



Historical Happenings

Newsletter of the Physician Assistant History Society

Message from the President



*Maryann F. Ramos, MPH, PA-C
Emeritus*

Hello PAs!

The Society is always looking forward (and of course historically backward) to see where we've been (and where we're going)! The PAHx

Board of Trustees is pleased to be the group that takes up a pen, a camera, and a microphone to capture the stories of PAs who have made their way in the new world of medicine. For 16 years the PA History Society has documented the evolution of PA leadership and the profession for the past 50 years. In front of that backdrop, the Society has been embraced as colleagues by physicians, nurses, administrators, and patients in helping understand and hopefully conquer diseases that affect all our lives.

Several of the Society Trustees will be facilitating our first PA Historian Boot Camp this fall. We're pleased to share our resources to assist PAs who are interested in becoming historians themselves. Like a pebble in a pool, we foresee the new historians making an ever-larger circle to keep the story alive - of PAs rising to help patients.

(President's Message, continued on page 2)

Remembering Frederick "Lynn" May

Bill Finerfrock, President, Capitol Associates (CAI)

On June 10th, a key figure in the growth of the American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA) and the PA profession passed away. Frederick "Lynn" May left behind his wife and partner of 49 years, Maureen, and many friends in the PA community. He also left behind a legacy that

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should not soon be forgotten – particularly by the thousands of PAs who continue to benefit from the work he led at the AAPA.

May served as the Executive Director of the AAPA from 1984 – 1992. He was not only my boss, but a friend and a mentor. It is with great sadness and respect that I write this remembrance.



(Remembering Lynn May, continued on page 3)

(President's Message, continued from page 1)

Many of us “pioneering PAs” can’t believe we’ve been around bedsides and outpatient clinics for over 50 years. It is a matter of amazed pride that I think of our history when I pin on my [50-year lapel pin](#). I am in awe of the physicians who encouraged us to share their joy in patients’ wellness. Especially in the History Society, PAs focus on conveying the essence of our profession to the public and to PA students whom we hope will likewise embrace the profession.

As the PA community collectively celebrated 50 years as a profession last year, the History Society celebrated 15 years of working to keep Dr. Eugene Stead’s vision in everyone’s eye. One of the projects the Society developed to celebrate the profession’s golden anniversary was the creation of the *only* PA Veterans Garden located on the grounds of the Stead Center and NCAPA headquarters in Durham, NC. The garden features the legacy of PAs who have, or are currently, serving in the military and uniformed services. To learn more about the PA Veterans Garden please visit our [website](#).

The PAHx Nominating Committee has started its campaign to recruit two individuals with a passion for PA history and who will work to keep our mission of retaining PA history strong. The Society will have one three-year term Trustee position to be filled starting on January 1, 2019. If you know someone interested in joining the PAHx Board of Trustees to help our organization preserve the history of the PA profession that is being created today for the next generation of PAs, please ask them to visit our [website](#). We will be accepting applications through August 31, 2018.

In addition, this September the Society will begin accepting applications for the *Student Trustee* position, which is a one-year term. Please watch the Society’s website and social media for more information regarding the Student Trustee application process.

Thank you for being a part of this fascinating profession!

The PA History Society is now accepting applications for one open Board of Trustee position. Please visit our [website](#) for details!

Scholarship Winners Selected to attend PA Historian Boot Camp

The PA History Society is proud to announce two scholarship winners (\$500 apiece) who will attend the Society’s first *PA Historian Boot Camp* September 27-28 in Johns Creek, GA. Congratulations to Dwight Royston, PA-C and Eva Frances Santos, PA-C. The two generous \$500 Boot Camp Scholarships were donated to the Society by Paul Lombardo, MPS, PA-C Emeritus and James McGraw, MPAS.

The two-day Boot Camp has been approved for 12 AAPA Category 1 CME credits. The participants will learn how to: organize and preserve historical documents; attain archival skills for research and study; become advocates for PA history and the profession and develop techniques to creatively write and speak about PA History.

