

# TRIOLOGICAL SOCIETY



The Triological Society  
UPHOLDING THE NOBLE LEGACY

# Awards

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January 2010

Dear Members and Friends,

On behalf of the Triological Society, I hope that you enjoy the short biographies in this booklet. The names represent the complete list of the twenty-one awards. All were Triological Society members. The length of each sketch does not do justice to the magnitude of service that each has given to otolaryngology, to us and society, directly or indirectly. The biographies are simply highlights of their professional careers.

Each one is inspiring, and each one has inspired many. I was fortunate to have had an acquaintance with several of them. These men led by example and had a kind of spiritual leadership. They embodied the qualities of honor, integrity, wisdom, courage, unrelenting determination and innovation. As personalities, some were gruff and seemingly perfunctory, others were warm and kindly, but on the other side of these characteristics and their dedication to our profession, all were devoted to the people in their lives, especially the residents and others who were a part of the hospitals and clinics.

These men fostered research and some were inventors, contributing many new ideas. They all liked to teach and many could be considered educators. Several were builders of our specialty and prescient about the changes in scope that should occur. Several were builders of great residency programs, consistently expanding and refining the scope of knowledge, and extraordinarily influential through their work on the certification process—eleven served on the American Board of Otolaryngology for lengthy periods.

All of them were leaders in our specialty in one form or another and officers in our various organizations. Many were Section Vice Presidents and ten were Presidents of the Triological Society. Altogether they contributed hundreds of thousands of hours of evaluation time to our specialty. We are all beneficiaries.

Please send corrections and/or unique additions via fax 402-346-5300 or e-mail [beth@triological.org](mailto:beth@triological.org).

H. Bryan Neel, III, MD PhD  
Historian

Special thanks to Kathy Grutzmacher, Mayo Clinic Emeritus Staff support, and Beth Slovinski, Triological Society administrative assistant, for their splendid assistance.

***The following are the named awards presently established by the Triological Society.***

***New Fellow Thesis Awards***

**Harris P. Mosher, MD**

**Edmund Prince Fowler, MD**

***Southern Section Resident Research Awards***

Established 1996 (awards alternate on an annual basis)

**John E. Bordley, MD**

**James A. Harrill, MD**

**Lester A. Brown, MD**

**Francis E. LeJeune Sr., MD**

**G. Slaughter Fitz-Hugh, MD**

**Lloyd A. Storrs Jr., MD**

***Middle Section Resident Research Awards***

Established 1999 (awards alternate on an annual basis)

**Lawrence R. Boies, MD**

**John R. Lindsay, MD**

**Paul H. Holinger, MD**

**Joseph H. Ogura, MD**

**Francis L. Lederer, MD**

**Henry L. Williams Jr., MD**

**Dean M. Lierle, MD**

**Walter P. Work, MD**

***Middle Section Award***

Established 2007

**George L. Adams, MD Young Faculty Award**

***Eastern Section Resident Research Awards***

Established 1999

**Richard J. Bellucci, MD**

**William W. Montgomery, MD**

**John J. Conley, MD**

***Western Section Resident Research Awards***

Established 1997

**Shirley Baron Award**

**Vice President's Award**



# Thesis Awards

*Harris P. Mosher, MD ♦ 1867 - 1954*

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*Given in recognition of excellence of a thesis in Clinical Research*

Highly respected, feared yet revered by his students, Dr. Mosher attended Harvard College and the Harvard Medical School, receiving his MD degree in 1896. There were no formal residency training programs then, so he sought training at the best ear, nose and throat centers in Germany, namely, with Jansen in Berlin and Grunert in Halle. After returning home, Mosher became associated with the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Harvard Medical School as an instructor in the department of anatomy.

He started the first course in sinus anatomy in the United States. This course was to become famous for its content and its progenitor and was appropriately named “Mosher’s course”. It endured for 35 years.

In 1919 he was appointed professor of laryngology at the Harvard Medical School and chief of laryngology at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1932 he was appointed to the Walter Augustus LaCompte Chair of Otology at Harvard and at age 66 became the second individual to hold two chairs at Harvard. Dr. Mosher was a member and became the president of all of our prominent national otolaryngology societies. When the American Board of Otolaryngology was formed in 1924 (the second certification board after ophthalmology in 1917\*) he was chosen as its president and served in that capacity for 25 years. He was the recipient of the Semon Medal from the Royal Society of Medicine of London, the Gold Medal from the American Laryngological Association, and a service medal from the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. He is known for his intranasal ethmoidectomy technique and his method for the removal of safety pins swallowed by babies, for which he was given a citation by the American College of Surgeons in 1934.

\*Deliberations and progress in our specialty were interrupted by World War I. Also, there was growing resistance to authority to regulate specialty education and training—in essence, the transition from apprenticeships to formal training programs as we know them today. The need was urgent because some form of evaluation of physicians

was needed to supplement the general licensing regulations of the various states' Boards of Public Health.

## *Edmund Prince Fowler, MD ♦ 1872 - 1966*

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### *Given in recognition of excellence of a thesis in Basic Research*

It says something about the intellectual wealth of the Triological Society that Edmund Prince Fowler Sr., MD, succeeded Max Goldstein, MD, as president in 1932. Both were giants in otology, prolific authors and advocates for the hard of hearing. In honor of Dr. Fowler's contributions to otolaryngology, the Society established the Edmund Prince Fowler Award in 1971, given each year for the best thesis in basic research.

After earning his MD from Columbia University, Dr. Fowler joined the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and became a clinical professor at Columbia University in 1933. He was a decorated colonel of World War I. He was president of the American Otological Society in 1937, recipient of the first Award of Merit from that society in 1952 and founder of the first hearing center in the United States (in New York City). To the legacy of the prodigious researcher and "Dean of Audiology", as he was called, we attribute the invention of the modern clinical audiometer. He tested many patients and soon became aware of the fact that some patients with severe or unilateral losses had suprathreshold hearing values, a condition he coined as "recruitment". This clinical finding resulted in the Alternate Binaural Loudness Balance test, the first to separate cochlear from retrocochlear losses.

In his address to the sections in January 1932, Dr. Fowler described specific recommendations for hearing tests on schoolchildren. He also asked his colleagues to be thoughtful, "Let us not forget to treat the patient as a sensitive human being," he said, "And aid him in surmounting the drawbacks and psychological reactions to his disability."

