THE PLASTIC SURGERY

RESEARCH COUNCIL

FOUNDED AT

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

1955

THIRTY-FIVE YEAR HISTORY

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Published by the Plastic Surgery Research Council
Printed in the United States of America
To Posey

Who reviewed these chapters?
and held down the hectic homefront
while I flew off to all of these meetings.
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<td>Milton T. Edgerton, M.D.</td>
<td>Baltimore, Maryland</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>James H. Hendrix, Jr., M.D.</td>
<td>Jackson, Mississippi</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Bernard G. Sarnat, M.D.</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>Martin A. Entin, M.D.</td>
<td>Montreal, Canada</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>Robin Anderson, M.D.</td>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>T. Ray Broadbent, M.D.</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>William L. White, M.D.</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>Stephen R. Lewis, M.D.</td>
<td>Galveston, Texas</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>David W. Robinson, M.D.</td>
<td>Kansas City, Kansas</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>Peter Randall, M.D.</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>Robert M. McCormack, M.D.</td>
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<td>Erle E. Peacock, M.D.</td>
<td>Chapel Hill, North Carolina</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>B. Herold Griffith, M.D.</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>James E. Bennett, M.D.</td>
<td>Indianapolis, Indiana</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>John N. Simonds, M.D.</td>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>John D. Constable, M.D.</td>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Paul M. Weeks, M.D.</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
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<td>Ronald B. Berggren, M.D.</td>
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<td>Thomas J. Krizek, M.D.</td>
<td>New Haven, Connecticut</td>
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<td>R.C.A. Weatherly-White, M.D.</td>
<td>Denver, Colorado</td>
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<td>Garry S. Brody, M.D.</td>
<td>Downey, California</td>
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<td>I. Kelman Cohen, M.D.</td>
<td>Richmond, Virginia</td>
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<td>Kenneth E. Salyer, M.D.</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>William P. Graham, III, M.D.</td>
<td>Hershey, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Jack C. Fisher, M.D.</td>
<td>San Diego, California</td>
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<td>Donald Serafin, M.D.</td>
<td>Durham, North Carolina</td>
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<td>1984</td>
<td>Martin C. Robson, M.D.</td>
<td>Detroit, Michigan</td>
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<td>Stephen H. Miller, M.D.</td>
<td>Portland, Oregon</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>Julia K. Terzis, M.D.</td>
<td>Norfolk, Virginia</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>James W. May, Jr., M.D.</td>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Stephen J. Mathes, M.D.</td>
<td>San Francisco, California</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Foad Nahai, M.D.</td>
<td>Atlanta, Georgia</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Mary H. McGrath, M.D.</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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Founding Members

Robin Anderson, M.D.       Cleveland, Ohio
Raymond O. Brauer, M.D.    Houston, Texas
Milton T. Edgerton, M.D.   Baltimore, Maryland
Robert F. Hagerty, M.D.    Charleston, South Carolina
Creighton A. Hardin, M.D.  Kansas City, Kansas
James H. Hendrix, M.D.     Jackson, Mississippi
Stephen R. Lewis, M.D.     Galveston, Texas
Robert M. McCormack, M.D.  Rochester, New York
Frederick J. McCoy, M.D.   Kansas City, Missouri
Joseph E. Murray, M.D.     Boston, Massachusetts
Charles G. Neumann, M.D.   New York, New York
Francis X. Paletta, M.D.   St. Louis, Missouri
Peter Randall, M.D.        Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Bernard Sarnat, M.D.       Chicago, Illinois
Reuven K. Snyderman, M.D.  New York, New York
Richard B. Stark, M.D.     New York, New York

Past Secretary-Treasurers

Robin Anderson, M.D. John P. Remensnyder, M.D.
Robert M. McCormack, M.D. Garry S. Brody, M.D.
James H. Hendrix, Jr., M.D. Martin G. Robson, M.D.
Peter Randall, M.D.       Stephen H. Miller, M.D.
Erle E. Peacock, M.D.     Thomas S. Davis, M.D.
James E. Bennett, M.D.    Robert C. Russell, M.D.
Lester M. Cramer, M.D.    David J. Smith, M.D.
Paul M. Weeks, M.D.       
Awards

Peter J. Gingrass, M.D. -Memorial Award
"Presented to the medical student or non-plastic surgical resident presenting the best paper at the annual meeting of the Plastic Surgery Research Council.

1981 Arthur W. Perry, A.B. Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center
1982 Craig L. Singluff, Jr., B.S. Eastern Virginia Medical School
1983 Nir Kossovsky, B.A. University of Chicago Medical Center

Pritzker School of Medicine
1984 Christopher S. Jones, M.D. Indiana University School of Medicine
1985 Kailash K. Narayan, M.D. The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
1986 Steven Schlossberg, M.D. Eastern Virginia Medical School
1987 Peter C. Cordeiro, M.D. Lahey Clinic Medical Center
1988 Brian L. Thomas, M.D. Medical College of Virginia
1989 Chen Lee, M.D. McGill University

John F. Crielair Research Award
"Presented to the high school or college student presenting the best paper at the annual meeting of the Plastic Surgery Research Council.

1982 Thomas D. Stem Massachusetts General Hospital
Harvard Medical School
1983 Bradford L. Falker, B.A. Eastern Virginia Medical School
1984 Da-Thao Tran Oregon Health Sciences University
1985 William Miller Massachusetts General Hospital
Harvard Medical School
1986 Scan Wolfort Massachusetts General Hospital
Harvard Medical School
1988 Diane Wong Eastern Virginia Medical School
1989 Dane C. Burkland University of California, San Diego

Clifford C. Snyder, M.D. -Past Chairman Award
"Presented to the plastic surgery resident or fellow presenting the best paper at the annual meeting of the Plastic Surgery Research Council."

1983 Lu-Jean Feng, M.D. University of California, San Francisco
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
1984 Martin E. Kessler, M.D. New York Hospital -Cornell Medical Center
1985 Christopher R. Forrest, M.D. The Hospital for Sick Children
1986 Steve Harinilton, M.D. Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas
1987 Robert A. Hardesty, M.D. Washington University School of Medicine
1988 John Siebert, M.D. New York University, New York, NY
1988 Adrian K.M. Mo, M.D. University of Western Ontario
1989 Leonard T. Yu, M.D. University of Pennsylvania
London, Ontario, Canada
Acknowledgments

I am grateful to many for the completion of this book, particularly for the patience of the membership who expected a Twenty-Five Year History, and then a Thirty-Year History, and now a thirty-five Year History. All of the Chairmen and Program Chairmen, as well as the Secretaries, have lent a hand. My thanks to L. Cathryne Foedisch for redactory services and publishing, Peter G. Randall for computer services, Deborah Randall Jackson for artwork, Posey Randall for proofreading, Tom Davis for cover photos, Art Siegal for photographic work, and Michelle Wilk for typing.

Our extra special thanks to my secretary Adrienne, for the major role of production and coordination, while metamorphosing from Miss Eastwood to Mrs. Friedlander.

Additional gratitude for essential financial support with a keystone check from Ethicon, and welcomed support from Mrs. Philip Price, Surgitek and Padgett Instruments.
Plastic Surgery Research Council
Introduction

One wonders how many really great ideas have been conceived while watching a swallow, or hiking in the high country, or resting at the top of a ski run. As near as I can determine-and it is not often that one can get back to the real beginning -the beginning must have been preceded by a need, frustration, and determination. However, the idea of the Plastic Surgery Research Council was probably conceived on the high seas. At least it was somewhere between Long Island Sound and Block Island, outward bound on the "Sally-R" of Manhasset. Robin Anderson and Milt Edgerton were co-skippers, with Tommy and Pat urging them on.

There was a growing feeling among the "younger" plastic surgeons of a need for a forum to discuss research which was not necessarily completed, but rather to discuss what they were doing with their problems, what their difficulties were, and what were some of their initial conclusions. It was thought that the "big societies" were jousting fields for the political giants, and it was felt that research was very much taking a back seat. The American College of Surgeons had started its Surgical Forum in 1949, and its Plastic Surgery Section under Joe Murray in 1953 (the thirty-sixth volume of the Surgical Forum was dedicated to Joe Murray in 1985).

Bob and Marge McCormack attended a subsequent meeting with Milt, Robin, et. al., in Baltimore, and at that time, the ladies were particularly concerned that the name should not be a "Society" or an "Association" or anything that would imply selection and "keeping out." Another meeting was held in Steve Lewis's room at the Coronado Beach Hotel in San Diego in 1954 at the time of the Board Exams and the Association Meeting. This group included Milt Edgerton, Steve Lewis, Joe Murray, Ray Brauer, Bob McCormack, Fred McCoy, and Dave Robinson. Louis T. Byars of St. Louis, and Brad Cannon of Boston also stopped by and added their encouragement. Bill Byars urged that they "keep it young" and Brad Cannon noted "you people who are doing the research should get together and start meeting at various Universities and have an honest-to-gosh discussion in the research field utilizing not only yourselves but the local talent at the various Universities."

Sixteen names were picked to be invited to an "Organizational Meeting" to be held in Baltimore in the fall of 1955. The word "picked" implies selecting a few from the many, whereas actually this was more a search for the "any" from the "few." Advice was sought from T.G. Blocker of Galveston, and he also was extremely supportive and enthusiastic, though cautioning that we should expect considerable opposition. He also
Introduction

urged that we "keep it young" and suggested the name "P.U.S." for "Plastic University Surgeons." However, the word "University" itself implied restriction and was ultimately discarded. The word "Council" was eventually (but not initially) chosen, and had literally been taken from the Indian usage of the word to indicate an open gathering of all those concerned. It has served this purpose well.

On September the 23rd and 24th, 1955, all of the sixteen who were invited attended the first meeting of "The Plastic Research Society." Dr. Alfred Blalock, who had successfully operated on his first "blue baby" just twelve years before, welcomed the fledgling group and gave it his full and welcomed support. The original goals and concepts of an open forum with free discussion of work completed, and work in progress continue, and the suggestions of "keep it young" and meet independently at research institutions continue.

This thirty-five year history has been put together in a very informal way to try to make it more readable. It is highly biased by my own personal feelings and recollections, for which I apologize in advance. I am grateful to many of my colleagues for filling in a number of the details, and again apologize for my omissions and any errors. It seemed totally counter-productive just to list all the titles and authors on all the programs, and I am completely incapable of supplying details of all of these papers from my illegible notes. So instead I have tried to pick out the presentations by both the home teams and the council members and guests that seemed to stand out, and to point out some of the trends in our research. In more recent years, much of the research has simply been beyond my understanding, and I have depended on the Program Chairmen and local hosts to a tremendous degree.

To complete this introduction, I would like to add a few quotes from some of the early members.

Milt Edgerton: "The discussions were informal, the speakers were interrupted when questions seemed appropriate and adequate time was allowed for discussions. The opportunity to easily visit the laboratories of the basic scientists within the University and the case with which we could get them to attend our meeting sessions convinced many of us that we should always hold the meetings of the Council in a medical center rather than in a resort or hotel area. Great stress was placed on the concept that work "in progress" could be presented for helpful suggestions or criticism with the certainty that the work would remain primarily that of the original investigators."
**Introduction**

**Robin Anderson:** "My most powerful remembrances of the Research Council are those associated with its founding. I'm not sure exactly when, but Bill Byars and I skirted around this subject once or twice in the year prior to our actually doing something positive about it. I remember specifically asking him whether we young rebels might be "shot down" or "drummed out of the corps" by our elders for our treason. This was pretty heady stuff for kids just out of training -either not yet or just recently boarded. Bill did not consider this a serious possibility.

"The Edgertons' and Andersons' trip on the high seas was full of speculation about the possibility of getting a group of our own, and was followed by the discussions at the Coronado in the fall of that year. I remember returning to the hotel right after finishing the exams and hearing my name being paged -it was Byars who wanted to see me immediately! With some trepidation, I went to his room and was greeted with congratulations and a half a tumbler of scotch. It was then that he said the time was ripe to go ahead with plans for a new society of youngsters. Although I don't think that he conceived of research as the major thrust of such a group. At the same meeting, some of us talked further with both Byars and Brad Cannon who continued to encourage us to proceed.

"Prior to our first official meeting, I composed a Constitution and set of By-Laws, the prime purpose of which was to keep the new society pure and virtuous by avoiding the hierarchic pitfalls and elitist attitudes of the established societies. If my memory is correct, we approved the document in Baltimore in the fall of 1955. It is interesting to note that our original idealistic concept of the Council has remained essentially unchanged for thirty-five years -most remarkable!"

David Robinson: "I remember very well the articulate differences of opinion that we had in the Founding group, trying to arrive at some consensus as to what we should do and stand for, who should be the constituent members, how the meeting should be conducted, what should be the content, and what the impact on the future of plastic surgery would be…Certainly, this was a group of stimulated, interested, aggressive, productive young men who were going to move our specialty forward."
Introduction

Bob Hagerty: "In summary, creative thinking is one of life's great joys and here was a unique opportunity to experience it and put it to use."

Sammy Paletta: "I remember the mumbling that went on at the Society meeting in L.A. when Dupertuis was President. They were wondering what the young Turks were up to ... The early meetings were real highlights in my life, to be greeted by great men like Blalock at Hopkins and Blocker at Galveston. All these components were stimulating and encouraging to us."

Reuven Snyderman: "It was a privilege to sit on the landing in Milt Edgerton's house, for well over an hour, and speak with Dr. Blalock as we wandered over a number of interesting subjects."

Bernie Sarnat: "What did we want? What did we hope for? We sought to establish a forum for the interchange of ideas, particularly by inquisitive, enthusiastic, dedicated researchers. We were adamant that this should be a youthful organization, and this was incorporated in our Constitution."

Bill Lindsay: "The work presented by members of our vintage was fantastic when you look back on it. Yet, most of those workers, including myself, to a certain degree, stopped pursuing those areas of their interest at a relatively young age. It is interesting to speculate on the reasons for this, and to peer through the looking glass and hypothesize what our plastic surgery way of life would be today if all of us had kept up work on these research areas of interest."

Ray Broadbent: "Certificates of membership were not available until two years after (my) first meeting in 1957. The membership certificates were distributed but signed only by the secretary since apparently no one could find the Chairman of the original meeting."

Dick Stark: "I think the 'watershed meeting, when we came of age, was that held in Cleveland, attended by Rainsford Mowlem and David Matthews. Their approbation greatly influenced the doyens; of 'The Association which was meeting immediately after in Milwaukee."
Introduction

Erle Peacock: "I have warm memories of Rupert Billingham giving so generously of his time at the Cleveland meeting. Again, it was not his formal presentation, but the opportunity to talk with him informally that made the impression. A similar visit to the library in Kansas City stands out in my mind. In all of these instances, it was the host University, which provided the intimate scientific experience and I thought it was a superb opportunity, that only a small group like the Research Council in those days could provide."

Gill Eade: "From my particular standpoint, the most important thing was the free exchange of ideas amongst the members. I sort of felt that as the group matured and came of age, it lost that because more definitive presentations were expected, and the stimulus toward pursuing something just a little bit further or perhaps in a slightly different direction, which came out of those early meetings, was lost."

R.C.A. Weatherly-White: "The Research Council to me exemplifies all that is good about our field; encouragement to young investigators, honest and critical discussion accepted in good humor by the members, and a deep dedication to the ideals of excellence."

Harry Buncke: "I was very impressed with the congeniality of the group and felt that all of the presentations were interesting and exciting, because they were practically new ideas in every instance. The meetings were small enough so that the group could be handled without too many problems logistically and the audience seemed very enthusiastic."

Of the sixteen Founding Members of the Plastic Surgery Research Council, five have become Presidents of ASPRS, four have become Presidents of AAPS, thirteen have been training program directors. Three have been "Clinician of the Year" of the Association, and two have received the Special Achievement Award of the Society. Eleven have become Directors of the American Board of Plastic Surgery, four have been Chairman, and three have been Vice Chairman. With the exception of Charlie Neumann, all are still living at this date, and nine are still inactive practice. They have been a superb group of friends.

Peter Randall, M.D.
Historian
THE PLASTIC RESEARCH SOCIETY

Organizational Meeting

Johns Hopkins Hospital
Baltimore, Maryland

September 23 - 24, 1955

Program cover, *The Organizational Meeting.*
Our first meeting was in Baltimore, Maryland, on the invitation of Milt Edgerton. The provisional name was the "Plastic Surgery Research Society," and it was called the "Organizational Meeting."

There were sixteen people who were considered to be interested enough in plastic surgery research that they were invited to attend, and every one of those invited came to the meeting. As of this writing, all but Charlie Neumann are still living. Robin Anderson took to ranching, Creighton Hardin has gone back to general surgery; Ray Brauer, Milt Edgerton, Bob McCormack, and Joe Murray have been Presidents of the Association; Jim Hendrix, Steve Lewis, Fred McCoy, Sam Paletta, Peter Randall, and Dick Stark have been Presidents of the Society.

We stayed in the select Belvedere Hotel, which is still standing and still functioning in that capacity. The following note was included in the invitation:

"The Friday program will consist entirely of talks by guests. The Saturday session will be presented by members. It is requested that members be prepared to discuss papers other than their own insofar as possible. It has not been possible to select appropriate discussions ahead of time. Two hours on Saturday afternoon will be devoted to discussion of clinical problems. Members are requested to present clinical material, with slides, preferably difficult or unsolved problems which might be stimulating to the entire group. The remainder of Saturday afternoon will be used for discussion of organizational matters, including the name of the Society, membership, a constitution, and plans for future activities. Dinner will be provided at the Hospital, and it is intended that discussion can continue as long thereafter as necessary."

Dr. Alfred Blalock, then some twelve years after the first "blue baby" operation, welcomed us and stressed the importance of such a Society in our field of work. He urged us to continue in spite of the trials and tribulations that he predicted we would have. Dr. Frederick Barnes spoke on the "Restorative Response of Tissue to Chronic Stress," a fascinating insight into cellular biology.
The Organizational Meeting

Dr. Glenn Algire from NIH, who had just recently published work on the transparent chamber in mice and who did not have long to live, spoke on "Invivo Studies by Transparent Chamber of Tumor Homotransplantation." The model allowed microscopic study of tumor transplants. Milt and Pat were using the same techniques to study skin allografts. Dick Prehn spoke on "Acquired Tolerance," B.H. Willier on "Antigenic Specificity in Skin," and Mary Rawles on "Pigmentation in Grafts of Fetal and Newborn Skin." It was obvious that transplantation was the interest of the hour.

Hank Bahnson didn't make it but his resident, Lawson Wilkins, spoke on different types of grafts in cardiovascular surgery -"Freeze-dried Aorta" being very new and their material of choice. Ed Maumanee who went on to head the Wilmer Eye Institute spoke on "Corneal Homografts." We envied this privileged site. Gene Meyer had just started working full time as a psychiatrist in the Division of Plastic Surgery and presented a paper on "Emotional Aspects of Patients Seeking Plastic Surgery," the first of a number of basic research papers that he, and later Whitey Jacobson, published in this field. George Gey spoke on "The Transplantability of Cells in Tissue Culture," and Robby Robinson, the newly selected chief of orthopedics, on the "Structure of Bone."

Friday evening, we had the first of many informal dinners for the members at the home of our host. One can't help but feel that the hospitality and thoughtfulness of Pat and Milt Edgerton were so pervasive and appropriate, that this one affair has set the pattern for many, many additional similar, stimulating evenings. The company was enhanced by the day's speakers, and that evening will long be remembered for its congenial thought-provoking atmosphere. As Sammy Paletta mentioned, "to sit on the front stairs and discuss the future of surgery in America with Dr. Alfred Blalock was a real thrill." Dr. Blalock fielded the quasi belligerent questions from our own group with the words, "of course Milt Edgerton would take care of a cancer of the oral cavity on myself or one of my family because he would do it better that anyone else, but," he continued, "that does not mean that all the head and neck cancer should be done on the plastic surgery service." Unfortunately, that lovely home was soon to be destroyed by fire -the result of a freak bolt of lightning -but it always will be a landmark in the birth and development of our organization.

Saturday, we heard papers on experiments being conducted by the group. Milt and Pat Edgerton were studying the homograft reaction mechanism in Glenn Algire's transparent chamber. Bob Hagerty spoke on "Living Homologous Cartilage Grafts," continuing in the interest of his mentor Lyndon Peer. "Growth of Skin Grafts in Pigs" was the title of Bob McCormack's paper, again reflecting the interest started by Dr. Pierce. Joe Murray gave one of his very first papers on "Kidney Homotransplantation" at a time when identical twins were used for donor and recipient. It was just nine months
Baltimore, Maryland -1955

since he had done the world's first successful kidney transplant. His update on how well his patient was progressing from cachexia to robustness was thrilling. I spoke on "Skin Cycles in the Mouse"; Bernie Sarnat spoke on "Growth of the Mandible," using metallic implants. This was a topic he had studied and continued to study for many more years. Dick Stark gave one of his many excellent papers on "Circulation of Soft Tissue Transplanted by Pedicle," and Sammy Paletta spoke on "Vasomotor Reactivity in Dupuytren's Contracture."

The papers represented an interesting variety of subjects, and it will be noticed that most of them were either basic laboratory or the application of studies begun in the laboratory and carried over into clinical problems. Several recalled that on Saturday, September 24th, President Eisenhower had his first heart attack and many of us shuddered at the thought that perhaps Richard Nixon would assume the presidency.

We felt that even though the meetings should be open to all, membership should be limited to those who had shown a continuing interest in research and "who had published work of merit." These premises have continued in much the same vein for more than 35 years.

To keep the organization young, we picked an arbitrary retirement age of 45, but allowed a person close to that age to have ten years of active membership before retiring. We decided to keep the organization extremely simple and developed a two page Constitution and By-laws which called originally for only two officers: a Chairman, who would be the host, and a Secretary, who was really a Secretary-Treasurer. The Constitution and By-Laws were submitted by Robin Anderson and were approved the next year. The word "Council" was discussed and approved at this meeting, but the name still had not settled into its final form, as for the second meeting the term "Council for Research in Plastic Surgery" was used.

We specifically decided that, since we were encouraging the presentation of work in progress, or work that had bogged down and needed a stimulus, we would not plan to publish any of the proceedings. We also decided to meet in an academic institution each year so as to allow us to visit the individual plastic surgery services and to provide input from those in other fields.

Joe Murray, who was Chairman of the Forum Committee for Plastic Surgery of the American College of Surgeons, was concerned that the organization would siphon off a great deal of the interest from the Plastic Surgery Forum. The Forum was only three years old at the time, and was having difficulty getting sufficient papers. He stated, I recall Milt Edgerton arguing that the Research Council would do just the opposite, and would stimulate more and better research. Milt, of course, always seemed to come out
The Organizational Meeting

completely right, and my fears for the future were unfounded in this regard."

Bob Hagerty wrote "the first meeting in Baltimore was an auspicious one. As I recall, we were all a bit tense about getting our new organization off to a good start. Milt and Pat made sure it was quite successful .... I always felt, and still do, that this is the finest medical group of which I have become a member in regard to intellectual stimulation."

Jimmy Hendrix was to be the next Chairman, and Robin Anderson the Secretary. The Research Council was off to a good beginning. The format of the meetings and the basic outline for membership and program content were established. We have since spent many hours discussing subjects such as the requirements for membership, should a person have already passed his Boards etc. -but most of these original tenets still hold. We left Baltimore with high hopes and looked forward to our next meeting in Jackson, Mississippi.
Photograph at the Second Meeting, Jackson, Mississippi, October 1956.

COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN PLASTIC SURGERY

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

OCTOBER 19 - 20, 1956
Our second meeting was held in Jackson, Mississippi, with Jim Hendrix as host. When Reuven Snyderman was being taken to his room in the elevator of our elegant hotel, the bell boy assured him that Jackson, Mississippi, was a dry town. In the next breath, he asked Reuven what kind of whiskey he would like to have delivered to his room, so the proper tone was set.

We were warmly welcomed by Jim Hardy, the young new Chief of Surgery, and by Watts Webb, his hard working right-hand man. There had always been a great rivalry between Jim and his mentor Dr. I.S. Ravdin about which one would have more numbers following his name in the program for the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons indicating the most number of papers on the program. It was usually pretty much nip and tuck with a great many numbers following each of the two names. Jim's stimulation of basic research was very obvious at the time of our visit.

The "home team" presented a number of fine papers starting with Dr. Langford speaking on the "Endocrine Control of Pigmentation." He had a melanin stimulating hormone which was primarily responsible for increased pigmentation during pregnancy, and was studying regression with steroid therapy. Dr. Warren Bell spoke on "Blood Factors Concerned with Tissue Transplants," and Dr. M. Don Turner spoke on "Steroid Metabolism in Man." He was using the radiation effect on individual cells to study this interchange.

Dr. Fred Allison had a rabbit ear chamber through which he could take sixteen millimeter movies of changes due to inflammation. Dr. Tom Norman, studying tumor host relationships, reported on "Invivo Studies Showing an Increase in Lactic Acid in Mice with Tumors." The pH of the tumor changed with glucose, and he speculated on its clinical use. Dr. Curtis Artz was in Mississippi on his way from the Brook Army Hospital to become the Chief of Surgery at the University of South Carolina, and he spoke on "Nitrogen Metabolism" noting that the exudate from burns accounted for fifteen to twenty percent of the total nitrogen loss. He had an unbelievable number of equations and treatment plans.

When the members and guests spoke, the topics included Martin Entin's "Use of Radioactive Isotopes for the Localization of Damage in Frostbite." He noted that a skin
The Second Meeting

graft from a frozen leg would "take" on a normal recipient site but a frozen skin graft on a normal leg would die. He was using P32 tagged red cells for evaluation.

Milt Edgerton was investigating what factors would influence the time of homograft rejection by looking at leukocytosis and leukopenia. An end point with vascular dilatation and sludging occurred in mice in 8.3 days (+/-0.3) and with a high white blood count this was 9.4 days +/-0.8 and a very low blood count was two days longer. He was in the process of studying the effect of gammaglobulin.

Bill Schatten was studying "Cartilage Transplants in Hypophysectomized Rats Using S35." I am not sure what these results showed, but it must have been interesting material.

Sammy Paletta was looking at the "Cytological Changes of Carcinoma In Situ," and could demonstrate the changes from leukoplakia to carcinoma. Steve Lewis was studying "The Experimental Production of Keloids" which was somewhat difficult because the only animal he could find that could produce a keloid was the horse. It was fortunate that this study was taking place in Texas. Gil Eade was interested in a rapid method for determining bacterial sensitivity. Instead of plating out a culture and then determining the sensitivity of each individual strain that was found, he did the sensitivity studies on the original culture and could get an answer on an effective antibiotic in 4-6 hours instead of a day or two. This would certainly seem to have clinical importance. Tom Baker talked on "Radioactive Sodium Uptake in Lower Leg Problems," and I spoke on "Skin Cycles in the Rodent and their Effect on Skin Homograph Survival." Depending on the stage of the skin cycle of the graft and the recipient bed, the survival time could be doubled.

Dick Stark had been doing a number of studies with iontophoresis, and showed vascular augmentation in flaps treated in this way using histamine for a ten day period.

Transplantation and vascularity were still very much on everybody's mind.

At the Organizational Meeting the year before, we had heard eight scientific papers, and here we were one year later, with the members and guests producing just another eight. I suppose one could say that this fledgling society was holding its own.

At this meeting, several earth shattering decisions were made. First, a final decision was reached that the name of the organization should be the Plastic Surgery Research Council. The program, you will note, was titled "The Council for Research in Plastic Surgery." Next, it was decided that a member whose paper appeared on the program, should "present a pertinent bibliography on his subject."
Jackson, Mississippi - 1956

"It was agreed that it would be an undue burden on the speakers to be required to submit either an abstract, or to correct a tape recording of the talk itself, and so these suggestions were rejected." Thirdly, in view of the fact that there had been suggestions from other larger plastic surgery organizations that the Plastic Surgery Research Council be allied in one way or another with one of these organizations, the matter was brought up as a question of general policy whether or not we should consider at any time in the predictable future some such alliance. It was agreed unanimously that we should not do so. The two-page Constitution and By-Laws, as drawn up by Robin Anderson, were approved.

It was also agreed to set the dues at $10 per person, with a registration fee of $15. At this meeting, the following surgeons were elected to Active Membership in the council:

   Thomas Ray Broadbent, M.D. George F. Crikelair, M.D. Nicholas E. Georgiade, M.D.
   Oscar Gregori, M.D. William L. White, M.D.

Our social meeting was held in the home of Barbara and Jim Hendrix, and I don't believe I have ever been in any home that was so spic and span and in absolute apple pie order. If Barbara ever became a plastic surgeon, she certainly would have all the perfectionist's skills. Our host continued the warm congeniality started the year before, and which has served us well as a pattern for many years to come. In fact, we all went to a football game - though I have forgotten who played "Ole Miss" and who won - but it rained so hard we were soaked through and through. However, it was such an important game, no one left until the last whistle and, as expressed by one of the ladies, "I am soaked to my girdle." Willie White had turned up with a brand new mustache and goatee - the first to join the liberated society.

   The next meeting would be in Los Angeles with Bernie Sarnat as our host.
The Second Meeting

Constitution

Article I
The name of this organization shall be The Plastic Surgery Research Council.

Article II
The aim of this organization shall be to stimulate fundamental research in plastic surgery.

Article III
The responsibility for the general conduct of this organization shall be vested in two officers. One of these shall be known as the Chairman of the Council. He shall be selected annually by the membership to act as Host for the coming meeting. The other, known as the Secretary, shall be elected by the membership at the annual meeting for a term of two years. Election shall be designated by acclamation unless the majority of the members of the Council request election by secret ballot.

Article IV
Membership shall be restricted to those who are engaged in fundamental research applicable to plastic surgery, and who have produced work of merit. The members of the council shall act as the Membership Committee at the annual meeting. There shall be three categories of members.

(1) Active. These shall be qualified plastic surgeons under the age of 45, with the exception that if an individual becomes a member after the age of 35, he shall be entitled to ten years of active membership.

(2) Senior. These shall be members formerly in the active category and no longer eligible for that category. They shall have no voting privileges.

(3) Associate. These shall be individuals without the qualifications for Active or Senior membership, whose contributions make their inclusion in the Council desirable. This membership shall be bestowed only by unanimous vote of the members. They shall have no voting privileges.
Jackson, Mississippi -1954

By-Laws

Article I
There shall be one meeting of the Council a year. This shall be of two days' duration and shall be held at a time and place to be decided by the Council at the preceding annual meeting.

Article II
The annual dues shall be ten dollars, payable to The Plastic Surgery Research Council. Senior and Associate members will not be required to pay dues. A registration fee of fifteen dollars will be charged at the annual meeting. Each active member may bring one guest without charge.

Article III
The proceedings of the Society shall be conducted according to the usual parliamentary rules of order.

Article IV
Any active member who misses two consecutive meetings of the Council without sufficient reason shall be dropped from the Council.

Article V
Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws may be made at any annual meeting by a majority vote of the entire active membership.
THE PLASTIC SURGERY
RESEARCH COUNCIL

* *

Third Annual Meeting
Los Angeles, California

* *

Friday--Saturday
November 1, 2...1957

* *
The Third Meeting  
The University of California  
Los Angeles, California  
November 1-2, 1957

By the time of our third meeting, which was held in Los Angeles, the name -Plastic Surgery Research Council -had become firmly established. Bernie Sarnat was our host and most of the meeting was held at UCLA. This trip to California was my first transcontinental flight and it was traveled in a four engine (propeller) TWA Superconstellation (probably at about 15,000 feet). I was so excited by the thought that I had asked the AAA to provide me with road maps and strip maps across the country. I brought an eight power pair of field glasses and looked at every tree west of the Mississippi. In those days, this flight regularly turned a "figure of 8" over the Grand Canyon on the way west, and boy did I have a stiff neck by the next day.

The Beverly Hilton was the newest and flashiest hotel in the world, and it even had a swimming pool. I was terribly impressed because just after checking into the hotel and going to my room, I called the telephone operator for some information, and she answered "Of course Dr. Randall, we'll take care of that right away." This Hollywood hype was really something terrific, and carried over into the meeting as well.

Bernie Sarnat, Franklin Ashley, and George Webster served as moderators with a dazzling array of hometown papers. RNA and DNA were brand new items and seemed to infiltrate every presentation, while transplantation and transplantation immunity were hot.

Albert Tyler, Ph.D., spoke on "Sperm-Egg Interaction in Lower Animals" noting the antigen-antibody species specificity and tissue specificity. R.W. Sperry, Ph.D., a subsequent Nobel laureate from Cal Tee, reported on "Ultrarefinement in Tissue Specificity Revealed in Experimental Transplants." In pollywogs, he was able to enucleate an eye, put it in the other side, and it would not only survive, but it would regenerate the nerve tissue and function. Further, with the cross-over of fibers in the optic chasm, if he switched eyes from side to side, the adult frog would "track" a moving fly in the reverse direction, and if switched on a different axis it would see a fly and jump backwards. The frog couldn't catch many flies that way.

There were reports on scar inhibiting drugs, nerve regeneration, leukocyte antibodies, and homograph rejection (R.L. Walford, M.D.). Harrison Latta presented a paper on the fascinating new electron microscope and what it was able to demonstrate.
The Third Meeting

About the only paper that I really understood was presented by W.H. Hildemann, Ph.D., showing that you could pull a scale out of each of two goldfish, switch the scales, reinsert them, and if the scale stayed in place, there wasn't very much transplantation immunity.

After all of these presentations the first day - in addition to the flight from Philadelphia - I was so dizzy when I got back to the Beverly Hilton that I went down to the bar for a beer. As luck would have it, it was all mirrors, and there was David Robinson reflected twice his normal size in fifteen different places, and somehow that seemed to suit the tenor of the day's program. When I finally found the real Dave, we both figured that we needed a drink.

The members' and guests' papers that year numbered only seven, and one of those had to be scratched. Martin Entin reported on "Further Studies with Thermal Injuries," Creighton Hardin from Kansas City spoke on "The Effect of Cortisone, X-ray and Skin Grafting on Serum Proteins." Tom Gibson was visiting from Scotland, and he reported on his work on "Viability Studies of Human Cartilage Homographs." He could show persistent living chondrocytes after transplantations. These grafts were being used in many parts of Britain for microtia reconstruction with the mother being the donor (and unperturbed because most of them wore their hair pulled back over their ears in a "bun"). Unfortunately, they usually shrivelled down to almost nothing - so that left two in the family with the same problem.

Marcy Goldstein had a paper on "Fetal Skin Homografts," seeking to reduce the antigenicity. Bob McCormack, enthusiastic about the Waring blender for the production of a skin cell suspension, was working on tissue cultures of these suspensions. This was reported in the local papers and though the sheets of cells at that stage didn't do much for burn wound coverage, the sale of Waring blenders (for all uses) went way up. Joe Murray had a paper on "Marrow Transplantation as Related to Skin and Kidney Transplants," but it had to be scratched. Bill Byars came as a visitor and President-elect of the Society and seemed to be much impressed by the group and the work that was presented as well as how we were going about arranging our papers. According to Sammy Palatta, for several years after that the President of the Society attended as an honored guest.

In the afternoon of the second day we had a Business Meeting with long discussions on the criteria for membership. It was decided that completion of a residency was not enough and that a candidate "should have published work of merit," whether they had their boards or not. Friday evening was spent at Rhoda and Bernie Sarnat's home and was truly delightful. They had a spiral stairway which went downstairs to a game room.
Los Angeles, California - 1957

After three trips up to the bar, it was perfectly possible to get down to the game room sliding on the banisters apparently in a straight line.

Elected to membership were Franklin R. Ashley, M.D., and William K. Lindsay, M.D. Fifteen candidates had been considered. The next meeting was scheduled in Montreal, Canada, under the Chairmanship of Martin Entin. The Los Angeles meeting was in November of 1957, and the Montreal meeting was scheduled in the spring so the date was set for March, 1959, skipping 1958 completely. The host was to act as "Program Chairman."
THE PLASTIC SURGERY
RESEARCH COUNCIL

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL
MONTREAL — CANADA

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
MARCH 5, 6, 7, 1959

Program cover, The Fourth Meeting.
The Fourth Meeting
McGill University
Montreal, Canada
March 5-7, 1959

With the fourth meeting, we switched from meetings in the fall of the year to meetings in the spring of the year, and hence, we missed 1958 altogether. The eighteen month hiatus produced considerable apprehension as to whether the whole grand idea was going to continue with its shaky momentum, or gradually shrivel up and die. Actually, it yielded the best array (so far) of papers from the members.

Even though we met early in March, with all the deep freeze weather of Montreal and snow piled up ten feet deep along every street, the Canadian enthusiasm and welcome more than assured continued success. We stayed at the brand new, very impressive Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

Milt Dupertius (recent Past-President of the Society) turned up as an unexpected guest, and in talking with Joe Murray, said that he was "extremely enthusiastic about the young group and was tremendously encouraging in his predictions for the future." The occasional attendance of more senior plastic surgeons was very encouraging and did a great deal to reduce adverse feelings from the bigger societies. Joe had further said that "if there was any constant theme which ran through the Council meetings, it was that of enthusiasm and the dedication to be noted in the participants as well as the many auditors present."

Our host and Chairman Martin Entin introduced Professor D.R. Webster, Surgeon in Chief at the Royal Vic, and we were treated to a number of papers, including Dr. Heroux's work on "Measuring the Renewal Rate of Epidermis Under Various Conditions," another by B. Messier on "The Use of Tritium -Labelled Thymidine in Relation to Migration of Newly Formed Nuclei in the Epidermis," and a paper by Hamilton Baxter and Marcy Goldstein on "The Transplantation of Human Fetal Hematopoietic Tissue." They radiated the tissue and although the cells would grow in tissue culture, they would not "take."

After lunch, we went by bus to the University of Montreal and were privileged to be shown through Dr. Hans Selye's lab by Dr. Selye himself. At that time, his work with steroids had become well known and widely accepted, so that he was on many speaking tours, and we felt very fortunate to learn about his current studies first hand. As Erle Peacock remarked, "it was such a pleasure to see him latch onto the simplest or most
esoteric experiment and break it down into logical steps, and then carry it through with exquisite documentation." Erle even went back the next day to talk some more and to see more of the lab. However, if the truth be known, he was fascinated by an almost "assembly line of little French girls each doing one or two steps on a group of animals undergoing surgery, then passing the animal along for the next step. " I think that is where his interest really resided!

Dr. Selye subsequently gave a paper on "The 'Granuloma-Pouch' Technique as a Model for the Study of Connective Tissue Reactions with Special Reference to Wound Healing." He produced granulomas with croton oil, grew them in little metal cylinders, and measured them by transillumination. One could see that his inquisitiveness knew no bounds. Dr. Selye stayed for much of the afternoon meeting.

This was followed by an exceptionally clear talk by Clark Fraser of McGill University on "Experimental Cleft Palate Production and its Clinical Significance." He was producing clefts in mice by administering Cortisone at specific days during the pregnancy. Interspersed with these, was a paper by Garry Brodie on "The Transplantation of Small Bowel Mucosa as a Free Graft to the Rectum." Garry was concerned with the problems of multiple polyposis and ulcerative colitis. He excised the colon mucosa leaving the muscle layer intact and somehow regrafted the mucosa; some of the dogs survived. Frank Masters and Dave Robinson spoke on an "Experimental Study of the Role of Cleft Palate in Eustachian Tube Disease," noting the abnormal function of the eustachian tube in clefts and the high incidence of permanent hearing loss in teenagers with cleft palate. Bob Chase reported on "Velopharyngeal Closure Evaluations" studying pressure gradients in competent and incompetent palates. Much of the equipment was homemade. He felt that static x-rays could be misleading, so when Milt Edgerton said that he felt that x-ray was the way to go, Bob showed an x-ray illustrating good v-p closure and then showed a photograph of the patient with an unrepaired cleft. Jim Hendrix presented some follow-up studies on "The Survival of Mandibular Condyles After Removal and Reimplantation," observing that they didn't change much, and Charlie Neumann was working on "Testing the Function of Free Grafts of Intestinal Mucosa." Bob Hagerty, continuing the interest of his teacher Lyndon Peer, spoke on the persistence of "Human Cartilage Homografts."

That night, we had cocktails and a buffet dinner with Laura and Martin Entin at 373 Willowdale, enjoying the heights of Montreal in mid-winter with warmth both internal and external, as well as gracious hospitality.

The following day was really the very first time we had an overflowing schedule of papers from the membership. Dick Stark talked on "Enhancement of Homografts of
Montreal, Canada -1959

Skin Using Live Erythrocytes in the Rabbit." Frank Ashley spoke on "Tolerance Induced by Pooled Antigen" (his third chapter in this study) and Milt Edgerton on "Further Studies of Sheets of Dermis and Epidermis in the Mouse." He was using tissue chambers on the backs of mice and although hair follicles died, there was good epithelial proliferation.

Cliff Kiehn and John DesPrez were studying "Hypothermia in Pedicle Flaps," using $^{131}$I and $^{32}$P tagged Rbc. They showed a decrease in counts with cooling and an increase in counts with warming. John felt that hypothermia "has a definite place sometime somewhere in plastic surgery, however, the mechanism of administering satisfactorily 'hypothermia' makes it almost impossible to use, but sometime, someone will come up with the proper gadget."

Nick Georgiade spoke on "Long Term Preservation of Skin and Cornea" using glycol at minus 79 degrees C. The results were not as good as at minus 45 degrees. I think that after 450 days, two out of ten dogs had "a take." C.R. Kline and Willie White were studying the "Testosterone Effects in Hypospadias" showing a six fold increase in phallic volume in two months. Now that sparked a lot of extraneous interest!

For a while, we had an enthusiastic participant in Melvin Moss, Ph.D., anatomist and psychologist from Columbia, and that year he had yet another paper, this one on "Osteogenic Induction by Extracts of Non-Vital Bone and Other Tissues." After 1962, Melvin went on to bigger and better things, and we saw him no more, even though his paper reported heterotrophic bone formation in the brain. Martin Entin had been interested in transplanting autogenous joints, and with Jack Alger, presented some of their results. The early work looked good. Bill Lindsay presented his first work studying "Digital Flexor Tendons in the Chicken," expounding on the tastiness of this experimental model, as well as its usefulness. He said that he "got such an enthusiastic response, that it inspired him to keep on through many other chicken studies."

After lunch that day, we were treated to another outstanding institution, with a tour of the neurophysiological laboratories at the Montreal Neurological Institute founded by Dr. Wilder Penfield. We also visited the Department of Experimental Surgery at McGill. Following these tours, there was another unusual collection of papers by the members. Bob McCormack talked on "Tissue Cultures of Fresh and Frozen Human Skin Cell Suspension," Reuven Snyderman on "Freeze-Dried Tissue," Peter Randall on "A Projected Grid for the Study of Facial Contour," and Nick Georgiade with his first paper on "Betadine." (He really started blowing that horn a long time ago.)

Robin Anderson was studying "Baroceptors in the Carotid Sinus," Sammy Paletta "Electromyographic Changes with Tourniquet Ischemia," and Ray Brauer "The Pathol-
The Fourth Meeting

ogy of Burns." That year we had our first paper from Mexico when Oscar Gregori spoke on "The Experimental Study of Various Hemostatic Substances," and although this sounded like further extension of the geographic horizons of the Research Council, it was about the last time for many years that papers came in from "South of the Boarder." By this time and forever more the Research Council had more good material to present than time in which to present it.

In the evening, we had a splendid dinner at the Mount Stephen Club, a Business Meeting the following morning, and then took off by chartered bus for the ski slopes at Chantecler Lodge and Ste. Adele. Robin Anderson took over as Chairman, and T. Ray Broadbent was elected Vice Chairman. E.J. Eichwald was elected to Associate Membership as our lone Ph.D. member.

The new Active Members were:

F. Stanley Hoffmeister, M.D. Frank W. Masters, M.D. Erle E. Peacock, M.D. Clifford C. Snyder, M.D.
Montreal, Canada -1959
PLASTIC SURGERY RESEARCH COUNCIL

Fifth Annual Meeting

CLEVELAND CLINIC
Cleveland, Ohio

MAY 16-17, 1960

Program cover, The Fifth Meeting.
In 1960, our host was Robin Anderson, a co-founder, and the meeting was held at the Cleveland Clinic, with most of us staying at the Wade-Park Manor Hotel. The "home team" papers were unusual. Dr. Irving H. Page, a superb raconteur, spoke on "The Nature of Atherosclerosis," and described its far reaching implications. Dr. George Crile Jr., known as "King of the Lymph Node," discussed the "Role of the Regional Lymph Node in the Spread of Cancer." He went over much of his own material, and pointed out the endless enigmas which have occurred. For instance, a malignant melanoma in the foot pad of a rat was more lethal if a high amputation was carried out including the inguinal lymph nodes than if a lower amputation was carried out leaving these lymph nodes.

Bill Billingham, Sir Peter Medawar's former associate, and our first "invited speaker," discussed the "Relationship of Immunology to Homotransplantation." This was one of the first discussions of graft versus host reaction, and Erle Peacock remembered him for having "given so generously of his time ... Again it was not his formal presentation, but the opportunity to talk with him informally that made the impression."

We ended the day with a superb discussion by Jason J. Nassau on the "Evolution of the Universe and the Stars." The topic alone epitomizes the intent of the Council to include topics of widespread interest.

That night, we had a delightful evening with Robin and Tommy in the Penthouse of the Wade-Park Manor, and the next day the members spoke starting with Lester Cramer (giving his first paper). Lester was working with Bob McCormack studying "The Response of Normal and Grafted Skin to Ionizing Radiation." Joe Murray gave his preliminary data on "Observations on the Use of Total Body Irradiation as a Preliminary to Kidney Transplantation in the Human." He stated that "this period, the late 1950s, was the 'dark ages' of transplantation because we were embarking on a human and laboratory study of total body radiation which terminated only with the discovery of Imuran in 1960."

Cad Griffiths and George Crikelair reported on "Eosinophile Reactivity Following Skin Homografting," and Clayton DeHaan, carrying out further work with Dick Stark spoke on "Improving the Efferent Circulation of Pedicles and in the Transplantability of
The Fifth Meeting

Large Composite Grafts," again using histamine iontophoresis.

Bill Schatten, working at NIH, was studying "The Effect of Decreased Oxygen Saturation of Host's Blood on Growth of Walker Carcinoma 256," and Bill Lindsay continued his chicken graft experiments reporting on "The Fate of Free Tendon Graft."

Franklin Ashley was working on artificial tendon sheaths in apes. He spoke on "A Biochemical and Histochemical Evaluation of the Tensile Strength of Tendon Following Regeneration Within an Artificial Sheath" - an interesting new model and a forerunner of much subsequent work. Martin Entin had transplanted on M-P toe joint to the T-M joint which looked very good, but unfortunately, didn't last very long. John Bremmer working with Willie White, stressed "The Significance of Periterion in Free Flexor Tendon Grafting," and John DePrez was studying the "Effect of Cytoxin on Wound Healing." He was unable to find any significant or pertinent data in this, but it did lead to a later paper in a similar vein on the "Effect of Methotrexate on Wound Healing" which has remained "significant in our continued use of this drug in the treatment of oral carcinoma." Cliff Snyder gave his first paper, this one on "The Pump Oxygenator in Plastic Surgery." This was a new idea to us, and soon to be followed by some interesting transplantation work.

