

U.S. Medical Schools See New Revolution

(Editor's Note: This is the first of five articles—prepared in connection with Medical Education Week, April 22-28—on the status of medical education in the United States today.)

New York—The nation's 81 medical schools are in the throes of a quiet revolution—the second in less than 50 years—aimed at producing a new kind of doctor for the American family.

They are conducting more medical research than ever before, with more research funds—and losing money in the process.

They are struggling hard to keep up, in terms of the number of doctors produced, with America's relentless population growth—yet they are striving just as hard to keep up on the present high quality of training.

Worried About Students

They get the cream of the nation's students, but they are worried about finding enough good ones. Yet they are aware that in ten years they'll be swamped with excellent applicants.

They are the chief source of trained young biological scientists and researchers for the nation's laboratories—yet they cannot find and hold enough scientists for their own faculties.

They must teach today's students with today's facilities and today's knowledge, but their graduates must be equipped to practice medicine in the significantly different world—with different health problems—of ten years from now.

Their budgets increase by \$11 million every year, but they are threatened constantly by financial malnutrition.

Prospects Bright

And yet, in this golden age of biology and medicine, the prospects were never brighter in their continuing effort to find new knowledge of health and disease, and to turn out doctors equipped to use it.

Their story, in short, is one of deep crisis and high promise, packed tight with paradoxes, problems and progress.

How and when are the crises to be met, the problems solved and the progress achieved? These are questions of urgent public interest, for they really add up to a simpler—but bigger—question:

Complex Center

There are both government and private groups that believe the question is even bigger: "Will the nation stay healthy?" In support of the belief that medical schools are the real tap-roots of the nation's health, one group—the National Fund for Medical Education—pointed out recently:

"A medical school is no longer simply an educational institution devoted solely to the training of doctors. It is a complex center of the medical sciences, carrying on vital research projects, treating thousands of patients, providing year-around postgraduate courses to keep doctors and other medical personnel abreast of medical advances and training undergraduates to become skilled physicians."

Survey Report

Add up the 81 schools' work, the Fund notes, and you get some impressive totals. Each year, a survey shows, American medical schools:

1. Teach 28,500 medical students and graduate nearly 7,000 doctors.
2. Give 12,500 graduate doctors, interns, residents and specialists the advanced training and experience they need for practice.
3. Teach 17,000 practicing doctors who have come back to school for short courses and refresher training to learn the newest advances in medical science.
4. Instruct 20,000 dental, pharmacy, nursing and technical students in some essential parts of their professional training.
5. Teach 10,000 non-medical students taking medical courses. In this group are many of the nation's future laboratory and research scientists.
6. Serve 86,000 additional family doctors, health officers, hospital staff members and other practitioners through short courses, seminars and clinical conferences to keep their knowledge—and skills—up-to-date.
7. Conduct research projects costing more than \$40 million dollars, plus tens of millions of additional dollars assigned to research in the hospitals associated with medical schools. Dr. Robert A. Moore, president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, estimates that the schools and their hospitals conduct more than half of all medical research in the nation.

Budget Limited

Somewhat, the schools do all this on a total budget (including appropriations for research) of about \$160 million a year. This is the current yearly price for "good doctors—and enough of them" and it is money, as one observer said, "that has to be wrenched each year from legislatures or coaxed from the general public."

There is a certain irony in

that figure. It is less than the nation's yearly expenditure for monuments and tombstones.

Finances, however, are only a part of the picture—and not the most important part. The dollars-and-cents problems and the rows of statistics cannot obscure the fact that the medical school story is an intensely human story—and therefore an intensely exciting one.

Its central figure is today's medical student. He's tomorrow's doctor. There is evidence now that in some important ways he's going to be a different kind of doctor—and a better one.

Pennsylvanians Vote Tuesday in Popularity Test

Pittsburgh—(U.P.)—Pennsylvanians vote Tuesday in a primary election which may indicate the relative popularity of President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson in Pennsylvania.

Less than half of the state's registered 2,683,400 Republicans and 2,238,639 Democrats were expected to go to the polls.

In the presidential voting, which will not be binding on the state delegates to the nominating conventions, Mr. Eisenhower is opposed by U. S. Sen. William F. Knowland of California on the Republican ballot.

Write-In for Kefauver

On the Democratic ballot, Stevenson is the only name but supporters of Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee pushed for "write-in" support for their candidate.

The Republican organization has thrown full support to Mr. Eisenhower, who carried the state by 269,520 votes in winning the 1952 election. Knowland was expected to receive only a token vote.

In the balloting for nominees for state offices, there were no contests on the Democratic side and few on the Republican.

Both parties will nominate candidates for the U. S. Senate seat now held by James H. Duff, a Republican and ardent supporter of the President. He is opposed by Paul E. Sanger, a Lebanon county farmer. Philadelphia Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr., is opposed on the Democratic side.

The parties will pick candidates for 30 seats in the U. S. House of Representatives. In addition, voters will nominate candidates for 210 House and 25 Senate posts in the State General assembly and name delegates to the national conventions of both parties.



CAMPAIGN KISSIN'—Democratic presidential aspirant Senator Estes Kefauver is repaid in kind by Joan Ogren as he bestows a kiss on her cheek during campaign tour of San Diego, Calif.

Thousands Line McKenzie For White Water Parade

Springfield, Ore.—(U.P.)—Thousands of spectators lined the banks of the McKenzie River yesterday as the McKenzie River Guides Association started its annual white water parade down the swift-flowing stream.

A total of 135 boats took part in the parade.

Five boats turned over, two of them at one rapids, before the parade stopped at West Bar for lunch, but there were no casualties.

If farmers gave their wheat away, a 21-cent loaf of bread still would cost the consumer 18 cents.

