

OPERATIVE NOTES

75th Anniversary Special Supplement

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall - where it began



The **Chalfonte Hotel** opened on 1868 near the corner of Pacific and North Carolina Avenues in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The following year, **Haddon Hall** would be opened across the street. In 1890, Leeds and Lippincott Company purchased both, managing them together as **Chalfonte-Haddon Hall**. Together, it consisted of 1000 rooms and was 15 stories tall. At the time of its completion, it was the city's largest hotel by capacity. When gambling was legalized in 1976, it was sold to Resorts International. Haddon Hall was extensively renovated in order to reopen as Atlantic City's first operating casino in 1978 and remains as Resorts Casino Hotel to this day. The Chalfonte building remained unused, until it was demolished in 1980.



AAP Section on Surgery Together, We Heal Children

This year marks the 75th Anniversary of the Section on Surgery (SOSu) which was formed almost single handedly through the tireless efforts of Herbert E Coe. To celebrate this important event, we look back in this Special Supplement at the formation of the SOSu and the Charter Members that constituted the first twenty members of the section. Sadly they have all passed at this point and firsthand accounts of the events leading to the formation of the SOSu do not exist, but we have dug deep into the archives to provide information on these charter members.

Many of the names will be familiar to you. Operative Notes has celebrated the 75th Anniversary throughout the year by giving you insights on some of the charter members. But we are sure that several of these names have never been heard of previously. Finding photographs for all of them was particularly challenging. However the editors have done their research and are proud to share with you this memorable supplement to Operative Notes. Enjoy...

Herbert E Coe and the Beginnings of the Section

The story of the formation of the AAP Section on Surgery begins with **Herbert Everett Coe, MD**. He began his medical career in his hometown of Seattle in 1908. He began and would stay at the Children's Orthopedic Hospital. After his time serving in the US Navy for the first World War, he would spend several months observing William E Ladd in Boston in 1919. Coe returned to Seattle and become the first full-time pediatric surgeon in the US at the age of 38. His practice would comprise of neurosurgery, abdominal surgery, and plastic surgery. The latter would eventually be the focus of his clinical practice.



Herbert E Coe
(1881-1968)

As the field began to grow, he felt strongly that pediatric surgery needed a place to call its home. At first Coe wrote to the American College of Surgeons as they had

accommodated other fields at the time. Throughout the 1930's and the war years, Coe made several requests to the ACS leadership that were unsuccessful due to the prevailing belief that surgical specialization would fragment and weaken the field of surgery. Undaunted by the rejection from the surgical community, Coe turned to the pediatricians in the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). Coe was initially rebuked by the AAP but after further letters indicating the services that surgeons offered children, the leaders of the AAP began to listen. A plan for including children's surgery in AAP activities was presented formally to the Executive Board at the Detroit meeting in 1945. The proposal was studied and reported at a meeting in Pittsburgh in 1947 at which time a committee was appointed. Coe led the group with two AAP leaders.



Paul W Beaven
(1890-1974)

Paul Wesley Beaven, MD was an important figure in the AAP and three years later, he assumed the role of President of the organization. **Bret Ratner, MD**,

was a pediatric allergist and a professor at the medical college at NYU. He was one of the first members and was an influential figure in the AAP. The three men considered enlarging AAP membership to include those in allied specialties whose work was limited to the care of children. The report of the Executive Board in 1947 in Dallas recommended this expansion. Coe would state, "*The development of the Section on Surgery is a logical part of the present rapid expansion of the activities of the Academy... With the development of children's surgery through this Academy, we can give better care to children everywhere, and the care of children in surgical matters will reach a higher plane.*" A symposium on Pediatric Surgery followed on December 8-11, 1947. The speakers included five men who would become charter members.



Bret Ratner
(1893-1957)

At the Executive Board meeting in July 1948, the board decided to form the first three subspecialty sections with Surgery being one of them. As a result, a steering or policy committee was appointed for the section with a limit of 20 charter members.