George Crikelair, working with Melvin Moss, described "The Production of Progressive Facial Hemiatrophy" in which he had carried out a cervical sympathectomy in the rat. This probably is still the only laboratory model of this condition. Steve Lewis showed us some very dramatic color photographs of the passage of Methylene Blue in the lymphatic tracts of the tongue and oral cavity as a guide to ablative surgery. He noted that at one point I think he used Bonnie Blue dye injecting a lady's tongue and was horrified to see that the lymphatic drainage bed remained blue for many months.

For the first time, there were two "Symposia" one on the "Diagnosis and Treatment of Velopharyngeal incompetence" with T.R. Broadbent, R.F. Hagerty, Randell Champion, P. Randall. In commenting on this, much later, Bill Lindsay said that "it is too bad that the same group of people could probably sit down many years later, and would still be saying the same thing." The second symposium was by Ray Brauer, Tom King, and Erle Peacock on "The Differentiation Between Deep Second and Third Degree Burns." They went into the diagnosis and the implication which, of course at times, can be difficult.

The meeting had been greatly enhanced by the presence of Mr. Rainsford Mowlern from the Mount Vernon Clinic in London, and Mr. David Matthews from the Children's Hospital on Great Ormond Street in London.
We had to leave promptly for our charter flight to Milwaukee and the meeting of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons. This was the first and only time that the Research Council meeting was planned to be in juxtaposition to one of the major plastic surgery meetings. Somehow, Willie White was lost, so we sent Steve Lewis to search for him, knowing that he would know just where to look. When we finally were airborne, someone asked what the future of plastic surgery in the United States and Canada would be if that particular airplane didn't make it.

Actually, it was almost as catastrophic, because when we arrived in Milwaukee the room clerk in the host hotel had just been fired. Apparently, he had gotten wind of the coming action and double booked all the rooms. You wouldn't believe the rowdy scene at the registration desk with irate, fatigued "Napoleons" standing at the desk and shaking their fists at the unfortunate people on the other side. Most of the members of the Research Council ended up "bunking it" in a nearby "flat" of dubious qualifications. However, it did have the saving grace of having its own refrigerator, so with the aid of Old Milwaukee's favorite beverage, the Research Council Meeting just kept right on going, and we all got to know each other a great deal better.

Elected to membership were:

    Thomas J. Baker, M.D. John D. DesPrez, M.D. B. Herold Griffith, M.D. Charles E. Horton, M.D.

Melvin L. Moss and Willfred T. Tumbusch became Associate Members (Will was already 45 years of age). The next meeting was scheduled in Salt Lake City under the chairmanship of Ray Broadbent.
PLASTIC SURGERY
RESEARCH COUNCIL

Sixth Annual Meeting

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
MARCH 9-10, 1961

Program cover, The Sixth Meeting.
The Sixth Meeting  
University of Utah  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
March 9-10, 1961

The Salt Lake City Meeting was off to a shaky start. I went out a couple of days early to take in the surgery of our host, Ray Broadbent, and his partner, Bob Woolf, and also to enjoy the ski slopes. Their hospitality was superb, and the powdered snow at Alta was fantastic. Milt and Pat were skiing with Robin and Tommy, and unfortunately, while Robin was standing in a lift line, he slipped sideways, and his knee took about a 1800 turn, with destruction of a lateral collateral ligament. He went to the meetings wrapped in plaster, wearing a bathrobe, and riding a wheelchair. Since then, Robin has climbed the Himalayas a couple of times and still skis like crazy whenever he wants to. Arthur Ship also had his problems because his plane was cancelled in St. Louis due to a tornado and he took the last train west. However, he was treated to "the most fantastic spectacle of riding through the snow-covered Rockies," and has been a train buff ever since.

The local "stars" were led off by Dr. Thomas F. Dougherty who was head of the "Department of Anatomy and Radio-Biology" at the University of Utah. His interest was in the "Cellular Response to Inflammation," and had done a great deal of work on their inhibition on fibroblast proliferation.

Next was a paper by Dr. Jack Trunnell, who at the time was Dean of the College at Bringham Young University and then went down to M.D. Anderson to be Director of Research. He was interested in the "Role of the Nervous System in Tissue Regeneration," and this work led to much of the experiments showing the effects of electrical stimulation.

One of the "General Authorities" on Mormon history, Mr. Marion D. Hanks spoke on "Salt Lake City - Her Founders and Their Beliefs." To many of us, this was the first real insight into the Mormon way of life as he traced their beginnings in the east, their trek to the mid-west, then west of the Mississippi, and then on to Salt Lake City. Each place, they seemed to be persecuted for their beliefs, and while in Missouri waiting to make the trek across the Great Plains, they were a bit short of money, so many of the young men went down to the Mexican boarder to fight in the Mexican war. They then went on to California where they were mustered out and came back to Salt Lake Valley to meet the older and younger members of the family in this new "home." It is interesting to think that the arduous trip west was made by the more elderly plus the women and children without the staunch support of their stronger male members.
Mr. Hanks, with his assistant Mr. Russel Harris, then took us around Temple Square where we went through the museum explaining many of the relics and artifacts, and then took us into the Tabernacle where we went behind their famous "homemade" organ. The largest pipes were literally single trees that were split down the middle, hollowed out, and then put back together again. We were joined by the wives at this point, and enjoyed an unusual recital on the Tabernacle organ.

Bob Woolf's brother Charlie who was an Associate Professor of Genetics speaking on "Chromosomal Anomalies in Man" reviewed a number of anomalies including cleft lip, cleft palate, hand deformities, and other esoteric problems. This was followed by a paper by Dr. Wayne Binns on "Cyclopian Deformity in Sheep." At that time, it was felt that this was an inherited trait, and if the problem occurred, the bucks were sacrificed, costing the sheep industry some $7 million a year. It was then found, however, that the problem was a plant called Viratrum Californicum, which the sheep would eat. In the young plant, a glucocide, if ingested, would cause the problem in about 85% of the sheep. If the sheep could be kept from eating this plant until the plant had matured, the glucocide would descend into the lower part of the plant, and the instance was reduced to about 5%. Ray wondered if there might be a parallel in human clefts, particularly with a seasonal variation in occurrence.

The last lecture was by Mr. Avard Fairbanks who was head of the Department of Sculpture at the University of Utah. He was well known for his heads of Lincoln, and produced such a head while he was talking (again with the ladies in attendance). He showed clearly what characteristics he stressed to make the head look like Mr. Lincoln, and then very subtly showed us what he did to add age to the president. I remember that one of the most significant changes was a slight but subtle flattening and lowering of the eyebrows, and have used this description often in describing the advantages of a brow lift to my own patients.

The following morning, the session started off with Milt Edgerton talking about problems with parabiosis. Experiments had been done in parabiosis with inbred animals which seemed quite successful unless there is a discrepancy in blood pressure. In divergent strains, the situation was quite different. Chris Weatherly-White, working with Dick Stark, gave good evidence of spontaneous lymphatic repair "Following Skin Homo-Transplantation." This was the first paper that he had given for the Research Council, and as a General Surgical Resident he was totally undecided about his choices of sub-specialty. He said that "exposure at that meeting made it a 'non decision function' in choosing to go into plastic surgery." Tom Baker gave his first paper on "Chemical Rejuvenation of the Aging Face." This was really the first paper on aesthetic surgery that I believe was presented at the Research Council, and Tom has gone on to complete some
Salt Lake City, Utah -1961

very basic work in the physiology of chemical face peel and its toxicity. At one point, he used some of the material on the thin skin over the mastoid region on one side expecting that these patients would be coming back for a facelift later on. When this tissue was studied along with Dr. Al Kligman in Dermatology, changes could be shown as long as ten years following the chemical peel.

Bob Hagerty gave his first account of "Fixation of Prosthesis Without Glue" namely with metal pins into the maxilla, a technique which he has championed ever since, with some converts. Frank Masters presented a fascinating paper with audience participation on the "Quasimodo Complex." His thesis was that some facial anomalies and deformities led to pushing the individual away from social equanimity and into a life of crime. He took mug shots from three areas; Kansas City, Chicago, and Miami. These were of people who were not just charged, but had been convicted of crimes which were more emotional than economic, i.e. murder, rape, and prostitution. He then asked those in attendance if they saw a deformity in the photograph which they thought might be worthy of correction if such a patient came into our office. The instance of a positive answer was surprisingly high, but it was extremely difficult getting a control series with which to compare these numbers.

Melvin Moss had another interesting embryological paper showing "Asymmetry of the Facial Skeleton Following Seventh Nerve Section in the Neonatal Rat." John Des Prez was still working with the effects of cooling on pedicle flaps and Cliff Snyder -always with new ideas - had a paper on "Gas Sterilization of Bone and Cartilage" which apparently had not been thought of before. Gil Eade showed that after severe trauma, skin testing of tetanus antitoxin was very unreliable unless there was good circulation in the skin. Fortunately, horse serum is seldom needed anymore, but it was something that we should keep in mind.

Robin Anderson had been concerned with how to handle major spasm of great vessels - particularly during neck dissections, but he had a very difficult time developing an animal model that would do this reliably. Hugh Johnson had a film on the "Excision of Palmar Fascia Without the Use of a Tourniquet." He said I do recall what seemed like a horrified silence after I showed my film ... on the use of an adrenalin mixture on sponges in the hand for the excision of the palmar fascia." Hugh was always coming up with unconventional techniques, and this seemed to work for him extremely well.

Finally, Charlie Horton presented a film on his "One Stage Surgical Correction of Hypospadias." This was not accepted at the time by most people, but the film really set the stage for the concept which is pretty well routine at the present time.

We spent the evening with Ray and Edie Broadbent and their three children at their
The Sixth Meeting

beautiful home which I recall was right next to the golf course. At the Business Meeting we had
elected Bob Chase and Gil Eade to membership. At that time, I was Secretary Treasurer and
Willie White was to be our next host in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Salt Lake City, Utah -1961
PLASTIC SURGERY RESEARCH COUNCIL

university of pittsburgh

april 6-7 1962

Program cover, The Seventh Meeting

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The Seventh Meeting  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
April 6-7, 1962

In November, before the spring meeting, our new Secretary Jim Hendrix noted that at the previous meeting it was decided that "everyone should send a report to the Secretary on 'research in progress at the end of the year'," and he asked that this be sent to him by the 20th of December. John Des Prez was the Program Chairman, and Jimmy's letter was followed by one from our Chairman Willie starting "Dear R.E. Searcher." His questions were "Will you attend the meeting?, Will you bring your wife? (very few significant others at that time) Will you invite residents or associates?" He also asked "Billie wants to know if you will come to our house on Saturday evening? If you can't come, send an excuse and avoid suspension."

Willie was one year from becoming a senior member, and between legends including parties at "The Tin Angel" and meetings which were scheduled with ten minute papers each followed by fifty minutes of discussion, we weren't quite sure what to expect. I had gone out two days early to watch Willie operate and the first night we got to bed at about 3:00am. The 8:00am case started at about 10:00am, and each afternoon we finished in the office at about 10:30pm. After two days of this, Willie ushered me into a back examining room for a snooze so I wouldn't embarrass him by falling asleep in front of his patients.

We were properly welcomed by Dr. Edmund R. McCluskey, the Vice Chancellor, by Dr. Sam Harbison the Chief of Surgery, and Dr. Richard L. Day, Professor of Pediatrics. Henry J. Mankin, who was to speak to us later in Boston when he became Chief of Orthopedics at the Massachusetts General, spoke on "Tritiated Thymidine Studies on Growth and Repair of Articular Cartilage." Bernie Fisher, who was just getting into the thick of his statistical and experimental work on mastectomy and metastacies discussed "Experimental Studies Related to Metastacies." He was later to show that the incidence of metastacies in certain cases of breast cancer was not related to whether a lumpectomy, modified mastectomy, or radical mastectomy was done.

Jonas Salk reported on "Observations Bearing on the Possibility of Homotransplantation." With his success in the polio vaccine, it was fascinating to hear him speak on this subject, and one can understand why he was a good person to set up in an institute near La Jolla, California.
The Seventh Meeting

After a tour of Bernie Fisher's laboratories, the afternoon session was started by Ralph Blocksma with our first paper on silicone implants. Ralph had used a multiplicity of silicone forms which he inserted under the skin of the rat to determine the tissue response to a variety of silicones (sounds like recent work emanating from Pittsburgh on breast implants). He recalled "with a recurring sense of horror" that his paper followed the profoundly complicated one presented by Dr. Salk. Ralph's co-author, Dr. A.C. Speir, had mothered the rats at the Butterworth Hospital so carefully that his fellow interns and residents became a little fed up with this attention, and at one point, these stout fellows stole all of Ralph's and Al's animals. After an appropriate degree of exasperation, they were "found" and returned.

The next paper was the first by Josh Jurkiewicz who had not gotten his Boards in plastic surgery, so he had a general surgical appointment at Gainsville, but directed the Division of Plastic Surgery which at that time did not have a training program. His work was carried out with a student, L.P. Garrett, on "Studies of the Influence of Anemia on Wound Healing." Years before, to my intern at Barnes Hospital, I had insisted that bum patients had to be transfused to keep their hemoglobin up so they could heal their wounds"; Josh was not sure of the need for this, particularly since he had to start all of the IVs. Ten years later, he showed rather conclusively that anemia down to about four grams had no effect on wound healing.

Bob McFarlane gave his first paper which was on "Studies on the Vascularity of Pedicle Flaps" and Mel Sturman working with John Terry and Jim Bennett as a general surgical resident, spoke on the "Enhancement of Survival of Engorged Tube Pedicles." His visit to Pittsburgh and the Plastic Surgery Research Council convinced him that he should go into plastic surgery, and four years later, he started his residency in Pittsburgh.

Bill Schatten spoke on the "Effect of Altering Blood Flow on Necrosis in Tumors" which was one of the early papers on this modality presently used to enhance chemotherapeutic treatment. J.B. Lynch was still in Galveston, and was studying "Radioisotope Labelled Albumin Studies in Experimental Burn Wounds." This was his first paper for the Research Council.

Dr. Blocker was particularly interested in bums, and this was a natural area for investigation. Duane Larsen, also from Galveston, talked about "Lymphangiography of the Tongue" and this was also his first paper. I think this is the time they described injecting a patient with Bonnie Blue dye, and unfortunately, the color remained for many, many months thereafter.

As might be expected, Bill Lindsay had another paper on "Chicken Tendons," and Martin Entin on his transplanted joints (first reported in Montreal) with disappointing
results on long-term follow-up. Franklin Ashley was using a rapidly polymerizing adhesive to get skin lacerations and skin grafts to stick without sutures. I had another paper on "Skin Cycles in the Mouse," this time affecting the healing in partial thickness wounds.

Charlie Horton presented his first paper on "The Repair of Posterior Urethral Strictures With Full Thickness Skin Grafts" and this technique has been accepted as probably the most popular repair for all urologists. John Des Prez presented his work on "The Effect of Methotrexate" and as previously mentioned, whereas Cytoxan had not had any significant effect, methotrexate did. Melvin Moss was becoming a regular contributor, (though I think that this was his last paper), and he described studies on "Intraosseous Implants of Fish Bone in the Rat."

Cliff Snyder showed for the first time the replantation of a whole dog leg. He had movies of either a Greyhound or a Whippet who was no longer useful for dog racing, and we thought he must have been completely crazy to try and do such a thing. I wondered at the time, how limb re-implantation could possibly be of any clinical significance.

Hugh Johnson recalled a paper on the use of a spray-on type of dressing (though I cannot find it on the program) and noted that he found that this was most useful for spraying flies in the operating room, following which, Willie White demonstrated graphically how Dr. Albert Sweitzer could catch a fly on the wing as it buzzed around the operating table. He would simply squeeze it, throw it on the floor, and go on with the procedure.

The first evening festivities for all were at "The Tin Angel" which sits high on a bluff overlooking the "Golden Triangle" of the city of Pittsburgh. This was a particularly congenial evening accompanied by the gradual blurring of the "Golden Triangle."

The abstracts of research projects of each of the members had been printed, and at this business meeting, Dick Stark presented his suggestion of a "Coat of Arms for the Research Council." This was the wood cut of the famous Baronio's sheep, dating back to 1804. Dick gave us an appropriate background of the woodcut and the significance of the research. The original suggestion included "founded at Johns Hopkins 1955" under the title, and it was suggested that perhaps this should be removed, a motion made by Georgaide and seconded by Edgerton. Willie knew there was enthusiasm for the adoption of Dick Stark's rendition of Baronio's sheep, and while in Malmo, Sweden, shortly before the meeting he saw and purchased a similar animal carved in crystal and suitably mounted. Willie made a box to put it in and presented this to the Plastic Surgery Research Council to be used as the Chairman's Emblem after the seal of Baronio's sheep was approved. It has served that purpose very well ever since even though the sex on
The Seventh Meeting

Willie's emblem is obviously quite different from Baronio's sheep. By the 19th meeting, Dr. Lois M. Breidenbach from Ron Berggren's program, made some excellent copies of Willie’s emblem (with the appropriate sex change) and these have been used as mementos for all the previous Chairmen.

It was decided that only members would be invited to the host's dinner. After considerable discussion concerning whether dues, a registration fee, or a combination of the two should be established, Paletta moved that all members should be assessed for the expenses of the Annual Meeting whether they attended or not. Lewis made a substitute motion that all members be assessed $50 Annual Dues which was seconded by Georagide and carried unanimously thus establishing the dues. It was thought that perhaps we should send $500 in support of the Third International Congress which was to be held in Washington, D.C., the following year. After much discussion, it was decided that we should send a letter in support of the Congress, and forget about the money. An aristocratic law firm in Baltimore by the name of Venable, Baetjer, and Howard felt that there was "no particular advantage in the council becoming incorporated." Since Creighton Hardin had regressed back into general surgery, and had not attended any further meetings of the Research Council, it was moved that he be dropped from the membership. Dr. Ivy, as editor of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery stated his willingness to accept the responsibility for processing the proceedings of the Research Council for publication in the journal, but this motion was tabled, and as far as I can find, it has never been "picked up from the table."

The question of Board Certification came up again in that "The Secretary was directed to write to Holmstrand, Ship, Schatten, and Jurkiewicz expressing continued interest in their applications and explaining to them that their applications would be processed after they had been Certified by the American Board of Plastic Surgery." I don't believe that this was ever stated again in that way.

The members then re-grouped at Willie's and Billie's comfortable house in the country with a party that went way into the night augmented by the superb piano renditions by Byron Hardin, who was then a resident at Pittsburgh.

The next meeting was to be held in Galveston, Texas, under the Chairmanship of Steve Lewis.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania -1962
PLASTIC SURGERY RESEARCH COUNCIL
8th Annual Meeting

University of Texas
Medical Branch
Galveston
April 18-20 1963

Program cover, The Eighth Meeting.
Our eighth meeting got off to a good start with a hearty welcome in the Jack Tar Motel located halfway between the beach and the hospital. Galveston had seemed a million miles away with most of the trip being between Houston and Galveston. The community seemed to combine the real charm of the antebellum mystique and the strikingly new John Seeley Hospital. The Department of Surgery, headed by Dr. Truman Blocker, was still echoing from the reverberations of the Texas City disaster and what this had meant in burn wound care, research, and in particular, disaster organization and mobilization, which had primarily been thought out and carried out by Dr. Blocker and our Chairman, Steve Lewis. Steve had invited the "early arrivals" to make ward rounds and to review interesting cases the afternoon of arrival, and this had worked out very nicely.

After the warm welcome at the Jack Tar, the meeting started off the next day with a welcome from the Executive Dean, Dr. Truslow, and then by the Chairman of the Department, Dr. T.G. Blocker. Ray Hinshaw (who had the first paper on the program) said that the only thing more impressive than Dr. Blocker in a general's uniform was a fifty megaton bomb. Ray, working with Lester Cramer in Rochester, New York, had done "Histologic Studies of Healing Human Split Thickness Skin Grafts" of various thicknesses. He saw virtually no difference in their histological appearance regardless of whether they were thin or thick, and thought that the difference between the grafts probably was the difference in shrinkage. The degradation of collagen seemed to be the same regardless of thickness, and Peacock questioned whether the difference was in the quality of the slides. They did not study the difference in shrinkage. The skin grafts went through the same changes whether they were put on excised wounds or on granulating tissue. Collagen (in all grafts) initially degraded and then reformed.

Dick Stark was studying "The Regional Lymph Node in the Homograft Reaction," and showed that the rejection of "homo-kidneys" was much less violent when the regional nodes were removed. The survival seemed to be enhanced but the end result was pretty much the same. It was suggested that perhaps the node could be put in a millipore container. Along the same vein, Sameer Shahadi was injecting spleen cells into the regional lymph node and studying its "Effect on Skin Homograft Survival." The difference was a matter of 12.0 versus 10.8 days, and there was a question whether or not this was really significant. Sameer was in his residency training with Sammy Paletta and
The Eighth Meeting

went on to start an excellent service at the American Hospital in Beirut where he became the Chief of Surgery during most of the difficult fighting in Lebanon. He has since succeeded Sammy Paletta as Chief of the Program at Saint Louis University.

John DesPrez had two papers, the first with Alvin Harris on "The Role of AntiMetabolites in Homograft and Conventional Immunity," showing that with F.U., antigens and antibodies appeared at about the same time, but with kidney transplants, there was some increase in survival. John had another paper later in the day on the "Use of Silastic as a Prosthesis in the Newborn Cleft Palate Infant to Prevent Dental Arch Collapse." He said that he felt that this was "one of the most significant papers that we have given ... I believe this was one of the first discussions of the subject and was followed by many other similar methods and gadgets which have led to much better dental arches." John continues to use pretty much the same technique.

Another paper on "The Effect of Cancer-Therapeutic Agents on the Survival of Homografts of Skin" was presented by Warren T. Sutton, working with B. Herold Griffith, and using Milt Edgerton's tissue chamber technique in mice and showing a modification of the usual reaction, but no permanent survivals. Bill Schatten, who by this time was back in Atlanta, spoke on "The Effects of Tissue Transplants on Calcium and Phosphorus Metabolism" feeling that the elevated calcium was not an endocrine phenomenon as the potassium was not diminished, and speculating that this was probably from fat necrosis. Martin Entin had previously reported on the successful transplantation of a metacarpal phalangeal joint to the temporo mandibular joint, but later reported that this had not lasted very long, and at this point he was studying "The Role of Nerve Supply on the Survival of Free Autogineous Bone and Joint Grafts." His feeling following ten clinical cases was that the nerve supply probably was important.

Erle Peacock gave one of the first of many beautiful studies on collagen, this one "The Measurement and Significance of Thermo-Labile and Urea Sensitive Cross Linking Mechanisms in the Collagen of Healing Wounds." He was fascinated that a secondary wound reached tensile strength much more rapidly than the primary wound and even though there was less total collagen, there was more strength. The tensile strength of a wound is regained dramatically and is not paralleled by a respective increase in the available collagen. He felt that it was not so much a question of how much collagen there was, as to what it was doing and how it was oriented, and how the bordering structures might behave. The age of the microbiological study of wound healing was getting into full swing, eventually leading up to the landmark book that Erle wrote with Van Winkle on "Surgery and Biology of Repair."

