in allergic patients who were subjected to changes simulating weather conditions that ordinarily aggravated their asthmatic state. Modification of one or another of the meteorologic parameters failed to affect these same patients.

Where does all this lead us? First of all, as clinicians, we must continue to recognize the relationship between disease states, weather and air pollution even though we do not understand the factors that produce this effect. Secondly, we must impress upon our paramedical colleagues the need for comprehensive and cooperative clinical and meteorologic investigation that will yield new and useful information on this subject. And, finally, we must be tolerant of our ignorance of the factors influencing the production and movement of principal weather situations and we must await the development of new tools, techniques and means of forecasting weather and determining how it exerts its physiologic effect on health and disease.

GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, M.D.

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D.

HERMAN FRIEDMAN, PH.D.

*Albert Einstein Medical Center  
Philadelphia, Pa.*



# Utility-Supplied Heating-Cooling?

AIR CONDITIONING  
HEATING & REFRIGERATION

NEWS

## Hospital Test Finds Wetted Air Conditioner Coils Remove Airborne Pollen That Air Purifiers Don't

By C. Dale Mericle

CHICAGO — "Air conditioning is very effective in removing pollen," but so-called "air purifiers" have no effect, declared Dr. Jay Spiegelman of the Albert Einstein Medical Center in discussing the role of air processing in respiratory allergies at the 48th annual convention of National Warm Air Heating & Air Conditioning Assn. here.

He was one of several speakers at a technical session that touched on quite a variety of topics, including military housing specifications, modulation of

heating systems, venting, and heat loss calculations.

Dr. Spiegelman explained that he based his conclusions about air conditioning and "air purifiers" with respect to pollen control on numerous tests.

"Most 'air purifiers' produce ozone, and ozone causes a numbing of odor sensors," he said to explain how these devices operate.

Although praising electrostatic precipitators as removers of 99% of air contaminants, Dr. Spiegelman noted that air conditioning alone has proven ef-

fective in removing airborne pollen.

While conducting tests in an air conditioned hospital, it was observed that the treated air was completely free of pollen, and then it was discovered there were no air filters in the system, they having been removed for cleaning, Dr. Spiegelman said.

Apparently, the wetted surface of the coils was effectively removing all pollen, it was suggested.

Problems involved in military housing were outlined by T. R.

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 1)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Food and Drug Administration  
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Wednesday, January 3, 1962

HEW-S24

Household air purifiers commonly sold in retail stores are not effective in preventing or treating respiratory ailments, sinus trouble or allergy conditions, the Food and Drug Administration said today in announcing the results of a court action involving the nationally promoted Puritron line of such devices.

FDA said that a Federal court decree filed in the District of Columbia drastically limits the health benefits which may be claimed for household air purifiers.

The case involved two types of Puritron devices seized in a Washington, D. C. retail store in Oct. 1959 on charges that they were misbranded by false and misleading therapeutic claims in their labeling. Both contained small air filters with electric fans to circulate the air and ultraviolet lamps capable of producing a small amount of ozone gas.

Experiments conducted by FDA have shown that such devices have no significant effect in ridding the air of contaminants and dust and will afford no relief to sufferers of asthma, hay fever, allergies and sinus conditions. The Puritron device is similar to many other so-called air purifiers that the FDA has proceeded against.

Promotion literature which the court ordered to be condemned and destroyed claimed that the Puritron devices would provide adequate and effective treatment for relieving hay fever, asthma, sinus and allergies

(More)

ABSTRACT OF PAPER SUBMITTED AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY  
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 12-14, 1963, MONTREAL, CANADA

THE EFFECTS OF CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING ON POLLEN,  
MOLDS, AND BACTERIAL CONCENTRATIONS

Jay Spiegelman, M.D., Herman Friedman, Ph.D.,  
and George L. Blumstein, M.D., Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania

The aims of this study were to analyze quantitatively the pollen, mold, and bacterial concentrations in a home equipped with central air conditioning, and to compare the results with outdoor and indoor (non-air conditioned) concentrations of the same contaminants. A single dwelling, equipped with a standard commercially available central air conditioning unit, was used. An identical, adjacent dwelling, without air conditioning, was the control. Pollen counts were obtained in each home and out of doors using four different types of collecting devices in each area. A comparison of the efficacy of each of these devices was determined. Bacterial and mold counts were also obtained, using standard bacteriologic techniques. Analysis of the data obtained indicates that there was a 10 fold decrease in pollen concentrations in the air conditioned home, as compared with the non-air conditioned home and a 100 fold decrease as compared with outdoor pollen counts. Bacterial and mold counts varied but slightly in each area, with no definite pattern. It may be concluded from this study that central air conditioning is an effective method of achieving environmental control of airborne pollens, and consequently a valuable adjunct in the treatment of patients with pollenosis.

## **Treatment of Asthmatic Dyspnea**

Kann, J., &  
Jokl, H.  
(Klinik f. Berufskrankheiten,  
Bad Reichenhall, Germany)  
*Med. Klin.*  
63:1814-1818, 1968

In the treatment of bronchial asthma and chronic bronchitis, e.g., in silicosis, removal of the bronchial obstruction is the main problem. Psychologic conditions and emotional factors are important in respect to therapy. Therefore, psychopharmacologic agents act alongside bronchospasmolytics in treating asthmatic patients. With this in mind, a combination preparation was developed which contains the tranquilizer oxazepam and the broncholytic agent metaproterenol sulfate. Oxazepam has a privileged place among tranquilizers in this particular field. As it does not depress respiration and as it potentiates the desired effect resulting from its mild muscle relaxant properties, it is a particularly suitable partner for a combination product of tranquilizer and bronchodilator by which the asthmatic condition is influenced both centrally and peripherally.

The combination product, therefore, seemed particularly suitable for the treatment of patients with bronchial asthma and an asthmoid-bronchitic syndrome. A group of 40 patients was treated for 10 days with this drug alone and there the effect from subjective evidence, clinical findings, spirometry, and blood-gas estimations was evaluated. In 32 of 40 patients, the product had marked broncho-

dilating properties with a good tranquilizing effect. Subjective evidence, clinical findings, and the data from functional analysis all confirmed this opinion. It was well tolerated. In no patient could side effects definitely be attributed to the preparation. (*Original in German*) ■

## **Effect of Central Air Filtration and Air Conditioning on Pollen and Microbial Contamination**

Spiegelman, J., &  
Friedman, H.  
(Albert Einstein Medical Center,  
Philadelphia, Pa.)  
*J. Allerg.*  
42:193-202, 1968

Central air conditioning can be an effective method for lowering detectable pollen concentrations in a normally occupied residence. In addition, the detectable microbial content in the air of the air-conditioned residence was lower than in the air of a control, nonair-conditioned residence. The number of detectable microorganisms was lower when air-filtration equipment was used in conjunction with the air-conditioning system. The number of *Serratia marcescens* microorganisms was reduced more rapidly when air filtration and air conditioning were used, as compared with the rate of "decay" of the organisms in the room without filtration or air conditioning. ■



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20204

October 4, 1965

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
the Benson-East  
Old York Rd. & Township Line  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19046

Dear Dr. Spiegelman:

This replies to your letter of September 13, 1965, enclosing the newspaper advertisement for "Puritron Room Refresher."

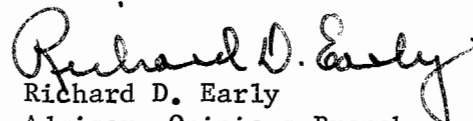
We enclose a press release describing an action that took place against the Puritron device which may be of interest.

The truth or falsity of advertising statements made by way of media such as newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, etc. is primarily subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission. We are therefore referring a copy of your letter and the advertisement to that agency for their consideration. Thank you for writing. Such information is often helpful in our administration of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Enclosure:  
PR - 1-3-62 - Household air  
purifiers

cc Mr. Fred Irish  
Federal Trade Commission  
Washington, D. C. (20580)  
(w/cy inc ltr & advertise-  
ment)

Sincerely yours,

  
Richard D. Early  
Advisory Opinions Branch  
Division of Industry Advice  
Bureau of Education and  
Voluntary Compliance

# Electric Particles in Air Don't Help Lung Patients, Einstein Doctors Report

By DAVID M. CLEARY  
Of The Bulletin Staff

The addition of electrically charged particles to air breathed by victims of asthma, hay fever and other lung disorders has no therapeutic value, three Philadelphia doctors have found.

Drs. George I. Blumstein, Jay Spiegelman and Philip Kimble, of Einstein Medical Center, conducted tests on 26 patients under conditions that allowed neither doctors nor patients to know whether the atmospheric device was turning out positive ions, negative ions or no ions at all.

Ions are electrically charged particles. The theory, advanced

some 30 years ago, is that an increased concentration of negative ions has a beneficial effect for persons with certain diseases.

## Weather Conditions

The theory is based on the observation that these people feel better under certain weather conditions; those characterized by an excess of negative ions over positive ones in the air.

At the start of the study, the 26 patients were given lung function tests.

Then, every day for a week, they spent an hour in a room where a machine was humming, presumably adding negative ions to the air.

Actually, some patients got negative ions; some got positive; and some got nothing more than the machine's hum.

## Tests Repeated

Lung function tests were repeated at the end of the week. Then followed a second week of "therapy" during which, without the patients' knowledge, they got a different output from the machine.

By the end of the third week, each patient had been under positive, negative and "nothing" treatments, with tests before and after each kind.

The doctors then broke the code under which a technician had been setting the machine for each group of patients, and checked each regimen against the lung function tests.

They found about half the patients unchanged, about 30 percent improved and about 20 percent worse—for each kind of therapy.

## Benefits Imagined

One was no better than the other. Whatever benefit was derived came from the imagination of the patients, causing the doctors to conclude:

"Under the conditions of this experiment, atmospheric ionization was of no value in the treatment of allergic diseases of the respiratory tract.

"Until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming, ionization should not be recommended as a therapeutic adjuvant in the treatment of these diseases."

Their report appears in the current issue of Archives of Environmental Health, published by the American Medical Association.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1964

# Einstein Team Snorts at New Hay Fever Aid

By GARY BROOTEN  
Of The Inquirer Staff

The theory that electrically charged particles may help relieve hay fever and other respiratory distresses received a setback Friday.

Three Philadelphia allergy specialists reported a study in which 26 victims of hay fever, asthma or pulmonary emphysema were given trial treatments with charged particles, called ions.

The patients were affected just about the same by:

Negative ions, which are supposed to relieve distress.

Positive ions, which are supposed to intensify it.

No ions at all.

Drs. George I. Blumstein, Jay Spiegelman and Philip Kimble of the Einstein Medical Center, said this shows that ion treatment "was of no value in the treatment of allergic diseases of the respiratory tract."

## FINDINGS CLASH

The finding puts the Einstein team in a direct clash with other Philadelphia doctors who have reported beneficial effects of negative-ion treatment in hay fever sufferers. Dr. Igho H. Kornbluh of Northeastern Hospital is a leading exponent of this view.

The Einstein study was reported in the June issue of the Archives of Environmental Health, a journal published by the American Medical Association.

Dr. Spiegelman, in an interview, said the study was made by "double blind" methods — neither the examining physician nor the patient knew which treatment the patient was getting at any time.

## PATIENTS GET IONS

The 12 sufferers from hay fever, 10 from asthma and four from emphysema each spent 30 minutes daily in a small "ion room," five days in a row. The test was repeated for three weeks.

Each patient got one week of positive ions, one of negative and one of no ions at all. Only the technician who operated the ion generator knew what the treatment was, until the study's end.

"As many showed benefit from positive ions, or no ions, as from negative ions," Dr. Spiegelman said. "Some showed benefit from all three—the placebo effect."

## 'WAIT FOR EVIDENCE'

The placebo effect is the name doctors give to "benefits" patients receive from fake, or inactive, treatments or drugs.

Concluded the Einstein doctors: "Until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming, ionization should not be recommended as a therapeutic adjuvant in the treatment of these diseases."

# Air Conditioning Can Control Pollen

A RESEARCH team at Philadelphia's Albert Einstein Medical Center reported recently that central air conditioning can protect the home against air-borne pollen which may produce "hay fever" in allergic individuals.

The research group, headed by allergist Jay Spiegelman, M. D., conducted studies in a pair of identical houses during the annual four-month ragweed pollen season. The investigation ran for two years. One home was air-conditioned by a central unit. The other "control" home was not air-conditioned. The researchers also kept a running record of the pollen count in the air outside the homes.

The Einstein team found the air within the air-conditioned home contained only two percent—often less than one percent—as much pollen as the air outside. In the non-air-conditioned home, they found the pollen level was about six percent of that outside.

Reporting in "The Journal of Allergy," Dr. Spiegelman, who is president of the Philadelphia Allergy Society, stated: "The results of this study indicate that central air conditioning is an effective method of lowering pollen concentrations in a normally occupied residence. A highly allergic individual residing in the air-conditioned house had less symptoms during the season than a comparable allergic individual residing in the control house."

DR. SPIEGELMAN, of Elkins Park, is a past chairman of the Pollen and Mold Committee of the American Academy of Allergy's Research

Council.

His group took pollen counts, both inside and outside, with an instrument developed at the Brookhaven National Laboratories. The instrument automatically collected pollen samples from the air for two-and-one-half minutes in each 30-minute period throughout the day.

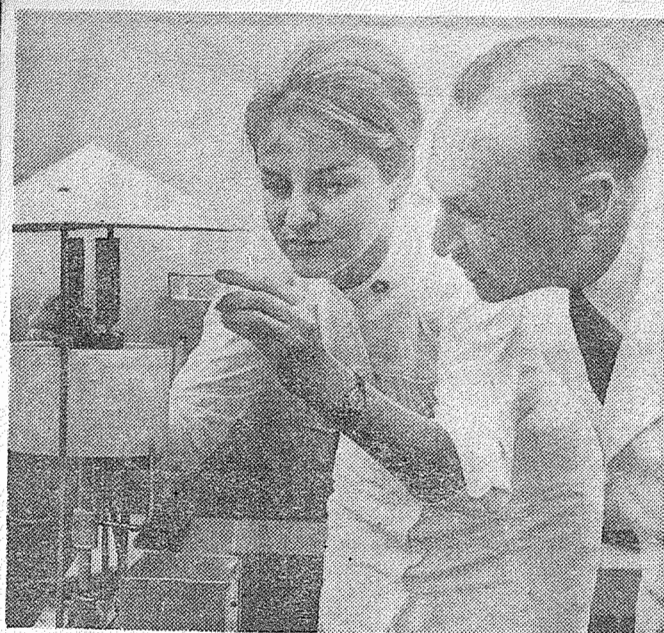
The air-conditioned home was a six-room, split-level, single structure with a volume of some 15,000 cubic feet. It was equipped with a commercial central air conditioner of 36,000 BTU capacity. The non-air-conditioned "control" home, a similar structure, was next door.

The air conditioner contained mechanical filters which appeared to be up to 99 percent effective in blocking tiny pollen narticles. Pollen particles, Dr. Spiegelman said, range from 15 to 50 microns in diameter.

DR. SPIEGELMAN estimated that some 10 to 20 million persons in the United States suffer from a sensitivity to air-borne substances such as dust, pollen and mold. One reaction to this sensitivity, he said, is allergic rhinitis in which sensitized nasal membranes cause sneezing, running nose and nasal blockage. Another reaction, he continued, is bronchial asthma with symptoms of coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath.

The most common reaction, Dr. Spiegelman stated, is the condition known as "hay fever," caused by a variety of pollens but most often by the pollen of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* — the common ragweed.

A-4 THE SUNDAY BULLETIN, Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1964



**POLLEN SAMPLE** from collection instrument is checked by Dr. Jay Spiegelman and Sharon Kane, technician in biochemistry department of Albert Einstein Medical Center.

**INDOOR COMFORT**

HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, ELECTRONIC CLEANING, HUMIDIFICATION

**Albert Einstein Medical Center's  
Research Shows Electronic Filter  
Over 99% Effective Against Pollen**

TRION AIR CLEANER INSTALLED FOR AS LOW AS \$240

BY THOMAS R. "DOC" RUSK



*Jay - you get around  
It was nice to learn  
something  
in  
Chicago  
S. B. B.*

Recently, in Chicago, Dr. Jay Spiegelman of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, spoke before 600 manufacturers, wholesalers, and contractors about what can be done today in the processing of air for respiratory allergies.

Dr. Spiegelman is a medical doctor working in research at the Einstein Institute and has no income from the heating or air conditioning industry. His talk received quite a response, mainly because some of his research had pointed out some very interesting points on the effectiveness of air conditioning and electronic filters in cutting down pollen.

The important part of his speech condensed the solutions to allergy prevention to one of four methods: 1. Drugs, 2. Shots, which desensitize the effects of an allergy, 3. Remove the individual from the area to isolate him from any allergic reaction, and 4. Live in his existing environment with the addition of air conditioning and electronic filters.

The fourth solution, is of course, more ideal to those who resent taking drugs, or who despise taking shots or leaving the territory completely for long periods of time. Dr. Spiegelman's test indicated that air conditioning alone, was effective in removing 90% of the pollen in the air in a home by simply removing the pollen that had been absorbed by the moisture in the air, and washing it down the system's drain. The washing action was achieved by pulling the pollen-laden moisture over the coils and then removing it through the drain.

He then said that an additional 9% or more could be removed with an electronic filter added to the air conditioning system. An electronic filter could also be 100% effective during the 8 months of the heating season when air conditioning was not acting to remove moisture from the air. An electronic filter would then actually remove more than 99% of the pollen in the air.

We have talked about

the Trion Electronic Air Cleaner several times, and with the medical evidence presented by Dr. Spiegelman, considerable weight is added to the claims of the Trion Cleaner. The Trion is 10-15 times more effective than the ordinary small filters, and will remove the pollen, dust and dirt that pass through the ordinary filters.

There are several Trion models available, starting as low as \$240, including installation. Its filtering action is over 99% effective in removing pollen from the air in a home, and can be called an "automatic housekeeper" because of its electronic-cleaning of dust and dirt from the air. Housekeeping chores are reduced, and the air is nearly pollen and dust-free!

For FREE pamphlet on the Trion Air Cleaner write "Doc" Rusk, Montgomery Heating and Air Conditioning (serving Greater Cincinnati for 96 years), 21 W. 19th St., Covington, Ky., or call HE 1-4040.

# American Medical Association

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

AREA CODE 312  
527-1500

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY

GEORGE R. MENEELY, M.D.  
*director*

### THE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT

RICHARD S. MYERS, *director*

July 2, 1963

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
The Benson East  
Jenkintown, Pa.

Dear Doctor Spiegelman:

The members of the Council on Scientific Assembly wish me to express their appreciation to you for bringing your exhibit to Atlantic City and for the time spent in preparing and demonstrating it.

The Scientific Exhibit continues to be one of the best means of conveying new and interesting ideas concerning medical progress. The close personal contact permits an ideal atmosphere for the interchange of ideas. We trust that you found the discussion with your fellow physicians both challenging and rewarding.

Would you please extend our appreciation to all who had a part in making your exhibit a success.