At the 38th Annual Meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1932, Dr. Fowler shared the spotlight with Edward B. Dench, MD, first president of the Triological, then 72 years old. (Dr. Dench had been named honorary president of the Society in 1931 until his death in 1936.) At the meeting George Richards, MD, editor of the Transactions, outlined a list of guidelines for submissions. During the

same meeting the council approved a resolution supporting the ABO and its work in raising educational standards in the specialty as part of an effort to stem the tide of proposals for examinations for specialists by each of the 48 states.

Dr. Fowler died in 1966, six months after the last of his 113 papers was presented (at 94 years of age) at a meeting of the American Otological Society.

# **Southern Section Awards**

*John E. Bordley, MD ♦ 1902-1993*

## *Resident Research Award*

Dr. Bordley was born at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore where he would work for 40 years. He graduated from Yale University, earning a PhD, and received the MD degree from Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in 1929. He took his internship and residency training under the tutelage of Samuel J. Crowe, MD, the first head of the sub-department of otolaryngology (appointed by William S. Halsted, MD), at Johns Hopkins.

In 1933, Dr. Bordley began his academic career in laryngology and otology at Johns Hopkins. He served in the Pacific Theater in the Army Medical Corps during World War II and was the recipient of three battle stars. He played an important role in making radium applicators available for the treatment of aerotitis media in combat pilots. After separating from the Army, he returned to Johns Hopkins and, in 1952, was appointed professor and chairman of the department of otolaryngology, succeeding Dr. Crowe as the first full time chairman. He had a joint appointment in the School of Public Health.

Dr. Bordley's scientific accomplishments were remarkable. In 1950, he was invited to join a group at Johns Hopkins to study the effects of ACTH and cortisone in patients with allergy and hypersensitivity. His assignment was the allergic nose. He observed rapid reduction in the size of polyps and decongestion of the nasal mucosa. The group's studies and observations resulted in one of the first publications of the beneficial effects of ACTH and cortisone in allergic conditions.

Another great accomplishment was the founding, with Dr. William E. Hardy, of the hearing and speech clinic—now known as the division of audiology and speech-language pathology—as an interdisciplinary approach to the treatment of hearing and speech disabilities by close coordination of medical, audiological, and speech services. It was a great success and was designated as a division of the department of otolaryngology, the first such clinic connected with a medical school. Seminal work was done on methods to promptly identify hearing loss in children and infants using conditioning and skin resistance techniques for audiometry. Also, this approach could distinguish

between severe congenital deafness and mental deficiency. Many children were fitted with hearing aids before this was an accepted practice.

In the 1960s, Dr. Bordley and colleagues revealed the effects of German measles on the health of fetuses and children. He had a strong interest in temporal bone histopathology and clinical correlation, which began while he worked with Dr. Stacy Guild in the otology laboratory. In short, his research embraced physiological, anatomical, experimental and clinical studies of deafness, communication, and rubella—and his special interest was always the rehabilitation of the deaf.

Dr. Bordley managed not only the broadly based research program but also a busy clinical service and a strong residency program. He was an effective administrator and educator. He was often “ahead of his time” and guided his department toward increased specialization. He brought this influence to the American Board of Otolaryngology where he served from 1964 to 1973. Certainly, he was one of the architects of modern otolaryngology. Active in most otolaryngology organizations, Dr. Bordley served as president of the Triological Society, the American Otologic Society, and the ABEA. During his presidency of the Triological Society, the council adopted a code of ethical publicity. He was a prolific author of original scientific papers and books. He was the recipient of many awards, including a presidential citation and a Gold Medal Award from the International Federation of Otorhinolaryngology.

Three years after his retirement in 1969, Boys Town in Omaha asked for Dr. Bordley’s help in what became Boys Town National Institute for Communicative Disorders in Children. Its library bears his name.

## *Lester A. Brown, MD* ♦ 1906 - 1987

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### *Resident Research Award*

Dr. Brown attended Washington and Lee University and Emory University School of Medicine. After a rotating internship at Georgia Baptist Hospital in Atlanta, he had residency training at Grady Memorial Hospital in EENT from 1933 to 1934 followed by postgraduate studies in otolaryngology at Harvard Medical School from 1934 to 1935. He completed his training at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1938.

After serving in WWII, Dr. Brown returned to Atlanta and was appointed clinical associate professor of otology and rhinolaryngology at Emory University School of Medicine where he reconstructed the education program in otolaryngology and supervised the residency program in otolaryngology at Lawson Veterans Administration Hospital under the supervision of the dean's committee of Emory University School of Medicine.

Dr. Brown served as vice president of the Southern Section of the Triological Society in 1952. He also served as second vice president of the American Laryngological Association in 1964 and as president of the American Otological Society in 1975. He was a director of the American Board of Otolaryngology from 1961 to 1977. He received the Award of Merit from the American Otological Society in 1979.

## *G. Slaughter Fitz-Hugh, MD ♦ 1907 - 1984*

### *Resident Research Award*

Dr. Fitz-Hugh received his MD from the University of Virginia School of Medicine in 1933. After a two year residency in New Orleans, he returned to Virginia to complete training in otolaryngology and ophthalmology. Having served the institution for 40 years, he was appointed chairman of otolaryngology and maxillofacial surgery from 1951 to 1977. Under his leadership, the department at the University of Virginia became a regional center for head and neck cancer patients. Out of the generosity of his past residents, a Fitz-Hugh Chair of Otolaryngology was established in 1977.

Dr. Fitz-Hugh served as president of the Triological Society in 1968 and the American Laryngological Association in 1973. He received the Distinguished Service Award from the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. He served in the US Public Health Service at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. He received a President's Citation for Meritorious Service in the Employment of the Physically Handicapped and was awarded the Robley Dunglison Award for Excellence in Teaching at the University of Virginia School of Medicine in 1967.

## James A. Harrill, MD ♦ 1909 - 1982

### *Resident Research Award*

In a tribute to Dr. Harrill, William R. Hudson, MD, a student and friend (and chief of otolaryngology at Duke University for many years and the 99th president of the Triological Society) wrote:

“Perhaps his greatest contribution to otolaryngology lay not in his acknowledged leadership role, but in his influence as a member of the National Institutes of Health Training Grant and Research Grant Committees. He, along with other giants of his day, Drs. Bordley, Lederer, Lierle, Sooy, Walsh, Work, etc., infused new life into our specialty through the training and research grant programs. Those of us who followed will be forever in their debt.” Of course, training and research grants for the benefit of our small but important specialty were (and are) critically important to the development and maintenance of strong academic programs.

Dr. Hudson went on to say: “Dr. Harrill led by example, not by coercion, threats or commands. His strength lay in his gentlemanly and kind demeanor, his consideration for others, his unfailing good humor and his absolute lack of pretentiousness. These qualities endeared him to countless students, residents, colleagues and patients. A privileged few have shared with him his love of nature on hunting or fishing trips or in his mountain retreat.”

