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Eight years ago, Margaret Humphreys invited me to take over editing the book reviews for the *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*. At that time my colleague, Ryan Fagan, had just completed his master’s degree and was working part-time in our department and I was shaking off the anxieties of my recent tenure decision. I drafted Ryan’s help and we enjoyed the next four years with Margaret trying to match a willing reviewer to each lonely new book. Perhaps I should not have been surprised when the great cosmic wheel brought things back around again.

The first of January this year found Ryan still thankfully with our department, finishing his doctoral dissertation in early modern intellectual history while I continued to lurch ahead in the traces of medical school politics. This time Margaret offered a bigger job of editor for the *Journal*. Once again I sought Ryan’s help, and we found ourselves back in the game. I steadied my resolve about these responsibilities through early conversations with Oxford University Press that made clear their strong support for a new feature that we will bring to the *Journal*. The format remains largely unchanged, with the journal devoted to new research publications in the history of medicine and book reviews – this latter section now in the hands of Judy Houck in Madison, Wisconsin. But in the coming year, we will introduce a new commentary section.

Beginning later this year, each issue of the *Journal* will include a commentary related to one of the research articles. The commentaries will be brief, and intended not to comment on an article, but to connect the article to larger themes. A commentary might, for example, propose how the article could be used in teaching; or note what it says about changes in the field of scholarship; or suggest how the article connects to present day concerns in medicine or public health. It should be a forum for new discussions about the medium-scale implications of our work – somewhere between grand, programmatic history and the detailed case studies that are the familiar format. In addition, I hope it will provide a site of engagement for readers who may not be full-time historians of medicine, but are drawn to this research because of its ability to speak to these mid-range issues. Oxford believes that commentaries will be an attractive portal to the full journal for an increasing number of readers who browse the contents online.

Meanwhile, other activities in the department roll along. The upcoming lecture series this spring promises to bring the most recent work in the history of medicine to the medical school. At the first Hixon Hour Lecture, February 15, Jimmy Schafer presented from his forthcoming book on specialization, private practice and urban change. The work draws in part on detailed analysis of medical private practice in Philadelphia in the formative early decades of the twentieth century. During this period the center of gravity of private practice in the city shifted from small-scale, general practice defined in part by the surrounding neighborhoods to more centralized, urban practices that drew patients according to their need for specialized service. Jimmy’s deep understanding of the medical world of the early century permits him to delineate the forces underlying this dramatic and definitive change in American medical practice.

In March, Sajel Patel, from the NIH Office, will visit us to discuss sections from her forthcoming book *A Fat and Healthy City* using the paradigmatic study of social determinants of health in Roseto, Pennsylvania, as a springboard to examine the alignment of community health initia-
tives in public health over the last half-century. April brings Todd Olszewski from the Department of Health Policy and Management at Providence College, who has been looking at the emergence of the cholesterol-cardiovascular disease consensus, teasing apart the contributions of political regulatory effort, medical science and the production and marketing of pharmaceuticals.

If you are reading this newsletter anywhere near the Clendening Library or in a city with a nice direct Southwest Air route to Kansas City, for example, I hope that you will stop in for excellent snacks, decent wine, expert historiography and enlightened conversation here in the foyer of the Clendening Library.

Christopher Crenner, M.D., Ph.D.,
Robert P. Hudon and Ralph H. Major Chair of the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine.
2012 Clendening Summer Fellowship—Liver Transplantation

There is a severe shortage of donated organs in the United States and patients in need of liver transplantations must often wait many months or years to receive treatment. Because of the high demand for organs and the heavy burden this treatment places on patients and their families, patients are carefully evaluated by a multi-disciplinary team prior to being listed on the liver waiting list, and those with liver disease caused by alcohol abuse undergo 6 months of addiction counseling and abstinence from alcohol prior to being listed for transplantation.

Some patients, however, can develop acute liver failure caused by alcohol abuse that progresses rapidly, and these patients often expire within a couple months despite conventional treatment methods. Although transplantation would be a medically appropriate treatment, these patients have traditionally not been considered for liver transplantation because they cannot fulfill the six months of pre-transplant abstinence and counseling.

Recently, there has been a push to perform early liver transplantation for these patients due to the lack of other treatment options, the urgency with which treatment must be provided, and recent challenges to the absoluteness of the six-month rule. Although initial studies of performing early liver transplants in these patients have shown positive results, early liver transplantation remains highly controversial in light of current organ shortages and the higher risk of recidivism in patients without pre-transplantation abstinence and counseling.

I undertook a Clendening project with Dr. Tarris Rosell and Dr. Jameson Forster to evaluate concerns of negative public reactions to early liver transplantation in these patients, which could lead to a decrease in organ donations. The results of this study have been of clinical interest both regionally and nationally, and project abstracts have been accepted for oral presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American College of Surgeons, Kansas Chapter, and poster presentation at the Winter Symposium of the American Society of Transplant Surgeons. Currently, a manuscript draft is being edited for submission to peer-reviewed journals.