Sincerely yours,



Richard S. Myers  
Secretary  
Committee on Scientific Exhibit

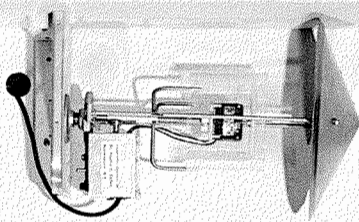
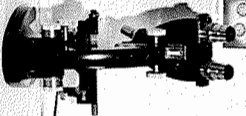
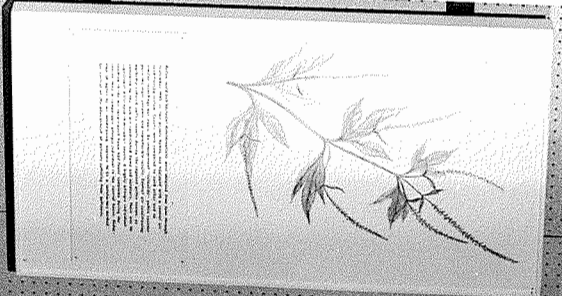
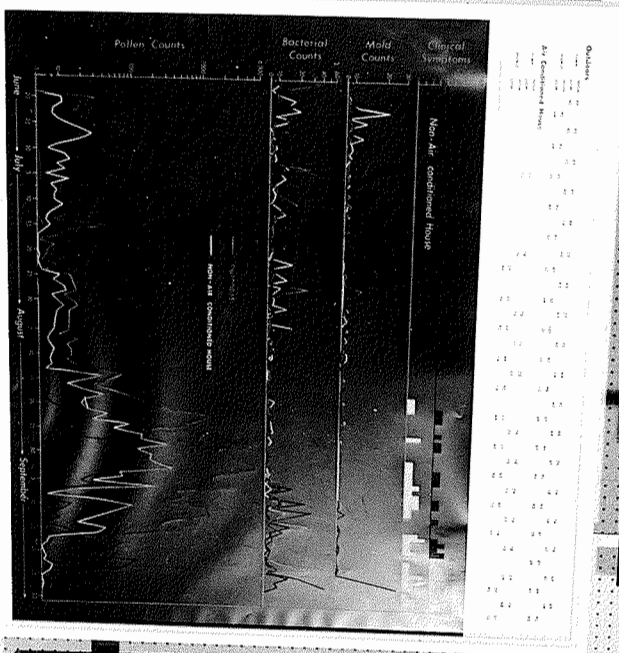
RSM:bar



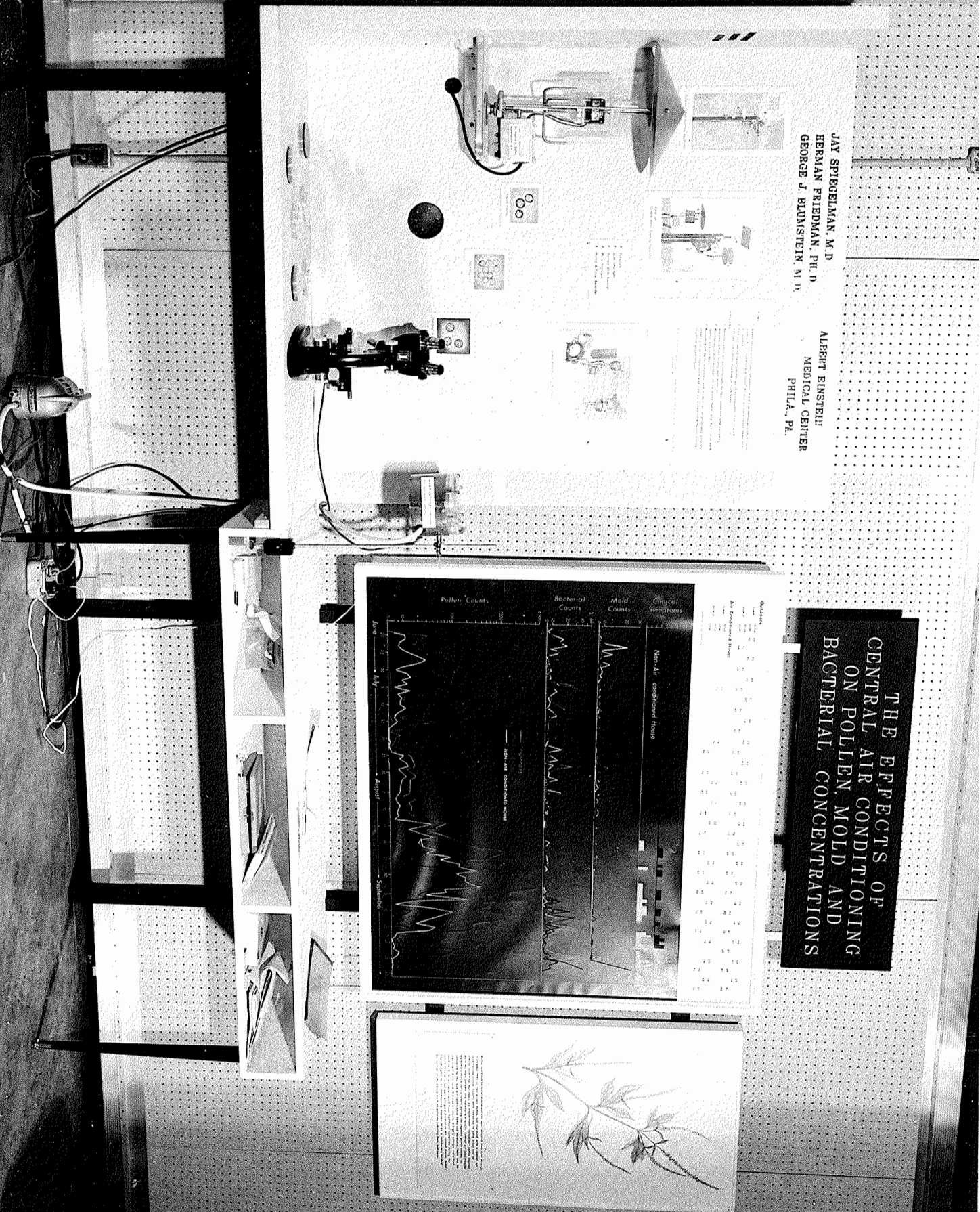
JAY SPEEGLMAN, M.D.  
 HERMAN FRIEDMAN, PH.D.  
 GEORGE J. BLUMSTEIN, M.D.

ALBERT EINSTEIN  
 MEDICAL CENTER  
 PHILA., PA.

THE EFFECTS OF  
 CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING  
 ON POLLEN MOLD AND  
 BACTERIAL CONCENTRATIONS



Textual content on the wall panel, possibly a description of the equipment or the study.



DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 13, 1962

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
The Benson-East Apartments  
Old York Road and Township Line  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Spiegelman:

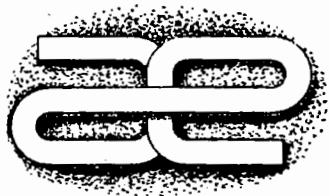
No doubt you have read that the case against Furitron was concluded in the Government's favor. The successful outcome of this very important trial was due in a large part to your splendid assistance. Enclosed is a copy of our release on the Furitron device which you may find interesting.

We wish to express the appreciation of the Food and Drug Administration for the excellent cooperation which we received from you. It is only through public-spirited individuals, such as yourself, that we are able to carry out our duty to the public. Your assistance is very much appreciated by myself and all others concerned.

Sincerely yours,



Joseph B. Davis, M.D.  
Chief, Device Branch  
Division of Medical Review  
Bureau of Medicine



**EX-RESIDENTS' SOCIETY**  
**ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19141

*Scientific Program*

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1965

10:00 A.M. – 12 Noon EXHIBITS

1. **BILIARY (HEPATIC) DUCT ATRESIA**  
*Dr. Julian A. Sterling*
2. **THE POLLEN COUNT**  
*Dr. Jay Spiegelman*
3. **DIAGNOSIS OF OCCULT BONE DISEASE BY PHOTOSCANNING WITH RADIOACTIVE STRONTIUM**  
*Drs. D. Sklaroff, D. Charkes, S. Albert, M. Wohl*
4. **RESUSCITATION WITH OR WITHOUT EQUIPMENT**  
*Drs. L. Fredericks, L. Temmer*
5. **THE PATHOLOGIC BASIS OF POSITIVE BONE SCANS IN METASTATIC DISEASE**  
*Drs. I. Young, S. Albert, D. Charkes, M. Wohl*
6. **RECONSTRUCTION OF FACIAL DEFECTS**  
*Dr. Murray W. Seitchik*
7. **SELECTIVE ABDOMINAL ANGIOGRAPHY**  
*Drs. C. Cope, H. Isard*
8. **THERMOGRAPHY IN ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY**  
*Drs. M. Glickman, J. Gershon-Cohen, J. Haberman, S. Albert*
9. **INTRA-OSSEOUS VERTEBRAL VENOGRAPHY – AN IMPORTANT AID IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POST-OPERATIVE PATIENT WITH RECURRENT BACK PAIN**  
*Drs. M. Glickman, E. Pick, J. Gershon-Cohen, C. Cope*
10. **LAMINOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF THE HEALING HIP FRACTURE**  
*Dr. Irving Stein*

# Scientists Here Set to Test New Pollen Counter

By GARY BROOTEN  
Of The Inquirer Staff

Science has found a better way to measure the misery of hay fever victims at ragweed time, an allergist said Saturday.

The new wrinkle is a "volumetric" pollen count, designed to show how many pollen grains the average victim inhales during a given period of time.

It sizes up the snuffle situation more accurately than older methods, Dr. George I. Blumstein said.

## PLAN EXPERIMENT

Dr. Blumstead and an associate at Einstein Medical Center, Dr. Jay Spiegelman, will experiment with a device based on the new method during the hay fever season opening this week.

One such pollen-counter will be mounted on an Einstein roof. It will provide an accurate pollen count to be published daily in The Inquirer beginning Saturday.

Saturday — Aug. 15 — is the traditional signal for the annual sortie of ragweed and other pollens against the sensitive schnozzes of Delaware Valley hay fever sufferers.

## GOES INTO SEPTEMBER

The airborne attack continues through September, usually climaxing in the last week of August and first 10 days of September. Only very humid weather — or an unusually early killing frost — can change the prospect very much.

The pollen count warns victims when pollen is on the rise, so they can take refuge in their shots or air conditioning.

Many persons have been skeptical of the pollen counts in the past, Dr. Blumstein said, conceding that "they didn't always follow the severity of hay fever symptoms exactly."

# The Philadelphia Inquirer

h★ TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1967 31

# Hay Fever Sufferers Get Relief as Pollen In Phila. Air Drops

By WILLIAM B. COLLINS  
Of The Inquirer Staff

A drop in ragweed pollen in the air has made this hay fever season generally milder than last year's in Philadelphia. The difference has been of no help to the thousands

of afflicted for whom any pollen is too much, but Dr. Jay Spiegelman, director of the Einstein Medical Center's allergy clinics, said Monday it appeared there had been less suffering so far.

## COUNT DECREASES

With the season at its annual peak, the daily pollen count has been running 60 to 75 percent of the 1966 figures.

Since publication of the count began Aug. 15 in The Inquirer, the number of grains of ragweed pollen per cubic yard of air has been lower than last year on every day but six.

If the weather stays cool, Dr. Spiegelman said, the end of the torment would be hastened. If it gets hot — look out.

## 'SHOULD BE STARTING'

The last week of August and the first two weeks of September are normally the worst. In that period this year, the pollen count has been higher than last year on only two days, Aug. 28 and 29.

That was the beginning of the dry spell and higher pollen counts in the clear breezy days of the last two weeks.

Dr. Newell A. Good, of the City Health Department, said, "I would have expected higher counts after the rains stopped. But since then, it has been about average."

Dr. Good said the highest

count usually comes around Sept. 9. "It should be starting down now."

One reason for the predictable decline, he said, is the shortening of the daylight hours. "The plants apparently have a built-in seasonal clock which tells them it is time to release their pollen," he said.

## Table

### Daily Count Listed

Here is a breakdown of the daily pollen count for the peak seasons of this year and 1966:

	1967	1966
Sept. 11	60	184
10	50	148
9	51	81
8	105	163
7	54	243
6	110	142
5	186	220
4	191	251
3	142	191
2	108	168
1	120	201
Aug. 31	83	171
30	94	205
29	173	163
28	152	146
27	64	101

## ***Inquirer to Publish Pollen Count***

# **Hay Fever Season Is Here**

**T**HE season has arrived when a man's frustration is pollination—at least, if the man is a hay fever sufferer.

The traditional hay fever season begins Sunday, and with it begins The Inquirer's traditional daily publication of Delaware Valley pollen counts. They will continue until about Oct. 1.

The first pollen count—taken late Saturday to cover the previous 24 hours—appears in today's editions.

The pollen counts provide a continuing index of the general intensity of what remains one of man's most annoying and baffling ailments.

Hay fever results mainly from acute sensitivity of certain nasal passages to allergens — biochemical irritants — in the pollen of a variety of weeds, especially ragweed.

Normally, when such allergens reach exposed surfaces they are quietly disposed of by the body's defense mechanisms against foreign matter.

In hay fever victims, however, the defense mechanisms

go wild and counterattack the allergens so violently that the counterattack itself causes sniffles and misery.

\* \* \*

**S**O FAR, there is no cure except prevention—that is, going somewhere where the air contains no offending pollens. Such places include Florida, area west of the Rocky mountains and the oceans.

Persons who cannot get away can get varying degrees of relief from shots, antihistamines or some types of air-conditioning systems.

Rain can help by washing general drought in the Delaware Valley has had the op-

posite effect so far—it has encouraged the growth of ragweed.

The Inquirer's pollen counts are made by Drs. George I. Blumstein and Jay Spiegelman at Einstein Medical Center, York and Tabor rds.

They use a "volumetric" counter that records the grains of pollen in a cubic yard of air.

Since the average person breathes just under 20 cubic yards daily, it is possible to calculate the approximate number of grains breathed during the 24 hours covered by each northern New England, the count—just multiply by 20. pollen from the air, but the

The last of a series of 14 articles on the new rights and benefits in Medicare and Social Security appears on Page 30. For readers who have missed installments and for those who want to preserve the entire series in convenient form, an illustrated 80-page booklet is available at \$1 a copy. A coupon for ordering the booklet also may be found on Page 30.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1965

## ***Hay Fever Time (Atchoo!) Is Here***

# **Inquirer Will Carry Pollen Count**

If the weather is clear and dry on Thursday, ragweed pollen granules will in all probability gently waft across the Delaware Valley. It will mean the hayfever season is here again.

At Einstein Medical Center, Drs. George I. Blumstein and Jay Spiegelman will set out small glass slides smeared with a sticky, jelly-like substance.

As the tiny, pesky pollen grains drift down, they'll catch on the jelly and stick there.

Each day the doctors will take the slides and count the number of grains for each square centimeter of jellied surface.

It's the only reliable index of the amount of sniffly misery en-

dured by area hayfever victims. When the count mounts to over 15 grains, it means the average victim is looking at the world through rose-colored eyes.

As a public service, The Inquirer will report the daily count. The feature will continue throughout the ragweed season, which ends each year about Oct. 1.

Beside the pollen count will appear the count for the corresponding day last year, for purposes of comparison.

Dr. Blumstein said the pollen count remains the only factor for which there appears an almost certain correlation with the amount of suffering.

The jellied slide is the national standard means of tak-

ing pollen counts, although Drs. Blumstein and Spiegelman have devised and used a counter which breathes pollen much like the victim himself.

However, until such a device is perfected and standardized at the Government's Brookhaven National Laboratory, N. Y., doctors have agreed to return to the glass slides.

There is no cure for hayfever, although relief often may be obtained from shots, antihistamine pills, air conditioning, or simply escaping to Florida, northern New England or the West Coast. The weather, too, could help out — if it remains humid, the pollen count will stay down. Last year, Dr. Blumstein said, was about average.

DATE AUG 12 1965

MAY 15 1964

# Weedy Breezes Waft Hay Fever Sneezes; Pollen Count to Start

Delaware Valley's annual ragweed raid is almost here, and there are signs it may be a bad one for hay fever victims. The Pennsylvania Department of Health has warned that widespread drought conditions have favored the growth of ragweed and other weeds over that of "more desirable" plants. The weeds have begun to pollute the breezes with their pollen, and the situation will reach hay feverish dimensions on about Sunday, the traditional Aug. 15 hay fever opener.

## DAILY POLLEN COUNT

On that day, as in past years, The Inquirer will begin publication of the daily pollen count to keep readers informed of the season's progress. The counts will continue until the end of the pollination season around Oct. 1.

The pollen counts are made by Drs. George I. Blumstein and Jay Spiegelman at Einstein Medical Center's Northern Division.

Dr. Blumstein said they will again be taken by the new "volumetric" method introduced last year.

"I think it is important to reiterate that this counts the pollen grains in a cubic yard of air," he said.

## MULTIPLY COUNT

"The average person breathes just under 20 cubic yards in 24 hours. Thus, if he wants an estimate of how many pollen granules he has inhaled, he needs only to multiply the published pollen count by 20," Dr. Blumstein said.

Unfortunately, Dr. Blumstein said, medical science is little better equipped to relieve the sufferer than last year.

"There are still a great many unknowns which can't be filled in," he said. He noted that other factors besides ragweed seem to play roles—food allergens, weather, air pollution, infections or psychological state, to name a few.

Ragweed, however, seems to be a key triggering agent for hay fever symptoms.

## HELPS ALLERGIES

Automobile air-conditioning offers a very important benefit to sufferers from allergies, according to Dr. Jay Spiegelman, of the Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia.

"Traveling at 30 to 40 miles an hour," Dr. Spiegelman said, "occupants of cars with open windows are subjected to eight to 10 times the pollen exposure when standing still."

High temperatures hasten destruction of the body's cells, according to research now under way at University College in London, England. A similar conclusion was that low temperatures delay the aging process.

From MAY 15 1964  
TIMES HERALD  
Dallas, Texas

## HELPS ALLERGIES

Automobile air-conditioning offers a very important benefit to sufferers from allergies, according to Dr. Jay Spiegelman, of the Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia.

"Traveling at 30 to 40 miles an hour," Dr. Spiegelman said, "occupants of cars with open windows are subjected to eight to 10 times the pollen exposure when standing still."

High temperatures hasten destruction of the body's cells, according to research now under way at University College in London, England. A similar conclusion was that low temperatures delay the aging process.

Dallas, Texas  
MORNING NEWS  
(Cir. D. 235,265 S. 259,210)

MAY 22 1965

## Speed Increases Pollen Exposure

Traveling in an automobile at 30 to 40 miles per hour with windows rolled down exposes the occupants to 8-10 times the pollen exposure when they are standing still.

This testimonial to an added benefit from automobile air conditioning comes from Dr. Jay Spiegelman of the Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia.

# Inquirer to Publish Daily Pollen Count Starting Tuesday

Hay fever sufferers in the Delaware Valley are girding for the pollen season, which officially opens Tuesday and could last for as long as six weeks.

Victims can take hay fever shots and pills, avoid exposure to the pollen, and stay in dust-free rooms as long as possible in order to get relief. Some go to sections of the country which are pollen free.

Dr. George I. Blumstein, allergist at the Einstein Medical Center, and his associate, Dr. Jay Spiegelman, said only the onset of cool weather would lessen the problems for many hay fever victims.

## SERVICE TO PUBLIC

As a public service to its readers, The Inquirer again this year will publish a daily pollen count registered by instruments on the roof of the Einstein Medical Center, York and Tabor rds., by the two physicians. It will start Aug. 15 and continue through Sept. 30.

Dr. Blumstein said many victims have shown considerable interest in the improved specific one-shot treatment for hay fever. This treatment consists of an oil and water emulsion in which pollen extract is dissolved and is given in a single injection.

"Despite many experiments by individuals and organizations, this method of treatment is still on a trial basis," Dr. Blumstein said.

## CITES CASE STUDY

He said one such study of over 1700 cases in 1960 by the Research Council of the American Academy of Allergy showed the single-dose treatment could be given "without an increase in

side reactions and with about the same degree of relief as the conventional injection method."

"Since side reactions will occur if the extract is not properly mixed," Dr. Blumstein said, "the Academy suggests that the one-shot treatment be utilized by physicians trained in this technique."

## MORE TIME NEEDED

He said the Academy suggested that its Research Council continue its investigation of the single-dose treatment and it would take some time before "all the problems raised by the Council are answered."

Dr. Blumstein said the Food and Drug Administration has not granted any license to a pharmaceutical firm to produce this hay fever emulsion.

He also said drug firms and air processing companies are continuing to improve their products for the benefit of hay fever sufferers.

## REMEDIES IMPROVED

"There have been many new antihistamine preparations, some of which seem to be preferred over the older ones by certain patients," he said. "There have also been refinements in the cortisone series of drugs so that today we have a wider variety of such drugs to use."

"Air conditioners have been outfitted with more effective filters and electrostatic filters have been perfected and reduced in size and price to the point where they can be used in the home."

On another front experiments are being conducted on the manner in which pollen is distributed and on pollen collecting devices.

This work is being done at

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER CONTRIBUTES TO ALLERGY RESEARCH FUND The Philadelphia Inquirer contributed \$250.00 to be allocated to the Allergy Research Fund. This contribution was in recognition of the information provided to the Inquirer regarding the pollen count during the ragweed season by Dr. George Blumstein and Dr. Jay Spiegelman.

*AEMC - Newshelley*

*July 1964*

Brookhaven National Laboratories on Long Island. Drs. Blumstein and Spiegelman revisited the laboratories several weeks ago and found that no standard apparatus had been perfected for pollen counting. They pointed out, however, that "considerable progress has been made in this direction."

The Pollen and Mold Committee of the American Academy of Allergy, of which Dr. Spiegelman is chairman, has requested all of its members to report pollen counts per square centimeter (about two-fifths of a square inch) of slide area pending completion of a standard collecting apparatus.

The Inquirer therefore will report its pollen count for this year on the suggested basis. Counts in 1960 will be converted to square centimeters for purposes of comparison.



# NEWS

from **ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER**

*Executive Offices*

YORK AND TABOR ROADS, PHILADELPHIA 41, PA.

P. F. LUCCHESI, M. D., Executive Vice President  
and Medical Director

WM. F. BALTHASER, Director of Information  
DAvenport 9-0700 — EXT. 534

March 7, 1963

63-29

**FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY**

Jay Spiegelman presented a scientific exhibit on "Pollen and Mold Surveys in Canada" during the annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergy in Montreal, Quebec.

Dr. Spiegelman is chairman of the academy's Pollen and Mold Committee and a member of the academy's Research Council.

Jay Spiegelman, M.D., an Albert Einstein Medical Center allergist, will present a scientific exhibit on "Pollen and Mold Surveys in Canada" during the annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergy in Montreal, Quebec, March 12-14.

Dr. Spiegelman is chairman of the Academy's Pollen and Mold Committee and a member of the Academy's Research Council.

He is an assistant in the Allergy Section of the Medical Center's Northern Division.

Dr. Spiegelman lives at 610 Meetinghouse rd., Elkins Park.

