

SCHOOL AND ITS SETTING: EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Prepared by Task Force Subcommittee

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## BACKGROUND OF MEDICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SHREVEPORT AND NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

The successful establishment of any institution depends, in some measure, on antecedent developments that prepare the community for acceptance and support of the institution.

Since the early days of Shreveport and Northwestern Louisiana there has been an active medical organization with efforts to give leadership toward making this city a medical center. By 1855, within twenty years after the Shreve Town Company was formed and the town established, a North Louisiana Medical Society was formed under the presidency of Dr. Bartholomew Egan, of Mount Lebanon. Dr. Egan was a remarkable gentleman, a cultured scholar who had emigrated to Virginia from his native Ireland, had been a friend of Thomas Jefferson when Jefferson was planning the University of Virginia, and had subsequently migrated westward to Louisiana as this area was opened up. With his son, Dr. J. C. Egan, he established an unusually high type of medical leadership for a half century. The name of the medical organization was soon changed to Shreveport Medical Society and meetings were held with fair regularity until outbreak of the Civil War, when many of the members entered the Confederate Army. Dr. J. C. Egan was in command of all army hospitals west of the Mississippi during the war.

The Society was reorganized soon after the end of the conflict. Shortly there was evidence of concerted action in the community. The city was sold on the need of a City Board of Health and this was established, with Dr. Egan as health officer for a number of years. In concert with other local medical societies, the Louisiana State Medical Society was organized and Dr. Egan was its first president. Again with the leadership of Dr. Egan, who had become a member of the state legislature, a movement was launched to establish a State Board of Medical Examiners; this was achieved in 1895 and J. C. Egan

was appointed a member of the first board. He joined with Dr. Edmond Souchon of New Orleans in pushing for a state board of health and in 1898 the Louisiana State Board of Health was established, with Dr. Egan a member, having resigned his position on the Board of Medical Examiners to accept the other position.

Shortly after the Civil War a private infirmary was founded in Shreveport by Drs. Williams and Clay, the first hospital in the city. During the third and most disastrous of the yellow fever epidemics to strike the city, in 1873, the story is told that a prostitute gave her home to the city for a public hospital, and became its first nurse. In 1876 the state established the Shreveport Charity Hospital, with a visiting surgeon, a resident physician or medical student, and with two to four medical students as interns. The Texas Avenue site for Charity Hospital was purchased in 1882 and the state legislature appropriated funds to construct a large frame building in 1889. This was replaced by a much larger brick and concrete structure in 1903, the Shreveport Charity Hospital that many of us knew in the first half of this century. Between then and 1925 the Schumpert, North Louisiana (now Doctors' Hospital), Highland and the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children were built. The latter was the first Shrine Hospital in the nation. Public and private hospitals have more than doubled in number and all have increased in size since that time, so that now there are a dozen modern institutions serving the city and area.

As these hospitals were established, intramural nursing schools were instituted by many. Shreveport physicians constituted the medical faculties for these schools, on a voluntary basis, until nursing instruction became the responsibility of the state university system.

In 1929 Wm. R. Mathews came to Shreveport Charity Hospital as Pathologist. He built up an efficient pathology and laboratory service, and established a residency training program, in addition to those in surgery and medicine. Stimulating the clinical and etiological approach to scientific medicine through exciting clinico-pathological conferences, he became the nucleus of a group of visiting staff members interested in advancing good medical teaching. The Shreveport fall clinics were started, with programs and scientific exhibits arranged by local physicians; physicians from the surrounding area attended regularly. The Tri-State Medical Society was formulated and the Tri-State Medical Journal was founded in 1929, continuing publication for a quarter-century.

During the 1930's a full complement of specialty services at Shreveport Charity Hospital was staffed by voluntary physicians from the city, most of them Board Certified. With similar staffing of the private hospitals in the city, there was a general feeling by 1940 that Shreveport had indeed become the medical center for northern Louisiana and the Ark-La-Tex area.

The onset of World War II required that these activities be largely curtailed, as many physicians from the city went into service. Through the war years, however, the remaining physicians continued to assist the resident and intern staff in maintaining good patient care.

After the war, in 1946, there was a nationwide call for expansion of medical training facilities to accommodate the many returning physicians who desired residency training, in addition to the yearly medical school graduates. Residencies were progressively established at Shreveport Charity Hospital, eventually offering training in Surgery, Medicine, Pathology,

Radiology, Pediatrics, Obstetrics-Gynecology, Neuropsychiatry, Orthopedics, Urology, Otolaryngology, Ophthalmology and Dental Surgery. These rapidly reached Board-approved status and, with few and temporary lapses, have remained so until advent of the Medical School. A large percentage of the physicians now practicing in Shreveport and the surrounding area received training at Shreveport Charity and Confederate Memorial Hospitals.

In the late 1940's the physicians, citizens and legislators from the area joined in securing funds from the state legislature, largely from the Confederate Pension Funds in the state treasury, for construction of the present building. Its name, Confederate Memorial Medical Center, is derived from the source of major funding. In the meanwhile, the Veterans Hospital was authorized and under construction, and both of these institutions were completed just in time to house the patients from the disastrous poliomyelitis epidemic of 1950-51. Some four hundred polio patients were cared for in these two institutions, again with considerable voluntary assistance from the physicians and paramedical personnel in the community.

In 1955, when the Department of Post Graduate Medicine of L.S.U. School of Medicine was organized at Confederate Memorial Medical Center, the visiting staff under leadership of the chiefs of services not only continued the program of teaching and training at the hospital but also arranged monthly post graduate courses and seminars for the area physicians. Various patterns were followed, but in each participating specialty the outstanding faculty members from the medical schools of this and surrounding states were brought to Shreveport and, additionally, nationally and internationally known physicians participated. In the specialty with which the writer was involved there were faculty members from Harvard, Hopkins, Chicago, Michigan, Stanford, Mayo, New Mexico, Vanderbilt, St. Louis, Providence, Memphis, Philadelphia and Washington.

They included the editors of PEDIATRICS and JOURNAL of PEDIATRICS, internationally known scholars in neonatology, hematology and infectious diseases, authors of medical texts and research scientists. I am sure that men of similar caliber participated in the seminars held in other specialties.

This spirit of cooperative and unselfish participation and planning to make Shreveport a better medical center, with the leadership of men like W. R. Mathews and Edgar Hull, prepared the medical community and the citizens of this area to work for and welcome the new medical school.

Task Force Subcommittee on  
Early Development

Charles L. Black, M.D.  
Joe E. Holoubek, M.D.  
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THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
MEDICAL CENTER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE IN SHREVEPORT 1950-1967  
JOE E. HOLOUBEK, M.D.