Boot Camp facilitators include *PAHx Board Trustees*: Hank Heard, DHSc, PA-C; Maha B. Lund, DHSc, PA-C, DFAAPA; and Karen Mulitalo, MPAS, PA-C; *PAHx Historians*: Ruth Ballweg, MPA, PA-C Emeritus and Reginald D. Carter, PhD, PA; and *PAHx Archivist*: Michelle N. Schabowski, MSIS.

POP QUIZ: DO YOU KNOW YOUR PA HISTORY?

Test your knowledge of PA history by answering this question:

Which of the following socioeconomic and political issues caused civil unrest during the 1960s and 1970s?

1. Women’s Rights
2. Vietnam War
3. Segregation of African Americans in the South
4. National Security – especially at Airports

(POP QUIZ, continued on page 3)

(POP QUIZ, continued from page 2)

- A. 1, 2, and 3.
- B. 1 and 3.
- C. 2 and 4.
- D. 4 only.
- E. 1, 2, 3, and 4

Note: This question is from the PAHx Educational Toolkit, **Module One, Why PAs?** It relates to *Goal 2: Appreciate the impact that civil and political unrest had on American Medicine during the 1960s and 1970s.*

It is one of many found in the Educational Toolkit modules that the PA History Society has produced to assist PA educational programs in fulfilling their obligation (as detailed in the ARC-PA Standards of Accreditation) “to instruct their students in the PA profession, its historical development, and current trends...” The Toolkit is available to PAHx Associates. Learn more about the [Associate benefits here](#). **QUIZ ANSWER** is on page 9.

(Remembering Lynn May, continued from page 1)

May came to the AAPA and the PA profession at a critical time for both the Academy and the profession. Shortly after his arrival at the Academy, May was convinced that the future growth and acceptance of the profession rested on two pillars:

1. Recognition of PAs in all states and jurisdictions (at the time fewer than 25 had state laws/regulations governing PA practice); and,
2. Recognition of PAs by the federal government, including Medicare, as providers of high quality, cost-effective medical care.

May, along with key staff and PA leaders, secured the resources necessary to expand the AAPA’s advocacy efforts in Washington, DC, while at the same time maintaining the Academy’s efforts to secure state laws/regulations.

May also injected a more business-like approach to the AAPA’s Board of Directors. These efforts led

to a more financially stable future for the organization and – ultimately – the ability of the AAPA to construct its own headquarters building in Alexandria, Virginia.

Just as the purchase of a first home sends a message about the maturation of an individual, so too did the construction of the AAPA’s “home” send a message about the stability and maturation of the PA profession. This was a message that resonated loud and clear in our nation’s Capital.

May, like many successful leaders, took great pleasure in seeing others grow and succeed. His management style was to ask the staff what resources they needed for success, get them those resources and then to get out of their way.

During his tenure as Executive Director, the AAPA experienced unprecedented growth in membership and attendance at the annual meetings. Initial coverage for PAs under the Medicare program was established and PAs in all the uniformed services were granted Commissioned Officer status.

In addition, he led the effort to move the *Journal of the American Academy of Physician Assistants* from an “endorsed” publication to an in-house publication of the AAPA.

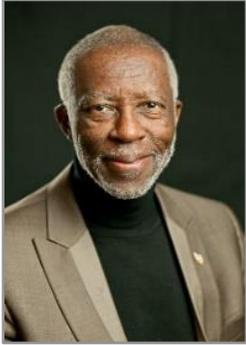
Finally, May lived by the motto “work hard, play hard.” He recognized that if the staff was going to work together successfully, we better enjoy one another’s company. May was always looking for ways to promote staff harmony: a picnic for the staff and their families; a Halloween party where everyone dressed up; or occasionally a staff trip up the Potomac on a tall ship.

May’s physical presence may be gone, but his legacy will live on in the accomplishments and growth of both the AAPA and the PA profession from the soil he helped to till and the seeds he helped to plant.

Editor’s Note: Bill Finerfrock is the President of Capitol Associates (CAI) which specializes in health care financing, health systems reforms, health workforce and rural health. Finerfrock has worked in and with the U.S. Congress and Federal agencies on health policy matters for nearly 40 years.

R. E. S. P. E. C. T.: That Is What It Means to Me (Aretha Franklin)

John J. Davis, PA-C, DFAAPA



Respect is what PAs, especially minority PAs, across the country were experiencing in the '80s. An ever-growing number of physicians, nurses, educators, the media and the public were becoming aware of physician assistants (PAs), their training, responsibilities and dedication. As awareness and

knowledge of PAs grew, respect for the profession grew.

