# Table of Contents

From the Chair: Should We Try to Forget the History of Medicine? · · · · · · · · · 1
Conference on the History of Rural Medicine April 6-7, 2015 · · · · · · · · · · · · · 2

CURRENT EXHIBIT –
Clendening History of Medicine Foyer
Rural Health Care in Kansas – Murphy’s Plan · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 4

A Rural Health Preceptor/Preceptee
Experience as told by Bill Campbell (M’65) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 6

2014-15 History and Philosophy of Medicine Luncheon Seminar Series · · · · · 6

ETHICS
Clendening and King Summer Fellows Accomplish Research Goals · · · · · · · · 7

R.I.P.
Happy Trails Captain Cuppage, 1932-2015 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 8

NEW ARCHIVES ACQUISITION · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 9

FACULTY AND STAFF ACTIVITIES,
PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS, AND LECTURES · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 10

Heather McNeill, M.A., E.L.S. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 11

STUDENT ACTIVITIES
Welcome from the 2014-2015 Lunar Society Executive Board · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 12

GUFFEY PRIZE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 12

OSLER MEDAL · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 13

CURRENT MUSEUM NEWS
Brush Up Your Kansas City Culture on the Museum Crawl · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 13

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES
– Archives and Museum · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 13

OTHER ARCHIVE NEWS
Children’s Mercy Hospital Press Release, March 3, 2015 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 14

OTHER MUSEUM NEWS
St. Joseph Health Center · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 14

WORLD WAR I ACTIVITIES · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 14

FROM THE CLENDENING LIBRARY
Vesalius is 500! Party like it’s 1514! · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 16

Vesalius Conference · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 16
FROM THE CHAIR

Should We Try to Forget the History of Medicine?

That may sound like an odd question for an historian to ask; and perhaps it will open me to charges of treason when I say that I addressed it to an audience of second-year medical students. Although in my defense, given the vast array of facts these students are presently cramming for national board exams, they may be trying to forget just about everything that does not fit into a multiple-choice format. But my point was not to be discouraging.

I only wanted to be clear about what I believe to be the advantages of the history of medicine, while at the same time noting that a little history can be a dangerous thing. In the wrong setting, tentative historical inquiry produces as much confusion as insight.

Pick your favorite medical term. An historical excavation of its meaning rarely produces clarity. Does the term splanchnic circulation refer to the vessels of the visceral organs, as the etymology and traditional anatomical usage would indicate? Or does splanchnic refer only to the mesenteric circulation, as can be the case in clinical contexts? Terms with overlapping historical roots sometimes seem to reverse their meaning. In the clinical setting, a physician who refers to empiric antibiotic therapy typically means a reasoned approach to treatment in the absence of a known, specific pathogen. One website of medical information refers to empiric antibiotic therapy as fostering the “rational selection of antibiotics.” But in times past, empiricism in therapeutics was understood to guard against a misguided reliance on the rational selection of therapies.

Quick historical references embedded in medical terminology are often intended to preserve the memory of medicine’s great accomplishments. But without careful updating, we may end up celebrating the wrong folks. Rheumatologists are now pushing to substitute the term granulomatosis and polyangiitis for what used to be called Wegener granulomatosis. It seems that Friedrich Wegener served as a physician in the Nazi party. Nazis, in fact, seem to have been especially energetic in their deployment of medical eponyms. The same problem plagues a reference to Reiter’s syndrome, which has now been renamed reactive arthritis, a change inspired by the recognition that Hans Conrad Julius Reiter was convicted of war crimes for his medical experiments at the concentration camp at Buchenwald. The very same problem afflicts the name of Clara cells, which innocently line the bronchioles of the lungs, but bear the not-so-innocent name of another Nazi physician who identified the cells in tissue purported to come from executed victims of the Third Reich.

Even the terms that honor the most honorable physicians in our heritage can go awry when they preserve information that might be better forgotten. John Homans is known to history as a gifted surgeon at Brigham and Women’s Hospital. But the memory of the Homans sign seems to have outlived the value of this diagnostic maneuver—long since shown to be useless in diagnosing deep venous thrombosis. (I recently came across and disposed of a quiz question quietly buried in the digital files of our medical curriculum that purported to test recognition of Homans sign.) I will hold off discussing the Homans procedure in surgery. It’s not something we do anymore.

And yet, there is ample testimony to persisting faith in the great value of the history of medicine to medical education—national boards notwithstanding. David S. Jones, Jeremy Greene, Jacalyn Duffin, and John Harley Warner in a recent article in the Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, (doi: 10.1093/jhmas/jru026) trace required instruction in the history of medicine for medical students back hundreds of years. They point to the eighteenth-century physician and botanist Kurt Sprengel, who in his five-volume “practical history of medicine” identified a host of critical functions for history in the training of physicians. History fostered a sense of social responsibility; it illuminated the progressive nature of scientific knowledge; it encouraged a tolerance for unfamiliar ideas; and it cultivated useful habits of mind including humility and open-mindedness. When Thomas Jefferson founded the University of Virginia, among the first faculty members that he recruited was his personal physician, Robley Dunglison, who was enlisted in part to teach the history of medicine.

The history of medicine has long served to inspire medical students and to inculcate pride in the demanding work and remarkable abilities of medicine. History does keep us humble and it will doubtless continue to serve in medicine for a host of deontological and ceremonial purposes. But are there further specific insights from history that prove critical to medical practice and training? The deep, long-standing attachment to history among physicians alone seems to testify to more than ornamental function.

Recent work by historians of medicine has distilled a set of core insights that are indispensable for physicians and physicians-in-training. The article by Jones et al. sets out a list of the “Top 10 Things that Physicians Must Know about
the History of Medicine” – it turns out there are actually 13. I strongly recommend this article. It was made available for open public access for a limited period by special arrangement with the Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences: http://jhmas.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2014/11/13/jhmas.jru026.full.

Take the top two entries on Jones’ list: first, that the burden of disease changes over time; and second, that what counts as disease, the definitions of disease and their significance, depend on changing historical conditions. This means that what we teach students about disease amounts to a thin slice of human pathological conditions, which are themselves in continual evolution. History provides critical insight into the interaction between the changing nature of disease and reciprocal changes in the way that we identify and respond to it. Consider the shifts among the leading diseases that afflict our population – for example, the early century rise of chronic diseases. Such changes will continue to shape medicine across the professional lives of our students. These are changes that result largely from societal changes altering the conditions of daily life, a process that is best understood historically, and a problem that has received expert analysis by our best recent generation of historical scholars. Medicine needs the insights of its own history to handle the coming generation of change.

Physicians will continue to find informative and fun ways to discuss the background of a famous eponym or the history of an important medical discovery, accepting the earlier cautions about the dangers of a little history. But physicians also need a substantial historical view of the nature of their undertaking, in order to remain effective and relevant in a fast-changing world.