The guiding light throughout the development of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine in Shreveport was Dr. Edgar Hull, Chief of Medicine and Associate Dean of the Louisiana State University School of Medicine in New Orleans. He stated throughout the years that the hospital and training facilities, as well as the medical personnel in Shreveport, were large enough to support another medical school which was badly needed in the state.

The first written record of the development of the present school was in April, 1950 with a letter to the Fourth District Medical Society by Dr. Joe E. Holoubek, President. "To Members of the Fourth District Medical Society" - "At a recent meeting of the Shreveport Medical Society, Dr. W. E. Reid, Superintendent of the Charity Hospital in Shreveport, discussed the possibility of a medical school being situated in Shreveport in connection with the new Confederate Memorial Charity Hospital. He stated that an additional medical school in Louisiana was definitely indicated, and he felt that some effort should be made through the Caddo Parish Legislators to introduce a bill in the coming session of the legislature, in May, 1950, to obtain sufficient money for planning and investigation of the need and cost of such a medical school. Plans were discussed with the Caddo Parish Legislators and suggestions were approved by them. An article appeared in the Shreveport Times on April 23, 1950 discussing the progress of these discussions."

Nothing occurred after that time until 1955, at which time the Department of Post-Graduate Medicine of the Louisiana State University

School of Medicine in New Orleans was organized at the Confederate Memorial Medical Center in Shreveport. It was composed of 90 physicians who served on a part-time basis, teaching interns and residents at the Confederate Memorial Medical Center and sponsoring one to five-day post-graduate courses in various fields of medicine. This was organized by Dr. Edgar Hull and appointments were made to the Louisiana State University School of Medicine staff in New Orleans. Post-graduate courses were held at least once a month and a five-day post-graduate course attended by physicians from all over the United States, co-sponsored by the American College of Physicians, was held at that time. The Post-Graduate Department functioned well with the facilities that were available, and the post-graduate courses held on a monthly basis attracted physicians from all over the Tri-State area. Many physicians planned a monthly trip to Shreveport in order to attend one of the post-graduate courses.

However, there were no research facilities existing at the Confederate Memorial Medical Center at this time, and it was felt that in order to fully do post-graduate teaching that some type of research facilities would be necessary.

Therefore, Senator Charles E. Tooke of the Caddo delegation introduced a bill to the 1955 legislature requesting \$1,890,000 to be appropriated for the construction of the post-graduate medical and research building at Confederate Memorial Medical Center to be known as the "Post-Graduate Department of Medicine of the Louisiana State University College of Medicine." The facility was planned to:

1. Make available necessary research facilities for the physicians of North Louisiana.



2. Make available basic science training which is so necessary for further proper training of interns and residents at the Confederate Memorial Medical Center.
3. Make available short and long-term courses for post-graduate training for the doctors of North Louisiana.

The bill was passed and the money was appropriated. Dr. Hull outlined the program to the Visiting Staff at Confederate Memorial Medical Center and the resolution endorsing the proposal was adopted by the Fourth District Medical Society and the Shreveport Medical Society.

Plans for the construction of the facility were made by Mr. Samuel G. Wiener and Company Architects. Groups of physicians visited post-graduate schools in Florida, New York, and Kansas City, Missouri to discuss the plans of building, arrangement of curricula, and requirements for staff and other personnel.

A building committee of the post-graduate school was appointed by the Shreveport Medical Society. This consisted of Drs. Joe E. Holoubek, Chairman, N. J. Bender, Charles L. Black, J. H. Campbell, W. H. Carroll, H. Ilgenfritz, W. R. Mathews, W. W. McCook, and O. C. Thomas. Architects for the structure were Samuel G. Wiener and Associates. The structural engineers were E. M. Freeman and Associates and the mechanical engineers were Carl M. Hadra and Associates. Plans for the construction of the facility were completed and the foundation was laid. It was planned for a four-story facility attached on the south side of Confederate Memorial Medical Center, to be connected by a walkway on the second floor. The foundation was made to hold four more stories so that in the future a medical school could be built there.

Ground breaking ceremonies of the facility were held on April 22, 1956 with the address by Dr. W. W. Frye, Chancellor of the LSU School of Medicine. The bids had been let for construction, but shortly after that the invitation for bids was withdrawn. Repeated trips were made to Baton Rouge by Dr. W. S. Harmon, Director of the Confederate Memorial Medical Center, and Drs. Edgar Hull, Burt Trichel, President of the Shreveport Medical Society, Joe E. Holoubek, and Charles Black. Appeals were made to Governor Earl K. Long, but there was no change in their decision and on June 25, 1958 Act 255 of the Louisiana State Legislature transferred the \$1,847,879 from the research center to the general fund. The Caddo Legislators called this "a dirty trick." However, in spite of protests the vote was 55 to 14 against the Caddo delegation and the money was transferred to the general fund.

Following this, the Post-Graduate Department of the Louisiana State University Medical School continued its programs and realized that at this time no research center could be obtained.

Several things were learned from this project. Namely, there was very little community support for the facility at this time and there was very little legislative support.

In November, 1963 at the meeting of the Shreveport Medical Society, Dr. Ralph Riggs mentioned that it had been stated at the Louisiana State Medical Society meeting that attempts were being made at Lafayette to develop a medical school in conjunction with S.L.I., which later became the University of Southwestern Louisiana. At this time, it was felt that this was an opportunity to reactivate the plans for development of a medical school in Shreveport. Dr. Charles Black was President of the Shreveport Medical Society. He reactivated the post-graduate medical

school committee to study the possibility of developing more adequate facilities for the Post-Graduate Department, or to study the necessity of an undergraduate school in this area. The committee was composed of Drs. Joe E. Holoubek, Chairman, Charles L. Black, Vice Chairman, Burt Trichel, James Eddy, Ralph Riggs, Carson Reed, E. E. Dilworth, Charles Knight, Herbert Tucker, W. H. Carroll, Clarence Webb, and W. R. Mathews. Dr. Edgar Hull and Mr. Samuel Wiener were consultants. The first committee meeting was held on June 8, 1964 in the Board Room at the Confederate Memorial Medical Center at 8 p.m. Dr. Hull attended the meeting. Discussion of all the previous plans since 1955 was held and the plans for construction were reviewed.

After due deliberation, the committee made the following recommendations to the Executive Board of the Shreveport Medical Society.