Jim Bennett, working with Martin Felder, reported on the "Enzymatic Treatment
Galveston, Texas - 1963

of Edema" investigating the so-called "spreading enzymes" on the crushed forelimb of the rabbit. They had expected that this would reduce edema, but he concluded (after starting this study in Ohio and continuing it in Indiana) that the only step that was even partly effective was to inject hyaluronidase directly into the injured limb. Ray Brauer, working with Mel Spira, had worked on "The Use of Second and Third Degree Burns as Donor Graft in the Pig and its Possible Application in Humans." They noted very little survival of the epithelial remnants in the dermis, so this did not work very well in the fresh bum. It was interesting to see years later in Shanghai that in extensive burns, healed skin grafts from the back were used repeatedly as donor sites. Bill Webb, as a full time psychiatrist working with Milt Edgerton in Baltimore, was studying the "Psychiatric Results of Cosmetic Surgery in 107 Women who had Undergone Face Lifts." He had studied over a hundred face lifts and noted a depression on the third or fourth day which corresponded with a rise in 17 hydroxy cortico steroid excretion. He was speaking purely on the new use of computers for "machine analysis" in psychiatric research. It seemed to him that this was really the wave of the future.

Sammy Paletta talked on a new appliance called the Nuk-Sauger Orthodontic Exerciser for use in patients with cleft palate. Ray Brauer noted some "changes which occur in the maxilla of the cleft palate patient as the result of maxillary orthopedics." This whole trend which followed the publications of Dr. W. Burston of Liverpool in 1958 was taking on new dimensions.

The session ended with a symposium on the "Vellore Experience" chaired by Willie White. Actually, the Vellore Project was conceived in a taxi cab between the Waldorf Astoria in New York and what was probably then La Guardia Airport. Paul Brand had been speaking at the Society meeting in New York and was an old friend of Willie's; in fact, Willie had visited him in South India on previous occasions. Paul asked if Willie could find him a plastic surgeon to come out for three or four years and help with the rehabilitation of leprosy patients as he had built an unusually fine leprosy hospital and was in the process of building a rehabilitation unit on the property of the hospital. Willie said he doubted if he could find somebody for three or four years, but he might find a few who would go out for three or four months at a time. On his return from the airport, he called a hasty cocktail meeting of a number of his friends, and as a result, eventually, about a dozen of us spent a lot of time in South India. This symposium was a review of the procedures that were being done.

Dave Robinson spoke about using a slip of the temporalis muscle along with its overlying fascia, which was then threaded through both the upper and lower eyelid for lag ophthalmus. Whereas this doesn't work very well in other types of facial paralysis,
the patient with leprosy frequently has an anesthetic cornea, and any action of the temporalis muscle helps keep the cornea moist. This was shown by Dave in a movie.

Erle Peacock reestablished nerve continuity by using a pectoral pedicle flap in an attempt to bring sensation into areas where sensation was missing.

Jim Hendrix spoke on the procedures to replace missing eyebrows including island pedicle flaps from the scalp. The results can be quite "startling." I had been interested in the possibility of providing tape recorders for children with clefts so that under proper instruction, speech therapy could be carried out at home (which might be quite a distance) and the tape sent back to the medical center. This never really got off the ground in India, but we did use it with a missionary family in the wilds of the Philippines.

Paul Brand had pioneered the work on muscle transfers in the paralysed hand of the leprosy patient, and Milt Edgerton described the results of the "Abductor Transposition Operation for the Weak Thumb." Willie spoke on "The Significance of the Loss of Hypothenar Adduction in Intrinsic Palsy and Methods of Correction." This was a major problem with these patients, and Paul (with the help of people like Willie and Milt) had done a great deal of work in that area.

After such a full day, it was a pleasure to set sail from the Galveston yacht basin on the "Captain Doc" complete with shrimp, beverages, more shrimp, more beverages, and more shrimp.

Saturday, the "home team" had their program (in Randall Hall -if you can believe that) and included an interesting selection of papers. Dr. W.F. Verwcy gave us an insight into the amount of penetration of various types of penicillin into tissue -an important aspect of burn therapy preceding more recent topical agents. Dr. J.A. Bass showed that mice that were chronically infected with a non-lethal microbe, were actually more resistant to other infections. Mason Guest was studying the "Effect of Altering Clotting and Fibrinolysis on Microcirculation." This was one of the first papers to show that low molecular weight Dextran improved the microcirculation.

Frances Estes was studying some biochemical changes in burned patients, and felt that because of the thermal breakdown, there were marked changes in the liver and kidney. Further biochemical studies were reported, and then Thomas Allen described a new technique called "Mammography," a study of soft tissue patterns for cancer screening.

Bruce Walker was studying the embryological changes "As Revealed by Cleft Palate Producing Tetragns" giving us good insight into cleft palate formation and the
different types of clefts that we see. J.B. Lynch, working with H.G. Brelsford was studying "Growth Patterns in Experimental Cleft Palates in Dogs." As I recall, there were some definite growth distortions, but not nearly so much as one might expect. Duane Larson and Steve Lewis had a fascinating paper on "The Use of Aldosterone in the Endotoxic Shock of Gram Negative Septicemia." This problem was still a vexing one, and this seemed like a big step in being able to control it. Marvin Arons and Dr. Blocker spoke on producing a standardized experimental bum which was obviously in great need for bum research and which, as I recall, consisted of dipping the back of a rat into a constant temperature water bath for a standard period of time. This is a technique which now has become very well accepted.

At this time, the Russians had published much on the value of cadaver serum or convalescent serum in the treatment of bum shock. The work was rather ethereal, and a paper co-authored by J.B. Lynch, S.R. Lewis, and T.G. Blocker did not show that this would hold great promise.

At this meeting, we broke into print when a newspaper covering the meeting noted that "the importance of correcting cleft palates in children as early as possible has been stressed by three plastic surgeons attending the Eighth Annual Plastic Surgery Research Council Meeting held here for the first time. They are Dr. FX Paletta, Dr. John DesPrez, and Dr. Raymond O. Brauer: While attention must be paid to the cleft palate patient as early as possible to prevent the collapse of the dental arch, their methods of treatment differ in sequence."

Hal Bingham recalled that Tom Baker brought along his first movie on Chemical Face Peel. Excellent as this was, it had not been placed on the program and had to be shown in a back room because Tom, as one of Dr. Blocker's former residents, feared the consequences of Dr. Blocker's criticism of researching a new cosmetic technique.

At the Business Meeting, there was a letter from Joe Murray suggesting that "the meeting of the Plastic Surgery Research Council be held preceding the American College of Surgeons." "The general consensus of the Council was that this would be destructive in that one of the basic ideas of the Council was to be held in a University, and to go deeply into subjects other than clinical surgery." However, Dr. Edgerton moved that the Program Chairman of the Research Council be requested to send a copy of Research Council abstracts to the Chairman of the Plastic Surgery Forum of the American College of Surgeons, and this was approved. Again, there was discussion as to whether or not applicants should be required to have their boards before being admitted to the Council.
The Eighth Meeting

The following were elected to membership:

William E. Schatten, M.D. Maurice J. Jurkiewicz, M.D. James E. Bennett, M.D. Melvin Spira, M.D.

Philadelphia was selected for the site of the 1965 meeting. The members adjourned to Steve and Audrey Lewis's home. Hugh Johnson recalls that they had a big trash can full of oysters on the front porch, and that he and Bob Hagerty managed to cat about half of them. In his report to Secretary-Treasurer Erle Peacock on the expenses of the meeting, Steve Lewis had said "surprisingly only six cases of whiskey were consumed during the first two days, and I consider this a rather small amount in view of the caliber of the consumers." They say that if you have trouble telling if a Texan is lying, just watch their lips, and if they are moving, you have your answer. The party at the Lewis's was not diminished by the high humidity. Audrey told Hat Griffith that she had a visitor from El Paso who said that the air in Galveston was wetter than the rain in El Paso, and this was easy to understand.
Galveston, Texas - 1963
Program

Ninth Annual Meeting

do the

Plastic Surgery Research Council

March 5, 6 and 7

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER

Kansas City 3, Kansas

Program cover, The Ninth Meeting.

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Early in March the Research Council met at the University of Kansas under the Chairmanship of David Robinson. The Downtowner Motel and the old Muhlebach Hotel were convenient (and right around the corner from their famous burlesque theatre).

We were welcomed Friday evening by Dave and Peg Robinson with a buffet dinner and early the next day started off with the first of many papers presented by John Des Prez on "Invitro and Invivo Testing of the Effect of Chemotherapy Agents on Oral Cancer." Although he had said that he was unable to predict what this effect would be, he is still using it in most of his oral cancers with about a 25% good response rate. Hal Bingham reported on the "Renal Function in Bum Patients with Acute Renal Failure," documenting a condition that had been seen by many of us.

DeWayne Richey working with George Crielair and Darrel Shaw, had occluded the mammary ducts in female rats much as would be done in reduction marnmaplasties with free transplantation of the nipple. They showed many ductal changes in the rat which appeared to be premalignant. John Madden was inducing cartilage-like cells by using a nucleotide.

Bill Grabb, working with John Tipton and Reed Dingman, was evaluating various silastic materials which were being implanted, and this was one of the first studies of animal work in this area of surgery.

Bob Woolf and Ray Broadbent had an interesting and carefully controlled study on the effect of various enzymes on hematoma absorption. As subjects, they had volunteer prisoners, and injected autologous blood -5cc. into the lower eyelid, and as much as 70 cc. in either the forearm or the calf. They pretty much debunked most of the claims of what enzymes would do with hematomas. Harry Buncke gave one of his very first papers on "Problems Associated With Micro Miniature Vascular Surgery." This was a real landmark event. He was using homemade needles which were much smoother than those from Ethicon, and described the advantages of jeweler's instruments. He even had a hydraulically operated needleholder which minimized hand motion. This was the first meeting that Harry attended, and he felt that it was "interesting and exciting because they were practically new ideas in every instance." His presentation was a summation of four years of work trying to successfully replant a rabbit ear. "I remember we chose the term
The Ninth Meeting

Fred Oremland, working in Philadelphia, and with a psychiatric background had studied the "Hypnoid Reaction in Patients Dying of Head and Neck Cancer" showing that many of these elderly people lived in a state of somewhat suspended animation, and became very distressed in the usual quiet and darkened hospital room, but felt much more comfortable with brighter surroundings and a little noise or music background to keep them oriented. Milt Edgerton had put together a psychiatric team of Gene Meyer and Bill Webb (who were later to go on in outstanding psychiatric positions) studying "Postoperative Emotional Disturbance in Patients Undergoing Cosmetic Surgery." This was landmark research that really had not been looked into before.

There were four papers on "Prolonging Homograft Survival" showing the continued interest in this area. Lester Cramer, working with Ray Hinshaw, had studied "Antifibrinolysis as an Agent to Prolong Homograft Survival." Mac Alton showed that "Locally Implanted Lymphoid Tissue Fragments had an Effect on Skin Homograft Reaction," and Bob Hoehn in a study started in London spoke on "Induction of Tolerance to Mouse Tail Skin Homografts by Combining Paired Immunosuppressive Antigens."

Sam Kountz, working with Don Laub and Bob Chase, was carrying out detailed studies on "The Rejection Mechanism in Canine Renal Homografts." Bill Pollock, working with Duane Larson and Steve Lewis, reported on "Tissue Oxygen Tension Studies in Patients with Pedicle Flaps, Hemigiantism, and Thermal Injury," and Dale Birdsell had extended Bill Lindsay's study of chicken tendons to the biochemical level, showing that tritiated proline was incorporated into the healing tendon. Finally, Ed Hill, working in Detroit, gave us an insight into "medical engineering" and what could be done on the molecular scale.

That evening we had a lovely dinner at the Mission Hills Country Club for members and guests, and thoroughly enjoyed a very elegant affair. The following morning, the
"Kansas City team" presented a number of papers on burns. The first was "Psychiatric Sequelae of Old Burns in Children and their Parents" by Vigliano working with Wyane Hart and Frances Singer. He enumerated a number of the stressful situations which occur over a prolonged period of time in these patients and their families. Dr. Thomas King and Jack Zimmerman were working on the rate of heat penetration in a bum, and the effect of cooling. It was seen to be useful if used immediately. Cooling had to be within the first few minutes of injury, and was of questionable value after ten to fifteen minutes. Andres Grisolia and Leonard Peltier from the Department of Orthopedics, showed that compound fractures complicated by burns could be operated on directly through the burned tissue, and would heal just about as well as if the bums weren't even there. Tom Jackson working with Frank Masters, had developed a "Simplified Method of Producing Standard Burns in Small Animals," again a method of using a hot water bath at a given temperature on a given area of the back.

Manny Moser and Paul Schloerb, working with David Robinson, described the "Transfer of Water and Electrolytes Across Granulating Tissue in Patients Following Burns" showing how much actually occurred and indicating that much of the fluid loss was lost in the way of edema fluid.

Later, we reconvened at the Clendening History of Medicine Library where the librarian Dr. Ralph Major, a medical historian and Professor of Medicine, showed us a number of very rare manuscripts including original writings of Vesalius, Harvey, Par6, and others. At that time, Dr. George Hood, who was about 87 years of age, gave his version of the development of the Padgett Hood Dermatome. This was a somewhat serendipitous discovery combining the imagination of Dr. Padgett, then Chief of Plastic Surgery, and the technical work of Dr. Hood of the Engineering Department who did most of the detail work in his basement. There followed in the years shortly after the development of the drum dermatome, quite a divergence of opinion between these two former allies of just who had contributed what. Since Dr. Padgett was no longer living, we only heard Dr. Hood's version of the story. He did have the original dermatome there, and demonstrated its use to us.

That afternoon, under Frank Master's moderation, the "home team" presented a number of fascinating papers that had to do with "The Biosynthesis of the Altered Prothrombin Molecule" by John Carter, the "Excretion of Virus by way of the Thoracic Duct" by Herbert Wenner, "Potassium Metabolism and Acid Base Changes" by E.B. Brown, "Acidosis and Alkalosis and its Effect Upon the Distribution of Blood Flow" by Fred Kittle, and "Heterologous Parabiosis" by Creighton Hardin (one of our Founding Members who later disappeared back into general surgery).
Further papers on "Factors Affecting the Success of Repair of the Medial Collateral Ligament" by Dr. Lynn Litton, and "The Effect of Particulate Pulmonary Embolization on Lung Surfactant" by Dr. Hamilton, and "Geographical Pathology In Cancer," by John Higginson completed the afternoon. The work by Higginson recalled much of the work by Burkett and was an amazing side of the cancer story. Dr. Higginson was the W.H.O. head of the study.

Twenty-four members attended the Business Meeting. A motion was made by Erle Peacock that the Plastic Surgery Research Council apply for a one hour session at the next annual meeting of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons for the purpose of presenting a distinguished scientist of our choosing to deliver a 50 minute lecture on some phase of his work as it applies to the science of restorative surgery. The motion was seconded by Chase and was amended by Lewis to specify that a ceiling of $500 for honorarium in addition to expenses be placed on obtaining a guest lecturer. This motion was seconded by Spira, and both the amended and the original motion passed by unanimous vote. This started a saga of very outstanding lectures by very unusual scientists for the next fourteen years. The Research Council can be proud of this contribution, and it is outlined in a separate chapter in this History. However, regardless how these lectures were scheduled or when they were placed during the time of the meeting, we were repeatedly embarrassed by the number of our colleagues in plastic surgery who would get up and wander out of the lecture hall. This was so disheartening to many of us in the Research Council that this contribution to our National Society was later discontinued.

Lewis "raised the question for discussion about the tendency of authors in recent years to present finished reports and suggested that the Research Council was primarily organized to review incomplete data with the idea of offering consultation to an investigator during the course of his experiments." The consensus of the group was that this suggestion was in order and that subsequent program Chairmen should keep the matter under consideration.

The new members elected were:

John B. Lynch, M.D.
Blair 0. Rogers, M.D.
Robert F. Ryan, M.D.
James W. Smith, M.D.

Other applications were deferred, as the applicants had not presented material to Research Council. At this meeting, we formally accepted Dick Stark's rendition of
Baronio's sheep as the official emblem. That evening the members enjoyed a lovely time with Peg and Dave Robinson in their home in Mission Hills. Unfortunately, the previous summer had been so dry and the water table had dropped so much that Dave had had to dig a trench all the way around his house and repair the foundations to keep it from settling. He had tried in vain to get this poured before his raucous "friends" arrived. Hopefully, the house didn't settle any further. As luck would have it, the next day a "March blizzard" was reported on its way, so we all high-tailed it to the airport to try to get out before the facilities were closed down. The next meeting was scheduled in Philadelphia with Bob McCormack as Program Chairman.
Tenth Annual Meeting

Plastic Surgery Research Council

APRIL 22, 23, 24, 1965

University of Pennsylvania
School of Medicine

Program cover, The Tenth Meeting.
Our Tenth Anniversary was celebrated in Philadelphia with the 200th Anniversary of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Almost every medical society met in Philadelphia that year to help with the Anniversary. The medical school at the University of Pennsylvania was the oldest in the country, while the Plastic Surgery Research Council was the oldest -and the youngest Research Council.

We started off with Chief Resident Ron Berggren running the projector, and Jonathan E. Rhoads, the John Rhea Barton Professor of Surgery, giving some sage words of welcome. Al Kligman, a Research Dermatologist, and later of Retin-A fame, from the "home team," spoke on one of his continuing interests, "The Riddles of Aging Skin." Sylvan Stool, recently arrived from Denver, gave our first presentation on "Ear Pathology in Newborn Children with Palatal Clefts." This preceded our first publication by two years, and was purely serendipitous in that Sylvan had a new Zeiss operating microscope that he was very eager to use. He had asked my permission to look at the ears of a patient whose cleft lip I was repairing. Much to our surprise, there was obvious fluid behind the drum, and on making a "small hole" in the drum, we found a thick mucous material typical of the problem. Interestingly, in those days, we didn't even feel it necessary to ask the parents' permission to do this, feeling that if it would benefit the patient, it was the right thing to do. Thus started infant myringotomies, in children with cleft palate.

Wilton M. Krogman brought out a collection of old skulls and bones and spoke on "The Skeleton Speaks" describing how a physical anthropologist can become a useful forensic pathologist. He reveled in identifying bones found in a furnace or dredged out of the Delaware River.

C. Evrett Koop described "One Hundred Cases of Neuroblastoma in Infancy and Childhood" outlining the unusual course of this disease where incomplete removal can still lead to cure. Rick Raventos, a Professor of Radiology, spoke on "The Meaning of Statistics" showing that with careful analysis, one is able to predict with considerable accuracy the future mortality of disease. Bob Ravdin spoke on "The Natural History of Neoplasm" which centered on his favorite subject, carcinoma of the breast, antedating much of the current rejection of radical mastectomy as treatment.
That afternoon, Bill Schatten had a paper on "The Effect of Dextran on Metastacies of V2 Carcinoma in Rabbits," and Sammy Paletta with M.J.T. Fitzgerald on "Experimental Carcinogenesis - Nerve Influence." Josh Jurkiewicz from Gainesville presented his first paper which was "A Study of Cleft Lip and Palate in Dogs" using a strain of beagles which has subsequently proved to be very useful. Josh had not taken his boards and felt that it was premature to start a Plastic Surgery Residency at the University of Florida if he wasn't Board Certified. In Chul Song, working with Bert Bromberg, presented his first paper which was "The Use of Radioactive P.V.P. as a Means of Determining Vascularity in Skin Grafts." Ernesto Egua-Aguirre from the Sloan Kettering Institute, had one of the first papers on "Heterotopic Allogenic Whole-Organ Liver Transplant in Dogs." Twenty-five years later, this has now become an accepted procedure in humans. Frank Ashley (with Fred Grazer as a co-author) was working on "Irradiated Peripheral Nerve Homografts" showing some effectiveness of this technique.

Martin Entin and co-authors had shown initial enthusiasm for joint transplantation, but were disappointed in its eventual decay. They were now investigating "The Role of Vascularization, Nerve Supply, and Synovial Function in Experimental Joint Transplantation" and seemed to be achieving much better success.

That evening, we had dinner amongst the mummies in the University Museum. The date just happened to coincide with this country's debut of the exhibit of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Since no one had ever seen these before, it generated a tremendous amount of interest, and many visitors (even from New York and Baltimore) had been turned away during the day because the crowds were just too great. That evening, we not only had the exhibit all to ourselves, but the Jordanian Minister of Antiquities was our guest and after dinner speaker. We had the appropriate toasts to His Majesty King Hussein, and His Excellency President Johnson, and then heard a thrilling first-hand description of just how the Scrolls were discovered (some were stolen) and were eventually assembled. It was a contrast between some of the most ancient relics in our heritage and some of the most up-to-date research in preservation.

The next morning started off with Dick Goulian working with Herb Conway and presenting "Experimental Studies on a New Silicone." The difference was a rubberized component adding cohesiveness to the original product. This was probably the first paper on a substance which has now become widely used. While on Dr. Herbert Conway's service, Dick was working with Dow Corning on a liquid silicone which would gel in situ after injection. The only drawback was a moderate exothermic reaction with the necessary catalyst which caused some of the animals to have a temporary alopecia. Unfortunately, Dow Corning withdrew this as it was extremely difficult to prepare, and they were having their problems with the FDA anyway.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -1965

Tom Baker's report on "Histological Studies of the Effect of Skin Peeling" noted in detail the dermal edema and its persistence. Bob Hagerty and co-workers reported on a "One Stage Closure of Urge Cheek and Mandibular Defects with Radical Neck Dissection." The radical neck was carried out under a single posteriorly based flap which was rotated well up and under the cheek for cover, and then a pectoral flap was rotated up into the neck with a split graft into the chest. He said, "we should have published this work because I have seen some cases where the original surgeon would have benefitted from this."

Chris Wcatherley-White working with Clayton De Haan and Dick Stark at St. Luke's, reported on "Objective Studies in Voice Quality -Acoustic Considerations," noting that it was possible to use objective criteria to categorize abnormal speech. Bob Beasley was exteriorizing the biceps tendon in a "cineplasty" with skin coverage to provide a motor for an arm prosthesis. Alex Kelly and co-workers, reporting from the Henry Ford Hospital, had developed a microscopic method to "Study Skin Homograft Rejection by Cellular Response in the Human Skin Window." Arthur Ship and coworkers reported on "Skin Allograft Survival in Rats and Mice Bearing a Deciduoma."

Tom Krizek, working with John Des Prez at Western Reserve, reported on "The Diabetic Response to Experimental Infection," an interesting study in the amount of biochemical change. Hilliard Seigler working with Erle Peacock described an unusual situation with "The Use of Formaldehyde Tanned Reconstituted Bovine Collagen in the Treatment of Hepatic Injuries," while Willie White and a team from Pittsburgh spoke on "Further Studies in the Standardization of Testing Methods of Wound Healing." Jerry Bains and Steve Lewis were studying the "Microcirculatory System in Shock" and Harvey Zarem "The Microscopic Vascular and Cellular Changes of Skin Allografts During Early Skin Homograft Destruction" describing the microscopic changes leading to cessation of circulation. Harvey was in New York at the time. J.O. Diller, with Shad Hartwell working with Robin Anderson in Cleveland, described a "Mesenteric Vascular Pedicle in Full Thickness Skin Grafts," and Bob McFarlane from London, Ontario gave his first paper on the beneficial effects of "The Treatment of Ischernic Pedicle Flaps with Hyperbaric Oxygen." Finally, Bill Grabb, working with Bob O'Neal, gave his first paper and one of the first for the Research Council on "The Effect of Low Molecular Weight Dextran on the Survival of Experimental Skin Flaps."

Unfortunately, this Chairman has no records of what transpired at the annual Business Meeting, except that we elected:

John D. M. Alton, M.D.
Harry J. Buncke, M.D.
The Tenth Meeting

David W. Furnas, M.D. William C. Grabb, M.D. Richard C. Schultz, M.D. Robert M. Woolf, M.D.

