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Unique Program

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as the Pascal meals and the Eastern Rite services held in our chapel.

One of the highlights of success was our Interfaith Workshop involving our community brethren. In a three week series and with the help of 9 clergymen of different faiths, we conducted panel discussions followed by group participants and ending in general comment by the audience. The panel topics included. “Views on Ecumenism”, “God in the World Today”, and “Man’s Conscience in the Secular World”. The overall reaction on a community level was an excellent one. I must say that in the least we did create brotherhood and fellowship if not a sense of building a community. Our good nuns, the Sisters of Charity, responded in a great way not only in their own "house" but also in the neighborhood churches.

In all of these endeavors, we are not trying to create an IMAGE OF ACTIVISM (all action without depth) but rather to learn from these invaluable expressions and to grow more sensitive in a christian way to the needs of others, be they superiors, peers, or workers. Remember, we as physicians have been blessed with more than one "talent" but unless we use these "talents" well in respect to our families, our fellow-man, and our patients, then as christians we have failed. Think of it.

CONCLUSION

Choose what means you see fit but become a true Christian in the light of Vatican II. If you have time for a medical convention, you also have time to become spiritually updated and thus influence your total environment, be it your home, your hospital, your office, or your leisure areas. You'll see changes in your attitude toward home life. Bonds of marriage will grow firmer. You'll be giving your children spiritual values. (They are always showered materially in this affluent society.) In your medical profession, you'll deal ethically and live by your moral convictions, even in the face of controversy. Your indigent population will be looked upon with christian dignity and will be given time and patience with your professional competence. Your ecumenical spirit will overflow.

St. Paul said to the Christians at Corinth: "And I brethren, could not speak to you as to spiritual men but only as carnal, as to little ones in Christ. I fed you with milk, not with solid food, for you were not yet ready for it." At one time it was rather generally taken for granted that Christians were expected to remain in a state of childhood as far as their lives in the church were concerned. Laymen were thought to be incapable of mental prayer, of solid religious education on the adult level, of assuming responsibility in the work of the Church, of acting on their own. They were fed with milk and not solid food. This does not exist anymore. Even though some of us do not see it, the layman has come of age. As more and more of us grow to full stature as Christians, not only we but the whole Church will gain immeasurably.

The health and safety of the students has always been a prime concern of the officials of the seminary. Although they wanted the best for them, problems of finance and engaging good doctors, when needed, proved to be stumbling blocks in this regard. They also wanted a "family doctor" atmosphere for the students. Ten years ago, the Rector of the Seminary approached one of the doctors in the area with his problem. The doctor said that he would talk to several of his colleagues to see what could be done. After discussing a few ideas, the doctors came up with a unique idea. The four of them: Dr. James Pagano, Dr. Mark Moots, Dr. Paul Smith, and Dr. Raymond Rosedale, would volunteer their services to the seminary. They would act as the medical board taking care of all necessary details dealing with health and safety of the seminarians. These include: supplying the required medicines for dispensary, arranging for TB tests, scheduling flu shots, outlining ways and means of prevention of disease and infection, instruction on personal cleanliness and outward appearance, arranging for

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Nowadays you sometimes hear the complaint that medical doctors have become impersonal and almost push-button-like in their feelings for others. When a person comes across an example to dispel this opinion, he wants to share it with others. The fine spirit of sacrifice and warm feeling for mankind did not go out with the country doctor and the era of the high button shoes and buggy carriages. It is still with us.

A group of medical doctors in Canton, Ohio, reveal this dedicated spirit in our times. And their number is not small. About five miles west of the city is located Brunnerdale Seminary, a high school training boys to be future priests or brothers in the Society of the Precious Blood. Later on, these boys will be engaged in helping others both in this country and in the poor regions of South America.

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talks on teenage problems, listing suggestions for safety, and instructions on how to call doctors and receive emergency help. These four men would take a month apiece to be on call for the boys.