# # # #





JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

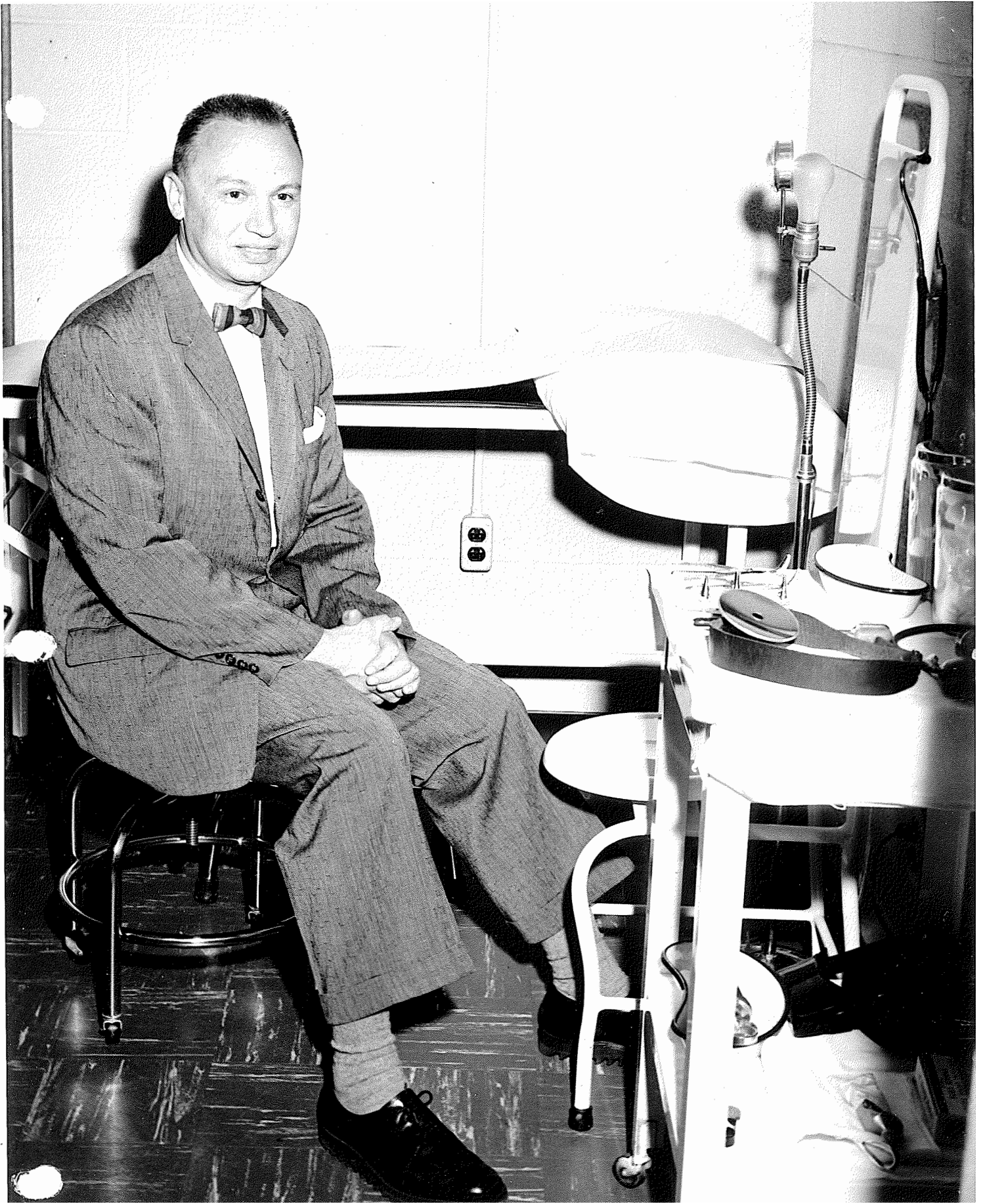
ACCIDENT PREVENTION  
THROUGH SAFETY AIDES  
& DEMOS.  
FIRST AID  
ONLINE CONSULTATIONS  
HEALTH SCREENING

INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

ACCIDENTS  
REHABILITATION  
SANITATION  
VENTILATION

HEALTH

PERIODIC &  
EMERGENCY  
CARE.  
HOME & HOSPITAL  
TO SICK EMPLOYEES  
MEDICAL GROUP  
EMPLOYEE  
PRE-EMPLOYMENT





# NATIONAL WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING ASSOCIATION

640 ENGINEERS BLDG. • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114 • MAIN 1-4734

March 3, 1964

Dr. Jay Spiegelman  
THE ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER  
York & Tabor Roads  
Philadelphia 41, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Spiegelman:

On behalf of the officers and members of the Association, we wish to express our grateful appreciation for your participation and presentation during our recent 50th Annual Convention in Los Angeles.

Your contribution to our program and to the knowledge of this industry has received much discussion since the meeting and I know that you provided enlightenment to all segments, from throughout the United States who were in attendance. As time progresses, the trade magazines of this industry and of course our own publications will be summarizing your comments and remarks.

We do anticipate receiving from the steno-typist the text of your remarks and if you should like to have a copy, we would be delighted to forward it to you.

Enclosed with this letter is a check for \$488.30 representing your expense account as submitted to the Association.

Because you have offered many papers and other publications relating to your studies and its effect on man, we certainly would be delighted to have copies of these papers for reference and perhaps for further knowledge of your activities.

Incidentally we are interested in learning what your nominal fee would be for a two hour lecture relating to your experiments, studies and findings, While we have no specific program in mind, we are building a list of recognized experts in various fields related to our interest so that we may act as a clearing house for our member groups and others connected with this industry throughout the nation.



J. L. MOORE, JR.  
PRESIDENT  
F. W. BRUNDAGE  
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT  
K. T. DAVIS  
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT  
J. M. MARTIN  
MANAGING DIRECTOR  
SECRETARY-TREASURER

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

W. P. BALTHROP	R. J. GUDA
R. C. BRAINARD	C. A. HATHAWAY
W. M. DAY	C. E. HOERIG
J. P. FIELD	W. E. JUDD
T. V. FOWLER	D. R. MECKSTROTH
R. W. GEISLER	J. F. RAY

EX-OFFICIO: DON WINEGARDNER

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO



THE INDUSTRY AND THE PUBLIC

DR. JAY SPIEGELMAN, ASSISTANT, ALLERGY, NORTHERN, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE POLLEN AND MOLD COMMITTEE OF THE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY, WAS GUEST SPEAKER AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION, ON NOV. 9TH, AND SPOKE ON "THE ROLE OF AIR CONDITIONING IN POLLEN ELIMINATION".

#### PHILADELPHIA MEDICINE

Jay Spiegelman was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers Association, in Chicago, November 9. He spoke on "The Role of Air Conditioning in Pollen Elimination."

Dr. Spiegelman is chairman of the Pollen and Mold Committee of the Research Council of the American Academy of Allergy.

**Dr. Jay Spiegelman:** of Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division, addressed the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Engineering Association in Chicago on allergies.

Pub - Easton  
Road Guide  
Glenside, Pa.

#### SPEAKS IN CHICAGO

Dr. Jay Spiegelman, 610 Meetinghouse Rd., Elkins Park, of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division, was speaker at the annual meeting of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers Association, in Chicago, last Thursday. He spoke on "The Role of Air Conditioning in Pollen Elimination."

Dr. Spiegelman is chairman of the pollen and mold committee of the research council of the American academy of allergy.

**Olney Times - 11/16/61**

### Olney Physician Speaks in Chicago

Dr. Jay Spiegelman, of Einstein Medical Center, was guest speaker last week at the annual meeting of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers Association in Chicago. Dr. Spiegelman, an assistant in the hospital's Allergy section, spoke on "The Role of Air Conditioning in Pollen Elimination." He is also chairman of the Pollen and Mold Committee of the Research Council of the American Academy of Allergy.

Pub - Breeze,  
Phila., Pa.

### Elkins Park Doctor Is Guest Speaker in Chicago

Jay Spiegelman, M.D., of 610 Meetinghouse Rd., Elkins Park and the Albert Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division, was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers Association, in Chicago, Nov. 9.

Dr. Spiegelman, an assistant in the Northern Division Allergy Section and chairman of the Pollen and Mold committee, Research Council of the American Academy of Allergy, spoke on "The Role of Air Conditioning in Pollen Elimination."



*Cincinnati Post & Times Star Nov 16, 1963*

### **Damaged by Ad, Doctor Claims**

An advertisement in the Cincinnati Enquirer Nov. 25, 1961, was the basis of a \$150,000 damage suit filed in Common Pleas Court by Dr. Jay Spiegelman of Jenkintown, Pa., against the Enquirer and Thomas R. Rusk, 330 Iris avenue, Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky.

Dr. Spiegelman, associated with the Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, said he addressed a convention of the National Warm Air and Heating Conditioning Assn. in Chicago.

Rusk, who sells air cleaners, quoted him in the advertisement without his knowledge or permission, the physician charged. He said the meeting he addressed was not a public one and the advertisement exposed him to censure by fellow physicians and the American Medical

### **Paper Is Party In Damage Suit**

Dr. Jay Spiegelman, Jenkintown, Pa., filed an invasion of privacy suit for \$150,000 damages in Common Pleas Court Friday against 330 Iris Rd., Ft. Mitchell, Ky.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, Inc., and Thomas R. Rusk,

Identifying himself as a doctor of medicine associated with the Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, the plaintiff says he made an address, for members only, before a convention of the National Warm Air and Heating Conditioning Association in Chicago November 9, 1961, on the subject of air processing and respiratory allergies.

Without the knowledge or permission, he complains, Mr. Rusk quoted from the address in an Enquirer advertisement November 25, 1961, making it appear the doctor endorsed a product distributed by Mr. Rusk. This has exposed the doctor to censure by his fellow physicians and the American Medical Association, the petition says.

# Postgraduate Course

in

# CLINICAL ALLERGY

FEBRUARY 27 to MARCH 10, 1961

MONDAY 3-6-61	
9-10	Pollen and Mold Allergy
10-11	Hay Fever— including Diagnosis and Management
11-12	
12-1	
1-2	
2-3	Pollen and Mold Identification
3-4	Aerobiologic Survey Methods
4-5	Ocular Allergy

## FACULTY

**KLEIN, MORTON, Ph.D.**

Professor of Microbiology, Temple University Medical School

**KOELLE, GEORGE B., M.D.**

Professor of Pharmacology, School of Medicine and Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania

**LEOPOLD, IRVING, M.D.**

Professor and Chairman of Department of Ophthalmology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania

Senior Attending in Ophthalmology, Albert Einstein Medical Center  
Chief of Ophthalmology, Wills Eye Hospital

**MILLER, MERLE M., M.D.**

Associate Professor of Allergy, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania

Chief of Allergy Service, Graduate, Presbyterian, Germantown, Wills Eye and Abington Memorial Hospitals

**NORRIS, CHARLES M., M.D.**

Professor of Laryngology and Bronchoesophagology, Temple University Medical School

**PENNYPACKER, CHARLES S., M.D.**

Attending Allergist, Bryn Mawr Hospital

**SCHENCK, HARRY P., M.D.**

Emeritus Professor of Otolaryngology, School of Medicine and Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania

**SCHRECK, KENNETH, M.D.**

Assistant Professor of Microbiology, Temple University Medical School

**SHEFFER, ALBERT L., M.D.**

Resident in Allergy, Temple University Medical School

**SPAULDING, EARLE H., Ph.D.**

Professor and Head of Department of Microbiology, Temple University Medical School

**SPEIGELMAN, JAY, M.D.**

Assistant in Medicine, Albert Einstein Medical Center

**TUFT, LOUIS, M.D.**

Clinical Professor of Medicine, Temple University Medical School

Chief, Clinic of Allergy and Applied Immunology, Temple University Medical School

**URBACH, FREDERICK, M.D.**

Associate Professor of Dermatology, Temple University Medical School

Assistant Medical Director, Skin and Cancer Hospital, Phila.

**WHITE, FREDERICK, M.D.**

Associate Professor of Dermatology, Temple University Medical School

**Postgraduate Course**

**in**

**CLINICAL ALLERGY**

**MARCH 5 to 16, 1962**

**SPEIGELMAN, JAY, M.D.**

Assistant in Medicine, Albert Einstein Medical Center

	MONDAY March 12
2-3	Repository Treatment of Hay Fever
3-4	Allergic Rhinitis and Nasal Polyposis-Treatment
4-5	Ocular Allergy

4

**SATURDAY**  
March 10

---

Food Allergy  
including Methods of  
Diet Trial

---

Inhalant Allergens  
General  
Characteristics

---

Mold  
Allergy

---

---

Pollen and  
Mold Identification

Aero-Biologic

Survey Methods



## Postgraduate Course

in

# Clinical Allergy

FEBRUARY 18 to MARCH 1, 1963

<b>THURSDAY</b> February 28 <b>ALLERGIC DERMATOSES</b> Urticarial Diseases Atopic Dermatitis Tuft to 11:00	<b>FRIDAY</b> March 1 Neurologic Allergy Migraine, Menieres Tuft - to 10:30 Gastro-Intestinal Allergy Miller - to 11:30
Contact Dermatitis Etiology and Management Beerman 11:30 to 12:30	Miscellaneous Allergy (Insect Allergy, Otologic, Etc.) Tuft to 12:30
Allergic Dermatoses Including Methods of Topical Treatment  Clinical Seminar  Skin & Cancer Hospital  Dr. Burgoon and Staff	Ocular Allergy Leopold   Aeorbilogic Survey Pollen and Mold Identification Spiegelman

## FACULTY

LEOPOLD, IRVING, M.D.

Professor and Chairman of Department of Ophthalmology,  
Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania  
Senior Attending in Ophthalmology, Albert Einstein Medical  
Center  
Chief of Ophthalmology, Wills Eye Hospital

MILLER, MERLE M., M.D.

Associate Professor of Allergy, Graduate School of Medi-  
cine, University of Pennsylvania  
Chief of Allergy Service, Graduate, Presbyterian, German-  
town, Wills Eye and Abington Memorial Hospitals

NORRIS, CHARLES M., M.D.

Professor and Chairman of Department of Laryngology and  
Bronchoesophagology, Temple University School of  
Medicine

SCHRECK, KENNETH, M.D.

Associate Professor of Microbiology, and Assistant Professor  
of Medicine, Temple University School of Medicine

SEVY, ROGER W., Ph.D., M.D.

Professor and Chairman of Department of Pharmacology,  
Temple University School of Medicine

SPAULDING, EARLE H., Ph.D.

Professor and Chairman of Department of Microbiology,  
Temple University School of Medicine

SPEIGELMAN, JAY, M.D.

Assistant in Medicine, Albert Einstein Medical Center

TUCKER, GABRIEL F., JR., M.D.

Clinical Professor Department of Laryngology and Bronchoe-  
sophagology, Temple University School of Medicine

TUFT, LOUIS, M.D.

Clinical Professor of Medicine, Temple University School of  
Medicine  
Chief, Clinic of Allergy and Applied Immunology, Temple  
University Medical Center

URBACH, FREDERICK, M.D.

Professor of Research Dermatology, Temple University  
School of Medicine  
Assistant Medical Director, Skin and Cancer Hospital,  
Philadelphia

WATTS, HARVEY F., M.D.

Assistant Professor of Pathology, Temple University School  
of Medicine

# PHILADELPHIANS IN THE NEWS

OCTOBER 30, 1964

## PHILADELPHIA MEDICINE

George I. Blumstein, clinical professor of medicine and allergy specialist at Temple University School of Medicine and Hospital, addressed the Fifth International Congress of Allergology recently held in Madrid, Spain. His topic was "The Role of Sensitization in Bronchial Asthma."

At the scientific program, Dr. Blumstein presented a paper, co-authored by Jay Spiegelman and Herman Friedman, entitled: "Immunologic and Serologic Characterization of Ragweed Allergens Purified by Rapid Continuous Flow Micro Glass Bead Electrophoresis."

From Spain Dr. Blumstein will travel to Israel to present a paper at the first International Israeli Allergology Meeting in Tel-Aviv. The paper, co-authored by Dr. Philip Torsney, is about "Atopic Dermatitis—An Immunologic Deficiency Disease."

**Dr. George I. Blumstein:** clinical professor of medicine and allergy specialist at Temple University School of Medicine and Hospital, addressed the fifth International Congress of Allergology in Madrid, Spain. The paper was co-authored



by Dr. Jay Spiegelman and Dr. Herman Friedman. He'll go to Israel to present a paper at the first International Israeli Allergology Meeting in Tel-Aviv, co-authored by Dr. Philip Torsney.

EDWARD T. NASH, Chairman  
*Department of Property Maintenance and Neighborhood Improvement, East Orange, N. J.*

9:00—Hayfever - Ragweed Pollen An Air Pollutant  
PANEL DISCUSSION

*Panelists:*

Charles N. Howison, Executive Secretary, *Air Pollution Control League of Greater Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Aaron Weiner, M. D., *Allergist, Fair Lawn, N.J.*  
Eugene C. Ogden, State Botanist, *New York State Museum & Science Service, Albany, N.Y.*  
Philip Gorlin, Supervisor, *Bureau of Inspections, Department Air Pollution Control, New York City.*

8

Jay Spiegelman, M.D., *Allergist, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.*

Frank Rosen, M.D., *Allergist, Maplewood, N.J.*  
A. Vaughn Havens, Meteorologist, *Rutgers - The State University, New Brunswick, N. J.*  
Alfred H. Fletcher, Director, *Division of Environmental Health, New Jersey State Department of Health, Trenton.*

John Zemlansky, Principal Sanitarian, *Division of Environmental Health, New Jersey State Department of Health, Trenton.*

1:00—Business Meeting - East Ballroom.



6:16

6:28

6:48

6:48

... *Program* ...



TWENTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL MEETING



**Northeastern  
Weed Control  
Conference**



**January 4, 5 and 6, 1967**

**NEW YORK CITY  
HOTEL COMMODORE**



JAMES W. HAVILAND  
PRESIDENT  
SEATTLE, WASH.

HUGH R. BUTT  
PRESIDENT-ELECT  
ROCHESTER, MINN.

W. PHILIP CORR  
VICE PRESIDENT  
RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

WILLIAM F. KELLOW  
TREASURER  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

R. CARMICHAEL TILGHMAN  
SECRETARY GENERAL  
BALTIMORE, MD.

# THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL-ANNALS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE

4200 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104

(215) BARING 2-8120

EDWARD C. ROSENOW, JR., M.D.  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 10, 1970

DIRECTORS:  
FRED C. DAUTERICH, JR., ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE  
LOUIS W. CRIST, EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
Rm. 210 - Benson East Apts.  
Jenkintown, Pa. 19046


Dear Doctor Spiegelman:

Congratulations! You have been elected a Member of the American College of Physicians. This recognition by the Board of Regents on November 7, 1970 is a distinct honor. It indicates you have established a reputation as a medical leader in your community.

Although holding office is a privilege reserved to Fellows, you will enjoy all other benefits of membership. They are described on the enclosed material. It has always seemed to me that the greatest privilege of membership is to become acquainted with the other fine men who belong to our College. We hope we will see you at Annual Sessions, State and Area Meetings, Postgraduate Courses and at College Headquarters.

It will be a further pleasure to write to you again in a couple of years or so when you have met the requirements and are advanced to Fellowship. Please call on us at any time you think we can be of assistance. Again, congratulations and good luck in all your activities.

Cordially,

  
Edward C. Rosenow, Jr., F.A.C.P.  
Executive Director

ECR:ss  
Enclosures

cc: Sponsors  
Governor

# Pediatric Herald

The Newspaper of Pediatrics

Vol. 5, No. 7

Copyright © 1964  
Pediatric Herald Publishing Co., Inc.

Published monthly for Gerber Products Company by Pediatric Herald Publishing Co., Inc.



## Milk Allergy Linked With Crib Deaths

Special to Pediatric Herald

PHILADELPHIA — A study of the unexplained crib deaths of 100 children aged one week to 12 months has shown some evidence of antibodies to cow's milk antigens in the serum samples obtained from all the babies at autopsy.

The investigation was described to the recent annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergy by Herman Friedman, Ph.D., of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia. The study was prompted some years ago by the theory that anaphylactic shock or allergy may play a part, especially from antibodies to cow's milk, in unexplained crib deaths.

### Three Groups

Three groups of serum samples were used in the study: one obtained at autopsy from the crib-death children with negative pathologic findings; one from living children up to the age of 12 months having no known pathologic condition; and a third from pediatric patients, either having no clinical evidence of milk allergy or with milk allergy. The serum samples were all obtained from subjects studied at the St. Christopher Hospital for Children in Philadelphia.

All the serum samples were tested by the tanned cell and bizidiazotized benzidine hemagglutination tests for antibodies to whole cow's milk and also to a number of cow's milk proteins. Comparisons were made also between known allergic and normal children's sera.

Relatively high antibody titers were found in the sera of hospitalized children. Growth possibilities are enhanced. Nelson, should be several. His own benefits to the doctor, said Dr. artificial kidney.

as cardiac catheterization and the dren with such specialized services to provide a wider range of chil- new community group will be able growing over more complex, the for modern diagnosis and treatment With equipment and staff needs

July-August, 1964

## Milk Allergy Linked With Crib Deaths

(Continued from page 1)

by other workers concerning the specific passage of antimilk antibodies across the placenta. In his own study, with 50 samples of normal serum specimens available, mother's sera gave higher antimilk titers than cord blood sera. There was no apparent concentration of antibodies in the children. Seventy percent of mothers' sera had higher levels of antibodies than those from the children, and no specific localization or passing of antibodies to cord blood was demonstrated.

In the Philadelphia study, pathologists attempted to correlate positive findings with positive titers. The adrenal weight of the crib-death children showed a normal distribution, and there was no major correlation between the titers of the children's sera and the weight of the thymus.

Gel precipitin and passive cutaneous anaphylaxis tests were performed to measure circulating antibodies in sera. Positive results here would be particularly significant, said Dr. Friedman. These tests showed that the higher the titer, the more positive the sera. But they revealed no marked differences in the three groups of sera. By these means, antimilk antibodies could be demonstrated in only a few serum specimens, generally in those with hemagglutination titers of over 1:500.

The tanned cell test proved most effective in picking up titers, in Dr. Friedman's opinion. When gastric washings from the crib-death children were subjected to tests, especially gel diffusion tests, it was found that all crib deaths showed some evidence of cows' milk antigens. It was inferred that the children had ingested cow's milk just prior to their death.

Collaborating with Dr. Friedman were Drs. Marie Valdes-DaPena and Leonard Girsh of St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, and Jay Spiegelman of Albert Einstein Medical Center.