The First Meeting



The first meeting of the AAP Section on Surgery (SOSu) was held on Sunday, November 21, 1948 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The location of the meeting was a hotel called **Chalfonte-Haddon Hall**.

Above is the famous photograph taken at the dinner of the newly formed SOSu now colorized through modern technology to more fully immerse you into the event.

Per **Dale G Johnson**, this photograph was taken by the first SOSu secretary, **Kenneth J Welch** and represents 10 of the 20 charter members of the section (A-J in the photograph). The other 10 members were either not in attendance at the meeting or were not photographed. The two additional individuals on the righthand side of the photograph were two guests of the meeting, Drs. Fontana and Sweet (G1 and G2, respectively).

In 1948, the field of pediatric surgery was just beginning, but those first 20 SOSu members provided a glimpse into the type of organization Coe wanted to form. Thirteen members practiced in the **US**, 3 were from **Mexico**, and 2 were from **Canada**. This exemplified Coe's belief that members should come from all of North America. Also, most were practicing **general surgeons**, but the members also included one **neurosurgeon**, a **plastic surgeon**, and a **cardiac surgeon**. This reflected the broad areas of focus of pediatric surgeons at the time. Over the ensuing 75 years, several of these surgical foci became their own specialties with their own Sections in the AAP. Indeed, the original SOSu more closely aligned with the current Surgical Advisory Panel which includes all of the surgical subspecialties.

As of 2023, none of the charter members are alive with **C Everett Koop** passing 2013 at the age of 96 years. We proudly remember all of the charter members within this special supplement.

The 20 Charter Members (Photographed)

A. Swan II, Henry (1913-1996)

Born in Denver in 1913, Henry Swan II graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1939. He did a Pathology fellowship at Colorado General Hospital in Denver from 1939 to 1940, a surgical internship at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Children's Hospital from 1940 to 1942, and a Pediatric surgery fellowship from 1942 to 1943 under Dr. Robert Gross. He was assigned to active military duty as a member of the Fourth Auxiliary Surgical Group. In 1944, he became Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Auxiliary Surgical Group. By the war's end in August 1945, Swan had operated on over 1400 non-transportable patients with penetrating wounds to the chest, abdomen, or major extremity. Swan's experience in trauma surgery stimulated his interest in vascular surgery and shaped the direction of his post-war work. After the war, he began his career at the University of Colorado Medical School as the first full time member of the surgical faculty in 1946. One of his first initiatives was to establish a small surgical research lab and obtain grants. In 1950, at the age of 37, he was appointed Chairman of the Department of Surgery and continued to expand its staff, facilities, and programs for the next decade. During this time, he became one of the foremost innovators in experimental and clinical applications of vascular and cardiac surgery. In 1960, Swan stepped down as Chair and left the following year to begin at Colorado State University School of Veterinary Medicine and focus on research until he retired in 1982.



Swan served on the Inaugural AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1948 through 1952.

B. Bowman, Joseph Robert (1907-1999)

Bowman was born in Boones Creek, Tennessee, and graduated from Milligan College before proceeding to obtain his medical degree from Vanderbilt University. He completed a residency in pediatrics at Cincinnati General Hospital in Ohio and practiced as a pediatrician in Johnson City for eight years before completing a residency in pediatric surgery at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston in 1947 under Robert E. Gross. At the time, he was only one of three in the US who had completed such training. He would spend his pediatric surgical career in Johnson City, TN and would mentor many trainees including Thomas Holder (AAP SOSu Chair 1973) who Bowman would encourage to enter the field of Pediatric Surgery. In 1974 Bowman relocated to Palm Beach County, FL where he entered the medical fields of Emergency Room medicine and family practice. During his Florida tenure, he developed the first paramedic EMS program for Palm Beach County. He retired from the field of medicine in 1990 and returned to East Tennessee.



Bowman served on the AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1951 through 1954.

