

Profiles of Participants



Odin W. Anderson

Odin W. Anderson was born in Minneapolis on July 5, 1914. He was orphaned at the age of three and grew up in a rural Norwegian community in Wisconsin in the home of an uncle. Anderson said that it was a “given” in that home that he would get an education. He earned a bachelor’s degree (1937) and a master’s degree (1938) in sociology at the University of Wisconsin and a bachelor’s degree (1940) in library science and a doctorate (1948) in sociology at the University of Michigan.

He taught what later became known as medical sociology at the University of Western Ontario (1949–1952) before moving to the Health Information Foundation in New York City as research director. At HIF (1952–1962) he developed a new dimension of the household interview survey methodology, which had originally been designed in the early 1930s by his mentor at the University of Michigan, Nathan Sinai, for the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care.

Anderson left HIF in 1962 to join the faculty of the University of Chicago as research director for the Center for Health Administration Studies and as associate professor in the Graduate School of Business and the department of sociology. (He became a full professor in 1964.) In 1967 Anderson became associate director of the center, and in 1972, director. In addition, he was appointed director of the Graduate Program in Health Administration and served in that post from 1978 to 1980.

On receiving emeritus status in 1980, Anderson accepted part-time appointments at both the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin.



George Bugbee

George Bugbee was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1904. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1926 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He immediately went to work at the University of Michigan's new hospital as an accountant. By 1938, he was assistant director. Bugbee left the hospital to become superintendent of Cleveland City Hospital. He remained there until 1943, when he accepted the position of executive director of the American Hospital Association. His job was to transform the AHA into an association capable of assuming broad responsibilities in the hospital field: representing members before government and other bodies and the public in general; carrying out research and standardizing practice in hospitals; and undertaking educational projects. During Bugbee's tenure (1943-1954), the AHA grew stronger and its educational and research activities were enhanced. A study commission on hospital care was encouraged; this led to the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act, which aided in the construction of hospitals. Also at this time, the AHA became a founder and participant in the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Bugbee left the AHA in 1954 to head the Health Information Foundation, which was created to do research in health care. When the HIF decided to disband in 1962, Bugbee moved to the University of Chicago with the remainder of the HIF grant. There he established the Center for Health Administration Studies and became director of the university's program in hospital administration. He retired to emeritus status in 1970 but continues to work as a consultant and, until recently, as director of the Veterans Administration Forum.



Wilbur J. Cohen

Wilbur J. Cohen was born in Milwaukee on June 10, 1913. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a bachelor's degree in economics in 1936 and went to Washington, D.C., later that year as assistant to the director of the cabinet-level Committee on Economic Security. (The director was Edwin Witte, under whom Cohen had studied at Wisconsin.) That committee's report formed the basis of the Social Security Act. After the Social Security Act was passed, Cohen joined the staff of the Social Security Administration as technical adviser to the commissioner. Cohen worked there from 1936 to 1955, and at the time of his resignation he was the director of the Division of Research and Statistics.

Cohen became professor of public welfare at the University of Michigan School of Social Work in 1956. He remained at Michigan until 1961. During that time, he was sought after as a consultant by many federal and state councils, commissions, and task forces.

The administration of John F. Kennedy called Cohen back to government service in 1961. He was first appointed assistant secretary of health, education, and welfare, then under secretary in 1965, and finally secretary, in which post he served from 1968 to 1969.

Cohen returned to the Michigan campus as dean of the School of Education; he took emeritus status in 1978. In 1980 Wilbur Cohen was appointed Sid W. Richardson Professor of Public Affairs at the Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs, University of Texas, Austin.



Edward J. Connors

Edward J. Connors was born in Sioux City, Iowa, on February 23, 1929. He was graduated from the University of South Dakota with a B.S. in mathematics in 1951. He originally intended to be a teacher or a school administrator, but his career plans were interrupted by the Korean war. Connors served as an army infantry officer from 1951 to 1953. On his return to civilian life, Connors enrolled in the graduate program in hospital administration at the University of Minnesota under James Hamilton. He served his residency with O.G. Pratt at Rhode Island Hospital and stayed on an extra year as an administrative assistant (1954–1955). In 1956 Walter J. McNerney, a former Rhode Island Hospital resident, invited Connors to join him as assistant director of a program in hospital administration that he was starting at the University of Michigan. Connors taught in the program, directed community surveys for hospitals, and worked on the Michigan study of hospital and medical economics.

