

Three

INDEPENDENCE



In 1929, the faculty of the college decided that the college and the hospital should be reorganized as separate institutions, each under its own governing board. By this time, the college had expanded its affiliations for clinical teaching to include a number of other hospitals in Brooklyn. The faculty felt that it was no longer advantageous for it to be governed by the board of a single hospital. Early in 1930, the board of regents of the Long Island College Hospital voted to approve the separation, with the hospital retaining the old name and the college becoming the Long Island College of Medicine. The new board of trustees for the college had 25 members. About half of them had been regents of the Long Island College Hospital. The executive officers, teaching staff, and student body remained as they were, in unbroken continuity.

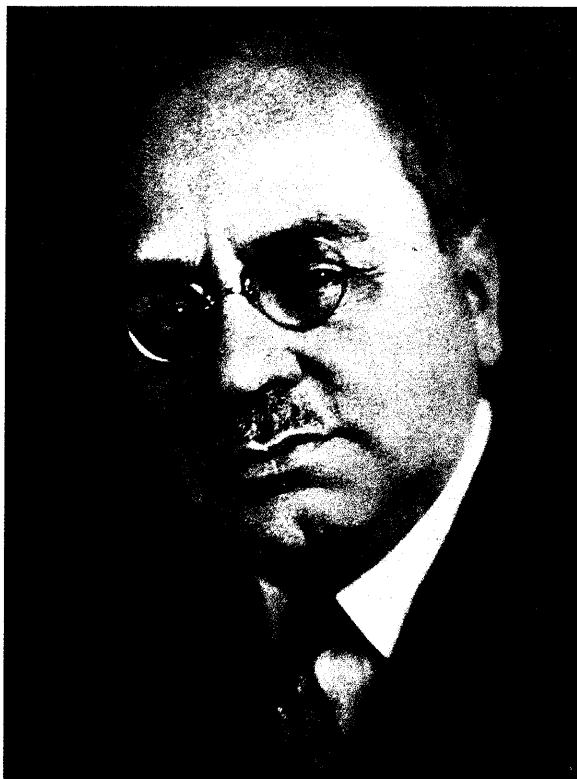


A new building just east of the Hoagland Laboratory was formally opened on March 5, 1931. This building, originally called the Science Laboratory, was donated by Dr. John Osborn Polak, professor of obstetrics and gynecology. Title to the building was vested in the hospital, but Polak specified that the major portion of it was for the use of the college. Polak, who was a graduate of the Class of 1891, died on June 29, 1931. His connection with the college had begun the year after his graduation, when he became an instructor in histology and obstetrics. He continued in this function until his death, by which time he had served as professor of obstetrics and gynecology for 20 years. On March 26, 1931, a few months before his death, he was elected president of the board of regents. After his death, the name of the Science Laboratory Building was changed to the John Osborn Polak Memorial Laboratory.

John Lavallo painted this portrait of Dr. Frank L. Babbott. Effective July 1, 1931, Dr. James C. Egbert resigned as president of the college and the board of trustees appointed Dr. Babbott to this post. Babbott took office on July 1, 1931, and was formally installed January 14, 1932, at ceremonies in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. During the decade of Babbott's administration, the basic science departments were further strengthened and full-time leadership was introduced in the Departments of Preventive Medicine and Community Health, Psychiatry, and Internal Medicine. Research activities were encouraged by providing equipment for the laboratories, by the recruitment of outstanding investigators, and by strengthening and expanding the hospital's teaching affiliations. The college's first endowment was obtained through Babbott, whose father left a bequest of \$1,700,000 in his will "for medical education and research."