The 20 Charter Members (Photographed)

C. Potts, Willis John (1895-1968)

Potts was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin in 1895. He served in the first World War. He graduated from Rush Medical School in 1924 and went into practice in Oak Park, a Chicago suburb. From 1930 through 1931, he did postgraduate training in Frankfurt, Germany. He returned to Chicago to practice general surgery and joined the staff at Children's Memorial Hospital where he became interested in pediatric surgery. After WWII, Potts decided to devote himself entirely to pediatric surgery, becoming Surgeon-in-Chief of the Children's Memorial Hospital and Professor of Surgery at Northwestern Medical School in 1946. He began his tenure as chairman by going immediately to Boston's Children's Hospital for a three-month observation study. He recruited experts in several surgical specialties during his tenure as Chief. He collaborated with the cardiology service and focused on pioneering pediatric cardiac surgery. He attacked the problems of the "blue baby" syndrome, leading to the aortic-pulmonary anastomosis in 1953. A year before he retired as Chief, he wrote *"The Surgeon and the Child"* in 1959. In 1965, he ended his practice of surgery and retired to Sarasota, Florida. His name is associated with several surgical instruments with a particular emphasis on devices used in surgery on major blood vessels.



Potts served on the AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1953 and served as Chair from 1961 through 1962. In his last year as Chair, he also was awarded the Ladd Medal.

D. Lozoya Solis, Jesus (1910-1983)

Born in Hidalgo de Parral, in the Mexican state of Chihuahua in 1910, Lozoya Solis went to Military Medical School in Mexico City and trained to be a surgeon. In 1939, he went to Boston where he met William Ladd and Robert Gross and studied pediatric surgery. When he returned to Mexico, he was one of the founders of the first children's hospital in Mexico City. In 1943, he became the first chief of surgery of the Hospital Infantil de Mexico in Mexico City. He also provided his services to the Mexican Army as Medical Major, performed various commissions, successively ascended to Brigadier General, and eventually became director of the Central Military Hospital. If this was not enough, he also was a very successful businessperson, owning a pharmaceutical laboratory that specialized in pediatric medicines. Furthermore, he was a senator and eventually governor of his state of Chihuahua, dealing with a variety of issues for his people for a total of 14 months. Upon handing over this role, he rejoined his role in the medical school and is most remembered as a professor of both pediatrics and pediatric surgery. He would eventually become president of the International Pediatric Association.



Lozoya Solis served on the Inaugural AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1948 through 1953.

The 20 Charter Members (Photographed)

E. Koop, Charles Everett “Chick” (1916-2013)

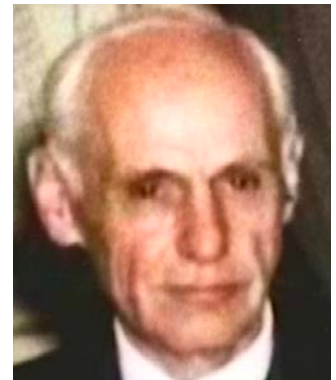
Everett Koop graduated from Dartmouth in 1937, completed his MD degree in 1941 at Cornell, and did his surgical training at the University of Pennsylvania. He spent time with William Ladd and Robert Gross learning pediatric surgery and returned to the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia in 1946 where he would assume the role as Surgeon-in-Chief just two years later at the age of 32. His contributions as a pediatric surgeon are long and include the development of the nation’s first NICU for infants with surgical conditions, surgical repair of esophageal atresia, and VP shunts. Towards the end of his surgical career, he collaborated with theologian Francis Schaeffer which led to his role as Surgeon General from 1982 to 1989 during the Reagan administration where he was “America’s doctor” and tackled smoking, HIV-AIDS, and fought for infant rights.



Koop served on the AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1953 through 1959 and served as the 3rd AAP SOSu Chair (1958-59). He received the Ladd Medal in 1976.

