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The sudden arrival of spring weather in the last week in February brought a burst of new activity in the department. The 2017 Clendening Summer Fellows were named, promising a range of projects at sites from a housing cooperative in Lawrence, Kansas, to refugee camps at the Greek border with Macedonia. The previous year’s award winners continue to attract notice for their work. Carley Trentman had her paper on nutritional disruption in the Marshall Islands accepted for publication in *Hektoen International*. Eyad Gharaibeh had his work studying health needs of Syrian refugees in Istanbul accepted for presentation at the Oxford Global Health Conference for 2017. And Abbey Elsbernd just submitted an excellent abstract for poster presentation to the American Society of Clinical Oncology on her comparisons of the experiences with young adults with cancer in a US specialty clinic and in a specialized clinic in the Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen.

An exciting new date on the department calendar marks meetings at the Linda Hall Library of a colloquium for new works in science, technology, and society. The group, hosted by Tania Munz with her Linda Hall Library colleague Ben Gross, is part of the library’s initiative to enhance research and scholarship in the history of science and technology. The colloquium brings our faculty in history of medicine from the University of Kansas Medical Center (KUMC) together with scholars from across the region, as participants travel in from Wichita State, UMKC, KCUMB, and the faculty of arts and sciences on the Lawrence campus. The participants bring together special expertise in the history of environment, early modern European cultural and intellectual history, the biological sciences, the philosophy of science, and the history of technology, as well as the history of medicine and science. We have already heard a couple of book pitches this year, and the forum provides an excellent proving ground for new ideas and the development of larger projects.

With the recent announcement of an open position in the department for research ethics, the ethics program here continues to put up new shoots in well-plowed furrows. Those familiar with ethics at KUMC will recall that our origins lay in the revolution of the 1980s in pediatric clinical ethics. William Bartholome was the first professor of ethics at KUMC, joining the faculty of the History of Medicine Department in 1986—and precipitating the addition of “philosophy” to the department title. A graduate of the KU medical school, Dr. Bartholome trained in pediatrics at Johns Hopkins Hospital and won a Kennedy fellowship for study at the Harvard School of Divinity. He led the Committee on Bioethics of the American Academy of Pediatrics that published the first
statement conferring on children a privileged role in the process of parental permission and assent to treatment. This document shaped present-day notions of informed consent within pediatric ethics. All of us in the department and people across the city and the nation mourned Dr. Bartholome’s untimely death at age 55, a year after I arrived in Kansas City. The department had in place two new ethicists to carry on the tradition. Martha Montello, a leader in the field of narrative ethics, had special interest in pediatric ethics, and was able to join the pediatric ethics committee that Bill had founded. Dr. Montello retires this year from the department but will be continuing to teach and to edit the journal Perspectives in Biology and Medicine from a position at Harvard Medical School, where she maintained a longtime connection. Jerry Menikoff went on leave from the department in 2008 and subsequently assumed a permanent position directing the national Office for Human Research Protections in the Department of Health and Human Services. Dr. Menikoff’s article in this week’s New England Journal of Medicine (Feb. 16, 2017) outlines the recently completed revision of the federal Common Rule, which provides 500+ pages of guidance on the ethical conduct of all research involving human subjects. The new recruit in research ethics will follow in a robust tradition.
While a man of many parts, three qualities particularly defined Jared in his long association with our medical school: curiosity, optimism, and an amiable nature. His death this past January deprives our scholarly community of a colleague respected and admired by all. Born, bred, educated, and more than fulfilled as an academic physician in Kansas, Jared brought commitment and honor to the University of Kansas Medical Center and to his native state.

Laughter and smiles came easily to Jared. He saw the world as a place of opportunity, valued all of his associates as friends, thoroughly enjoyed his profession, and always found time to engage in the world beyond his work, particularly music. Academia is a place of opportunities, and Jared never missed a chance to seize an opportunity and take it to a successful conclusion. The example of his pioneer work on polycystic kidney disease (PKD) is illustrative. While the simple anatomy of this inherited malady has long been known, he was the first to accept the challenge of actually defining the nature of its pathophysiology. Initially inspired by the memory of a boyhood friend—Ronnie Wilkerson—who died of PKD, he returned to the University of Kansas Medical Center from a research fellowship at the NIH in 1969 and got to work. Starting with his unique technique of cannulating single renal tubules with finely drawn glass pipettes, he defined the pathophysiology from cell to cyst. Along the way he created the Division of Nephrology, established The Journal of the American Society...
of Nephrology, created The PKD Foundation, and brought into being The Kidney Institute at the University of Kansas Medical Center.