The famous Viennese psychiatrist Dr. Alfred Adler, who coined the phrase "inferiority complex," joined the faculty in 1932 as visiting professor of medical psychology. Adler conducted a course in applied medical psychology for second year students and gave a series of talks to the medical profession under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Postgraduate education. He also organized the Adler Medical Psychology Clinic at 364 Henry Street as an affiliate of the college.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Joint Committee on Graduate Education
announces a
POST-GRADUATE COURSE
in
MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY
by
Alfred Adler, M.D., LL.D.
Visiting Professor of Medical Psychology at the
Long Island College of Medicine
and
Docent of the Pedagogical Institute of the City of Vienna

More than ever Medicine is recognizing the unity of the individual—sick or healthy. We are not dealing with illness, but with an ill person. More emphasis is now being laid on the reciprocal influences of body and mind. Many an illness of the body is so interwoven with mental deterioration that both must be treated. Mistaken mental attitudes can alter the functions of different organs including the endocrine glands. Inherited organic inferiority may cause a wrong psychic development. The positive diagnosis of febrile-infectious requires a complete physical examination. Neuroses and psychoses greatly influence the body, and their symptoms as exemplified by alteration of bodily function must be properly traced back to their cause. Diagnosis and treatment depend upon a comprehensive knowledge of the correlation of body and mind and of the development of the psyche. A thorough understanding of medical psychology is of great importance to everyone who practices medicine.

To begin early in November
SEVEN LECTURES
Wednesday Evenings at Eight-thirty
(Further details later)

Tear off the attached blank, indicating your desire to take the course, or telephone LAFayette 3-6900. Act at once. Time is short. The fee is \$20.00.

APPLICATION FOR POST-GRADUATE COURSE
DR. ALFRED ADLER

Name..... Date.....
 Address..... Tel.....
 M. D. granted by..... Date.....
 License to practise granted by State of..... Date.....

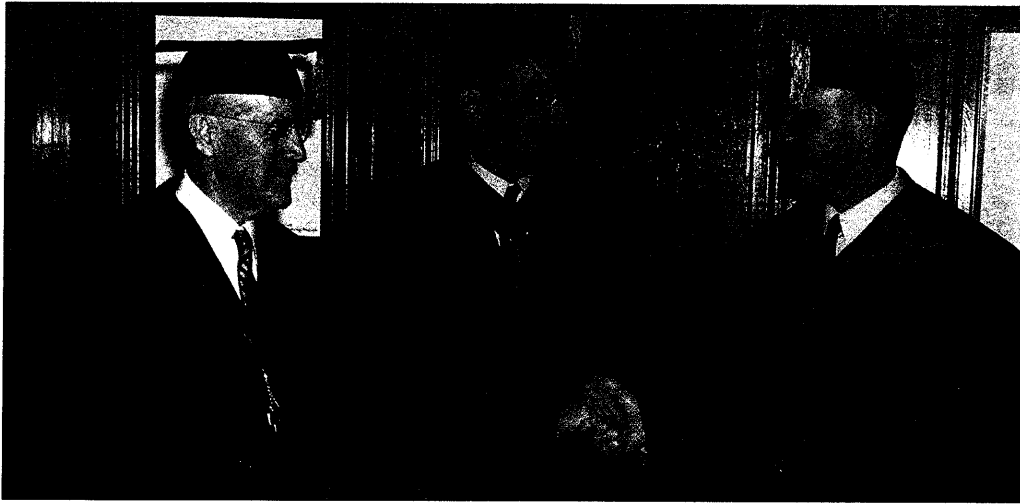
Adler had a close association with Sigmund Freud. However, when Freud would not accept Adler's theory of individual psychology, their professional association disbanded. This controversy raged for a quarter century, dividing psychiatrists into two groups: those who believed with Freud that the problems of the mind grew out of basic instincts and those who accepted Adler's theory that social drives and needs were the key to human behavior. Adler died in 1937 while on leave from the faculty for a lecture tour of England, Scotland, and the Netherlands.