“James A. Harrill was born in Mooresville, North Carolina, in 1909. Following his graduation, with honors, from Wake Forest College, he entered the two year medical science program. Subsequently, he transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his MD degree in 1935. An internship and residency in otolaryngology followed at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn. In 1938 he returned to his native North Carolina, establishing an otolaryngology practice in Winston-Salem. The medical science program at Wake Forrest was expanded to four years and moved to Winston-Salem in 1941 as the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. Dr. Harrill was appointed to the original faculty as chairman of the section on otolaryngology, remaining in that capacity until his retirement in 1980. This span of almost 40 years saw momentous changes in otolaryngology, and Dr. Harrill was in their forefront. Retirement was only a change of pace, and he remained in an active practice and teaching role until his death.”

He was active in many local, state and national medical organizations and was a member of all major otolaryngological societies. He served as an officer in most of them and as president of the Society of University Otolaryngologists. For many years he served as a director of the American Board of Otolaryngology and was a member of its executive committee. His long and effective service to the Triological Society was especially noteworthy, first as secretary and later as vice president (1962) of the Southern Section. He was elected as the 79th president of the Triological Society in 1975.

The Triological Society was having financial difficulties at the time. Beyond raising the dues from \$75 to \$90 per year, better investment advisors were selected and all surpluses after expenses were to go to a special fund to support educational activities. On the recommendation of an ad hoc committee on the future of the Society, a single office would be secured to house the executive secretary, administrative assistant and other personnel. COSM would arrange for exhibitors and audiovisual needs, formerly managed by the assistant secretary. The position of secretary for continuing education, in effect for only a year, would be eliminated and delegated to the executive secretary. Dr. Harrill's presidency marked the beginning of improved efficiency, sound investment management by professional advisors, recognition of the need for protected funds for educational activities and delegation of specified administrative work to COSM. These policies are in effect today, and substantial funding for the Triological Society is now available for not only education but also research.

## *Francis E. LeJeune Sr., MD ♦ 1894 - 1977*

### *Resident Research Award*

Dr. "Duke" LeJeune was one of the five founders of the Ochsner Clinic (1941) and Foundation (1944). Referring to the great controversy stirred up in the New Orleans medical community by the founding of the Clinic, he used to lament, half jokingly, "Until I went into the Clinic (Ochsner) I didn't have an enemy; now I'm an SOB." In truth, he was a hardworking, quiet, fun loving Cajun who was respected and admired and who wanted to bring the otolaryngology community in the city together. He tried several times to combine the Louisiana State University and Tulane otolaryngology services and wanted a combined Ochsner/Tulane partnership.

Dr. LeJeune received the MD degree from Tulane in 1920 following two

years of engineering school. After an internship at Charity Hospital and a residency in otolaryngology at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital in New Orleans, he began private practice with Dr. Robert C. Lynch (of Killian-Lynch suspension laryngoscope note) and became a clinical faculty member in the department of otolaryngology of Tulane University. He served as clinical professor and chairman for fifteen years and was head of the department at Ochsner Clinic from 1942 to 1963.

Known for his calm demeanor, gentleness, orderliness, and sincerity, Dr. LeJeune was masterful with the suspension laryngoscope and endoscopes and skillful in the removal of foreign bodies from children and adults.

Dr. LeJeune produced the first color motion pictures of the larynx showing the altered dynamics of the vocal folds in various diseases. For this he received the Casselberry Award in 1936. Later, he received the Newcomb and deRoaldes Awards, one of only two recipients of all three awards, the “Triple Crown”, from the American Laryngological Association. He was the recipient of many other national and regional honors and awards.

Dr. LeJeune served as president of the Triological Society (1953), the American Bronchoesophagological Society (1967), the American Laryngological Association (1963), and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (1966). He was a director of the American Board of Otolaryngology for 18 years.

At Dr. LeJeune’s funeral, Dr. Alton Ochsner described him as “a man’s man”, referring to his great love for the outdoors, especially fishing, boating, golf, family and medicine.

## *Lloyd A. Storrs Jr., MD ♦ 1922 - 1989*

### *Resident Research Award*

“A genius, diamond in the rough, colorful, skillful surgeon, lifelong student, enterprising, honest, warm and friendly, genuine, witty and wise teacher, energetic Triological member”—these are some of the words used to describe the lifelong Texan, Dr. Lloyd Storrs.

Dr. Storrs earned his MD degree from Baylor Medical School in 1947 and had his postgraduate training at Washington University in St. Louis and in the Air Force. He was stationed in Germany and had the good

fortune of working with Dr. Samuel J. Crowe, professor and director of otolaryngology at Johns Hopkins. He spent two years with Dr. Crowe in Germany—a superb preceptorship (or residency). Upon discharge, Dr. Storrs worked with Dr. Herb Harris of Baylor University as a fellow for two years. After that, he established a practice in Lubbock, Texas. He was appointed clinical professor of otolaryngology at Texas Tech University School of Medicine in 1984.

He made several important contributions to otology through his own genius, meticulous observations of many hundreds of his patients and exhaustive reading and study. He was the first to use temporal fascia for tympanoplasty and for covering the oval window after stapedectomy. He was the first to use phenol as a topical anesthetic for myringotomy, reporting 5000 consecutive cases and no persistent perforations. He was the first to suggest using “axle grease cerumen, taken mainly from children”, suspended (and sterilized) in glycerine to be used as ear drops. It worked well in his patients. He was also a pioneer in the development of the posterior approach to the middle ear through the chorda-facial angle.

Dr. Storrs was a dedicated, enthusiastic member of the Triological Society. He encouraged many candidates to write a thesis and become members. He was the president of the Southern Section in 1986. Dr. Beverly Armstrong, his good friend and the inventor of the tympanostomy tube, was his guest of honor. In addition to the Triological Society, he was a member of most of our otolaryngology organizations and served as president of several.

Dr. Storrs is the author of several seminal papers, eight surgical movies, and a documentary on the management of sensorineural deafness.

Dr. Fred Owens delivered a beautiful eulogy at the time of Dr. Storrs' death. Here are a few brief excerpts: “(He) could quote more Bible than most clergymen and recite more poetry than most English professors . . . (He) was in constant search to improve his work and had the courage of his convictions . . . (He) did not do extraordinary things; he did ordinary things in an extraordinary way . . . Lloyd's perspicacity, wit and wisdom were, perhaps, his best known characteristics. (These often had) entire audiences in uproarious laughter . . . (He) was a master of the English language and his eloquent, simple style captivated his audiences . . . (Finally, he) produced a prodigious amount of work . . . To see Lloyd operate was to have seen a masterful

surgeon . . . (He had) great love for his work and a lifelong quest for knowledge.”

