



12-29-1944

December 1944

University of North Dakota Alumni Association

[How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!](#)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://commons.und.edu/und-alumni-review>

Recommended Citation

University of North Dakota Alumni Association, "December 1944" (1944). *UND Alumni Review*. 244.
<https://commons.und.edu/und-alumni-review/244>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the UND Publications at UND Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in UND Alumni Review by an authorized administrator of UND Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact und.common@library.und.edu.

J. L. Stone

The University of North Dakota

Alumni Review



Dr. H. E. French, dean of the University Medical School, discusses the proposed four-year medical school with William Tompkins (in Navy V-12 uniform), son of alumnus Dr. C. R. Tompkins of Grafton, and Richard Leigh, son of alumnus Dr. R. E. Leigh of Grand Forks.

Propose Establishing Medical Center and 4-Year School at University

At its meeting following the Commencement exercises last May, the University Alumni Association went on record favoring the establishment of a state medical center at the University. A four-year medical school was envisioned, together with a University hospital which would provide care and treatment of indigent patients for the entire state. In addition to providing free medical care for those who need it and cannot afford it, this system would also furnish clinical material for medical students who would receive their complete medical training within the state. The center would provide training for public health personnel, nurses, and public health nurses.

Since that meeting the movement has gained impetus and has won the support of the University administration, the Presidents' Council of North Dakota higher institutions, the Grand Forks District Medical Society, the North Dakota Society of Obstetrics and

Gynecology, the governor's committee on health, as well as the strong support of influential doctors and public-minded citizens.

There is a shortage of physicians in North Dakota. The war has emphasized and increased this shortage until in July, 1944, it was reported that there were 368 physicians practicing in this State of whom 25 per cent were 65 years of age or older. But the war has merely focused attention sharply on the acuteness of our physician problem. The decline in the number of our physicians had begun before the war. Young men took their first two years of the study of medicine at the University of North Dakota, completed their course in other States where there were four-year medical schools, married young women from other sections of the country, many of them nurses, and were reluctant to return to North Dakota to practice. They have been returning to this State in decreasing numbers.

Continued on page 4.

IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

This list may not be complete—if you know of additions, please send them to the Alumni Office.