In 1960, at the age of 31, Connors became superintendent of the University of Wisconsin hospital. He held this position from 1963 to 1969, also serving during this time as assistant director of the University Medical Center. He took a sabbatical (1968–1969) to serve as a consultant to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In 1969 he was invited to return to Michigan as director of the university hospital. In 1974 Connors left the hospital and acted as a consultant to the Sisters of Mercy Health Corporation, a multi-institutional health corporation. In 1976 he became president of the corporation.



Nelson H. Cruikshank

Nelson H. Cruikshank entered the health field indirectly, through the American Federation of Labor (AFL). He was born on June 21, 1902, in Bradford, Ohio, where his father was a grain merchant. He was graduated in 1925 from Ohio Wesleyan University and in 1929 from Union Theological Seminary, where he prepared for the ministry. Cruikshank became interested in the labor movement during summer vacations from school, when he worked on Great Lakes freighters and was a member of the Seafarers' Union. After ordination, he divided his time between church work and labor organizing in Brooklyn and New Haven (1931–1935). He worked for the Works Progress Administration and then became the New England director of the Farm Security Administration (1935–1942). From 1943 to 1944, Cruikshank worked with another government agency, the War Manpower Commission.

As the war ended, Cruikshank joined the AF of L as director of social insurance activities (1944–1950). During this period he served on several national and international commissions for UNESCO (the United Nations Economic, Social, and Cultural Organization), the World Health Organization, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Department of Labor, and other organizations. He went back to the AF of L from 1953 to 1955, when its merger with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) took place. He became director of the department of social security, AFL-CIO, between 1955 and 1965, when he played a great part in helping develop Medicare. Cruikshank served on HIBAC (Health Insurance Benefits Council), the Medicare advisory council, from 1965 to 1972. Between 1965 and 1969 he was a visiting professor or lecturer at several universities. He served as president of the National Council of Senior Citizens (1969–1977) and as counselor on aging to President Carter (1977–1980).



Robert M. Cunningham, Jr.

Robert M. Cunningham, Jr., was born in Chicago on May 28, 1909, and was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1931. His first job after college was with Perry Addleman, a fund raiser for the Armour Institute of Technology. Cunningham subsequently became assistant to the president of the institute. Through a recommendation from Addleman, Cunningham in 1937 moved to the position of assistant to the superintendent of Evanston (Illinois) Hospital. The hospital was planning a fund-raising campaign and needed a public relations person. After a few months' work, the fund-raising plan was postponed.

In 1938 Addleman invited Cunningham to join him at a Chicago group hospitalization prepayment plan called the Plan for Hospital Care (later the Chicago Blue Cross). Cunningham was hired to do public relations and general staff work.

In 1941 Cunningham left the plan to become associate editor of *Hygeia*, a magazine published by the American Medical Association. There he worked under the tutelage of Morris Fishbein, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and a spokesman for the AMA.

In 1945 Cunningham was employed by Otho Ball to be managing editor of *Modern Hospital*. He served as editor of the journal from 1951 to 1974. During that time, the magazine had several owners, including the F.W. Dodge Corporation and McGraw-Hill.

Since retirement in 1974, Cunningham has worked as consulting or contributing editor to the Blue Cross Association, *Hospitals, Trustee, Inquiry*, and McGraw-Hill's *Washington Newsletter on Health*.



I.S. Falk

I.S. Falk was born in Brooklyn on September 30, 1899. He was graduated from a local high school at age 14 but was considered too young to enter college. This was fortunate, because Falk became the lab boy for Charles-Edward Amory Winslow, one of the greats in public health education. Winslow moved from New York City to Yale University to set up a new department in public health, and he took Falk with him. Winslow made Falk his protege and supervised his education before and after his matriculation at Yale. Falk received his Ph.B. from Yale in 1920 and his Ph.D. in 1923.

Falk became an assistant professor of bacteriology at the University of Chicago in 1923. He became associate professor in 1926 and full professor in 1929, at age 30. He became discouraged when construction of a school of public health at Chicago was postponed; he left the university to become director of research for the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care (CCMC) in 1929. This was midway in the life of CCMC, and research was behind schedule. Under Falk, studies were completed on schedule. In 1934, while he was on leave from the Milbank Foundation, Falk worked with the cabinet-level Committee on Economic Security, whose report became the basis for the Social Security Act. From 1936 to 1954, Falk worked in the Division of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Administration, the last years as director. Falk later worked as a consultant for the World Bank and other organizations. In 1961 he went back to Yale as a professor of public health, but from 1968 to 1979 he had another career, as executive director of a health maintenance organization located in New Haven and connected with Yale. Falk died in New Haven in 1984.