F. Ladd, William Edwards (1880-1967)

William Edwards Ladd was born in Milton, MA, and graduated from Harvard University in 1902 and Harvard Medical School in 1906. He began his tenure with the Children’s Hospital as a Visiting Surgeon in 1910. The Halifax Explosion occurred on Thursday, December 6, 1917 when the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada was devastated by the huge detonation of the SS Mont-Blanc, a French cargo ship loaded with wartime explosives, when it collided with the Norwegian SS Imo. 24 hours later, the first relief train under William E Ladd would arrive and help treat thousands of individuals injured in the explosion including hundreds of children who had suffered burns and lacerations. Ladd was distressed by the quality of surgical care offered to these small patients and was determined to improve it. He would become the Surgeon-in-Chief at Boston’s Children’s Hospital in 1927 and established the first pediatric surgical training program. He retired in 1947. In 1941, with his associate Robert E Gross, he co-authored the surgical textbook, “*Abdominal Surgery of Infancy and Childhood*”. Ladd retired in 1947. Ladd is commonly referred to as the “Father of Pediatric Surgery” in North America and most past and current pediatric surgeons can trace their training lineage back to Ladd and Boston Children’s.



Ladd served on the Inaugural AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1948 to 1952.

The 20 Charter Members (Photographed)

G. Coe, Herbert Everett (1881-1968)

Born in Phoenix, Michigan, Coe moved with his family to Seattle in 1888 when his father, a physician began practice there. He graduated from Ann Arbor, Michigan High School and the University of Michigan Medical School. He interned in Allegheny Hospital and started practice in 1908 in Seattle at the Children's Orthopedic Hospital. In 1919, he did postgraduate work at Boston Children's Hospital, and it was then that he decided to devote his future career to the surgical care of children, the first to do so in the country. He would remain on staff for 50 years and primarily focused on surgery of cleft lip and palate.



Coe was the driving force for the recognition of pediatric surgery as a specialty with the creation of the Section on Surgery within the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1948. He would serve in the role of **Chair of the Executive Committee for 7 years** and was bestowed the Ladd Medal in 1960.

H. Ingraham, Franc Douglas (1898-1965)

Born in Minneapolis on March 10, 1898, Ingraham served in the Harvard Marine Unit in World War I and moved to Boston to enter Harvard College in 1918. He entered Harvard Medical School in 1921 and earned his MD degree in 1925. He then spent three years with Harvey Cushing, the first surgeon-in-chief of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. In 1929, Cushing suggested that his trainee, Ingraham, start a pediatric neurosurgical service at the Children's Hospital and so began the field of pediatric neurosurgery. Ingraham would publish the first textbook on the subject, "*Neurosurgery of Infancy and Childhood*" in 1954. During WWII, Ingraham remained in Boston and assumed the neurosurgical responsibilities at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital as well as the Children's Hospital. He would build a world class center and lead the studies of subdural hematoma, subdural effusions, bacterial meningitis, premature closure of cranial sutures, persistent dermal sinus tracts, spina bifida, hydrocephalus, and techniques for managing long intracranial operations in young children. In 1964, Ingraham retired as Chief of Neurosurgery.



The 20 Charter Members (Photographed)

I. Wyatt, Oswald Silvanus (1896-1957)

Wyatt was born just north of the Minnesota border in Canada. He attended both undergraduate school and medical school at the University of Minnesota. In 1918, he was the first to finish surgery residency at the Hennepin County General Hospital. After service in the first World War, he began a practice in general surgery in Minneapolis in 1920. However, as Judson Randolph would say, *“He was always fascinated by the surgical problems in infants and children.”* Later, Clatworthy would add, *“He became thoroughly dissatisfied with the quality of care rendered to infants and children in that city.”* Wyatt was thus the ideal candidate for Herbert Coe, the first surgeon in the US to devote his practice to pediatric surgery who was looking to recruit more like-minded surgeons. Once their paths crossed, Coe convinced Wyatt to follow him. In 1927, Wyatt closed his office and went to Washington University in St. Louis and Children’s Memorial Hospital in Chicago for additional training in clinical pediatrics and children’s surgery. In 1928, he returned to Minnesota as the second full time pediatric surgeon in the country. Unfortunately, in 1932, he would meet the same obstacles that the field itself was facing and which Coe was battling: general surgeons still believed that they could manage infants and children in their practice. For Wyatt, his obstacle was Owen Wangenstein, the Chair of Surgery at the University of Minnesota. This initially led to difficult times, but the tide began to turn when pediatricians began to see the benefits of a surgeon solely focused on children.