Others have said that Dr. Storrs’ scientific presentations were somewhat comical, but he prepared his presentations and papers thoroughly, and he always had carefully reviewed the literature going back to ancient times.

His wife was his office manager and surgical nurse, as well as a homemaker. All that professional time together simply strengthened their marriage.

# **Middle Section Awards**

*George L. Adams, MD ♦ 1941 - 2006*

## *Young Faculty Award*

Known as an extraordinarily kind and compassionate surgeon, in 2006 Dr. Adams was awarded the Harold S. Diehl Award from the Minnesota Medical Foundation and the Leonard Tow Faculty Humanism in Medicine Award from the University of Minnesota for fostering compassion in the delivery of care to patients and their families. He also fostered a special relationship between the Karolinska Institute (Stockholm), the University of Minnesota and Mayo Clinic through an endowment from Curtis Carlson, a Swedish-American and founder of the Carlson Companies. Under Dr. Adams' leadership there were four exchange visits between the institutions.

Following graduation from Penn State University, Dr. Adams completed his medical school education at the Jefferson Medical College. After that he did a straight medical internship at Evanston (IL) Hospital and otolaryngology residency at the University of Minnesota Hospitals. In 1973 he became a faculty member of the department of otolaryngology and served as professor and chairman from 1990 until the time of his death in 2006. He and his faculty, medical students and residents were consistent contributors to the Triological Society.

Dr. Adams was awarded several grants for basic and clinical research to study genes and gene therapy, tumor markers and clinical trials of chemoradiation treatment in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. He was a leader in assessing prospectively chemoradiation as a first line of treatment through the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG).

Dr. Adams served as the president of the Minnesota Academy of Otolaryngology in 1986 and vice president of the Middle Section of the Triological Society in 1998.

The Triological award certificate reads, in part: "This honor was created to perpetuate the ideals of the great clinician, teacher and mentor for whom it was named and to bestow upon a worthy recipient the responsibility of furthering the highest standards of perfection in the study, teaching and practice of otolaryngology-head and neck surgery."

## *Lawrence R. Boies, MD* ♦ 1898 - 1986

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### *Resident Research Award*

“The naysayers had been wrong;” argued Lawrence Boies, MD, president of the Triological Society at its 61st Annual Meeting in 1958. In his presidential address, “The Future of Otolaryngology: Six Years Later”, Dr. Boies reviewed the case against the specialty laid out by Dr. Lyman Richards and so many others in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The simple fact, Dr. Boies pointed out in 1958, is that they had been wrong. Instead of shrinkage of the specialty caused by the encroachment of others, there were centers where otolaryngology had expanded where “. . . the well-trained, ambitious otolaryngologist finds more work than he can handle . . .” In fact, there was “an acute shortage of well-trained younger men . . . and of teachers and research personnel” for institutions wanting to expand and improve their training programs.

“The only real problem,” he said, “was in the minds of those opposed to strengthening training in the specialty.” The American Board of Otolaryngology (ABO) had announced in October 1957 that beginning July 1, 1960, an extra year of surgical training would be required for those seeking examination and certification. This fourth year had “ruffled some feathers”. Some said it would exacerbate the shortage of otolaryngologists, others said that it was an “ivory tower” act by those out of touch with clinical practice. On the contrary, Dr. Boies argued, the ABO recognized that about half of the existing training programs were inadequate and took the advice of the American College of Surgeons (ACS) in requiring the extra year (from *The Presidents Book*, the Triological Society, 1997).

Dr. Boies was a keen observer of the growth, development, and changes in American medicine, especially otolaryngology and residency education programs. In this context, his service on the ABO for 20 years (1948-1968) provided the opportunity to bring about changes in the residency programs and embrace new dimensions of a growing specialty. He and many others had seen the dramatic decline of surgical treatment for suppurative disorders in our specialty after the introduction of sulfanilamide in 1937 and penicillin in 1942. World War II brought new experience in maxillofacial and facial plastic-reconstructive surgery, which Dr. Boies believed should be embraced by otolaryngology. Antimicrobials had not, of course, detracted from the incidence of head and neck tumors or the need for

bronchoesophagology. Logically, these should be within the domain of otolaryngology, through research, training, and clinical practice. In the meantime, after the introduction of the operating microscope, otologic surgery was burgeoning. Neurotology and cranial base surgery were soon to come.

At the University of Minnesota Medical School, Dr. Boies was appointed to the faculty in 1931, shortly after he had established a private practice in Minneapolis. He continued in private practice until 1955, when he became the first full time head of the new department of otolaryngology at the University of Minnesota. Prior to this he was the chairman of the department of ophthalmology and otolaryngology and the head of both divisions. Residency training was one year in each specialty. In 1932, combined training was discontinued and the separate residencies were lengthened to two years in each specialty. Later, another year was added. In 1960 “an extra year of surgical training would be required (general surgery)” for those seeking certification by the ABO. That’s how we arrived at four year residencies in that era.

Dr. Boies’ collegiate studies at the University of Wisconsin were interrupted by World War I, in which he served as an Army corpsman. After that, he completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Wisconsin, taught in a high school, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, where he received the MD degree. He completed a two year residency at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and returned to Minnesota.

His superb leadership qualities and warm personality are evident in the variety of responsibilities he was given by many local, regional, and national medical organizations as well as the presidencies of the Minneapolis Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the American Otological Society, the American Board of Otolaryngology, and the Triological Society. Add to these his service on the Special Medical Advisory Board to the Veterans Administration; the Communicative Disorders Research Training Committee of the United States Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health; and the National Institutes of Health Communicative Sciences Study Section, Division of Research Grants, of which he was chairman.

## *Paul H. Holinger, MD ♦ 1906 - 1978*

### *Resident Research Award*

A physician in the finest tradition of the profession, Paul H. Holinger, MD, was extraordinarily dedicated, creative, skilled, accomplished, compassionate and forthright. In many respects, his innovative work defined modern laryngology and bronchoesophagology. It is interesting to note that his father was one of a few early specialists to practice otolaryngology, having a particular interest in otology.