Jared’s amiable nature was always on display, perhaps never more than his cheerful acceptance of the limitations of movement and dexterity imposed on him by poliomyelitis when he was a teenager. He never referred to this as a disability but rather made light of the various accommodations he devised over the years to keep active and functioning. Several years ago, when a fall at the Dykes Library “added injury to insult” by further damaging his cervical spinal cord, he found it amusing that “workman’s comp” was paying the bill to get him back to work.

Jared’s last presentation at our department’s noon seminar was in September of just last year, entitled “Late Rounds on Fourth Floor Delp: Two Years in Internal Medicine Residency as Trainee and Care-giver to Doctors Major and Delp.” As one might imagine, his remarks focused on his colleagues of many years, not himself. The true measure of a man is defined by his role as a husband and a father. Jared and Carol were an inseparable pair, daily enjoying each other and also together in enjoying being parents and grandparents. In turn, as evidenced by the family’s memories recounted at his memorial service in January, they succeeded in these roles, together, with love, grace, and often humor as well. Our department remembers Jared with affection; we will miss his presence in our midst.

RALPH HERMON MAJOR
LUNCHEON SEMINAR SERIES

With the passing of Dr. Jared Grantham last January, the sorrow of the department is eased somewhat in having initiated the practice of recording some of the seminar talks. In its initial incarnation, the seminar was predominately a forum for works-in-progress. And though this practice still obtains, the forum has increased its folds to serve as a conduit for the presentation and preservation of the institution’s own history. Dr. Grantham’s contribution is one such piece, which at once testifies to the virtues of a man and his deeds throughout a long and impressive career. For those unable to attend his September talk, they may view it through the departmental website: [http://www.kumc.edu/school-of-medicine/history-and-philosophy-of-medicine/events/video-archive-of-past-lectures.html](http://www.kumc.edu/school-of-medicine/history-and-philosophy-of-medicine/events/video-archive-of-past-lectures.html). There they will find an account of Jared’s experiences with Drs. Major and Delp. Though no substitute for the man himself, the recording is full of Jared’s usual affability and good humor, and places a very personal stamp upon a radiant and familiar period in KUMC’s history. I suspect I speak for many in saying that the corridors and halls are comparatively empty without Jared, just as they were felt to be without Major and Delp many years ago; but we are heartened that his spirit endures in the memories of so many students, colleagues, and family whose hearts were touched by this gentleman among gentlemen.

As Jared’s talk attests, the seminar has come to represent for many of us a series of highpoints during any given academic year. As we prepare the schedule each summer, we look forward to all those things that make this series so special. The 2016-17 series follows suit. Dr. Carla Keirns presented in October with “From Charity to Activism: Doctors, Lawyers, and Mothers Fight for Asthmatic Children.” The talk included some of the research related to her current book project on the history of asthma, which is under contract with the Johns Hopkins University Press. I am struck by Carla’s enviable talent to absorb, to synthesize, and to present with clarity and concision an encyclopedic range of information in a novel and interesting way. Father Jerry Spencer was scheduled to present in November, but had to postpone until next
year. As a longtime presence within the KUMC community, his presentation “Even Ripley Wouldn’t Believe This?” is one that we can all look forward to and with great anticipation. And speaking of fulfilled expectations, Dr. Linda Voigts had to postpone her December seminar on the English sweating sickness, which she delivered last January. The talk was well attended, and is perhaps complemented by PBS’s *Wolf Hall*, which will encore this spring for those interested in Tudor politics with a touch of the “English sweate.” Nevertheless, Linda’s approach to manuscripts and printed texts never ceases to amaze, and is a most fitting tribute to the humanist tradition itself and its enduring legacy in the history of medicine.

As the spring approaches we can look forward to four additional luncheon seminars. Dr. Bill Jewell will join us on March 8th with “The Marshall Plan, NASA, and Cancer Research.” Later that month, on the 22nd, Dr. Grace Holmes will share some of the research from her forthcoming book, *North Dakota Nurses Over There, 1917-1919*. On April 19th, we will welcome Matthew Reeves from UMKC with his talk “A Bone to Pick: A.T. Still, Elmer De Vergne Barber, and the Debate over Osteopathic Medical Training.” The final talk of the series on June 7th will feature Don Lambert who, fresh from his European travels and rich with artistic sympathy, will present on the Kansas artist Elizabeth Layton in a talk titled, "Grandma Layton Remembered."