The ability to continue work on this project demonstrates the importance of the Clendening Fellowship. It not only gives students the opportunity to take ownership of a project they have designed, but also provides a means for them to carry out their research and the necessary support to take their projects beyond the typical scope of the fellowship.

Greg Stroh, Second Year Medical Student

Ethics - Obituary

“Lorell was the voice of bioethics.”
This is how Lorell LaBoube was eulogized by Joe Fins, MD, a past president of the American Society of Bioethics and Humanities.

Mr. LaBoube died at the age of 56 on January 30, 2013. He had been diagnosed with a stage 4 cancer just 4 months earlier, and received care at the University of Kansas Hospital.

Lorell had a degree in Public Relations and spent most of his career in healthcare and bioethics communications. He worked many years for the Metropolitan Medical Society in Kansas City, and then nearly nine years with the Center for Practical Bioethics. Lorell LaBoube’s most enduring legacy vocationally surely will be his nearly 250 recorded podcast interviews with ethics leaders from around the world. These, and dozens of other bioethics programs remain available on the internet (www.practicalbioethics.org) as The Bioethics Channel and Lectures in Bioethics. By this means, “the voice of bioethics” will be heard for years to come.

Tarris Rosell, Ph.D., DMin
Flanigan Chair at the Center for Practical Bioethics; Clinical Associate Professor, Department of History & Philosophy of Medicine, School of Medicine, KUMC; Co-Chair, Hospital Ethics Committee; Director, Ethics Consultation Service, University of Kansas Hospital; KUMC Office 913-588-3066
**Office Sweet Office**

Much change and movement took place in the HOM Department over the summer and early fall of 2012. Once the dust settled from all this activity, we had a nearly empty reception area. The room had the start of something good: a couch, two chairs and some occasional tables. We were really lacking a good place for students to do research on departmental fellowships, people waiting for meetings with faculty and a place for smaller staff meetings.

The current pieces in the space were mid-century modern, so we continued with that theme and went to the John A. Marshall Company in Lenexa to shop for suitable additions. We received excellent assistance from interior designer Homa Cooley and account manager Terry Stensland and had no trouble finding a conference table and chairs to meet our needs.

Before the furniture arrived, more work was necessary. Modular cubicle remnants had to be removed, and walls patched and painted. Pillows were bought for the couch to make it more inviting and coasters and placemats for the table purchased.

The furniture arrived on Thursday, Dec 19, the day of our first big winter snowstorm. We had our first visitor the following day, a medical student who came to do research on the fellowships that the department offers. He stayed longer than students have in the past – is it possible the new furniture was the reason?

This area quickly became a popular place and has already seen much use. Students and patrons come in to do research, people are able to wait comfortably for meetings with faculty and many staff meetings have happened around the table. Everyone who’s been in the space speaks favorably of the changes we’ve made and they continue coming back.

The walls are still bare, but we are currently working on an appropriate selection of art work. The repurposing of this new space has been quite an adventure and the end result seems to be agreeing with all. The next time you’re visiting campus – please stop by our second floor offices and see it for yourself!

*Julie Stark,*
*Administrative Officer,*
*History and Philosophy of Medicine*
Luncheon Seminar Series Notes – 2012-13

I am happy to report that the 2012-13 Luncheon Seminar Series in the History and Philosophy of Medicine is off to a vibrant and enthusiastic start, reaffirming as it does each year, the strong sense of collegiality that is a hallmark of our institution. We have effectively passed the mid-point of this year’s scheduled seminars, and did so with a well-attended gathering on February 7th that featured Paul Terranova, Vice Chancellor for Research at KUMC. Dr. Terranova shared with us an overview of the development of reproductive science at KU. His overview spanned the years of formative influence initiated by Kermit Krantz and concluded with the exciting and expanding research enterprise of the last decade.

In December, Enrique Chaves led the seminar in a presentation focused on Clara Maass and the yellow fever outbreak in Cuba during the American occupation following the Spanish-American War (1898). Enrique, who is a long-time friend and supporter of the Department, and author of The Tropical World of Samuel Taylor Darling: Parasites, Pathology and Philanthropy (2007), and Memorias y Trabajos (2008), willingly reprised his role as a contributing member of the seminar by offering an interesting historical case study of a significant ethical problem—human experimentation in medicine. Enrique’s study of Clara Maass represents his latest work on yellow fever, a commitment that over the years has yielded valuable contributions including those pertaining to the Cuban physician, Carlos Finlay, whose discovery of the yellow fever vector contributed greatly to the control of the disease.

Drifting away from tropical diseases and toward a familiar theme of last year’s series of seminars - i.e., the wartime physician and emergency medicine in general - our November gathering welcomed George Thompson, who traced the dynamics of the British Army’s casualty and evacuation system as experienced hypothetically by two combatants at the Battle of the Somme (1916). In detailed fashion, George explicated the entire process, which was made all the more poignant through the addition of several contemporary images. Indeed, there is nothing like the power of the image to ground the grisly reality of war, a dire reality exceedingly amplified in an age of mechanization; yet George combined with those images an eloquent and well-executed talk, thus leading us from visceral reaction to thoughtful reflection on this, an important episode in the history of war and medicine.