"A Learning Experience"

By: Jay Spiegelman, M.D., '40

It has been over fifty years since I matriculated as a medical student at Temple University. In that half-century, there have been more advances in medicine than had been made in the previous 2000 years. In 1936, antibiotics and other microbial agents were unknown, steroid hormones had not been synthesized; C.A.T. and N.M.R. scans did not appear on the scene until the seventies and eighties, respectively. Surgery on the heart and great vessels was not attempted. There were no potent drugs for treatment of hypertension, and although insulin had been discovered in 1923, there were no oral agents for the treatment for diabetes. There were no antituberculous drugs, and tuberculosis was treated in sanatoria, with long periods of rest and lots of fresh air. This has all changed. Polio was widespread every summer and fall. Dr. Jonas Salk was still a medical student and his miraculous vaccine was not available until 1960. Antihistamine drugs did not appear until 1946. These are but a few of the changes that have occurred since that time.

The economics of medicine were different. In 1936 and 1937, this country was still in the midst of the great depression. Hospitals were not for profit, and their deficits for treating the poor were made up by contributions from their board members, and the more affluent members of the community. Ward beds were \$3.00

## "A SECOND OPINION"

By: Jay Spiegelman, M.D.

At this time of the year in South Florida, much of our activity is directed towards the outdoors. A great deal of our free time is spent at the pool, at the beach, picnicking, bicycling, golfing, playing tennis and camping. There are many health hazards involved with this sort of outdoor activity, among which is the problem of stinging insects. A small segment of our population is allergic or sensitive to the stings of many insects, which may result in reactions of an allergic variety, ranging from a mild, uncomfortable swelling, to a rather severe, generalized anaphylactic type reaction which could even be life-threatening. Actually, every year, there are many deaths reported as a result of an insect sting, and as a matter of fact, it has been estimated that more people die each year in the United States from insect stings than do from snake bites. Generally, the insects that are responsible for these rather serious reactions are the following: bees, wasps, hornets, yellow-jackets, and occasionally, the red ant, which is found very commonly in this area. There are two types of reactions that are generally recognized: First, there is the local reaction, and secondly, there is the systemic, or anaphylactic reaction, the latter being the more serious variety. With the local reaction, there is the immediate sensation of the sting,

followed by an area of redness, itching and swelling at the site of the sting. This area may vary from a fraction of an inch in diameter to an area of several square inches, even involving an entire hand, foot or leg. But in any case, the reaction always remains localized to the area of the sting. In the second type of reaction, the systemic or anaphylactic variety, the sting takes place on one part of the body and within a matter of minutes, or perhaps a half hour or so, swellings takes place at sites distant from where the sting occurred. In other words, you might be stung on your arm, and within 30 minutes, develop generalized swelling in many other parts of the body. These swellings usually are of the urticarial, or hive type, and in fact, many times the entire body is involved, with severe itching, and a generalized eruption. In more serious cases, patients may even develop breathing difficulties, due to swelling in the airways. This type of reaction is truly a medical emergency. If not treated immediately, can lead to dire consequences.

What can one do to avoid such a situation, or to treat it if it occurs? First, avoid exposure to insects. If you are planning to spend much time out of doors, avoid using perfumes or hairsprays, because these substances attract insects. In other words, don't look or smell like a flower. Secondly, avoid being in places where insects might gather, such as around food at a picnic, near trash receptacles, or empty soda-pop bottles. Lastly, if

# Scientists Here Set to Test

## New Pollen Counter

The Philadelphia Inquirer

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1964

By GARY BROOTEN  
Of The Inquirer Staff

Science has found a better way to measure the misery of hay fever victims at ragweed time, an allergist said Saturday.

The new wrinkle is a "volumetric" pollen count, designed to show how many pollen grains the average victim inhales during a given period of time.

It sizes up the snuffle situation more accurately than older methods, Dr. George I. Blumstein said.

### PLAN EXPERIMENT

Dr. Blumstein and an associate at Einstein Medical Center, Dr. Jay Spiegelman, will experiment with a device based on the new method during the hay fever season opening this week.

One such pollen-counter will be mounted on an Einstein roof. It will provide an accurate pollen count to be published daily in The Inquirer beginning Saturday.

Saturday—Aug. 15—is the traditional signal for the annual sortie of ragweed and other pollens against the sensitive schnozzes of Delaware Valley hay fever sufferers.

### GOES INTO SEPTEMBER

The airborne attack continues through September, usually climaxing in the last week of August and first 10 days of September. Only very humid weather—or an unusually early killing frost—can change the prospect very much.

The pollen count warns victims when pollen is on the rise, so they can take refuge in their shots or air conditioning.

Many persons have been skep-

tical of the pollen counts in the past, Dr. Blumstein said, conceding that "they didn't always follow the severity of hay fever symptoms exactly."

This is partly because everyone doesn't respond the same way to pollen, and partly because the old method of making pollen counts was less than perfect, he indicated.

In that method, glass slides covered with a jelly-like, sticky substance are exposed for 24 hours to collect settling pollen grains. The "count" was the number of grains in an area

one centimeter square (about four-tenths of an inch).

While this count is known to be only indirectly related to the pollen intake of a human being, the Nation's allergists had agreed to use it until something better was developed.

That development has been in progress for several years at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, Dr. Blumstein said. There, botanist Dr. Eugene C. Ogden and two weather experts, Gilbert S. Raynor and Maynard E. Smith, have built the closest thing to a "perfect sampler" for making pollen counts.

It is a huge, costly, elaborate machine which entraps a volume of air in such a fashion that no sucking or compression is involved, thus assuring a true sample of normal air.

This machine gave pollen counts much higher than the old glass slide counts. Sometimes it would show significant amounts of pollen when none at all settled on the slide.

But the "perfect sampler" is far too cumbersome and costly for a routine monitoring job. So Dr. Ogden devised a number of "approximates," one of which Drs. Blumstein and Spiegelman are using.

This "rotoslide" device has two arms with sticky glass slides mounted on their ends. Every 12 minutes an automatic starter sets the arms whirling for 60 seconds, then turns them off again.

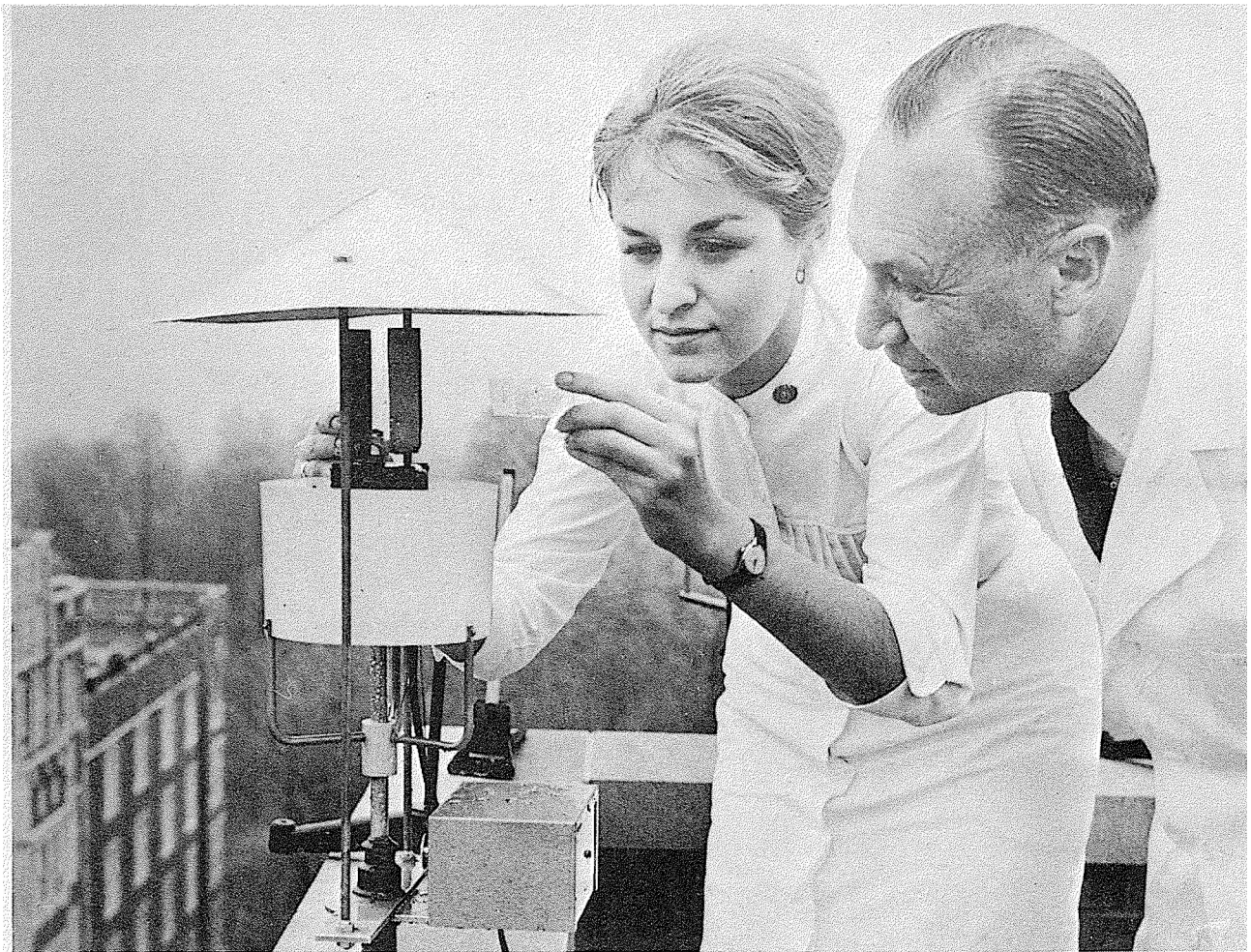
Dr. Ogden's tests showed that this device traps 75 to 80 percent as many pollen grains in 24 hours as the "perfect sampler" traps in a cubic yard of air.

Thus, Dr. Blumstein said, it is possible to get a "corrected" pollen count telling how many grains are in a cubic yard. This is the count The Inquirer will carry.

Since an average individual breathes in 18 to 19 cubic yards in 24 hours, the arithmetically inclined hay fever victim can use the daily pollen count to add to his pollen grain intake. This was impossible with the older counting method.

Drs. Blumstein and Spiegelman also will use the device—which is about 20 inches high and portable—to measure pollen counts at other places. In one experiment, they hope to take the device about the city for a day, much the way an individual would go about, to see if this results in a higher or lower over-all count.





*Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin Photo*

**Pollen control:** Researchers at Philadelphia's Albert Einstein Medical Center find that central air-conditioning can protect against hay fever in the home by reducing amount of pollen that causes allergy to 1 per cent of amount in air outside. Dr. Jay Spiegelman and technician Sharon Kane check pollen on collection instrument.



# ae NEWS

from ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER

Executive Offices

YORK AND TABOR ROADS, PHILADELPHIA 41, PA.

63-29

P. F. LUCCHESI, M. D., Executive Vice President  
and Medical Director

WM. F. BALTHASER, Director of Information  
DAvenport 9-0700 - EXT. 534

March 7, 1963

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

Section of Allergy Displacement of  
 Lexington, Mass.  
 this week.

**Dr. Jay Spiegelman:** Einstein  
 Medical Center allergist, present-  
 ed an exhibit on "Pollen and  
 Mold Surveys in Canada" during  
 the annual meeting of the Ameri-  
 can Academy of Allergy in Mont-  
 real.

l  
d.  
r  
S  
fo  
p

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1963

will be guest lecturer at the  
 Union Hellenique de Dermatologie  
 tologie in Athens, Greece, on  
 Mar. 16 . . . **Dr. Jay Spiegelman,**  
 an Einstein Medical Center al-  
 lergist, presented a scientific  
 exhibit on "Pollen and Mold  
 Surveys in Canada" during the  
 annual meeting of the Ameri-  
 can Academy of Allergy in  
 Montreal, Quebec, this week.

ary  
Ben-  
con-  
ti-  
ti-  
-

Wells St., has been named

Jay Spiegelman, M.D., an Albert Einstein Medical Center allergist, will present a scientific exhibit on "Pollen and Mold Surveys in Canada" during the annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergy in Montreal, Quebec, March 12-14.

Dr. Spiegelman is chairman of the Academy's Pollen and Mold Committee and a member of the Academy's Research Council.

He is an assistant in the Allergy Section of the Medical Center's Northern Division.

Dr. Spiegelman lives at 610 Meetinghouse rd., Elkins Park.

# # # #

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Convention Hall Bedford Springs Hotel

Friday, June 9, 1967

Chairman: Harold Fisher, M.D., President-Elect

- 9:00 A.M. DOES YOUR ASTHMATIC HAVE CYSTIC FIBROSIS?  
Martin A. Murcek, M.D., Clinical Instructor in Pediatrics,  
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh
- 9:15 A.M. ASPIRIN SENSITIVITY, HYPERPLASTIC SINUSITIS AND ASTHMA  
Martin L. Lee, M.D., Geisinger Clinic, Danville, Pa.
- 9:30 A.M. AIR PROCESSING IN TREATMENT OF RESPIRATORY ALLERGY  
Jay Spiegelman, M.D., Adjunct in Allergy, Albert Einstein  
Medical Center, Philadelphia
- 10:00 A.M. STUDIES OF HYPERSENSITIVITY TO CHROMIUM  
M. H. Samitz, M.D., Associate Professor of Dermatology,  
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia
- 10:45 A.M. Recess for coffee and to visit exhibits
- 11:15 A.M. NEW ASPECTS OF RABIES PREVENTION  
E. A. Hildreth, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, Uni-  
versity of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia.
- 11:45 A.M. DOES DESENSITIZATION REALLY WORK?  
Philip S. Norman, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine,  
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore
- 12:30 P.M. Recess

### Area Doctor Speaks At Allergists' Meeting

An area resident on the staff of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division, participated in the 18th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergists, Feb. 5-7, in Denver, Colorado.

He is Herman Friedman, Ph.D. of 243 Leona av., Huntingdon Valley, head of the Division of Microbiology at the Northern Division.

Pub - Easton  
Road Guide  
Glenside, Pa.

#### EINSTEIN CENTER Herman Friedman, Ph.D., 243

Leona ave., Huntingdon Valley, head of the division of microbiology at the northern division of Einstein Medical Center, and Dr. Jay Spiegelman, 610 Meetinghouse rd., Elkins Park, an assistant in the northern division's allergy section, participated in the 18th annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergists, this week, in Denver, Colo.

During the three day meeting, Dr. Friedman delivered two papers prepared by members of the Medical Center's staff.

vision.

During the three-day meeting, Dr. Friedman delivered two papers prepared by members of the Medical Center's staff.

One paper, entitled "Standardization of Ragweed Pollen EXTRACTS BY Serological Methods" was written by Drs. Friedman and Spiegelman, in collaboration with Marvin A. Gershenfeld, MD and George I. Blumstein, M.D. Dr. Gershenfeld, of Pepper and Winter rds., Rydal, is Director of the Northern Division's Out-Patient Department.

The other paper delivered by Dr. Friedman was entitled "Studies on Delayed Hypersensitivity." It was prepared by three members of the staff of the Medical Center's Southern Division.

Pub -  
Times Chronicle  
Jenkintown, Pa.

### Two Represent Staff At Denver Meeting

Two area residents, both on the staff of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, northern division, participated in the 18th annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergists, Feb. 5-7, in Denver, Col.

They were Herman Friedman, Ph.D., 243 Leona Ave., Huntingdon Valley; head of the Division of Microbiology at the northern division, and Jay Spiegelman, M.D., 610 Meetinghouse Rd., Elkins Park, an assistant in the Northern Division's Allergy Section.

Pub - Glenside  
News  
Glenside, Pa.

### Two Represent Staff At Denver Meeting

Two area residents, both on the staff of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, northern division, participated in the 18th annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergists, Feb. 5-7, in Denver, Col.

They were Herman Friedman, Ph.D., 243 Leona Ave., Huntingdon Valley, head of the Division of Microbiology at the northern division, and Jay Spiegelman, M.D., 610 Meetinghouse Rd., Elkins Park, an assistant in the Northern Division's Allergy Section.

## Area Doctors Attend Annual Meeting in Denver

Dr. Herman Friedman, Ph.D., of 243 Leona ave., Huntingdon Valley, and Dr. Jay Spiegelman, D.C. of 610 Meetinghouse road, Elkins Park participated in the 18th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergists, Feb. 5-7, in Denver, Colorado. The doctors are on the staff of the Albert Einstein Medical Center. Dr. Friedman is head of the Division of Microbiology at the Northern Division, and the Northern Division's Allergy Section.

During the three-day meeting, Mr. Friedman delivered two papers prepared by members of the Medical Center's staff.

One paper, entitled "Standardization of Ragweed Pollen Extracts by Serological Methods," was written by Drs. Friedman and Spiegelman, in collaboration with Marvin A. Gershenfeld, M.D., and George I. Blumstein, M.D. Dr. Gershenfeld, of Pepper and Winter rds., Rydal, is Director of the Northern Division's Out-Patient Department.

The other paper delivered by Dr. Friedman was entitled "Studies on Delayed Hypersensitivity." It was prepared by three members of the staff of the Medical Center's Southern Division.

Dr. Blumstein, on the staff of the Medical Center's Southern Division, is National President of the American Academy of Allergists. He delivered the Presidential Address before the meeting.

The Albert Einstein Medical Center is a constituent of the Federation of Jewish Agencies which supports it with money from the United Fund Torch Drive.

Pub -  
The Sun  
Orclar, Pa.

DATE

DATE

### Two Represent Staff At Denver Meeting

Two area residents, both on the staff of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, northern division, participated in the 18th annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergists, Feb. 5-7, in Denver, Col.

They were Herman Friedman, Ph.D., 243 Leona Ave., Huntingdon Valley, head of the Division of Microbiology at the northern division, and Jay Spiegelman, M.D., 610 Meetinghouse Rd., Elkins Park, an assistant in the Northern Division's Allergy Section.

Feb. 2, 1962

One paper, entitled "Standardization of Ragweed Pollen Extracts by Serological Methods," was written by Drs. Friedman and Spiegelman, in collaboration with Marvin A. Gershenfeld, M.D., and George I. Blumstein, M.D. Dr. Gershenfeld, of Pepper and Winter rds., Rydal, is Director of the Northern Division's Out-Patient Department.

The other paper delivered by Dr. Friedman was entitled "Studies on Delayed Hypersensitivity." It was prepared by three members of the staff of the Medical Center's Southern Division.

Dr. Blumstein, on the staff of the Medical Center's Southern Division, is National President of the American Academy of Allergists. He delivered the Presidential Address before the meeting.

The Albert Einstein Medical Center is a constituent of the Federation of Jewish Agencies which supports it with money from the United Fund Torch Drive.

# # # #

## "LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN MEDICINE"

By: Jay Spiegelman, M.D.

It has been over fifty-five years since I matriculated as a medical student at Temple University. In that half-century, there have been more advances in medicine than had been made in the previous 2000 years. In 1936, antibiotics and other microbial agents were unknown, steroid hormones had not been synthesized; C.A.T. and N.M.R. scans did not appear on the scene until the seventies and eighties, respectively. Surgery on the heart and great vessels was not attempted. There were no potent drugs for the treatment of hypertension, and although insulin had been discovered in 1923, there ~~were~~ no oral agents for the treatment of diabetes. There were no antituberculous drugs, and tuberculosis was treated in sanatoria, with long periods of rest and lots of fresh air. This has all changed. Polio was widespread every summer and fall. Dr. Jonas Salk was still a medical student and his miraculous vaccine was not available until 1960. Antihistamine drugs did not appear until 1946. These are but a few of the changes that have occurred since that time.

# æ NEWS

from ALBERT EINSTEIN MEDICAL CENTER

Executive Offices

YORK AND TABOR ROADS, PHILADELPHIA 41, PA.

62-32

P. F. LUCCHESI, M. D., Executive Vice President  
and Medical Director

WM. F. BALTHASER, Director of Information  
DAvenport 9-0700 — EXT. 534

Feb. 2, 1962

FOR RELEASE: AFTER MON., FEB. 5, 1962

George I. Blumstein, M.D., of the Albert Einstein Medical Center, delivered the Presidential Address before the 18th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergists, Mon., Feb. 5, in the Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver, Colorado.

Dr. Blumstein, an attending physician in the Allergy Section of the Medical Center's Southern Division, has been National President of the Academy for the past year.

Also, during the three-day meeting in Denver, Herman Friedman, Ph.D., head of the Division of Microbiology of the Medical Center's Northern Division, presented two scientific papers prepared by members of the Medical Center's staff.

(MORE)



HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
3400 SPRUCE STREET  
PHILADELPHIA 4, PA.

JONATHAN E. RHOADS, M.D.  
JOHN RHEA BARTON PROF. OF SURGERY

I. S. RAYDIN, M.D.  
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

HENRY P. ROYSTER, M.D.  
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

JULIAN JOHNSON, M.D.  
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

WILLIAM T. FITTS, JR., M.D.  
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY

December 22, 1960

Dr. Jay Spiegelman  
Benson-East  
Township Line & York Road  
Jenkintown, Penna.

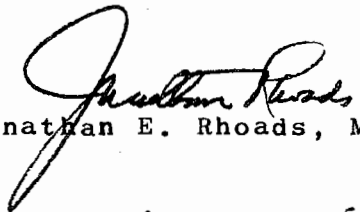
Dear Dr. Spiegleman:

I am terribly sorry I could not see you when you came all the way here, but I was stuck with entertaining a visiting professor from out of town whom we had asked to come here to look at a faculty position, and had made a commitment to get him to the train. It turned out that the late trains were all overcrowded and I had to get him to one at 5:02 P.M.