Three States Face Threat of Floods By Melting Snow

By UNITED PRESS

Tons of melting snow sent flood crests rolling down icy rivers in three states today.

An April freeze across the nation's north slowed up the big thaw. But lowland residents were warned to be ready to move out in parts of Idaho, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

The Idaho flood threat appeared to be the worst. Warm weather and an unusually big run-off from the snow-covered mountains sent both the Kootenai river in the north and the Blackfoot river in the south close to flood stage.

Banks Sandbagged
Sandbagging was under way along the banks of both rivers and a federal disaster specialist, Herbert C. Mosher, hurried from California to help supervise the precautions.

To the east, the Red river and the Red Lake river were both over their banks in low areas of North Dakota and Minnesota.

The Red Lake river flood crest bore down on Crookston, Minn., and the Red river crest was aimed at Grand Forks, N.D. Several families near Park river and Grafton in North Dakota were forced from their homes.

Ice Jams Dynamited

Dynamite blasted ice jams on the Red Lake river to keep the flood waters from backing up.

The cold which slowed down the flood waters crept across the central plains and eastward through the middle Mississippi Valley and the Ohio Valley today.

Snow flurries whirled down on baseball crowds in Chicago Sunday and the temperature dropped to a wintry 23 degrees at Houghton, Mich., today.

Other low temperatures included 30 at Madison, Wis., and Fort Wayne, Ind., 31 at Springfield, Ill., and 44 at Boston, Mass.



SURVIVES UNDERGROUND ORDEAL—LaVell Golding, one of three miners rescued from a cave-in at Sunnyside, Utah, wears a big smile for his daughter and granddaughter after spending 40 hours under tons of coal and rock. The search continues for a fourth man still trapped in the mine.

Fourth Coal Miner's Crushed Body Found

Sunnyside, Utah—(U.P.)—Coal miners found the crushed body of Joseph Otterstrom, 58, yesterday, ending a four-day rescue effort at coal mine No. 2 of the Kaiser Steel Co.

Three other miners, trapped for 40 hours by a cave-in, were rescued.

Dr. James McClintock, mine physician, said he believed that Otterstrom was killed instantly. Otterstrom, a foreman who had mined coal for 30 years, was the father of seven children.

Use Tribune Want Ads For Best Results! Just Call 2-6141

New Mexico has an estimated 176,000 acre of gypsum.

Portlander Elected Head of Young Demos

Portland—(U.P.)—Bruce Bishop, Portland, was elected president of the Young Democratic club of Oregon at the organization's annual convention here Saturday.

Bishop is editor of the International Woodworker. Alice Corbett, Portland, was reelected national committeewoman and Vernon Viles, Corvallis, was named as national committeeman.

U.S. Bases in Korea Due for Rehabilitation

Seoul, Korea—(U.P.)—Bids will be made soon on a multi-million dollar rehabilitation program covering the U.S. Air Force's four major air bases in the Republic of Korea, the Air Force said today.

The bases, built on a temporary basis during the Korean war, are located at Osan, Kimpo, Kinsan and Pyongtaek. The rehabilitation program is expected to cost more than \$6,000,000.

Phil Hitchcock's Wife Breaks Bone in Foot

Portland—(U.P.)—One of Phil Hitchcock's most able helpers in his campaign for the U. S. senatorial nomination was sidelined temporarily today. Hitchcock's wife, Sally, broke a bone in her left foot yesterday when she fell on the stairs in their home. Her foot will be in a cast for about six weeks but she said she still planned to "help out" in his campaign headquarters.

Crater Lake Attracts Record Tourist Crowd

Klamath Falls—(U.P.)—Crater Lake had the biggest tourist turnout so far this year yesterday as motorists took advantage of clear, sunny weather to visit the national park.

The ranger station there reported that 193 cars brought 673 visitors to the lake. Plans call for opening the lodge at the lake June 15.

Vancouver Boy Drowns In Pond Near Home

Vancouver, Wash.—(U.P.)—A six-year-old boy drowned in a pond near his home here Saturday evening.

Thousands of tons of jade are believed deposited in various parts of Wyoming and also in California.

Fastest service to

SAN FRANCISCO 1 3/4 hrs.

SEATTLE 3 3/4 hrs.

CHICAGO 10 1/2 hrs.

NEW YORK 13 3/4 hrs.

Fast one-stop service!
Leave 11:40 p.m. daily

Airport terminal. In Medford call 3-3643 or an authorized travel agent.

INDIANAPOLIS—where super racers have won with Mobil racing fuels 9 out of 10 times since 1947.

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS—in '47 John Cobb raced a record 403 mph using Mobil products.

BLUEBIRD—Donald Campbell's new jet-propelled racer set new record on water (216.2 mph) in '55 with Mobil products.

MOBILGAS ECONOMY RUN—in grueling '56 Run, stock cars got flashing performance—averaged 19.9 miles per gallon.

How we learned to make 1956 Mobilgas Special

For years we've mixed "hot" fuels for nearly every major engine competition in the world—on land, sea, air. You name the record—Mobilgas know-how has helped set it. That's how we learned to meet the demands of today's high-compression passenger car engines... that their fuel must be specially refined to get every ounce of high energy elements for smooth knock-free getaway, top speed... that formula MC4 additives help make gasoline burn better, smooth out engines, boost mileage. Result: with Mobilgas Special your high-compression engine gives you everything it's got, for there's a torrent of quiet power in your fuel tank.

The high compression fuel for all 1955, '56 and other "hot" cars

"CLAIM-FREE" DRIVERS GET AN EXTRA DISCOUNT!

FARMERS INSURANCE EXCHANGE

AUTO INSURANCE

NATION-WIDE 24-HOUR SERVICE

Don Edwards
District Agent
414 E. Main Ph. 3-5361