Matthew Osborn of UMKC visited the seminar group for its September meeting, and presented on the perennially interesting subject, delerium tremens. The question of delerium tremens forms part of a larger research project, which Dr. Osborn has undertaken regarding alcohol abuse in the early American Republic. His forthcoming book, Rum Maniacs: Pathological Drinking and the American Republic of Medicine (University of Chicago Press), offers a contextualist reading of early American alcohol abuse with an eye toward its significance for the history of medicine. Given the draft of his book introduction, which we read in preparation for the seminar, Rum Maniacs is sure to be a compelling read.

Of the remaining seminars for this season, we scheduled Barbara Lukert on March 7th to recount some of the details of her remarkable career in a talk titled “The History of Endocrinology at KUMC.” In April the seminar will assume a more historical-philosophical bent as Darrick Taylor, whose paper “John Locke’s Body,” looks at the well-known philosopher-physician in terms of the fascinating history of the body. Following Dr. Taylor’s seminar, we will conclude this year’s series in a similar vein with Ryan Fagan’s “Descartes and the Possibility of Medicine,” which he will present in mid-May. The details of these upcoming seminars are forthcoming, yet you may find available the general schedule of these seminars on the Departmental website. We look forward to seeing many of you this spring!

Ryan Fagan, Ph.D. candidate, European History, and History of Medicine Academic Coordinator.
KUMC Archives

Significant Acquisitions

Richard L. Sutton Sr. and Jr., M.D. Papers: Approximately forty cubic feet of records were donated last summer by Anne Sutton Canfield, the daughter of Richard Sutton Jr. M.D. These papers span the years from 1903 – c. 1990, and cover the personal lives and professional careers of prominent Kansas City dermatologists Richard L. Sutton, Sr., M.D. and Richard L. Sutton Jr., M.D. Along with private practice, both served on the faculty and as chairs of dermatology at the KU School of Medicine. Richard Sutton, Jr., was also appointed to the geology faculty of the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

During the fall of 2012, Brandan Kovacs, a student at UMKC, and Crystal Applegarth, from the School of Library and Information Management Program at Emporia State University, both served internships with the KUMC Archives. Kovacs worked on the papers of Richard Sutton Sr., and Applegarth processed the papers of Richard Sutton, Jr. Each produced a short biography of their respective subject for this newsletter.

Biography – Richard Lightburn Sutton, Sr., M.D.

Richard Lightburn Sutton, Sr. was born in Rock Port, Missouri, on July 9, 1878. Sutton grew up as the son of a minister and eventually went on to study medicine at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and the University Medical College, a proprietary school in Kansas City, where he graduated in 1901. In 1903, Sutton joined the United States Navy medical division as a dermatologist. While in the service from 1903 to 1905, he held the rank of lieutenant. During his time in the Navy, Sutton spent some time doing post graduate work in dermatology and syphilology at George Washington University, the US Naval Medical School and Johns Hopkins University. After leaving the Navy, Sutton began to travel to other countries to broaden his knowledge even further. He spent a good deal of time in Europe during this period, with stops in London, Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna and Paris. All the time he spent on these journeys, either with the Navy or on his own, profoundly impacted Sutton, as he would remain an avid traveler for the rest of his life.

By 1912, Sutton had finished globe-trotting and was back in Kansas City. He was then offered and accepted a dermatology position at the University of Kansas School of Medicine. Quickly moving upward at the university, Sutton became a full professor in 1916 and was appointed head of the dermatology and syphilology department not long after. He would hold this position until he became a Professor Emeritus upon his retirement in 1939. During his 33 years of service to KU, Sutton published 64 articles on dermatology and syphilology and wrote the textbook *Diseases of the Skin*, which was one of the leading dermatology texts at the time.
Dr. Sutton also operated a private practice where he worked primarily with Dr. Sherwin Mella. After Richard Lightburn Sutton, Jr., his son, graduated from medical school, he joined his father’s practice in 1932; they worked together for a number of years and published successive editions of Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. Sutton’s profession was that of a dermatologist, but his passion was for big game hunting. Sutton explored the world well into his twilight years, hunting, fishing and engaging in wildlife photography. His favorite activities included fishing in Port Aransas, Texas, hunting on African safaris and collecting exotic animals. He brought specimens back to the University of Kansas Natural History Museum and the Kansas City Museum. He also contracted to bring live specimens to the Swope Park Zoo in Kansas City, an activity that he ceased when government bureaucracy made live animal importation increasingly difficult. Sutton also wrote numerous articles for newspapers and magazines about these hunting adventures, many of which were eventually published in book form.

In 1939, Dr. Sutton retired from teaching at the age of 61. In 1946 he and his wife, Magdelina “Lena” Sutton, seeking a warmer winter climate for health reasons, permanently relocated from Kansas City to McAllen, Texas. In May 1952, Dr. Richard L. Sutton, Sr., M.D., passed away from complications that arose during hernia repair surgery at the age of 74. He is still remembered as an essential character in the development of dermatology and syphilology both within the Kansas City community and throughout the country.

Biography – Richard Lightburn Sutton, Jr., M.D.