Respect for the Minority Affairs Committee (MAC) members came about because we had become more of a family than a committee. The committee had a welcoming feel because all racial and ethnic groups were accepted and expected to be productive committee members. We were able to increase the number of minority PAs on committees and boards throughout AAPA. MAC effectively lobbied for funds and other AAPA support to enable member travel to meetings and other projects as we set forth a progressive agenda to increase services to underserved communities.



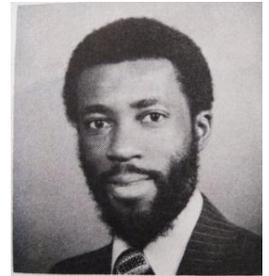
Underserved communities included Vietnam War era veterans, who returned home with mental health and addiction issues. Minority PAs were there to serve them. There were growing numbers of trauma cases in emergency rooms as a result of gang violence in low-income areas. PAs were there to meet the needs of those patients. There was a dramatic increase in low-income people, especially in young black men, who were being sent to prison for decades during the "War on Drugs" and "Three Strikes You Are Out" government policies. We were well aware that studies had already indicated that African American PAs would be more likely to serve in low-

income communities, prisons and other areas of need in less affluent areas of the country. PAs were willing to offer services in those prisons. Because PAs were willing to serve the underserved, PAs were respected.



By 1980, MAC had had six years of planning, progress and successes. We knew that the actions of each MAC member doing his/her best to move the profession and the MAC forward was our best strategy. The MAC was small enough that the majority of African American PAs across the country knew and recognized us.

The American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA) and the profession were growing, and the MAC wanted to grow with it. Involvement, dedication, innovation and leadership were the keys to accomplishing the goals and objectives of both AAPA and MAC. The MAC knew that we had to have a seat at the table to assist the PA profession and people of color in all of our efforts to move through the entire decade of the '80s and beyond.



John J. Davis
Director at large (1979-81)

Some of the MAC members who helped to bring *Respect* and push the endeavors of the AAPA, PA profession and the MAC in the '80s included:

- Earl Echard, Carl Toney and Robert Howell – were MAC Chairs
- Felicia Benzo and Brenda Jasper – led Project Access, the community outreach program conducted at the AAPA Annual Conference by the AAPA and APAP MAC
- Linwood Wells, Tei Fellows, Denise Crawford – served as MAC student sub-committee members
- Jessie Jeffrey and Debra Adewale – served as Student MAC alternates/delegates to AAPA HOD

(*RESPECT*, continued on page 5)

(RESPECT, continued from page 4)

- Wendell Wharton – first African American to serve as Student Academy Secretary in 1978 and he created MAC quiz questionnaire
- Alan Pinckney – was the first African American PA elected as President of an AAPA constituent chapter (Washington, D C)
- Janice Tramel – was the first African American PA to chair a state regulatory/licensing agency, the California PA Board
- Ruth Webb – was the first PA to be appointed Section Council Chair in the American Public Health Association
- John J. Davis – was director-at-large of the AAPA Board of Directors
- Altheal Ware and Deborah Wafer – were active participants in the HIV/Aids prevention, education, pharmaceuticals and treatment in the US and internationally
- Jerry Pettiford – was the first APAP MAC Chair and liaison to the AAPA’s MAC.

These MAC members are just a small sample of the MAC membership and the accomplishments made during the ‘80s. Please [email](#) the Society your ‘80s MAC participation and photos to be added to this list and the Society’s collection.

Throughout the decade of the ‘80s, the PA profession and the MAC gained *respect* and accomplished much. Despite obstacles that had to be tackled and overcome, those achievements motivated actions that were foundations for the succeeding decades of growth and productivity.