Dr. Holinger graduated from the University of Chicago in 1928. Thereafter, he earned his MS degree in gastric physiology and, subsequently, the MD degree from Northwestern University. Following otolaryngology training at the University of Illinois, he served as an assistant to Chevalier Jackson at Temple University in Philadelphia from 1934 to 1935. He then returned to Chicago and joined the department of otolaryngology at the University of Illinois. Known as a talented scholar and teacher, he became professor of otolaryngology at the Abraham Lincoln School of Medicine and at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center. He established the first pediatric laryngologic and bronchoesophagologic clinics in the Midwest at several hospitals in Chicago.

Dr. Holinger served as president for many national and international organizations as well as the Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. He was a director of the American Board of Otolaryngology (1962-1974) and was at various times a governor, regent and chairman of the Advisory Council for Otorhinolaryngology of the American College of Surgeons, an organization in which he had a special interest because it embraced all of surgery and provided an important forum for his specialty. He served on six editorial boards and was a member of the Collegium Otorhinolaryngologicum Amicitiae Sacrum.

Dr. Holinger was the recipient of many prestigious national and international awards—the Casselberry, Newcomb and de Roaldes from the American Laryngological Association; the Grand Prize for Scientific Film at the World Film and Fine Arts Festival (Brussels); the Chevalier Jackson Award from the American Bronchoesophagological Association; and the Honorary Fellowship in the College of Physicians (Philadelphia), to name a few. He delivered several famed lectures throughout the world, among them the Felix Semon Lecture at the

University of London in 1960 on “Clinical Anomalies of the Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi and Esophagus”, regarded as his definitive work.

Author of more than 300 scientific papers, his reports on various diseases, new surgical instruments, various endoscopes, tracheostomy tubes and endoscopic cameras are unique and enduring. For many years he was the world’s leading endoscopic photographer, and his award winning “atlas” was printed in six languages (1969). His still and motion pictures were the first color pictures of the airway and esophagus.

Dr. Holinger was devoted not only to his profession but also to his family and many community organizations, including service on the board of trustees of the Chicago Medical School.

## *Francis L. Lederer, MD* ♦ 1898 - 1973

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### *Resident Research Award*

Francis L. Lederer, MD, received his BS degree from the University of Chicago in 1918 and his MD degree from Rush Medical College in 1921. Following an internship and residency, he obtained postgraduate training at the Universities of Berlin, Vienna and Prague. He became a member of the department of otolaryngology of the University of Illinois after his European tour and was appointed as the acting head of the department three years later. Within eight years he rose to the rank of full professor, and one year later he was appointed as chairman of the department (1934), a position he held until his retirement in 1967.

A consuming interest—the centerpiece of his professional career—was the growth and transformation of residency education programs in otolaryngology, not only in his department, but also nationwide. He had a tremendous influence on the expansion and clearer definition of this specialty and the quality of its education programs. As an “expert” in organizational planning and rich clinical experience, he formulated a clear perspective of the domain of the modern otolaryngologist. This perspective was embraced by the American Board of Otolaryngology, where he served as a director for many years (1954-1968) and ultimately by the undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate education programs in otorhinolaryngology across the country. It is no surprise that the Board assigned to him the responsibility of conducting the certifying examinations through the facilities of the University and the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. (Live patients were part of the

examination within this period of time.)

His curriculum vitae reflects a rich mixture of many original papers, active and honorary professional organization memberships, editorial board appointments, honors, awards and the presidency of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Dr. Lederer served in both world wars, as a private in the Marine Corps in WWI and as a commander in the Navy in WWII. He received the Navy Commendation Ribbon for the organization and administration of the first rehabilitation program for the blind and hard of hearing.

He received presidential citations from Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy and citations from the Navy and the Air Force, having survived a crash landing in the African jungle, and trips over “The Hump” into China. But, he was proudest of all for the teaching awards—the “Golden Apple”—presented to him three times by the students at the University of Illinois. They adored him as a dynamic and dramatic teacher.

## *Dean M. Lierle, MD* ♦ 1895 - 1976

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### *Resident Research Award*

Son of a country doctor in Iowa, Dr. Lierle was known as “Mr. Otolaryngology” for almost three decades. At a time when antibiotics threatened the integrity of our specialty, he was one of the leaders who embraced head and neck surgery as a new centerpiece in our residency programs and board certification process.

Dr. Lierle earned his undergraduate, medical and masters degrees from the University of Iowa (U of I). He served as an intern at Boston (Mass.) University and completed residency training back at the U of I. He did postgraduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Vienna.

Dr. Lierle began his service on the American Board of Otolaryngology (ABO) in 1940 and was secretary-treasurer from 1942 to 1971. This provided a forum to effect improvements and new directions for our specialty for a period of 31 years. There is an interesting story about his leadership skills—as a bold young man and new ABO member, he criticized the examination. The secretary-treasurer, Harris P. Mosher, must have been impressed because Dr. Lierle was later appointed as his successor.

Known for his prescience, Dr. Lierle formed a residency program of full time faculty at U of I when most programs were little more than preceptorships. He added basic surgical training and research to his program and convinced the ABO to add basic surgical training requirements to residency programs.

Dr. Lierle was professor and chairman of the department of otolaryngology and maxillofacial surgery at the U of I from 1928 to 1965. He established the first cleft palate team in the US and helped to organize the American Board of Plastic Surgery. He developed America's first clinical audiology program and first clinical audiologist (Scott N. Reger, PhD).

Beyond his leadership responsibilities, Dr. Lierle published original papers on the effects of various medications on ciliary activity in the upper airway, methods of preparing and studying temporal bone specimens, a program for conservation of hearing, use of Benadryl to treat allergic rhinitis, and cleft lip repair, to name a few.

He served many medical organizations: member and vice chairman of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons; member of the Communicative Sciences Study Section and Graduate Training Grant Program of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness; senior consultant in the Office of the Surgeon General; and president of the American Otological Society (1957), the American Laryngological Association (1961), the Triological Society (1955) and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (1960).

Among several major awards that Dr. Lierle received were the deRoaldes Award, the Newcomb Award, the University of Iowa's Distinguished Service Award and naming of the U of I's outpatient surgical center after him through gifts from former students.

## *John R. Lindsay, MD ♦ 1898 - 1981*

### *Resident Research Award*

In the fall of 1928, Dr. Lindsay arrived at the University of Chicago after completing his otolaryngology residency at McGill University. He became one of the foremost otolaryngologists of his time. He devoted his life to understanding the diseases of the human ear. He described the deaf as living in "an awful world of separateness where life chaotically moves before them".

After a few years, Dr. Lindsay was made head of the section. During the next 35 years, he became an internationally recognized otologic pathologist, having established a temporal bone laboratory known as "The Lindsay Lab". He made many important contributions, including the pathology of Meniere's disease, suppuration of the petrous apex, inner ear viral diseases, cholesteatoma, and otosclerosis. He is also remembered for his studies of the ossicular chain, vestibular physiology, positional nystagmus, and profound sensorineural deafness. His work directly influences the practice of clinical otology today.