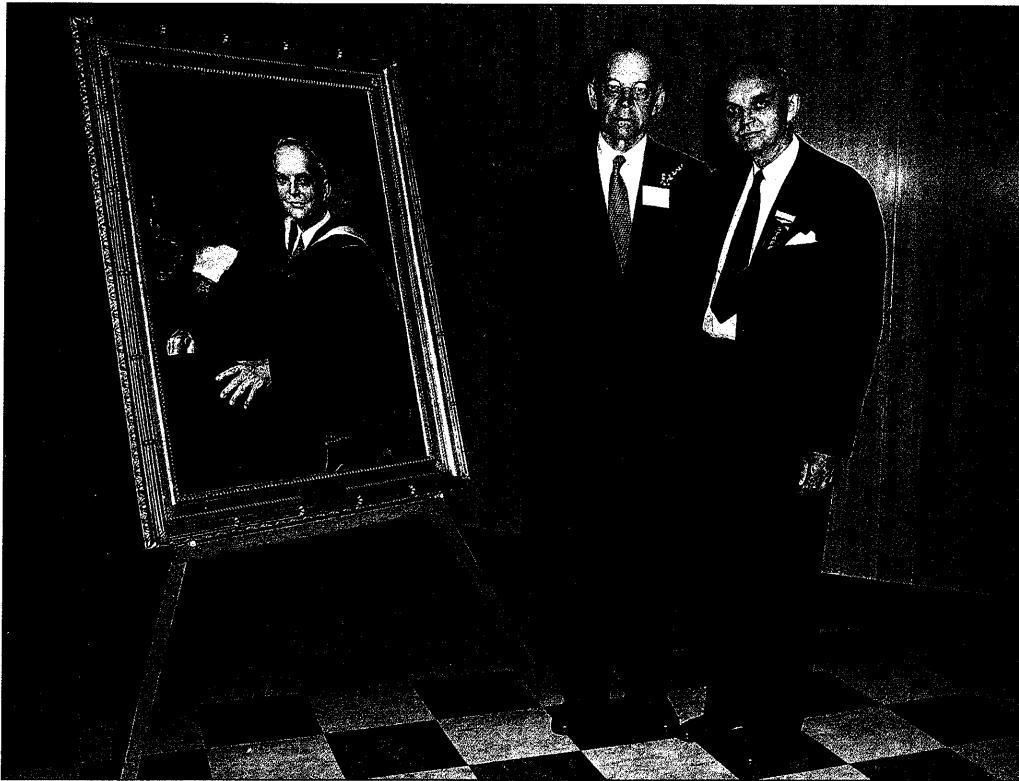
In 1933, Cornelia E. and Jennie A. Donnellon donated their residence at 116 Pacific Street as a recreation center for students. The basement of the building was converted into a cafeteria for students and faculty. The cafeteria was later enlarged and given the name the Open Gate.