Mark your calendars now, and we hope to see you at one or all of the upcoming seminars.

Ryan Fagan, Ph.D.
Research Associate

UPCOMING EVENTS

MAY

Thursday, May 11
**Robert Hudson Lecture in the History of Disease**
Reception 4:30 p.m.
Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Lecture 5:00 p.m.
Clendening Auditorium, 2004 Robinson

*Special guest:*
**Jacqueline H. Wolf, Ph.D., Ohio University**
“Cesarean Section in the United States: From Risk to Remedy”

JUNE

Wednesday, June 7
**Ralph Hermon Major Luncheon Seminar Series**
12 noon – 1:00 p.m.
Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson

Lunch provided - please RSVP to Ryan Fagan 588-7040, rfagan@kumc.edu

*Special guest:*
**Don Lambert, "Grandma Layton Remembered"**
A page to the Ethics on-call consultant came at 4 p.m. on a Monday afternoon. The consult order had been placed by the new attending during the third week of hospitalization for an incapacitated and unresponsive patient in the medical ICU. The requestor’s reason for consulting Ethics: “Assistance requested in complex case of anoxic brain injury patient with unreliable DPOA [durable power of attorney] and potential conflict regarding goals of care.”

“Patti” was a 52-year-old woman with history of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hepatitis C, and polysubstance abuse. She presented to the emergency department after cardiac arrest at home with subsequent return of spontaneous circulation. Upon examination and MRI, findings were consistent with diffuse anoxic brain injury. Neurology was consulted and confirmed both the diagnosis and prognosis of “little, if any, chance for meaningful recovery.”

The medical team met with Patti’s husband at bedside. After extended discussion, he expressed understanding of the gravity of his wife’s situation, but remained hopeful that “maybe a miracle could happen.” He wanted to give his wife “a little more time” while he discussed the care plan with family members. Patti had left no written advance directive, so treatment decisions were by means of substituted judgment. Of later significance was an early conversation shortly after admission. When asked by the attending physician what Patti would want, her husband said, “Well, she wouldn’t want to be a vegetable.”

After a week in the hospital, the medical team began daily attempts to engage the husband in conversations around the patient’s prognosis and her goals of care. He reportedly would no longer participate in conversations and stopped coming to the hospital. The spousal surrogate rarely would answer his phone or respond to voice messages. When contacted, he might agree to come for a family meeting, but then would not show up, or not at the agreed upon time. This went on for another week.

Palliative Care was consulted to assist with goals of care discussions and to support the husband during this emotionally difficult time. Ethics was similarly consulted to assist with a situation that was challenging on multiple fronts, ethical also.

In most cases, ethics consultants communicate directly with patients and/or their next of kin, in addition to the care team. In this case, there was bedside observation, but no direct contact with the patient’s family. In a situation of stymied communication process, it was deemed more helpful to support the care team in their communication efforts, and to provide an ethics perspective with procedural recommendations and “what if” options.

The palliative care team ultimately was able to engage the spousal surrogate in conversations by phone and in person. His absence seemed due to emotional avoidance, but also illness and lack of resources for transportation. Social Work subsequently provided cab vouchers to and from the hospital to assist his participation in establishing goals of care for Patti. This was an obviously difficult conversation for the husband, but socioeconomic barriers also were a significant problem to his participation, a factor unanticipated even by Ethics.

However, cab vouchers and empathy did not fully resolve the issues that had triggered an ethics consult. Even with multiple attempts by many care providers to provide family support and facilitate communication, the husband
continued to be absent and avoidant of decision-making. Palliative extubation was scheduled and then canceled upon no-show of family. Another week passed. Care team discussions led to a “unilateral” decision to place a “Do Not Attempt Resuscitation” order on the chart. Ethical grounding could be found for decisions in keeping with the patient’s best interests, reasonable goals of care, and accepted standards of care. This was documented in the electronic medical record by Ethics consultants.

Ethical, compassionate, and aggressive palliative care continued while further attempts were made to collaborate with the family. Despite ongoing life support, Patti’s body gave out, and she died on the vent. It was not the sort of ending envisioned by Ethics or anyone as optimal and timely. One imagined for Patti an anticipated death in which she was attended by loving family members at the bedside, having had opportunity to say goodbye.