Gary L. Filerman

Gary L. Filerman was born in Minneapolis on November 16, 1936. As a student at the University of Minnesota, where he received his B.A. in 1958, he was interested in political and student activities. He began his health care career by working part-time at Mount Sinai Hospital in Minneapolis (1958–1959). He learned about administrative practice while serving as a fellow in the university president's office.

Filerman entered the graduate program in hospital administration at Minnesota and received his M.H.A. in 1960. He served his residency at the Johns Hopkins Hospital (1961–1962) under Dr. Russell Nelson. Concurrent with his work for the M.H.A., he had been working on a master's degree in political science, which he received in 1962. That summer he spent in Washington, D.C., at the Brookings Institution as a guest scholar. He studied the attempts to attach the proposed King-Anderson amendment to a Senate bill in an effort to keep alive an early version of the Medicare bill. The study resulted in a report by Filerman (with Frances Shattuck) titled "The Senate Rejects Health Insurance for the Aged."

Filerman returned to Minnesota for his Ph.D., which he received in 1964. The following weeks he spent studying health administration in Latin America. In 1965 he began his career with the Association of University Programs in Health Administration, first as director and then as president, with the goals of improving health administration teaching and education in the United States and improving ties with health administration programs in Latin America and Europe.



James E. Hague

James E. Hague was born on October 6, 1914, in Burnley, Lancashire, England, and came to the United States in 1924. His career in editing and publishing began as a newspaperman. He was a reporter for the *Bridgeport Times-Star* from 1933 to 1941. He then worked at the *Hartford Times* for a few months before joining the Associated Press in Baltimore as an editor and science writer. He served in the Pacific during World War II as a combat correspondent with the U.S. Marines.

After the war, Hague worked as director of public relations at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and as assistant to Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, the director of the hospital. Hague remained at Hopkins for four or five years, but had an urge to go back in the newspaper business. This led to his taking a job as assistant city editor of the *Washington Post* (1949–1953).

When George Bugbee had an opening at the American Hospital Association for a public relations person, Crosby recommended Hague. Thus began a long career for Hague at the AHA (1953–1977). In 1954 Crosby became executive director of the AHA. At this time, the editor of *Hospitals* wanted a change of duties, so Hague was appointed executive editor of the journal (1954–1959). Other positions at AHA followed for Hague: editor of *Trustee* (1957–1959); assistant director of the AHA (1957–1967); assistant corporate secretary of the AHA (1958–1962); editor-in-chief of the AHA (1959–1974); corporate secretary of the AHA (1962–1977); associate director of the AHA (1967–1974); and secretary emeritus of the AHA (1977).



James A. Hamilton

James A. Hamilton was born in Brighton, Michigan, on July 14, 1899, but spent most of his boyhood in Lawrence, Massachusetts. His family was poor, but he worked his way through Dartmouth College, earning a bachelor's degree in science in 1922 and a master's in 1923. He stayed on at Dartmouth as an instructor and then an assistant professor in industrial engineering in the Amos Tuck School of Business (1923–1936). During his teaching years at Dartmouth he was very active in other activities: consultant in industrial engineering (1923–1936); assistant graduate manager of athletics of the college (1923–1936); superintendent of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital (1926–1936); and president of the New England Hospital Association (1930).

In 1936 Hamilton became superintendent of the Cleveland City Hospital. At about that time he began doing consulting work in hospital administration. In 1938 he returned to New England as director of the New Haven Hospital and as associate professor, and later professor, of hospital administration at Yale University. He remained there until 1946.

During this time, characteristically, he was also busy doing other things, including serving as president of the American College of Hospital Administrators (1939), a member of the secretary of war's Medical Service Commission (1942–1944), and president of the American Hospital Association (1943).

Hamilton was the founding director of the graduate program in hospital administration at the University of Minnesota in 1946. That same year he founded the consulting firm James A. Hamilton Associates. He served in both positions until his retirement in 1966.