The acceptance of Dick Stark's rendition of Baronio's Sheep as the official emblem of the Research Council the previous year, allowed the Tenth Annual Meeting to be the first time the seal was used on the cover of the program. We welcomed Bob McCormack as Chairman, and looked forward to the Eleventh Annual Meeting to be held in Rochester New York with Reuven Snyderman as Program Chairman. This was the first program where the Program Chairman's name was printed in the Program, but it wasn't until the 16th meeting that he (or she) was officially called "The Chairman-Elect," though that custom was started about the second or third meeting.

We then retired to Chez Randall in Chestnut Hill, and among those present was Reed Dingman, who at that time was President-Elect of the Society.
Eleventh Annual Meeting

Plastic Surgery Research Council
MARCH 2, 3, 4, 1966

UNIVERSITY of ROCHESTER
SCHOOL of MEDICINE and DENTISTRY
Rochester, New York

Program cover, The Eleventh Meeting.
The call for papers depicted Dr. Baronio's sheep talking with Dr. Baronio and the dialogue went like this:

**Baronio:** "I saw your picture in a doctor's office yesterday. How come?

**Famous 1804 Sheep:** "It took a little bit of graft to do it."

**Baronio:** "What did it mean?"

**Famous 1804 Sheep:** "The Plastic Surgery Research Council has adopted me as team mascot. They meet March 3-4 1966 in Rochester New York, and Dr. Bob McCormack will be host."

**Baronio:** "He visited my laboratory last year. He travels a great deal."

**Famous 1804 Sheep:** "Dr. Reuven Snyderman has called for abstracts for papers. The deadline is December 15, 1965. Every member must send an abstract."

**Baronio:** "Fat chance. These men are not sheep."

After a greeting by Dr. Baronio's sheep, and Willies' handsome emblem of office, Leonard Fenninger the Medical Director at Strong Memorial Hospital added his greeting as well. We started with an entirely new and different format. The program had six symposia. The first, on "The Spread of Cancer," was chaired by Stanley Hoffmcister with Duane Larson, John De Prez, Bob Ryan, and O. Sclawry of Roswell Park as the speakers. Duane spoke on the "Perineural Lymphatics." John De Prez was instilling methylthrexate routinely preoperatively in head and neck cancer cases by way of the temporal artery, and had ten cases in which there was no tumor left at the time of surgery. He was using 100 mg. a day for two days and then 50 mg. a day. Bob Ryan was interested in vision after chemotherapy, having used this on 73 patients; 21 with melanoma had shown regression. Those patients with infusion had more complications, and one patient had blindness. Dr. Selawry was using infrared scanning to determine the color temperature and to determine the extent of the disease. It was suggested in the discussion that prospective randomized series would be helpful.

The next symposium was on "The Transplantation of Bone" with Martin Entin as Chairman, and Kaj Holmstrand and Charlie Horton making up the panel. Kaj mentioned that calvarial bone in monkeys could still be identified six years after transplant, and that in long bones there is very little remodeling. He studied three different recipient sites:
the calvarium, the palate, and the longbone, using both autologous and homologous bone. He had used the grafts in children with clefts, but discarded the additional step, "because it was too much trouble." Since 1957, he had grafted alveolar segments, and showed two teeth erupting through these grafts. These observations far preceded the recent developments in cleft surgery. Charlie was interested in the growth of the mandible and the possible use of staples to prevent prognathism.

The third symposium was on the "Prolongation of Allografts" (presumably survival) chaired by Blair Rogers with Frank Ashley, Milt Edgerton, Dick Goulian, and Bob Hoehn, who was at Columbia, the members of the panel. Milt was interested in "Alteration in the Adult Animal," and was using fetal hematopoietic tissue intraperitoneally to produce "tolerant" chimeras with total body irradiation. Dick was interested in "Producing an Immunologically Incompetent System," and Bob Hoehn was using "Spleen Cells and Antilymphocyte Serum for Their Blocking Effect." Blair Rogers was studying the second set effect in rats, and described the reaction seen in grafting between mother and son.

The afternoon was moderated by Bob McCormack and was led off by Dr. Robert Duthie, who was not only Professor and Chairman of the Department of Orthopedic Surgery at the University of Rochester, but later the Nuffield Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Oxford. He spoke on "The Possible Role of Mast Cells and Tissue Injury and their Presence in Fracture Sites."

Dr. Harold C. Hodge, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pharmacology and Professor of Radiation Therapy discussed "The New Developments in Fluoride Therapy" and whether this should be universally adopted.

Dr. John Romano, the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, spoke about "Certain Psychological Aspects of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery." He compared conditions in 1966 to 1938 and 1908. The average heart disease patient in 1908 had a chart of two pages was seen by two physicians and one consultant. The recent chart would be twenty eight pages, the patient would have been seen by fifteen physicians (including house officers) and ten technicians leading the patient to frequently wonder "who was my doctor?"

Dr. Earl Mahoney, in discussing "Congenital Abnormalities of the Aortic Arch in Children," described repeated episodes of stridor with obstruction of both the trachea and the esophagus.

That evening, we retired to the Genesee Figure Skating Club where I-ester and Annette Cramer along with their two children Terry and Scott had organized a superb
Rochester, New York -1966

program of figure skating (enjoyed with sherry). The first waltz group included nine couples, each with one physician, with star performances being turned out by McCormack, Des Prez, and Cramer.

Then, a more complicated routine was performed by eight couples, again with Lester and Annette taking part. We then had performances by the Eastern Silver Dance Champion of 1966, and another by the North Atlantic's Veterans Dance Champion, and another by the first place 196-5 gold dance champion. After free-skating demonstrations by Scott Cramer and two of his colleagues which were really spectacular, there was a senior dance group which finished out the evening. Scott at that time was tiny and few realized he was to be Olympic caliber and the first to do a triple spin in National Competition. The Research Council had never seen anything like this before or since, and felt very privileged to have had this performance organized. We then had dinner at the University of Rochester Faculty Club.

The next day, Program Chairman Reuven Snyderman, along with Dick Stark, had organized three additional symposia, the first one on "Burn Therapy" with Charlie Baxter, Victor Hay-Roe, Tom Krizek, Mel Spira, and Will Tumbusch who at the time was Chief of Plastic Surgery at Walter Reed. Tom was at Western Reserve. Victor HayRoe showed that by occluding the circulation with a tourniquet, the same depth of burn could be produced in one fifth the time it took with the circulation intact. I believe Tom's work had been done in Baltimore City Hospital where he had 500 to 1,000 new burns a year. However, all -except about thirty -of these burns were in Sprague Dawley rats. He was interested in DMSO, as this is bacterio-static for pseudomonas and staph. He was also studying sulfamylon and silver nitrate, and found that sulfamylon with or without DMSO was the only one that reduced the bacterial count significantly and also reduced the mortality.

Mel Spira described a silicone impregnated mitten which he was using for a burned hand dressing which helped in maintaining motion, but when saline or silver nitrate was added, it was more painful with more maceration. Charlie Baxter had been administering more than the usual amount of fluid resulting in a quite high mortality rate.

The next symposium was on "Microsurgery" and included Harry Buncke, with Tom Krizek, Don Laub, and Jim Smith. Harry had transferred a toe to the thumb of a rhesus monkey with minute vessels. We wondered how that would look in a human, and whether it would ever have any use. Tom described the transfer of a large pedicle flap using the Nakayama instruments for the small vessel anastomoses. His work was mostly in dogs, and he felt that with two to three millimeter vessels, four power loops were sufficient. Don Laub described a metalized suture which could be used as a needle in
The Eleventh Meeting

anastomosing vessels less than one millimeter in diameter. He had a pair of forceps which were kept together with a rubber band and opened by a hydraulic bag operated by his foot. Jim Smith described using the anastomosis technique and instruments for the reanastamosis of Fallopian tubes.

That afternoon, there were more papers from the home team. These included Ray Hinshaw, George Gifford, and Lester Cramer. Since there were no titles, and I have no notes, I assume these were case presentations or presentations of work in progress.

We then moved to the Dryden Theater located next to Mr. George Eastman’s home which had been converted into a museum. The afternoon's symposium was on the "Organization of a New Plastic Surgery Service in a Hospital or a Medical School” and was chaired by Lester Cramer, with panelists Jim Bennett, Bob Chase, Charlie Horton, and Josh Jurkiewicz. The stages were described as eliciting suspicion, apprehension, intrigue, gradual tolerance, benevolent accommodation, then overt welcome, independent stature, political rivalry, reactive autonomy, the genesis of a separatist empire, parochial mutual admiration, stagnation with the triumph of routine over progress, and finally a diamond studded academic decay. Josh felt that a new service would die if the medical students were removed and that the commitments were first to the medical students, second to postgraduate trainees, third to general surgical residents, and then fourth to plastic surgery residents. Jim Bennett felt that it was necessary to have the enthusiastic empathy of the Dean and the Chairman of the Department of Surgery, that plastic surgery would have to be an integral part of the department of surgery and yet be autonomous. He expanded on the need to have responsibility in teaching and the desirability for trainees to be boarded in general surgery.

Again, I don't have a copy of the minutes of the Business Meeting, but the new members included:

Duane L. Larson, M.D. Robert F. Ryan, M.D. Arthur G. Ship, M.D. Gilbert B. Snyder, M.D.

In our eleventh year, twenty six members had been elevated to the venerated status of Senior Membership. Reuven Snyderman was introduced as the new Chairman for the New York meeting the following year, and Erle Peacock as Program Chairman to succeed Reuven.

Later that afternoon, Mr. James C. Card, the Vice Director and Curator of Motion Pictures at the George Eastman House and Museum, spoke on "Star Faces" giving an
Rochester, New York - 1966

intriguing history on the development of the motion picture industry and its center attractions. The museum contained not only an unusual exhibition of the development of cameras and photography, but also the unique collection of George Eastman’s paintings and furnishings as they were placed in his home, plus many very old and very fine photographic prints. It was a privilege to have our members’ cocktails and dinner in this setting. Arthur Ship noted with some glee that having learned his lesson trying to get to the Salt Lake City meeting by plane in a snow storm, he had reservations to leave Rochester on the train which provided some measure of comfort, as the snow that night caused the cancellation of a good many flights. In spite of this, the following morning there was a skiing expedition arranged to Bristol Mountain and these sessions were moderated by Robert M. McCormack.
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Plastic Surgery Research Council
March 15, 16, 17

New York Academy of Medicine
2 East 103 Street
New York, N.Y.

Program cover, The Twelfth Meeting.
For the Twelfth Annual Meeting we simply moved south from Rochester to New York City with Reuven Snyderman as Chairman. With all of the institutions of higher learning in that great city, he did a masterful job of spreading the hosting around. This was the first meeting without a single paper being presented by one of the Founding Members, "home team" papers were kept to a minimum, and we even had a symposium on the evening of our registration. This was on "Auto Safety and Surgeons-Designing the Safe Car." It was a complex study using dummies, test vehicles and sudden deceleration. They even spoke of designing safety into the steering column and dashboards and went so far as to describe a self-inflating air-containing crash cushion (something we hadn't even dreamed of!). This was organized by Arthur Ship and included many of the big names in auto safety (which I don't recall) but he mentioned that Ralph Nader was scheduled to be a participant but never showed up. This started Arthur's interest in the physician's involvement in auto safety, which continued for many years.

The following day we saw a new format with each paper being followed by two designated discussers. Ray Hinshaw led off with "Temperature Sensation as a Guide to the Progression or Regression of Sensory Defects." Ray was fascinated in the changes that occurred if a nerve was blocked slowly. As sensation was lost, cold would feel less cold and hot less hot, and it might take up to ten seconds to perceive either of these temperatures. Finally, a paradoxical interpretation occurred with hot feeling cold. In general, recovery was in the reverse order. He was studying patients with lacerated nerves and herniated lumbar discs. Jim Smith described three degrees of myelinization with a dampening effect of one on another.

Tom Krizek, who was at Johns Hopkins, spoke on "Bacterial Growth and Skin Graft Survival" continuing his work on burned rats. He was using six different types of dressings, reporting on the results in twenty-six patients. We were amazed that he discontinued systemic penicillin only forty-eight hours after the bum. The modalities included exposure, occlusive dressing with xeroform, continuous saline, gentomycin, sulfamylon, and silver nitrate. In the animals, only the sulfamylon reduced mortality as well as bacterial counts.
The Twelfth Meeting

J.B. Lynch showed that while simply washing would reduce the bacteria to some extent, he was able to obtain bacteria (presumably by biopsy) from wounds even after they had healed. Duane Larson mentioned that in using gentomycin, he had better results with this agent as a cream than as an ointment.

The next paper was on "Pulmonary Function Studies in Respiratory Tract Burns" by I.C. Song. We were amazed at the prevalence of respiratory tract burns, and the severity of the functional impairment.

Paul Weeks spoke on "Tissue Compliance: A of Collagen and Mucopolysaccharide Interaction." He was curious about the makeup of fibers in the cervix before and after delivery. Erle Peacock, as a discusser, noted that "the future lies in manipulating the characteristics of the various types of ground substance -by manipulating the molecular arrangements." He described how many characteristics such as tensile stress (breaking point) was not even up to normal at one year of age.

A new topic was introduced by Leonard Furlow who spoke on "The Use of TriamcinoloneAcetonide in Prevention and Treatment of Joint Stiffness." He noted how the glucocorticoids could interfere with collagen synthesis and even promote collagen lysis. Leonard was injecting knee joints in the rat that had been splinted and after sacrifice, would mount the leg on a goniometer and add weights while measuring the increase in the angle. This was somewhat dose related, and even the systemic effect had produced some measurable difference in the opposite leg.

Jack Hoopes had been studying "Objective Evaluation of Cleft Palate Speech." He had a cine apparatus which ran at thirty frames per second, and described the organization of his team with specialists in speech, radiography, nasal air emission, electromyography, and voice image analysis. His paper was discussed by Don Warren from Chapel Hill who had done considerable work on nasal airflow, and Dick Jobe from Stanford.

That night we congregated at the Athena East Restaurant for "A Night In Old Greece." It did indeed have all the choice dishes including ouzo. In fact, they had one beautiful dish of a belly dancer who performed exotically until somebody found out that she was working for her master's degree in mathematics, and then we couldn't stop them from talking shop. The following day, Paul Levine of the Auerbach Corporation spoke on the use of computers and the "Application of Large Scale Systems Designed in the Research for Improved Treatment of Burns." We were amazed how he could put so many variables into his program and come out with some sensible recommendations. It was one of the first applications of computers to this type of work that we had seen.

Dr. Milton Helpern who was the Chief Medical Examiner of the city of New York,
New York, New York -1967

kept us all awake talking about the "Official Investigation of Sudden Suspicious Violent and Unusual Deaths." He had no end of grisly pictures and stories about their solutions,

"Microsurgical Techniques" was presented by Avron Daniller (his first appearance) and he was speaking on renal artery anastomosis. He was trying to see what could be done to preserve auto transplants, thirty of which were still alive at two months. Julius Jacobson, in discussing this paper, said that "the first thing to do with a severed part was to irrigate it with cold heparinized saline or dextrose." The next paper again was on the "Effect of Hyperbaric Oxygen on the Survival of Pedicle Skin Flaps" by Dick Goulian et. al. He used a flap from the rabbit and all the controls had necrosis. A hundred percent oxygen, two times a day for four hours at two atmosphere, had flaps that showed no evidence of necrosis. There was slight necrosis with a hundred percent oxygen inspired and room air on the surface. Jacobson, using pigs, showed a modest protection with hyperbaric oxygen. Kernahan felt that hyperbaric oxygen did not help his experimental flaps while McFarland felt that it did. It was noted that you could put a dead animal with a blue flap in the hyperbaric chamber, and the flap would become pink.

Bob Ryan presented a "Programmed Instruction in the Medical School" having developed a number of booklets for the Tulane University Medical School. The system consisted of presenting material which was then put to use with one fact leading to the next plus the injection of a little additional information with each one. It was described as what the natural teacher would intuitively do, and had the advantage that the student could proceed at his own speed. Josh Jurkiewicz noted that it tended to lead one's thinking down a very narrow path.

At the Business Meeting, there was much discussion about the future of the Plastic Surgery Research Council lecturer. We had sponsored three: Dr. Paul Weiss, Dr. Jerome Gross, and Dr. Arthur Kornberg. These lectures were given at the Society Meeting and we continued to be disappointed in the attendance and the reception that was given in spite of using different time slots on the program. The members of the Research Council seemed to enjoy these speakers immensely, but this view was not shared by our colleagues.

The following were elected to Active Membership:

    Marvin S. Arons, M.D. Jerome E. Adamson, M.D. Robert V. DeVito, M.D. Robert M. Goldwyn, M.D. In Chu] Song, M.D.
Desmond Kernahan, M.D. was elected to Associate Membership as he was already 45 years old. Erle Peacock became our Chairman, and Hal Griffith the Program Chairman and Chairman-Elect.
New York, New York -1967
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
of the
PLASTIC SURGERY RESEARCH COUNCIL

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

April 11 and 12, 1968

Program cover, The Thirteenth Meeting.
Erle Peacock was our host for the Thirteenth Annual Meeting and we ventured to the lovely hills of North Carolina with the azaleas and magnolias in full bloom. In Chapel Hill, we stayed in the handsome Carolina Inn with its colonial brick and tall white pillars which epitomized southern living and hospitality. The day prior to the meeting, we had an invitation from Nick Georgiade and his Duke contingent to spend the day in Durham, where they had a full schedule including a tour of their research facilities and their new hyperbaric unit.

We were welcomed by Dave Sabiston their new young energetic Chairman of the Department of Surgery, followed by Dr. Saltzman who explained the use of the hyperbaric chamber. Harlan Wald was using it on experimental skin flaps in rats, and seemed to be achieving some improvement. Dick Mladick was doing renal rat transplants and hoped to be able to enhance their survival.

There was a good deal of burn work being done, particularly with isolating toxic and non-toxic fractions of the pseudomonas bacillus, and Nick talked on "Investigational Studies in the Control of Bacterial Populations in Bums." He was just beginning his work with povidone-iodine which was very much a landmark study. Frank Thorne was investigating "Clinical Photo Plethysmography" and Dick Mladick was studying "Tetrahydroxyquine." We bussed back to Chapel Hill and the next day were introduced to Earl's young staff including John Madden, Biff Bevin, Paul Black, Don Warren and Bill Trier. The Plastic Surgery Service was known as "The Division of Plastic Surgery and Human Biology," and was really moving into high gear.

Biff Bevin spoke on the "Biologic Response to Soluble Tissue Antigens in Human Beings" reflecting Erle's interest in the biochemical study of tissues. Don Warren had a paper on "Respiratory Effort in Cleft Palate Speech." Don had obtained a graduate degree studying nasal air emission in children with clefts and was continuing this work. Gary Smiley, in Don's department, was studying the "Midline Epithelium in the Developing Palate" questioning just why the normal palate fused but the cleft palate failed to do so.

Paul Black had reconstructed a hard palate by transplanting jejunum. This was a free graft performed by vascular anastamosis without magnification. Ted Whitson had
The Thirteenth Meeting

some interesting work on the "Early Treatment of Volkmann's Ischemic Contracture." John Madden, working with J.R. Leonard, had one paper on "The Secondary Healing Phenomenon" and another on the "Kinetics of Collagen Deposition During Wound Healing." Bill Trier spoke on "The Effects of Beta-Aminopropionitrile on Surgical Patients."

That afternoon, the members' papers included a study by Ron Berggren, who had taken over at Ohio State, on "Oxygen Utilization Rate in Skin Measured After Exposure to Various Cryophylactic Agents." Dick Goulian was comparing "Organ Survival with Functional Integrity" in a critical evaluation of transplantation. Dave Knize and Chris Weatherly-White, now relocated at the University of Colorado, were showing that antisludging agents were beneficial in the treatment of experimental frostbite but they had to be administered very early in the process.

A landmark paper was presented by Duane Larsen describing convulsions as the result of "Topical Hexachlorophene Toxicity." This material had been shown to be so effective in the control of surface bacteria that they were using this in burns that were being tubbed and the toxicity occurred from its absorption through a large burn wound.

Mel Spira gave an overall view of "Chemosurgery" and Norm Hugo, working with Lew Thomson and El Zook with Jim Bennett at Indiana, showed "The Deleterious Effects of Chronic Anemia on the Tensile Strength of Healing Wounds." D. Zelman and I.C. Song were studying "The Effect of Total Body Irradiation on Wound Healing and the Hematopoietic System" showing the dose-related effects.

The next day included a session on the healing of tendons and nerves starting with Hugh Thomson from the Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, describing the "Monkey Tendon Glide System." Bromley Freeman had developed a method of nerve anastomosis with tape and showed his histological and functional results. There were a few papers on skin and collagen starting with a presentation by Tom Gibson from the University of Glasgow. Tom had been working with the mechanical engineers to define the mechanical characteristics of skin in engineering terms. This was a key paper and introduced us to a number of terms that we had not heard of before, and which are now becoming particularly useful in the study of skin expansion.

John Iliescu, working with J.B. Lynch, gave one of the first papers on "The Effect of Controlled Tension on Collagen Fibers in the Experimental Burn Wound" showing that the fiber pattern responded to tension. There was another session on transplantation introduced by another senior investigator Jack Converse giving us some of the early work on tissue typing, a field which was just becoming very important in organ transplantation.
Chapel Hill, North Carolina -1968

Avron Daniller working with Bob Chase was producing "Temporary Tolerance without the Use of Drugs in Rat Allograft Transplantation." I don't have my notes on this, but I believe that the results were fairly temporary.

There was an interesting session on "Technological Advances" introduced by Milt Edgerton describing the "Applications of the Laser Microprobe to Research in the Field of Plastic Surgery." This has now become so useful in cardiac surgery, it is interesting to see this earlier presentation. Don Laub was using the "Q-Switched Ruby Laser on Dermal Tattoo Pigment" showing the possible use of this new gadget in the treatment of tattoos. I was studying "Sound Spectrographic Tracings in Cleft Palate Patients" and could pick up formants that were typical of hypemasality. Dick Yules (who unfortunately stayed in otolaryngology) and Bob Chase described "An Operant Conditioner for Correction of Hypernasality" which, as I recall, gave a graphic read-out on the degree of hypernasality so the patient could monitor his own speech.

That evening was one of our most memorable. I hardly know anyone who was more proud of their home than Erle, and that lovely colonial house in the rolling countryside, with its handtumed white wooden pillars, was worthy of his affection. The weather was perfect for eating outside, and Erle and Mary treated us to a real Carolina feast of Brunswick Stew, black-eyed peas, and "all the fixin's." Later that evening, we went to the Morehead Planetarium for a program entitled "Easter: The Awakening."

Elected to membership were:


B. Herold Griffith was the new Chairman, with the fourteenth meeting scheduled for Chicago. Jim Bennett was the Program Chairman and Chairman-Elect.
Program cover, The Fourteenth Meeting.
Though Chicago seemed to be the center for medical meetings of all sorts, it wasn't until our fourteenth meeting that we traveled to the Windy City. Hal Griffith was our Chairman, and we stayed at the Knickerbocker Hotel close to the lake and within walking distance of Northwestern. We were welcomed by Dr. Richard C. Young, the Dean, and John M. Beal, Chairman of the Department of Surgery.

Peter McKinney, an Associate in Surgery, described a new synthetic absorbable suture material being produced, and just being introduced into the field of surgery (which I think was polyglycolic acid). Dr. Arthur Veiss spoke on "The Collagen Structure and Wound Repair" and John J. Bergan "Toward the Surgical Cure of Diabetes." The word "toward" was used advisedly, as the transplanted islands of Langerhans still haven't been persuaded to do what they were supposed to do.