If not enough people know you to act on your proposal at the college, I will either come out to Jenkintown to see you or arrange a mutually convenient time when we can get together.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

  
Jonathan E. Rhoads, M.D.

JER/adv

12/27/60 There were enough at the Council meeting who had met you. JER

## Is conventional multiple aqueous injection treatment of ragweed pollinosis better than repository emulsion therapy?

The following discussions are based on the abstract "Ragweed Repository Therapy," by Carl E. Arbesman and Robert E. Reisman, *Modern Medicine*, April 29, 1963, p. 118. The abstract stated that repository emulsion treatment of ragweed pollinosis is not as effective as conventional multiple aqueous injection therapy and is often accompanied by adverse reactions.

**George I. Blumstein, M.D., Jay Spiegelman, M.D., and Herman Friedman, Ph.D.** (Philadelphia)—All attempts to devise an accurate, objective method of evaluating the results of hay fever treatment have thus far failed. Therefore, two criteria were selected that have been found useful in assessing the results of hay fever treatment: [1] the degree of subjective relief reported by the patient and corroborated by the personal observations of his physician and [2] the type and frequency of medication required to alleviate residual symptoms.

During 1961-62 a total of 132 patients were given conventional multiple injection therapy through 246 pollen seasons. Results were judged to be good in 179 (72.8%), fair in 35 (14.2%), and poor in 32 (13%). Sixteen patients (6.5%) were being treated for the first time; the rest had been under treatment for an average of 10.7 years. Fifteen constitutional reactions occurred, a reaction rate of 6.1%. These results contrast with those in a group of patients given repository emulsion therapy through 204 pollen seasons during the same period. Results were good in 147 (72%), fair in 33 (16.2%), and poor in 24 (11.8%). Sixty (29.4%) were being treated for the first time. The incidence of constitutional reactions was 3.6%. Three patients had nodule formation at the injection site, but no abscesses were encountered.

Under the conditions of the experiment equally good results are obtainable with both forms of therapy. The high rate of virginal cases in the repository group indicates its attractiveness for those that find the conventional method too cumbersome and too time-consuming. Experimentally, the immunological response from injected emulsified antigens seems to be superior to that of the aqueous vehicle. Clinically, our results confirm that the vehicle in which the allergen is administered does not materially affect the end result. Therefore, the form of pollen treatment may be adjusted to the patient's needs. What remains to be evaluated is the effectiveness of pollen therapy itself.

**Lawrence J. Halpin, M.D.** (Cedar Rapids, Iowa)—I cannot agree with reports that the administration of emulsified pollen extracts is less effective than conventional use of multi-visit aqueous extracts. The interpretation of treatment results will mirror the enthusiasm of the reporter. The frequency and severity of adverse reactions in either method of treatment depend upon the experience of the physician and the respect he has for the material to be injected.

In recent years the "adverse reactions" have been negligible and rarely encountered. This has been due, I believe, to two major advancements. First, the preparation of a better emulsion has been possible, with more physicians obtaining their materials from commercial, denique or judgment in preparation, administration, or dosage.

My own evaluation is based on a comparison of results of repository treatment in 138 patients. The majority of these patients had not responded at all well after having received perennially administered aqueous therapy for at least two to four years before the changeover. Most of these patients would fall into the category of "treatment failures." If no other component of the patient's program is altered, any sufficient change for the better is often quite obvious.

The majority of these patients had moderate to severe asthma and hay fever caused by multiple inhalant allergens and were having difficulty the year around. Doses for each inhalant group varied from 100 to 1,000 pollen units per injection. Each patient was followed one year or longer before any evaluation was made. The interval followed by his "full" dose four to five weeks before the actual seasonal onset. Supplemental or small booster dosage (anamnestic) is recommended during the season if symptoms are present.

Injection of emulsified antigen for ragweed pollen sensitivity is more effective and more satisfactory than the use of conventional multiple aqueous injections.

**Samuel J. Prigal, M.D.** (New York City)—Drs. Arbesman and Reisman's negative experience with repository emulsion therapy is surprising. Most reports including double-blind studies indicate the contrary. Reports of exceptional effectiveness (over 90% good results) have also been made by one investigator. As in any new form of treatment, there is at first unbounded enthusiasm and then adverse reports. Finally, when the pendulum stops swinging, a true evaluation is made. I find after four years of trial that the results with the new procedure approximately equal those obtained by the conventional method. This is a conviction not based on a controlled study, however.

Unlike Drs. Arbesman and Reisman, I have not seen enough severe reactions to deter me from continuing to use emulsion injections. Allergic systemic reactions occur now in less than 1% of my patients. More annoying than troublesome have been nodules, which may persist for months. The occasional cysts are more troublesome. In over 3,000 injections I have seen only 2 patients with cysts, and these drained spontaneously and healed promptly. When the procedure was reintroduced a few years ago, there was great fear about anaphylactic reactions and possible carcinogenesis. This has now been largely dissipated. Were it not for the nodules and cysts, the procedure, because of its convenience, would undoubtedly replace the multiple injection method even if it were less effective.

In a recent symposium on the pros and cons of repository injection treatment in the practice of allergy in which 8 physicians participated, only 1 opposed its use, and he had had no experience with it (*N.Y. St. J. Med.* 63:557, 1963). A striking phenomenon reported by most of the panelists was that patients preferred the repository procedure even though experiencing some adverse reactions.

It is difficult to explain why such experienced and careful workers as Drs. Arbesman and Reisman failed to find the repository procedure effective. Since emulsions are individually made without any reference to standards, it becomes difficult to compare results of different workers. Theoretically, if the aqueous procedure works, the emulsion procedure should be more effective. This was

## 25. Resolution of Ragweed Allergens and Antigens by Continuous Flow Electrophoresis With Micro Glass Beads

HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., and GEORGE BLUMSTEIN, M.D., Albert Einstein Medical Center, and Temple University Medical School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

There has been a great deal of interest in purifying the allergenic components in ragweed pollen extracts. Column chromatography, chemical fractionation, and electrophoresis have been found to be useful methods. In this study, relatively large quantities of concentrated ragweed extracts have been rapidly fractionated by large volume continuous flow electrophoresis using a Stubbings-JKM electrophoresis apparatus packed with siliconized pyrex micro glass beads. Fifty to 200 ml. volumes of dialyzed extract were subjected to continuous electrophoresis with 450 v at 4-10° C., using pH 8.6 barbital buffer, 0.005 M. Flow through rate of sample was 50 ml per hour, while the buffer flow through rate was 800 to 1500 ml per hour. Thirty-two fractions were collected for each electrophoretic run. The protein containing fractions were concentrated and tested for allergenic activity by appropriate skin tests with allergic subjects. The fractions were also tested for serologic activity by hemagglutination-inhibition, gel diffusion, and immuno-phoretic procedures using high titered rabbit anti-whole ragweed serum. At least four distinct allergenic fractions were found in anionic and cathodic fractions. Ten to 12 serologically demonstrable antigens were also obtained. Several of the allergen and antigen fractions were further concentrated and purified by chromatography, resulting in preparations exhibiting potent skin sensitizing activity and only one or two precipitin bands when tested by immuno-diffusion.

## 35. Studies on the Relationship of Milk Allergy to Unexpected Crib Deaths

HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., MARIE VALDES-DePENA, M.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., and LEONARD GIRSH, M.D., Albert Einstein Medical Center, St. Christophers Hospital, and Temple University Medical School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

There has been a recent revival of interest in the possibility that unexpected crib deaths of infants may be related to an allergic reaction. There have been conflicting reports concerning antibody to cow's milk and unexpected deaths. In this study, serum specimens obtained at autopsy from nearly 100 children, ranging in age from 1 week to 12 months who had died unexpectedly with unknown cause, were used for serologic tests. Controls consisted of (1) serum samples from normal, living children in the same age group, and (2) serum samples from either non allergic or milk allergic pediatric patients. All of these sera

were tested by tanned cell and biazotized benzidine hemagglutination tests for the presence of antibodies to whole cow's milk and to several purified cow's milk proteins. The average anti-milk titers of the sera from the crib death children was nearly four-fold greater than that from control infant sera. A high percentage of the sera obtained from children who had died at 2 to 4 months of age had relatively high titers, whereas there were very few high titers with sera from control children less than six months of age. Gel precipitin and passive cutaneous anaphylaxis tests revealed anti-milk antibodies in only a few serum specimens, usually

## 37. Rapid Fractionation of Serum Reagins by Continuous Flow Electrophoresis With Micro Glass Beads

HERMAN FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., and GEORGE BLUMSTEIN, M.D., Albert Einstein Medical Center, and Temple University Medical School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

During recent years various biochemical methods have been used in attempts to fractionate skin sensitizing antibodies from allergic sera. In most cases, reaginic activity has been localized in the fast gamma globulin or slow beta globulin fractions of allergic sera. Specific identification of reagins as  $\beta_{2A}$  globulins has been recently suggested by several groups. This report is concerned with rapid fractionation of skin sensitizing antibodies by means of continuous flow electrophoresis. Siliconized micro glass beads were used as a supporting matrix in a Stubbings-JKM continuous flow electrophoresis apparatus. Serum samples of 50 to 100 ml volumes, from non-treated and treated ragweed allergic patients, were fractionated with 450 v at 4-10° C. within a one to two hour period, using barbital buffer, pH 8.6, 0.005 M. The resulting fractions were concentrated, dialyzed and lyophilized. The protein containing frac-

Little relationship to effectiveness of drug and pollen count was noted. Excellent results occurred during height of season. Two of three specific therapy failures occurred before the height of the season; prompt improvement in 12 of 14 patients resulted when specific drug was substituted for placebo during the worst days of the season. One patient experienced nausea, another headache. Three patients on Turbinaire and one on placebo developed asthma. This is the author's second year of ragweed treatment with Turbinaire. Results of both seasons are comparable.

# PERSISTENCE OF HEMAGGLUTININS IN PATIENTS AFTER TREATMENT WITH ALUM-PRECIPIATED PYRIDINE (ALLPYRAL) RAGWEED POLLEN EXTRACTS

A study demonstrating an immunogenic effect of alum-precipitated pyridine extracts (ALLPYRAL) in 18 ragweed hay fever patients was reported by Dr. Louis Tuft, Emeritus Clinical Professor of Medicine at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

The investigation was undertaken to determine persistence of increased hemagglutinating antibody titer following pre-seasonal treatment, as well as the influence of injections given perennially, and to explore the possibility that titer-decrease might indicate when a booster injection was required.

Serum samples for hemagglutinin study were obtained at frequent intervals prior to injections from two groups of individuals: Twenty-two ragweed hay fever patients divided into two units (Group 1-A, 12 patients given preseasonal treatment; Group 1-B, 10 patients given perennial treatment), and ten nonallergic controls given a single dose (10,000 PNU) ALLPYRAL ragweed extract.

Serum samples, obtained under aseptic conditions, were separated and stored at 20°C. At the end of the study, all sera

were tested simultaneously. Tests were performed each time in duplicate, and repeated on at least three different occasions. Prior to titration, all sera were heated to 56°C. for 30 minutes, to remove complement. Uncoated sheep erythrocytes then were added, to remove nonspecific anti-sheep RBC antibody.

All bloods were tested for hemagglutinins by the standard red cell agglutination procedures using sheep or human "O" erythrocytes coated with a mixture of equal parts of aqueous whole short and giant ragweed extracts.

The existence of ragweed hay fever was verified in the patients studied by personal history and positive skin test reactions to aqueous ragweed pollen extract. In addition, some patients were given ophthalmic tests with dry ragweed pollen. All patients received a full course of ALLPYRAL therapy; maximum doses ranged between 5,000 and 12,000 PNU.

Of the twelve patients originally scheduled for preseasonal treatment, two had to be excluded, either because an insufficient number of serum samples was collected or for failure of the patient to

be demonstrated in

According to Dr. Tuft, all patients in both groups were able to tolerate fairly high doses of ALLPYRAL ragweed extract and all had good to excellent clinical results.

One member of the control group was excluded from the investigation because of insufficient data. In the remaining nine, hemagglutinins were almost undetectable (1-4), prior to injection. Post-injection, however, antibodies appeared up to but not after the fourth week, and ranged from 1-8 to 1-32. In all cases, these titers subsided rapidly until, at the end of six months, they were almost below detectable levels.

Antibodies in the control group appeared to be 19S type (affected by Mercaptoethanol treatment *in vitro*), whereas those of the patients probably were not of the 19S variety (being resistant to Mercaptoethanol).

Dr. Tuft's attempt to determine the physio-chemical nature of the antibody response by differentiating the 7S (IgG) and 19S (IgM) titers will be the subject of a later communication.

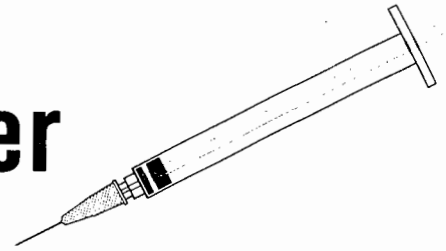
Concluding the current report, Dr. Tuft said, "These studies, in our opinion, demonstrate that ragweed ALLPYRAL is immunogenic in ragweed hay fever subjects, at least insofar as stimulating hemagglutinating antibodies is concerned."

Co-authors of this paper were: Drs. Jay Spiegelman and Herman Friedman.

# Allergy Newsletter

**DOME LABORATORIES**

125 West End Ave., New York, N.Y. 10023



VOL. 3, No. 1

*Highlights: American Academy of Allergists Meeting, New York; February, 1966*

## OF MICE AND MEN — AND ALLPYRAL<sup>®</sup>

*(Read by Title)*

In an investigation conducted by Drs. Herman Friedman, Jay Spiegelman, Louis Tuft, and Sonia Stupniker, all of Philadelphia, Penna., the immunologic responses of patients with ragweed allergy, and of experimental mice and rabbits, following injections of alum-precipitated pyridine extracted ragweed pollen were studied to determine the effectiveness of such extracts in inducing anti-ragweed antibodies.

In the study, 361 serum specimens were obtained from several hundred pollinosis patients prior to and following semi-monthly injections with the pyridine extracts. At least 3 specimens per patient were obtained prior to and following injection therapy, but in advance of the ragweed season, and following the ragweed season.

Employing the indirect hemagglutination test with tannic acid treated erythrocytes "coated" with short and giant whole ragweed extracts, determinations of the presence or absence of antibody to ragweed pollen were made for all patients prior to treatment, following pre-seasonal treatment and post-seasonally.

Most serum specimens obtained prior to therapy had low or negligible hemag-

glutinin titers; however, following therapy but prior to the ragweed season, many serum specimens had higher titers, varying from 1:40 to 1:320.

Hemagglutination titers attained a peak level by June, continued through September, then decreased to approximately pre-treatment levels.

No correlation was found between absolute titers or increase in titers and the total amount of ragweed injected. Similarly, there was no correlation between absolute titers or increased titers and previous treatment, whether with aqueous or repository oil-emulsion injections.

In a complementary study, graded doses of ragweed in the pyridine extract form, or as an aqueous extract or emulsified in incomplete Freund's adjuvant, were administered to groups of mice and rabbits by the intradermal route.

Serum hemagglutinin responses to ragweed were followed over a period of several months, and the pyridine extracts were noted to elicit a marked antibody response, generally quite similar to that obtained with ragweed emulsified in oil, but several fold greater than observed with aqueous extracts.

## MONGREL-CANINE ALUM- PRECIPITATED EXTRACTS SHOW GREATEST CROSS-REACTIONS

*(Read by Title)*

The cross antigenicity between alum precipitated pyridine extracts from various dog pets, as demonstrated by the Arthus reaction, was the subject of an investigation by Drs. Herbert C. Mansmann, Jr., and Martin A. Murcek, Pittsburgh, Penna.

The purpose of this study was to establish the presence or absence of cross antigenicity between the epithelia of two purebred, and one hybrid, canines.

All fat and muscle were removed from the pelts obtained from one pedigreed poodle and beagle, and from one canine mongrel. The pelts then were quick-frozen until alum-precipitated pyridine extraction was carried out.

One hundred female, albino guinea pigs, weighing 250 to 300 grams, were immu-

*(Continued on page 2)*

## CHANGED PATTERNS OF ASTHMATICS: 1933-48 VS. 1948-63

In a 15-year comparison of asthmatic patients admitted to the New York Hospital during the period 1948-1963 with a study (Baldwin, et al) of asthmatic patients admitted to the same institution during the immediately preceding 15 years, fewer patients were admitted during the later study but there was an increase in child asthmatic admissions; hospital stays were shorter; re-admission rates were lower; 76% of the patients received antimicrobials; corticosteroids were administered to 17%; the mortality rate was higher in the current series although the number of deaths was comparable.

The 1948-1963 study consisted of 269 patients; the previous study, 434 patients. Only patients with a primary diagnosis of asthma were considered in each study.

In the prior series, 109 pediatric patients were hospitalized while 135 were admitted from 1948 to 1963. Adult admissions decreased, however, from 325 (1933-1948) to 134 (current study).

The distribution of males and females in both studies was approximately equal.

Admission to the hospital showed little seasonal variation except a possible slight increase in the latter half of the year. The etiological categories, as established in the previous study, were allergic factors, infections of the respiratory tract, and psychosomatic factors. As expected, combinations of these factors were usually present. In general, there were no striking differences in these factors between the two groups.

There was little difference between the 1948-1963 and the 1933-1948 series in the use of general standard medications. The major difference in treatment was the use of antimicrobials during the 1948-1963 period. Slightly more than three-quarters of all patients admitted to the hospital during the current study were treated with antibiotics, penicillin being the one

*(Continued on page 2)*

# Medical Tribune

and  
Medical News

*world news of medicine and its practice—fast, accurate, complete*

Monday, February 26, 1968

22

MEDICAL T

## **Placebo Effect Is Suspected In Ragweed Desensitization**

*Continued from page 1*

gens, based on the amount of histamine released from the patient's leukocytes on exposure to ragweed antigens, it was explained. The ability of sera to inhibit leukocytic histamine release would thus reflect the level of so-called blocking antibody, that assumed to be induced by treatment.

One test group was treated with an average total dose of 2,700 PNU (protein nitrogen units) of aqueous extract; another group received 12,300 units. Patients on the adjuvant preparation had an average total dose of 80,300 units. All were treated preseasonally with 14 or 15 weekly injections. All had had one or more years of previous preseasonal treatment with the same preparation.

"The group treated with 80,000 units of [pyridine-extracted, alum-precipitated] ragweed had significantly less antibody than the group which received 2,700 units of aqueous extract," Dr. Lichtenstein reported.

Moreover, comparison of the group treated with the adjuvant preparation and placebo-treated patients showed no difference in antibody response between the two, he said.

These results were obtained with histamine release induced with ragweed antigen E, he noted, but results were similar with histamine release induced by whole aqueous extract.

Skin testing as well as histamine release studies with the pyridine-extracted ragweed before precipitation with alum showed a loss of activity of more than 99.8 per cent, he reported.

"The data suggest that pyridine extraction leads to virtually complete denaturation or loss of the biologically active antigens in ragweed pollen," he said,

"which would explain the lack of antibody response following immunization."

However, according to another report on pyridine-extracted alum-precipitated ragweed pollen, patients treated both pre-seasonally and perennially showed definite and in some cases high titers of hemagglutinating antibodies.

The presentation was by Dr. Louis Tuft, Emeritus Clinical Professor of Medicine at Temple University, with Dr. Jay Spiegelman and Herman Friedman, Ph.D.

Antibody titers were higher in previously treated patients than in untreated ones, Dr. Tuft said, and frequently persisted at the same level for four to eight months.

In 10 patients treated preseasonally, antibody titers rose significantly in all following treatment and reached an average height of 1,340, Dr. Tuft reported. In 10 treated perennially, the increase brought the average height to 1,217. Top dose in the preseasonally treated group was 10,000 units, and top dose in the perennially treated was 12,000.

In control subjects a single injection of 10,000 units of extract produced only a minimal and temporary rise in hemagglutinins, Dr. Tuft said.

Patients in both groups were able to take fairly high doses of extract, and all had good to excellent clinical results, Dr. Tuft said. The clinical result, however,

PHILADELPHIA ALLERGY SOCIETY

The Fall Meeting of the Philadelphia Allergy Society will be held on Wednesday, November ~~10~~, 1965 at 8:30 p.m. at the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 2100 Spring Garden Street.

Dr. Vincent J. Fontana, Director of the Department of Pediatrics, St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center of New York, will speak on "The Evaluation and Management of Allergic Problems - with Particular Reference to a New Environmental Control Unit."

As is our custom, our own members will present papers at this meeting. The Executive Committee has chosen the following two papers for presentation and discussion:

"The Use of Alum Precipitated Pyridine Pollen Extracts in the Treatment of Ragweed Pollinosis - Chemical Immunologic Studies by Drs. Tuft, Spiegelman, Stupnicker, Brown, Torsney, Gilday and Freidman.

"Peripheral Neuropathy after Tetanus Toxoid Injection" by Drs. Blumstein and Kreithen.

It is the hope of the officers and executive committee that all of you will find it possible to attend and take part in the scientific endeavors of your society.

Sincerely yours,



C. Marcus Hanna, M. D.  
Secretary - Treasurer

6013 Greene St.  
Phila. Pa. 19144

NOTE: Change of date and place of meeting.

# Three Doctors Scheduled To Talk On Healthy Air

A double-barrelled presentation on the relationship of air conditioning to health is slated for top billing when the NWAHACA opens the doors on its 50th Annual Convention at Los Angeles in February.