Gerhard Hartman

Gerhard Hartman was born in Buffalo on April 21, 1911, and received his bachelor's degree from the University of Buffalo in 1932, with a major in statistics. While there, he assisted in a study of a workers' prepayment health plan at Endicott Shoe Co. for the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care.

Hartman was under family pressure to choose a career as a violinist, physician, or business manager. With the idea of choosing in mind, he took a course at the university medical school to learn about the health care field. He also interviewed several leaders of the health field about training for hospital administration. After graduating from Buffalo, Hartman became an administrative statistician at Presbyterian Hospital in New York (1932–1934) while finishing his master's at Buffalo in business administration (1935). He then went on to the University of Chicago to study hospital administration and work on his doctorate under Arthur Bachmeyer.

Hartman became an instructor in hospital administration at Chicago (1937–1939) and executive secretary of the American College of Hospital Administrators (1937–1942). He received his doctorate in 1942, after he had begun working as director of Newton-Wellesley Hospital in Massachusetts (1942–1946). In 1946 he accepted a dual post at the State University of Iowa, where he remained the rest of his academic career (1946–1979). He became director of the university hospitals and professor (1946–1979) and chairman (1946–1977) of the graduate program in hospital administration.



Walter J. McNerney

Walter J. McNerney was born on June 8, 1925, in New Haven, Connecticut, and was graduated from Yale University in 1947. While at Yale, he worked as a research assistant in the Labor-Management Center. After leaving Yale, he became an instructor in higher mathematics at Hopkins Preparatory School (1947-1948). McNerney entered the health field by completing the master's degree program in hospital administration at the University of Minnesota (1949-1950). He served his administrative residency under O.G. Pratt at Rhode Island Hospital. The next five years were spent at the University of Pittsburgh, as a teacher of hospital administration, an assistant to the coordinator of hospitals and clinics, and an administrator of one of the medical center hospitals. In 1955 McNerney was selected to be the first director of the program in hospital administration at the University of Michigan. While at Michigan, he directed an important study of the hospital and medical economics of the state. This study received national attention and undoubtedly led to his being offered the presidency of the Blue Cross Association in 1961. For the next 20 years McNerney built BCA into a strong national organization of Blue Cross plans. One notable result was the establishment of the Blue Cross Association in a dominant position among the fiscal intermediaries for Medicare. In 1977 the Blue Cross Association merged with the Blue Shield Association, with McNerney serving as president of the new corporation. McNerney is now Herman Smith Professor at the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University.



John Robert Mannix

John Mannix was born in Cleveland on June 4, 1902, and started working at Mount Sinai Hospital in that city while still in school. By 1926 he was supervisor of services under Frank E. Chapman, the administrator. At this time there grew up the idea that one uniform, inclusive hospital rate could pay for regular and ancillary services. Mannix developed the concept further as superintendent of Elyria (Ohio) Memorial Hospital (1926–1930). In 1930 he returned to Cleveland as assistant director, under Chapman, of the newly merged University Hospitals, and in 1932 the hospitals adopted the inclusive rate concept. During his years at University Hospitals (1930–1939), Mannix worked with others planning a group hospitalization prepayment plan for Cleveland. In 1939 he was asked to start and be chief executive of a Blue Cross plan for Michigan. In 1944 the Chicago plan invited Mannix to come there as chief executive officer. He stayed until 1946. One problem for Blue Cross plans was handling national accounts and claims for services across plan boundaries. Mannix suggested a national Blue Cross plan. When no interest was shown in the idea, he helped form the John Marshall Insurance Company to market health insurance nationally. The company did not survive in its original form and was sold. Mannix then became executive vice president of Cleveland Blue Cross (1948–1965) and later (1965–1972) vice president for research and planning. Mannix was also active in the American Hospital Association, particularly in the 1940s.



John S. Millis

John S. Millis was born on November 22, 1903, in Palo Alto, California, where his father was a professor at Stanford University. He studied physics at the University of Chicago under three Nobel laureates, Albert Michelson, Robert A. Millikan, and A.H. Compton. After being graduated from the University of Chicago in 1924, he was Master at Howe School (1924–1925). He returned to Chicago for his master's degree in 1927 and his doctorate in 1931. In the meantime, he spent the years between 1927 and 1941 at Lawrence College, Wisconsin (taking leave to finish his doctorate). At Lawrence he began as instructor and became professor of physics; he was also dean (1936–1941).