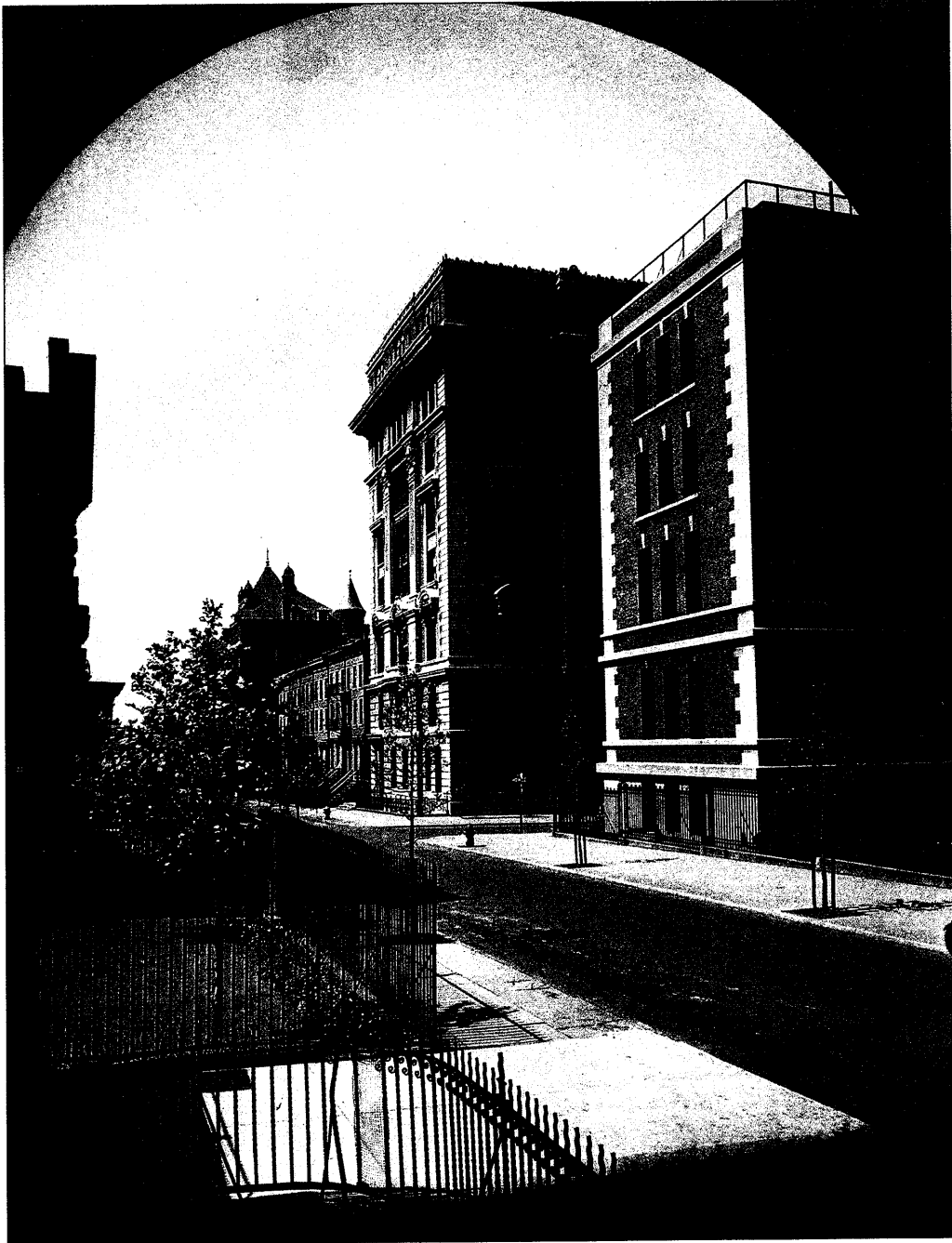
Students and faculty wait in line to pay for their lunch at the Open Gate cafeteria.



On September 26, 1941, at the insistence of his physician, Dr. Frank L. Babbott resigned as president of the college and Dr. Jean A. Curran, who had been dean since 1937, was elected president. Former presidents Dr. James C. Egbert (left) and Dr. Babbott (center) congratulate Curran at his installation as the new president on November 19, 1941.



Curran served in the dual capacity of dean and president until 1948, when he resigned as dean because of the pressure of other duties. He remained president until 1950, when this position was abolished because of the merger with the State University of New York. At that time, he became dean again.



This well-known photograph looks through the arched portico of the Hoagland Laboratory toward the Polhemus Memorial Building and the Maxwell Memorial. The building with the turrets in the background is St. Peter's Hospital, which was established in 1864 and stands on Henry Street between Warren and Congress Streets.