Not everything involving humans can be orchestrated just as we wish. Multidisciplinary team collaboration nonetheless resulted in a better demise than Patti might have experienced otherwise. Doing “better than” is sometimes the ethically best we can do.

LIBRARY CHOSEN FOR ART PROJECT

by Dawn McInnis

The first thought Pastor Lee Jost had for his photography assignment of a “library” was the Clendening. Jost had been a visitor here in an ethics class six years ago and clearly remembered the beauty and ambiance. The Kansas City Public Library (downtown, Kansas City, Missouri) had been suggested for the project because of the architectural details, but Jost was certain that his choice was going to be a different representation—the old world beauty of a library that celebrated medical knowledge and history paired with the emotional “luster of books.” What he didn’t know was that the Clendening Reading Room’s architectural details were designed by Kansas City Plaza architect, Edward Buehler Delk. Delk’s design of Clendening’s new library of medical history (also Clendening’s office), museum, and “luxurious lecture room” is mentioned in Ralph Major’s 1968 book “An account of the University of Kansas School of Medicine.” And we just happened to have an extra copy of the book to present to Jost. In return, he sent us one of his assignments to include in our newsletter!

Learning curve

This year I’ve been researching and learning technology old and new. The hand therapy section of orthopedics gave us a departmental hand-me-down Elmo EV-368 Visual Presenter. It attaches to a projector to enlarge transparencies, slides, negatives, artifacts (3-D objects like museum pieces), documents, and book pages. We have it working on a small scale and our next objective is to see if it will connect with our computer in the Clendening Foyer. I’m also researching dataloggers—thermohygrometers that connect to a computer by USB to download temperature and relative humidity. The dataloggers will enhance and possibly replace the current thermohygrometers that have to be visually read
and recorded on a paper form. The datalogger software will allow us to create multiple visual displays of room temperatures and humidity. By viewing different representations of the same quantitative information, we’ll find problem areas sooner rather than later. And lastly, we have to upgrade Connexion, our OCLC cataloging program. An upgrade occurs every couple of years and usually is very straightforward. But this upgrade has generated about twenty e-mails a day from a cataloger listserv—numerous complaints and multiple solutions from users who have upgraded. The due date has been pushed back, so I’ll procrastinate a few more weeks before adding the new software.

Anglo American dental conference

October 2016 saw me heading off to London to attend a dental history conference jointly sponsored by the American Academy of the History of Dentistry (AAHD) and the (British) Lindsay Society for the History of Dentistry. Exceptional presentations included the “Oral Health of London’s Past” using images of skeletal remains from the Centre for Human Bioarchaeology, part of the Museum of London. The remains have all been excavated from London (as we know it) prior to any development or construction. The collection contains over 20,000 remains from the Neolithic through the post-medieval times. The teeth featured presented a wealth of historical information, e.g., on diet, disease, restoration, and socioeconomic factors.

The opening reception was held in the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons! It was exciting to see John Hunter’s collection and some of the museum artifacts that I’d only seen in books. Another tour featured the Royal Society. It was hard to concentrate on the tour presentation because of all the portraits of the physicians whose books are in our library. When we arrived at the Royal Society Library, the Charter Book was displayed and the librarian, Keith Moore, turned to the signature of Robert Hooke for a photo op for me.

But that wasn’t the only request Moore received—two AAHD members had relatives who were members of the Royal Society. Dr. Peter Meyerhof’s grandfather Otto Meyerhof signed the Charter Book around 1937, and Dr. George Bause’s relative Sir Humphrey Davy was elected in 1803.

An excellent overview of the Charter Book is online in a twelve-minute YouTube video narrated by Keith Moore titled “The world’s greatest autograph book.” https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9wX-l8GFBq8

London missions and museums

Of course no trip to London would be complete without a visit to the British Museum—I was fortunate to be staying about two blocks away
and on three occasions I was able to run down the street for an hour to get a good overview of Sir Hans Sloan’s collection (Sloan was another Royal Society member—both he and Davy served as president).

I also had a couple of library missions. I needed to see the British Museum copy of Richard Lower’s 1669 “Tractatus de corde.” The Garrison and Morton entry 761 mentions “The British Museum copy of this book bears the signature of Walter Charleton, followed by the date ‘1668; it is possible, therefore, that the book actually appeared in that year and not in 1669.” I wanted to see that entry, so I tracked the book down to the British Library—of which I’m now a card carrying member! I haven’t yet found additional information on Charleton’s copy of the book.