Christopher Crenner, M.D., Ph.D., Robert P. Hudson and Ralph H. Major Chair of the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine

Conference on the History of Rural Medicine April 6-7, 2015

The Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine announces a conference on the History of Rural Medicine April 6-7, 2015, at the University of Kansas Medical Center in Kansas City, Kansas, April 6, and at the American Academy of Family Physicians in Leawood, Kansas, April 7.

The conference will host a series of short papers with discussion as part of a collaborative effort to understand trends and implications in historical research on rural medicine and health. The conference will conclude on April 7 with a roundtable discussion of the past and future of rural medicine to be held at the headquarters of the American Academy of Family Physicians in Leawood, Kansas, and hosted by the Center for the History of Family Medicine of the American Academy of Family Physicians Foundation. The event will be chaired by Dr. Robert Daugherty, former dean of the University of Nevada School of Medicine and past Vice President of Health Sciences and Dean of the College of Medicine at the University of South Florida.

"Lining the Streets" by Melanie Summers, Effingham Fair in Atchison County Kansas.

Schedule and Speakers

Lodging

Holiday Inn Express
3932 Rainbow Blvd, Kansas City, KS 66103
877-410-6667 (Reservations) 913-236-8700 (Front Desk)
www.hiexpress.com

Meeting Location

Monday, April 6
University of Kansas Medical Center
Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson Bldg.
3901 Rainbow Boulevard
Kansas City, KS 66160
913-588-7040
http://www.kumc.edu/

Tuesday, April 7
American Academy of Family Physicians
11400 Tomahawk Creek Parkway
Leawood, KS 66211-2680
T: 800-274-2237 or 913-906-6000
http://www.aafp.org/

Monday, April 6
8:00am – 8:30am Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Coffee and welcome
Michael Kennedy, M.D., F.A.A.F.P.,
Associate Dean for Rural Health Education, School of Medicine,
University of Kansas Medical Center

8:30am – 10:00am Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Clendening Auditorium, 2004 Robinson
Moderator: **Michael Kennedy, M.D., F.A.A.F.P.**
(University of Kansas Medical Center)

Speakers:

**Sasha Mullaly, Ph.D.**
(University of New Brunswick)
‘Making Rural Rounds – accounts and experiences of travel to provide rural medical care 1890-1950’

**Chris Crenner, M.D., Ph.D.**
(University of Kansas Medical Center)
‘Surgery in Rural General Practice. 1940 – 2000’

**Pamela Payne-Foster, M.D., M.P.H.**
(University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa)
HIV/AIDS and stigma in rural medicine in African American Communities

10:00am – 10:30am Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson

10:30am – 12noon Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Clendening Auditorium, 2004 Robinson

Moderator: **Hughes Evans, M.D., Ph.D.**
(University of Alabama Birmingham)

Speakers:

**Gwen Wagstrom-Halaas, M.D., M.B.A.**
(University of North Dakota)
‘Reflections on RPAP, ROME and the UND Health Workforce Initiative’

**Blaine Wickham, Ph.D. Candidate**
(University of Saskatchewan)
‘Founding a mental health asylum in the rural province in the 1920s’

**Alexander Deighton, Ph.D. Candidate**
(University of Saskatchewan)
‘Agricultural “work therapy” on a rural asylum in the 1920s’

12noon – 1:00pm Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Lunch (a boxed lunch will be provided)

1:00pm – 2:30pm Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Clendening Auditorium, 2004 Robinson

Moderator: **TBA**

Speakers:

**Ellen More, Ph.D.** (University of Massachusetts Medical Center)
‘Family Medicine and Community Medicine in an Academic Medical Center 1960s-1970s’

**Ken Babey, M.D.** (McMaster University)
‘The founding of the Society of Rural Physicians of Canada in 1970s’

2:30pm – 3:00pm Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Break

3:00pm – 4:30pm Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Clendening Auditorium, 2004 Robinson

Moderator: **Michael Grey, M.D., M.P.H.** (Western Connecticut Medical Group, University of Vermont School of Medicine)

Speakers:

**Verónica Martínez-Matsuda, Ph.D.**
(Cornell University)
‘FSA federal programs for health of migrant farm workers in the 1930s’

**Bob Daugherty, M.D.** (University of Nevada School of Medicine)

**Caroline Ford, M.P.H.** (University of Nevada School of Medicine)
‘Rural Health Training at the University of Nevada Medical School’

5:00pm – 5:30pm Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
Pre-Lecture Reception

5:30pm – 6:30pm G013 School of Nursing Auditorium
Lecture

**Jennifer Gunn, Ph.D.**
History of Medicine Endowed Professor and Director, Institute for Advanced Study, University of Minnesota
‘The Kansas Rural Health Plan and the Educational Approach to Rural Health’

**Tuesday, April 7**

9:00am – 11:00am Panel discussion of the past and future of rural medicine, Q&A hosted by the Center for the History of Family Medicine of the American Academy of Family Physicians Foundation

Panel Participants
Chair **Dr. Robert Daugherty**
Former dean of the University of Nevada School of Medicine and past Vice President of Health Sciences and Dean of the College of Medicine at the University of South Florida
Ms. Caroline Ford  
Former Assistant Dean, School of Medicine, University of Nevada; Past President National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health; President-Board of Directors-National Center for Frontier Communities, Executive Director-Wellness Neighborhood/Community Health-Tahoe Forest Health System

Dr. Michael Grey  
Chief Medical Officer, Department of Medicine, Western Connecticut Medical Group; Adjunct Professor of Clinical Medicine University of Vermont School of Medicine

Dr. Rick Kellerman  
Professor and Chair of the Dept. of Family and Community Medicine, University of Kansas School of Medicine -Wichita. President of the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) from 2006-2007

Dr. Michael Kennedy  
Associate Dean for Rural Health Education, School of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

11:00am – 12noon
Tour of the Center for the History of Family Medicine

Mr. Don Ivey  
Manager, Center for the History of Family Medicine, AAFP

Ms. Angela D. Curran  
Collections Specialist Center for the History of Family Medicine, AAFP

The keynote address will be given by Jennifer Gunn, History of Medicine Endowed Professor and Director, Institute for Advanced Study, University of Minnesota, speaking on the development of educational programs in rural medicine.

The conference is a collaborative project of the Program in History of Medicine, University of Minnesota; the American Academy of Family Physicians Foundation; The Center for the History of Family Medicine, and the Departments of Family Medicine and History and Philosophy of Medicine at the University of Kansas Medical Center.

The conference is free to attend, but seats are limited so please RSVP to Ryan Fagan at rfagan@kumc.edu or 913-588-7040 if you would like to attend.

CURRENT EXHIBIT –  
Clendening History of Medicine Foyer
Rural Health Care in Kansas – Murphy’s Plan

In 1948, at the age of thirtytwo, Franklin D. Murphy, M.D., was appointed the youngest dean in the history of the University of Kansas School of Medicine. Murphy, born on January 29, 1916, received his B.A. degree from the University of Kansas in 1936, and his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1941. His father, Franklin E. Murphy, M.D., a heart specialist also widely known as an authority on internal medicine, was one of the founders of the KU Medical School, and served on the original faculty from 1905 until his death in 1933.