Kicking off the opening meeting of this significant conclave will be the first widespread showing to NWAHACA membership of a new industry film produced by Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y. and entitled "The Air Around Us."

Following the screening of the 26-minute full color and sound film, three of the picture's "stars," all eminent authorities on some phase of the medical and physiological effects of air conditioning, will be on hand for a panel discussion. Further benefiting NWAHACA membership will be a no-holds-barred question and answer session in which the authorities will reply to specific queries.

"Stars" of the film and the panel discussion are Dr. George E. Burch of the Department of Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Jay Spiegelman, noted allergist from The Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia; and Dr. Harwood S. Belding, Professor of Environmental Physiology at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Health. The panel presentation and question period will be moderated by William T. Lane, vice president of Carrier Corporation.

Set against a background of more than half a century of progress, "The Air Around Us" hits the high spots of air conditioning history and delves in depth into the studies of the human benefits conducted by Drs. Burch, Spiegelman and Belding.

## Pioneered Research

Emphasizing the special benefits of air conditioning, Dr. Burch will report on his studies of the human heart and the problems it encounters in an uncontrolled environment, specifically citing the beneficial effects of air conditioning in cases involving people with chronic heart disorders. Dr. Burch is a recognized pioneer in research dealing with the effect of temperature and humidity on people suffering from heart disease and has been con-

(Continued on Page 4)

# Treated Air Good

(Continued from Page 1)

ducting experiments in this field for nearly 20 years.

Handling another "good air" subject—on dealing with the control of particulate matter which includes pollen, dust, molds and bacteria—will be Dr. Spiegelman.

The noted allergist from Philadelphia will discuss, on film and in person, his studies and conclusions on the beneficial effect to the allergic person suffering from hay fever or asthma of breathing air freed of air-borne contaminants.

## Saps Energy

Dr. Harwood Belding, another authority who has delved deeply into air conditioning and work performance, will report on the fatiguing effects extreme temperatures and extreme relative humidity levels can have on people. In the picture and, later, on stage, he will discuss the benefits to be obtained through properly controlled temperature and humidity.

"Hearing these men is vital to the business interests of any person in the industry who hopes to improve his market, increase his sales, and have a good operating statement at year's-end," said Jack F. Ray, chairman of the Association's Golden Anniversary Committee.

"The film, from beginning to end, reveals the many and varied influences air conditioning, or the lack of it, can have on different people," said Ray. He added that the proven facts to be presented on film and on stage at the convention can become a useful part of the ducted air industry's approach to the general public's needs and problems.

"It is significant to our industry," continued Ray, "that such authorities as Drs. Burch, Spiegelman and Belding have gone on record regarding the advantages inherent in air conditioning. The film will bring us up to date on their research and conclusions through last spring when the picture was completed. But we are doubly fortunate in having them appear at our 50th Annual Convention to discuss their work since then and to answer any questions which have particular interest to our industry."





## 50th Annual Convention

### National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association

### Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles — February 12-14

## AIR CONDITIONING'S CONTRIBUTION TO HEALTH TOPIC FOR RESEARCH DOCTORS

Health and its dependence on the air we breathe becomes a three-pronged subject that is slated for top billing when NWAHACA opens the doors on its 50th annual convention at Los Angeles on February 12.

Championing the cause of properly treated air will be eminent authorities on the subject who have participated in prolonged research to evaluate its contents and weigh its benefits.

Research-proved facts that will bring startling new answers to a number of age-old questions will be dramatically revealed in a film produced especially for the industry by Carrier Corp., Syracuse, New York, entitled "The Air Around Us."

#### Vital Need

Stars of the film are three nationally-famous authorities who specialize in fields involving the vital needs for properly conditioned air—for daily living purposes as well as for special cases.

Set against a backdrop covering a half-century of progress, the film unfolds the story of natural environment against man and man's ceaseless efforts to control it through the agency of science and mechanics.

Emphasizing the dominant role properly treated air plays in daily living, one of the authorities, Dr. George E. Burch, discusses the heart and its respiration problems in an uncontrolled environment, specifically citing the beneficial ef-

fects of a controlled environment in the case of heart patients.

Dr. Burch, with the Department of Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La., is a recognized pioneer in research dealing with the effect of temperature and humidity on people suffering from heart disease.

Handling another "good air" subject—one dealing with the control of "particulate matter," which includes pollen, dust, molds, bacteria and smog—will be Dr. Jay Spiegelman, noted allergist from Philadelphia's Albert Einstein Medical Center.

Dr. Spiegelman's studies and report emphasize the allergic person's constant need for breathing air freed of comfort-damaging airborne contaminants.

#### Saps Energy

Harwood S. Belding, professor of environmental physiology at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Health, is the third authority starred in the Carrier-produced film.

Professor Belding's study on work fatigue factors points up the energy-sapping effects extreme temperatures and extreme relative humidity levels can have on people, and reveals, conversely, the beneficial effects enjoyed through pro-



DR. JAY SPIEGELMAN



## How to sell cooling as an aid to health



**PANEL OF DOCTORS** points out importance of air conditioning to health. Left to right are Dr. Jay Spiegelman, M.D., Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia; Dr. George E. Burch, M.D., Dept. of Medicine, Tulane University; and Dr. Harwood S. Belding, Ph.D., Professor of Environmental Physiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh. William T. Lane (right), vice president of Carrier Corp., was panel moderator.

**Y**OUR SALES POTENTIAL for air conditioning has been greatly advanced by three noted doctors who spoke at the NWA Convention.

This marked the first time that medical authorities have stressed the health benefits of cooling before a group of industry people. Each of the doctors has a specialty—a specialty that means more opportunity for you.

### **Sell cooling in order to reduce allergies**

“Air conditioning cuts down sharply on *pollenosis*—a nasal allergy condition that affects 10 to 20 million people in the U.S.” So said Dr. Jay Spiegelman of Philadelphia, a noted allergist. He found that in homes without cen-

tral cooling, the pollen count was 6%. But in homes with central cooling it was only 2%—a third as much.

Dr. Spiegelman noted that drugs and injections will control allergies. But the one thing that will help *prevent* them in the first place is *air conditioning*. And in recent tests, he found that central a-c does a superior job to window units.

### **Sell cooling to help control heart disease**

You can sell central air conditioning as an aid to controlling heart disease, according to Dr. George E. Burch of New Orleans. His studies show that air conditioning produces a restful environment which makes it easier for

the heart and blood vessels to work.

Dr. Burch described a study of two different hospital wards. One featured air conditioning with 78° temperature; the other, without cooling, had 93° temperature. In the air conditioned ward the patients felt rested and comfortable. So their heart beat was slower. But in the non-air conditioned ward the patients were sweating, and their hearts were working harder.

### **Put “A-C Recovery Spaces” in “hot” factories**

Dr. Harwood S. Belding of Pittsburgh opened a big market for you in factories by stressing the need for Air Conditioned Recovery Spaces (ACRS).

What is ACRS? It's a small air conditioned cubicle where one or more workers can go to gradually “cool down” after working on hot production lines, or in any other heat-producing job.

“This cubicle minimizes the fall of body temperature,” Dr. Belding pointed out. “So the man remains in working condition.

“Heat in many factories is too great for the average worker. He becomes sluggish, needs frequent breaks—and still can't function properly. The Air Conditioned Recovery Space is the solution.”

As proof of their belief in the value of air conditioning, all three doctors said they recommend it where advisable. They believe that you should too. ■ ■

# 50th Annual Convent

**Wednesday, February 12, 1964**

**Registration Center Opens . . . . . 8:30 A.M.**

## **MORNING**

**Information Midway . . . . . 10:00 A.M.-1:30 P.M.**

An industry-wide "Idea and Know-How" Fair for the information of all industry interests attending the Annual Meeting — manufacturers, wholesalers, dealer-contractors and utilities.

Featuring exhibits and look-see-talk-it-over facilities on: New Training Programs, Publicity and Sales Aids, Design and Installation Manuals, Wholesaler Programs, Humidification Sales Programs, prefab Ducts and Fittings, Certified Prepared for Air Conditioning Program, California Trade Association Activities, Industry Funds, Silver Shield, National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association Chapters.

## **AFTERNOON**

**Meeting Opens — Embassy Room . . . . . 1:30 P.M.**

**Air Conditioning and Health . . . . . 2:00 P.M.**

A comprehensive, research-proved presentation on the health benefits of air conditioning . . . featuring the in-person appearances of three nationally-recognized medical researchers who will describe for you the benefits of air conditioning in the treatment of allergies, heart disease and kindred ailments:

**Dr. Harwood S. Belding, Ph.D.**, Professor of Environmental Physiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

**Dr. George E. Burch, M.D.**, Department of Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans.

**Dr. Jay Spiegelman, M.D.**, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia.

Bring your questions! Open discussion! Here are added research-proved facts for use in selling air conditioning.

**Industry Sessions . . . . . 4:00—5:30 P.M.**

**Manufacturers' Session . . . . . Venetian Room**

For National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association manufacturer members and guests.

Presiding:

**Don Winegardner**, President, National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association, and Vice President, Heating Division, The Majestic Company, Huntington, Indiana.

**Wholesalers' and Distributors' Session . . . Colonial Room**

For all wholesalers and distributors.

Presiding:

**Charles C. "Spike" Brooks**, Chairman, Wholesalers' Advisory

JAY SPIEGELMAN, M.D., assistant in allergy, Northern Division, attended the annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergy in San Francisco, February 8 - 11. He presented a scientific exhibit as chairman of the Pollen and Mold Committee. On February 12, he attended the 50th annual meeting of the National War, Air Heat and Air Conditioning Association in Los Angeles, and participated in a symposium dealing with the effects of air conditioning on health.

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
Assistant, Medicine

Dr. Spiegelman's exhibit Allergens in the Air in North America will be displayed at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, June 20-24 in New York City.

- 7 -

JAMA, May 10, 1965 • Vol 192, No 6

## Section Exhibits

*Each of the 23 sections has arranged a group of exhibits dealing with the various branches of medicine.*

### Section on Allergy

*The representative to the Scientific Exhibit from the Section on Allergy is MORRIS A. KAPLAN, MD, Chicago*

#### Allergic Disorders in Negro Children

ROLAND B. SCOTT, MD, TEOMAN SARACLI, MD, and ANGELLA D. FERGUSON, MD, Howard University College of Medicine and Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, DC

#### Allergens in the Air in North America

J. SPIEGELMAN, MD, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, O. C. DURHAM, University of California, Berkeley, Calif, M. E. KARAU, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, and E. C. OGDEN, PHD, New York State Museum, NY

#### Evaluation of Diagnostic Skin Tests for Allergy Application and Advantages of a New Uniform Skin Puncture Technique

HYMAN CHAI, MD, C. J. FALLIERS, MD, and J. R. JORGENSEN, MD, Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital, Denver

#### Corticosteroids and Varicella: Experiences of a Decade 1953-1963

CONSTANTINE J. FALLIERS, MD, ELLIOT F. ELLIS, MD, J. R. JORGENSEN, MD, and HYMAN CHAI, MD, Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital, Denver

# PENNSYLVANIA ALLERGY ASSOCIATION

## 19th ANNUAL MEETING

Bedford Springs Hotel,

Bedford, Pa.

### Friday, June 9, 1967

Chairman: Harold Fisher, M. D., President-Elect

- 9:00 A.M. DOES YOUR ASTHMATIC HAVE CYSTIC FIBROSIS?  
Martin A. Murcek, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Pediatrics, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh
- 9:15 A.M. ASPIRIN SENSITIVITY, HYPERPLASTIC SINUSITIS AND ASTHMA.  
Martin L. Lee, M. D., Geisinger Clinic, Danville, Pa.
- 9:30 A.M. AIR PROCESSING IN TREATMENT OF RESPIRATORY ALLERGY.  
Jay Spiegelman, M. D., Adjunct in Allergy, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia
- 10:00 A.M. STUDIES OF HYPERSENSITIVITY TO CHROMIUM.  
M. H. Samitz, M. D., Associate Professor of Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia.
- 10:45 A.M. Recess for coffee and to visit exhibits
- 11:15 A.M. NEW ASPECTS OF RABIES PREVENTION.  
E. A. Hildreth, M. D., Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia.
- 11:45 A.M. DOES DESENSITIZATION REALLY WORK?  
Philip S. Norman, M. D., Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore.
- 12:30 A.M. Recess

### Saturday, June 10, 1967

Chairman: Herbert C. Mansmann, Jr., M. D., President

- 9:00 A.M. FARMER'S LUNG.  
Leo H. Criepp, M. D., Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine, Emeritus, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh.
- 9:30 A.M. TREATMENT OF ALLERGIC RHINITIS WITH INTRANASAL STEROIDS.  
Philip S. Norman, M. D.
- 10:00 A.M. IMMUNOLOGICAL MECHANISMS IN DRUG ALLERGY.  
Bernard B. Levine, M. D., Associate Professor of Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York.
- 11:00 A.M. Recess for coffee and to visit exhibits.
- 11:39 A.M. PANEL DISCUSSION  
The Modern Management of Asthma,  
Moderator: Philip M. Gottlieb, M. D., Past President, Pennsylvania Allergy Association, Attending Physician, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia.  
  
Panel: Bernard B. Levine, M. D., Philip S. Norman, M. D., Victor C. Vaughan, III, M. D., and Robert Reisman, M. D., Instructor in Medicine, State University of New York at Buffalo.
- 12:30 A.M. Recess

### Sunday, June 11, 1967

Chairman: Mayer A. Green, M. D.

- 8:30 A.M. Annual business meeting
- 9:30 A.M. THE USE OF STEROIDS IN ASTHMA IN CHILDREN.  
Victor C. Vaughan, III, M. D., Professor of Pediatrics, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia.
- 10:00 A.M. Recess for coffee and to visit exhibits
- 10:30 A.M. WHEEZING AND THE CHEST X-RAY.  
Elliot C. Lasser, M. D., Professor of Radiology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh.
- 12:30 A.M. Recess.

A pleasant social program has been arranged for Friday and Saturday evenings.

ALL INTERESTED PHYSICIANS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

No registration fee.

Approved for 9 hours credit, American Academy of General Practice.

PLEASE POST

All sessions and luncheons will be at the Mayflower Hotel. Attendance at the Forum is by invitation, and guests will be pre-registered. Name badges will be available at meeting rooms.

### Wednesday, June 11

10 am—Opening Session, East Room

Welcome: Walter Steitler, *president, the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute*

Panel Discussion: "Environmental Control, Here and Now"

#### Panelists

Dr. Kathleen A. Johnston, *head of the Department of Equipment and Family Housing, School of Home Economics, Purdue University*

Dr. Press McNall, *associate director of the Institute of Environmental Research, Kansas State University*  
Jay Spiegelman, M.D., *specialist in allergies affiliated with the Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Moderator: Virginia T. Habeeb, *managing editor, The American Home*

Noon—Luncheon, State Room

Address by Buckminster Fuller, *Engineer/Scientist/Inventor*

2:30 pm—Second Session, East Room

Panel Discussion: "Technology of Environmental Control"

#### Panelists

A. B. Newton, *chairman, General Standards Committee, the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute*

Bob Schmitt, *president of Bob Schmitt Homes, Strongsville, Ohio*

Arthur D. Bogen, *president of Bogen Heating and Air Conditioning Corp., Columbus, Ohio*

Moderator: Arthur M. Watkins, *consultant and author of books on house buying and home improvement*

6 pm—Cocktail Reception, State Room

### Thursday, June 12

10 am—Third Session, East Room

Panel Discussion: "Environmental Control—Focus on the Future"

#### Panelists

Dr. Eleanor P. Godfrey, *Research Associate, Bureau of Social Science Research, Washington, D. C.*

Carl Koch, FAIA, *Carl Koch & Associates, Architects, Boston, Mass.*

Dr. Richard D. Pepler, *Managing Scientist, Dunlap & Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn.*

Paul R. Achenbach, *chief of the Sensory Environmental Branch, Building Research Division, National Bureau of Standards*

Moderator: William Dudley Hunt, Jr., FAIA, *publisher of the Journal of The American Institute of Architects*

Noon—Luncheon, State Room

Address by Austin N. Heller, *Commissioner, Department of Air Resources, New York City*

A record of the addresses and panel discussions at the Forum will be forwarded at a later date to all participants and guests.

THE NATIONAL ARI-AMERICAN HOME AIR-CONDITIONING FORUM  
June 11-12, 1969 Mayflower Hotel Washington, D.C.

Panel Discussion: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, HERE AND NOW  
10 a.m. June 11

Panelists:

Dr. Kathleen A. Johnston, Head of the Department of Equipment and Family Housing, School of Home Economics, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana 47907 317-749-2782

Dr. Preston E. McNall, Jr., Associate Director of the Institute of Environmental Research; Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66502 913-532-6493

Jay Spiegelman, M.D., allergist practicing in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, and affiliated with Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pa. The Benson East, Jenkintown, 79046 215-WA 7-0888

Moderator: Virginia T. Habeeb, Managing Editor, The American Home, 641 Lexington, New York, N.Y. 10022 212-935-5263

Each panelist will be allotted no more than 10 minutes for opening remarks; discussion among panelists will follow; time remaining will be devoted to questions from the audience.

Attached are each panelist's preliminary comments, indicating briefly the scope of material to be covered.

# 'Asthma Patients Helped By Electronic Cleaners

One of the most effective ways to relieve the sufferings of many asthmatic and allergic patients is to install adequate electronic air cleaners as part of home central air-conditioning systems, says Dr. Jay Spiegelman, Philadelphia allergist.

This statement that electronic air cleaners can remove 99% of the house dust that is one of the primary causes of allergic reactions was presented by Dr. Spiegelman before the National Air-Conditioning Forum held in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Spiegelman is adjunct in allergy at Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, conducts a private practice in allergy in Jenkintown, Pa., and has engaged in extensive research studies of allergic diseases. At the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute-sponsored environmental Forum, he was among panelists who explored benefits inherent in environmental control.

Spiegelman noted that it is primarily house dust, rather than the dust in outdoor air, that creates severe allergic problems. "House dust is a complex substance," he said, "which develops from the breakdown of materials that are found within the home. It comes from cotton lintens and wool and various stuffings used in furniture. As carpeting wears out, it too passes into the air."

### Work Year-Round

He explained that dust particles are too small to be trapped

by the mechanical air filters used in most central air conditioning units, but that such central systems do keep out considerable pollen, because pollen particles are larger. The electronic air cleaner, according to Spiegelman's studies, will remove "over 99% of the average dust particles in the home." This definitely eases dust allergy symptoms, he said, adding that is also pleases the housewife whose cleaning chores are eased when dust is not present in the air.

Electronic air cleaners are installed in ducted heating-and-cooling systems to stay on the job year-round, and Spiegelman says that unlike pollen allergies which are frequently seasonal, dust allergies need attention Winter and Summer.

Spiegelman noted that just staying indoors provides some protection in sensitive persons. A non-air-conditioned home studied during the ragweed season had only about 10 to 15% of the outdoor pollen count.

A similar home with central air conditioning had a pollen count ranging from 1 to 1½% of the outdoor count.

When an electronic air clean-

er is added to a central air-conditioning system, pollen counts in the home will be reduced still further.

Spiegelman advocates total environmental control in the home to help alleviate symptoms of asthma and allergy. "We want a system that will supply heat in the Winter and air conditioning in the Summer," he said. "We want an electronic air cleaner to keep dust particles down throughout the year. We want a system that will add humidity to the air in Wintertime, and if possible, some sort of charcoal device to control odors."

In addition, Dr. Spiegelman has observed that patients from an air-conditioned home are "happier, healthier; they have slept better; they are better nourished."



JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH — 1965

**1940**

**Thomas S. Hershey** is a urologist in Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. **Anthony Meloro** is a generalist in Binghamton, N.Y. He is chairman of that department in Lourdes Hospital and president-elect of the Broome County Medical Society. **Jay Spiegelman** practices allergy in Jenkintown. He is currently president of the Philadelphia Allergy Society and a member of the research council of the American Academy of Allergy.

DR. HERMAN FRIEDMAN, MICROBIOLOGIST, NORTHERN, PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING PAPERS AT THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ALLERGY—

"IMMUNOELECTROPHORETIC ANALYSIS OF RAGWEED POLLEN ANTIGENTS AND ALLERGENS", WITH DRS. M. A. GERSHENFELD, ASSISTANT, ALLERGY, NORTHERN, J. SPIEGELMAN, ASSISTANT, ALLERGY, NORTHERN, GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN, ATTENDING, INTERNAL MEDICINE, SOUTHERN.

DR. FRIEDMAN ALSO PRESENTED A PAPER AT THE BACTERIOLOGICAL SOCIETY ENTITLED, "THE ROLE OF NUCLEO-PROTEINS IN ANTIBODY FORMATION".

JACK  
MCKINNEY'S



10 pm-2 am  
Monday  
through  
Friday



CITY & MONUMENT AVENUES • PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19131  
(215) TENNYSON 9-7000

THANK YOU FOR BEING A "NIGHT TALKER!"

Any success that "Night Talk" may have, is due in large measure to the participation of interesting people like yourself.