- Lieut. LaVeern R. Abelson, Sanish, 1940, died in a Japanese prison camp, June 1943.
- Lieut. John Ahlroth, Grand Forks, 1941, died in North Africa June 21, 1943.
- Lieut. Edward H. Allen, Grand Forks, ex '29, lost in action with "Lexington," May 7, 1942.
- Lieut. Verne P. Augustine, Wahpeton, ex '41, lost in action with "Langley," February 27, 1942.
- Second Lieut. Donald D. Bagne, Lakota, ex '44, killed in action in France, August 12, 1944.
- Pvt. Bernard Barholz, Grand Forks, ex '43, killed on Guadalcanal, November 21, 1942.
- Colonel Richard L. Baughman, Grand Forks, ex '22, killed in plane crash, July 28, 1943.
- EM 1/C George A. Bell, Cavalier, ex '42, lost in action with USS Buck, October 9, 1943.
- Lieut. Edmund I. Bolstad, Fertile, 1939, killed in combat over Germany, October 8, 1943.
- Corp. Edwin C. Borusky, Langdon, ex '41, killed in action on "Arizona" at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.
- Pvt. Richard J. Bridgeman, Grand Forks, ex '43, killed in automobile accident, February 1942.
- Ord. 2/c Gordon J. Bye, Grand Forks, ex '40, killed in plane crash, October 1943.
- Second Lieut. Ralph Cameron, Grand Forks, ex '43, died as result of an accident in Oakley, England, April 14, 1944.
- Lieut. (jg) Carroll L. Carlson, Cooperstown, 1931, killed in action in South Pacific, September 1944.
- Capt. Raymond J. Check, Williston, 1940, killed in air action over Europe, June 26, 1943.
- Lieut. Roy W. Christianson, Edmore, 1939, killed in raid over Germany, February 1943.
- Capt. John A. Dewey, Mandan, 1937, plane forced down in English Channel, August 25, 1944.
- Lieut. Marvin Dock, Aneta, ex '40, killed on mission over Nuremberg, Germany, Feb. 25, 1944.
- Capt. Charles Russell Durfee, Reeder, 1941, killed on Saipan, about July, 1944.
- First Lieut. Ralph J. Eastgate, Dickinson, 1937, died of wounds sustained in Europe, Nov. 23, 1944.
- Capt. Carl L. Ekstrom, Grand Forks, 1941, killed while returning from bombing operation over Germany, December 30, 1943.
- Second Lieut. Paul Estell, Menoken, ex '40, killed in action in South Pacific on November 15, 1942.
- Lieut. James J. Ford, Grandin, ex '43, killed in action over Italy, February 11, 1944.
- Capt. Arthur Friesz, Mandan, 1939, killed in plane crash at Elmira, N. Y., November 7, 1944.
- Second Lieut. Robert E. Friesz, Mandan, 1943, killed in action in France, August 25, 1944.
- Seaman 1/C Orlin Gjerness, Thief River Falls, ex '46, killed in air crash at Miami, Fla., June 30, 1944.
- Lt. John E. Glasrud, Grand Forks, ex '36, killed in plane crash at Randolph Field, Texas, June 1943.
- Second Lieut. James R. Hagerty, Monango, ex '41, killed in air action in South Pacific, November 11, 1943.
- Lieut. George T. Hankey, Grand Forks, ex '42, died in a Grand Forks hospital while home on a sick leave from Washington, D. C., December 5, 1943.
- First Lieut. Raymond Harney, East Grand Forks, ex '40, killed in action over Germany, September 28, 1944.
- Pfc. George E. Haynes, Lisbon, ex '46, killed in action on New Britain, March 6, 1944.
- First Lieut. Roy L. Heen, Grand Forks, 1941, killed in New Caledonia when parachute failed to open, May 1943.
- Capt. Daniel J. Hennessy, Reynolds, 1936, killed at Dutch Harbor, June 1942.
- Pvt. Orris Hovde, Aneta, ex '38, killed in a motor vehicle accident, Italy, September 6, 1944.
- Lieut. Richard Hoyer, Harvey, ex '43, killed in crash at Tonopah, Nevada, October 14, 1944.
- Lieut. Odin Ingulsrud, Edmore, ex '44, killed while mountain climbing.
- Capt. Lloyd Jensen, Drayton, ex '42, killed in an accident in the Latin American area, September 15, 1943.
- Lieut. Harry M. Jacobsen, 1925, died following an appendectomy, while in service in Florida.
- First Lieut. Floyd E. Johnson, Grand Forks, ex '40, died in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines, July 1943.
- Ensign Bertrum P. Kampf, Grand Forks, 1940, died in a San Diego naval hospital from injuries sustained aboard ship, March 29, 1942.
- A/C Donald B. Keller, Minot, ex '45, killed in bus-train collision near Kingman, Arizona, January 6, 1944.
- Second Lieut. Russell L. Kruger, New Salem, 1943, killed in action on Normandy beachhead, July 1944.
- Lieut. Edward J. LaBerge, Grafton, ex '45, killed in an airplane crash at Sarasota Field, Fla., October 1943.
- Kathryn Lawrence, Grand Forks, 1942, killed in a plane crash while with W.A.F.S. at Sweetwater, Texas., Aug. 14, 1944.
- Lieut. Col. Gustof A. Lindell, Washburn, 1924, killed in action in France, August 18, 1944.
- First Lieut. Allan L. Lindholm, Grand Forks, ex '41, died of wounds suffered in France, August 26, 1944.
- Second Lieut. Carlyle Loverud, Minneapolis, 1940, killed in a plane crash, October 17, 1941.
- Second Lieut. Robert Lynch, Grand Forks, ex '41, killed in aerial combat in Africa, December 1942.
- Capt. R. Ray Sprafka, 1934, Minto, killed in action in France, December 4, 1944.
- Col. Donald C. McDonald, Washington, D. C., ex '01, died in Washington, November 24, 1944.
- Lieut. (jg) Kelly McWha, Kirby, Arkansas, ex '44, killed when plane exploded and crashed into San Francisco Bay, June 16, 1944.
- Second Lieut. Robert E. Mendick, Oslo, 1943, killed in action in France, September 17, 1944.
- EM 1/C Arnold Moeller, Devils Lake, ex '35, presumed to be dead as a year has elapsed since he was reported missing on a destroyer, July 1944.
- Cadet William F. Montgomery, Niagara, 1941, killed in training at Pensacola, Fla., when plane failed to come out of a dive, July 10, 1942.
- Second Lieut. Rilie R. Morgan, Grafton, ex '42, killed in action overseas November 22, 1942.
- Second Lieut. Charles D. Nelson, Fargo, ex '41, killed in a plane crash, January 18, 1942.
- Lieut. James Noonan, Valley City, 1941, died of illness at Camp Berkeley, Texas, February 1944.
- Cpl. Milnor Olson, Buxton, ex '32, died in a hospital in France, October 30, 1944.
- First Lieut. Conrad F. Pankow, Hankinson, ex '42, killed in France, June 14, 1944.
- Second Lieut. Jack S. Peterson, East Grand Forks, ex '46, killed in airplane accident in Panama, October 9, 1944.
- S/Sgt. Darwin Raatz, ex '44, Jamestown, killed in action in Germany, October 2, 1944.
- Lieut. Roger Reynolds, Minnewaukan, 1941, died of injuries when a jeep overturned, Smyrna, Tennessee, June 1943.
- Lieut. Harvey F. Rice, Crary, 1939, killed in Philippines, March 1943.