Franklin D. Murphy entered the U.S. Army and was assigned to the National Research Council in Memphis, Tennessee, as a pioneering malaria and penicillin researcher during World War II. He appeared to have a promising medical career ahead. His career shift from research to administration represented a significant change of direction in his life, one that Murphy originally regarded as only temporary. This new direction, however, became permanent. In 1951 he would become chancellor of the University of Kansas; in 1960 he would assume a similar position at the University of California at Los Angeles; and in 1968 he left university administration altogether to take the position of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Times Mirror Company in Los Angeles, California.

Kansas Governor Frank Carlson signs the "Rural Health Act of 1949". Franklin D. Murphy stands behind him.

When appointed dean of the School and Medical Center, Murphy had already achieved recognition as a man on the rise in the medical profession. The State of Kansas was finally ready to fully support the medical school, and Murphy was the man with the necessary leadership
capabilities and political savvy to make that a reality. The crowning achievement of Murphy’s three-year deanship was the Kansas Rural Health Act of 1949 (House Bill No. 9, February 18, 1949), also called the “Kansas Plan” or the “Murphy Plan.” The drain of physicians and registered nurses from rural Kansas to urban areas both in and out of the state reflected nationwide problems. Urbanization trends and the concentration of hospitals and, hence, medical opportunities in large cities, had a tremendous impact on the health profession. The centralization of medical talent improved the quality of medicine in the United States, encouraging specialization and creating opportunities for group research. Unfortunately, it also created a marked decline in the number of rural family practitioners—the kind of fabled country physician immortalized by Arthur E. Hertzler, M.D., in his best-selling 1938 account of his experiences doctoring in rural Kansas, The Horse and Buggy Doctor. The fact that many of the old-time rural physicians had rather undistinguished credentials, often coming from early proprietary schools or apprenticeships with physician mentors, was not the pressing issue. Rather, the problem had become finding and training qualified medical personnel to replace the old rural doctors, as they left due to natural attrition. A simplified solution seemed to be, as part of the curriculum, to have medical students serve preceptorships with small-town doctors, thus experiencing firsthand the rural community environment and the kind of medicine practiced there. Informal preceptorships probably occurred as early as the 1920s, often as a means for the small-town doctor to have a medical student cover the practice during a much-needed vacation.

The seriousness of the problem eventually led to Murphy spearheading the passage of the Kansas Rural Health Act of 1949, which called for an elaborate involvement by the state in:

1) Expanding facilities and faculty at KU Medical Center to permit an increase in medical school enrollment to boost the output of graduates by a minimum of 25%; 2) Encouraging rural communities to build, equip, and maintain medical facilities that would attract good doctors with little out-of-pocket expense; 3) Broadening the post-graduate education program and “Circuit Courses” throughout the state. This step would keep rural doctors updated with new developments in diagnosis and treatment. The Plan required a nearly $4 million commitment from the Kansas Legislature, an unheard of single-year educational and developmental appropriation for any state at that time.

The Kansas Rural Health Act of 1949 gained widespread support throughout much of Kansas, especially from such powerful state organizations as the Kansas Board of Health, the Kansas Medical Society, the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, the Kansas Farm Bureau, and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Republican Governor Frank Carlson and a bipartisan majority in the legislature favored the plan. Almost all of the newspapers in the state backed the proposal, contributing editorials and articles illustrating the poor quality of medical care in small Kansas towns. The need for action had been apparent for many years—the state medical society established a committee to study rural health problems in 1947—but action only came after Murphy very effectively promoted the rural health concept through articles, speeches, and lobbying. As he later said, he discovered political skills of persuasion that he had not imagined he possessed. He found that for him, leadership meant the ability to provide a vision—in this case one already in place—and to persuade people to follow and implement it. The main elements of the plan were straightforward and, most importantly, easily understood.

Murphy’s proposal involved combining various parts into a whole. This meant an expanded medical school to produce more physicians, nurses, and technicians; a large postgraduate medical education program; and a commitment by Kansas communities to provide offices and other facilities for young medical professionals. The cost, eventually close to $5 million in state and matching monies, seemed astronomical given past legislatures’ parsimonious funding of the Medical Center. At first, the Kansas Plan worked well enough to become a national model. Further rural decline, however, resulted as an inevitable consequence of the urbanization of America. In the final analysis, the Kansas Plan proved a stopgap measure despite its initial successes. The claim made in the 1950s that all citizens of Kansas were within twenty minutes of medical help could no longer be made by the 1980s.

Some observers argued that the plan channeled resources of the University of Kansas Medical Center in the wrong direction, thereby undermining efforts to obtain grant money through emphasizing continuing medical education courses around the state instead of conducting significant research on the main campus. Yet, the Rural Health Act of 1949 enhanced the Medical Center’s role as a statewide institution. The school, under attack at one time for supposedly favoring metropolitan Kansas City, rose in public esteem in out-state Kansas by reasserting rural values.

Causes for failure of the goals of the original Kansas Plan include: 1) Changes in the economics of rural America from middle-class to generally poorer and less able to offer attractive packages to young physicians; 2) Many Medicaid and uninsured patients resulting in low payments to primary care physicians; and 3) Lifestyle expectations of modern medical students.

The Kansas Rural Health Initiative has survived throughout the years with varying degrees of success. Outlying KUMC campuses, first in Wichita – 1971, and more recently Salina – 2011, have exposed more students to rural health care.
Current issues in rural health care being emphasized are: Rural way of life and community, innovation of health care, interdisciplinary collaboration across disciplines, promotion of healthy rural communities, lobbying local, state, and federal legislatures, leadership development for health care professionals, and a focus on optimal health for all Kansans.

Nancy J. Hulston  
Adjunct Associate Professor – History of Medicine

A Rural Health Preceptor/Preceptee Experience as told by Bill Campbell (M’65)

Emery Bryan, M.D., Erie, Kansas, was my preceptor during March and April 1965. He was a great man. I was assigned to Dr. Bryan during my preceptorship senior year at KUMC. The experience with Dr. Bryan as he practiced general medicine in and around Erie, Kansas, was one of the most memorable of my entire medical school training. We delivered babies in the homes, cared for hunting accidents in the field, made house calls in the evening, made rounds at Labette County Hospital in Parsons, Kansas, and attended patients in his office in Erie.

His office was especially appealing for an about-to-be new doctor entering the field. He dispensed medicines from bins (as farm stores hold grain), scooping them up and putting them into bags. One day, a patient came in for refills of her arthritic medication. I was attending the office alone, and after looking up her record went to the bins to scoop her medicine. In her chart was circled, with a red marker, red pills. Well, the red bin was empty but there was the same medicine (10 grains ASA enteric coated) in two other bins but their colors were blue and yellow. I scooped up some blue capsules, placed them in her sack, and returned to the front office. There she looked in the sack and said with alarm, “Only the red ones work, the blue or the yellow never do!” There I learned a lesson in how 80% of the time one can convince a patient (according to our great Dr. Delp) that: “this medication will work favorably for you.”