1. That there is a pressing need for an undergraduate medical school in Shreveport. Qualified students are being turned down because of lack of facilities at the two existing medical schools near Shreveport. This condition will become progressively worse.
2. The staff of the Confederate Memorial Medical Center which is organized as the Post-Graduate Department of the Louisiana State University Medical Center is organized and qualified to carry on as a nucleus for the clinical teaching staff of the medical school.
3. The foundation of the school is already laid and could be adapted to a new medical school.

This resolution was passed and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Shreveport Medical Society, later by the Shreveport Medical Society, the staff of the Confederate Memorial Medical Center, the Board of Directors

of the Confederate Memorial Medical Center, and the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce.

The Shreveport Chamber of Commerce under the presidency of Mr. Clarence Yancey was very cooperative in this endeavor. They were particularly fortunate in having Mr. Dick Thevenot assigned to this activity. He helped organize many joint activities. Many influential citizens of Shreveport became interested in the development of the medical school.

The LSU Shreveport Medical School advisory committee was appointed, made up of physicians from the entire Tri-State area, including Longview, Texarkana, El Dorado, Natchitoches, Mansfield, Springhill, Homer, and Hodge, as well as many concerned private citizens from the Tri-State area. This became an Ark-La-Tex program in which all of the physicians, businesses, banking facilities, newspapers, radio and television, educational facilities, as well as the politicians in the Tri-State area participated. It became a project of the entire Ark-La-Tex to secure a medical school for this area. There was enthusiastic cooperation among all citizens.

On June 23, 1965 there was a recommendation to the White House for the establishment of small medical schools in the United States and among these it was recommended that Shreveport, Louisiana, population 164,000 with 434 V.A. beds could be a potential site for a small medical school.

A pre-medical survey committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Melvin Johnson was organized and sent out questionnaires to pre-medical schools throughout Louisiana to determine the number of pre-medical students to be expected in the future. Needless to say, the number was growing progressively greater and if even a small percent completed

their pre-medical training and requested entrance to medical school, the existing facilities were not sufficient. The survey, on a ten-year projection, brought the following reports:

Louisiana State College, Pineville, Louisiana

Number of Pre-Medical Students	
1955	10
1963-64	15
Expected 1970	25
Expected 1975	40

Louisiana State University, New Orleans, La.

Number of Pre-Medical Students	
1964-65	54
Expected 1975	250

Centenary College of Louisiana

Number of Pre-Medical Students	
1964-65	44
Expected 1970	51
Expected 1975	55

McNeese State College

Number of Pre-Medical Students	
1964-65	76
Expected 1970	135
Expected 1975	218

Grand Total of Ten Louisiana Colleges & Universities

1964	1,212
Expected 1970	1,849
Expected 1975	2,345

In the May, 1964 session of the legislature a resolution was passed which requested Louisiana State Medical Society to study the need for a new medical school, if such a need existed, and to suggest where the school should be located.

At the 1965 annual meeting of the State Medical Society Dr. Phillip Jones, chairman of the study committee, reported to the House of Delegates and the State Medical Society that if only one out of every four of the pre-medical students of Louisiana Schools were to apply for admission to the Louisiana Medical School by 1970 there would be three applicants for every available space. Nationally the ratio applicants to acceptances were two to one.

A survey of the medical schools in Louisiana and the neighboring states again revealed the need for more teaching facilities.

	<u>1966 Estimated Number of Applications</u>	<u>Number to be Accepted</u>
LSU	516	140
Tulane	1,665	130
Baylor	1,100	84
Vanderbilt	1,152	55
Emory	800	72
Duke	<u>1,118</u>	<u>80</u>
TOTALS	6,351	561

The committee considered this need for more teaching facilities to be serious and urgent. Because of the availability of the 1,000-bed Confederate Memorial Hospital in Shreveport, it was recommended that this city be the site for a new medical school.

The recommendations of the study committee were unanimously approved by the House of Delegates of the Louisiana State Medical Society and a resolution was passed supporting the development of a new medical school in Louisiana at Shreveport.

A joint meeting of the Shreveport Medical Society and the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce resulted in approximately 150 physicians, in the interest of the city of Shreveport and Bossier, flying to Baton Rouge in 1965 to compete for the passing of a bill for a medical school in Shreveport. Dr. Edgar Hull came from New Orleans. The Governor served coffee in his mansion and listened very attentively to the presentation. Following that they appeared before the appropriations committee and shortly after that the bill was approved by the appropriations committee establishing a medical school in Shreveport under Louisiana State University. The bill was sponsored by Representative J. Bennett Johnston of Shreveport and all the other legislators from Shreveport and the district cooperated in sponsoring the bill. The bill only authorized the development of the school, it appropriated no money for the process of development.

Immediately following the passage of this bill the medical school development committee organized plans to obtain funds to develop the school. There was no money appropriated for any of the surveys. All of the committee memberships and survey trips were voluntary and paid for by the physicians themselves. Funds were collected from the physicians to help pay some of the secretarial help even after the school was organized because none was allocated from the legislature or LSU. In fact, at this time the LSU-Shreveport was being developed and this required most of the funds and most of the time of the Caddo Legislators. LSU at Baton Rouge did not help in any way in supplying funds for the development of this medical school.

The Shreveport Medical Society sent a letter to all of the physicians in the area informing them about the school and asking their willingness to cooperate. Presidents of the medical societies from Southwest Arkansas,

Northeast Texas and Northwest Louisiana offered their endorsement and their willingness to help. The physicians showed great interest in the development of this facility in this area.

The LSU-Shreveport Medical School Advisory Committee was appointed with the following members:

Dr. Joe E. Holoubek, Chairman  
Dr. Charles Black, Vice Chairman

Dr. W. H. Carroll 1513 Line Avenue  
Dr. L. A. Breffeilh 2515 Line Avenue  
Dr. Heinz Faludi 1513 Line Avenue  
Dr. Burt Trichel 1030 Highland Avenue

Dr. Melvin F. Johnson 865 Margaret Place  
Dr. Ralph Riggs 803 Jordan Street  
Dr. Elmo Boyd 6815 Southern Avenue  
Dr. L. V. Landry Bossier City, Louisiana  
Dr. McIntyre Bridges Minden, Louisiana

Dr. Eugene St. Martin 865 Margaret Place  
Dr. William Allums 865 Margaret Place  
Dr. Harold Levy 6300 Line Avenue  
Dr. P. R. Gilmer, Jr. 3000 Fairfield Avenue  
Dr. Joe Thomas Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dr. James Harris Marshall, Texas  
Dr. L. H. Murdock Zwolle, Louisiana  
Dr. R. L. Raleigh Medical Director, Texas Eastern, Longview, Texas  
Dr. William B. Harrell Pres. Bowie County Medical Society, Texarkana, Texas  
Dr. F. L. Irby 316 Schuler Bldg., El Dorado, Arkansas

Dr. Charles Cook Matchitoches, Louisiana  
Dr. T. N. Armistead La. State Board of Health, Box 60630, N.O., La.  
Dr. Jacob Segura Mansfield, Louisiana  
Dr. Archie E. Robinson Springhill, Louisiana  
Dr. S. A. Tatum Homer, Louisiana

Dr. E. A. McKeithen Hodge, Louisiana  
Dr. James Hughes U.S. Veterans Hospital, Shreveport, La.  
Dr. Robert J. Freedman Guaranty Bank Bldg., Alexandria, La.  
Dr. Calvin B. Folds 414 Wood Street, Monroe, La.  
Dr. Jack T. Jackson 410 Wood Street, Monroe, La.