North Dakota Emerges from Horse-and-Buggy Age; Needs New State-wide Medical Program

By DR. R. E. LEIGH

Since my graduation from the University I have kept myself busy continuing my education and establishing a practice; and, as a result, although I have been in the same city with the University of North Dakota, my contacts with the school have been relatively few. I have been doing much the same as most of you; have left the affairs of the school to the faculty and officials and to the alumni officers and have adopted, more or less, the attitude of "letting George do it."

Times are changing and they are changing fast. Probably they are changing faster in the field of medicine and in the problem of medical care than in any other field. Methods and technic of treatment are changing. The caliber of care that the people of our state are demanding for themselves and for their families has changed. No longer do people call a family doctor, for they are not satisfied with the limited service he can render from his little black bag and do not feel that everything is actually being done for their loved one. Nowadays people want scientific care. They want the advantages of X-ray and laboratory procedure, to make the diagnosis more exact, to tell more definitely the grade of the malady, and to record the progress. The advent of the closed automobile and the good roads in this country have aided in the passing of the old country practitioner. These same developments have concentrated medical care into the urban communities and in hospitals.

Where do our doctors come from usually? They are North Dakota boys and girls that have

a bent to study medicine! Naturally they go to our state university to be trained. Of course, some may go to private schools, if they come from families of wealth, for the cost of training in such cases is very, very expensive. In the past, our boys and girls have attended the University of North Dakota to receive their college work and the first two years of their medical training. After that, they have traveled far and wide to find some school that has a vacancy in its advanced classes so that they may continue in their studies. True, some of these students come back to their home state, but seventy-five per cent stay in or near the school that adopted them for advanced training.

What is the University of North Dakota doing? It has a two-year Medical School that has about twenty-five students completing its course each year. After this study they must leave the state to find a school that will permit them to complete their training. Because of our inadequate facilities our own North Dakota boys scatter all over the United States—one or two in Philadelphia, others in Chicago, New York, Portland, Oregon, etc. Naturally they are handicapped by being a transfer from a school that has a probationary rating. If they keep up, and most of them do, they are made familiar with the medical practice in the locality in which they take their final training—Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania. It is quite natural that they also make connections to practice afar from their own state. Dean French estimates that only twenty-five per cent of the North Dakota boys return

home. No wonder we are short of doctors in our state.

