

CALTECH'S "MEN IN WHITE"

On the afternoon of December 7, 1934, eight Tech men walked into a room in the Kerckhoff Laboratories to do something no other group from Caltech had ever done. They were to take the Medical Aptitude Tests which are given annually throughout the United States to those applying for entrance to medical schools. Preparation for the study of medicine was a new interest on the campus, but this group was determined to make a showing that would insure their selection from the large number applying for entrance to the medical schools of the country, and at the same time reflect credit on the Institute. Their success was cited by Dr. Robert A. Millikan in his commencement address of June, 1935. Of all the students in the United States who had taken this test the previous December, every one of these eight men was ranked in the highest ten per cent.

This July four of the group completed their first year of hospital internship. They had scattered throughout the country, each of the four attending a different medical school. They continued upholding Caltech standards by being elected to membership in Alpha Omega Alpha, national medical honor fraternity, which each year elects to its membership the ten per cent of the senior class with highest scholastic standing. One man even led his class throughout the entire four years of medical school.

Elsewhere on this page will be found a brief individual summary of each man's work over the past few years and his plans for the future. It is an interesting commentary on the glamor of the Southwest that no matter how far they may have separated to obtain their training they still express uniformly the desire eventually to settle down and practice near the Institute itself.

Of the original group of eight who took the test in 1934, some have found their interests leading away from medicine, but they still remain among those few who first established the excellence of the pre-medical education offered at Tech, and as such they deserve mention here.

John Lilly, '38, completed his second year at Dartmouth Medical School this spring. He was a Caltech sophomore when he took the Medical Aptitude Test in 1934. Since then he has done many things, including being out of school for a six-month period, getting married, becoming the father of John, Jr., in June, 1937, and graduating from C. I. T. with the class of '38.

Charles L. Schneider, '34, is a graduate student and research assistant in The Biological Laboratories of Harvard University, working with Prof. Kenneth V. Thimann. His interest has shifted from human physiology to plant physiology, and he expects to continue in the latter field. He is the author of several papers dealing chiefly with auxins, and published in the botanical journals.

David J. Lehmicke, '35, is a graduate student at the University of Minnesota.

Claude T. Scott, '35, is engaged in engineering work, and is completing his study of patent law in the night classes of Loyola Law School.

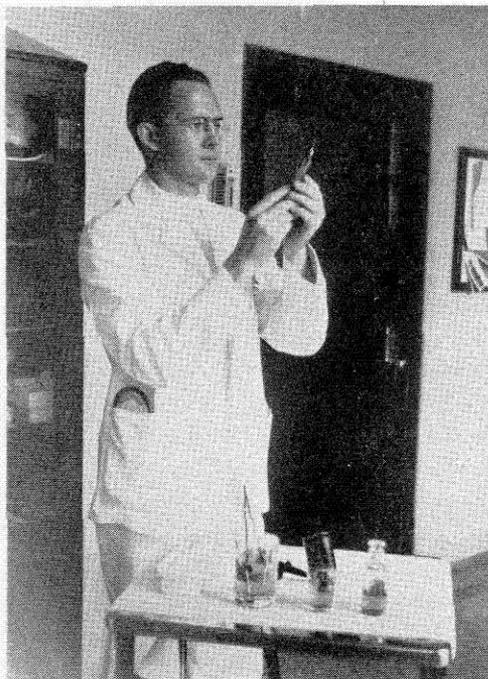
Dr. Arthur E. Engelder, '35, is interning at Baltimore City Hospitals, Baltimore, Maryland. The Hospitals are run jointly by Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland School of Medicine. He was graduated in June, 1939, from the School of Medicine of the Johns Hopkins University.



DR. ARTHUR E. ENGELDER, '35

During his years in medical school he did research work in the fields of biochemistry and photoelectric spectrophotography. He also collaborated with his brother, Paul Engelder, '39, on investigations in electrocardiography with cathode-ray equipment. Following his rotating internship, Dr. Engelder plans to practice general medicine and surgery in Tucson, Arizona, where he will be associated with two prominent older physicians. He regards chemo-therapy and plastic surgery of bone with special interest. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, and his friends will remember that he is married and has a small daughter, Sally.