Dr. Robert B. Van Horn 128 Homer Road, Minden, La.  
Dr. Marvin T. Green Green Clinic, Ruston, La.  
Dr. Herbert H. Vaughan, Jr. 803 Jordan Street, Shreveport, La.  
Dr. Irwin Rice 1513 Line Avenue, Shreveport, La.  
Dr. Sam Gill 2748 Virginia Avenue, Shreveport, La.  
Dr. Clayton Mitchell Confederate Memorial Medical Center



James N. Fritze	Red River Motor Co., Inc., 221 Traffic St., B.C., La.
J. Bennett Johnston, Jr.	Giddens Lane Building
T. B. Lanford	Radio Station K.R.M.D., Jefferson Hotel
Charles Tooke, Att'y	Petroleum Tower
Samuel G. Wiener, Architect	Commercial National Bank Building
Douglas Attaway	Journal Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1110
Floyd Boswell	Western Electric Co., Inc., P.O. Box 1111
William H. Bronson	Times Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1627
Jim Clark	Cook, Clark, Egan, Yancey & King, 600 Commercial Bldg.
William S. Evans, Architect	1700 Beck Bldg.
Ed Graham	Southwestern Electric Power Co., 428 Travis
Al Kessler	Sou. Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., Shreveport, La.
W. E. Wilson	United Gas Corporation, P.O. Box 1407
Richard C. Thevenot	Shreveport Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 74
V. V. Whittington	Bossier Bank & Trust Co., P.O. Box 5667
Dr. Jack Wilkes	Centenary College, 2911 Centenary Blvd.
Mr. Wellborn Jack, Att'y	Commercial Building, Shreveport, La.
J. Hugh Watson	President, First National Bank
P. J. Mills	Pioneer Bank & Trust Co., P.O. Box 1750, Shreveport, La.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SCHOOL SURVEY COMMITTEE  
Dr. Charles L. Black, Chairman

In May 1965, the Louisiana State Legislature passed a bill authorizing the establishment of a medical school in Shreveport, Louisiana. Dr. Charles L. Black was appointed as Chairman of the Medical School Survey Committee by Dr. Joe Holoubek, Chairman of the Medical School Development Committee of the Shreveport Medical Society. The duty of this committee was to study plans, construction, financing, curriculum, housing, and other facilities of medical schools that exist, are being constructed or are proposed so that the curriculum, funds and construction committees could evaluate the findings and complete their reports to the Medical School Development Committee by September 1965.

During the summer of 1965, twelve doctors of the Shreveport Medical Society surveyed nineteen medical schools. Ten of these schools were in the planning stage as was the one proposed here. A letter of introduction was mailed to the Dean of each medical school preceding the visit by Dr. Charles L. Black, Chairman of the Survey Committee, arranging a

definite appointment for the surveying physician. Response was immediate and every effort was made by the Deans to comply with the proposed dates.

The following guidelines were used by the physicians conducting the surveys:

1. Methods being used to determine needs.
2. Initial funds needed for planning.
3. Amount of matching funds available for planning and for construction - also, the sources and methods of obtaining these funds.
4. Number needed in the pilot group (dean, etc.) and amount of financing.
5. Time required for planning.
6. Medical curriculum and teaching methods.
  - a. Ratio of full time to part time staff.
  - b. Number of full time research faculty.
  - c. Amount of time each full time faculty member spends in research and teaching.
  - d. Number, type and caliber of basic medical science teachers needed.
  - e. Number, type and caliber of clinical teachers needed the first two years.
  - f. Number, type and caliber of clinical teachers needed the third and fourth years.
7. Architectural design - student housing.
8. Engineering requirements.
9. Cost of construction.
10. Cost of operation (tuition, grants, school term)
11. Planning and scheduling - Recruitment of Professors and salaries.

At a meeting on October 8, 1965, at which Dr. John Hunter, President of L.S.U.; Dr. William Frye, Chancellor of the L.S.U. Medical Center and Dr. Edgar Hull were present, reports of the visits were made by the following physicians:

- Dr. Melvin Johnson                      University of Massachusetts - Dartmouth  
Medical School - July 15, 1965.
- Dr. Heinz Faludi                         University of Tennessee, July 29, 1965.
- Dr. Karr Shannon                        California College of Medicine, Los Angeles,  
California - July, 1965.
- Dr. Andrew Mullen                       University of Arizona, Tucson and University  
of New Mexico, Albuquerque, August, 1965.
- Dr. Harold Levy                         Pennsylvania State University, Hershey, Pa.  
Pennsylvania State College - August 8, 1965.
- Dr. Charles Knight                       University of Mississippi, Jackson,  
Mississippi, August 18, 1965.
- Dr. Robert Womack                      University of Texas, South West Medical School,  
Dallas, Texas and University of Padova and  
University of Bologna - Italy.
- Dr. C. A. Kinnebrew                     University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida  
August 2, 1965.
- Dr. Joe Holoubek                        Mt. Sinai Medical School, New York City,  
June, 1965.
- Dr. Alice Holoubek                       Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska,  
University of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska,  
August, 1965.
- Dr. Charles L. Black                     University of Texas, San Antonio, Texas,  
August 18, 1965.
- Dr. Charles Potts                        McGill Medical School, Quebec-Montreal,  
Canada, September, 1965.
- Dr. N. J. Bender                         Rutgers, New Brunswick, New Jersey,  
January, 1966.

The advice, counsel, and information given to the surveying physicians by the various deans was most gratifying. Some offered to visit Shreveport in the future if services were needed. Physicians making the surveys paid their own expenses as agreed when appointed before the Appropriations Committee of the State Legislature.