But soon afterwards other interested doctors in the vicinity heard of the personal efforts of the volunteer board. They also wanted to offer their services for this good cause. Before it was over, thirty-six medical men from all fields put their names on the volunteer list. The following plan is now in operation. Each doctor is given a month apiece to be on call for the doctors in the vicinity.

Volunteer staff is ready and willing to take care of even their smallest need. However, each expert is on call for any case pertaining to his particular skills, such as, surgery, dermatology, dentistry, or psychiatry. This volunteer staff is made up of medical doctors of all religious faiths. They see this as a good cause and dedicate themselves to it regardless of the race, color, or creed of the patient. This is indeed a living tribute to their profession.

The doctors who make up the staff are: Medical: Dr. John Joliet, Dr. Richard Kelty, Dr. Joseph Kolp, Dr. J. J. Maggiore, Dr. Raymond McMahon, Dr. Joseph Mihanovic, Dr. Mark Moots, Dr. Joseph Muzyska, Dr. Virgil Termonia, Dr. Joseph Thomas; Surgical: Dr. Hiram Bazzoli, Dr. John Botti, Dr. Frank Gonzalez, Dr. James Pagano, Dr. Paul Smith, Dr. Charles Staudt, Dr. John Thomas, Dr. William Yhraus, Dr. Clapper; Eye: Dr. Nou; Thorax: Dr. Rudolf Novara, Dr. Clarence Schirack, Dr. Raymond Rosendale, Jr., Dr. Thomas Pickett; Bone and Joint: Dr. William Bush, Dr. Arthur Abelson; Dermatology: Dr. Robert Gardner, Dr. James Beckman; Eyes: Dr. George Lockhart, Dr. Jerome Fladen; Urology: Rhipic; Podiatrists: Dr. Lorence Rivers, Dr. Michael Perrone.

In appreciation for all his effort, one year the seminarians held a dinner on the place for the doctor and his wives. Not only do the priests, brothers, and students look forward to this gathering, but the doctors and their wives consider this the high light of their social calendar of the year. Here they can relax and talk informally with their hosts. After the meal, the students put on a little program for the guests, consisting of music, speeches, and skits relating to the medical profession. Then a general meeting follows. New ideas are brought up and old problems are untangled. There is a report on the present status of the health and safety of the seminarians. Plans are laid for the coming year and the boys remain assured that this unique program will continue in their behalf.

In reading thru the February issue of the "Linacre Quarterly", I note the theme-title of the next annual meeting of the federation to be, "The Education of a Catholic Medical Student". This phrase in addition to opening the meeting to ambiguity, presents the probability of an assault on platitudes on the ears of the hapless audience.

"Ambiguous" because one is lost from the onset as to whether, (a) the role of the Catholic Medical School, (b) the role of the Catholic teacher in either a Catholic or non-Catholic Medical School, (c) the scientific corpus of information to be presented to the Catholic Medical student, (d) the religious, philosophic or ethic material, or any combination thereof to be presented to the Catholic Medical student, (e) some melange of all these issues or, (f) none of them is to be the subject laid open and carelessly (?) explored by this meeting.

"Potentially platitudinous" because dealing in generalities the time will allow only for a most superficial analysis of issues without even coming to grip with the real problems.

Furthermore, this title suggests that a Catholic Medical student may be educatable in a sphere other than the science for which he has plunked down his not inconsiderable fee. This other sphere presumable being in the realm of his religious, cultural and personal characteristics.

If this is the implication of "education", nothing could be a more absurd starting point for a discussion. There are few if any secular, spiritual, or psychiatric treatises extant that support the concept that attitudes can be shaped, or that character can be built (in any of their respective diverse elements) in individuals reaching medical school matriculation age. Students arrive at that level well defined in their traits and only a deep personal self-conviction can change the outlines of these personalities. Therefore, any discussion of education of the Catholic Medical student in the sense of "molding" him is or should be precluded from the onset.

Discussion at this meeting, therefore, should start with the...