In a rather complete study directed by Clarence Monroe and including Herold Griffith, Peter McKinney, Sheldon Rosenstein, and Baily Jacobson, they evaluated a group of children with bilateral complete clefts in whom they had recessed and pinned the pre-maxilla. The facial growth in this group, compared with ones that had not been recessed, was essentially the same, which was quite contrary to what we had been led to believe would happen, and which still stands as an unusual piece of work. Additional papers were on "Aspects of Rehabilitation" and on "Peripheral Nerve and Motor Point Block with Phenol Solution in the Management of Spasticity" (by Professor Henry Betts and Professor Ali Khalili). Norman Leaf working with Harvey Zarem was doing microsurgical transplantation in a rabbit ear chamber, and Dick Schultz had an unusual paper analyzing "One Thousand Consecutive Cases of Major Facial Injuries." This led to the publication of his book on the subject which has subsequently gone through several editions. Professor Leslie B. Arcy, the R.L. Rea Professor of Anatomy Emeritus - he must have been about eighty - in speaking on "The Rise of Medical Education in America" documented many of the steps with which he was very familiar and the establishment of developmental anatomy as part of this process.

Again, the program presented by the members and guests was divided into major topics, which included: Wound Healing, Transplantation, (cocktails and dinner), Transplantation and Augmentation, Tendon Healing, (lunch), Nerve Repair and Regeneration, and - at last - Cleft Palate Embryogenesis and Pathologic Anatomy. It is obvious that the meetings were becoming much more comprehensive, with many more papers.
Ray Hinshaw and Paul Weeks were moderators for the Wound Healing which included "Energy Transmission Through Intact Skin" by Don Laub et. al., "The Viscoelastic Properties of Healing Wounds" by Ralph Mailton and Jim Apesos, "The Kinetics of Collagen Synthesis in Dehised and Resutured Wounds" by John Madden and Erle Peacock, "The Effect of Primary Wounding on the Tensile Strength of Secondary Wounds" by Norm Hugo working with Jim Bennett at Indiana, and "The Effect of Zinc on Wound Healing" by Verne Lanier at Vanderbilt showing significant improvement, and finally, "Suture/Tissue Intereaction in Skin Closure" by Bromley Freeman and Baron Hardy. Without going into details, it is easy to see that considerable attention was being given to the basic process of wound healing.

Transplantation was still being actively investigated by our members, and this section, as moderated by Milt Edgerton, included a paper by Frank Ashley on "Histocompatibility Antigens of Homologous Rat Tissue" and "Prolonged Allograft Survival Without the Use of Drugs -A Progress Report" by Avron Daniller, Don Ballyntyne, and John M. Converse. This was a dream which seemed to be evaporating. Antilymphocyte serum was shown to be very tissue specific in work being done by Tom DeMeester and Francis Wolfart at Johns Hopkins, while Gil Snyder was studying changes in the ultrastructure as "Precursors of Renal Xenograft Rejection."

That night, we had an unusually fine speaker in Professor Moody E. Prior who had just retired as Professor of English, and commented on Shakespeare's views of politics and how much they paralleled what was happening on the present day scene.

The next day, the first subject was "Transplantation and Augmentation" with Lester Cramer as the moderator. Paul Schnur, working with John Simons at the Mayo Clinic, was using tissue clearance of 99m Tc-Pertechnetate "As a Tool for the Evaluation of Pedicle Graft Circulation." They were really using this in many different circumstances with fairly good reproducible figures. David Stoll and Dave Furnas showed that cartilage grafts in baby rabbits really did grow as the babies grew up. Mr. Noel Thompson from the Middlesex Hospital in London, had a rather elaborate study of the "Survival of Onlay Cancellous Bone Autografts and Homografts to the Jaws of Dogs." Both seemed to do quite well. Frank Gerow, Mel Spira, and Baron Hardy were injecting "Cured Silastic Gel as an Implanted Soft Tissue Substitute." They were taking the gel from inside breast implants and putting it in the darnedest screw type syringe of monstrous size with a colossal needle and were injecting the material subcutaneously. It really did fairly well, but had some tendency to "ball up," losing its original shape.

Bill Manchester from Auckland, New Zealand presented an unusual series of cases in whom he had carried out "The Immediate Reconstruction of the Mandible and
Tempero-Mandibular Joint." He was using huge pieces of ilium which were beautifully carved and shaped from the pieces that had been removed, and showed some very unusual long-term survivals.

The Tendon Healing section was moderated by Bob McFarlane and started off with G.R. Lloyd working with Bill Lindsay on "The Fate of Collagen in an Autologous Free Tendon Graft" followed by "The Effects of Triamcinolone on the Healing and Gliding of Repaired Tendons" by Lynn Ketchum working with Dave Robinson and Frank Masters. This material reduced adhesions, but also could lead to tendon rupture. Jerry Adamson and his friends from Norfolk were using silicone fluid inside the sheath in flexor tendon healing studies in dogs. They noted that this was used a great deal in the veterinary work with race horses, and that even podiatrists were using this in the plantar surface.

The session on Nerve Repair and Regeneration was moderated by Jim Smith. Esat Toksu described trophic changes in the skin appendages associated with denervation, and Bill Grabb, with his group from Michigan, compared a number of different peripheral nerve suturing techniques. At about this time, Millesi was popularizing his meticulous anastomosis which had stimulated Bill Grabb's group to look into this. In fact, the next paper was by Harry Buncke on "Micro versus Macro Surgical Repair of Nerve Injuries in the Hand" showing much better results with the more careful approach.

The last panel was on Cleft Palate: Embryogenesis and Pathological Anatomy, moderated by Desmond Kernahan. Dick Goulian discussed "The Developmental Factors Contributing to Lateral Maxillary Collapse," and Bill Garrett, working with the material of Bill Kraus, defined unusual epidermal inclusion "rests" or "cysts" in identical twin fetuses who were concordant for clefts. Jack Hoopes and Lee Dellon gave a detailed analysis of cineradiographic studies in clefts defining "The Anatomical Variables Responsible for Cleft Palate Speech."

The member's dinner was held at the Chicago Yacht Club where we could enjoy the spectacular Chicago skyline and the waterfront. Herold Griffith had appointed a "Forward Planning Committee" to look into a number of different items, particularly the relationship between the Research Council and other groups. One question was whether the Research Council should apply for admission to the Council of Academic Societies, since virtually all of its members were in academic plastic surgery. This sounded like a very good possibility, but it was learned that the Association's application for membership had not been acted upon, and it would have been very embarrassing if the Research Council had been admitted first, so the Forward Planning Committee recommended waiting until a decision had been made regarding the Association's application.
This committee heartily approved the recommendation of the Joint Forward Planning Commission in Plastic Surgery to create a Joint Central Office, but noted that they would not be able to contribute financially to this venture. (P. Randall was overjoyed because this looked as though maybe the Society’s functions would move out of his garage.) They further decided that the Research Council should not sponsor the chief resident's conference.

There was interesting discussion on a recommendation by the committee that senior members could be hosts even if they were not the Chairman of the Research Council. This recommendation was vigorously voted down because the members in their wisdom felt that it would lead to constant battles between senior and junior members for the prestige of hosting a meeting. They pointed out that the senior members didn't need the prestige, whereas it could be a real boost for a junior member. In addition, there had been no lack of places to go, so up to that time, and hopefully forever more, the Chairman would be the host of the next meeting.

The new Active Members were:

Jerry Bains, M.D.
John R. Birch, M.D.
Frank Gerow, M.D.
Norman E. Hugo, M.D.
Lynn D. Ketchum, M.D.
Melvin Spira, M.D.

We were off to Indiana in 1970 under the Chairmanship of Jim Bennett.
FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL MEETING

The Plastic
Surgery
Research
Council

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL CENTER
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
April 29 and 30, May 1, 1970

Program cover, The Fifteenth Meeting.
Our meeting in Indianapolis was just before the world famous "Indianapolis 500" and I had a real taste of its significance when Scotty Bennett picked me up at the airport and we were driving into town. About halfway there, her face suddenly lit up, her eyes brightened (all of which was a mystery to me because I was sure I wasn't the cause of the metamorphoses). Gradually, I began to hear way off in the distance, the high pitched hum of the racers warming up on "the oval" and I realized what an integral part of life "the Indy" was in this corner of the United States.

We stayed at Stouffer's and met in the Myers Auditorium of the Marion County General Hospital. After welcomes from Jim Bennett, Chancellor Maynard K. Hine and Dean Glen Irwin, Winton Burns, working with Harry Shumacker, spoke on "The Problems and Progress in the Development of an Artificial Heart." This was way before the successful use of an artificial heart, and the hydrodynamics were really frightening. It gave one an appreciation of nature's own model.

The next paper was an unusual duet by two professors of Dermatology: Victor Hackney and Arthur Norins on "The Nevus Problem or Vice Versa." The "dual" presentation covered many of the developing studies of malignant change, surface appearance, and vertical growth phase. Dana Shires then went into the details of "The Development of Gatorade" pointing out just how it was conceived and concocted to provide the necessary fluids, carbohydrates, and electrolytes for an athlete under stress. The choosing of the name was rather amusing, and obviously successful.

Dr. William DeMyer spoke on "Median Defects of the Face," and is one of the world's authorities on this topic. He described the many variations, some with brain defects and some without. Along the same line, David Bixler, D.D.S., Ph.D., spoke on "Inheritance of Cleft Lip and Palate in the Danish Population" recalling much of the data of Fogh Andersen and his father, who between them had cared for virtually all the clefts in Denmark for two generations. Their demographic studies were extremely complete. Donald Cunningham, in the Dental Department, spoke on "Prosthetic Management of the Young Adult Cleft Palate Patient" describing some of the refinements in modern day prosthodontia and the radiological methods that were used to test fitting. James Shanks then described the various techniques that are used to develop "Speech After Laryngectomy" with a challenge to the electronic industry to develop an artificial vibrator with pitch.
The Fifteenth Meeting

A new twist was added with "table seminars" available over lunch. These were individual exhibits on "Management of Alveolar Segments in Cleft Palate Patients" by Donald Cunningham, "Speech Evaluation in the Cleft Palate Patient" by James Shanks, "Comprehensive Survey of Cleft Palate Population" by Lou Thompson, "Art Course for Plastic Surgery Residents" and the "Use of Three Dimensional Models in Medical Education" by Craig Gosling, and "Maxillofacial Prosthetics" by Varoujan Chalian. This gave us an excellent opportunity to review the progress that was being made at Indiana in these areas.

My notes are missing for the individual scientific papers, but they started off with "Effects of Hyperimmune Serum on Microvasculature of a Rabbit Ear Allograft" by Harvey Zarem, followed by a paper by Jack Fisher on "Non-Specific Alteration of an Immune Response to Experimental Malignancy." Jack did this work with John Mannick at Boston University.

Dick Goulian reported on "Spleenic Changes Induced by Combined Treatment with Freund's Adjuvant and Phytohaemagglutinin." Bill Graham was still in Philadelphia, and spoke about "Research and Clinical Applications of 'Clean Rooms'." This was the era when Laminarair flow was just being introduced and Bill had done some very careful work on culturing various parts of the O.R. and lab. Felix Freshwater, working with Tom Krizek was studying "Liquid Crystallometry: A New Technique for Predicting the Viability of Pedicle Flaps." This provided a continuous temperature readout which could be put directly on flaps and recorded as needed. Bob Hoehn described "A New Visual Monitoring Aide to Flap Circulation and Staging." Ken Salyer spoke on "Vascular Versus Skin Pedicle Flaps in Pigs" which was a big step toward skin island flaps and their transplantation.

That night, we had a lovely dinner at Stouffer's and our speaker for the evening was Pat Vidan, who for many years had been the starter of the Indianapolis 500. Pat showed us a sound film of the previous year's race and then went on and on with wonderfully humorous anecdotes and impressive caricatures of the various contenders over the years. Jim felt a little embarrassed after an hour, and finally gave Pat the "black flag."

For some reason, Senator Fullbright was in town staying at the same hotel, and several of us sneaked out to listen to his press conference. He was an amazingly levelheaded person, and though it was obvious that he had many topics to discuss, it was equally obvious that the assembled members of the press were only interested in sensational releases.

The next morning, Charlie Snelling, working with Des Kernahan at the University of Manitoba described the advantages of "Topical Gentamicin Cream in the Treatment
Indianapolis, Indiana -1970

of the Burn Wound." John Remensnyder spoke on "Topography of Tissue Oxygen Tension Changes in Acute Burn Edema" documenting marked drops in O2 with small amounts of edema.

Lynn Ketchum, in Frank Master's lab, reported on an "In Vitro Study on Bacteriostatic Properties of Skin" showing what a remarkable barrier it really is. Guillienno Colocho, working with Bill Graham and Denny Lynch was using "Amniotic Membranes as Biological Dressings for Partial Thickness Burns and Experimental Wounds." As a temporary coverage, this was a material which was generally in good supply and was quite effective.

Bill Pollock, with Bob Ryan at Tulane, described "The Effects of Dexamethasone in Wringer Injuries: An Experimental Study in Rats." We were still seeing a great many children with wringer injuries, and the resulting edema could be devastating. The Dexamethasone appeared to decrease this problem.

Kenneth Tucker, working with Ruedi Gingrass, reported on "Species and Site Differences in Skin and Wound Strength." Jack Hoopes -still at Barnes Hospital -reported on "Enzyme Activities in the Repairing Epithelium During Wound Healing." Nirmala Narayanan, working with John Constable in Boston, noted "Acceleration of the Rate of Epithelial In growth in Secondary Wounds" giving rise to the speculation that exogenous material could alter epithelial healing.

Dick Mladick, working with Charlie Horton and Jerry Adamson, was studying "The Effect of Postoperative Electricity on Wound Healing." Although encouraging studies were being done in bone, it was difficult to show the same effects in soft tissue wounds. In Chul Song was using "Skin Grafts for Resurfacing Exposed Bone." (I don't recall the results of this work, but I believe it depended entirely on intact periosteum).

Jim Smith reported on "Studies of the Revascularizationof Tendons Grafted by the Silicone Rod Technique." This procedure was gaining in popularity, but it was difficult to see how an adequate blood supply could be derived from a well formed silicone rod sheath. Jim showed that not all of the blood supply did come from the surrounding tissue. Ron Cameron, working at Bethesda, discussed "Preserved Composite Tendon Allografts: The Development of Circulation" making one wonder how much of the original grafts were replaced by ingrowth of the fibrous tissue. S. Srougi, working with the group from Norfolk, was studying "Tissue Reaction to Contemporary Tendon Sutures." Walter Kaye from Ohio State described "A Proposed Endoprosthetic Design for Metacarpalphalyngeal Joint Utilizing a Bio-Medical Approach to Joint Function." The application of engineering principles to this problem was very interesting. Bob McFarland described "A Comparison of Nerve Suture and Nerve Graft in the Sciatric
The Fifteenth Meeting

Nerve of the Rat" stressing the importance of meticulous technique in achieving good results. Finally, Franklin Ashley reported "Studies on Biochemical Modification and Storage Conditions of Peripheral Nerve Graft Material." This concluded the day's papers, most of which were fifteen minute papers with five minutes of discussion, and obviously represented a good variety of research interests.

The member's dinner was at Jim and Scotty's house in Brendonwood which was not far. The gathering aura of the coming Indy 500 surrounded much of the conversation of the evening and it was easy to see how one could be caught up in this endeavor. It was one of those extremely pleasant indoor, outdoor, sit-on-the-lawn evenings.

At the Business Meeting there was much discussion over the poor reception being given to the outstanding Basic Science Lecturers that had been arranged for the ASPRS meeting. The previous year, Robert A. Good from the University of Minnesota, had done a super job, and was certainly a very well known and respected person, but again the attendance was poor. It was felt that perhaps if we shifted gears, to a subject of more universal appeal, that this would be of benefit. Robert Ardrey, the author of "African Genesis" was suggested since this publication was current and quite controversial.

Elected to Active Membership were:

Harold W. Bales, M.D. Garry S. Brody, M.D. Leonard T. Furlow, M.D. John W. Madden, M.D. Richard A. Mladick, M.D.

Noshir H. Antia, M.D., was elected to Associate Membership. John Simons was welcomed as the new Chairman, and John Constable as Chairman-Elect and Program Chairman.
PLASTIC SURGERY
RESEARCH COUNCIL

APRIL 29 and 30, 1971

MAYO CLINIC
ROCHESTER
MINNESOTA

Program cover, The Sixteenth Meeting.
In 1971, the Mayo Clinic was the site of our meeting with John and Althea Simons our host and hostess. Most of us had never been to a "World Famous Clinic" and were amazed to see its size and structure as well as being very pleased to see the level of excellence. At the end of the first day, a tour of The Clinic and its new clinic buildings left most of us amazed and elated -for once the physician was being treated as their prime consideration with the patient a very close second. A trip through their record room and a discussion with the record room scientific director showing their close control and critiques of clinical research was a real eye-opener.

We had been welcomed by Raymond D. Pruitt, the Director of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, who mentioned that they had 700 residents and 500 staff. Included in the "home team" papers was a presentation by a young fellow named John A. Dire who was working with a brand new material called a "soft contact lens." We were amazed to see that it really worked!

Brian Dawson, an Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology, spoke on "Ketamine Effect on Canine Cerebral Blood Flow." The effect was really quite marked, and apparently was similar to the changes seen in human adults. He then proceeded to show that small amounts of thiopental would completely block this effect and, again, they had been using this in patients to prevent the problems of hallucination. Ralph E. Smith, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, spoke about "Electrocardiograms in the 1970s" and amazed us by showing how an electrocardiogram could be plugged into an ordinary telephone line, read by a computer, and the readout printed in the patient's room. To us, this was a really big breakthrough in medical technology. Alfred A. Bove, a resident in physiology, presented another startling paper on "Prevention of Pulmonary Arteriovenous Shunt During Acceleration by Water Emersion and Liquid Breathing" showing that oxygen transport could take place through such a liquid medium. The thought that this might be necessary for space rocket launching left us all somewhat speechless.

A young fellow named John Woods was experimenting with "Long-term Organ Preservation with Immediate Life-sustaining Function," an obvious precursor to the dilemmas of organ harvesting and implant.
There were a number of papers on synthetic materials. Frank Gerow, with the team at Baylor, had developed a screw type syringe that looked more like a bicycle pump than anything else. This allowed him to increase the volume of silastic gel which he got from the inside of breast implants. Instead of putting small amounts on the chin and cheekbone as he had done before, this "Texas style" injector was being used to augment breasts. The patient had to be under general anesthesia, because one look at Frank's bicycle pump syringe would have had them running for the hills.

Jim Ferraro, working with Ron Berggren, was studying an acrylic-ceramic material for cranioplasties with some ingrowth of bone and remarkable stability. This was not quite the same material as hydroxy apatite, but was extremely well tolerated. Lester Cramer, who was then at Temple University, presented a "Felted Prosthetic Fiber in Interosseous Situations." The purpose was to allow some flexibility with a significant amount of fixation.

Hugh Thomson of Toronto was interested in the "Fate of Various Autogenous Grafts in Previously Prepared Silastic Pockets," a paper which was an obvious precursor to the work by Jim Hunter on silicone rods. He showed poor vascularity under these circumstances.

Under the Transplantation and Wound Healing Section, Harvey Zarem spoke on the "Effect of Cortisol on the Microvasculature of the Intact and Transplanted Rabbit Ear Chambers," and Bob Chase with his team from Stanford spoke on the "Effect of Different Steroid Preparations on the Action of Rabbit Anti-canine Lymphocyte Sera," setting the stage for that era of transplantation study.

John Madden and Erle Peacock, who were then at the University of Arizona, described a number of changes seen as "Dynamic Metabolism of Collagen in Scar." Under the Burns and Problems of Wound Coverage portion the following day, Dick Goulian spoke on "The Possible Applications of a Highly Purified Collagen in Reconstructive Surgery" a precursor paper on collagen injection therapy. Mel Spira reported on the latest development in synthetic bum wound coverage presenting "A Laboratory and Clinical Investigation of Laminated Nylon Velours as Bio-adherent Dressings." He noted the need for the passage of water, plus the intimate contact with underlying tissue.

W.G. McKain, working with Leslie Farkas, showed the striking effect of "Temperature and Humidity on Oxygen Consumption and Healing in Burned Rats." David Cossman, working with Tom Krizek at Yale, was showing good results with "Silver Lactate and Silver Sulfadiazine on Experimental Burn Wound Sepsis."
George Crikelair presented the first of a number of papers expressing his interest in fireproofing garments (particularly children's clothes). His paper was "The Physical Basis for Study of Heat Production and Heat Transfer in Whole Garment Burning." This led to very significant legislation in New York requiring burn resistant treatment of children's night wear, but it took many years to get this accomplished.

Under the topic of Various Laboratory Reports, John Remensnyder spoke on "The Mechanism of Tissue Water Accumulation in Peripheral Nerve Injury," and Charlie Horton on the "Potential of Oral Carcinogenis in Hamsters With Alcohol." Downsouth, even the hamsters have to learn how to enjoy sour mash.

Bert Meyers gave one of his first papers on "Revascularization in Transplanted Tube Pedicles." His co-author, along with George Cherry, was Stuart Milton who was visiting from England. Stuart had done some very fine research, and we were saddened to hear of his death shortly after his return. Bert had another paper on "The Augmentation of Survival in Pedicle Skin Flaps by the Chemical Production of Ischemia." This really peaked his curiosity about what exactly was going on in pedicle flap circulation, an area he has been studying ever since. Randolf Guthrie, with Dick Goulian, reported on the "Relation of Gas Tensions to Viability in Pedicle Flaps," and Norm Hugo spoke on "Correlation of Blood Supply and Functional Capacity of Pedicle Tissue After Transfer."

There were several papers on the hand, including one by Garry Brody and many co-authorson"A New Approach to the Objective Evaluation of Complex Hand Deformities." This would make overall evaluation much more realistic. Duane Larson described the skeletal traction that he used in severe contractures of burned hands - stretching the fingers out in a banjo-like splint. Harold Bales was trying to improve the sad lot of 44grease gun" injuries by seeking ways of modifying the damage. While Marv Aarons spoke on the correlation between "The Rheumatoid Heart and the Rheumatoid Hand." Ralph Hamilton, working with Linton Whitaker, spoke on "Ventilatory Function After Decannulation of the Tracheal Stoma" noting that a small amount of edema in the very young child occluded a seriously large percentage of the available airway.

John had arranged a reception in the old residence of Dr. Mayo which had been beautifully preserved just as it had been and was quite an impressive place. We then retired to an evening at John and Althea's attractive home which was highlighted by a superb performance of magic tricks by Ollie Beahrs. The new Active Members were:

Ralph Hamilton, M.D. Donald R. Laub, M.D. Ian R. Munro, M.D.
The Sixteenth Meeting

Ronald N. Ollstein, M.D. Robert M. O'Neal, M.D. John P. Remensnyder, M.D. Kenneth E. Salyer, M.D. Berish Strauch, M.D. Lewis W. Thompson, M.D.

John D. Constable was welcomed as the new Chairman with the next meeting to be held in Boston, with Paul Weeks wearing the hats of Secretary, Treasurer, ChairmanElect, and Program Chairman. Where did all those children come from?
Rochester, Minnesota -1971
PLASTIC SURGERY
RESEARCH COUNCIL

MAY 4 and 5, 1972

SHRINERS BURNS
INSTITUTE

MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL HOSPITAL

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Program cover, The Seventeenth Meeting.
The first meeting in Boston was held under the Chairmanship of John Constable and although John was representing the venerable Massachusetts General Hospital, we met in the brand new Shriners Burns Institute. We were flabbergasted when the honorable Robert Gardiner Wilson, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute, told us that their yearly budget was $2.7 million. All of this was raised by the Shrine, and as in all their hospitals, the patients paid nothing.