Richard L. Sutton, Jr. was born in Kansas City, Missouri on May 11, 1908. He passed away at the age of 82 on Aug. 30, 1990, in Leawood, Kansas. During his lifetime he had many interests and pursuits with knowledge in multiple disciplines. He was a physician, fisherman, hunter, self-made geologist, author, professor and inventor.

Richard Sutton’s education began at the Country Day School in Kansas City where he graduated in 1923. He then matriculated at Yale College for a year. After Yale, Sutton attended the University of Michigan for five years, where he obtained a B.S. in Medicine in 1927 and a medical degree in 1929. He also received a master’s degree from Michigan Graduate School in 1929. After a year-long global hunting trip, a graduation present from his father, Richard L. Sutton, Sr., M.D., he served an internship at the City Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1932, Sutton studied abroad in Edinburgh, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Vienna, Budapest, Zurich, Paris and London, and visited Russia. During the course of these travels he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons after passing the exams of the British Conjoint Medical Board.

Sutton married Serena Anne Neel on Sept. 28, 1935. They had four children: Serena Lee, Richard Neel, Anne Louise, and Elizabeth Ellison. He also served as a major in the Army Medical Corps during World War II, but was released from duty due to a retinal detachment.

Dr. Sutton, Jr. practiced dermatology in Kansas City, Missouri, for 44 years, beginning in 1932 when he was invited by his father, Dr. Richard L. Sutton, Sr., to join his private practice. Sutton, Jr. was appointed to be on staff or part of the dermatological services for various hospitals in the Kansas City area including the University of Kansas School of Medicine, and Menorah, Kansas City General and St. Luke’s Hospitals. He served as chair of KUMC’s dermatol-
ogy department from 1949 to 1956, and served as a professor there until 1969. He also was a clinical professor for the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine from 1967-1970, and a senior consulting professor for the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Professional societies included the American Medical Association, British Medical Association, Jackson County Medical Society, and the American Dermatological Society in which he served as vice president from 1969-1970. Unfortunately, he had to end his dermatology career in 1976 when he became legally blind due to macular degeneration. In 1989, the American Academy of Dermatology named Richard L. Sutton, Jr. a master in dermatology.

Outstanding in the dermatology profession, Sutton, Jr. was a co-author with his father, and later sole author of succeeding editions of the classic textbook *Diseases of the Skin*. He also wrote *The Practitioner’s Dermatology*, *The Skin: A Handbook* and several other books as well as articles on dermatology.

Geology was an avid interest for Sutton, Jr. A life member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, he gathered many geological artifacts from his multiple journeys around the world. He became a co-founder of the UM KC geosciences museum in 1973 when he donated his personal collection of fossilized cephalopods (squid-like ocean dwellers) and fluid inclusions (rocks containing liquids) to the museum. The museum was renamed, the Richard L. Sutton, Jr., M.D. Museum of Geosciences, in his honor. Along with co-founding the museum, Sutton, Jr. was appointed adjunct professor of geosciences at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, and in 1975 he received an honorary doctorate of sciences degree from that institution.

After retiring from his dermatology practice, Sutton, Jr. focused on helping others who suffered vision loss. In 1980, he became an adjunct professor of ophthalmology at UMKC, and designed a deck of playing cards that could be used by someone with normal vision to 20/200 vision. In 1981, he co-founded the Low Vision Clinic at Truman Medical Center in Kansas City.

Crystal Applegarth, M.L.S., History of Medicine Archives Intern, Fall 2012.

**From the Archives**

**KUMC Auxiliary Archives**

In February 2013 the Archives accepted the records of the KU Medical Auxiliary, 1948-2000. While doing so we discovered that a new book by Louise Redford, former KUMC employee, volunteer of the KU Medical Auxiliary and widow of John Redford, former chair of Rehabilitation Medicine, has been published. *In the Arms of the River*, is a series of stories about growing up in Russia during WWII and the impact on her family of encounters with both Russian and German troops. Her Mennonite family emigrated from Germany to Russia 150 years earlier and, during WWII, were not readily accepted by either the Russian or German troops. Her family was taken back to Germany with the Germans when they retreated. She spent time in German refugee camps before immigrating to Canada. This book, an amazing story of strength and resolve in the face of tremendous odds, is on sale in the Gift Shop located in the KU Hospital lobby.
First World War Medicine Study Group

The Great War has been very important to the University of Kansas Medical Center and its Department of the History and Philosophy of Medicine for many reasons, not the least being that most of the physicians, surgeons, and nurses who left Kansas City for France in 1918 with Base Hospital #28 were associated with the University of Kansas Medical and Nursing Schools before and after their military service. For the past four years (2009 to 2013) this department and institution has supported the First World War Medicine Study Group, comprised of faculty, support staff, and others who have been examining hospitals and medical practice on the Western Front during The Great War of 1914 to 1918. Included are Anthony Kovac, M.D., Professor of Anesthesiology; Grace E. F. Holmes, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics and of Preventive Medicine, emerita; Paul Schoerb, M.D., Professor of Surgery emeritus; Mani Mani, M.D., Professor of Surgery emeritus; Nancy Hulston, M.A., Adjunct Associate Professor, Director of KUMC Archives and Director of the Clendening History of Medicine Museum; Dawn McInnis, Rare Book Librarian of the Clendening Library; Matthew Scanlon, M.A., Curator of the Clendening History of Medicine Museum; Jonathan Casey, M.A., Archivist of the National WW-I Museum at Liberty Memorial; Dan Ginavan, M.A., Documentarian; George Thompson, M.A., M.F.A., Historian; and Frederick Holmes, M.A., M.D., Professor of Medicine emeritus and of the History of Medicine.