I also had the great opportunity to run Dr. Bryan’s practice for two weeks after I graduated while he and his wife, Pearl, vacationed in Mexico just before I started my internship in Michigan.

Bill Campbell, M.D. (M’65), February 24, 2015.

2015 Photography Contest

The Rural Kansas Photography Contest was started to work with amateur and professional photographers across the state to produce a collection of images to help promote Kansas as a great place for health care providers to live, work, and play. The 10th annual contest runs Sept. 1 through Oct. 18, 2015. For details visit www.ruralhealth.kumc.edu.

2014-15 History and Philosophy of Medicine Luncheon Seminar Series

The department was happy to host three great sessions last fall from presenters including James Cook, Alan Poisner, and Paul Camarata. James Cook initiated the 2014-15 series with his talk, “Iron: Then and Now.” Dr. Cook’s talk provided yet another glimpse of the important research undertaken here at KUMC. As I’ve come to appreciate more and more each year, the range and depth of that research—both past and present—is really quite marvelous. Our department is privileged to serve our institution in the unique way it does. Seminars such as Dr. Cook’s are true, reflective moments wherein the significance of several decades of work can often be put into proper perspective. Though I’ve known many of our presenters for several years, I had not met Dr. Cook previous to his seminar; and so it was nice to correlate the face with the name; and of course, with the research conducted.

Dr. Alan Poisner is one of our cardinal seminar members whom I have enjoyed knowing for several years, and he led our November seminar with “Nobel Prize Winners That I’ve Known.” Alan has maintained almost constant attendance since I first began hosting during the spring of 2004! Yet, for whatever reason, Alan dodged the bullet to present until Fred Holmes finally prevailed upon him. Rather than present on some aspect of pharmacology or its associated physiological mechanisms, Alan gave an informative talk on the several Nobel laureates he has known through the years. With Alan’s own expansive and committed research career, his personal acquaintance with their like seems almost a matter of course.
ETHICS

**Clendening and King Summer Fellows Accomplish Research Goals**

The Clendening Summer Fellowship has long been an invaluable opportunity for first-year medical students to complete independent research projects in fields of their choosing. Summer 2014 was no exception, with eleven fellows selected in a competitive application process. Each successful applicant was awarded $2,500, to be used in support of research activities. Fellows ultimately accomplished unique and insightful investigations in diverse fields, domestically and internationally. After an eventful summer, fellows formally presented their research findings back at KUMC before eager audiences in October and November.

Four fellows conducted research internationally in Peru, Malawi, Costa Rica, and France. Two traveled out-of-state to Michigan and Kentucky for their investigations. The remaining five fellows completed successful projects in and around Kansas City.

- **Andrea Sitek**, first-ever Charles King Fellow (designated differently than the other fellows only because of funding originating from the King family), traveled to rural Appalachia. Andrea collected narratives and artwork from local residents in a Kentucky community. She also investigated perceptions of local coal mining practices and the impact of coal mining on public health.

- **Sarah Scrafford** conducted a qualitative analysis of holistic interventions at a Michigan summer camp for children with physical disabilities. She analyzed self-reports of campers and parents.

- **Erin Atwood** compared several early-education programs for children with disabilities in Kansas, Missouri, and also in Lima, Peru. Erin drew many interesting parallels and contrasts between the different programs.

- **Devin Kennedy** assessed the burden of malaria at the Pothawira Clinic in Malawi. Spending two months in Malawi, Costa Rica, and France. She also interviewed sex workers about their attitudes towards safe sex practices and government policies about these practices.
• Viktoria Tulchinskaya investigated the structure of the socialized health care system in France and interviewed providers and patients within this system. Focusing on palliative and hospice services, she investigated Parisians’ attitudes towards end-of-life and the services available to them at this stage of life.

Several immensely successful projects were conducted in Kansas City as well.

• Joel Burnett conducted a qualitative study with chronic pain patients involved in an initiative of the Center for Practical Bioethics. This focused on the under-treatment of pain as a major ethics and public health problem.

• Erin Eifler piloted an investigative study into the effects of therapy animals in hospitals. Her insightful project presentation at KUMC was augmented by the lovely therapy dog that was in attendance.

• Keenan Hogan’s study aimed to explore and record the experiences of patients with terminal cancer diagnoses. One of his takeaways was that of the challenges faced in recruitment of human subjects even for this sort of low-risk research.

• Errin Mitchell’s pilot study used the medium of digital photography to visualize the unique perspectives of adolescents with cancer. The products of her research provided a crucial view into the lives of these brave young men and women.

• Margaret Wilkes researched the reasons behind the varying levels of empathy reported by medical students throughout the course of their education. Her research findings are now being used to modify the medical school curriculum at KU.

The Clendening faculty—led by co-directors Dr. Tarris Rosell and Dr. Tomas Griebling—currently are accepting submissions of proposals for 2015 Clendening Summer Fellowships. For more information, please contact: Viktoria Tulchinskaya (2014 Clendening Summer Fellow, 2015 CSF Coordinator) at vtulchinskaya@kumc.edu.

R.I.P.

Happy Trails Captain Cuppage, 1932-2015

A longtime friend and colleague of the History of Medicine Department, Francis “Pete” Cuppage, passed away on February 21, 2015. Pete joined the Department of Pathology at KUMC in 1967. He won the KUMC Alumni Distinguished Teaching Award in 1972, and received a six-month Fogarty Senior International Fellowship at Cambridge University in 1979. While in England, Pete developed an interest in naval medical history. Upon his return to the Medical Center he became a frequent visitor to the Clendening Library, researching various aspects of the history of scurvy.

Aside from Pete’s medical and scientific accomplishments, his love of history led to a close affiliation with our department. In 1989, Pete, with his wife, Ginny, embarked on a sabbatical to the South Seas, following the eighteenth-century voyages of Captain James Cook. They visited exotic Pacific archives and libraries in Sydney, Canberra, Jervis Bay, Melbourne, and Sutherland, Australia; Wellington, Christchurch, and Auckland, New Zealand; and Honolulu, Hawaii. In 1994, Pete published James Cook and the Conquest of Scurvy (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press). His inscription in the department’s copy of the book reads, “Thanks to a mentoring library for all your help.”

Bitten (or devoured) by the history bug, Pete continued his research after retirement, especially in the area of Western Expansion. He avidly followed the Frontier Army’s introduction of vitamin C-rich watercress as a scurvy preventative throughout the watering holes along the westward trails during the nineteenth century. Pete often took on a reenactor’s persona and, sporting a coonskin cap and carrying his box of medicinal herb samples used on the trails, entertained and educated schoolchildren, church organizations, adult groups, and professional historians alike.
Pete was an active member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, the National Frontier Trails Association, the Kansas City Area Historic Trails Association, the Oregon- California Trails Association, and other local and national Western Expansion groups.

As a prominent member of KUMC’s 2005 Centennial Committee, using the Medical Center Archives Pete authored a comprehensive and concise history of the Pathology Department. This is available in both the KUMC Archives and the Clendening Library.