The Curriculum Committee - This committee under the guidance of Dr. Heinz Faludi was most enthusiastic. Obviously they could not formalize a curriculum at this time, but after studying the curriculum of various schools they had many meetings attempting to formulate at least a philosophy of medical education which they felt would produce excellent doctors who would be assets to the community in which they practice. This group of 20 physicians also developed a deep interest in the medical school and were anxious to make it a success. Attached is their report.

The Construction and Design Committee - This committee was under the co-chairmanship of Dr. W. H. Carroll and Mr. Samuel Wiener and had studied many plans of medical school construction. Mr. Wiener had been the architect for the post-graduate research building and was intensely interested in traveling throughout the country and studying various research buildings and medical schools. He traveled at his own expense to see other medical schools under construction.

During the summer of 1965 committees were appointed by Dr. Joe E. Holoubek, General Chairman of the Shreveport Medical School Committee.

COMMITTEES OF THE SHREVEPORT MEDICAL SOCIETY  
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MEDICAL SCHOOL

Joe E. Holoubek, M.D., General Chairman, 1513 Line Avenue

1. MEDICAL SCHOOL SURVEY COMMITTEE:

(To study existing, in construction, or proposed Medical Schools and report findings.)

Dr. Charles L. Black, Chairman, 865 Margaret Place

Dr. N. J. Bender

Dr. Melvin Johnson

Dr. Heinz Faludi

Dr. Andrew Mullen

Dr. Karr Shannon

Dr. Harold Levy

Dr. Robert Womack

Dr. Charles Knight

Dr. Alice Baker Holoubek

2. CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

Dr. Heinz Faludi, Chairman, 1513 Line Avenue

Dr. L. V. Landry

Dr. Harold Levy

Dr. Hugh Ilgenfritz

3. CONSTRUCTION & DESIGN COMMITTEE

Dr. W. H. Carroll, Chairman, 1513 Line Avenue

Mr. Samuel Wiener, Co-Chairman

4. FUNDS & FINANCE COMMITTEE

Dr. Louis Breffeilh, Chairman, 2515 Line Avenue

5. PRE-MEDICAL STUDENT SURVEY COMMITTEE

Dr. Melvin Johnson, Chairman, 865 Margaret Place

6. LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. Ralph Riggs, Chairman, 803 Jordan Street

7. LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL COLLEGES

Dr. Edgar Hull, Chairman, 1542 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La.

8. LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR LOUISIANA MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Elmo Boyd, Chairman, 6815 Southern Avenue

9. LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR LOUISIANA ACADEMY OF GENERAL PRACTICE

Dr. L. V. Landry, Chairman, Bossier City, La.

10. LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR FOURTH DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. McIntyre Bridges, Chairman, Minden, La.

Dr. H. Whitney Boggs, Jr.  
 Dr. Jack Grindle  
 Dr. Don Sandefur  
 Dr. J. P. Sanders  
 Dr. Archie Robinson  
 Dr. Tom Dees

11. LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR THE SHREVEPORT MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Burt Trichel, Chairman, 1030 Highland Avenue

12. LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER  
 ALUMNI ASSOCIATES

Dr. William Allums, Chairman

13. LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASS'N

Dr. Eugene St. Martin, Chairman, 865 Margaret Place

14. SPEAKERS COMMITTEE

Dr. Harold Levy, Chairman, 6300 Line Avenue

15. COMMITTEE TO CONTACT STATE LEGISLATORS

Dr. Charles L. Black, Chairman

Funds and Finance Committee - This committee was under the chairmanship of Dr. Louis Breffeilh and included many influential doctors in the city who sought means of securing grants and endowments to help finance some of the research as well as to endow chairs in various departments.

The Speakers Committee - The speakers committee, under Dr. Harold Levy and Mr. Dick Thevenot of the Shreveport Medical Society, resulted in arrangements for many speakers to speak to most of the Civic Clubs in the city acquainting them with the potentialities of the Medical School.

The Liaison Committee for the American Medical Association - With Dr. Ralph Riggs as Chairman, helped in the development of the medical school through the American Medical Association and did outstanding work in helping to obtain accreditation for the school. The Liaison Committee of the

Louisiana State Medical Society under the chairmanship of Dr. Elmo Boyd did considerable work in obtaining cooperation from members of the Louisiana State Medical Society for the School.

The Liaison Committee of the Louisiana Academy of General Practice - Under the chairmanship of Dr. L. V. Landry found members willing and anxious to cooperate in any way they could. Particularly important was the interest of this group in offering to help teach medical students, and to participate in preceptor programs as soon as the school was organized. They would be willing to take senior students to work with them for a period of six weeks to two months.

The Liaison Committee of the Fourth District Medical Society - Under the chairmanship of Dr. McIntyre Bridges kept close contact with all the physicians in the Fourth District and urged them all to contact their legislators to seek support of the program.

The Liaison Committee for the Shreveport Medical Society - Did monumental work in seeking the cooperation of all the physicians in the Shreveport Medical Society.

The Liaison Committee of the Confederate Memorial Medical Center Alumni Associates - Under the chairmanship of Dr. William Allums kept the alumni throughout the country informed of the program and urged their cooperation.

The Liaison Committee for the Louisiana State University Alumni Association - Under the chairmanship of Dr. Eugene St. Martin obtained the cooperation of influential LSU Alumni throughout the state.

The Committee to contact the State Legislators - Under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles Black did outstanding work in contacting all the legislators in the state. This was done by contacting the family physician of each

legislator, then urging this physician to contact his legislator to advise him of the need for the school and money to fund the school. The object of this committee was to secure personal contact with the state senators and representatives of every parish. This was so effectively done that every legislator in the state knew all of the details about the school and the needs for it. As a result, there was a unanimous vote in the House and only one dissenting vote in the Senate for funding of the school.

The Liaison Committee for Centenary College - Under the chairmanship of Dr. Ridgeway Gilmer helped seek the cooperation of the existing education facilities in Shreveport.

A difficult political situation existed in that Caddo Parish had voted Republican in a landslide election for the Democratic candidate for Governor. In spite of all this, the members of the committees felt that the school was still needed and this was the time to ask for the money. Dr. William F. Frye, Chancellor of the LSU Medical Center, was a strong supporter of this project and made several trips to Shreveport with Dr. Edgar Hull. Dr. John Hunter, President of LSU, was asked to come to Shreveport to visit the facilities.