Why is North Dakota so backward? Opinions vary. As I see it, one statement will cover the general situation.

There have not been enough people, acquainted with the medical needs of our state, that have had the interest, enterprise, and energy to make the situation clear to the legislature so that the money would be made available for an adequate School of Medicine at the University. When people pay out their hard earned money for taxes, they expect something in return. It may be fire protection, police protection, good roads, or what not. When money is voted for our institutions of higher learning, they expect, in return, trained professional people to serve the state. In North Dakota we have been half spending in our medical training and we are getting one-fourth returns. By that I mean we have been supporting at Grand Forks, a small two-year Medical School that has been turning out some of the finest of our young people as partially trained personnel for some other state. The answer to our need is to spend more money and thereby get a finished product here at home.

The point has been made that North Dakota is too small to have a medical school and that we have no large cities with numerous charity cases; therefore, we cannot have a medical school. This argument belongs to the horse-and-buggy days. North Dakota has a population of 600,000; in contrast, Iceland has a population of only about 120,000. As judged by the product it turns out, Iceland has one of the finest medical schools in the world. If

Iceland, a small island of agricultural people, can train doctors, why cannot North Dakota, with five times the population?

First and foremost, if the University of North Dakota is going to have a medical school or if the University is going to teach science at all, there must be provided a large substantial building to furnish adequate quarters to house not only a lecture hall but also laboratories for teaching and research. Second, a building alone is of no use without modern equipment of quality and sufficient abundance that every student can be well trained. Third, the salary scale must be sufficient to attract competent faculty members.

There is a plan already worked out that has the approval of the American Association of Medical Colleges, whereby the advanced students can be sent in clerkship groups to the large hospitals in the state. Some will be sent to Jamestown State Hospital for training in tuberculosis.

There are a number of good general hospitals in the state that could aid materially in the training of doctors. I am sure that if all the hospitals and doctors in North Dakota cooperate we can train doctors for service in our state—as well as agrarian Iceland can. For after all, it is not the size of the school or the size of the graduating class that counts; it is the quality of the graduates. I am sure that we have the quality.

In the near future there will be a bill before the legislature to build a new medical plant at the University of North Dakota. Contact your representative or senator and urge his affirmative vote.

IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

- Lieut. John Dudley Rice, Edmonds, ex '42, killed during enemy action in North African area, August 17, 1943.
- Capt. John Duane Rice, Mercer, ex '41, killed in an air crash near Petersborough, England, May 12, 1944.
- Capt. Henry Schipper, Casselton, 1931, killed in action at Tarlac, December 25, 1941.
- S/Sgt. Larry S. Schlasinger, Streeter, 1943, died of wounds received in European area, July 11, 1944.
- Sgt. William E. Sherman, Steele, 1936, killed in action in Palau Islands, September 22, 1944.
- Second Lieut. Carlton E. Simensen, Devils Lake, 1940, killed in action in Pearl Harbor attack on "Arizona," Dec. 7, 1941.
- S/Sgt. Julius Skavlan, Grand Forks, ex '44, killed in action in France, 1944.
- First Lieut. Thomas D. Sollom, Grand Forks, 1941, killed in Italian action, May 14, 1944.
- Sgt. George Dunn, Hamilton, ex '46, killed in action in Germany, December 4, 1944.
- Commander Lloyd T. Sussex, Hope, 1923, died June 8, 1944, at Farragut, Idaho.
- First Sgt. Don O. Thompson, Grand Forks, ex '30, killed in Germany, November 20, 1944.