Wyatt served on the Inaugural AAP Section on Surgery Executive Committee from 1948 through 1952.

J. Lanman, Thomas Hinckley (1891-1961)

Lanman was born in Boston and attended Harvard College, graduating in 1912. He would continue at Harvard Medical School, graduate in 1916, and perform his postgraduate training at the Massachusetts General Hospital. World War I interrupted his career and after serving as a first lieutenant in France with the Harvard Unit, he returned to Boston to enter the Children’s Hospital. He and Dr. William Ladd represented the strength of the surgical teaching service as it began. He is best remembered for his work on TEF, exstrophy of the bladder, and new methods of dealing with urological disorders. He would hold many presidencies of the region and became Chairman of the American Board of Surgery from 1953 to 1955.



Lanman is considered by many to be William E Ladd’s “right hand man” and would be the first recipient of the **William E Ladd Medal** in 1954.

The Photographed Guests

Fontana, Velarde Pérez (1897-1975)

Born in Nueva Palmira, Uruguay, Fontana was a physician, anatomist, surgeon, professor of surgical pathology and children's surgical clinic, medical historian, and prolific writer. He wrote extensively on the management of human echinococcosis including surgical techniques of resection. He also wrote extensively about the surgical approach to inguinal and femoral hernias as it pertained to children. He also wrote works on medical history, dedicated especially to the work of Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) and Miguel Servetus (1511-1553). There are no records about his presence at the inaugural dinner of the AAP Section on Surgery. However, based on his writings, it was most likely related to the surgical approach to repairing inguinal hernias in children.



Sweet, Clifford Daniel, MD (1885-1957)

Born in South Dakota, Sweet graduated from the University of California School of Medicine and later studied at Harvard and in Europe. He began his practice in Oakland in 1919. Sweet held the position of Chief of Medicine at Children's Hospital from 1922 to 1951 and drove the transformation of the hospital. In 1952, the Clifford D. Sweet lectureship at Children's Hospital (Oakland) was established. As it pertains to the American Academy of Pediatrics, he attended the informal gathering at Dr. Rosenfeld's home on July 19, 1929 which began the formation of the AAP. Sweet would meet with others in Detroit the following year in what eventually would become the AAP. Sweet helped come up with the name for the organization. Sweet served as the Chair of the AAP in 1938 and gave his Chairmans address on "Opportunities in Pediatric Practice". In this oration, Sweet spoke of the needs to specialize: *"Any division of medical practice which is truly a specialty must fulfill two fundamental qualifications. First, it must have a continuing record of accomplishment which could not be an outgrowth of the general practice of medicine, and second, it must challenge an appreciable number of the best minds in the medical profession to become proficient in its practice and to make ever greater its service to mankind by the addition of new knowledge and practice applications of that knowledge to the needs of men."* He presented "The Child as a Surgical Patient" which reviewed IV fluids, pre-operative and post-operative care, at the December 1947 meeting in Dallas, TX. Sweet represented the AAP at the inaugural SOSu dinner.

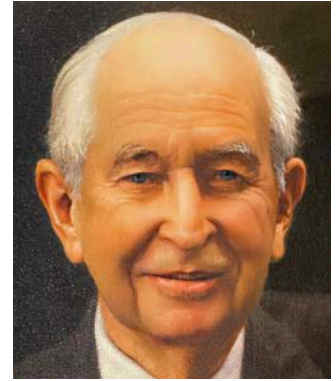


The 20 Charter Members (Not in Photograph)

Bill, Alexander “Sandy” Jr., (1914-1996)

Alexander Bill, Jr. or “Sandy” Bill as most referred to him, was born in Cambridge, MA. He was a product of Harvard College, Medical School and residencies at the Peter Brigham Hospital and The Children’s Hospital (1942). He co-authored Swenson’s seminal paper on Hirschsprung’s disease in 1948. He was recruited by Herbert Coe to join him in Seattle in 1948 where he served as Chief of Surgery from 1948 to 1976. During that time, he served as the first Pediatric Surgery Program director from the program’s inception in 1967 through 1979.