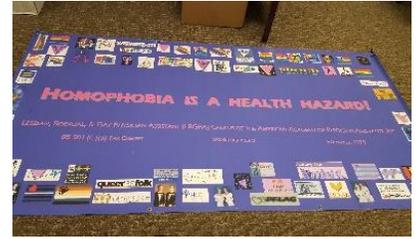
From the Archives: PA Video Interviews

Michelle Schabowski, MSIS, PAHx Archivist

During the AAPA Conference in New Orleans last May, the PA History Society set aside a day to record as many interviews for our Mini Oral History Project as we could – which turned out to be 15! We would like to thank the following PAs for taking time out of their busy schedules to sit down with our PAHx

Board President Maryann Ramos to share their PA story.

Mark Behar gave a wonderful account of his part in the creation of AAPA’s LGBT Caucus, along with his inspiring work during the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the 1980s. He also donated the historic banner of the Caucus to the society! You may view Mark’s interview by [clicking here](#).

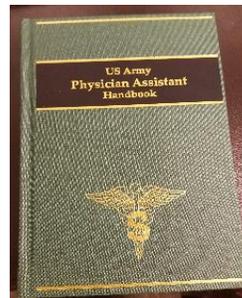


LGBT Caucus Banner, circa 1990s

Jorge Muniz, creator and artist of the educational www.medcomic.com, a web-comic aimed at PA students, took time out of his busy schedule promoting his new book to share with us how he became drawn both to the PA profession and to art. Jorge’s interview can be viewed by [clicking here](#).

Past AAPA presidents, [Stephen Hanson](#) and [Julie Theriault](#), shared their experiences as PAs. [Diane Bruessow](#), current treasurer of the AAPA Board of Directors, speaks of how she became a PA.

[Christopher Pase](#) and [Amy Jackson](#) talk about their experiences as Army PAs. Amy Jackson also tells of how she came upon the idea to put together the first Army PA Handbook.



First US Army Physician Assistant Handbook, published May 2018

[Tracy Jackson](#), Interim Assistant Dean and Director of the CUNY School of Medicine PA program and the current president of the New York State Society of PAs, shares what made her decide to become a PA, how she became a PA educator, and her PA leadership experiences.

[John Finely Jr.](#) was a graduate from the 6th class of Emory University’s PA program in December 1979. John talks about his career as an early PA.

The other six interviews recorded during the 2018 conference are pending approval. Please check the Oral History page on our website for updates and to also view featured past interviews!

<https://pahx.org/oral-histories/>

Pioneering Nurse Educator, Thelma Ingles, RN, MA

Reginald D. Carter, PhD, PA, PAHx Historian Emeritus

Thelma Ingles arrived in Durham, NC in 1949 to interview for a teaching position at the Duke University School of Nursing. She held a BA in English Literature from UCLA (1931), a RN diploma from the Massachusetts General Hospital (1935) and a MA from Case Western Reserve (1941) with previous experience working as a nurse and nursing educator at the Boston Nursery (1936), University of Virginia (1941-1945), and at the Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey (1945-1948). She was well prepared to help a fledgling nursing school gain prominence, both within and outside the university setting. She described herself as “something of a rebel” and found at Duke “a willingness to try new ways.”



She believed clinical experience was important to learning and immediately increased the amount of time nursing students spent in the hospital, actively involved in patient care.

Eugene A. Stead, Jr. was a newcomer to Duke as well. He had left Emory University in 1947 to Chair the Department of Medicine at Duke. He was a tough taskmaster, expecting the best from his colleagues and house staff. Over time, Ingles and Stead developed a mutual respect for each other. Both were patient centric and willing to collaborate to improve patient care. He provided her an office in the department so she could work more effectively. When she angrily approached him about the disrespectful treatment of her nursing students by his residents, Stead immediately called a meeting of the house staff and told them that if he heard anybody discussing nurses in a derogatory way, he would send them home!

Ingles describes in her memoirs* an encounter with Dr. Stead that set in motion a sequence of events that would expand the roles of nurses in clinical care and inspire the creation of the first formal educational program for physician assistants.

“About a month after Dr. Stead stood up for the nurses with his staff, he asked me what I planned to do next year. I said I thought I’d take a year off. I said I’d already written letters about taking a freighter trip around the world.

‘Well’ Dr. Stead said, ‘Why don’t you come and spend a year studying with me?’

This came as a shock, for Dr. Stead was someone everybody in the hospital was afraid of, and the idea of studying with him unbelievable to me.