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DR. RICHARD C. ARMSTRONG, '28

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Dr. Richard C. Armstrong, '28, was graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School in June, 1939, and has received a four-year appointment in Ophthalmic Surgery at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The first year of this service is spent as a rotating intern, while the last three are limited to training in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye. Dr. Armstrong is a member of Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity, and during his second year in medical school he worked as student Assistant in Bacteriology. He plans to return to Southern California to practice Ophthalmology following the completion of his service at the Michigan institution.

Dr. Laurence J. Stuppy, '35, is serving a two-year medical internship at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, following his graduation from Harvard Medical School in June, 1939. During his last two years in medical school he worked as Clinical Pathologist at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital and as Assistant in Bacteriology and Pathology. He has also spent several months in research on arthritis. Dr. Stuppy wants to settle down near Los Angeles, perhaps in academic work, but he plans first to top off his internship with a year as assistant resident in pathology in the east and some further time as a hospital resident on the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Ralph E. Homann, Jr., '35, began a two-year mixed internship at the Los Angeles County General Hospital on July 1, 1939, having received his degree from the University of Southern California School of Medicine in June. He is a member of Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, and has been quite active in fraternal and class affairs as well as in the Hollywood 20-30 Club. During the first six months of 1939 he served as externe at St. Vincent's Hospital, Los Angeles. Upon completing his internship, Dr. Homann plans to specialize in Internal Medicine, and to round out his training with a residency at Los Angeles County General Hospital followed by further work in Boston. He hopes finally to return to practice with two well-established internists in Los Angeles.

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DU MOND DESIGNS NEW X-RAY TUBE

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expected that it will have a longer life than conventional tubes, since the rotating and cooling mechanism are more efficient and simple.

It will be possible to use the tube almost continuously without damage, a very practical consideration in busy hospitals where a great number of X-ray exposures may be desired within a short length of time.

The new tube should make possible more sharply focussed pictures. This advantage will be effected because the target can be more easily cooled, and therefore a finer stream of electrons, with much greater power, can be aimed at it. The added power would make possible the "snapshots" of moving subjects, much as the fast films and lenses of modern cameras make possible unslurred action photos of the fastest types of sports.

RECENTLY GRANTED PATENT

Dr. Du Mond recently was granted United States Patent No. 2,209,963 for his tube. He assigned the patent to the Institute. Within the next few months he hopes to build half a dozen or more working models of the tube to develop it practically.

ARTHUR H. FLEMING

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Dr. Millikan made the following statement when informed of Mr. Fleming's death.

"The death of Arthur H. Fleming removes one of the most active, devoted and influential of the early creators of the California Institute of Technology — a man who literally gave all he had of energy and substance that there might rise on the Pacific Coast an educational and research center of the highest quality having the ideals and purposes first formulated in 1908 by George E. Hale.

MAKE VISION REALITY

"It is one thing, however, to realize a great need, to see a great opportunity and to formulate what ought to be done to meet it, but quite another thing to command the influence and the resources necessary to put the plan into execution. Mr. Fleming was a devoted and indefatigable leader of the group of men who gave themselves and their substance to begin to make it possible to realize some day the vision which they had seen. Arthur H. Fleming, Henry M. Robinson, Robert R. Blacker, James A. Culbertson, John Wadsworth, Norman Bridge, Charles W. Gates, Harry Chandler, George E. Hale, Robert C. Gillis, and James A. Scherer were foremost among those early pioneers on whom the responsibility fell of laying the foundation of a great structure when there was little more than an ideal and faith to build upon.

"In 1910 Mr. Fleming and his daughter Marjorie bought the 32 acres which is now the site of the California Institute of Technology, and with the aid of many citizens erected on it in that year the first building on this campus now known as Throop Hall in honor of the original founder of the old Throop Polytechnic Institute, started in 1891.

"From 1910 until 1921 Arthur H. Fleming, president of the board of trustees, met from his own resources the annual deficit of the struggling institution known in that period as the "Throop College of Technology; and in 1921, in order that the college in the next stage of its metamorphosis into the California Institute of Technology might have the beginnings of an endowment to grow upon, Mr. Fleming made a trust in which the whole of his property was turned over to that purpose.

"Arthur H. Fleming, born a Canadian, thus made the greatest gift that any man can make, namely himself and his all, for the development of his adopted home and country, Southern California and the United States of America."

SKF puts the right bearing
in the right place."



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