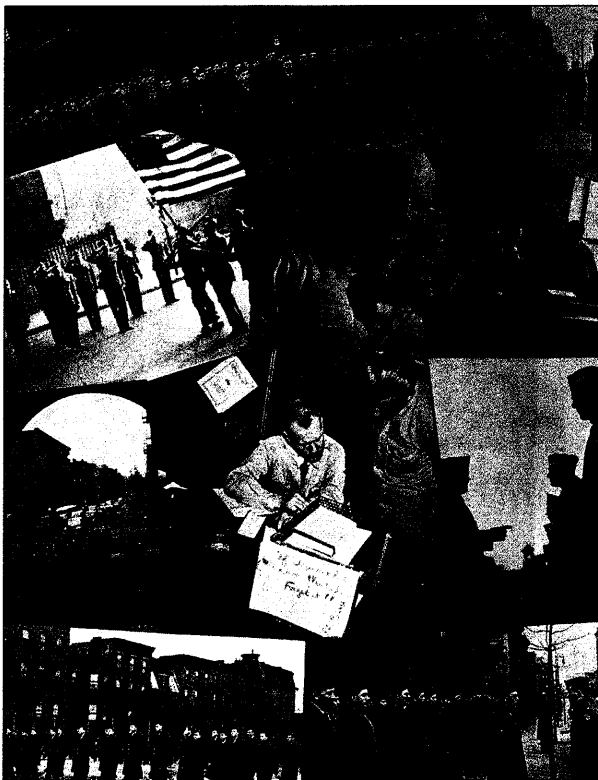
The American entry into WWII drew the college into the war effort. Its major objective was to turn out as many efficient doctors as possible in the shortest period of time. The size of the entering class was increased, and a schedule of year-round teaching was instituted so that students could complete the course in three years instead of four.

Alexander Garcia (1943), on the left, and William P. Riley (1944) were the presidents of the two upper classes. They are pictured in their uniforms in the lobby of the Polhemus Memorial Building. In June 1941, the war department asked the college to cooperate in establishing the 79th General Hospital, which was to operate as a 1,000-bed military hospital unit with 55 medical officers, 100 nurses, and 500 enlisted men. The college was asked to recruit 35 to 40 members of its teaching staff for the hospital unit.



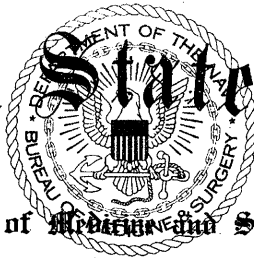


This memorial plaque was unveiled in honor of the graduates of the Long Island College of Medicine, "Who gave their lives in World War II in the Cause of Freedom."



Physically qualified students were enrolled in the U.S. Army and Navy Reserve components, but remained at their studies. Army officers in charge of indoctrination and training had their headquarters in Donnellon House.

United States Navy



Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

To

**The Dean and Faculty of
Long Island College of Medicine**

Certificate of Commendation

The Surgeon General, on behalf of the Medical Department of the Navy, commends you for your splendid cooperation and outstanding contribution to the education of Navy H-12 medical students for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Navy. You have rendered a distinguished service to your country during the period of World War II.

Washington, October 27, 1945

ROSS T. McINTIRE
Vice Admiral (MC), Surgeon General
United States Navy

This certificate of commendation was issued to the dean and faculty of the Long Island College of Medicine from the surgeon general for "cooperation and outstanding contribution" to the education of medical students for appointment in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy.