An excerpt from his memorial stated, “Pete was a dedicated teacher, and by donating his brain to science for Alzheimer’s research, his passion for education will continue.” Hopefully, Pete’s passion for the history of the American West will also continue and be remembered.

Nancy Hulston, Adjunct Associate Professor
Director KUMC Archives and Clendening History of Medicine Museum

NEW ARCHIVES ACQUISITION

The KUMC related papers and artifacts of Arthur L. Ludwick were donated to the archives by his daughter Peggy Ludwick. These items have been processed and are now available for research. Peggy Ludwick also submitted this short biography of her father, a Family Practice physician.

ARTHUR L. LUDWICK JR, M.D., 1913 – 2008

Arthur L. Ludwick, Jr, M.D., KU Medical School Class of 1936, died in 2008 at age 94, after a long and distinguished career as a Family Practice physician and surgeon. He practiced medicine for over 50 years, the majority in Wenatchee, WA, performing surgery, delivering babies, making house calls, and treating generations of families.

In the fall of 1930, 16-year-old Art entered KU as a freshman, still stunned by the sudden death of his physician father, Arthur L. Ludwick, Sr. Ludwick, Sr. had been a psychiatrist and family practice doctor in Overland Park, KS, and had served in the army during WWI treating shell-shocked aviators as one of our nation’s first formally trained flight surgeons.

As an only child and helping to support his widowed mother, Art elected to embark on the “fast track” path to medical school. In 1932, after just two years of an intense pre-med curriculum, he was accepted to KU Medical School at age 18.

After graduating from KU medical school in 1936, “Lud,” as he was affectionately known, interned at Ancker Hospital in St. Paul, MN, and continued on to a year-long surgical residency at The Hertzler Clinic, Halstead, KS. He then practiced general medicine in Waterloo, IA, for three years where he met his future wife, Jean Hoyer, a medical technologist at Waterloo’s Presbyterian Hospital. Jean and Lud were married for 67 years at the time of his death in 2008.

Lud served with the 34th Infantry Division (133rd/168th battalions/regiments) on the front lines in North Africa and Italy during WWII and was awarded both the Silver Star for gallantry in action on Mount Pantano, Italy, and the Purple Heart, unusual commendations for an unarmed medical officer.

After the war, in 1945, he and Jean toured the Northwest and decided to settle in Wenatchee, WA, seduced by its wonderful four-season weather and the “Mighty Columbia” River, which flowed through town providing abundant irrigation water for its rich/stable agricultural economy and cheap hydroelectric power.

In 1970, Dr. Ludwick became a charter diplomat of the American Academy of Family Physicians and was awarded the AAFP President’s Award in 1985. He was a member of and served in major leadership positions for the AAFP, Washington Academy of General Practitioners, WA State Medical Association, Chelan County Medical Society, First Presbyterian Church, and Rotary International, was a lifelong member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a founding member of the R.O.M.E.O.s (Retired Old Men Eating Out).

In 1970, Dr. Ludwick became a charter diplomat of the American Academy of Family Physicians and was awarded the AAFP President’s Award in 1985. He was a member of and served in major leadership positions for the AAFP, Washington Academy of General Practitioners, WA State Medical Association, Chelan County Medical Society, First Presbyterian Church, and Rotary International, was a lifelong member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a founding member of the R.O.M.E.O.s (Retired Old Men Eating Out).

In a newspaper interview commemorating his 50+ years as a physician, Lud affectionately referred to the practice of medicine as “an old friend.” His medical career spanned an amazing era in our country’s history and practice of medicine – from killer infectious diseases, to the development and routine use of antibiotics, the discovery of DNA, WWII, the development of life-saving vaccines, the advent of Medicare/health insurance, and many major advances in diagnostic procedures/treatments that greatly improved and prolonged patients’ lives.
Art/Lud Ludwick was an avid and lifelong KU “Jayhawk,” donor, and sports fan, and a loyal member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He was awarded their “Distinguished Alumna Award” posthumously in 2009.

Lud typed hundreds of long, detailed letters throughout his lifetime to patients (redacted to preserve privacy), colleagues, family members, and friends, and made carbon copies of each one. This extraordinary paper trail of his life and medical career document the evolution of the practice of family medicine in our country and are filled with insightful reflections, his personal diagnosis and treatment approaches to every imaginable ailment, comprehensive overviews of his community’s health care scene, how Medicare and other business practices impacted his profession, etc.

These letters, as well as his medical bags, WWII photos, medical school lecture notes, and textbooks, and all of his physician father’s archives are catalogued and housed at the AAFP’s Center for the History of Medicine in Leawood, KS. For more information on Dr. A. L. Ludwick, Jr, contact Don Ivey at DIvey@aafp.org, Dr. Ludwick’s daughter, Peggy Ludwick: peglud@charter.net, or Nancy Hulston at the KUMC Archives nhulston@kumc.edu.

FACULTY AND STAFF ACTIVITIES, PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS, AND LECTURES

Anthony Kovac, M.D., Kasumi Arakawa Professor of Anesthesiology, Affiliate Professor, History of Medicine: Anthony (Tony) Kovac had a unique three-week experience in Lima, Peru, this last January and February, 2015. Following a visit to Lima in July 2014, Tony was invited by Dr. Juan Urquizo, Chair of Anesthesiology at the Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Neoplasticas (National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases) to be a visiting professor and give lectures to the anesthesiology residents at his hospital. Tony presented five lectures over five days, speaking to anesthesiology residents and staff on the difficult airway and gave instruction in airway techniques such as videolaryngoscopy and fiberoptic intubation. Tony also had the opportunity one day to visit the burn unit at the Instituto Nacional de Salud del Niño (National Institute of Child Health) pediatric hospital in Lima. The visit to their burn unit had special meaning for him as he helps administer anesthesia to patients in the Burnett Burn Center at KUMC.

Tony gave his lectures in English with the help of two residents who acted as translators, and with an interest to learn Spanish, spent two weeks attending classes in a Spanish immersion school in Lima. He hopes to return to Lima in September 2015, to present more lectures to the residents and staff, and to also attend the Congreso Latinoamericano de Anestesiología (Congress of Latin American Anesthesiologists), hosted by the Peruvian Society of Anesthesiology. Tony hopes that in future years it may be possible for students, residents, and staff from Peru to visit KUMC as observers and vice-versa for our students, residents, and staff to visit hospitals in Lima. The National Institute of Neoplastic Diseases cancer hospital is a sister hospital to the MD Anderson cancer hospital in Houston, TX.

Arthur Daemmrich, Ph.D.: In fall 2014, Arthur began a new research and case writing project studying institutional structure, organizational culture, and strategy at hospitals over the past two decades. Cases will be used in his course on “healthcare management,” taught annually in the spring semester in the KU School of Medicine, though he also plans to publish them for wider dissemination and use. Findings from the research that is forming the basis for the cases will be discussed at the April 8 meeting of the History and Philosophy of Medicine Luncheon Seminar Series.