The basic primary source materials used by this group are in the Archives of the National WW-I Museum and the Archives of the University of Kansas Medical Center. Much of this easily available, already-catalogued material has yet to be thoroughly examined and used by the study group and other scholars. Within other archives in the Kansas City Metro Area, such as the regional branch of the National Archives, are yet to be identified and studied collections of primary source materials relevant to medicine in The Great War. During the past five years this group, collectively, has given thirty-five presentations and lectures, five posters, and has published two articles in scholarly journals. As interest in the centennial of the Great War increases, the scholarly output of this group and associated researchers will surely increase as well. The principal aim of the First World War Medicine Study Group is to increase and expand the study of regional primary source materials with presentations and publications as appropriate and possible. A secondary aim is to encourage and assist other academics and scholars in the study of medicine and health in World War I. The Department of the History and Philosophy of Medicine of the University of Kansas Medical Center is the ideal venue to pursue these two aims in the coming years, particularly 2014 through 2018.

Frederick Holmes, M.A., M.D., Professor of Medicine emeritus and of the History of Medicine.

Walter S. Sutton, M.D. (third from right), with the staff of the Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney American Ambulance Hospital, Juilly, France, ca. 1916. KUMC Archives.
In Memoriam

Lillian Hoch Macek, R.N., one of the last surviving nurses from the University of Kansas School of Medicine’s 77th Evacuation Hospital during World War II, died Monday, January 14, 2013, at the age of 92. Born on April 30, 1920, on a farm south of Wilson, Kansas, Lillian graduated from nurses’ training at St. John’s Hospital in Salina in 1941. She and her second cousin, Josephine Zeman, and their close friend, Elaine Schuler, agreed to join the Army Nurse Corps if the U.S. went to war. Consequently, the three nurses enlisted together and served with the 77th Evacuation Hospital in England, North Africa, Sicily, France, Belgium, and Germany. Serving as a surgical nurse, Lillian attained the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Lillian, proud of her military background, attended many veteran’s activities over the years including the annual reunions of the 77th and flying to Washington D.C. on an Honor Flight in 2009.

The Archives of the 77th Evacuation Hospital is located at KU Medical Center in 2017 Robinson Building. A traveling exhibit on the history of the unit is available. For information on how to view the archives, reserve the exhibit or obtain the book or DVD on the history of the 77th Evacuation Hospital, please contact Nancy Hulston nhulston@kumc.edu or 913-588-7243.

JayDoc Display
In 1984, a commission to create a mascot costume for KUMC was given to Pamela Bauer-Kane and Betty Lehnus, both costume designers from Haysville, Kansas. For several years, the Haysville designers constructed people-sized JayDoc mascots for the KUMC Alumni Association using as a model the original 1951 cartoon version created by Gene “Yogi” Williams.

In 2006, after the KU Visual Identity Rebranding, JayDoc was put out to pasture, and unceremoniously moved to the Clendening History of Medicine Museum for storage. In 2012, the KU Bookstore, in conjunction with the Clendening History of Medicine Museum, sponsored the restoration through the services of Leila Harritt, local textile conservator. The well-loved 1984 JayDoc costume is now on display in a custom-built case next to the Stoland Lounge in the Orr-Major Building.

The background collage in the case illustrates some of the many ways JayDoc has been depicted over the years. The images, mostly from the school’s annual yearbook, Jayhawker, M.D., give historical perspective to the times and reflect the changing social norms of student life at KUMC. This collage of images sums up the last 50 years of societal change as seen through the lens of JayDoc. This exhibit, curated by Matthew Scanlon, is considered permanent (for now) and can be viewed outside the Stoland Lounge adjacent to the KUMC Bookstore.

Matthew Scanlon, M.A., Curator, Clendening History of Medicine Museum.
Gene “Yogi” Williams, 1923-1979

Eugene “Yogi” Williams was born and raised in El Dorado, Kansas, the son of Native American parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Williams. Dr. Williams was a prominent physician and surgeon in the community, and raised Yogi to appreciate medical practice first-hand. Yogi spent his undergraduate years at the University of Kansas. An incredibly talented artist, in 1941 he created the “modern” KU Jayhawk. Yogi, working with the 1929 version of the Jayhawk, opened the bird’s eyes and beak, shortened the legs, and thus created the Jayhawk familiar today. Yogi was recruited by the army in 1943, and while on the European Front his service was divided between the Medical Department and the Infantry. By his own account he “saw a fair bit of action.” After returning from the War, Yogi enrolled at the University of New Mexico from 1948 to 1949 to finish his undergraduate degree, always with his mind set on attending the KU School of Medicine.

