

DA Henderson. Dean's address.
Convocation, JHU School of Hygiene and Public Health.
May 24 1980

Distinguished guests; graduates, family and friends, faculty and staff of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health - It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Convocation Exercises of the 61st class to graduate from this School.

It was on October 1, 1918 that instruction commenced at this School, the first of its kind. The architect and first Director was the brilliant and far-sighted Dr. William Welch - the impetus and financial support was provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Significantly, the School was designated as a School of Hygiene and Public Health. Conceptually, this was intended to give due weight to the scientific aspects of public health - drawing inspiration from the training and research activities of the university-based institutes of hygiene in Germany and the practical, urgent need for training of officials in public health administration. The charter document for the School - the Welch-Rose report - states:

"A main function of this institute should be the development of the spirit of investigation and the advancement of knowledge, upon which intelligent public health administration and individual hygiene are absolutely dependent. It is especially from this class of advanced workers and investigators ... that the teachers and authorities and experts in hygiene will be recruited for service in different fields of activity and the standards of the profession of hygiene and public health will be elevated."

Nineteen students were enrolled that first year and in June, 1918, 61 years ago, the first degree was conferred.

Since that date, degrees have been conferred upon 5,184 persons from all parts of the world. The School has since grown from 25 to 250 full-time faculty, from 16 to 800 students, from a budget of \$250,000 per year to one of \$35 million. Numbered among those who have

studied here among faculty are internationally distinguished administrators, scientists and teachers who on the world, national and local levels have developed a vastly greater understanding of health and prevention and have applied a myriad of new techniques and approaches undreamed of 61 years ago.

However spectacular has been our progress to date, it is clear that the real challenges lie before us. Increasingly, it is apparent to lawmakers and scientists alike that new directions and future progress must emanate from the stimulating conglomerate of disciplines intrinsic to public health and to the mission of this School. How do we assure an adequate level of primary care and prevention to all in the population both in this and other countries? How do we sustain simultaneously a liveable environment and a viable economy in a world increasingly populated and polluted by homo sapiens? The answers to these and other formidable problems will not stem from a few brilliant discoveries in the laboratory, nor in some new system of management or health services delivery nor in creative comprehensive legislation but rather in a complex interaction of all of these. We are evolving in an era in which development and application in regard to health must be weighed increasingly in terms of populations, of socioeconomic factors, of personal life styles, of social responsibility. Such progress, to be identified as such, requires intelligent application balancing risk and benefit in an increasingly complex equation but little understood. At the vortex of this ferment of concern and decision making must be those with the multidisciplinary understanding intrinsic to public health.

It is you who represent tomorrow's pioneers. The directions are uncertain, the unknown quantities far more numerous than the known and the potential for individual contributions in synthesis and application greater than ever before.

Remarkably, the vision of William Welch and Wykcliffe Rose is as valid today as 61 years ago. It is doubtful, however, that they perceived then that this field of study and inquiry would occupy center stage at the end of the century.

It is a pleasure today to extend special greetings to today's group of 252 graduates. Fifty persons in all will be receiving the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Science and Doctor of Public Health - the largest number of doctoral degrees yet conferred by this School in a single year. You represent more than one-fourth of all doctoral graduates receiving degrees this year from the 21 schools of public health. Sixty of this year's graduates are from 33 foreign countries, and most of you will soon be returning to your home countries and to health services staffed by many distinguished graduates and members of the Johns Hopkins faculty. Lastly, I'm especially pleased to note that this year, 128 or 51% of the graduates are women.

To all of you, I would at this time like to welcome you formally not as alumni but as full members of the Johns Hopkins family.

It is my pleasure at this time to acknowledge and to introduce several distinguished participants in these Convocation exercises.

1. Dr. Joseph Berman - M.P.H., 1968. Deputy Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene of the State of Maryland.
2. Dr. John DeHoff - Commissioner of Health, Baltimore City Health Department and M.P.H. graduate of this School in 1967.
3. Emeritus faculty who are with us today include:

Dr. Anna M. Baetjer, Professor Emeritus of Environmental Health Sciences and member of the faculty from 1923 to 1970.