The first case covers the recent history of the University of Kansas Hospital, covering the period from the mid-1990s to the present. Based on oral history interviews with leaders at the hospital and the academic medical center, the case examines structural changes as the hospital became an independent authority in 1998, cultural changes as leaders focused on improving patient satisfaction and health outcomes, and strategic shifts to embrace specialty care lines, cancer care and research, and outpatient services. Written in two parts, the case asks students to make recommendations in 2007 when Bob Page first became CEO of the Hospital and in 2015 as initiatives for clinical integration and lean were underway.
A second new case examines strategy at Wichita County Health Center (WCHC), a rural critical access hospital in Leoti, Kansas. The case presents challenges facing WCHC, including recruiting and retaining medical staff, changes to the health insurance and reimbursement landscape under the Affordable Care Act, and an important decision whether to sign an agreement with a larger health system that would undermine some of the center’s autonomy. Students will be asked to conduct a strengths—weaknesses—opportunities—threats (SWOT) analysis and then make recommendations for business and organizational changes at WCHC to prepare for the future while continuing to provide top-quality care to county residents.

Both cases are revealing of historically important changes at hospitals in the United States in recent decades as they became more market oriented and as patients became widely seen as customers. The research project also reveals lessons concerning the relationship of strategy to organizational culture in healthcare organizations, which feature especially complex dynamics among physicians, nurses, and administrators.

In other research, Daemmrich contributed a chapter on the role of technical standards as regulatory instruments using a study of biodegradable plastics to the 2014 book, The Governance of Socio-Technical Systems – Explaining Change, edited by Susana Borrás and Jakob Edler. He is now moving ahead with a project comparing testing programs in the United States and European Union that seek to identify public health risks from commodity chemicals in the environment, food packaging, and elsewhere. This research project will be of broader interest to physicians, public health scientists, and historians because of transformations underway in the conceptualization of risk and impacts on the production of new knowledge about consumer products due to limits (ethical and pragmatic) to animal and human testing.

In the testing room, I was among a dozen or so editors from across the country who applied to take the three-hour, comprehensive exam. The test covered both traditional copyediting skills, such as knowledge of grammar, punctuation, diction, and usage, and topics specific to scientific editing, such as scientific terminology, units of measure, and publishing practices. After working through 100-plus questions, some of which were dense and technically complex, I was more than ready to pack up and head home.

Thankfully, taking that challenging test was worthwhile, and I can say with pride that I am now officially an “Editor in the Life Sciences.” The credential assures me—and I hope others—that I’m meeting standards set for my profession.

Heather McNeill, M.A., E.L.S.

This January, I was elated to learn that I passed the certification examination of the Board of Editors in the Life Sciences (BELS). BELS is an organization that was founded in 1991 to evaluate scientific editing proficiency and award professional credentials to manuscript editors. The exam I took on December 14, 2014, at the Embassy Suites in Washington, DC, was for certification as an ELS, or Editor in the Life Sciences.

I applied to take the ELS exam earlier in 2014, which happened to be my seventh year as an editor for the Writing Consult Center, a part of the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine. Working with the WCC’s director, Martha Montello, Ph.D., I’ve learned almost all I know about medical editing and the principles of an effective scientific argument. Taking the ELS exam seemed like a natural next step to ensure I was developing the abilities I would need to advance in this field. Dr. Montello, Dr. Crenner, and Nancy Hulston were all instrumental in recommending me for the exam. Many thanks to them!

Publications:


“Advance Directives.” Lecture in Year 1 Genetics-Neoplasia course, University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, KS, Oct 13, 2014.

“Decisional Capacity and the Right to Refuse Treatment.” Lecture in Year 1 Genetics-Neoplasia course, University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, KS, Oct 8, 2014.

“Donna Mae’s Dying, and What Was Learned.” Lecture in Bioethics I, College of Medicine, Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences, Kansas City, MO, Sept 29, 2014.

“‘Please turn off my ICD and (100%) Pacemaker’: The Case of Mr P.” Scientific Seminar and Update in Clinical Medicine, Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences, Kansas City, MO, Sept 18, 2014.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES
Welcome from the 2014-2015 Lunar Society Executive Board

Since the mid-sixteenth century, Lunarticks have gathered under the light of the full moon to discuss, debate, and drink in the spirit of erudition. The Lunar Society of KUMC is proud to continue fostering a sense of camaraderie amongst budding intellectuals. As we navigate our medical training in the midst of the so-called “Information Age,” breadth of knowledge is often valued over depth, and opportunities to truly engage ideas are few and far between. We strive to provide a forum for quiet contemplation and meaningful dialogue for all.

The Lunar Society kicked off the semester with Indian food and Dr. Larry Long, a notable member of the Counseling and Education Support Services, who shared his experiences as an avid ultra-distance athlete. We discussed motivation, how to contend with a blimp that you may or may not be hallucinating due to dehydration, and ways to “go the extra mile” in various aspects of life. Over the next year, we hope to host a variety of gatherings, from casual moon-lit get-togethers to formal presentations. We welcome any and all ideas from faculty, staff, and students.


The Lunar Society would like to thank the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine for all their support as well as Brandon Hidaka and Travis Kimple for their extensive service to KUMC Lunarticks.

GUFFEY PRIZE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

The winner of the Guffey Prize in the History of Medicine this year is Brady Lonergan for his paper on “The Role in Medical Care of the Medieval Orthodox Church in Byzantium.” This prize is given yearly by the Department of the History and Philosophy of Medicine to a graduating student for exceptional work in the history of medicine.

For this project Mr. Lonergan sifted through a large collection of primary historical materials bearing on the question of medical care in this ancient context. The evidence from this distant culture remains complex and difficult to interpret, requiring cautious interpretation. In his final analysis of the evidence, Mr. Lonergan presented a lucid and informative picture of medicine and healing in a
land now largely forgotten. We commend Brady Lonergan for his careful work in understanding the art of healing in this unfamiliar cultural setting, and in a society that established a basis for practices and beliefs with persisting influence in the modern world.

OSLER MEDAL

Dr. John Stroh, KU School of Medicine class of 2014, has been named as Honorable Mention in 2015 for the national Osler Medal from the American Association for the History of Medicine. The medal is given each year for an original research paper in the history of medicine written by a medical student. The selection committee noted that Dr. Stroh’s paper “The English Reformation and the Birth of London’s Royal Hospitals” was “a research contribution of potentially publishable merit and, most importantly, a peer of many Osler Medal papers from years past.” Congratulations to Dr. Stroh for this notable accomplishment.

Christopher Crenner, M.D., Ph.D.

CURRENT MUSEUM NEWS

Brush Up Your Kansas City Culture on the Museum Crawl

The Clendening History of Medicine Museum is excited to announce its participation in the third annual Wyandotte County Museum and Historical Site Museum Crawl on April 23, 2015. This opportunity arose out of our partnership with the Wyandotte County Museums and Historical Sites Roundtable, a collaborative network established in 2012 by the Kansas City Kansas Convention and Visitors Bureau and the individual museums and historic sites of Wyandotte County.