After entering medical school at the University of Kansas in 1950, Yogi’s artistic side would not be suppressed. The student yearbooks were embellished with satirical drawings of himself and many of the faculty. He also crafted a bookplate for KUMC faculty bibliophile, Mahlon Delp, M.D. In 1951, Yogi created a JayDoc with lab coat, glasses, and stethoscope. This new mascot was quickly adopted by the School of Medicine and, over the years JayDoc has adorned shirts, car license plates and other novelty items, as well as campus signs. Yogi also created JayNurse, and the pair still proudly represent their respective schools.

Yogi practiced for most of his career in Phoenix, Arizona, only returning to El Dorado in 1977 after suffering a mild heart attack. In El Dorado he returned full-time to his first passion - art - which was gaining national attention. His paintings and sculptures were included in national and international art shows. His interest in art had evolved to include western wood carvings and bronzes.

On July 4th, 1979, while attending holiday festivities with his friends and family in El Dorado, Gene “Yogi” Williams was killed in a hot-air balloon accident. At the time of his death, he was working on a commission for the KU Medical Alumni Association, a large bronze JayDoc, M.D., to be displayed in the lobby of the new hospital building. This was, however, an older bird, wise but tired, with middle age slump, fallen arches, pipe and cane. An obituary in the El Dorado Times read: “Yogi was a rare and exceptional man. He was recognized in two fields – medicine and art – and his kind are too few and far between.”

Matthew Scanlon, M.A., Curator, Clendening History of Medicine Museum.

Eugene “Yogi” Williams. KUMC Archives.
Exhibits
The exhibit, “The Healers: Artwork & Artifacts from the Clendening History of Medicine Museum and Medicine’s Hall of Fame & Museum,” will be on display January through March of 2013. This show explores the idea of healers through art and artifact from around the world. The cultures and practices depicted in the show are Chinese acupuncture, Bear Cult from northern North America, Tibet pre-Buddhism, Persian, Native American Black Foot, Kenyan Luo, European Medicine, European Barber Surgeons, Haitian Voodoo and Egyptian.

The art component consists of ten prints from the artist John L. Doyle’s series, “The Medicine Men” housed in the Clendening History of Medicine Museum collection. This series of prints depicts healers from ten different cultures, in an artist’s composite representation of traditional dress and artifacts. Doyle took artistic license in creating the full color lithographs by making the healers an amalgam of each culture’s medical practices. The print series was donated to the Clendening Museum in 1985 by Dr. Jerry Cohlmina, a 1970 KU School of Medicine graduate, who has spent his career practicing in Wichita, Kansas.

The artifacts were chosen to correlate with the culture represented in each print, and came from either the Clendening Museum collection or were loaned by Bruce Hodges M.D., a 1963 graduate of the KU School of Medicine. After collecting avidly throughout his career, Hodges had a lifelong dream of developing a private History of Medicine museum. As of February 18, 2013, Dr. Hodges has fulfilled this dream by opening the newest medical museum in the Kansas City area. The Medicine Museum and Medicine’s Hall of Fame & Museum is located at 6801 Hedge Lane Terrace, Shawnee, Kansas, at the corner of K-7 and Shawnee Mission Parkway. Contact information is: Bruce Hodges, M.D., Curator, 913-888-0777 or info@medhall.org

Matthew Scanlon, M.A., Curator, Clendening History of Medicine Museum.

Print by John L. Doyle (1939-2010)
Blackfoot Medicine Man, 1981
Lithograph 48/150 30”X22”.

Coming Soon
The Cogan Ophthalmic History Society consists of serious scholars interested in the history of ophthalmology. The Society was named in honor of David G. Cogan, M.D., professor and chairman of ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School, Boston.

Introduced to ophthalmology by his mother, Edith Ives Cogan, herself a pioneering eye doctor, David Glen-denning Cogan (1908-1993) was mentored by Frederick Verhoeff, MD. Succeeding Verhoeff as director of Harvard’s Howe Laboratory at the age of thirty-two, Cogan’s thirty-year stewardship led to a tremendous influence on ophthalmic research. He fostered the spirit of scientific investigation through originality, curiosity and perseverance, encouraging the talented clinicians and basic scientists he recruited to Howe. He later served as director of neuro-ophthalmology at the National Eye Institute; among Cogan’s important scientific contributions were studies of the cornea, optic nerve and ocular muscles.

This year, the Cogan Society’s 26th Annual Meeting to discuss the history of ophthalmology will be in Kansas City, Missouri; Saturday and Sunday, April 13-14, 2013. Two exhibits and a reception are planned for 6:00pm on Friday, April 12, at the Clendening History of Medicine Museum and Library, University of Kansas Medical Center. The Museum will show ophthalmologic artifacts from our collections and the Library will hold an exhibit titled, “Second Sight: Pioneering in Ophthalmology.”