- Second Lieut. Maurice E. Thompson, Dunn Center, ex '42, killed in crash in routine flight, March 19, 1942.
- Lieut. Theodore J. Thompson, Dilworth, ex '43, killed when plane crashed in Sicily, October 1943.
- Second Lieut. Wyman O. Thompson, Underwood, ex '43, killed in plane crash, November 1941.
- S/Sgt. Clare F. Van Camp, Fisher, ex '43, died as result of airplane accident in European area, July 10, 1943.
- Major Richard J. Vavrina, East Grand Forks, 1930, killed while a test pilot, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 1, 1944.
- Ensign Frank A. Vogel, Bismarck, 1943, killed in European area, June 19, 1944.
- Sgt. Mardel Vornholt, Grand Forks, ex '42, killed on Guadalcanal, November 20, 1942.
- Second Lieut. Albert F. Whitney, Grand Forks, ex '36, killed on Guadalcanal, November 23, 1942.
- Lieut. Col. William C. Wright, Donaldson, Minn., 1928, killed on Guadalcanal, December 18, 1942.
- Lieut. Theodore R. Zech, Richardton, ex '43, killed in action over Germany, August 16, 1944.
- Pfc. Jack Zipoy, East Grand Forks, ex '46, killed in action in Germany, November 24, 1944.

Here Come the Brides

Class of 1933

Lieut. William O'Connor to Adelle Dillingham, September 15, 1944, New York.

Class of 1936

Captain Alfred G. Boyd to Dreda MacArthur, September 9, 1944, London, England.

Capt. Donald E. Otten to Jane C. Beachem, October 28, 1944, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Class of 1938

Alice Paige to K. Wyman Shepard, August 19, 1944, Grand Forks, N. D.

Class of 1939

Marian H. Albertson to Edward A. Weatherston, October 9, 1944, Chicago.

Capt. Harris R. Owens to Ruth Mary Stull, S 1/c, August 24, 1944, Dighton, Kan.

Virginia A. Sinner to Lieut. Joseph A. Franzetti, November 23, 1944, Fargo.

Class of 1940

Major Orville Bergren to Carolyn R. Braun, August 14, 1944, San Diego.

Charlotte Pathmann to Ensign Mitchel T. Otterberg, August 20, 1944, Chicago.

Class of 1941

Georgine Benson to Pfc. David R. Coleman, October 30, 1944, Bottineau, N. D.

Lorraine M. Grassel to Robert D. Becker, August, 1944, Grand Forks, N. D.

Margaret Ruth Hatt to Lieut. Robert L. Horth, September 23, 1944, Grand Forks.

A/S John P. L. Koehmstedt to Genevieve Hoge, September 30, 1944, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. (jg) Maurice Runnestrand to Helen E. Butler, August 19, 1944, Grand Forks.

Class of 1942

Dolores M. Raymond to William McEnroe, November 12, 1944, Stephen, Minn.

Mylah L. Sands to Pfc. James V. Miles, September 21, 1944, Alvarado, Minn.

Class of 1944

Marilyn McElroy to Lieut. (jg) Anders H. Olander, December 2, 1944, Grand Forks.

Grace Olmanson to Corp. Robert J. Evans, September 3, 1944, Dresden, N. D.

Jacqueline Rehor to Lieut. Robert Connolly, September 2, 1944, Quantico.

Class of 1945

Evelyn I. Sorlie to Lieut. (jg) Dale V. Ness, November 30, 1944, Grand Forks.

Propose Establishing Center at U Webb Honored
By UND Alumni

(Continued from page 1.)

One visionary solution has been proposed for this problem: Hire or subsidize physicians to come into the State, scatter small hospitals all over the State and, in effect, socialize both the hospitals and the physicians. That has been tried in some localities with not too happy results. Economically, the plan is unsound; professionally, the calibre of the physicians obtained is very likely to be sub-standard. Such plans attract the professional misfits, the more poorly trained and the refugee physicians. It does not seem reasonable to suppose that North Dakota wants that type of medicine replacements.