‘Thank you, sir,’ I said, ‘I think I’ll take the freighter trip.’

Stead would not take no for an answer and posed his arguments. Yes, she felt nurses could be trained to do more than they thought they could. And yes, he could teach her more about clinical medicine and she could teach him more about the psychological-social aspects of care. They agreed to give it a try and developed a set of objectives to accomplish in the coming year. She was eligible for a sabbatical year at half-salary. Stead made up the rest by obtaining a National Heart Institute grant for \$6,000.

Ingles’ year “interning” with Dr. Stead and his staff was a total success. Nurses could be educated to assume expanded roles in clinical care. Ingles and Stead approached the Nursing School faculty about establishing a master’s degree program to train advanced nurse clinicians. There were mixed feelings at first, but when Stead and Ingles obtained a 5-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for \$50,000 a year, everyone came on board. Five students enrolled in the program in September 1957. Expectations were high, and students were asked to work hard and assume rigorous responsibilities. They did well both as students and as graduate clinical nurse specialists working within the hospital.

(Thelma Ingles, continued on page 7)

(Thelma Ingles, continued from page 6)

However, to everyone’s astonishment, the graduate program was denied accreditation by the National League of Nursing. Ingles went to New York to appear before the League to answer their questions. Only one board member was sympathetic to her cause; the rest were not. When their questions became so “edged with hostility” she became angry and walked out of the meeting. Afterwards, she wrote them a letter saying “I’ve tried something innovative and you’ve condemned it. You know that



there should be change in nursing practice, but now you are going to scare off all innovation.” She was later told by a nursing colleague that it was not the content of the master’s program that she and Stead had put together, but that she lacked the required credentials to oversee the program. In their minds, she “needed to have an

advanced degree in the subject that she was proposing to teach.” Even without accreditation, the program continued for five years.

Ingles and Stead’s professional relationship continued after she left Duke in 1962 to work with the Rockefeller Foundation. In November 1967, she spent eight weeks at Duke observing the newly created Physician Assistant Program. She talked with faculty and students and observed students in classroom and clinical settings. Ingles gauged how well PAs were accepted by physicians, nurses and patients. In conclusion, she reported being “generally impressed by the program” and did not believe that “PAs would interfere with the nurses’ roles.” The PAs were trained medically to assist overworked physicians and would be in great demand in the future.

Like many other innovators, Ingles never got the credit she deserved. One of her former students, Jo Rhodes, RN, MSN, wrote, “Thelma’s Program was never viewed as a stepping stone to the [Nurse]

Practitioner Programs that sprang up across the nation: consequently, she was not given credit for her futuristic views and ideas.” Ingles and Stead proved that others could learn and assume tasks that were traditionally performed only by physicians. Stead used this knowledge later to educate former military medical personnel as physician assistants.

Thelma Ingles died on July 23, 1983; 35 years-ago this year.

** Resources for this article include Ingles autobiography, **Care of the Heart**, available at <https://www.amazon.com/Care-Heart-Thelma-Marguerite-Ingles/dp/1467557722> and her biography which is available at <https://pahx.org/assistants/ingles-thelma-m/>. The first photograph is courtesy of DUMC Archives and the second photograph is courtesy of Ingles’ niece, Dr. Susan Haradon.*

In His Own Words: Reginald D. Carter, PhD, PA, PAHx Historian Emeritus

Which of all of your leadership positions was the most challenging?

I think the most challenging position was serving as the executive director and historian of the PA History Center and PA History Society. We basically started the Center and Society from scratch.



What advice would you give to a PA who is about to retire?

Ease into retirement if you can (work fewer days or hours/week) and explore opportunities where you can serve in your community, church, etc. Of course, plan to have fun, enjoy family and friends.

(Reginald D. Carter, continued on page 8)

(Reginald D. Carter, continued from page 7)

In your experience teaching medical students and PA students, what was the most difficult physiologic concept to explain?

On the micro level, I would say the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle or the Krebs cycle leading to the production of ATP necessary to “power” our bodies and on the macro level electrolyte and acid-base balance (or imbalance) and anion gap.

What is your favorite city? Which conference do you have the fondest memory of?