Nancy Hulston, M.A., Adjunct Associate Professor, History of Medicine, Director, KUMC Archives and Clendening History of Medicine Museum.
Wyandotte County Museum Crawl

The Kansas City, Kansas, Convention & Visitors Bureau sponsored the first Wyandotte County Museum Crawl on Saturday, November 3, 2012 from 2-6 PM. The Clendening History of Medicine Museum was one of the eight participants, and since the Clendening Library and Museum areas are conjoined, I was asked to have the library open as well.

Museum Curator, Matthew Scanlon enlarged his lithograph display, “Men of Medicine: by Student & Artist, Adrien Barrère,” with information about caricatures of KUMC physicians penned around 1957 by artist/doctor Gene “Yogi” Williams. Nancy Hulston, Museum Director, added details about the Barrère caricatures, including their names, professions, and the gory body parts they were holding.

The Museum also featured a Curiosity Cabinet that held fascinating items including a trephined skull along with the trephine instrument, a salesman’s multi-folding set of curved suture needles, and numerous wicked looking antique dental instruments. Nancy checked tickets and encouraged visitors to sign the guest book as they entered the Clendening Foyer. She was available to explain the museum exhibit but mostly fielded questions about the museum’s function and its relationship to Wyandotte County and the first Museum Crawl. As the Director of the KUMC Archives, Nancy was able to promote not only the Clendening Museum collections but also the local and regional documents, and personal collections held in the KUMC Archives.

Artifacts are the museum’s bread and butter, but how are patrons enticed from the museum area into the history of medicine library? I decided to exhibit books with specific decoration or cataloging description features and titled the exhibit “Fancy Schmancy: Book Parts of the Book Arts!” The closed case exhibit on anesthesia was left in place while selected books were displayed on the study tables and coffee table in the Reading Room. Explanations inserted into colorful mats documented each of the features of the books. A 1483 Balbus Catholicon folio featured the terms incunabula, boards, bosses, vellum, clasps and blind tooling. It was interesting to note that of the visitors who actually spent time reading the brief descriptions, only a few asked about the age of the books. They were amazed when it was pointed out that most of the books were from the 1500’s. I saw my newest motto, a paraphrase of Pasteur, being applied by others: “Observation by chance only comes to a mind prepared.”

The Museum Crawl was featured as a family event so I needed to create something that could be displayed for children who might visit the library. I would not have considered this aspect except that I had recently been to a conference in Vienna, Austria, which coincided with their “Long Night of Museums”. For a €13 ticket, 121 Vienna museums were open from 6 PM to midnight, with all public transit and shuttles to outlying palaces included in the ticket price. Many museums had children’s activities and special programs. (Viennese children seem to be regularly exposed to museums, music, and art, along with fine dining, and they display appreciation and proper behavior in those situations.)

Deciding to set up an experiential learning area in the reference section of the library, I prepared a “Pressman’s Hat” assembly table followed by a pamphlet printing and assembly area. A printer’s block image of the Clendening Reading Room brass door plate with the title “Library Guide” was used as a frontispiece/title page on a pre-folded sheet of paper. The Clendening rubber stamp for new books was the image for the tailpiece. The “printed” paper was placed into the pamphlet cover and tied with a ribbon. A plastic “vellum” insert was used to protect the “frontispiece” image. Volunteers to staff the experiential tables were recruited through Kansas City Art Institute associate professor, Laura Berman, who regularly brings her students to the library for art in medicine tours. KCAI printmaking majors Kelsey Van Horn and Liz Gund provided the expertise and enthusiasm for the project! Children and some adults used their visual/spatial
skills to assemble the pressman’s hat, (not as easy as you might imagine), and tried out their artistic ability (along with some strong printing pressure) to make the pamphlet. Positive feedback was received from everyone who “experienced” the area.

No Clendening event is ever complete without refreshments. Nancy Hulston arranged for sweet and salty treats, along with bottled water and juice. Visitors munched in the foyer where the closed museum cases are located, and then refreshed, they wandered into the library area. Both Nancy and I pronounced the Clendening first Museum Crawl participation as a resounding success! This is slated to be an annual event, although somewhat modified in design.

_Dawn McInnis, Rare Book Librarian_
Clendening Library News

Travels
In October 2012, the American Academy of the History of Dentistry conference was held in Vienna, Austria, and I had the privilege of attending and presenting at the meeting. In addition to participating in the Long Night of Museums that I mentioned in the Museum Crawl article, I was able to visit the Austrian National Library to review the Fuchs Vienna Codex 11125 that Dr. Crenner referred to in the last newsletter. After taking copious notes at this spectacular library, when I returned home, I was able to request a digital image of the sunflower, the Kansas State Flower, for our library.