Bill served on the AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1955 to 1959. When Robert Gross chose to step out the second year of his term as AAP SOSu Chair, Bill was selected to serve out that year. He was on the inaugural board of directors of the Pediatric Association of Pediatric Surgeons in 1968 and served as its 3rd president.

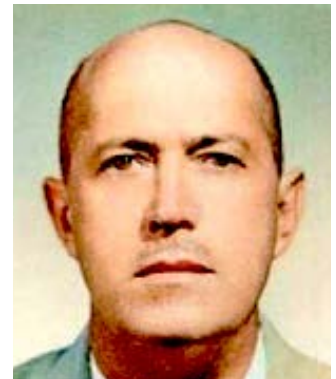


Cacho de la Fuente, Felipe (1915-?)

Born August 17, 1915 in the Federal District of Mexico, Cacho de la Fuente would train under Jesus Lozoya Solis at the Hospital Infantil de Mexico. While he began his career here, he would leave the Children’s Hospital and accept the position of Chief of Pediatric Surgery at an important Government General Hospital in Mexico City until his retirement. He had a particular interest in pediatric plastic surgery and was very skillful in the repair of cleft lip and palate. He served as the second President of the Mexican Society of Pediatric Surgery from 1959 to 1961. Together with Jesus Lozoya Solis, Cacho de la Fuente wrote the book “*Surgical Pediatrics*” in 1959.

Cacho de la Fuente served on the AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1955 through 1959.

Special thanks to Drs. Pablo Lezama Del Valle and Alberto Peña for providing this information.



The 20 Charter Members (Not in Photograph)

Chisholm, Tague Clement (1916-2000)

Born on Nov 6, 1916, Chisholm grew up in East Millinocket, ME. He was a graduate of Harvard College (AB in 1936). He was in the graduating Class of 1940 from the Harvard Medical School. He would train at Boston Children's Hospital under Robert E Gross, finishing in 1943. He moved to Minneapolis to join Oswald Wyatt. Together, they started Pediatric Surgical Associates Ltd., one of the country's largest pediatric care centers, known for its specialty in surgery. During his career, Chisholm pioneered the procedure for correcting exstrophy of the bladder and developed techniques for repairing cleft palates in children. He was a founder of the Children's Hospital of Minneapolis. He was awarded the Harold S Diehl Award, bestowed to individuals who have made outstanding professional contributions to the University of Minnesota Medical School, the University, and the community. He is remembered by the Tague C Chisholm, MD Memorial Lecture at Children's Minnesota.



He world serve on the Executive Committee of the AAP Section from 1955 through 1959.

Gross, Robert Edward (1905-1988)

Born in Baltimore, Gross graduated from Carleton College in 1927. He received his MD from Harvard in 1931. After a year of post graduate training in Pathology at Children's Hospital, a year as surgical officer under William E Ladd and two years in Pathology, Gross became surgical house officer at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. In 1939, Gross performed the first successful operation on a child born with a patent ductus arteriosus. After a decade on faculty, he was elected to succeed his teacher in the first chair in pediatric surgery in the US, the William E Ladd Professorship. Gross also served as surgeon-in-chief at Children's Hospital from 1947 to 1966 when he was named Chief of the Cardiac Program at Children's Hospital Medical Center. Earlier in 1954, Gross was one of three physicians to receive the prestigious Albert Lasker Award in recognition of his contribution to cardiovascular knowledge. In 1959, he became the only physician to win it twice. Gross went on to develop other techniques to correct narrowing of the aorta, openings in the internal walls of the heart, and tracheo-esophageal issues. Gross published his experiences in more than 250 papers and in the classic text "*Surgery of Infancy and Childhood*" (1952). In 1970, the *Atlas of Children's Surgery* appeared with still more practical insights gained over a career spanning 35 years. In 1972, Gross relinquished his posts at Harvard and Children's Hospital and retired.