As one of the first full time faculty members in otolaryngology in the US, Dr. Lindsay organized a residency program and trained many outstanding physicians, twelve of whom became directors of otolaryngology programs.

Dr. Lindsay was a member of virtually all otolaryngology societies, as well as the Institute of Medicine of Chicago and the Collegium Oto-Rhino-Laryngologicum Amicitiae Sacrum.

Dr. Lindsay participated in organizing the National Temporal Bone Bank under the auspices of the Deafness Research Foundation. He served as president of the Triological Society (1962), Otologic Society (1948) and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (1964). Dr. Lindsay also was chairman of the Communicative Disorder Research Training Committee and served as a member of the National Advisory Council on Neurological Diseases and Blindness, both under the auspices of the US Public Health Service. He was a longstanding director of the American Board of Otolaryngology (1952-1969).

Dr. Lindsay received many honors for his achievements, including the Gold Key from the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the George E. Shambaugh Prize in Otology from the Collegium Oto-Rhino-Laryngologicum Amicitiae Sacrum, the Award of Merit from the American Otological Society, and an honorary MD degree from the University of Uppsala, Sweden.

## *Joseph H. Ogura, MD ♦ 1915 - 1983*

### *Resident Research Award*

Dr. Ogura was “a defining force for otolaryngology. On any Saturday morning in the 1960s and 70s, more than 100 patients would line a single corridor. They had come from all over the world to consult him, head of Washington U’s department of otolaryngology, whose surgical innovations had forever changed the treatment of laryngeal cancer.” [Candace O’Connor. Outlook. (Washington University). Spring 1996.]

From 1948 to the time of his death, Dr. Ogura headed the department of otolaryngology and gave it an international reputation. Many of his residents were asked to start head and neck programs in the US and abroad; for example, out of some 27 Japanese who trained with him, half became heads of otolaryngology departments at major medical schools in Japan. He was a pioneer who led otolaryngology into ever more advanced head and neck surgery, often in the face of strong opposition.

Dr. Ogura received his MD from University of California at San Francisco in 1941 and then spent a year in pathology residency followed by two in internal medicine. Changing fields, he then completed a residency in otolaryngology and joined the faculty at Washington University in St. Louis. As chairman (1966-1982), he directed the five year residency, supervised a fellowship program, and made research an integral part of training. A dedicated clinical and basic researcher, Dr. Ogura pioneered conservation (subtotal) laryngectomies, demonstrated that upper airway obstruction increased pulmonary resistance (now a subject of great interest in obstructive sleep apnea), studied sound production and its relationship to respiratory and cordal function in the reinnervated larynx for direct application to laryngeal transplantation (he succeeded in dogs), defined reasons for cricopharyngeal myotomy, developed decompression of the eyes in progressive exophthalmos, and studied and promoted the value of elective neck dissections to improve survival in patients with cancer of the larynx and pharynx.

As a teacher, administrator, researcher and surgeon, Dr. Ogura treasured his role as teacher most. He said, “Our true role . . . is to try to produce people who will surpass us.” He taught in the spirit of challenge and achievement in research. He was hard on his students but harder on himself.

Dr. Ogura was a leader in most otolaryngology societies and served as president of the American Society for Head and Neck Surgery (1963-1965) and the Triological Society (1977). He was honored by the American Laryngological Association's "Triple Crown"—the Newcomb, Casselberry and deRoaldes Awards. He received medals from several countries and two presidential appointments to the National Cancer Advisory Board. He served on the American Board of Otolaryngology from 1970 to 1981.

Dr. Ogura was editor of the Laryngoscope from 1967 to 1976 and published abstracts in the Transactions of the Triological Society and full papers in the Laryngoscope, thereby aligning the journal with the Society. After his death, the journal was purchased from his wife. Today it is the source of funds for research grants, travel awards and other scholarly activities of the Triological Society.

The Ogura Lectureship Endowment was established in 1982 in his honor by patients, friends, colleagues and trainees.

## *Henry L. Williams Jr., MD ♦ 1898 - 1974*

### *Resident Research Award*

Dr. Henry L. Williams Jr., was recognized by his colleagues, students and friends as "a superb master of his specialty, clinician of rare intuition, teacher and scholar of impressive learning" at an international symposium on Meniere's disorder in 1967. He was known for his caustic common sense, diagnostic acumen and frank, ad often impersonally brutal, discussions of papers. He integrated medical-surgical fundamentals and principles brilliantly, which had the effect of unifying the specialty.

Dr. Williams received the BA degree in 1921 from Yale University and the MD degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1924. In 1925, he entered the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine as a resident in otolaryngology and rhinology. He was appointed a member of the staff of Mayo Clinic in 1930. In 1932, he received the MS degree in otolaryngology from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Williams advanced rapidly in academic rank and became a professor at Mayo in 1948. He was head of the section of otolaryngology and rhinology from 1951 to 1958. He retired from Mayo in 1963 and transferred his affiliation to the University of Minnesota

Medical School where he became chief of service at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Minneapolis.

Dr. Williams had a broad range of interests within the specialty and gained recognition for his studies of Meniere's, tympanomastoid, and nasal sinus diseases, with special reference to their complications. He was a pioneer in allergy and headache. He contributed many papers to medical and surgical literature and a detailed textbook on Meniere's disease (published in 1952).

Dr. Williams was president of the Otosclerosis Study Group and president of the American Otological Society (1970 and 1971) and was the Triological Society's editor-librarian from 1953 to 1959. Also he served on several editorial boards and was active in many other organizations.

## *Walter P. Work, MD ♦ 1909-1994*

### *Resident Research Award*

Walter P. Work, MD, was the 76th president of the Triological Society. He served on various committees and the council for many years and was an influential leader of the Triological Society and of our specialty prior to his election as president in 1973.

During his presidency, the president-elect and former treasurer, Raymond E. Jordan, MD, resigned for health reasons. A committee was assembled quickly, and it selected secretary Louis E. Silcox, MD, as the new president. Very thoughtfully, the council installed Dr. Jordan for 24 hours so that his name would be listed always among the presidents of the Society.