Previously, all of the rare book libraries that I’ve visited have been through personal or organizational connections, usually touring with a group of rare book librarians. We’re led through restricted areas of libraries and shown many of their seldom viewed materials. As a group we are all familiar with rare book library restrictions and policies, and we’re security conscious. But I was still surprised at the level of security for entrance into the magnificent Augustinian Reading Room of the Austrian National Library. Prior to arriving, I had obtained e-mail permission to review the Fuchs Codex while I was in Vienna. Upon entering the ground floor of the library, I stood in line at the ticket area to find the location of the Reading Room. After I convinced the staff member that I wasn’t there to purchase a ticket to visit one of the 10 most beautiful libraries in the world, I was given directions to the Reading Room. One story and three flights of beautiful marble stairs later, I reached the wood-paneled and video-monitored entrance to the Reading Room. Ringing the doorbell brought a librarian to the glass door. After he reviewed my paperwork, I was allowed to enter, passing through the twenty-foot foot tall paneled “locker room” into the reference area to fill out a request for the book. He then related that it would be ready in an hour and a half, so I walked back down the stairs to the foyer. After

Mozart Sculpture, Vienna.
the allotted time, I walked back up the incredible marble staircase, and escorted back into the locker area where I left my belongings in the required €2 locker. Proceeding to the reference area, I signed in, paid the €1.5 user fee, left my passport, and, carrying the Fuchs Codex, I was led up another flight of stairs into the Augustinian Reading Room. The librarian put a numbered Lucite bar on my table to show that I was in my appointed place, set up the book supports and book, and turned on the two reading lamps with green (of course) shades. There were about 6 other patrons using the Reading Room and we were each stationed about 25 feet apart. After reviewing the book, I spent some time absorbing the ambience since photography wasn’t allowed. What an incredible experience to be in this library reviewing the manuscript of an unpublished 2nd edition of a 1542 book that I use in nearly every tour of the Clendening Library.

The Josephinum at the Medical University of Vienna was another highlight of the meeting. In 2007 when I was creating a library exhibit of Dedication Gifts to the Clendening Library, I used a beautiful set of “Josephinische Wachspraparate, eleven mounted photographs of wax anatomical specimens [sic] from the Museum for the History of Medicine in the Josefinum [sic] in Vienna.” The photographs were presented to the Clendening in 1957 for the library opening by orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Leonard F. Peltier. A description of the Josephinum was provided in 1842 by Valentine Mott, and is still valid today. “. . . there is also the choicest collection of wax preparations to be found in the north of Europe, and called the Josephum, in honour of that munificent emperor, Joseph the Second, whom every true-born Austrian is so justly proud to name. He ordered this costly assemblage of anatomical preparations to be made in Italy; and such was the enormous expense thereby incurred,
that he never permitted the amount to be divulged to his subjects. It is perfect and complete in all its details. There is no part of the human body but what is here faithfully and most beautifully represented in all its varieties; and the collection may be studied with equal interest by the professional man as by the painter and sculptor.”

In addition to visiting the Josephinum anatomical wax collection, I toured a rare book exhibit in the Josephinum’s Library for the History of Medicine. Vienna’s “Long Night of Museums” is an event not to be missed affirmed by the long lines of visitors waiting their turn to enter the Josephinum.

http://www.josephinum.meduniwien.ac.at/organisation/the-josephinum/en/

Library Achievements

History of medicine libraries can contribute timely material to health sciences libraries! I volunteered to create a “Heart & Soul Award” for a retiring member of a local library organization, Health Sciences Library Network of Kansas City (HSLNKC). As I was synthesizing contributed information and wondering what award format would be more interesting than the usual award citation, I recalled a broadside I regularly use on library tours—a 1662 Proclamation announcing a healing ceremony for the “Kings-Evil”. Using the proclamation as a template and flagrantly borrowing phrases and patterns of speech, I enlarged and colored the initial capitals red, and colored the recipient’s name in blue throughout the 13 by 19 inch document. Rolled in a scroll and tied with a red, white and blue ribbon, the Proclamation of the Heart & Soul Award was thoroughly enjoyed as it was read aloud and presented to Dick Kammer at the organizations’ 35th Anniversary party.

The journal move that we’ve been collaborating on with Dykes Library since late 2009 is nearing completion. The Clendening “storage” stacks journals were moved to Dykes and comprehensively cataloged or updated. The Dykes stacks and their stored journals were reviewed for retention or for inclusion into their stacks, the KU Annex at Lawrence, or Clendening “storage”. Our basement shelves were thoroughly cleaned and starting with the Z’s, material was updated or cataloged and returned. The shelves are currently being comprehensively labeled and after some final cataloging of seminal journal articles and rearrangement of the Index area, we should be able to move into maintenance mode.

I received notice on February 12, 2013 that I received a Professional Development Grant from HSLNKC (Health Sciences Library Network of Kansas City). This award will cover registration, travel and lodging for the 2013 Spring Meeting of the Anesthesia History Association in Hartford, Connecticut. http://ahahq.org/Hartford is the hometown of Horace Wells, one of the dentists credited with the discovery of anesthesia. In addition to a pre-conference tour covering every Horace Wells bit of memorabilia in Hartford, nearly all the guest lecturers at the meeting have published well-known books on anesthesia history. KUMC anesthesiologist, Dr. Anthony Kovac, and I will be giving a presentation on the Horace Wells Death Mask located in the Clendening History of Medicine Museum. Look for an update on our discoveries in the next newsletter.

Dawn McInnis, Rare Book Librarian
Clendening History of Medicine Museum, Horace Wells death mask (never disappoints).
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