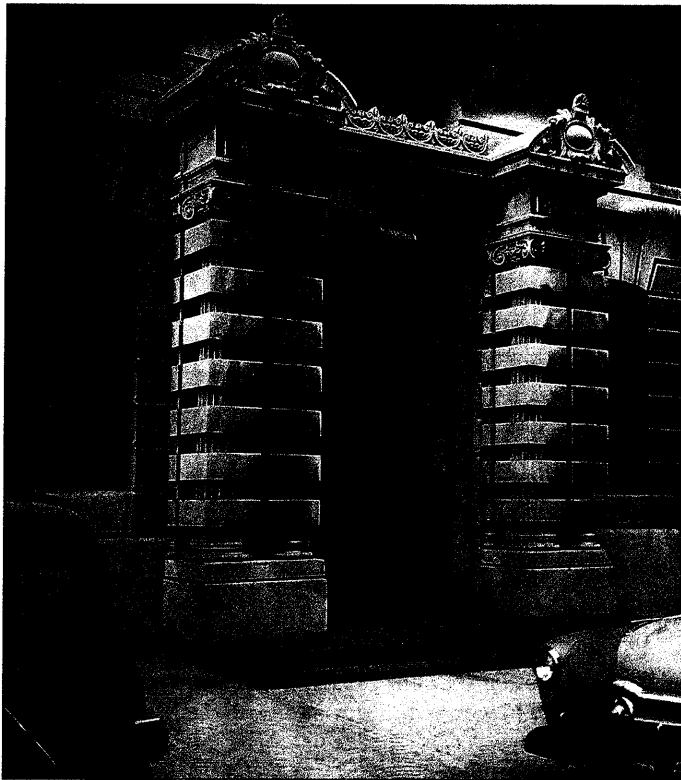


After more than three decades of training medical students, professor of bacteriology Dr. Wade Oliver (third from right), left for the Rockefeller Foundation, where he became an associate director of medical sciences. Judge Nathan Sweedler (second from right) gave a testimonial luncheon in his honor at the Lawyer's Club at 115 Broadway on February 5, 1948. Looking on are Dr. Frank L. Babbott (left), the chairman of the board of trustees, and Edward Lazansky (right), a member of the board.



The State University of New York, established by the state legislature in 1948, began a study of medical school facilities in New York State with a view to carrying out its mandate of providing an expanded program of medical education and research.

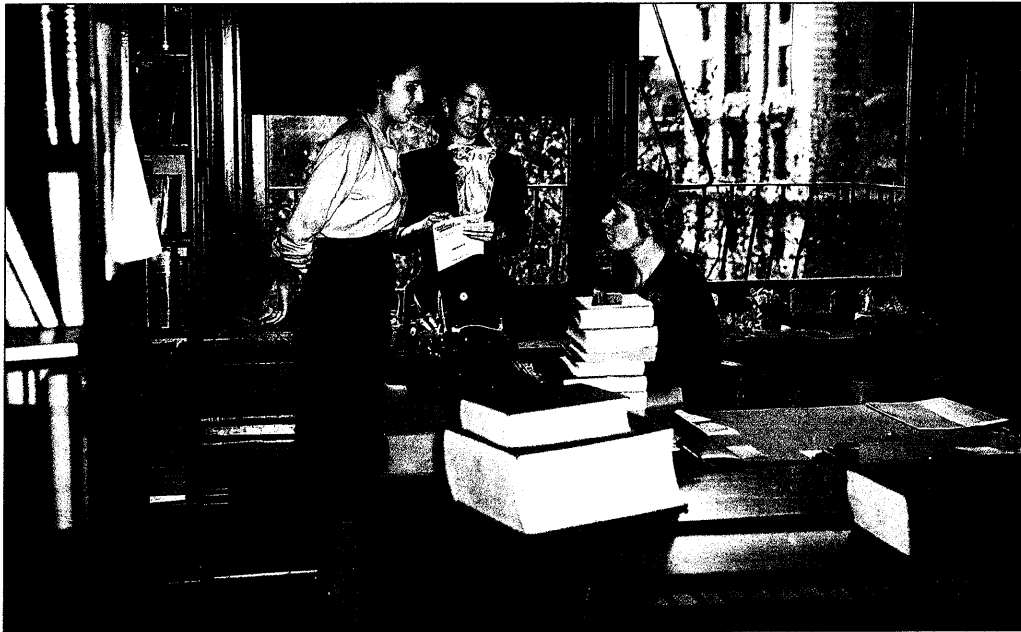
A faculty committee was appointed to investigate the desirability of merging the college with the state university. After visiting a number of state educational institutions in New York and elsewhere, the committee submitted a favorable report. The board of trustees of the college and the board of managers of the alumni association then approved the plan and submitted a proposal to the New York State University Board of Trustees.



After careful study and consideration of the various proposals submitted to them, the university trustees decided that the Long Island College of Medicine offered the best possibilities for establishment of a medical center in the New York metropolitan area.



The Hoagland Library was relocated to the third floor sometime between 1896 and 1900. The Flexner report (page 44) had called attention to inadequate library facilities in the medical school. At the request of the college, the Hoagland trustees decided to allow students access to the library under direction of the librarian in 1914.



The library was enlarged by the addition of another room in 1931 and 1932, providing space for another 3,000 volumes. Adequate library facilities would not be found until the library relocated to its new facility in the Basic Sciences Building on Clarkson Avenue after the merge with the State University of New York.