Dr. John M. Hanks, Professor Emeritus of Pathobiology and member of the faculty from 1958 to 1974.

Dr. Paul V. Lemkau, Professor Emeritus of Mental Hygiene and member of the faculty from 1941 to 1978.

These three faculty alone have provided to the School an even 100 years of dedicated teaching, research and service. It is a pleasure to recognize them.

This afternoon three distinguished faculty were inducted into the Johns Hopkins Society of Scholars. This Society was created in 1967 upon the recommendation of President Milton Eisenhower. Eligible for election are individuals who have undertaken postdoctoral study at Johns Hopkins and have subsequently achieved marked distinction in the fields of science and the humanities.

The First - Dr. Edward Grzegorzewski - M.P.H., 1933; Educator and pioneer in preventive and social medicine from 1931-1946 in Poland. Delegate from Poland to the founding conference of the World Health Organization and signatory of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. First director of WHO's Division of Education and Training which role he served for 16 years. International educator, consultant, advisor and friend to governments and university faculties around the world. A scholar, teacher and administrator whose life's work has been synonymous with public health and medical education.

The Second - Dr. Attilio Maseri - Research Fellow, 1966-1967. Dr. Maseri, who was unable to be with us tonight, is Sir John McMichael Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine, Hammersmith Hospital, London, head of the Coronary Research Group, Laboratory of Clinical Physiology of the National Research Council and Professor of Cardio-pulmonary Pathophysiology at the University of Pisa. A specialist in cardiology and nuclear medicine, he has attained international recognition for his work in coronary artery disease. His most recent work demonstrating that myocardial ischemia may result from coronary vasospasm alone, as well as from myocardial demand, has profound implications for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of angina pectoris.

The Third - Dr. Ralph Paffenbarger - M.P.H., 1952; Dr.P.H., 1954 - is our convocation speaker this evening and I shall formally introduce him later.

I would now like to introduce Dr. Margaret Wilusz, Master of Public Health candidate and President of the Student Assembly.

to be awarded to a faculty member for distinguished contributions to the educational program of the School.

The Medal is given in honor of one of the School's most eminent public health leaders - Ernest Lyman Stebbins - Dean of this School for 21 years, from 1946 to 1967, and still an active participant in the life of the School and in national and international health affairs. A scholar, an educator, an administrator, wise counselor and friend to a generation of faculty and students. Under his leadership, a School in precarious straits following World War II, grew and matured; federal policies and legislation which he developed and supported extended to have a far-reaching impact on the field of domestic and international public health. The Stebbins Medal, appropriately, is one of the highest tributes a faculty member can receive.

The committee of emeritus faculty and alumni have selected as first recipient of the Stebbins Medal, Dr. Cornelius Kruse - a teacher without parallel, a scientist, a practical field worker, a scholar.

Dr. Kruse came to Johns Hopkins from the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1945 after a decade of extensive work in a broad range of activities encompassing environmental engineering, vector biology, sanitation and a range of other public health problems. Together with Dr. Abel Wolman, he built a strong and vital Department of Sanitary Engineering. In 1961 he became chairman of that department, whose name was then changed to the Department of Environmental Health Sciences to reflect the increasingly broad scope of the departmental programs. His research interests are catholic, ranging from vector biology, water and waste water treatment, radioactive waste incineration, atmospheric pollution, stack gas dispersion, environmental epidemiology, and environmental microbiology. At the Centennial Commencement of the University in 1977, Dr. Kruse was named Centennial Alumni Professor in recognition

of his contributions as a teacher, and for his excellence in research. He is also the recipient of the Golden Apple Award.

It is an honor and privilege at this time to present the first Ernest Lyman Stebbins Medal to Dr. Cornelius Wolfram Kruse.

This is the fourth year that we have the pleasure of presenting to two members of the graduating class, the John Chandler Hume Awards - one to a Master of Public Health graduate for academic excellence and professional promise and one to a graduate from the Department of Health Services Administration for significance of doctoral research.