Gross served on the AAP Section on Surgery Executive Committee twice, from 1948 through 1953 and from 1959 through 1962. Gross was bestowed the William E Ladd Medal in 1965.

The 20 Charter Members (Not in Photograph)

MacCollum, Donald Wieting (1908 – 1987)

MacCollum was born in 1908 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin class of 1928 and graduated Harvard Medical School in 1931. In the late 1930s, William E Ladd, who himself devised various plastic surgical techniques for congenital anomalies and was a founding member of the American Board of Plastic Surgery and the American Association of Plastic Surgeons, was recruiting surgeons from other specialties to the Children's Hospital Medical Center of Boston. MacCollum would be asked to be the Chief of the Plastic Surgery Division. He founded the Plastic Surgery Clinic in the hospital and wrote on cleft palate and lips, hemangiomas, burns, and other issues related to pediatric plastic surgery. Similar to Ladd, MacCollum would also be a Charter Member of the American Board of Plastic Surgery in 1939. He stepped down as Chief on April 1, 1972. He was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Murray who was later awarded the 1990 Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology for the discoveries enabling organ and cell transplantation. Murray performed the first successful transplantation of a kidney from a living donor in identical twins. MacCollum died on February 1987 in Massachusetts.



Special thanks to Drs. Robert Shamberger, John B Mulliken, and John Meara for supplying this information. Photograph courtesy of Dr. John B Mulliken.

Moore, John Morgan (1906-1955)

Born on Nov 27, 1904 in Tyler, Texas, Moore's family moved to San Francisco when he was young. He graduated with a degree in Medical Sciences from the University of California, Berkeley in 1929. He graduated from the University of California San Francisco Medical School in 1932. In that same year, Moore married Rosemary McBride (1906-1996). He was an Assistant in Surgery at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco. Moore was a member of the American Board of Pediatrics and a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics from 1945 through 1955. He was also a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society for 20 years and served as its second vice president in 1943. He served on faculty at UC Berkeley as a surgeon. On Sep 6, 1955, Moore died of a heart attack at 49 years of age after rounding on patients in the Children's Hospital.



The 20 Charter Members (Not in Photograph)

Mustard, William Thornton (1914 -1987)

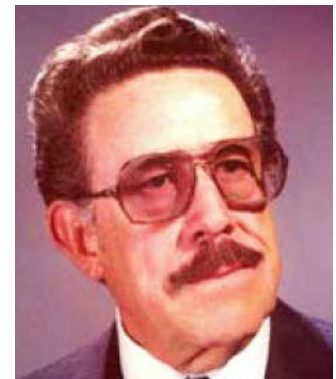
Born in Clinton, Ontario, Mustard attended the University of Toronto Medical school, graduating in 1937. He trained at the Toronto General Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children, and the New York Orthopedic Hospital. In 1940, he returned to Toronto and spent 6 years training in general surgery, chest diseases, and neurosurgery. In 1946, he was chief resident at the Hospital for Sick Children for six months under Arthur LeMesurier. In 1948 he performed the first successful total blood transfusion on a newborn infant suffering from hemolytic disease. In 1949, Mustard began developing an orthopedic procedure later referred to as the Mustard Operation to replace damaged hip abductors in patients afflicted with polio. In 1957, Mustard would devote the rest of his career to pediatric cardiac surgery, being appointed the Chief of Cardiovascular Surgery. Mustard is most known for having developed a congenital heart operation to repair transposition of the great arteries (TGA) in children with “blue baby syndrome”. In 1963, together with George Trusler, he refined the TGA operation with a technique to redirect blood flow and to introduce oxygenated blood into the body, the “Mustard cardiovascular procedure”. Mustard retired in 1976. In 1975, he was awarded the Canada Gairdner International Award and was named to the Order of Canada in 1976. After his death, in 1995, he was inducted into the Canadian Medical Hall of Fame.