The purpose of this event is to highlight the museums and historic sites of Wyandotte County in one day-long, guided tour. Participants of the Museum Crawl will be shuttled to each participating museum and historic site by charter bus, where staff will provide a guided tour lasting approximately one hour at each location. In previous years, the Museum Crawl was entirely self-guided and did not include the shuttle to each museum.

The stop at the Clendening History of Medicine Museum will include a tour of the upcoming exhibit on the Rural Health Bill and Student Preceptorship, a tour of the Rare Book Library, and a viewing of some of the Museum’s rare and unique artifacts. In addition to the Clendening History of Medicine Museum at the KU Medical Center, the tour also will feature the Grinter Place State Historical Site, the National Agricultural Center and Hall of Fame, Quindaro Underground Railroad Museum, Strawberry Hill Ethnic Museum and Cultural Center, and the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum. Other museums still may be added prior to the event. Tickets for the bus tour are on sale for $30.00, and include a seat on the charter bus, admission to each participating site, and an ethnic lunch to be served at the Strawberry Hill Museum.

For tickets or additional information, please contact the Kansas City Kansas Convention and Visitors Bureau, located at 755 Minnesota Ave, Kansas City, Kan., 913-321-5800. Or contact: Alex Welborn at 913-588-7087 or awelborn@kumc.edu.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

– Archives and Museum

The Clendening History of Medicine Museum is providing Dykes Library with a series of rotating exhibits. The first exhibit, installed on the ground floor of Dykes, commemorated the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War’s Battle of Westport, fought in Kansas City in 1864. That exhibit consisted of Civil War era medical artifacts and descriptive posters describing medical issues common at that time.

The Museum and Archives are also providing rotating exhibits covering the history of the Department of Anesthesiology. The current display, “Kansas Women in Anesthesia,” in honor of Women’s History Month, can be viewed on the second floor of Sudler in the Anesthesiology Department administrative offices.
OTHER ARCHIVE NEWS

“Recognizing the importance of the hospital’s history and the need to capture and make it available internally and for the community, Children’s Mercy has created a new position: Director of Archives.

Children’s Mercy has a rich and important history. Important to Kansas City, important in the history of women, medicine and child welfare in the United States, important to the development of pediatrics and, of course, important to the millions of children we have helped over the past 117 years,” said Warren Dudley, Vice President, Market Development and Outreach.

Warren announced that Tom McCormally has been named the first Director of Archives. Tom will be the person primarily responsible for maintaining the collection of significant historical information and memorabilia. In addition, Tom will serve as the resource for hospital history and will develop tools and resources to ensure the preservation and availability of accurate information about Children’s Mercy history.

In his new role, Tom will work closely with staff from throughout Children’s Mercy. Children’s Mercy Library Services librarians have been the ad-hoc keepers for the archives for many years and will continue to play an essential role. In addition, a special Archives Advisory Committee will be formed to help focus Children’s Mercy resources, ideas and energies on the task. Hospital employees, volunteers and community members will be vital to telling the Children’s Mercy story.

Tom also will continue to manage video production resources for Children’s Mercy and other duties for the Communications and Marketing department.

OTHER MUSEUM NEWS
St. Joseph Health Center

Recently, another History of Medicine Museum in the Kansas City Area closed. Due to the acquisition of St. Joseph Medical Center by Prime Healthcare Complex, the Donald Kirk Piper Memorial Medical Museum lost its funding. The museum featured rotating exhibits drawn from their collections, and a reproduction turn-of-the-twentieth-century doctor’s office interpreted the history of Saint Joseph Health Center, opened in 1874, and the history of medicine in the greater Kansas City area.

The student records, artifacts, and memorabilia of St. Joseph Hospital’s School of Nursing 1901-1948 have been transferred to the Avila University Archives and Special Collections. Contact person: Adonna Thompson, 816-501-3620, adonna.thompson@avila.edu.

The student records, artifacts, and memorabilia of St. Mary’s Hospital’s School of Nursing 1909-1972, School of Practical Nursing, and School of Medical Technology now reside in the SSM Health Care corporate archives in St. Louis. Contact person: Scott Grimwood, 314-439-8184, scott_grimwood@ssmhc.com.

The museum artifacts have been deaccessioned and are now in the custody of the Kansas City Museum.

WORLD WAR I ACTIVITIES

Dr. J.F. Binnie overlooks his staff at Base Hospital #28, 1918.

Our Medicine in the First World War website is being structured to accommodate an ever-growing collection of medically-related essays. These essays have been solicited from known experts in First World War history and several local and KUMC historians. The essays are approximately one-thousand word pieces with up to ten images each. See http://www.kumc.edu/wwi/essays-on-first-world-war-medicine.html

Essays currently available:

Anesthesia Aspects of Base Hospital #28
Anthony L. Kovac, M.D.
Kasumi Arakawa Professor of Anesthesiology, University of Kansas School of Medicine

Radiology at Base Hospital #28 in France During WW1
Norman L. Martin, M.D.
Emeritus Professor of Radiology, University of Kansas School of Medicine
Reconstructive/Restorative/Plastic Surgery in the First World War
Mani M. Mani, M.D.
Emeritus Professor, Department of Plastic Surgery, University of Kansas Medical Center

The Nurses of Base Hospital #28
Moya Peterson, RN, Ph.D., APRN, FNP-C
Assistant Professor, University of Kansas School of Nursing

John Fairbairn Binnie: A Scottish-American Leader of Base Hospital #28
Nancy Hulston, M.A., and Anthony L. Kovac, M.D.
History of Medicine Department, University of Kansas Medical Center

Edith Cavell - Nurse and Martyr
Moya Peterson, RN, Ph.D., APRN, FNP-C
Associate Professor, University of Kansas Medical Center

Logan Clendening’s Unattainable War
Nancy Hulston, M.A., Associate Professor, History of Medicine Department, University of Kansas Medical Center

C.B. Francisco, M.D.: World War I Orthopedic Surgeon, Officer and Gentleman
Nancy Hulston, M.A., Associate Professor of the History of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Jane A. Delano - Superintendent of US Army Nurse Corps
Moya Peterson, RN, Ph.D., APRN, FNP-C
Associate Professor, University of Kansas Medical Center

Charles Clayton Dennie, MD: Dermatologist and Raconteur
Nancy Hulston, M.A., Associate Professor, History of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimons, MD: Good and Faithful Servant
Alex Wellborn, M.L.I.S., Assistant Archivist/Librarian, History of Medicine Department, University of Kansas Medical Center

Lindsay Stephen Milne: A Scottish-American Leader of Base Hospital #28
Nancy Hulston, M.A., and Anthony L. Kovac, M.D.
History of Medicine Department, University of Kansas Medical Center

Walter S. Sutton, MD: A Genius Goes To War
Nancy Hulston, M.A., Associate Professor, History of Medicine Department, University of Kansas Medical Center

Blood Transfusion in the First World War
Steven R. Pierce, SBB (ASCP)

Gas Gangrene in the First World War
Grace E.F. Holmes, M.D., Professor Emeritus, Pediatrics, University of Kansas Medical Center

Heart Disease in the First World War
Frederick Holmes, M.D., Professor Emeritus, Internal Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