Regards,

*Jack*  
JACK MCKINNEY

1970

# The College of Physicians of Philadelphia

19 S. 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, Tel.: (215) 561-6050

---

**PRESIDENT**—George I. Blumstein  
**VICE-PRESIDENT**—Katharine R. Sturgis  
**CENSORS**—Truman G. Schnabel, Jonathan E. Rhoads, John H. Gibbon, Jr., David A. Cooper  
**SECRETARY**—John L. McClenahan  
**TREASURER**—Donald M. Pillsbury  
**HONORARY LIBRARIAN**—Francis C. Wood  
**EX-PRESIDENTIAL COUNCILLORS**—Thomas M. Durant, T. Grier Miller, Richard A. Kern

---

## COUNCIL

THE FOREGOING, THE CHAIRMEN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVE COUNCILLORS

To serve until January 1971  
Leroy E. Burney  
Esmond R. Long

To serve until January 1972  
Robert S. Pressman  
Robert I. Wise

To serve until January 1973  
Joseph R. Di Palma  
Craig W. Mucklé

---

## STANDING COMMITTEES

(The President is a member *ex officio* of all Standing Committees)

- Publication**—Robert E. Jones, *Chairman*; Herman Beerman, Edithe J. Levit.  
**Library**—Walter B. Shelley, *Chairman*; Allan J. Erslev, John F. Huber, Edward J. Huth, Samuel X. Radbill.  
(Committee meets on the second Wednesday)  
**Hall**—Daniel J. Hilferty, Jr., *Chairman*; William S. Blakemore, Alfred M. Bongiovanni, Donald R. Cooper, Brooke Roberts.  
(Committee meets on the second Tuesday)  
**Mütter Museum and College Collections**—William I. Geffer, *Chairman*; Gonzalo E. Aponte, Herbert E. Holling.  
**Finance**—John K. Clark, *Chairman*; A. Reynolds Crane, Henry J. Tumen, and the Treasurer and Vice-President *ex officio*.  
**Entertainment**—Paul Nemir, Jr., *Chairman*; Luther W. Brady, J. Wallace Davis, Edwin W. Shearburn, Joseph B. Vander Veer.  
**Membership**—Joseph Stokes, Jr. and Thomas K. Rathmell, *Co-Chairmen*; Joseph W. Abbiss, Paul A. Bowers, James Butcher, Carroll F. Burgoon, Jr., Ronald E. Cohn, Robert H. Cram, John P. Decker, William T. Fitts, Alfred S. Frobese, Donald C. Geist, Louis Gerstley, III, Basil J. Giletto, Warren P. Goldburgh, Edward E. Holloway, George W. Lilley, Wallace G. McCune, P. Robb McDonald, Elliott L. Mancall, John H. Martin, George P. Pilling, IV, Domenic J. Pontarelli, Edward C. Raffensperger, Tito A. Ranieri, Charles J. Schreader, Edward M. Sewell, George L. Spaeth, Jay Spiegelman, LeRoy H. Stahlgren, Lloyd W. Stevens, Alton I. Sutnick, Rodrick L. Trondeau, Edward G. Torrance, Joseph A. Wagner, William Weiss, Matthew J. Zakreski.  
**Scientific Business**—Gordon N. French, *Chairman*; Frank A. Elliott, Isadore W. Ginsburg, Philip M. Gottlieb, Robert A. Groff, Joseph L. Hollander, Robert E. Jones, Norman Learner, Lewis D. Polk, Fred B. Rogers, Alexander Rush, the Secretary *ex officio*.  
**Public Health and Preventive Medicine**—Lewis D. Polk, *Chairman*; Paul H. Langner, John R. Senior, Patrick B. Storey, Gabriel F. Tucker, Jr.  
**Planning (Advisory Committee to the President)**—Edward C. Rosenow, Jr. and J. Gershon-Cohen, *Co-Chairmen*; George E. Farar, John H. Gibbon, Jr., T. Grier Miller, the Vice-President *ex officio*.
- 

## PRIZE AND LECTURESHIP COMMITTEES

- Alvarenga Prize**—Norman Learner, *Chairman*; Anna Marie Chirico, N. Henry Moss, Abraham E. Rakoff, Charles G. Wolferth, Jr.  
**Theodore F. Bach Memorial Lecture**—Joseph L. Hollander, *Chairman*; Charles D. Tourtellotte, Philip R. Trommer.  
**Hira S. Chouké Lectureship**—Philip M. Gottlieb, *Chairman*; Victor C. Vaughan, III, Burton Zweiman.  
**Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize and Lectureship**—Frank A. Elliott, *Chairman*; James E. Clark, William J. Tuddenham.  
**Weir Mitchell Oration**—Robert A. Groff, *Chairman*; Floyd S. Cornelison, Harrison McMichael, Frederick Murtagh, Jr., Lewis P. Rowland.  
**Benjamin Musser Lectureship**—Alexander Rush, *Chairman*; Benjamin Haskell, Herbert M. Stauffer.  
**Mary Scott Newbold Lecture**—Fred B. Rogers, *Chairman*; Robert J. Gill, William L. Kissick.
- 

## TRUSTEES

- Trustees of Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize and Lectureship**—J. Montgomery Deaver, H. Curtis Wood, Jr., Orville Horwitz.  
**Trustee under the Will of Thomas Skelton Harrison**—Merle M. Miller.

# professional honors and activities

**SPIEGELMAN, Jay** — conducted annual pollen survey for the Philadelphia Inquirer at Albert Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division; chairman, public relations committee, American Academy of Allergy; member, pollen and mold committee, American Academy of Allergy. PAPERS — "Environmental Control, Here and Now," at National Ari-American Home Air Conditioning Forum, June 11, 1969, Washington, D.C.; "Analysis of Recent Ragweed Hayfever Seasons in the Philadelphia Area," Annual Meeting, Philadelphia Allergy Society, October, 1969.



**SPIEGELMAN, JAY** — PUBLICATIONS — with H. Friedman and G. I. Blumstein, "Resolution of Ragweed Allergens and Antigens by Continuous Flow Electrophoresis with Micro Glass Beads," Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, San Francisco, Feb., 1964; "Rapid Fractionation of Serum Reagents by Continuous Flow Electrophoresis with Micro Glass Beads," Annual Meeting, American Academy of Allergy, San Francisco, Feb., 1964; with H. Friedman, M. Valdes-Da Pena and Girsh, "Studies on the Relationship of Milk Allergy to Unexpected Crib Deaths," Annual Meeting, Amer. Academy of Allergy, San Francisco, Feb., 1964; "Air Conditioning and Allergic Diseases," 50th Annual Meeting, National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association, Los Angeles, Feb., 1964; with H. Friedman and G. I. Blumstein, "Immunologic and Serologic Characterization of Ragweed Allergens Purified by Rapid Continuous Flow Micro Glass Bead Electrophoresis," Fifth International Congress of Allergology, Madrid, Spain, Oct., 1964. President, Philadelphia Allergy Society, Feb., 1964.

# NEWS *and* NOTES *from* The American Academy of Allergy

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY • 756 NORTH MILWAUKEE STREET • MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53202

PHONE: (414) 224-6100



May, 1970

At this meeting, an experimental venture was undertaken in that a professional public relations firm was contracted to work with Doctor Jay Spiegelman and his Public Relations Committee. The activities of these groups have become apparent by publication of news of the meeting and of the papers presented in the Medical News media as well as the lay-press. The Executive Committee in its desire to project the image of the Academy, and specifically that of Allergy to the general medical profession, agreed to continue with the professional firm. The contract is on a trial basis only and will be continued only after a careful evaluation of the results.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES  
OF  
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY  
1970

---

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Saul Malkiel, President

Paul P. Van Arsdel, Jr., President-Elect	Murray Dworetzky (1971)
Merle M. Miller, Vice-President	George B. Logan (1971)
Sheldon C. Siegel, Secretary	Richard S. Farr (1972)
Elliott Middleton, Jr., Treasurer	Roy Patterson (1972)
Charles E. Reed, Historian	K. Frank Austen (1973)

---

AUDIO-VISUAL COMMITTEE

Elliot F. Ellis (1972), Chairman 1970	Robert T. Reid (1972)
Howard E. Sullivan, Jr. (1971)	Sidney Shulman (1973)
Thomas E. Van Metre, Jr. (1971)	Philip Fireman (1973)

CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

I. Leonard Bernstein (1971), Chairman	Jay Spiegelman (1973)
Charles E. Reed (1972)	

# Statistical Report of The Pollen and Mold Committee of The American Academy of Allergy, 1969

## Committee on Pollen and Mold

### CHAIRMAN:

Frank Perlman, M.D., 1206 Portland Medical Center, 511 S. W. 10th Avenue,  
Portland, Oregon 97205

### ASSOCIATE CHAIRMAN FOR CLINICAL INVESTIGATION:

Jay Speigelman, MD., the Benson-East, Old York Road & Township Line,  
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19406

### SECRETARY:

Mr. Melvin Karau, Ross Laboratories, 625 Cleveland Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43216

### CURATOR OF HERBARIUM:

Mr. Melvin Karau

### MEMBERS:

Harry Abramson, M.D., 166 West End Ave., Somerville, N.J. 08876

I, John Bassett, Plant Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture,  
C.E.F., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Yuill Black, M.D., 916 19th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

Stephen F. Bodman, Capt. USAF, MC, Chief Allergy Service, U.S.A.F Hospital  
Elmendorf, APO, Seattle, Washington, 98842

Jean A. Chapman, M.D., 1902 Broadway, Cape Girardeau, Mo. 63701

Professor Jacques Charpin, Clinique De Pneumo-Phtisiologie, Hospital Ste-  
Marguerite, Marseille IX, France

Norman K. Cohen, M.D., 372 Medical Arts Bldg., 1169 Eastern Parkway,  
Louisville, Kentucky 40217

Richard C. Field, M.D., 5200 Gibson Boulevard, S. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico  
87108

Edward L. Foubert, Jr., PH.D., S. 107 Division St., Spokane, Washington 99202

Nicholar G. Georgakis, M.D., 71 East Ave., Norwalk, Conn. 06851

Nathan I. Handelman, N.D., 226 E. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky. 40202

Mary L. Jelks, M.D., 1700 S. Osprey, Sarasota, Fla. 33579

Bertram Kahn, M.D., Allergy Clinic, 1128 Med. Dr., Tyler, Texas 75701

Ernesto Mendes, Faculdade Medicina, Av. Dr. Arnaldo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

David Merksamer, M.D., 20 Plaza St., Brooklyn N.Y. 11238

Robert J. Moriarty, M.D., 535 Allen St., Springfield, Mass. 01118

Franklin M. Newmark, M.D., 11220 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. 8021

Eugene C. Ogden, Ph. D., New York State Museum, Albany, New York 12224

Walter Pinsker, M.D., 649 Montauk Highway, Bay Shore, N. Y. 11706

Merle S. Scherr, M.D., 805 Atlas Bldg., Charleston, West Virginia 2530

Edward E. Seidman, M.D., 221 West 7th St., Plainfield, N. J. 07060

D. N. Shivpuri, M.D., Delhi Univ. (now at Dept. Microbiology, Univ. of Buffalo,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Bernard B. Siegel, M.D., 1502 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y. 11001

Cheney C. Sigman, Jr., M.D., Lenox Square Professional Concourse, Suite 131,  
3393 Peachtree Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia 30326

William R. Solomon, M.D., 1405 E. Ann St., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Howard E. Sullivan, Jr., M.D., Bryn Mawr Medical Building, Bryn Mawr,  
Pennsylvania 19010

Abram M. Targow, M.D., 9400 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, California

Samuel J. Taub, M.D., 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60602

Hubert S. Veronier, M.D., 1252 Meinier, Geneva, Switzerland

Aaron Weiner, M.D., 22-32 Radburn Rd., Fair Lawn, N. J. 07410

William I. Weiss, M.D., 26 Boradlawn Drive, Livingston, N. J. 07039

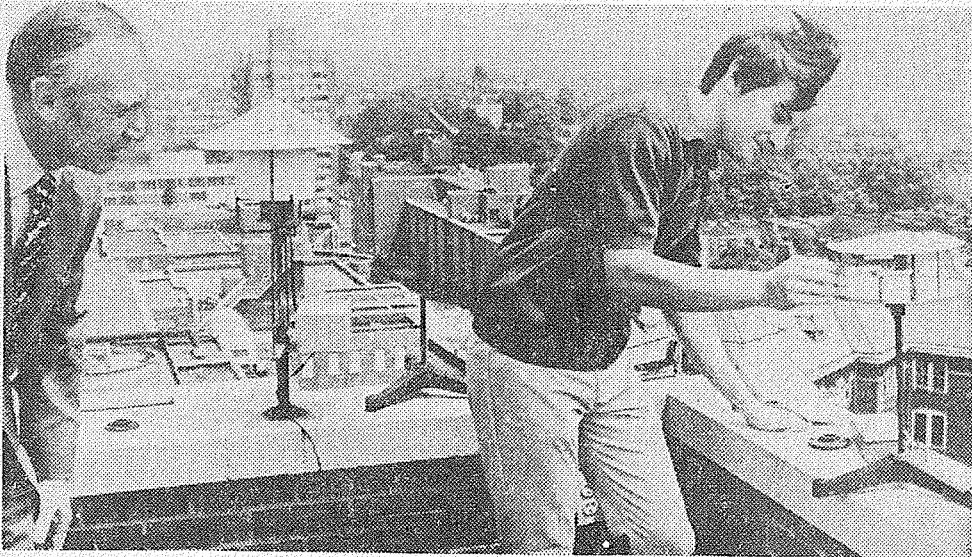
Joseph L. McGerity, M.D., LTC MC USA, Box 385, Letterman Gen. Hospital,  
San Francisco, California 94129

Felicidad Cua - Lim, M.D., Med. Ctr. Manial, 1122 General Luna St., Manila,  
Philippines

Heinz J. Wittig, M.D., Dept. Pediatrics, College of Medicine, University of  
Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601

# The Philadelphia Inquirer

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1970



Inquirer photo by JAMES L. MCGARRITY

## Pollen Counters and Their Mechanical Friend

Dr. Jay Spiegelman (left) and Marshall Lauer taking the pollen count

# Pollution Rise Complicates Counting of Ragweed Pollen

By LEONARD J. McADAMS  
Of The Inquirer Staff

Air pollution is making things increasingly tougher for the detective on the roof of the Einstein Medical Center.

The detective and his co-worker back at the office are two specialists who will start releasing their findings on the amount of ragweed pollen in the air.

This daily warning system, whose findings will be printed in The Inquirer starting next Saturday, is for the benefit of the four to five percent of Delaware Valley's population who have hay fever.

The culprit in the fall season is ragweed pollen. The season starts about Saturday, peaks around Labor Day and blows out of town about Oct. 1. The detective on the roof,

Dr. Jay Spiegelman of the allergy clinics staff at Einstein, said that each year more and more debris and dirt pollutants clutter up the pollen collecting slides of his machine on the roof of the hospital building at York and Tabor rds.

"Some days it is hard to find the pollen on the slide," he said.

### COLLEAGUE AGREES

His colleague, Dr. George I. Blumstein, clinical professor of medicine at Temple University School of Medicine, agrees. He pointed out that the collection site is not too far from the geographical center of the city—6th st. and Erie ave.—and that the air there is fairly characteristic of the Philadelphia area.

"In the 1940's," said Dr. Spiegelman, "the slides were easy to read. But for the past five or six years the pollution has been increasing. The pollutants are probably industri-

## Pollen Count Is Impeded By Pollution

Continued from First Page

Dr. Blumstein said, but without much success.

### TIE TO RAINFALL

In the old days before chemical fertilization it was felt that good yields of crops, such as corn and wheat, would mean a good crop of weeds also. But artificial fertilization knocked this out.

Later, predictions were made on the basis of rainfall. Where rainfall would lead to a lush crop of ragweed it was believed that visual inspection trips in the area about the first of August would give a fairly good basis for forecasting.

Trouble is, the ragweed in your backyard or along un-cleared roadsides in your neighborhood may not be the villain.

Pollen has been found in the air 18 to 20 miles off New York harbor, that distance away from any source at all. Also it has been discovered 10,000 to 15,000 feet in the air.

### CAN BE TRACED

The Atomic Energy Commission has banned feeding radioactivity to plants so the pollen could be traced. Otherwise there are too many variables; it would be too complicated for even a computer to come up with a forecast, Dr. Blumstein said, adding:

"Anyway, a patient is interested in how he is going to feel today."

Which is why The Inquirer begins publishing the daily pollen count next Saturday.



# sneezin' season's here

By Carole Verona  
Public Relations Assistant

On a steamy and sizzling summer afternoon, the outside temperature soared into the 90s, the humidity topped the comfort level and hospital employees were busy at their jobs. But the BIG STORY at Northern Division was a visit by WPVI-TV's ACTION NEWS team!

For about an hour that afternoon, the roof of the Levy Building was transformed into a TV studio! ACTION NEWS audio man, Jim Morris, held up the microphone while camera man, Eric Goldenberg, started the reels rolling.

(TAKE ONE). "Tell me something about those little monsters that make us all sneeze." That's how Jim O'Brien, ACTION NEWS weather man, began his interview with Jay Spiegelman, M.D., an allergist at Northern Division.

"Hold it," the audio man said. "We're picking up the hospital page system over the ear phones!" All eyes turned to the large antenna perched about 10 feet from where the crew was working.

"Well, I guess there isn't anything we can do about THAT," Jim O'Brien said. "It'll help make the broadcast more realistic!"

**STAT**  
page

NORTHERN | DIVISION

**ALBERT  
EINSTEIN  
MEDICAL  
CENTER**

VOLUME 6  
NUMBER 6N  
AUGUST 1972

(TAKE TWO). "Those little monsters you want to know about are microscopic pollen grains about the size of a red blood cell," Dr. Spiegelman answered. "They come from ragweed, a noxious weed that grows among uncultivated vegetation. Ragweed can be found anywhere in the United States—east of the Rocky Mountains," he continued.

At least 5% of the people living in Philadelphia are plagued by hayfever, as an allergy to ragweed is commonly called. As a community service, ACTION NEWS is broadcasting exclusive daily reports on the pollen count. These reports will be telecast on both the 6 p.m. and 11 o'clock news from Aug. 14 to Oct. 1—the official ragweed season!

WPVI-TV is supporting the 1972 Pollen Count Survey research project. Channel 6 and Capital Cities Broadcasting provided a \$500 grant to defray the expenses of the project.

Dr. Spiegelman is the man behind the scenes who provides ACTION NEWS with the daily pollen count. He explained exactly how the count is taken and what it means:

"For the past 25 years, we've been taking the pollen count at Northern Division. There's a tiny device on the Levy Building roof called an intermittent roto slide. Every 12 minutes, it rotates for 60 seconds. Pollen grains are collected on two slides that are part of the device. At the end of 24 hours, we remove the slides and count the pollen grains under a microscope. "We've been using this device for about 10 years now, and it gives us meaningful quantitative information.

"Altogether, we get five minutes of sampling every hour throughout the day and night. After the pollen is counted, we call in the results to the ACTION NEWS studio.

"When you hear Jim O'Brien say that there is a concentration of 15 to 20 grains of ragweed pollen in one cubic yard of air, you'll know that a sensitive person will begin experiencing allergic symptoms."

Dr. Spiegelman said that the Levy Building roof is used for the pollen count because it is far enough away from the sources of ragweed to get an accurate report.

"Years ago, only pollen grains showed on the slides," he added. "But lately, air pollution has been playing an important role. We find bits of dirt and debris mixed in with the pollen!"

So, if you are one of the 5% of Philadelphians plagued by hayfever, there is hope! Read STAT Page's "Ask Our Doctor" column on page 2 and find out what you can do for relief from allergic symptoms.



# STAT page

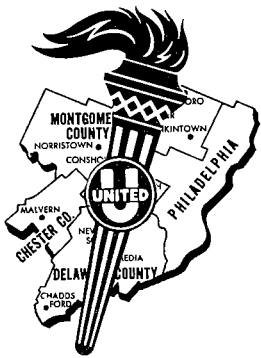
NORTHERN | DIVISION

ALBERT  
EINSTEIN  
MEDICAL  
CENTER

VOLUME 7  
NUMBER 6N  
MAY, 1973



*POLLUTION AND POLLEN: Jay Spiegelman, M.D., an allergist at ND, has been reporting the pollen count for 25 years. He uses an intermittent roto slide located on the roof of the Levy Building. Pollen grains are collected on two slides that are part of the device. At the end of 24 hours, the slides are removed and the pollen grains are counted under a microscope. Lately, Spiegelman has been disturbed by the increasing amounts of dirt and debris mixed in with the pollen . . . an indication of increasing pollution in our area.*



**UNITED  
FUND  
TORCH  
DRIVE**

April 13, 1971

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
Benson East  
Jenkintown, Pa. 19046

Dear Dr. Spiegelman:

I am pleased to inform you that you have earned the United Fund Award Pin for your 25-years service to our community through

Einstein (Albert) Medical Center.

The pins will be presented at the Annual Meeting of the United Fund on Wednesday, May 19, 1971 at 12:15 p.m. in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Special tables will be arranged for the award winners.

I hope that you will plan to attend, so that we may publicly recognize the fact of your twenty-five years of service to a United Fund agency.

Please return the enclosed pink reservation card at an early date.

Sincerely,

Laird H. Simons, Jr.  
President

LHS:ac

Enc.



**Philadelphia Medicine**

Aug 20 1971

**American College of Physicians  
New Members**

Physicians in the United States and Canada who have met the high standards of the American College of Physicians (ACP) have been granted Membership in the 56-year-old international medical specialty society. The College dedicates itself to upgrading medical care, teaching and research through stringent standards of membership and programs of continuing education.

**New Members  
of  
The American College of Physicians  
PENNSYLVANIA**

*Abington*

William H. Mahood, M.D.

*Allentown*

David Prager, M.D.

*Berwick*

R. Douglas Collins, M.D.

*Bryn Mawr*

Barbara B. Frank, M.D.

*Dresher*

Nathan Schatz, M.D.

*Elkins Park*

Gilbert Grossman, M.D.

*Harrisburg*

Robert C. Gilroy, M.D.