Mustard served on the AAP Section on Surgery Executive Committee from 1957 to 1964

Sarifiana Natera, Carlos (1914-?)

Born in February 24, 1914 in Saltillo, Coahuila in Northern Mexico, Sarifiana Natera studied Pediatrics at the University of Minnesota in 1944. He trained under Jesus Lozoya Solis at the Hospital Infantil de Mexico and would remain there until his retirement. He was highly respected as the Chief of Surgery and was the first pediatric surgical oncologist in Mexico. The "Tumor Clinic" was run initially at the Hospital Infantil de Mexico by adult surgical oncologists from the General Hospital across the street. Sarifiana Natera was assigned to this clinic, scrubbing on the cases with the adult oncologists and eventually taking this practice over. He served as the first President of the Mexican Society of Pediatric Surgery 1957-59. From 1971 to 1973, he was the president of the association of physicians of the Children's Hospital of Mexico Federico Gomez. In 1976, he was a founding member of the group that helped define the training of specialists and the regulation of specialties, the Mexican Council of Pediatric Surgery. He wrote a textbook entitled, “*Guide for the diagnosis and treatment of basic surgical problems in pediatrics*” published in 1982.



Thanks to Drs. Pablo Lezama Del Valle and Alberto Peña for providing this information.

The 20 Charter Members (Not in Photograph)

Swenson, Orvar (1909-2012)

Orvar Swenson was born in Helsingborg, Sweden on February 7, 1909. In 1917, his family immigrated to Independence, Missouri. In 1933, he graduated from William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri and then entered Harvard University Medical School. He completed his surgical residency at Harvard. Swenson then spent a year as the Tracey Cabot Fellow performing research on Hirschsprung's Disease during which he developed a procedure that would be the first cure for the disease. In 1945, he became an Assistant Professor in Pediatric Surgery at Harvard and worked with Robert Gross. In 1949, he became the first pediatric surgeon at Tufts University, Boston Floating Hospital. In 1960, he moved to Chicago, Illinois and became the Surgeon-in-Chief at the Children's Memorial Hospital.



Swenson served on the AAP SOSu Executive Committee from 1953 through 1954 and was the 2nd AAP SOSu Chair from 1955 to 57. He was also the 4th American Pediatric Surgery Association President from 1973-74.

Wilkinson, Frederick Robert (1905-1959)

Born in Sarnia, Ontario, Wilkinson attended the University of Toronto, Faculty of Medicine, and graduated in 1931. In 1932 he moved to London, England where he completed postgraduate medical training. He returned to Canada but contracted tuberculosis and recovered in a Gravenhurst, Ontario sanatorium. In 1934, he moved to New York City to do further training. In 1939, he returned to Toronto, where he became a surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Children. Of note, Wilkinson did not have any formal training in children's surgery. He was partners with Drs William Mustard, Robert M (Tim) Wansbrough, and Walker. He participated in the first clinical trials of heparin in 1935-1939 to establish its safety and efficacy under the leadership of Dr. Gordon Murray with whom he would also write about "*Reconstruction of the valves of the heart*" in 1938. Wilkinson published, "*The diagnosis and early treatment of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis in children*" in 1948, and "*Pulmonary Resection in Childhood Tuberculosis*" on patients from the Hospital for Sick Children with Gladys L Boyd (1893-1970).



Operative Notes Staff

Senior Editor and Contributor: Kenneth W. Gow, MD, FAAP

Editor and Contributor: Minna Wieck, MD, FAAP

A product of the AAP Section on Surgery Communications Committee; Publication date: October 2023

If you have questions or suggestions please email: sosu@aap.org