In 1939 Millis received a Carnegie Foundation Young Administrator's Grant, which allowed him to travel, visit, and study various colleges and educational systems. Through this experience he became known to Carnegie officials and was recommended for president of the University of Vermont, in which post he served from 1941 to 1949. He next became president of Western Reserve University (1949–1967). He was there when the Case-Western Reserve federation was effected, and he became chancellor in 1967. He took emeritus status in 1969.

Since retirement, Millis has served with many study groups on education, among them the AMA Citizens' Committee on Graduate Medical Education, the National Fund for Medical Education, the National Advisory Council for Dental Research, the National Board of Medical Examiners, the American Dietetic Study Commission, the Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy study, and the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates.



Wilbur D. Mills

Wilbur D. Mills is a native of Kensett, Arkansas, where he was born on May 14, 1909, the son of a banker. He was graduated from Hendricks College, in Conway, Arkansas, in 1930 and went on to Harvard Law School (1930–1933). He was admitted to the Arkansas bar and practiced for a short time in Searcy, Arkansas. Although his father was encouraging him to go into banking and other businesses, Mills was interested in law and politics. Years later Mills was to say that, if he had followed his father's advice, he might have become a wealthy man. Instead, after a four-year stint in his father's bank (1934–1938), he chose public service. Mills has said that his desire to serve in Congress, and especially on the Ways and Means Committee, dates back to boyhood.

Mills' political career began as a county and probate judge in White County, Arkansas. In 1939 he was elected to Congress, and he served in the House of Representatives with distinction until 1976. In 1942 Mills was appointed to the Ways and Means Committee. He was determined to be a knowledgeable member of that committee, so he reputedly memorized the Internal Revenue Code as well as studying the other laws affecting the work of the committee. Mills became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in 1958, thus fulfilling a boyhood dream. Mills is remembered in the health field for his part in writing the Kerr-Mills, Medicare, and Medicaid legislation.

Since leaving Congress, he has been associated with Shea & Gould, a Washington, D.C., law firm, as a tax counsel.



Maurice J. Norby

Maurice Norby was born in Le Center, Minnesota, on May 21, 1908, and was graduated from St. Olaf College, in Northfield, Minnesota, in 1930. He began teaching high school science but worked on his master's degree during vacations. He received his M.A. from the University of Minnesota in 1934 and continued teaching until 1937.

Through his father, Joseph, a hospital administrator, Maurice met E.A. van Steenwyk, the promoter of a forerunner of Blue Cross in Minneapolis. Young Norby worked for van Steenwyk during the summers and, for a few months, with Rufus Rorem at the Hospital Services Plan Commission (known later as the Blue Cross Commission) at the American Hospital Association (1937–1938). Because of this experience, Norby was appointed director of a new Blue Cross plan in Pittsburgh (1939).

Norby left Pittsburgh to join Rorem at the Blue Cross Commission as director of research (1941–1945). On a leave of absence, Norby became associate director of the Commission on Hospital Care (1946–1948). The commission's findings were of great value in writing the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act.

After the work of the commission was finished, Norby joined the AHA and stayed until his retirement (1948–1973). At the AHA he was deputy director (1953–1962), secretary (1959–1964), director of the western office (1964–1966), and staff consultant (1967–1973).



Andrew Pattullo

Andrew Pattullo was born in Omaha on February 12, 1917, and was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1941. He was in one of the early classes in hospital administration at the University of Chicago, under Arthur Bachmeyer, and received his master's degree in 1943.

He applied for and received a one-year W.K. Kellogg Foundation Fellowship to work with hospitals in the Battle Creek area (1943–1944). At the end of the year he was invited to stay on with the foundation as associate director of the Division of Hospitals under Graham Davis, an invitation he accepted. Pattullo succeeded Davis in 1951 and served as director of the division until 1967. In that year, Pattullo was made program director of the foundation; this was followed by promotion to vice president for programs (1971–1975). In the meantime, Pattullo was made a trustee of the foundation in 1972. In 1975 he was appointed vice president of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation; he became senior vice president in 1978 and served in that position until his retirement in 1982.

Pattullo served with the foundation during most of its existence. He saw it change from a body that mainly built schools and hospitals in southeastern Michigan to one that supported competent institutions in testing innovative and experimental concepts in health care, education, and agriculture throughout the world. During his career, Pattullo served on the Federal Hospital Council and on various health care advisory bodies, governmental commissions, and educational boards.