Another library mission was to visit the Geological Society to pick up a book and to see, in Simon Winchester’s words, “The Map That Changed the World. . .” Arriving at Burlington House led to additional choices: while we were there did we want to drop in on the Linnean Society of London, the Royal Astronomical Society, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Royal Academy of Arts (they won because they were open later), or the Royal Society of Chemistry? But first on the list was William Smith’s map and book. The Clendening has a copy of the 1815 map sections of “A delineation of the strata of England and Wales, with part of Scotland; exhibiting the collieries and mines, the marshes and fen land originally overflowed by the sea, and the varieties of soil according to the variations in the substrata, illustrated by the most descriptive names.” This was the first geological map covering such a large area. It used hand coloring to portray the horizontal levels of soil. This lifelong work eventually earned Smith recognition as the father of English geology. The map was accompanied by a book that was a specific guide to the map. It explained the strata and colors, a general account of the soil in fifty-two areas, and the characteristic distinctions of that soil. The fifty-one page book, “A memoir to the map and delineation of the strata of England and Wales, with part of Scotland,” was never purchased for the Clendening—possibly because it was a bit out of scope of the Clendening collection, but probably because a copy of the book was located fifteen minutes away in the Linda Hall Library of Science and Technology.

But in 2015, the bicentennial of the publication of Smith’s map and book, the British Geological Survey published a facsimile of the book and a ½
scale full map. (The original map was printed in fifteen parts because of the size of the nineteenth-century printing presses.) I wanted to get the book for our library and the conference awarded me the opportunity to visit the Geological Society Library to purchase the book (and a ½ scale map) and on the way up the stairs, stop in the landing to see the eight-foot-by-six-foot map. My photo was too blurry—a great image of the whole map is found at [http://www.geolsoc.org.uk/smith_map](http://www.geolsoc.org.uk/smith_map)

**UPCOMING EXHIBITION**

To complement its ongoing cataloging project, the museum will host the exhibition “[Re]Discovery: Part I,” an exhibit series featuring a selection of recently accessioned artifacts from the museum collection. This exhibit is a chance to display a freshly researched assortment of objects that illustrates the breadth of the Clendening Museum collection. “[Re]Discovery: Part I” will remain up through fall 2017.

**OTHER EXHIBITS**

In honor of Black History Month 2017, the traveling exhibit featuring the story of the desegregation of the KU School of Medicine in 1938 was retooled as “Summer 1938: The Desegregation of the University of Kansas School of Medicine.” It was displayed in the hallway outside the Clendening Auditorium for the duration of the month.

Two satellite exhibits will be on display through the fall. The first—“Recent Accessions: The Nurse’s Bag”—is on display on the first floor of Dykes Library. The bag of the exhibit’s title belonged to Violetta McCurdy Clark, and comes to the museum with its contents in nearly the same state as on the day they were last used. The second exhibit continues the partnership between the museum and the Department of Anesthesia. It features the portable anesthesia case used by the late Dr. Charles Quimby Jr., an anesthetist, author, and professor of anesthesiology at Vanderbilt University Medical Center.
NEW EXHIBIT!

The Clendening History of Medicine Museum is proud to present:

[RE]Discovery

Recent Accessions to the Clendening Museum Collection

A new exhibit featuring newly acquired and newly rediscovered artifacts from the museum collection.

Open through September 30, 2017, Monday through Friday, from 9 AM to 5 PM in the Clendening Foyer on the 1st floor of Robinson.
In 1951, Mrs. Cyrus Cantrell donated an original 1829 portrait of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a Kentucky physician and the “Father of Ovariotomy,” to the Clendening Library. The story of its long and circuitous journey into the collection was researched and recorded by Dr. E.H. Skinner in the June 1951 Medical Center Bulletin. The portrait’s venerable presence in the Clendening Reading Room has inspired the donation of other McDowell artifacts to the museum collection over the years. The most curious of these is a pair of hand-carved wooden ducks.

According to a note found in the same box, the ducks came to the museum in 1982—shortly after a renovation of the McDowell House in Danville, Kentucky. The original oak threshold of McDowell’s 1820 office was worn away to the point of needing to be replaced. Much of the wood was still good, however, and the McDowell House Board of Managers opted to use it in a way that would benefit the house. Local Danville artist Bob Bootes was contacted to create something from the wood. After careful planning, he was able to carve the wood into 31 ducks, each numbered and signed. These were then sold to provide for the upkeep of the house. The Clendening holds two ducks, #21 and #24.