Being in the south, Atlanta is one of my favorite cities – much to see and do, and diversity. Our first and second meetings in New Orleans with steam boat rides on the Mississippi.

How has PA education changed since you were the Program Director at Duke?

The methodology used to teach and evaluate students has changed dramatically over time. We have gone from blackboards, to smart boards, to computer presentations. Students have 24/7 access to online resources; no longer need to take notes; review presentations at home to prepare for examinations and get immediate feedback on how well they have learned material.



What is something that Dr. Stead taught you?

The disease that a patient has is interesting. but the patient himself or herself is far more interesting.

Can you share something that a grandchild has taught you?

You never get bored if you have a great imagination! My six-year-old grandson can take two drinking straws and play with them throughout an entire meal at a restaurant.

Do you have any tips for inspiring PAs to get involved with research?

Find a mentor and collaborate on your first research project. Have others review your methods and results before sending it to be published. Develop an inquisitive mind and always question your data. Accept the critique of your work by reviewers as an opportunity to improve your work, not as a personal attack on your capabilities.

How has being a historian changed you?

It’s been like a second career. Writing scientific and clinical articles is very different than writing historical related articles. I love to collect and tell people’s stories. That is what history is all about.

Who is your favorite author?

I read mostly nonfiction books: history, autobiographies, science, philosophy, religion and humor. So, it is hard for me to pick one favorite author. Erik Larson, Joseph Campbell, Mark Twain, and John Ortberg are a few who come to mind.

If you could reverse one career decision you made, what would it be?

Gee, that’s a tough one. I guess being more clinically active as a PA; most of my time was spent in academia and administration rather than clinical care.

What is your idea of the perfect vacation?

Spending time reading, going to movies, eating great meals and recreational activities with family.

Tell us one thing about coming from a small rural town that influenced your personality?

Other than the way I talk (Southern Dialect), I would say that the greatest influence was developing a sense of belonging, self-worth and moral honesty. I got a lot of hugs when I was growing up and tend to be a hugger (if that is still allowed).

All things PA History can be found on our website at www.pahx.org!

POP QUIZ: Answer

The Correct Answer is: A

Feedback: The four major factors causing civil unrest in the USA during the 1960s and 1970s include: (1) A growing unpopular war in Vietnam, (2) Desegregation in the South, (3) Renewed interest in Women’s Rights, and (4) Farm Workers’ Rights. National security issues, especially involving airport security, did not arise until after the terrorist attack on the NY Trade Center and Pentagon on September 11, 2001.

Honor Military and Uniformed Services PAs with an Engraved Brick Paver

The Veterans Memorial Garden located at the Stead Center/NCAPA Headquarters in Durham, NC, is the **only** garden dedicated to veteran and uniformed services PAs. The centerpiece of the garden is a life size bronze statue of a combat medic bandaging the wounds of a fallen soldier. The sculpture is titled “Life Savers Then ... Caregivers Now” and serves as



a reminder of the origins of the PA profession. **Engraved named pavers** are embedded in the walkway and surrounding patio to honor veteran PAs and their service to our country.

The engraved 9×9 pavers are available for purchase. For those interested in purchasing more than one paver we offer a sliding scale: 1 for \$100, 2 for \$175, 3 for \$250, 4 for \$325 and 5 for \$400. The

engraved paver will include the appropriate uniformed service logo and 3 lines for name, branch and years of service.

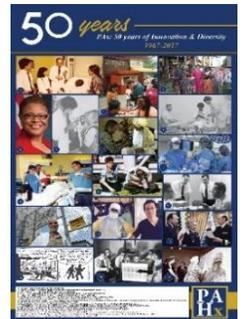


For more information please visit the PAHx [website](#).

Show Your PA Pride with these Special Gifts!

Poster: \$5.00 plus \$3.50 S&H (\$8.50 for 1 poster)

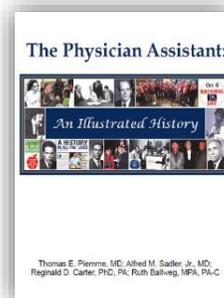
A colorful 24” x 36” special edition poster ready to be framed and featured in your clinic, office, classroom, medical library, etc.