On April 25, 1965, Dr. John Hunter, President of LSU; Dr. Grover Murray, Vice President of Academic Affairs of the University; Mr. J. H. Maddox, Jr., Director of Public Relations at the University; Dr. William H. Frye, Chancellor of LSU Medical School; and Dr. Edgar Hull, Professor of Medicine, LSU Medical School flew to Shreveport. The morning was spent touring parts of Confederate Memorial Medical Center. Every chief of service was present and a complete detailed report of the present and anticipated facilities, as well as the teaching capabilities of Confederate Memorial Medical Staff, were discussed. The tour impressed all the



visiting physicians. After that, a tour of the hospital grounds was made, inspecting the place where the new school was to be constructed. A luncheon was held at the Captain Shreve Hotel which was attended by approximately 300 interested citizens of the Tri-State area. There were approximately 75 physicians present. Others present included Dr. Jack Wilkes, President of Centenary College, who gave the invocation and Dr. Mary Warters, Director of Pre-Medical Training of Centenary College, who gave the key note address. Following this each committee chairman gave a brief report of the activities. This was followed by talks by Dr. Hunter, Dr. Murray, Dr. Hall, and Dr. Frye. The visiting educators were very impressed by the amount of work that had been done by members of the Shreveport Medical Society and repeatedly stated this point. They were also impressed with the large enthusiastic turnout of the citizens of Shreveport and the Tri-State area. Following this luncheon there was a meeting held with the legislators and visiting educators. Dr. Hunter and Dr. Frye both spoke enthusiastically about the future of the medical school. Both felt that it should be developed very soon and were very complimentary of the enthusiasm of the members of the Shreveport Medical Society, the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce and other interested citizens in the state.

Plans were then made to obtain appropriations and the legislators sought to find some source of funds. Chancellor Frye stated that we needed a Dean as soon as possible; in the meantime, he or Dr. Hull would come up regularly. Confederate Memorial Medical Center made an office available for the proposed medical school. Shortly after this Governor John McKeithen was invited to come to Shreveport to visit our community as a guest of the Medical School Development Committee of the Shreveport

Medical Society. He came on September 6, 1965 and there was a meeting of the LSU Advisory Committee and about 200 other citizens of the Ark-La-Tex area attended. It was held at the Captain Shreve Hotel. Speakers for the program included Dr. Joe E. Holoubek, Dr. Edgar Hull, and Chancellor William Frye. Representative J. Bennett Johnston outlined the bill whereby adequate funds could be obtained for the school from the coming legislature, a \$10 million bond issue. Governor John McKeithen was so impressed with the program that he forthwith promised to support the bill.

A resolution was adopted on December 8, 1965, by the Shreveport Junior Chamber of Commerce recommending that the funds for construction, administration, and equipment of the Medical School in Shreveport be approved and appropriated at the coming session of the legislature. The Shreveport Chamber of Commerce had passed a similar resolution. Other civic clubs also passed similar resolutions.

On February 3, 1966, Chancellor Frye visited Shreveport and established offices at the Confederate Memorial Medical Center and met with members of the advisory committee as well as members of the curriculum, finance, construction and survey committees. A land survey committee was appointed by Chairman Dr. Charles Black, and included Messrs. John C. McLemore, T. B. Lanford, Dick Thevenot, Samuel G. Wiener, and Charles E. Tooke, Jr. Newspaper, radio, and television publicity for the school was tremendous. There were almost daily reports of the progress of the school and of its various committees. The enthusiasm was so great that the entire Tri-State areas was in full support of the entire program.

A special meeting was held in Baton Rouge for the legislators throughout the state informing them about the program and about the need for the school.

The bill for a \$10 million bond issue to start the medical school was presented by the Caddo Legislators and other supporters in the legislature. Senator Jackson B. Davis, Representative J. Bennett Johnston, both of Shreveport, spearheaded the drive. The bill passed the House by 103 to 0 and there was only one dissenting vote in the Senate. The Governor signed the bill at 4:30 p.m. June 7, 1966 authorizing \$10 million to be a bond issue for the construction of the medical school.

Following this, in August 1966, Dr. Edgar Hull was appointed interim Dean by Chancellor William Frye.

The enthusiastic support of the Medical Society continued after this, and, since there was no funding available for the Dean, facilities were made available at the Confederate Memorial Medical Center and money was contributed by physicians in Shreveport to help pay a part-time secretary until such budget money could be budgeted from the medical school. Shortly after that, Dr. George Meneely was appointed as Associate Dean in charge of planning.

The Louisiana State University School of Medicine in Shreveport is the result of enthusiastic support and the devotion of hundreds of hours of work on a volunteer basis by physicians and other interested persons in the Tri-State area in order to bring a medical school to this area. All of this was done on a voluntary basis without any grants, gifts, funds, or tax money of any sort. It would be estimated that it would have taken \$30,000 or \$40,000 to do everything that had been done voluntarily by the physicians of this area in order to bring a medical school to Shreveport. It is an example of what can be done by interested persons in a community for the benefit of that community as well as the state.

## REPORT OF THE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

1965-66

### I. HISTORICAL NOTE

The Curriculum Committee (henceforth abbreviated C. C.) was appointed by the Chairman of the Shreveport Medical School Planning Committee, Dr. Joe Holoubek, in the month of September, 1965. The Chairmanship was at first offered to Dr. Hugh Ilgenfritz, who was unable to accept, but agreed to serve as a member. The Chairmanship was then offered to Dr. Heinz K. Faludi, who accepted it and has remained its Chairman until the present time. All members of the Shreveport Medical Society and physicians of the Ark-La-Tex area were then asked to express their willingness to serve on one of the different committees proposed for the new medical school. Those who expressed a willingness to serve on the C. C. were appointed. In order to give the C. C. broader representation, additional members were contacted in an effort to have most of the medical specialties and also generalists represented. The first meeting of the C. C. was held on September 9, 1965.

The following then were the members of this committee:

- Dr. Albert Hand, Pathologist, Vice-Chairman
- Dr. Ike Muslow, Internist, Secretary
- Dr. Clarence Webb, Pediatrician
- Dr. Herbert Tucker, Internal Medicine
- Dr. Albert A. Bullock, General Surgery
- Dr. Hugh Ilgenfritz, General Surgery
- Dr. Claude Pasquier, Urologist
- Dr. Thomas A. Norris, Orthopedic Surgeon
- Dr. Harold Levy, Pediatrician
- Dr. Andrew Mullen, Psychiatrist
- Dr. Harold Quinn, Jr., ENT
- Dr. L. V. Landry, General Practice
- Dr. James F. Gladney, General Practice
- Dr. R. L. Raleigh, Industrial & Preventive Medicine

Dr. Albert Hand, having contributed a great deal to the early deliberations of this committee, later resigned due to pre-occupation with his Chairmanship of the United Fund Campaign. This was regretfully accepted. He was replaced by Dr. Ridgeway Gilmer, Jr., Pathologist. Dr. R. L. Raleigh resigned due to professional transfer and change of residence. His position was not replaced.