Herbert I. Soller, M.D.

*Jenkintown*

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.

*Johnstown*

Lucien L. Trigiano, M.D.

*Philadelphia*

Sidney Cohen, M.D.

Cdr. Bennett L. Johnson, Jr. (MC),  
USN

Cdr. Dominick N. Pasquale, (MC),  
USN

Lcdr. N. Joseph Prendergast, (MC),  
USN

*Phoenixville*

Joel W. Eisner, M.D.

*Pittsburgh*

Earle R. Davis, M.D.

David E. Reed, M.D.

Thomas F. Weir, M.D.

*York*

Benjamin A. Hoover, II, M.D.

Hugh R. Butt, M.D., Rochester, Minn., President of the College, said the new Members are those doctors who graduated from medical school at least five years ago and who have limited their practice to internal medicine or a related specialty and have submitted evidence of their eligibility to take their specialty board examinations. The College also has a higher membership category, called Fellows, to which Members proceed as they gain in experience. Among criteria for advancement to Fellowship are certification by the respective specialty board (there are four sub-specialty boards—cardiology, pulmonary diseases, allergy and gastroenterology—in addition to the main specialty board of internal medicine), presentation of published material and evidence of scientific accomplishments and academic or hospital affiliation.

The College today is one of the leading medical societies in the provision of continuing educational opportunities for its 16,000 members. A pioneer in postgraduate courses and other means for continuing education, the College recently provided for self-assessment examinations by which more than 25,000 physicians have already privately judged their own degree of competence so they can direct their choice of postgraduate educational programs.



TEMPLE UNIVERSITY  
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19140

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

May 11, 1973

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
The Benson-East  
Old York Rd. & Township

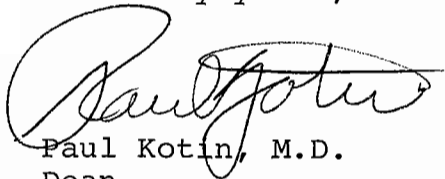
Dear Dr. Spiegelman:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Appointments and Promotions Committee approved your appointment as Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine.

In addition, at its meeting of May 9, 1973, the Executive Committee of the Faculty accepted this appointment.

We wish you the best of luck and hope that your association with us will be a long and rewarding one.

Sincerely yours,



Paul Kotin, M.D.  
Dean

PK:bc

## STANDING COMMITTEES (continued)

*Mütter Museum & College Collections*

GONZALO E. APONTE, ch'n  
 HAROLD D. BARNSHAW  
 HERBERT E. HOLLING  
 GABRIEL F. TUCKER, JR.

*Publications*

ROBERT E. JONES, ch'n  
 GEORGE E. EHRLICH  
 EDWARD J. HUTH

*Committee on Budget & Finance*

JOHN KAPP CLARK, ch'n  
 ARTHUR M. DANNENBERG, SR.  
 BRYAN A. DAWBER  
 CALVIN F. KAY  
 EDWARD H. MCGEEHEE  
 ROBERT S. PRESSMAN  
 HENRY J. TUMEN  
 and the Treasurer and Vice President *ex officio*

*Fellowship Committee*

THOMAS K. RATHMELL and  
 ELIZABETH K. ROSE, co-ch'n  
 MARK W. ALLAM  
 HERMAN J. BELMONT  
 PAUL C. BRUCKER  
 SALVATORE C. CARFAGNO  
 ROBERT J. GILL  
 HAROLD J. ISARD  
 WALTER C. McCUNE  
 HELEN C. OELS  
 NORMAN J. QUINN  
 JOHN J. REINHARD, JR.  
 PAUL M. ROEDIGER  
 FRANK W. SHAFFER  
 GEORGE L. SPAETH  
 ✓ JAY SPIEGELMAN  
 LEROY H. STAHLGREN  
 LEONARD J. THOMPSON  
 GABRIEL F. TUCKER  
 MARK A. WHITMAN  
 GEORGE T. WOHL  
 MATTHEW J. ZAKRESKI

*Scientific Business*

FRANK A. ELLIOTT, ch'n  
 JOHN L. McCLENAHAN  
 VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, III  
 CHARLES G. WOLFERTH, JR.

*Nominating Committee*

JOHN H. GIBBON, JR., ch'n  
 GEORGE I. BLUMSTEIN  
 ELSIE CARRINGTON  
 JOSEPH R. DiPALMA  
 ALFRED A. GELLHORN  
 GEORGE P. ROSEMOND

*Ordinances and By-Laws Committee*

ROBERT S. PRESSMAN, ch'n  
 LOUISE C. GLOECKNER  
 ESMOND R. LONG  
 JOSEPH B. VANDER VEER

*Planning (Advisory) Committee*

WILLIAM S. BLAKEMORE, ch'n  
 ARTHUR H. KEENEY  
 JONATHAN E. RHOADS  
 EDWARD C. ROSENOW, JR.  
 JOHN SENIOR

# The College of Physicians of Philadelphia

19 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND STREET  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19103

*President*  
KATHARINE R. STURGIS, M.D.

*Vice President*  
JOHN P. HUBBARD, M.D.,

*Secretary*  
JOHN L. MCCLENAHAN, M.D.

*Treasurer*  
DONALD M. PILLSBURY, M.D.



FOUNDED 1787

*Executive Director*  
F. ROBERT MICHAEL, M.Sc.

*Librarian*  
ELLIOTT H. MORSE, B.S., M.A., B.S. IN L.S.

*Curator of Library Historical Collections*  
W. B. MCDANIEL, 2ND, PH.D.

*Editor, Transactions & Studies*  
ROBERT E. JONES, M.D.

July 5, 1973

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
Benson East Apts.  
Jenkintown  
Pennsylvania 19046

Dear Jay:

It gives me great pleasure to reappoint you to the Committee on Fellowship for 1973-74. We are deeply appreciative of your splendid service this past year. There is nothing more vital to the health of the College than a steady recruitment of outstanding new Fellows.

This year the Chairman of the Committee will be Dr. Elizabeth K. Rose with Dr. Harold J. Isard, Co-Chairman.

Unless I hear from you to the contrary by July 15th, I will assume that you accept this post. My deep thanks and sincere appreciation.

Cordially,

Katharine R. Sturgis, M.D.  
President

KRS:mmn

# The College of Physicians of Philadelphia

19 S. 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, Tel.: (215) 561-6050

**PRESIDENT**—Katharine R. Sturgis      **VICE-PRESIDENT**—John P. Hubbard  
**SECRETARY**—John L. McClenahan      **TREASURER**—Donald M. Pillsbury  
**CENSORS**—Jonathan E. Rhoads, Thaddeus L. Montgomery, Thomas M. Durant, T. Grier Miller  
**HONORARY LIBRARIAN**—Francis C. Wood  
**EX-PRESIDENTIAL COUNCILLORS**—George I. Blumstein, Richard A. Kern

## COUNCIL

THE FOREGOING, THE CHAIRMEN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVE COUNCILLORS

To serve until July 1974

To Serve Until July 1975

To Serve Until July 1976

Mary D. Ames  
Charles Fineberg

Luther W. Brady  
John H. Hodges

Joseph R. DiPalma  
Robert Dripps

## STANDING COMMITTEES

(The President is a member *ex officio* of all Standing Committees except the Nominating Committee)

- The Committee on Budget and Finance—John Kapp Clark, *Chairman*; Arthur M. Dannenberg, Calvin F. Kay, Theodore H. Mendell, Robert S. Pressman, Henry J. Tumen and Vice-President and Treasurer *ex officio*.  
The Committee on Development (Gifts & Bequests) — Mark W. Allam, *Chairman*; Kendall A. Elsom; F. Robert Michael, *ex officio*.  
The Committee on Fellowship—Elizabeth K. Rose, *Chairman*, Harold J. Isard, *Co-Chairman*; Herman Beerman, Paul C. Brucker, Robert V. Cohen, Helen Oels, John J. Reinhard, Jr., T. F. McNair Scott, Frank W. Shaffer, Jay Spiegelman, Linwood F. Tice, Gabriel F. Tucker, Jr., Raymond Werther, Matthew J. Zakreski.  
The Hall and Grounds Committee— John V. Blady, *Chairman*, Robert J. Gill, *Co-Chairman*; Minerva S. Buerk, Alma D. Morani, Gabriel F. Tucker, Jr., Joseph A. Wagner.  
The Library Committee— Walter B. Shelley, *Chairman*, Claire G. Fox, *Co-Chairman*; Robert P. Gilbert, Robert D. Harwick, Lawrence C. Parish, Samuel X. Radbill, John R. Senior.  
The Committee of Mutter Museum and College Collections— Gonzalo E. Aponte, *Chairman*, Thomas K. Rathmell, *Co-Chairman*, Harold D. Barnshaw, C. Nelson Davis, H. Edward Holling, Virginia T. Keeney, David R. Meranze, Sylvan E. Stool.  
The Committee on Nominations— Peter A. Herbut, *Chairman*; Luther W. Brady, Alfred S. Frobese, William C. Stainback, R. Robert Tyson, Francis C. Wood.  
The Committee on Ordinances and By-Laws— Robert S. Pressman, *Chairman*; Louise C. Gloeckner, Esmond R. Long, Joseph B. Vander Veer.  
The Committee on Public Health and Preventive Medicine— Willard A. Krehl, *Chairman*; William F. Bouzarth, Joseph T. Freeman, Louis Gerstley, III, Norman Makous, Samuel P. Martin, III, Judith S. Mausner, Fred B. Rogers, Norman Williams.  
The Committee on Publication— Frank A. Elliott, *Chairman*; Robert C. Austrian, George E. Ehrlich, Donald C. Geist, Edward J. Huth, William Weiss, Jr., Robert E. Jones, *ex officio*.  
The Committee on Scientific Business— Edward H. McGehee, *Chairman*; John L. McClenahan, John H. Moyer, Ernest F. Rosato.

## TRUSTEES

- Trustees of Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize and Lectureship—Orville Horwitz, *Chairman*; Robert J. Gill, H. Curtis Wood, Jr.  
Trustee Under the Will of Thomas Skelton Harrison— Paul A. Bishop.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES PERMANENT

- Committee on The Joseph N. Pew, Jr. Memorial Loan Fund— J. Montgomery Deaver, *Chairman*; William James Erdman, II, Michael A. Manko, Theodore H. Mendell, T. Grier Miller, George P. Rosemond.  
S. Weir Mitchell Associates— Roderick L. Tondreau, *Chairman*; Sylvan H. Eisman, Joseph L. Finn, Paul J. Grotzinger, Harold J. Isard, Craig W. Muckle, Nicholas Padis, Fred B. Rogers, Louis E. Silcox, Charles H. Sillars, Paul V. Strumia.  
Mid-Eastern Regional Medical Library Committee— Francis C. Wood, *Chairman*, John A. Timour, Director; John Kapp Clark, James A. Collings, Jr., Dean F. Dimick, Marion Fay, Guy Garrison, Sherman Garrison, Dean F. Roberts, Leon Ross, Philip Schwartz, William T. Snagg, and Librarians: Catherine Brosky, *University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health*; Barbara Williams, *Hahnemann Medical College*; Ruth Y. Diamond, *Temple University Medical School*; Claire J. Schultz, *Medical College of Pennsylvania*; Helen Lake, *Philadelphia General Hospital*; Lois Lehman, *Hershey Medical Center*; Robert T. Lentz, *Jefferson Medical College*; Elliott H. Morse, *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia*; Marie A. Norton, *Lankenau Hospital*; Jerome S. Rauch, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*; Carroll Reynolds, *University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine*; Richard L. Snyder, *Drexel Institute of Technology*; Eugene C. Syrovatka, *Delaware Academy of Medicine*; David Taylor, *Susquehanna Valley Regional Medical Program*; Marie Thompson, *Cooper Hospital*; Ronald C. Tess, *Health & Welfare Association, Allegheny County*; John F. Huber, *ex officio*.  
Greater Philadelphia Committee for Medical-Pharmaceutical Sciences— Robert I. Wise, *Chairman, Jefferson Medical Center*; Thomas M. Durant, *Chairman Emeritus, Temple University Health Sciences Center*; Marcus M. Reidenberg, *Vice-Chairman, Temple University Health Sciences Center*; Affiliates—Edward C. Rosenow, Jr., *American College of Physicians*; George I. Blumstein, John Kapp Clark, Katharine R. Sturgis, *The College of Physicians of Philadelphia*; Randall M. Whaley, *University City Science Center*; and Members: *Hahnemann Medical College*; Benjamin Calesnick, Joseph R. DiPalma, John H. Moyer.



# THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

2100 SPRING GARDEN STREET • PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19130 • PHONE (215) LOCUST 3-5343

BROOKE ROBERTS, M.D.  
President  
JOHN Y. TEMPLETON, III, M.D.  
President Elect  
JAMES B. DONALDSON, M.D.  
Vice-President  
SIDNEY O. KRASNOFF, M.D.  
Secretary  
CHARLES R. SHUMAN, M.D.  
Treasurer  
R. ROBERT TYSON, M.D.  
Immediate Past President  
RICHARD M. NELSON  
Executive Director

February 2, 1973

Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
The Benson East  
Jenkintown, Pa. 19046

Dear Doctor Spiegelman:

I wish to express my appreciation to you for having volunteered as a physician consultant in our Philadelphia County Medical Society Prison Care Program.

As soon as we are able to complete our roster of physicians and arrange tentative schedules of activity, I will contact you relative to your participation in this program.

Sincerely yours,

R. Robert Tyson, M.D.  
Past President

RRT:gb



**THE AMERICAN BOARD OF ALLERGY  
AND IMMUNOLOGY**

*A Conjoint Board of the American Board  
of Internal Medicine and the American Board of Pediatrics*

3930 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19104  
Telephone (215) 349-9466

May 31, 1974

Jay Spiegelman, M. D.  
Suite 210- Benson-East  
Jenkintown, Pa. 19046

000802

Dear Doctor:

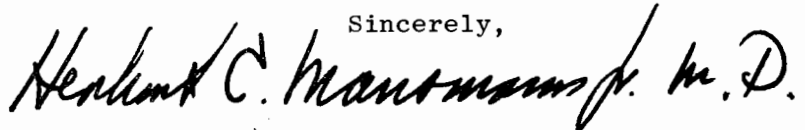
The Board is pleased to inform you that you passed the March 1, 1974 Certifying Examination. Your successful performance results in your now being certified as a Diplomate of The American Board of Allergy and Immunology, A Conjoint Board of The American Board of Internal Medicine and The American Board of Pediatrics.

The Board will submit your name for listing in a future edition of the Directory of Medical Specialists unless you notify the Board within one month of the date of this letter that you specifically request that your name be omitted from such listing.

Please complete and return to the Board Office the enclosed form. Upon receipt of a fee of \$50.00, your certificate will be transmitted to you by the engraver.

The Board wishes you continued success.

Sincerely,



Herbert C. Mansmann, Jr., M. D.  
Executive Secretary

HCM:esp

Enclosure

**EXECUTIVE STAFF**

Herbert C. Mansmann, Jr., M.D.  
Executive Secretary

E. Sandra Powers  
Administrative Assistant

**BOARD MEMBERS**

Sheldon C. Siegel, M.D.  
Co-Chairman  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Charles E. Reed, M.D.  
Co-Chairman  
Madison, Wis.

Herbert C. Mansmann, Jr., M.D.  
Secretary  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Roy Patterson, M.D.  
Treasurer  
Chicago, Ill.

K. Frank Austen, M.D.  
Boston, Mass.

Bernard A. Berman, M.D.  
Brookline, Mass.

C. Warren Bierman, M.D.  
Seattle, Wash.

Murray Dworetzky, M.D.  
New York, N.Y.

Elliot F. Ellis, M.D.  
Denver, Colo.

Sidney Friedlaender, M.D.  
Southfield, Mich.

Douglas E. Johnstone, M.D.  
Rochester, N.Y.

Phillip S. Norman, M.D.  
Baltimore, Md.

Richard S. Pearlman, M.D.  
Denver, Colo.

John A. Salvaggio, M.D.  
New Orleans, La.

A. E. M. C.  
NORTHERN DIVISION  
DIVISION OF MEDICINE

\*\*\* \*\*

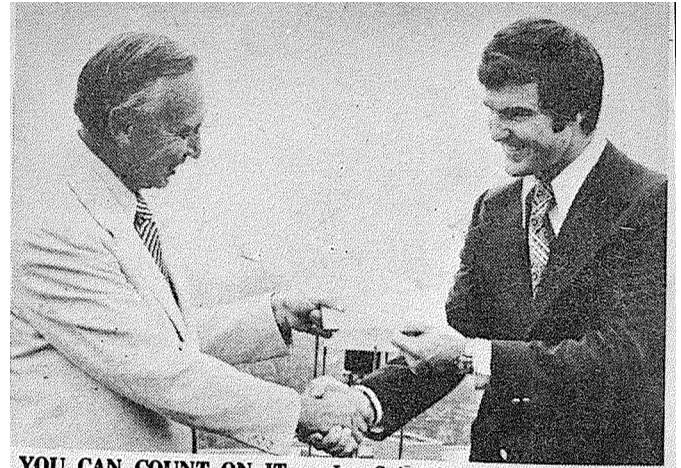
MEDICAL GRAND ROUNDS/CONFERENCE - Service of -  
Dr. Philip Gottlieb

DATE: TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1976  
TIME: 2:00 P.M.  
PLACE: NEWMARK HALL AUDITORIUM  
TOPIC "HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA."

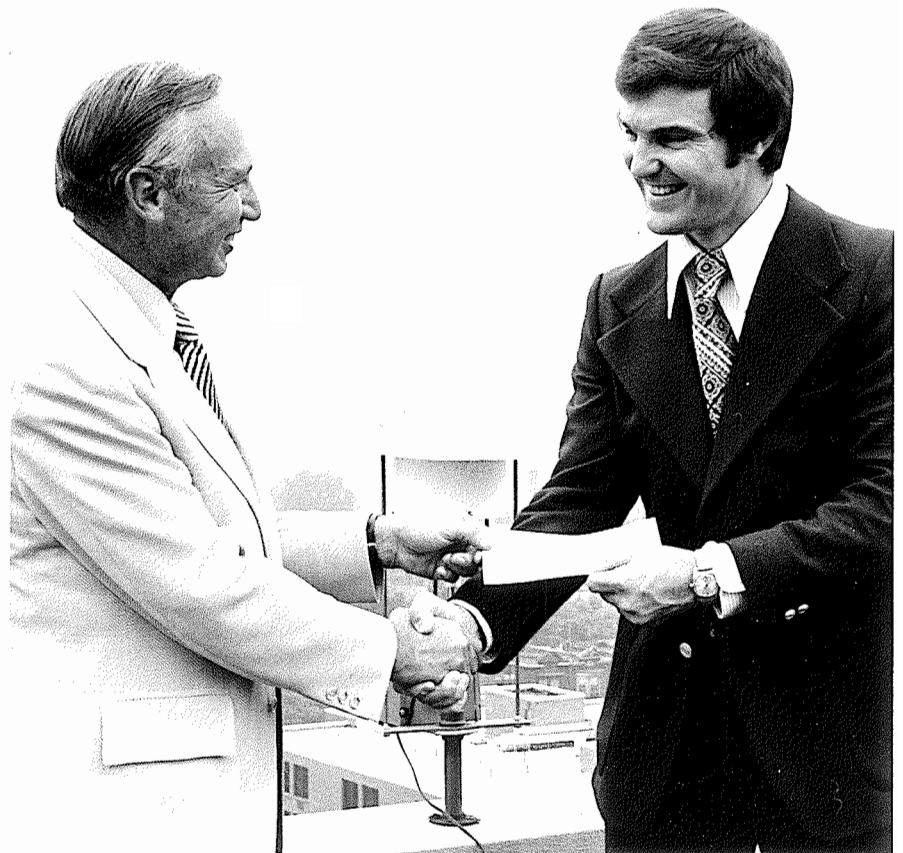
Discussors: Jay Spiegelman, M.D.  
Herman Friedman, Ph.D.



*FILMING ON THE ROOF: Jay Spiegelman, M.D., (left), ND allergist, accepts a \$500 check from Jim O'Brien, WPVI-TV's ACTION NEWS weatherman. Recording the scene are ACTION NEWS audio man, Jim Morris, and camera man, Eric Goldenberg.*



**YOU CAN COUNT ON IT** — Jay Spiegelman, M.D., at left, an allergist at the Northern Division of Philadelphia's Albert Einstein Medical Center, receives a \$500 check from Jim O'Brien, weather man on WPVI-TV's Action News. As a community service, WPVI-TV is supporting the 1972 Pollen Count Survey Research Project conducted by Dr. Spiegelman at Northern Division.



# The Miami Herald

JOHN S. KNIGHT (1894-1981)

JAMES L. KNIGHT

DAVID LAWRENCE JR., *Publisher and Chairman*

ROBERTO SUAREZ  
*President*

JIM HAMPTON  
*Editor*

DOUGLAS C  
*Executive*

JOANNA D. WRAGG  
*Associate Editor*

CHRIS MOBLEY  
*Associate Publisher/Broward*

PETE WEITZ  
*Managing Editor*

## Broward's fine health care

To The Editor:

Re the recent *Herald* article by Lori Nance Parrish, the outgoing chairman of the Broward County Commission: It was distressing that in condensing the article, *The Herald* eliminated her reference to health care for the indigent in Broward.

In the present recession, Broward's primary-care clinics are taking on a markedly increased patient load, and the system already was overburdened. The devoted physicians, nurses, and aides are doing an excellent job with the resources available. They do, however, need increased support, especially financial.

JAY SPIEGELMAN  
*Pompano Beach*