In late December 2016, I reached out to Carol Senn, the curator of the Historic McDowell House Museum, to check on the details of the story. Carol has worked at the museum since the early 1980s and was present for the renovation of the house. She confirmed the story and added the detail that the artist is also a guidance counselor at the high school in Danville. A quick internet search reveals that ducks carved from the wood of historical buildings were his specialty, with different iterations from the early 1970s into the mid-1980s. Bootes said of his art, “I can’t help but think that this is my contribution to the art world and that hopefully my ducks will give pleasure to many.” They certainly add a new dimension to the history of medicine collection.

The New Year has been a busy time in the KUMC Archives, with ongoing projects, new acquisitions, and a new face. Progress continues on the collection survey project to assess the current state of the archives. The survey involves gathering basic information about collections box-by-box and shelf-by-shelf in order to update outdated inventories and finding aids. Some of the data points tracked for each collection include quantity, location, physical condition, and current storage. Physically revisiting each box in the archives also aids in locating material requiring conservation work or additional arrangement and description.

To date, Archivist Alex Welborn, MLIS, has surveyed 297 unique collections housed in 2,131 boxes at a total of 922.35 cubic feet. While this may seem like a huge volume of records, in reality this represents only a fraction of the collections housed in the archives. Alex estimates that he has surveyed one-third of the KUMC Archives, and he has yet to visit the Harrington Archives or the Spine and Orthopedic Historical Collections. Despite the daunting task ahead of him, Alex hopes to complete the project within the next year, at which point he will begin revisiting individual collections that require additional attention. Though at times tedious, the collection
What’s Happening in the Archives?

The survey is the first step towards a long-term goal of increasing the visibility and accessibility of the Medical Center’s historical collections.

NEW ACQUISITIONS

by Alex Welborn, MLIS

Over the years, generous donations of personal papers and collections from alumni and former faculty members have helped the KUMC Archives grow. So far, 2017 is shaping up to continue that trend. In January, the archives accepted the Gordon Voorhees Collection from William (M’66) and Annette McCollum, daughter of Dr. Voorhees. The collection consists of material that Voorhees, a 1939 graduate of the School of Medicine and former faculty member in Internal Medicine, acquired as a captain in the 77th Evacuation Hospital Unit during World War II. Some of the items in the collection include annual reports and medical data for the unit, newsletters, photographs, and miscellaneous ephemera that Voorhees collected as the 77th traveled through North Africa and Europe.

Of particular interest are several items referencing a “Field Day” held between the 610th Ordnance Battalion and the 77th Evacuation Hospital on 24 June 1945 in Munchen-Gladbach, Germany. According to newsletters saved by Voorhees, the 610th defeated the 77th by a score of 145 to 133 in the contest, which involved track and field, softball, baseball, and swimming events. While it is not clear if Voorhees participated in the contest, the records show that other KUMC figures were commended for their athletic abilities, including Paul Harrington—a former standout athlete at KU.

Surprisingly, the KUMC Archives contains very little original documentation on the Field Day. Thanks to the McCollums’ generous donation, the Gordon Voorhees Collection will add context and a unique personal perspective to the existing 77th Evacuation Hospital records, ensuring that events like the Field Day are not forgotten.

NEW FACE

Finally, this spring we welcome a new face to the KUMC Archives. Kelly Hangauer, graduate student in the Master of Library Science program at Emporia State University, is completing a student practicum to gain additional hands-on experience before he completes his degree. Kelly’s main project at the KUMC Archives will be to process a recent acquisition of William Reals records under the supervision of the archivist. Dr. Reals, who served as the dean of the KU School of Medicine–Wichita from 1980 to 1990, also was an accomplished aviation pathologist considered by many as one of the world’s leading authorities on the human factors contributing to aircraft crashes. In addition to processing the Reals collection, Kelly also will have the opportunity to assist with reference requests, digitization, and archival conservation. Alex is excited to welcome Kelly to the KUMC Archives, and hopes that he finds his experience rewarding.

Alex may be reached at 913-588-7243 or awelborn@kumc.edu
FRIENDS OF THE CLENDENING

We welcome contributions that support the broad mission of the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine and the legacy of Logan Clendening. Private support makes a great difference to the department.

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