## II. SCOPE OF THE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

The C. C. was instructed to represent to the best of its ability the wishes of this community concerning this medical school. The C. C. was asked to form the image and the spirit of the new school. That was understood to mean to express itself concerning all matters pertaining to the subjects taught, the time and sequence allowed for these subjects, the type of teaching and, in general, to formulate a philosophy for this school to make it an outstanding institution. With this in mind, the C. C. at first decided to make itself acquainted with the educational methods of other medical colleges. The curricula of many medical schools in different parts of the country were obtained and studied. Letters were sent to well known medical educators and their opinions obtained. Pertinent articles in journals concerning modern teaching trends were analyzed and discussed. Personal contacts with various newer medical colleges were made. These broadened the personal experiences of the members of this committee. The C. C. itself was divided into sub-committees to cover the various aspects of this investigation and in addition, many plenary meetings were held, in which an attempt was made to arrive at general agreements and to make definitive recommendations.

As it stands today, we arrived at the following concepts, which we felt would be important in developing this professional college. These concepts we felt would fit best the present needs of this community.

## III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. It is our opinion that the school's primary mission will be to produce practicing physicians, although, of course, we shall endeavor to provide opportunities for post-doctoral research and teaching for the ones so inclined.

2. Since we are entrusted with the training of physicians, that means with men who one day will literally have the lives of practically everybody in this community in their hands, we feel that a continuous search for excellence is imperative. We have to insist on the highest standards of training in technical knowledge and skill; beyond that, in order to allow the individual student to unfold his talents, we felt that students should also have the opportunity and time, under guidance, to engage in independent research work.

3. When we receive our students, we know that they have been carefully selected. In fact, they will have been screened not once, but numerous times. Therefore, we feel that a student so entrusted to us, should be given all the dignity a graduate student deserves. We want to develop in our students a basic understanding of biological principles rather than laying stress on rote memory work.

4. We recommend that graduation time need not necessarily have to take place at any fixed point, but that our schedule should allow flexibility to the extent that a student may be given the privilege to graduate at an earlier point (with limitations), if he chooses to work on his assignments faster, or at a later point, if he chooses to spend extra time on any worthwhile project of interest to him.

5. Since medical doctors frequently become leaders in their respective communities, we feel that we should try to help in developing their personalities further. While it is acknowledged that an M. D. has to have all the technical understanding and skill to treat organic ailments, he should also bring along into the profession an understanding of the human mind and its aspirations. Such an understanding of the "Humanities" should help to make the physician more sensitive, more aware of the passing scene, more objective in his approach, a better judge of human nature, and generally make him nobler in thought and deed.

The pre-medical school education in this respect varies a great deal from student to student and it is, therefore, our recommendation that Humanities be taught in this school. If, at a later date, we could influence pre-medical education, this possibly may be changed again.

6. The C. C. has given consideration to shortened curricula, but our conclusions were that essentially a four year schedule at thirty-six weeks per year, with forty-five hours per week, should be utilized.

7. Additional time to complete clinical blocks, for instance, during the summer months, shall be available, particularly to the third and fourth year student to make the exceptions in paragraph four (above) possible. In addition, for students aspiring to go into the field of general practice, preceptorships should be made available during the senior year, when the student can spend several

weeks at a clinic, rooming and boarding there and participating in all experiences of such a general practice.

8. Since the amount of information in every field of medicine is increasing many fold year after year, we feel that one has to part to some extent from older and time consuming forms of teaching. In particular, we shall endeavor to burden the student less with lengthy laboratory work, which in practice nowadays is largely done by technologists, in order to gain time to give the student more meaningful instruction in newly emerging biological principles.

9. We gave much thought to the so-called "Vertical Teaching" method, introduced relatively recently by some medical colleges. A teaching method in which the different systems of the body are taken up simultaneously by all the departments concerned with it, and no doubt this system has definite merits; but our C. C. is more in favor of the traditional approach, in which each department teaches its subject systematically. We do favor, however, an increase in clinical coordination with basic sciences to the extent that clinicians present to the student the clinical applications of the materials studied previously. This, in our opinion, would represent a compromise between the two methods.

10. Our C. C. believes that essentially the teaching shall be well organized by the department heads to create a systematic and orderly concept in the minds of the students without, however, being autocratic. A basic core of information shall be presented, but the schedules shall then allow sufficient time to expand on the basic material for the student to direct inquiries to instructors, to correlate in conferences and seminars, and even on occasions to allow for independent work. Basic science teachers should be called upon to assist in clinical conferences and vice versa. Clinical teachers should assist with the basic sciences programs.

It is recommended that all modern teaching aids should be utilized. This would include closed circuit t.v., movies, prepared or programmed experiments, visual aids, mimeographed notes, and others.

#### IV. SPECIFIC CURRICULA CONSIDERATIONS

These are under current discussion by the C. C. and are by no means finalized as yet. The C. C. holds to the generally accepted concept that the so-called basic sciences be taught in the first

two years of the curriculum and that the clinical subjects should follow in the remaining two years. This, however, should not be a rigid matter, rather should there be a generous introduction into clinical matters in the course of the first two years.

The subjects considered in the basic sciences are to include:

- 1) Anatomy
- 2) Biochemistry
- 3) Physiology
- 4) Pharmacology
- 5) Microbiology
- 6) Pathology and Clinical Pathology

An overlapping in various disciplines is recognized and will be later considered in more detail. This includes such fields as:

- Physiology - Pharmacology
- Physiology - Biophysics
- Biochemistry - Pharmacology
- Pathology - Microbiology
- Biochemistry - Genetics
- Anatomy - Genetics
- Medicine - Clinical Pathology
- Microbiology - Preventive Medicine

Furthermore, the subjects taught under the heading of Humanities should extend through all four years and should begin with the studies of the Great Thinkers of the past and present, particularly as it relates to the history of medicine. In other words, we should like to begin teaching the working of the healthy mind, the exploring mind, the searching mind, and then gradually continue as we go into the clinical years to teach the workings of the diseased mind as it may be included in psychosomatic medicine, forensic medicine, and psychiatry.

## V. UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR FIRST YEAR CURRICULUM

### 1. Anatomy

Our recommendations are that this subject should include:

- a) Gross anatomy
- b) Embryology - without going into specifics, as they will later be taught by the medical specialties.
- c) Neuroanatomy - without going into detail of interest merely to the research specialist.
- d) Microanatomy - to include cytology, structural genetics, histology.