The awards were made possible by a fund established by friends and admirers of Dr. Hume on the occasion of his retirement as Dean in 1977 after presiding for a decade during the School's most vigorous period of growth.

The John C. Hume Award for significance of doctoral research in the Department of Health Services Administration is presented this year to Dr. Loretta A. Dash for the significance of her doctoral research. Her thesis is entitled "Isoniazid Preventive Therapy: Evaluation of a Public Health Activity in County Health Departments." Dr. Dash earned her degree in nursing at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City, a Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Maryland, and her Master of Public Health degree in 1974 from Johns Hopkins.

The John C. Hume Award for a Master of Public Health graduate who has demonstrated unusual academic excellence and professional promise is given this year to Arthur C. Cohen. Arthur Cohen is a graduate of Oberlin College and received the degree Doctor of Jurisprudence from Yale in 1963. Subsequently, he served in a number of key positions in environmental and mental health programs, including that of Chief of Legislative Services of the National Institute of Mental Health. His research paper entitled "OSHA's Continuing Dilemma: The Protection of Employers' Trade

Secrets vs. the Employees' Right to Know" was selected for presentation at the School's first Student Research Day sponsored by the Delta Omega Honor Society.

The Delta Omega Society was established in 1924 at Johns Hopkins. This national honorary public health society gives recognition to students who have demonstrated achievement in scholarship and research, and show promise of leadership in the field of public health.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the following members of the graduating class who have been elected to membership in the Alpha Chapter.

Would you please stand when your name is called and remain standing. Please refrain from applause until all have been acknowledged.

Roger H. Bernier, M.P.H., Ph.D.
Brian L. Biles, M.D., M.P.H.
Lynda Boyer, B.S.N., M.P.H.
Peter A. Boxer, M.D., M.P.H.
Jaap F. Broekmans, M.D., M.P.H.
Clareann H. Bunker, B.A., M.P.H.
Trudy L. Bush, Ph.D., M.H.S.
William C. Cartinhour, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.
Thornton S. Cody, B.S., Sc.D.
Arthur E. Cohen, J.D., M.P.H.
Robert J. Collins, Jr., D.M.D., M.P.H.
Paul J. Converse, M.Sc., M.H.S.
Loretta A. Dash, M.P.H., Dr.P.H.
Albert D. Donnenberg, B.A., Ph.D.
Tomas R. Guilarte, M.S., Ph.D.
Ying-Hui Hsiang, M.D., M.P.H.
Bernard P. Kelch, B.S., B.A., M.P.H.
Leonard A. Mermel, B.A., Sc.M.
Margaret H. Naylor, B.S., M.P.H.
Carol A. Newill, B.A., Ph.D.

Sue V. Raver, M.D., M.P.H.

T. Alafia Samuels, M.B.B.S., M.P.H.

Steven P. Schwartz, B.A., Ph.D.

Michael L. Terrin, M.D., M.P.H.

Cynthia L. Uber, B.S., Sc.M.

I now take pleasure in introducing the Convocation Speaker, Dr. Ralph Paffenbarger, an inductee this year into The Johns Hopkins Society of Scholars and presently Professor of Epidemiology at Stanford University School of Medicine. Dr. Paffenbarger, a native Ohioan, graduated from Ohio State University and received his Doctor of Medicine degree from Northwestern. Subsequently, he received the degrees, Master of Public Health and Doctor of Public Health from Johns Hopkins. As an epidemiologist, Dr. Paffenbarger has had three careers. During the first, extending from 1947 to 1955, he worked at the Communicable Disease Center at NIH, and at Johns Hopkins on diverse infectious disease problems - primarily those of poliomyelitis. During his second career, 1955-1960, he worked at the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center conducting epidemiologic studies on the effect of environmental factors on acute and chronic diseases. Since 1960, in his work with NIH's renowned Framingham Heart Study, at the University of California and at Stanford, his interest has been in risk factors as precursors to subsequent disease, a difficult area in which to do research but one in which he has been a pioneer. He is particularly well-known for his imaginative studies of cardiovascular disease, its precursors and its prevention. Dr. Paffenbarger.