In other action, some members of the council expressed dismay that a new, leaner version of the Transactions had not included discussions of papers presented at the meetings. The reasons, said editor Joseph Ogura, MD, were: 1) it was seemingly impossible to obtain transcribed and edited discussions in a timely fashion after the meetings; and 2) it cost too much. Treasurer Ralph J. Caparosa, MD, reminded everyone that Dr. Ogura's changes had saved \$5000 on the cost of the Transactions, but the consensus was that inclusion of the discussions was worth the price. This issue surfaced many times in the ensuing years, and print copies of the Transactions were discontinued altogether in the 1990s—for expense control and lack of interest.

Dr. Work's presidential address reviewed the history of board certification and provided information concerning the future of the certification process. He served as a director of the American Board of Otolaryngology (ABO) (1952-1982) and held several key positions within the ABO including vice president, president and executive vice president (chief administrative officer). Most significantly, he was an important leader in the transformation and definition of otolaryngology as we know it today.

Born in Pennsylvania in 1909, Dr. Work received his MD in 1935 from the University of Michigan Medical School. He completed his postgraduate work there as well. Following four years as a medical officer in World War II, he practiced for almost two decades in San Francisco before returning to Michigan as a full time faculty member. While in San Francisco, Dr. Work instituted an independent residency training program at the San Francisco Veterans Administration Hospital, which became one of the strongest programs in the west. As chairman of the department of otolaryngology at the University of Michigan, he trained more than 75 young physicians in otolaryngology-head and neck surgery. He was a splendid surgeon who was interested primarily in head and neck surgery. Many of his trainees earned academic positions and became national leaders in our specialty. He had a steady, unwavering stare and was an inspirational mentor, convincing educator and effective leader in a quiet, thoughtful manner. His trainees founded the Walter P. Work Society to honor him and perpetuate his ideals.

He was the president of the American Otological Society, a founding member and president (1967-1968) of the Society of University Otolaryngologists-Head and Neck Surgeons, and a recipient of the Newcomb Award of the American Laryngological Association. After retiring to Arizona, he worked on the clinical faculty of the University of Arizona School of Medicine and taught medical students and residents for almost a decade.

When asked about new buildings or deteriorating facilities, his response was invariably, "Bricks are bricks. Buildings are buildings. People are people, and I'm investing in people."

# ***Eastern Section Awards***

***John J. Conley, MD ♦ 1912 - 1999***

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## ***Resident Research Award***

This comprehensive obituary was written by one of Dr. Conley's fellows, Stanley M. Blaugrund, MD, the 141st president of the Triological Society:

“Dr. John Conley, extraordinary surgical oncologist, educator, philosopher, ethicist, poet, artist and musician died on September 21 at the age of 87. A legend in his time, he was recognized worldwide for the many significant contributions he made in the treatment of cancer of the head and neck. His unique combination of knowledge, surgical dexterity, high ethical values and communicative skills set him apart as someone who profoundly influenced his field and the lives of his students and colleagues. Recently, one student commented that, ‘in every profession, as in history, there are a few remarkable personalities who are the expressions and symbols of their time.’ He was, indeed, such an individual. As the first president of the American Society for Head and Neck Surgery (1959-1961), he, as the driving force [sic], succeeded in establishing head and neck surgery as a fundamental component of otolaryngology, his chosen field.”

“Dr. Conley described his fascination for surgery as a ‘love affair’, and this passion was never more evident than in the operating room, where his artistic inclination and penchant for innovation were inspirational. His vast knowledge and experience, combined with his surgical virtuosity, made him a dynamic teacher; and yet despite the many hours he devoted to teaching and to his practice, he found time for music, art and poetry. He sponsored many young artists at the Julliard School of Music in New York, wrote 11 volumes of poetry under the titles, Vocal Painting I, II, III, IV, etc., and was an accomplished painter. He passionately promoted ethics, philosophy and education in medicine, and one of his proudest accomplishments was his establishment of the John Conley Foundation for Ethics and Philosophy in Medicine. He also generously endowed, for this purpose, several of our major national medical societies.”

“In addition to his written contributions of over 300 scientific articles, 13 medical textbooks and numerous textbook chapters, Dr. Conley

provided special training, affection and personal commitment to 40 physician/students, his fellows. Many other students and colleagues traveled from afar to attend the postgraduate education courses he gave on head and neck surgery under the auspices of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons.”

“Among his noteworthy surgical contributions are the development of operations for rehabilitation of the larynx, improvement of speech in the laryngectomized patient, mandibular restoration, facial nerve grafting and development of the idea of single stage rehabilitation following extensive head and neck surgery. His concepts on the surgical management of salivary gland tumors and malignant melanomas were based upon personal experience in thousands of cases.”

“John Joseph Conley was born in Carnegie, Pennsylvania. He received the BS and MD degrees at the University of Pittsburgh (MD, 1937) and interned at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh. He did his residency in medicine (1938-1939) and ear, nose and throat (1939-1941) at the Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn. It was as a major in the Army during WWII that he found his calling as a head and neck surgeon, having served as chief of plastic surgery, maxillofacial surgery and ear, nose and throat surgery both overseas and at the Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey.”

“Dr. Conley served many years as clinical professor of otolaryngology, attending otolaryngologist and chief of the head and neck service of the department of otolaryngology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He was also director of head and neck surgery at the Pack Medical Group, chief of head and neck surgery at St. Vincent’s Hospital, consultant in head and neck surgery, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital and served as consultant in otolaryngology to the Surgeon General of the United States.”

Dr. Conley was a strong proponent of subspecialization, believing it would strengthen the specialty as a whole, and a visionary concerning the expansion and modern definition of otolaryngology. As noted, he was one of the founding members of the ASHNS. He was also among those who founded the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, served as president from 1966 to 1967, and made a philanthropic gift to the organization. Beyond that he supported the founding of the American Board of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, believing it was important for the development and survival of the new subspecialty.

\*For more information and interesting reading, I refer you to *The Head and Neck Story: The American Society for Head and Neck Surgery, 1958-1983*, by George A. Sisson, MD. Copies are available from The Society. While Dr. Conley was “a very special case (p. 2)”, the founders were known as the six “Young Turks”—they are Drs. Edwin W. Cocke, W. Franklin Keim, John S. Lewis, John M. Lore, George A. Sisson and William M. Tribble.

Biographical profiles of other founding members found in this booklet are: Drs. John E. Bordley, G. Slaughter Fitz-Hugh, Paul H. Holinger, Dean M. Lierle and Joseph H. Ogura.

## *William W. Montgomery, MD* ♦ 1923 - 2003

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### *Resident Research Award*

In a remembrance to Dr. Montgomery (Monty), Mark A. Varvares, MD, writes: “It will be a long time before we . . . see such a combination of brilliance, talent, compassion, kindness, and humility. His incredible talents in so many areas could have humbled and dwarfed us, but he never made us feel that way. He never made us feel inferior. He would just shrug it off and say, ‘I’m just a Vermont farm boy.’” He goes on to write, “The patience and kindness he showed to his patients was like no other and probably his greatest lesson to his trainees.”