Daniel W. Pettengill

Daniel Pettengill was born on March 4, 1916, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He received his bachelor's degree from Bowdoin College in 1937. That same year he joined the Aetna Life and Casualty Company, where he spent the next 41 years. Pettengill was a vice president of the company from 1964 to 1978. He has worked as a consultant since his retirement.

Aetna wrote its first group hospital expense benefit policy in 1937. It provided a \$3.00 daily room and board benefit and a \$15.00 maximum allowance for ancillary services. In Pettengill's first years with Aetna, the Blue Cross movement was developing and commercial insurance companies were attempting to adjust from indemnity payments to payments for services. He was there when the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act was formulated.

Pettengill was one of the originators of the Connecticut 65 Plan, which, in those days before Medicare, was designed to furnish health insurance coverage to individuals age 65 or older. This plan was ready in 1965, when President Johnson, who had just been elected in his own right, insisted on the enactment of Medicare. There was a provision in Medicare that capable nongovernmental entities might be chosen by health care providers to be fiscal intermediaries to process and pay Medicare benefits claims. Pettengill took an active part in encouraging insurance companies to participate as intermediaries.

In his capacity as an insurance company actuary, Pettengill has been a consultant to insurance company associations and councils, government agencies, planning councils, and the Social Security Administration.



C. Rufus Rorem

C. Rufus Rorem was born in Radcliffe, Iowa, in 1894. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1916 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He worked for Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company as an apprentice in the manufacturer's sales office from 1916 to 1917 and left to serve in the U.S. Army. For a few months after the war, he worked as a reporter on an Iowa newspaper. He then took a sales job with Goodyear from 1919 to 1922. Rorem tired of traveling, however, so he decided to teach school. Earlham College offered him a job as assistant professor, teaching various business courses, including accounting. Since he had never studied accounting, he went to summer school at the University of Chicago and then taught accounting courses at Earlham, from 1922 to 1924. He qualified as a CPA in Indiana in 1923. Rorem went to the University of Chicago as an instructor in accounting (1924–1927), and there he earned a master's degree (1925) and a doctorate (1929). In 1928 he became an assistant professor and assistant dean of the School of Commerce and Administration. He became an associate professor in 1929. Later in 1929 Rorem left Chicago to join the Julius Rosenwald Fund as associate director of medical services; through the fund, he took part in the research and publications of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. The fund gave Rorem, through the American Hospital Association, a three-year grant to help develop group practice by physicians, uniform hospital accounting, and group hospitalization. Through this work Rorem set standards and approval programs for what became Blue Cross plans (1937–1946). After his Blue Cross work he had two jobs: executive director of the Hospital Council of Philadelphia (1947–1960) and director of the Hospital Planning Association of Allegheny County (1960–1964).



Robert M. Sigmond

Robert M. Sigmond considers Philadelphia his hometown even though he was born in Seattle on June 18, 1920. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University (1941) and served during World War II (1942–1945) in civilian assignments with the U.S. Air Force, War Department, and War Labor Board. After the war, he was a research associate with the Pennsylvania Governor's Commission on Hospital Facilities, Standards, and Organizations (1946–1950), which was formed to write a program to qualify for federal funds to operate a Hill-Burton agency.

Shortly after finishing the Hill-Burton project, Sigmond was hired by C. Rufus Rorem to work at the newly formed Hospital Council of Philadelphia (1946–1950). Sigmond felt the need of actual hospital experience, so he became assistant to the director of the Jewish Hospital (later a part of Philadelphia's merged Albert Einstein Medical Center) from 1950 to 1955. While there he took leave (1952–1954) to become director of fiscal studies for the national Commission on Financing of Hospital Care. About a year after completion of the study, Sigmond left Einstein to become director of the Hospital Council of Western Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh (1955–1964). Between 1964 and 1968, he was director of the Hospital Planning Association of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) (membership was made up of civic leaders of the county). Sigmond was invited back to Einstein Medical Center to be executive vice president for planning (1968–1970), then executive vice president of the center (1971–1975). In 1976, Sigmond became a consultant to Blue Cross–Blue Shield of Greater Philadelphia before moving to his next post in 1977 as special adviser to the national Blue Cross–Blue Shield Association.