- e) Gross laboratory - dissecting on cadavers, preferably four students to one cadaver.
- f) Gross laboratory viewing - museum specimens and surgical specimens.
- g) Microanatomy lab work - including conventional microscopy, phase contrast microscopy, electron microscopy.
- h) Radiologic anatomy.
- i) Clinical anatomy review.

In general, it was the C. C. recommendation that approximately six hundred to six hundred and fifty hours be allowed this important subject. It was felt that a thorough detailed knowledge of the subject was essential. That the clinical aspects be stressed by timely reviews of different chapters by clinically inclined teachers. (Such as, for instance, in osteology, by the radiologists and orthopedists, etc.).

It was the opinion that on the other hand one could reduce tedious lab work, such as, for instance, repetitious staining and drawing of slides, in order to gain time.

## 2. Biochemistry

It was our opinion that biochemistry has become the most important subject of the basic sciences. It appeared to us that the recent advances in biochemistry have out-distanced many other fields. It was thought that bio-genetics should be included in this subject. Biochemistry was also considered to be a subject of greatest importance for the understanding of clinical-medical concepts. It was felt that the chemistry as taught should be primarily clinically related and to a lesser extent be research oriented. As with anatomy, it was felt that much time can be saved for the teaching of newer concepts, by reducing time spent in the laboratory. It was felt rather strongly that laboratory work should primarily be clinically oriented and show experiments useful in the understanding of body processes of interest to physicians, rather than to include experiments of purely chemical nature such as analyzing unknowns, etc. A total of about two hundred and fifty to two hundred and sixty-five hours of curriculum time was recommended.

### 3. Physiology

The C. C. felt that this important subject should be allowed about two hundred and fifty hours. This subject could be partially correlated with pharmacology, particularly in the field of autonomic drugs. Animal experimentation should be well rehearsed and prepared often prior to the presentation in order to economize on time. Student laboratory work should introduce the student to the latest laboratory and electronic devices.

### 4. Biophysics

The effects of various agents on the body may be taught either separately or with physiology. This could include: Mechanical stimulation, sound, heat, electricity, iontophoresis, radiation, nuclear isotopes, etc., and their effects on the body.

### 5. Humanities

It was agreed that under this heading should be included a variety of fields pertaining to a greater or lesser degree to the understanding of the human mind and the personality development. The Department of Humanities could either have a Chairman of its own or be organized by the Department Head of Psychiatry.

To introduce the student to the basic elements, four to six hours of medical bibliography was recommended. It was suggested that this should include a lecture on speed reading and another one on Greek and Roman prefixes and suffixes.

Biostatistics could be included either early or later in this course. This would give the student some idea about computer techniques in research, or in library science. It also could show its importance in statistical analysis. Another four to six hours may be required for this.

The C. C. recommends that the following courses be included in the first and second year curriculum. It was the intention to make these not strenuous study courses, but rather orientation and stimulating courses so that the student will have a welcome change of pace to his otherwise difficult schedule. The C. C. recommended that this should include:

- The Great Theologies - about 10 hrs.
- The Great Philosophies - about 12-16 hrs.
- Anthropology - about 6 hrs.
- Sociology - about 6 hrs.
- Concepts of Psychology - about 12 hrs.

It was the intention that this course should be intended to give the different concepts of mental mechanisms such as for instance conditioned reflexes, psycho biochemistry, inherited and environmental theories, cybernetics, as an outline course rather than to make it a forum for any one particular concept.

History of Medicine could be given parallel with the above courses or subsequent to them. These studies should extend through the first two years, then gradually lead into abnormal psychology, psychosomatic problems, medico-legal medicine, and psychiatry, all to be given in the clinical years. In the senior year, in addition, a few lectures on medical economics, office practice, the relation of the physician to different medical societies, insurance companies, etc. should then be offered.

It is the opinion of this committee that incorporation of Humanities in the curriculum of the new medical school will give it distinction.

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

### 1. Questionnaire concerning teaching faculty

The C. C. was asked to formulate a questionnaire in order to find out to what extent the physicians of the Ark-La-Tex were interested in participating in the teaching at the new medical school. Such a questionnaire was worded and mailed out to all physicians in what was considered the region of the Ark-La-Tex most closely concerned with this school. A total of two hundred and fifty-nine favorable replies were received. Seventy-one physicians expressed a willingness to participate in a preceptorship type of program in general practice for senior students. These questionnaires will be turned over to the Dean's office in the near future for further processing. In addition to the questionnaire, several other applications to teach on the faculty were received by this committee and will be also turned over to the Dean's office.

### 2. Projections of this medical school into the future

The C. C. in its earlier discussions gave thought to possible future expansion of this medical school. There are many auxiliary medical fields and most often existing medical schools are asked to contribute in the teaching of these institutions. The C. C.

made no extensive studies of this problem but it felt that it may be of importance to give thought to these very possible developments in the present architectural planning and also in the acquisition of space. Thus, future associations of this medical school considered possible were as follows:

- a) School of Dentistry
- b) School of Veterinary Medicine
- c) School of Pharmacy
- d) School of Nursing
- e) School for Clinical Pathology Technicians
- f) School for Medical Library Science
- g) School for Medical Illustrators
- h) School for Clinical Psychologists
- i) School for X-Ray Technicians
- j) School for Physical Therapists
- k) School for Nurse Anesthetists
- l) School for Sociologists
- m) School for Occupational Therapists

These, of course, in addition to the usual post-graduate teaching to internes, residents, and other post-doctoral teaching.

#### VII. TENDER OF RESIGNATION

The C. C. was functioning under authority of the Shreveport Medical School Planning Committee. The development of this school has been so fast that there is now a Dean's office in existence charged with the organizing and running of the coming school.

Whereas the work of this C. C. is far from finished and whereas the above recommendations of this committee should only be considered preliminary ones, in order to give Dr. Edgar Hull, Dean of the new school, the opportunity to appoint a committee of his own choosing, this entire committee decided at its last meeting on August 22, 1966, to tender its resignation.

As its Chairman, I would like to express the hope that our work was of some help to the new school. I want to take this opportunity to express my sincerest gratitude to all members of this committee for their splendid cooperation and the unselfish

donation of their precious time for this cause. I also want to express to the Shreveport Medical School Planning Committee our gratitude for having entrusted us with this very important work.

Respectfully submitted,

*H. K. Faludi, M.D.*

Heinz K. Faludi, M. D.  
Chairman, Curriculum Committee