Lapel Pin: \$5.00 plus \$3.00 S & H (\$8.00 for 1 pin)

This special edition lapel pin commemorating the profession’s golden anniversary is perfect to wear on your white coat!

For more information or to order any of our special commemorative gifts, please visit the [PAHx website](#), or email us at: contactus@pahx.org



An eBook version is now available of *The Physician Assistant: An Illustrated History*. You can order a Kindle version of the book through [Amazon.com here](#).

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Support PA History by becoming a PAHx Associate!

With your paid annual PAHx Educational Research Fee, Associates have access to these exclusive benefits:



- online *Educational Toolkit with learning modules and test questions*
- online *Historian Toolkit*
- online *Toolkit of Exhibit Materials* (formerly the 50th Anniversary Toolkit)
- recognition in a monthly feature on the PAHx website *home page*
- PAHx Speakers Bureau
- PAHx digital images free-of-charge
- recognition on the PAHx website *Associates page*
- featured photograph of your first graduating class

Associates also receive a digital seal to proudly display your support of the PA History Society on your program or organization's website. The PAHx Associate benefits are effective from July 1 – June 30 each year. For more information on becoming a PAHx Associate, please visit the Society's website at <https://pahx.org/how-to-support-us/> or email us at contactus@pahx.org.



In addition, *individuals* may support the PAHx by becoming a “**Friend**” of the Society with a \$100 or more annual donation. The “Friends” of the Society are also listed on the PAHx website.

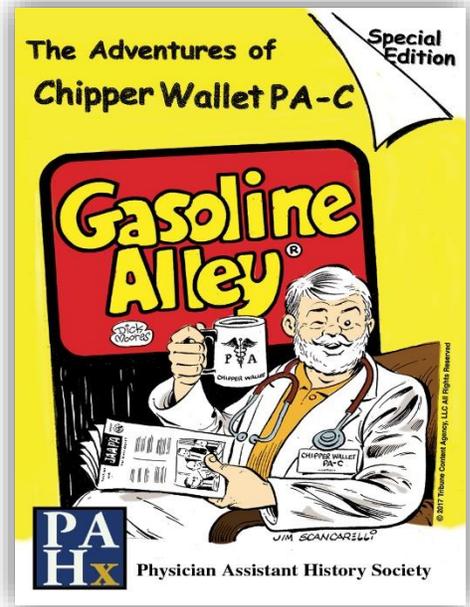
Stay in Touch with PAHx thru Social Media!

Please be sure to “like” PA History Society on [Facebook](#) to receive updates and follow us on [Twitter](#). Check out the Society's [Blog](#).

The Adventures of Chipper Wallet, PA-C

Chipper Wallet is a character from the nationally syndicated comic strip, *Gasoline Alley*. In 1968, Chipper Wallet joined the Navy, became a hospital corpsman, and was sent to Vietnam. When he came home in the early 1970s, he joined one of the early Physician Assistant programs on the advice of the town doctor. Chipper Wallet is credited for being one of the major influences in pop culture that brought the PA profession to the attention of the public. Chipper Wallet has a fond place in the hearts of many pioneering PAs as his journey to become a PA mirrors their own.

Comic Books are \$10 each, plus shipping



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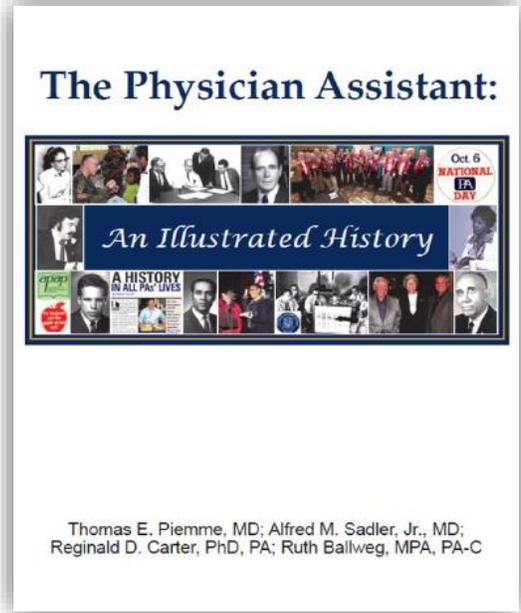
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