The urgent need in North Dakota in post-war planning for Health is a Medical Center at the University of North Dakota. The two-year medical school at the University, whose very existence is threatened by the evolution of two-year into four-year schools, which trend is nation-wide, could be expanded into a four-year school and, with a University Hospital operated as an integral part of that school, could serve the citizens of this State admirably and efficiently. It would be more than a medical school for the training of physicians. It could integrate its courses so that its students would render valuable service to established hospitals throughout the State by serving their clinical clerkships there, under the direction of the staff members of those hospitals and those staff members would be an important part of the teaching given by the University Medical center. Then, upon graduation, those hospitals would have a supply of interns available to them that is now denied them and the young doctor would learn the advantages, as well as some of the problems, of medical practice in North Dakota.

But that is not all. It would be economically sound and scientifically superior to have the indigent patients of the State cared for in the University Hospital by its medical faculty and thereby give them the benefit of careful study by instructors in the medical school. It is agreed that nowhere do patients receive more careful study than where the instructor is teaching his student the symptoms and treatment of disease.

There is another and a most important group that would be

directly benefited by such a school and hospital. That is the University students themselves who would be eligible for care under the Student Health Service. It would certainly be most reassuring to the fathers and mothers of this State to know that their children were under the protection of such a comprehensive service while they were away from home. This gives every student in the University a vital interest in and knowledge of what complete medical care can offer in the way of the prevention of disease as well as its cure and it would improve the health of the Leaders of Tomorrow.

The foregoing has dealt only with the training of professional personnel, Doctors, Nurses and Public Health Officials. There is not a college in the University nor an Institution of higher education in the State, not a State penal or charitable institution but what would gain through the establishment of a Medical Center at the University of North Dakota; and, ultimately its benefits would extend to every man, woman and child within the State. Evidence has already accumulated to show the possibilities of such a Center. After a series of conferences in the fall and winter of 1943 between University Officials and State Health Department officials, it was decided that a Plasma Bank should be established as a cooperative effort between the University and the State Health department Laboratories at the University of North Dakota. Senate Bjl 5 was drawn and presented to the Legislature of North Dakota, meeting in special session at Bismarck. The University furnished the quarters for the Bank and the Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000.00 to equip it. As of November 30, 1944, the following results have been obtained: (1) 29 donor clinics have been held. (2) Total registration at donor clinics is 1287. (3) Over 600 units of dehydrated plasma have been prepared to date. (4) Plasma is located in approximately 45 places throughout the State. (5) Approximately 60 units of plasma have been used on various types of cases.

Someone, with a flair for research, once estimated that it cost \$5000.000 to kill an enemy soldier and \$10,000.000 to save one of our own. Based on such

figures, or any other for that matter, North Dakota has made to date, a rather profitable investment in the conservation of life for its citizens and this program is only beginning. It does stand, however, as an illustration of what could be accomplished by a Medical Center.

The establishment of a Medical Center at the University of North Dakota must be a cooperative enterprise. Basically, it should have the active participation of (1) the Board of Higher Education (2) the State Welfare Board, (3) the Board of Administration, (4) the State Health Department and (5) the University of North Dakota. It should be empowered to accept help from organizations and individuals through its properly constituted authorities. It must have adequate financial support from the State.

North Dakota is looking forward to a new era in its agricultural and industrial development. We speak in terms of millions of dollars for the Missouri River Diversion project, we recently passed an amendment which will cost millions for a road-building program; already we are expanding a program for rural electrification. No forward-looking citizen shrinks from such expenditures. He realizes that he will be making a sound investment in his own and his State's future by such expenditures and that, over a period of time, these things will return dividends to him and to his State.

On a cold, economic basis is a far smaller investment in Health any less desirable? The health of its citizens should be a major concern of the Government of a State.

More than 150 faculty members and friends attended a testimonial dinner honoring Frank Webb given by the Alumni Association October 19 in Epworth Hall, Grand Forks. John A. Page, Alumni president, was in charge. Mr. Webb resigned his duties as Alumni secretary to accept the position of regional coordinator and vocational adviser for the veterans administration. President John C. West, J. Earl McFadden, Harold Shaft, J. I. Bridston and Carroll Day spoke informally to the group recalling Mr. Webb's 19 years of service at the University.

647 100