The papers were led off by Fred Finseth, a young resident on the service who had worked out a complicated mathematical formula to study the extra-cellular fluid system and how it shifted in burns. Mutaz Habal was at the Brigham, and reported on a blocking antibody which was being used in the treatment of hyperacute renal allograft rejection. George Gifford was working with a malleable silicone -similar to the work of Goulian and Conway -and this was being used for tissue augmentation. John Remensnyder, with Hythos Pantezelos from the burn unit, was carrying out studies on "Nerve Water Accumulation in Tissue Trauma."

Other papers from the home team included "Studies on Pain," another on "Cardiac Transplantation in Mice," and one on "Alternatives in Vascular Reconstruction." Roger Nakas was studying artificial tissue replacement using "Biological Material and Hydrophilic Plastic Gels." That afternoon there was a session on wound healing with a paper by Jack Hoopes on "Acid Phosphatase and B-Glucuronidase Activities in Epithelial Regeneration" reflecting the interest in the biochemistry of wound healing. Dr. Segarra, working with Jim Bennett in Indiana, was studying "Exposed Extensor Tendons in the Monkey" and Leroy Klein, working with Ross Rudolph, was evaluating "The Relationship Between Collagen and Scar Formation in Skin Grafts."

Bert Meyers was continuing his interest in wound healing and presented a paper on "The Vascularity of the Healing Wound and its Augmentation by Chemically Induced Ischemia."

Jim Layman, working with Willie White in Pittsburgh, noted changes in the "Tensiometric Evaluation of Healing Wounds" due to hydrocortizones. Kel Cohen, with
The Seventeenth Meeting

his group then at the National Heart and Lung Institute, were studying the "Differences of Collagenase Activity in Human Keloid and Hypertrophic Scar." Another paper by Ross Rudolph-showed that triamcinolone actually could "Inhibit Collagen Destruction."

That evening, we had a unique reception at the Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum, where John's father had been the Curator for many years. The entire museum was open to the members of the Research Council and the many nooks and crannies and galleries in this unusual building provided a unique setting for the group and the atmosphere was augmented with some chamber music as well.

The next day, the members started with a group of papers on transplantation. Ron Berggren began with a paper on "Oxygen Utilization Rates and Tissue Viability." It was surprising to see that some cells still consumed oxygen long after the tissue was reasonably non-viable. Ken Salyer had a paper on "Immunologic Properties of Skin as an Immediate Vascularized Allograft," and Mark Mandell was studying "Immunoglobulins in the Saliva of Patients with Head and Neck Cancer." John Woods was using methylprednisolone intravenously as "an immunosuppressive agent." He was interested in the effect of the route of administration, its mode of action, and its effect on renal function. Charlie White was preparing antilymphocyte serum by "The Transplantation of Lymphoid Xenografts, to the Anterior Chamber of the Eye." Bob Hoehn was studying "The Effect of Taka-Diastase Digested ALG on Tail Skirt Allografts in Mice," and Mack Alton was trying to determine just how inbred Eskimo populations really were by studying skin graft survival interchanged between them.

A section on frostbite and burns moderated by J.B. Lynch started with further studies by George Crikelair with a mannequin experiment on "Gasoline and Flammable Clothing." We had a paper by Nahum Ben-Hur from Jerusalem on phosphorous burns which they were beginning to see in the Israeli war, reviewing his findings and current means of treatment.

Hypotensive anesthesia was beginning to be used, and Randy Guthrie, along with Dick Goulian, was studying "Renal Parenchymal Oxygen and Carbon dioxide During Hypotension." Earlier studies on brain oxygen showed very good oxygen levels in this area during this type of anesthesia. Dick Edlich with Milt Edgerton, was evaluating "Surgical Scrub Solution for Treatment of Contaminated Wounds" showing (I believe) that all had some effect, but those with hexachlorophene and iodine had a more lasting effect. Marty Robson, working with Tom Krizek at Yale was continuing the intricate studies of "Quantitative Comparison of Biological dressings."

Finally, Ted Huang, working with J.B. Lynch and Steve Lewis, was promoting the "Excisional Therapy for Snake Bite." They noted that the venom in rattlesnake bites had
an anesthetic effect, and rather than crosshatch the tooth marks and try to squeeze the venom out, they would simply excise a piece of tissue about the size of a silver dollar and remove it. In one little girl, the subcutaneous tissue containing the venom was removed, the graft refrigerated for a day or two, and then placed back into the site as a free graft with very nice results.

They brought along their herpetologist who proceeded to turn loose about thirty-four diamond back rattlers on the floor of the auditorium. Now the auditorium of the Shriner's Burn Unit was built a little bit like a Roman forum in the shape of a "U" with seats on three sides so a patient could be wheeled in on a litter and there was about a two foot vertical marble barrier in front of the seats. They thought that this was going to be a sufficient barrier, but the members were a little more skeptical and the first few rows were rapidly vacated. Furthermore, the gentleman with the snakes got himself bitten a couple of times, and when we left for lunch, they had only about thirty-two of the snakes accounted for.

That afternoon, John Constable chaired a session on Grafts and Flaps starting with a paper by Jorge Reisin, Randy Guthrie, and Dick Goulian, who were "Timing Pedicle Flap Delays by Measurements of Flap Oxygen and Carbondioxide." At this point, needle probes could be used for determining tissue oxygen, and when these quantities leveled off after a flap delay, they felt it was ready for the next step. Jose Segarra, working with Jim Bennett, measured the amount of "Distal Necrosis of Dorsal Pedicle Flaps in the Rat: Immediate Versus Delayed Terminal Inset." Ravelo Argamaso presented his first paper to the Research Council on "What is the Best Way to Delay a Flap -A Preliminary Study in the Rat Model." Bert Myers was studying "The Effect of Gravity on the Blood Flow of Two Pedicles," and I think that he found that this had no effect at all. Michael Orgel, working with Bruce Williams, spoke on "Sensory Nerve Regeneration: An Experimental Study of Skin Grafts in the Rabbit," and Peter Gingrass, as a medical student working with Bill Grabb and his brother Ruedi, was showing "The Bridging Phenomenon in Rat Skin Allografts Placed Over Silastic Implants." I believe that in this model, he showed as much as one centimeter of bridging could be found. Not long after, Peter developed a brain tumor and passed away very quickly. His brother gave the Peter J. Gingrass Annual Memorial Award for the medical student or non-plastic surgical resident presenting the best paper at the Annual Meeting.

Charlie Horton spoke on various types of urethra repair. Vincent Hentz, working with Don Laub presented their first studies on "Research Regarding Transsexual Surgery." This was just being started at Stanford, and included a very thorough and careful work-up. They felt that it was necessary before surgery was done for the proposed patient to live in the habitus of the proposed sex for one year, and even then, they felt that
The Seventeenth Meeting

as high as 28% of these patients were not entirely correctly diagnosed. George Craig, working with Jim Smith had a paper on the "Microcirculation of the Wrist."

That evening, we went to John and Silvia's house where they had erected a huge circus tent for the reception and dinner and by golly -there was Baronio's sheep -in the flesh standing outside to greet us. Close inspection did show that the skin grafts were the result of a skillful artist, rather than a skillful surgeon. I had thought this was a Constable sheep, but apparently, it was a Saltonstall sheep. No wonder she spoke only to God.

The new Active Members that year included:

Harvey C. Brown, M.D. W. Michael Bryant, M.D. Luis O. Vasconez, M.D. Tolbert Wilkinson, M.D. H. Bruce Williams, M.D. Francis S. Wolfort, M.D. John E. Woods, M.D.

The Associate Membership was increased by Ravelo V. Argamaso, and Leslie G. Farkas. Paul Weeks took over as Chairman, with Ron Berggren as Program Chairman.
Boston, Massachusetts -1972
Program cover, The Eighteenth Meeting.
The Eighteenth Meeting  
Washington University  
St. Louis, Missouri  
May 3-4, 1973

In 1973, the meeting was held in St. Louis where Paul Weeks had just recently taken over as Chairman of the Division of Plastic Surgery, which had long been associated with the names of Blair, Brown, Byars, McDowell, Friar, and Hoopes. The new Queeny Tower had just been completed and much of the tremendous expansion of the Barnes Hospital and St. Louis Children’s Hospital was well underway. The old operating rooms with two tables in each and the famous murals painted on the walls and ceilings of Jack and the Beanstalk were pretty much on the way out. We stayed in the Clayton Inn on the other side of Forrest Park from the hospital, and were flattered to have been welcomed by the Chancellor of Washington University, Mr. William Danforth.

Art Baue, who went on to be Chief of Surgery at Yale, spoke on "Alteration in Cellular Function with Shock" showing that many tissues went into suspended animation under these conditions. John Collins spoke on "Problems Relating to Massive Blood Transfusions," noting particularly the difficulties with alterations in the clotting mechanisms. Lauren Ackerman, who was into the second or third addition of his encyclopedic book on surgical pathology, spoke on "The Pathologic Evaluation of Malignant Melanoma." The significance of the vertical growth phase was just being recognized at that time. Dr. Eugene Bricker, who had been with Dr. Barrett Brown at Valley Forge, was doing a great deal of reconstructive work and had gone back into general surgery on his return to St. Louis. He described a number of the patients that they had cared for at Valley Forge in World War II. Dr. Bricker at the time, was doing very extensive pelvic exenterations. Dr. Clarence Weldon, Head of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, spoke on "Surgery as a Determinate of World History" stating that a number of times, surgical triumphs or failures had a significant role in shaping our past.

The members presented several papers on flap survival. Bob McFarlane, working with Dick Goulian and Bert Meyers, presented a panel on "Analysis of the Various Models for Evaluating the Physiology of Skin Flaps." This really helped to standardize the various animal models that were available at that time. Chester Sakura, working with Chris Weatherly-White and Bob Hoehn had used "Hypothermia and Pluronic in the Enhancement of Skin Flap Survival." John Reinisch, in presenting his first paper with Bert Meyers, spoke on "The Effect of Local Anesthesia and Vasoconstricting Agents on Skin Flap Survival," and later Bert spoke on "Augmentation of Tissue Oxygen by Dimethyl Sulfoxide and Hydrogen Peroxide."
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Linton Whitaker, giving his first paper, this time with Bill Graham, spoke on "Healing Characteristics of Lined and Unlined Parasitic Flaps." Bill Grabb was co-author with S.E. Thorvaldsen on a new technique on the use of "Intravenous Fluorescein as an Operative Test of Skin Viability." This led the way to its usefulness in many situations in years to come. Ken Sayler described "Lymphatic Regeneration in the 'Isolated' Island Pedicle Transplant," and Lars Vistnes, working with James Lilla, had developed a "Free Ureter Autograft."

Herb Ludwig, Ernie Kaplan, and Don Laub described a computerized "administrative" information system in which they showed how they had written a program to combine all the reports and objective information needed in their residency training program. What a heap of headaches that has solved.

That evening, we met at the home of Paul and Doris Weeks to enjoy that St. Louis mixture of southern hospitality, Yankee friendliness, and mid-west social charm. Paul and his team were doing a remarkably good job of continuing a very fine plastic surgery training program, but with an entirely new and different image.

The next day, Tom Krizek chaired a panel on "Bum and Infection Models" with Duane Larson, John Constable, and Dick Edlich. This was scheduled for an hour and all the papers were scheduled for fifteen minutes which included about a five minute discussion period. We still had plenty of time for our scientific program in those days.

Marty Robson, working with Edstrom and Tom Krizek at Yale, spoke on "The Efficacy of Systemic Antibiotics in the Treatment of Granulating Wounds." Dr. deHoll, working with Dick Edlich and Milt Edgerton, pointed out that Halsted taught that all dead space should be obliterated. They produced a dead space in the muscle of rabbits and, in looking for wound infection, they found the presence of a suture in this area was more deleterious than the dead space. Dr. Su, working with Jack Hoopes at Hopkins, described the "Depression of Aminotransferases in Hypertrophic Scars" by injecting hypertrophic scar on the chin with Kenalog, which on subsequent biopsy, showed a decrease in aminotransferase. John Madden, recently moved to Arizona, and fascinated by the discovery of myofibroblasts in healing wounds, described the "Inhibition of Wound Contraction with a Local Smooth Muscle Antagonist." John noted that Gabiani had found a peculiar cell in the base of granulating wounds which looked like a fibroblast, and which also had some of the characteristics of smooth muscle. Gabiani was able to make this cell contract, and John was able to reduce wound contracture with Trocinite. Robert Diegelmann, who was working with Kel Cohen in their newly established laboratories at the Medical College of Virginia, spoke on the "Evaluation of Collagen Biosynthesis in Surgical Research," while Ross Rudolph working at Western Reserve
described "Pathways of 3H-Collagen Loss From Skingrafts."

That afternoon, Garry Brody spoke on "The Long-Term Non-Destructive Monitoring of Bum Scar Contractures" which was his earliest presentation of a subject that he had been studying at Ranchos Los Amigos in California. He was studying the properties of elastacisity by gluing two lucite discs onto the skin, and measuring changes in force and displacement. Jim Ryan, giving his first paper with Jack Hoopes, described "The Effect of Topical Corticosteroid Treatment on the Appearance of Surgical Incisions in Humans." David Kappel, working with Lynn Ketchum, noted "Observations on the Electrical Properties of Tendons and Healing Tendon." Bill Lindsay and his group at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto were continuing their chicken flexor tendon work, and wondered whether or not "there was a morphological difference to the human?" feeling that indeed there was, but it wasn't very much. Ben Cohen, working with Kel Cohen (no relation), described "Vitamin A: Adjuvant and Steroid Antagonist in the Immune Response" -a precursor to the Retin-A era. Dr. Chaglassian, working with Dick Goulian, described "Bone Formation from Autogenous Bone Dust" and Phil Craft, working with Dr. Mani, described "Healing Characteristics of Membranous Bone Fractures." I had a paper on "The Use of Sound Spectrography in Patients with Cleft Palate Type Speech," showing a recognizable pattern for hypernasality, and Mutaz Habal was using "Electrometric Testing to Quantify Nasal Emission."

At the Business Meeting, once again the question of having all of our records and business transferred to the central office in Chicago was brought up, and Paul Weeks -having just been through the trials of putting on a meeting and describing the reams of paperwork that come out of a modern business office -argued effectively for our independence.

The new Active Members included:

Hazel L. Holst, M.D. 1. Kelman Cohen, M.D. Lawrence Hurst, M.D. Michael Jabaley, M.D. Linton A. Whitaker, M.D. Charles E. White, M.D. Elvin Zook, M.D.

Associate Members elected were:

Michael J. C. Im, Ph.D. Leroy Klein, M.D.
The Eighteenth Meeting

Bert Myers, M.D. Lars Vistnes, M.D.
The Nineteenth Meeting  
Ohio State University  
Columbus, Ohio  
May 23-24, 1974

We were impressed by being welcomed by Chairman Ron Berggren into the "Fawcett Center for Tomorrow" and the first day started with four different tours, one to the T.V. Center which was an outstanding development and something that was really quite new to us. They had an extensive video library and could literally tape programs into any classroom or lecture hall. The second tour was to the University Clinics through an outpatient department which had just been finished and which seemed to have a good balance of functional design with the niceties of clinical offices. The third was to the Medical School library which had become fully automated, and the fourth was to the Wiseman Animal Research Facility which again had considerable computer automation as a rather new development.

Tom Williams, in the Division of Thoracic Surgery, described a "Pilot Medical School" in which most of the scheduling and much of the administrative details were being computerized. It was an obvious step in the right direction. Dr. Richard Campbell, who was an Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, described "A Visual Voicecoder for Presenting Vowel and Consonant Sounds in Speech Therapy." This rudimentary "synthesizer" seemed to be a new step, allowing bio-feedback for kids who were old enough to put it to good use. David Lim, from the Department of Otolaryngology, showed some fascinating studies of the inner ear using the scanning electron microscope. The same instrument was used by Dr. Kilman to study "Mitral Valve Surface Morphology" in the continued attempt to develop replacement mitral valves.

Mark Mandel from Western Reserve described "The Elimination of Graft-VersusHost Cells From an Immune Cellular Population." Jack Fisher, who was still at the University of Virginia, had developed a technique where "Skin Grafts (could be) Maintained in Continuous Tissue Culture." I think that this was done by putting them back on the donor sites. Bob Hoehn was also using tissue culture to propagate keloids as a way of differentiating them from hypertrophied scar tissue.

Tim Miller, who was working with Willie White and had been fascinated with Noel Thomson's free autogenous muscle grafts, had continued to work in Los Angeles, and was studying "Muscular Neurotization." At one point, the Pittsburgh group was moving the hypoglossal nerve up with bits of muscle on the various nerve endings in an attempt to reanimate paralyzed facial muscles. Noel Thomson had been talking about free grafts.
The Nineteenth Meeting

to this area and though the laboratory work was very interesting, he never showed motion pictures of the motion that was achieved.

P.A. Ward gave one of the first papers on "Muscle Survival and Function Following Free Flap Transfer." This was to be a precursor of many subsequent similar techniques. Louis Vasconez spoke on the "Extension and Further Application of the Principle of Muscle Transposition."

Scott Earle, working at Western Reserve gave his first paper on "The Assessment of Experimental Skin Flap Circulation with Sequentially Administered Vital Dyes." One of the most outstanding papers was presented by John Reinisch, working with Bert Myers on "The Role of Arteriovenous Anastomosis in Causing Necrosis of Skin Flaps, Augmentation of Survival with Chemical and Electrical Delay." This was one of the first papers describing this abnormal circulatory phenomenon and the effect that it had on survival.

The next day, there was a panel on "Funding for Plastic Surgery Research" which was becoming a much more critical factor. Norm Hugo spoke on the "Status of Government Funding," Garry Brody spoke on the "Role of Foundations and Private Resources," Berish Strauch on "Funding for Clinical Research," Leroy Klein on "Funding for Basic Research," and John Madden gave an "Overview and Thoughts for the Future" which sounded rather bleak. Research was becoming more expensive, there were more people doing it, and the government was paying for less.

Following this, a paper by Edward Brin, a medical student working with Tom Krizek, described the "Resistance of Animals with Malignancy to Experimental Wound Infection." Elethea Caldwell, working with Harold Bales and Bob McCormack, gave one of the first presentations on "The Influence of Porcine Heterografts (Frozen-Dried) Changed Daily on the Flora of the Granulating Wound of the Burned Patient." This technique had a remarkable effect on cleaning up burn wounds and was soon to be used by many. G.T. Rodchaver, working with Marsh, Edgerton, and Edlich, spoke on "Travase: An Adjunct to Antimicrobial Prophylaxis of the Contaminated Wound." Marty Robson, working with Tom Krizek, spoke on "Quantitative Bacterial Analysis of Adjunctive Wound Debridement by Jet Lavage," pointing out the advantage of this technique of cleansing. Slow flow irrigation was ineffective whereas the Jet Lavage was much better even at three and ten days and was the only method that reduced the bacterial counts below the magic 105. Ted Huang described an experimental project on “Tissue Necrosis in Snake Bite” showing the tremendous effect of venom on microcirculation and indicating the dangers of losing a finger (or another part of one's anatomy) from this type of injury. H.J. Cestero and Ken Salyler noted the importance of "Periosteum in Bone Regeneration."
Allen Van Beek gave his first paper with El Zook on "Comparison of Timed Nerve Repair in Rats." In the rat, nerves that were repaired primarily, had significantly better muscle contractions that when the repair was delayed to one, two or three weeks after injury. This was followed by a very good paper by Zondervan et. al. from Toronto on "Changes in Cutaneous Innervation Following Nerve Injury in the Human" documenting the specific losses. They studied three millimeter punch biopsies and showed that the Meissner's corpuscles disappeared within a month of nerve injury. They rarely returned, but even when absent or low in numbers, the sensation was really fairly good. Julia Terzis, who was working with Bruce Williams in Montreal, gave her first paper on "Functional Aspects of Reinnervation of Skin Grafts." Julia's concern with the details of studies has carried over into years of subsequent work on nerve regeneration.

Jeffery Soloman, working with Kel Cohen, had "Quantitative Measurements of Donor Site Epithelization Comparing Various Dressings." Phil Stone, working with John Madden, spoke of the "Effect of Primary and Delayed Split Skin Grafting." He noted that Perez had described contraction of an amputation stump "to the size of a British crown" and these researchers found that grafting the wound right away reduces contraction, whereas if it was delayed to four days or seven days, it did not.

Barry Noone, working with Ralph Hamilton, showed that amniotic membrane, whether fresh or frozen, when used as a covering of wounds in rats, diminished the amount of wound contraction.

Lars Vistnes was studying wound tension in two stages of excision of skin lesions, and found that in the second step, the tension was far greater than in the first step. Sixty days later, in spite of this, the tension was roughly the same.

Chris Wray, working with Paul Weeks, studied the "Effect of Stress on the Mechanical Properties of Tendon Adhesions" and Arnold Arem, working with John Madden, wondered "Is there a Wolfe's law for connective tissue?"

The new members included:

For the first time in history, the number of senior members outnumbered the number of active members, though only eleven of them were on the program. Tom Krizek was welcomed as the Chairman, and R.C.A. Weatherly-White as Program Chairman and Chairman-Elect. We retired to Ron Berggren's backyard, and whereas John Constable had Baronio's sheep tethered to a stake on the front lawn, Ron had him mounted and rotating on a spit over a bed of charcoal. In this way, he certainly provided more immediate pleasure and satisfaction that indeed will be well remembered, but probably not as long as Dr. Baronio's animal.
Columbus, Ohio -1974
Plastic Surgery Research Council
20th Annual Meeting
April 10-11
New Haven, Connecticut

Program cover, The Twentieth Meeting.
The Yale University campus is lovely in springtime, and our hotel, The Sheraton Plaza, was diagonally across the campus from the Harkness Auditorium. We were welcomed by Tom Krizek, who had been Chief of Plastic Surgery since 1968 and who was made Associate Dean in 1975 by Dr. Robert W. Berliner the Dean, and by Dr. Hastings K. Wright, the acting Chairman of Surgery who was holding down the fort until Art Baue took over. Robert Handschumacher, Chairman of the Department of Pharmacology brought us up to date on "Cancer 1975-Basic Studies and Current Thoughts" stressing chemotherapy and the work in immunology. He was followed by Dr. Alvan R. Feinstein, Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology, who delivered a fascinating talk on "Scientific Defects in the Staging of Cancer." He pointed out that there were many factors that are involved with how well the patient did that influenced the course of the disease regardless of the staging. These included such factors as the rapidity of the onset of symptoms, the general well-being of the patient as far as weight loss and low grade fever were concerned, and he cited many examples where staging and the patient's well-being were somewhat contradictory. James Fischer, M.D., Chairman of the Department of Therapeutic Radiology, spoke on the intricacies of "Radiobiology" and Malcolm Mitchell, Associate Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology on "Immunotherapy." They were followed by Dr. Robert Capizzi on "Chemotherapy," and Ira S. Goldberg, M.D., on "Surgery and Breast Cancer" pointing out many of the contradictory aspects of the necessity for radical mastectomy.