The Influenza Pandemic and The War
Frederick Holmes, M.D., Professor Emeritus, Internal Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Trench Fever in the First World War
Frederick Holmes, M.D., Professor Emeritus, Internal Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Tuberculosis in the First World War
Frederick Holmes, M.D., Professor Emeritus, Internal Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Typhus on The Eastern Front
Frederick Holmes, M.D., Professor Emeritus, Internal Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Venereal Disease
Frederick Holmes, M.D., Professor Emeritus, Internal Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Ambulance Section
George Thompson, M.A., M.F.A.
Adjunct Associate Professor, Historian, History and Philosophy of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

American Military Operations and Casualties in 1917-18
George Thompson, M.A., M.F.A.
Adjunct Associate Professor, Historian, History and Philosophy of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Corps-Army Level
George Thompson, M.A., M.F.A.
Adjunct Associate Professor, Historian, History and Philosophy of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Evacuation Hospital
George Thompson, M.A., M.F.A.
Adjunct Associate Professor, Historian, History and Philosophy of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Introduction to the System
George Thompson, M.A., M.F.A.
Adjunct Associate Professor, Historian, History and Philosophy of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

Regimental Aid Station
George Thompson, M.A., M.F.A.
Adjunct Associate Professor, Historian, History and Philosophy of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center
Specialized Hospitals in France
Sanders Marble, Ph.D.
Former Command Historian, Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Triage-Field Hospital
George Thompson, M.A., M.F.A.
Adjunct Associate Professor, Historian, History and Philosophy of Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center

FROM THE CLENDENING LIBRARY

Vesalius is 500! Party like it’s 1514!

The Clendening Library hosted a 500th birthday celebration for Andreas Vesalius, the author of the seminal 1543 anatomy book on the fabric of the human body, de Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri Septem. Wednesday, December 3, 2014, was chosen since most attendees would be busy on his actual birthday, December 31. Refreshments consisted of Renaissance foods: meat pies, cheeses, fruits, nuts, savory olives, and birthday cake!

The event started with a birthday toast/roast to Vesalius by Dr. Chris Crenner who presented his witty remarks while standing in front of a draped picture of the honored guest. After sampling refreshments, the guests were invited into the reading room to review table exhibits of some of Vesalius’ greatest works.

Chris Crenner, M.D., Ph.D. deftly roasts Andreas Vesalius.

The 1543, 1555, and 1934 (reprint) were presented for a side-by-side comparison of the frontispieces. The 1552 two-volume text was featured in the “Pirated Publications” area along with the 1551 Anatomia deudsch, the unauthorized German translation (of the Epitome) which used the copperplates from Thomas Geminus’ 1545 images “borrowed” from Vesalius! The third “pirated” book was the 1783 Leveling German translation that used the original woodblocks from the Fabrica and Epitome.

Featured by itself was the fragile 1546 Epistola... or “China-root epistle.” It was displayed with the notation from the Heirs of Hippocrates mentioning Vesalius’ dismay at the critics of the Fabrica and in “his seeing his works plagiarized, badly copied, and misquoted.”

Logan Clendening’s 1543 Epitome rested open to the Adam and Eve images. Next to it was the 1949 English translation by Dr. L. R. Lind from KU Lawrence. Dr. Lind used this copy of the Epitome for the translation. In a conversation with Dr. Lind in 2006 he mentioned the introduction to the translation where Dr. Clendening stated he was “happy to be able to put our material at their service.” What Clendening didn’t expect was a small fire at KU Lawrence in the Watkins Library, located in the area where the Vesalius was being translated. Dr. Lind recalled that Clendening was happy to hear that the Epitome was safe on Lind’s home desk!

Of course, no exhibition would be complete without the new English translation published in 2014: The fabric of the human body: an annotated translation of the 1543 and 1555 editions. A few patrons were very interested in this new edition and made additional trips to the library for closer study.

The party concluded with a drawing for a set of Vesalius playing cards featuring illustrations from the “Fabrica” and a set of instructions for playing a Vesalius anatomy card game. The winner was Lissa Sloan, a library assistant (and artist) from the St. Luke’s Hospital Library. She was thrilled to receive a representation of a seminal work of art and anatomy.

We had a wonderful time celebrating Vesalius’ 500th anniversary—especially since we probably won’t be around for the next century celebration!

Vesalius Conference

The last weekend in February, Alex Welborn and I attended a conference in St. Louis, Vesalius and the Invention of the Modern Body. The symposium was a wonderful example of intercollegiate cooperation as well as a masterpiece of interdisciplinary programming, e.g., art, literature, anatomy, medicine, and classical languages. The speakers were outstanding and many of them have authored books housed in the Clendening collection. Because of a heavy
snow forecast, there were fewer participants than expected, so we all walked, rode, noshed, and socialized in a way that is unachievable in a large conference. Both St. Louis University and Washington University pulled out all the stops in using their conference facilities, laboratories, libraries, scholars, and even their Departments of Fine and Performing Arts. A reading of the Edward Ravenscroft 1696 farce, *The Anatomist, or The Sham Doctor*, was an extracurricular event performed specifically for our group in a cozy theatre setting; it was possibly the U.S. premiere of the play!

![Curtius and Vesalius disagree about dissection, while the body remains silent.](image)

All presentations were excellent and relevant, providing information that I could bring back to the Clendening. The highlight of the conference for me was the 3D anatomy by Solomon Segal. *A Fabrica-guided Neo-Vesalian Public Dissection of the Brain Ventricular System 500 Years Later at St. Louis University*, proceeded image by image through 10 of the brain images in book VII. The audience was spellbound seeing the Vesalius image on a screen perpendicular to a large theatre screen where we watched Segal carefully dissect and explain the brain anatomy as he worked his way through each Vesalian image. The preparation time he spent organizing this demonstration for us was apparent in his presentation, commentary, and mention of his appreciation for Vesalius as an anatomist.

Of course, no conference is complete without library and archive exhibits, and both Universities took advantage to display their rare book collections and archival/museum artifacts. Library sessions on scientific printing and flap anatomies were well attended and fostered lively conversations.

Rebecca Messbarger’s lecture included another mini theatre moment: a five-minute argument between Curtius and Vesalius as Vesalius was beginning to dissect a “body.” Staunch Galenist, “I am no anatomist,” Curtius, argued forcefully for the recitation of Galen, while Vesalius, “feel with your hands and believe,” taunted Curtius to participate.

The keynote address by Sachiko Kusukawa concluded the lectures as she incorporated a feature of every symposium presentation into her lecture. It was a wonderful two days of celebrating the Vesalius quincentenary.

*Dawn McInnis, Rare Book Librarian*
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.

Name:_________________________________________________________________
Address:_______________________________________________________________

Amount of Contribution $__________________
Please make checks payable to the: Kansas University Endowment Association
3901 Rainbow Blvd., MS 3012
Kansas City, KS 66160-7804

or charge to Mastercard_____ or Visa_____
Card #:______________________________________________________________
Expiration: (m) _ _ (y) _ _

Signature:____________________________________________________________