Dr. Montgomery had a major influence on the development and transformation of our specialty through his ingenuity and innovation, writing, and teaching—all of which have been recognized and acknowledged throughout the world. A good sampling of the breadth of his scientific contributions and his clear style of writing and illustration is found in his two volume book and atlas *Surgery of the Upper Respiratory System*. In this one can see how he has helped to shape contemporary otolaryngology-head and neck surgery and his broad portfolio of seminal contributions to otology and neurotology; cranial base surgery; head and neck surgery and reconstruction; laryngology; rhinology, especially frontal sinus surgery; and pediatric otolaryngology. He was the inventor of the tracheal T-tube, the laryngeal keel, a facial nerve stimulator, and one of the first stapes prostheses. He introduced the frontal sinus obliteration procedure to this country and was an early advocate of the use of closed suction drains in head and neck surgery.

Dr. Montgomery was born, raised, and educated in Vermont, receiving

the MD degree in 1947 from the University of Vermont Medical School. He served as a battalion surgeon in the Korean War in the US Navy from 1950 to 1952 and was awarded a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star with Valor. After that he became a resident in otolaryngology at Harvard and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and then a member of the faculty, rising rapidly in academic rank to professor of otology and laryngology in 1970.

He held leadership roles in the Triological Society and many other organizations. He is a recipient of the Mosher Award from the Triological Society, the Newcomb Award from the American Laryngological Association and the Chevalier Jackson Award from the ABEA.

Joseph B. Nadol Jr., MD, writes in an obituary in the Laryngoscope:

“Equally important were his personal traits, which included ingenuity and the capacity for innovation. He had an uncanny sense for what would and what would not work, both surgically and nonsurgically. He had true surgical talents, both in the medical field and with wood, as an accomplished wood carver and craftsman. He had a genuine and abiding interest in the promotion and success of others. In this regard, patients, friends, and students alike recognized his humanistic qualities. He was an extraordinary teacher and role model and he captivated the imagination and admiration of several generations of residents. He was a sage advisor. Clinically, he was the ‘go-to person’ for any difficult problem. He was also capable of navigating the treacherous waters of medical politics.”

## *Richard J. Bellucci, MD* ♦ 1914 - 2005

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### *Resident Research Award*

As one of the leaders in otology, and a colorful, confident surgeon, Dr. Bellucci embraced an era of great otologic innovation. He was especially proud of his early work that led to a better understanding of otosclerosis and its surgical treatment. He, along with Howard House, MD, and a few others, applied early the use of the operating microscope, and he devised the Bellucci microscissors, a long, thin pair of scissors with tiny cutters, used commonly in otologic surgery. He also was widely cited for his work linking nasal dysfunction to chronic ear disease. He is the author of three books and many original scientific papers.

Dr. Bellucci was an important contributor to the national otologic community, commonly attending and presenting papers at national meetings until late in his career. He was a member of many national organizations and served as president of the American Otological Society in 1981.

A native New Yorker and a graduate of New York University, he earned an MS degree from the same school and then ventured into the Midwest to earn the MD degree from Creighton University School of Medicine in Omaha in 1942. He trained in otolaryngology at Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, NY, and the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, where he joined the staff in 1946. There, he was the chairman of the department of otolaryngology from 1963 to 1979. At New York Medical College he served as professor and chairman from 1966 until 1980. Known as a demanding but fair leader and an outstanding teacher, he trained dozens of residents and served as a mentor to many.

He received many medical, civic, and religious honors. In a memoriam to Dr. Bellucci in otology and neurotology, Sam H. Selesnick, MD, states, "Dr. Bellucci was a devoted philanthropist who gave of his time and his resources. In appreciation for volunteering to care for Italian veterans suffering from hearing loss after World War II, the Italian government awarded Dr. Bellucci the Cavaliere de Merito, or the Legion of Merit Award. In 1979, he was appointed a member of the Knights of Malta by the Vatican, an organization that supports a number of causes including medical missions. Closer to home, he was a founding member of the Columbus Citizens Foundation in New York, a nonprofit organization that funds scholarships for students of Italian-American heritage. In 2003, Dr. Bellucci's efforts lead to the establishment of a perpetual scholarship at the New York Medical College through this Foundation."

Dr. Bellucci credits Creighton with influencing his spirituality, and he carried the Jesuit spirit of service into his retirement by continuing to volunteer twice yearly with a medical team that brought treatment to the poor in Haiti.

He fostered the progress of ear surgery by funding a research group, a library of essential research tools, key equipment, stipends for promising PhD candidates, and the Bellucci Award (given to young investigators who make major contributions in auditory research at Creighton University).

# Western Section Awards

*Shirley H. Baron, MD ♦ 1904 - 1979*

## *Resident Research Award*

Following premedical studies at the University of California Berkeley, Dr. Baron attended the University of Oregon School of Medicine in Eugene for two years of basic science before transferring to Cornell University School of Medicine in New York City, where he completed the last two years of medical school in 1927. He completed otolaryngology residency training at Columbia Presbyterian in New York City.

Dr. Baron served on the Stanford faculty. When Stanford moved its medical school from San Francisco to Palo Alto, he was appointed to the faculty of the University of California San Francisco School of Medicine. He became co-chairman of the department of otolaryngology at UCSF when the chairman, Francis Sooy, MD, was appointed as chancellor of the UCSF campus. Dr. Baron achieved the rank of clinical professor and continued to serve on the executive committee of the department until the time of his death.

Dr. Baron's special interest was otology, and it was about this discipline that he wrote and spoke most. He was best known for his publications about mastoid surgery. However, he was also influential in rekindling interest in the use of the Sewall-Boyden-McNaught mucoperiosteal flap in frontal sinus surgery. He was openly critical of anecdotal medicine and taught that decisions in patient care should be based on objective science and established principles.

Dr. Baron became president of the Triological Society in 1967, a member of the Board of Governors and of the Otolaryngology Advisory Council of the American College of Surgeons, and chairman of the Advisory Council in 1964. He was a member of the Otolaryngology Section Council of the American Medical Association and served as its chairman from 1966 to 1967. Also, he served on the councils of the American Broncho-Esophagological Society, the American Council of Otolaryngology, and the American Otological Society. Dr. Baron was cited for outstanding leadership and contributions by the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, by the US Army, and by the American Society of Military Otolaryngologists.





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