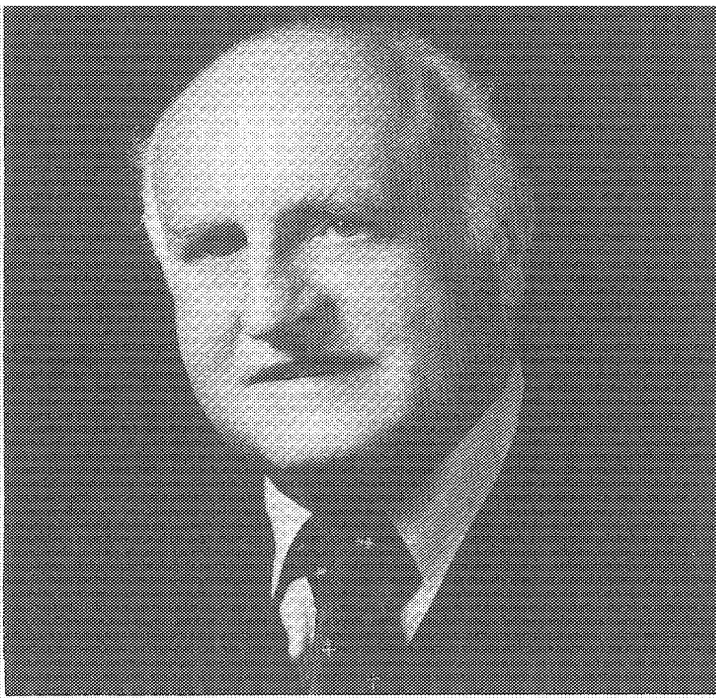


Richard J. Stull

Richard Stull was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1916. He attended Duke University and, while hospitalized there with a football injury, became interested in hospital administration. He received a bachelor's degree in 1940 and a Certificate of Hospital Administration after a preceptor course at Duke University Hospital in 1942.

His first job as a hospital administrator was at Phoenixville (Pennsylvania) Hospital, from 1942–1944. There he undertook a building program, the first of many in his career. During World War II he became administrator of the Norfolk (Virginia) General Hospital (1944–1946).

His next move resulted from a recommendation of Graham Davis of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act was being put into effect, and each state needed a plan for proposed hospital construction in order to qualify for funds. California wanted someone to survey its needs, and Stull undertook the job (1946–1947). Afterwards, Stull became the western representative of James A. Hamilton Associates and did a survey of the hospital needs of metropolitan Los Angeles (1947–1948). This work led to a part in planning a new medical center for the University of California, San Francisco. Because of the state's tremendous population growth, the California university system needed other medical centers, and Stull worked on these (1948–1960). Before he completed his job in 1960, he had become a vice president and a full professor of the university. After taking jobs in industry between 1960 and 1965, Stull started work on his final accomplishment: the rebuilding, reorienting, and strengthening of the American College of Hospital Administrators as its chief executive (1965–1978). Stull died December 1, 1982.



Kenneth Williamson

Kenneth Williamson was born in Hull, England, on March 31, 1912. His first experience in the health field was working in the pharmacy of the Methodist Hospital of Southern California (Los Angeles) after school. He was eager to learn administration and sought advice from national leaders. (In 1930 there were no formal university programs in hospital administration.) Dr. Malcolm MacEachern outlined a course of study. Williamson studied and worked up to the position of assistant director of Methodist Hospital (1930–1937). He then moved to Good Samaritan Hospital (Los Angeles) as business associate (1937–1939). Williamson next joined the Blue Cross of California as assistant director (1939–1941) and simultaneously became executive director of the California Hospital Association and of the Western Hospital Association (1941–1943). In 1943 George Bugbee, newly named executive secretary of the American Hospital Association, was looking for executive talent. He hired Williamson as assistant director and as secretary of the council on administrative practice, where he remained until 1950. That year he left and became executive vice president of the Health Information Foundation, a research group in New York City supported primarily by proprietary drug manufacturers. The titular head of the foundation was Admiral W.H.P. Blandy. Williamson ran the everyday operation and worked closely with Odin Anderson, the director of research. Bugbee appointed Williamson chief of the AHA Washington Service Bureau in 1954. Williamson remained there during the crucial years when Medicare and Medicaid were developed, giving valuable service to the industry. In 1972 he retired and opened a consulting firm, which ran until he again retired, in 1980.