George Nobel, a medical student working with Marty Robson and Tom Krizek, described "Pharmacologic Manipulation of Dermal Ischemia in Thermal Injury." They were studying tissue that was injured but which might be saved. Heparin had no effect unless it was given pre-burn (the same for phentolamine, and regitin, both of which helped at first). Dextran was poorer than controls, and there was no difference with the use of chlorpromazine or very weak epinephrine. Norm Levine, working with Roger Salisbury and Basil Pruitt at the Institute of Surgical Research at Fort Sam Houston, spoke on "Development and Laboratory Evaluation of a Synthetic Skin Substitute." This was getting more and more attention in burn units around the country and he discussed the necessary physiological characteristics. George Rodehaver with Dick Edlich and Milt Edgerton discussed "Potentiation of Antibiotic Action in Contaminated Wounds by Proteolytic Enzymes." Ed Luce, working with Jack Hoopes, discussed
The Twentieth Meeting

"Alveolar -Arterial Gradient in the Bum Patient" noting the disturbances that are seen in this condition. The University of Virginia had another paper with Kenneth Marshall, and the rest of the group on "Quantitative Microbiology -Its Application to Hand Injuries."

Mark Mandel and Jerome DeCosse were studying "Local Immunity, Inflammation and Cancer." They noted that external secretions, as tested in patients with head and neck cancer and with lung cancer all had large amounts of immunoglobulin. This was particularly impressive in lung cancer where they were able to study washings from one side which contained tumor and show a difference from the other side that did not. The immunoglobulins were also elevated with smokers and drinkers.

Jack Hoopes, working with Michael Im, reported on "Enzyme Activities in Zinc Deficient Rat Skin." They studied all kinds of enzymes and three amino acids which showed considerable change and even a deficiency in epithelial healing in the first four days after wounding. However, by day seven, the process had pretty well caught up with the controls, so they felt that zinc deficiency was not a significant wound retardant.

Alex Lazano, working with Ken Sayler, studied the "Vascularization of Onlay Bone Grafts." They used iliac crest grafts placed on the cranium with and without periosteum, and also placed it above and below the periosteum, and then perfused with micropaque. Vessels were clearly seen in four to six days, but they could tell no difference with or without the periosteum or whether the grafts were placed under or on top of the cranial periosteum. Mark Mandel was studying the "Distribution and Growth Using Radio Immuno Electrophoresis." Tumor was injected subcutaneously, intraperitoncaly, and intravascularly, and they studied different tissues. The survival time was nineteen days, twenty four days, and thirty nine days, and they felt that perhaps the roots differed because of better stimulation of the post-immune mechanism with the wider exposure.

There were a number of papers on suture material and tendon repair, the effect of mobilization on tensile strength, protection of tendon graft anastomosis by a new type of sheath, flexor tendon healing, and the revascularization of tendons. Work was by Lynn Ketchum from Kansas City, Chris Wray from St. Louis, Leslie Farkas from Toronto, Bill Lineaweaver from Gainsville, and Jim Smith from Cornell.

Ian Munroe reported on "The Effect of Total Maxillary Advancement on the Growing Face of the Pig." This was of critical importance, as Paul Tessier's work was just gaining wide acceptance, but who really cares what a pig looks like? Maybe another pig. Jerry Adamson, with John Wysocki, did a clinical study on seventy two wounds, comparing the intradermal sutures of dexon, mersilene, and chronic catgut. They could
New Haven, Connecticut -1975

find no statistically significant difference between these materials on the spreading of the wounds.

Macy Hall, working with Melvin Moss and George Crikelair, studied the "Neurotrophic Influences on the Digastric Muscle of the Rat Following Hyperneurolization." By measuring tissue weights after cross innervation with the hypoglossal nerve, some neurolization could be demonstrated.

Bob Chase was our "special guest speaker," having been at Yale and then Stanford. At the time, Bob was President of the National Board of Medical Examiners in Philadelphia. He reviewed all of the changes being recommended by the Coggeshall Report, the Millis Report, the Carnegie Commission Report, the Richardson Report, and the G.A.P. Report. He predicted about a 900% increase in malpractice insurance fees in ten years. Family practice was the first new board approved since 1948 and 89% of graduating students were going into residency training. All twenty-two specialty boards at that point favored voluntary recertification of some sort.

There had been quite an influx of foreign medical graduates (roughly 83,000 in recent years) and the various examinations were selecting an unusual group. Of seventeen Nobel laureates in Medicine, six were F.M.G., and of all of the F.M.G.s, 3,000 were medical school faculty. At that time, 6,000 U.S. students were studying overseas.

There were several papers on skin flaps, their design, the permanency of the delay phenomenon, the blood supply in random flaps, and the role of lymphatics as well as collagen turnover in pedicle flaps. Luis Vasconez, working with Steve Mathes and Gerald Grau, studied several different types of nerve repair in the median and ulnar nerve of rhesus monkeys and felt that if any of them were done very carefully, the results were very similar. Julia Terzis also emphasized "The Effects of Surgical Technique on the ReInnervation of Free Nerve Grafts," John McCraw, working with Jim Madden and Louis Vasconez, gave his first paper on "Principles of Experimental Free Microvascular Transfer of Island Myo-cutaneous Flaps" -a real land mark addition. Dick Goulian was using an absorbable collagen tubule for micro vascular repair, and Bob Hoehn spoke on "Keloids and Tissue Culture." He cultured keloids, hypertrophied scar, and normal epithelium, and in spite of previous work, describing differences, he was not able to identify any useful distinguishing characteristics. The electron microscopic picture was bizarre but not distinguishing.

We had a delightful Wiffinpoof reception, and were serenaded by a new Yale singing group called the "New Blue" as the Wiffinpoofs were otherwise engaged. Too bad; not really, the "New Blue" was an all girl group of excellent proportions signaling the new era of coeducation at Yale.
The Twentieth Meeting

The members congregated Friday evening at the home of the Krizek's and enjoyed the unusually fine fare supplemented by a generous quantity of New England seafood.

Then new Active Members included:
Frederick I. Finseth, M.D. Mutaz B. Habal, M.D. Neal Koss, M.D. Edward A. Luce, M.D. John McCraw, M.D. Stephen H. Miller, M.D. Timothy Miller, M.D. R. Barrett Noone, M.D. Michale Gary Orgel, M.D. Ross Rudolph, M.D. H. Bruce Williams, M.D.

Chris Weatherley-White was welcomed as the new Chairman with Garry Brody (who was also Secretary Treasurer) as Program Chairman and Chairman-Elect.
New Haven, Connecticut -1975
Program cover, The Twenty-First Meeting.
Denver was the city and Chris Weatherly-White our Chairman for this year. Garry Brody served as both Secretary-Treasurer and Program Chairman, a rather busy combination. There was an interesting "typo" in the program that says "8:45 am Introduction of Thomas E. Starzl, M.D., Ph.D., Chairman Division of Plastic Surgery." In any case, Tom chaired a symposium on "Kidney and Liver Surgery" at the University of Colorado. This was an outstanding program which included the subjects of "Kidney Transplantation" by Dick Weil, "Cancer Immunosuppressed Patients" by Dr. Isreal Penn, "Hepatic Resections for Cancer" by Dick Bell, "Liver Transplantation" by Charles Putnam, and "Portal Diversion for Metabolic Diseases" by Tom Starzl. In talking about kidney transplantation, Dr. Weil mentioned that there were about 20,000 that had been done in the world, but that their matching was still not very good. Steroids and Immuran provided their best suppression. Infection and malignant changes were their worst problems. About 50% of their cadaver kidneys would fail within two years, whereas twenty-four of thirty-four related donors survived. Their transplant program was obviously in high gear shifting to over-drive.

Dr. Isreal Penn, discussing the incidence of cancer in these patients, said that of fifty-three patients who had received kidneys from donors who had cancer, eighteen had developed tumors identified with the original tumor. Two of these went off Immuran suppression and the tumors regressed. Of 483 patients, twenty-seven developed tumors de novo which was about 100 times the expected incidence.

In speaking of "Hepatic Resection," Richard Bell said, of thirty patients, twenty-eight of them had the resection for tumor and two for trauma. They had not even a single operative mortality and only one subphrenic abcess. Of the seven with hepatic ca, seven were still alive without recurrence. Charlie Putnam, speaking about "Liver Transplantation," said that they had 103 total orthotopic transplants in the University of Colorado (there being 250 world wide) and thirty percent of these had survived one year. In the last three years, the survival rate had gone up to forty percent. Two had survived five years. Tom Starzl, who talked about "Portal Diversion," noted the marked biochemical changes. A liver deprived of splanchnic blood flow had decreased glycogen and became atrophic. When adequate splanchnic blood was replaced -primarily from the pancreas -hypertrophy was produced.
Ben Eisman discussed "Post Burn and Post Injury Multiple Organ Failure." He had been interested in setting up the MASH teams in Korea and noted that five out of six patients with late onset of respiratory distress syndrome had severe sepsis. Seventy-three percent with hepatic failure had sepsis as a major cause. In forty-three patients with multiple injuries, sixty-nine percent had sepsis as a major complicating factor. The mortality in this group was seventy-one percent. The sepsis in the vast majority of these patients was intra peritoneal. Their only real chance of survival was to find the area of pus and to drain it.

Henry Kempa, a Professor of Pediatrics, speaking on "Child Abuse and the Plastic Surgeon," went over a number of key findings which are tell-tale for child abuse, which was a new subject to many of us. That afternoon, there was a panel on "Injectable Silicone" with Art Rathjen from Dow Corning, Charlie Vinnik, Milt Edgerton, and Kel Cohen. Art had stressed the importance of the liaison between the Dow Corning teams and clinicians using the material. He noted that there were cases popping up everywhere where silicone was being injected which was really not medical grade. This bootlegged material often led to massive areas of irritation and slough, occasionally blindness, and death. The rest of the team confirmed much of what Art had presented.

Steve Ariyan, working with Tom Krizek, was working on "Tissue Culture and Immunologic Identification of Squamous Cell Carcinoma." Court Cutting, working with Neil Koss and Marty Robson at Yale, described "Denervation Supersensitivity and the Delay Phenomenon" which shed more light on this unusual process. Cindy Kavouksorian, working with Ralph Hamilton and Barry Noone, showed that contraction in experimental wounds depended on the position of the wound and its orientation. The actual change in the perpendicularity of the axis of the photo was a significant source of error. David Burzon, a medical student working with Ron Berggren was using the electron microscope to "Study the Contraction of Wounds Treated with Fresh Porcine Skin." In the non-contracting wounds, the fibroblasts had a very smooth appearance, whereas those in the contracting wounds appeared quite rough. Those in the non-contracting wounds had homogeneous cytoplasm as compared with the others which had inclusion bodies, and irregularities. Treatment with porcine skin actually changed the appearance of the fibroblasts. E.F. Slone, working with Ted Lewis and Duane Larsen, was measuring tissue gas in hypertrophic scar with a probe that would fit through an eighteen gauge needle. The scar tissue had a relative hypoxia and hypercarbia. The difference decreased with pressure on the scar.

Arnold Arem, working with John Madden in Arizona, described "Fibril Packing in Stress Altered Scar Collagen." They implanted two pieces of proplast and could
introduce stress into the system by pulling the two apart. One was anchored and the other had a magnet on one end which provided the stress from outside the body. The grafts were put into a magnetic field for about six hours a day for four weeks. The stress made the collagen more dense, and sheet-like. On light microscopy, the bundles were more compact and well oriented with a longitudinal orientation. Pat Maxwell, working with Harry Buncke, described "Microvascular Anastomotic Aneurisms." These anastomotic sites when studied by Gerald Colman with the electron microscope showed marked differences depending on whether the intima had or had not been damaged. Eighteen micron sutures were being used and clumps of platelets could be seen on tears and irregularities in the endothelium. the area was very nicely healed by two weeks.

Bert Myers, in speaking on "The Biology and Usefulness of Cryosurgery," pointed out how sharply the line of demarcation could be seen between good viable tissue and tissue that had been exposed to the cryosurgery. Howard Corn, in an paper presented by Ervin S. Wheeler, working with Tim Miller and studying the effects of "Hyperbaric Oxygen on Second Degree Burn Wound Healing," showed increasing rates of wound healing in scald burns of guinea pigs. They felt there was augmentation of the epithelial migration. Joel Roskind was studying "Quantitation of Thermoregulatory Impairment in Healed Burn Patients."

Julie Glowacki, with John Mulliken and Joe Murray, gave her first presentation on "Induced Chondrogenesis," and this was followed by a paper by Steve Sohn who had come back to Boston from Uppsala where with Tord Skoog, he was studying the "Cartilage Production of Transplanted Perichondrium."

There were several papers on nerve research. Steve Miller, working with Bill Graham at Hershey on "Changes in Primate Pacinian Corpuscles Following Volar Pad Excision in Skin Grafting," Michael Örgel, with Julia Terzis, on "Epineural versus Perineural Repair: And Ultrastructural and Electrophysiological Study of Nerve Regeneration," Steve Wolf with Foad Nahai on "Microneurographic Evaluation of Peripheral Nerve Integrity," Julia Terzis with Bruce Williams on "Recovery of Function in Free Muscle Transplants Using Microneurovascular Anastomosis" and Ervin Wheeler, working with Tim Miller on "Muscular Neurolizaon in the Rabbit."

Raleigh White, fresh from his experience with Stan Dudrick, had a paper on "Intravenous Hyperalimentation: Possible Deleterious Metabolic Effects in the Protein Depleted Patient." These were outshined by the benefits, as this technique became more established. Chris Wray gave his first paper with Paul Weeks on "The Effects of Early Mobilization on Completely 1-acrated Tendons" with results that were quite convincing.
The Twenty-First Meeting

The first evening we had dinner at "Me Broker" and literally ate in an old bank vault. That night, after dinner, two of our noble group (who requested anonymity) found out, from the law, that one can not walk down the street in Denver with a full (or even partly full) can of beer in hand. On asking politely what they should do with the objects in hand, they were told by the law to empty them. This they did quickly and accurately on the shoes of the fuzz. Lucky they weren't strung up! The next evening, we went out to Chris and Dorie's place for dinner with the members, and included Fred McCoy who at the time was President of ASPRS. Denver is a lovely place to live. Dorie and Chris love the out of doors, and their life style reflected this. Those elected to membership were:

Arnold J. Arem, M.D. John Bostwick, M.D. David M. Kanize, M.D. Donato D. LaRossa, M.D. Kenneth A. Marshall, M.D. Calvin R. Peters, M.D. Robert L. Ruberg, M.D. Don Serifan, M.D.

Garry Brody was welcomed to Chairman. His position as Secretary Treasurer was taken over by Marty Robson, and the position of Program Chairman and Chairman-Elect by Kel Cohen.
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The Twenty-Second Meeting  
University of Southern California  
Downey, California  
April 17-20, 1977

The Twenty-Second Annual meeting was held in sunny southern California under the Chairmanship of Garry Brody. We stayed at a delightful old hotel in Pasadena (The Huntington Sheraton) and the first day met at Rancho Los Amigos, the Downey County Community Hospital. The Rose Bowl and the Tournament of Roses Parade completely dominated this part of the world and we were thoroughly imbued with the aura of this event.

Garry Brody and Libby Wilson—both prodigies of the Pittsburgh Program—had done a superb job of running the hand, burn, and cleft lip and palate program at Rancho Los Amigos. Along with Al Koonin, they showed us their amazingly new and complete facilities with considerable research activities further enlivened by a handful of kids playing tag in their new motorized wheelchairs. The Hand Rehabilitation Center, and the testing facilities for the cleft palate children were extremely well equipped, reflecting the enthusiasm of Garry and Libby.

The program started with three papers by the Rancho Los Amigos Rehabilitation Engineering Center. These included papers on Neuromuscular Engineering, Pathokinesiology, and the "Patient Engineering Services." The thoroughness with which they were investigating relatively new suggestions in this field was truly encouraging.

This section was followed with papers on "Resurfacing Joints with Osteochondra I Allografts" by Marvin Meyers, and "Neuromuscular Reeducation Following Stroke" by Robert Waters. Harold Slavkin had a beautiful presentation on "Steroid Induced Craniofacial Malformations" which were rather bizarre in the rodent, but somewhat reminiscent of what we see in the human. There was a paper on the "Pre-operative Analysis of the Cerebral Palsied Upper Extremity Using Electromyography" which provided an objective readout on the severity of the loss. Dr. Retticker spoke on hepatitis and surprised us with his emphasis on the venereal nature of its transmission.

Howard Caplan, presenting his first paper, discussed "Intrinsic Vascularization of Flexor Tendons in the Human." Howard had been working with James Hunter, and this paper pointed out the extent of the "intrinsic vascularization." Earl Fleeglar of Ohio spoke on "An Investigation of Alteration in Digital Growth Related to Flexor Tendon Injuries." In the young patient considerable difference can be seen. Michael Levine,
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working with Chris Wray and Paul Weeks, reported on "The Effects of Collagen and Suture Technique on Primarily Repaired Flexor Tendons," pointing out how poor surgical techniques led to poor recovery.

Joe Reichman, working with Linton Whitaker, spoke on "Rib Grafting in Facial Reconstruction: An Experimental Approach." He showed that the rib grafts being used extensively for craniofacial reconstruction might not be the ideal graft to use. James Ferraro, a dentist, spoke about "Synthos: A Bioceramic Bone Replacement Material." This was the first paper on the material known today as hydroxy apatite and showed that it was easy to work with, produced a minimum reaction with early fibrous ingrowth, and virtually no absorption. Mutaz Habal spoke on "An Assessment of Bone Formation and Soft Tissue Response in Combination Grafting for Craniofacial Reconstruction" in which he thought that much of the bone grafting that was being done would probably disappear. However, this was certainly not always the case.

The next day, we started off with a paper by E.P. Polach, working with Nick Georgiade and Don Scrafin on "Quantitation of Total Skin Flap Circulation." He used radioactive microspheres differentiating between "nutrient flow" and "shunt flow." When shunted flow occurred, it was seen in an area which eventually became necrotic. There were several other papers on circulation, one on "In-Vivo Evaluation of Reestablishment of Microcirculated Circulatory Flow Following Ischemia in the Rabbit Ear Chamber" by Harvey Zarem, "The Laser Doppler Measurement of Blood Flow in Microcirculation" by Edward Powers of New York Hospital - Cornell Medical Center, "The Effect of Cortico Steroids on the Surviving Length of Skin Flaps" by John Wood, and "Neo-vascularization of Microsurgical Flaps; Route and Timing" by H. Tsur working with Berish Strauch.

John Mulliken talked on "An Experimental Study of Hematoma and Flap Necrosis" and Bob Ruberg on "Protein Depletion Improved Skin Flap Survival." He showed that skin circulation in the protein depleted animal was actually better than in their normal controls. To continue, Lee Edstrom talked on the "Demonstration of Blood Flow through the Dying Distal Portion of Undelayed Flaps," and John Reinisch on "The Influence of Transverse Scar on Skin Flap Survival." Fuad Nahai had a paper on "The Strategic Delay of Muscle Flaps" and Jim May, with Bernie O'Brien of Melbourne on "The No-Reflow Phenomenon in Experimental Microvascular Free Tissue Transfer." This collection of papers on circulation indicated the direction of interest and added so much detail that it was somewhat confusing to this old timer.

There were several papers on wound healing, one by Marcel Nimmi of the University of Southern California on the "Regulation of Matrix Synthesis of Mesenchy-
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Mal Cells," and also one by Wyndell Merritt (his first) on "Studies on the Biological Response of Fascia to Injury" and another by Bert Meyers on "Augmentation of Wound Bursting Strength after Induction of Inflammation with Autogenous Blood."

Martin Johnson, working with Kel Cohen, on "Normal Collagen Synthesis Following Pharmacologic Administration of Methylprednisolone" showed that intralional and short term synthetic steroids did not effect the collagen synthesis. Only long term high concentration of steroids effected synthesis, so the effect was probably on increasing the degradation of these substances.

Arnold Arem spoke on "The Biochemistry and Ultrastructure of Striae." He found that in these areas, the collagen was well oriented, the blood vessels were quite parallel with the fibrous tissue, and in the epidermis the rete pegs were almost completely gone with a reduction in elastin. It seemed as though the wound was in the epithelium in which the epithelium was not broken but does look like scar.

Ross Rudolph was intrigued with the "Contractile Fibroblasts" and pointed out the role of the myofibroblast in Dupuytren's Contraction etc. The myofibroblast was found in granulating wounds and wounds grafted with a split thickness skin graft, but hardly at all in those grafted with full thickness skin grafts.

Garry Brody discussed "Wolff's Law and Scar Contraction." He was intrigued that there did not seem to be any scar contractions on extensor surfaces of the shoulder, elbow or knee. This was in spite of circular burns in these areas. He wondered if perhaps compression forces were responsible for contracture rather than the stretching forces.

Stephen Miller, working with Tom Davis and Bill Graham studied "Cocaine Absorption from Nasal Mucosa." They related the concentrations of cocaine to the attained blood levels. G.S. Buckspan working with J.B. Lynch studied the specific effects of "Intraarterial Drug Injury" noting that drugs such as pentothal could cause segmental obstruction and ulceration of the vessel wall.

R.D. Ackland, working with Leonard Weiner reported on "A Study of Histological Damage in Microvascular Anastomosis." In spite of one hundred percent patency, there were a number of distortions that were seen, including separation of the edges, small false aneurisms, and destruction of intima from the side of anastomosis to the side of clamp application. It was surprising that with this amount of damage, the patency was maintained.

Berish Strauch described "An Implantable Inflatable Penile Prosthesis" which got everybody's attention, but this operation has been pretty much taken over by the urologist.
The Twenty-Second Meeting

Garry arranged a beautiful dinner for all at the Norton Simon Museum in Pasadena. They have one of our country's greatest collections of contemporary art. Our guest speaker was an unusual Russian plastic surgeon who was very talkative during dinner and didn't hesitate to tell Josh Jurkewicz that most people with Polish ancestry really had a very low level of intelligence. He readily countered our questions about repression and brutality within Russia with descriptions of assassinations and bloodshed at the Olympic games in Munich. Kcl Cohen tried to get an invitation to Russia from him but when he gave his speech on the wonders of plastic surgery in the Soviet Union he really reached fever pitch. Most of us were very uneasy concerning what he was saying. Don Serafin was about to get up and leave encouraging others to do the same, then the "Russian" turned out to be a complete "ruse" -a Hollywood actor who had us all completely fooled -except Josh, because his geography of Poland wasn't too good.

The following day, Joe McCarthy spoke on "Olfactory and Taste Function in Craniofacial Anomalies" pointing out that in a number of these cases, these functions are reduced. Mutaz Habal spoke on "Decompression of the Optic Nerve in the Optic Canal," an area which had been thought to be beyond reach of the plastic surgeon but with magnification, may be treatable.

Barry Shesol, working with Ralph Hamilton, transplanted lymph nodes, and after heterotopic transplantation was able to show uptake of radioactive material indicating the beginning of function. Elof Eriksson presented his first paper with Marty Robson on "New Pathophysiologic Mechanisms Explaining Post Bum Edema." Lauren Engrave, working with Dr. Mani Mani and Frank Masters, spoke on "The Reproducibility of Quantitative Bum Wound Cultures" showing that this had a significant effect on skin graft survival.

The Chairman's dinner was held at Garry and Sonia's home and we enjoyed a fascinating evening amid their collection of Polynesian artifacts, and art from everywhere. The California cuisine and the pleasures of their garden were superb. Garry explained that he was not heating his swimming pool in those days of oil shortage and long lines at the gas station, because he would find it hard to explain to his neighbors why steam was rising from the surface of his pool.

The new Active Members included:

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John R. Mayer, M.D. Sherman G. Souther, M.D. Julia K. Terzis, M.D.

The Associate Membership was increased by John L. Ninnernann, Ph.D. Kel Cohen took over as Chairman, and Ken Salyer as Program Chairman and Chairman Elect.