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FROM THE CHAIR

The Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine was built around the remarkable rare book collection of the Clendening Library, and so it seems apt on the celebration of our seventy-fifth anniversary to pause and ask: Where is this relationship going – between print books and medicine?

My question is prompted in part by my recent experience assisting with the triage of the book collections of our main medical library. A request came earlier this year to help in a planned reduction of the textual holdings of the medical center. Folded into a complex nest of institutional priorities and plans was the requirement to reduce the books in the main Dykes Library by about eighty percent. Wait – restrain your protests and hold off on that email to your congressman. The process is complete, and it reminded me a bit of my experience this summer in Maine jumping off a rocky outcrop for an ocean swim -- shocking at the start but ultimately yielding some subtle, even exotic pleasures.

Our department, as the KU Medical Center’s main proprietor of books, was invited to weigh in on the advisability of this action. Professor Arthur Daemmrich astutely pointed out at the inaugural meeting that there is only one time-tested method for preserving information for storage and easy retrieval. Perhaps digital archiving will ultimately prove to be as stable and reliable a technology as the book. But we won’t actually know for about another 1,000 years. Nonetheless, with space at a premium in a growing academic medical center, and with the medical curriculum (and profession?) leaving print text further behind with each passing day, we found little recourse. But there was established, *pis alter*, a period of reprieve during which we could claim from the stacks and transfer to the Clendening Library any books deemed to be of “future historical value.”

At our first planning meeting for the project, we quickly resolved that there was no good way to sort 80,000 volumes of medical science for historical relevance. But, led by our rare book librarian, Dawn McInnis, and assistant librarian, Alex Welborn, we were able to hammer out a strategy. We would invite senior faculty one by one to join us on a tour of a section of shelves relevant to their expertise and to select volumes they thought were representative and notable – for example, section QV 270 – 285 with a nephrologist, and section WF 140-900 with a pulmonologist. It was an imperfect arrangement and was supplemented by use of Garrison and Morton, etc., but the process proved at times to be almost as much fun as it was hard work. And we drew together in this project faculty from across the medical center, who dedicated many dozens of hours of valuable time. It also created for me many unforgettable moments – handing down from the top shelf to Dr. Jared Grantham an early book by Jared Grantham, or the look on the face of Dr. Rick Barohn, Chair of Neurology, as he pulled from the shelf a first edition of Harvey Cushing’s 1928 treatise on gliomas.

The library shelves also proved to be fascinating terrain. The psychiatry section showed in bound paper form the archeology of knowledge, with layers of Freudian psychiatry folded through the neuropharmacology, and sprinkled with inclusions of DSM classification guides and pocket clinical manuals. I especially enjoyed the social science books in section H. I perhaps unwisely reserved for myself the responsibility to triage this section. There were the inevitable copies of Talcott Parsons and, naturally for Kansas, *The Boys in White*, but one or several early faculty in the medical school had a fondness for postwar critical theory, including the Frankfort School and its heirs. So I gleefully pulled from the shelves for “historic preservation” the first editions of works by William Whyte, David Riesman (the son), Erik Fromm, Hebert Marcuse, Susan Sontag and Christopher Lasch. I could not be prouder of my earlier colleagues for their generous vision of medical education.

I was also struck by the clear suitability of these texts for consumption in bound paper form. I recalled trying to finish “One Dimensional Man” in college and becoming so sleepy that I had to read it while pacing the library stacks. I am not sure I would have gotten through awake on the screen. Perhaps I could have text searched for “instruments of domination.”

Thinking about the changing relationship of text and medical practice, I am inspired to comment finally on the electronic medical record (EMR). A remarkable portion of clinical time now is spent entering and extracting information from the EMR. One hope is that the EMR will prove to be one of those technologies that has a long awkward adolescence, perhaps like the early airplanes. For decades before and after the Wright brothers, we witnessed generations of these gangly devices: awkward to the point of embarrassment, and valuable mainly for the promise of what they might become. Talk to clinicians, in private practice especially, and you find deep, almost bitter, skepticism about whether digital medical records will ever get usefully aloft. But that is what they said about the Wright Brothers, too, I suppose. It is worth noting in closing that the space allotted in the EMR to anything resembling writing grows steadily smaller. Information enters the chart through a series of clicked boxes, selected lists, copied and pasted boilerplate, and automated, preformed “text” phrases. Scrolling down to the bottom of the last of many screens, one typically finds at last a small box in which to type a brief thought or observation. It will, at least, take up little shelf space.

*For a full appreciation of the development of the modern medical record, I refer you to work by John Harley Warner, Andrew Mendelsohn, Gunter Risse, Volker Hess, Marc Berg and the other obvious suspects.*

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

Robert P. Hudson and Ralph H. Major Chair of the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine
The Formation of the Clendening History of Medicine Library

With the beginning (1905) of the clinical department of the University of Kansas School of Medicine in Kansas City, the "Library of the University of Kansas" at Rosedale consisted of a minimal amount of books and periodicals assembled by the faculty and individual departments. When bibliophile and surgeon Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler joined the faculty in 1906, he brought hundreds of medical books with him, most of which were on loan and housed with the Jackson County Medical Society. No details are available about any collection of historical medical volumes, although course schedules through 1910 reveal that first year medical students received sixteen lectures in the history of medicine.

When Abraham Flexner visited the school on November 8, 1909, his resulting 1910 report, although mostly uncomplimentary about the institutional organization, faculty, facilities and budget, was brief about the Lawrence Laboratory Facility library, "Books and current scientific periodicals are accessible." The Rosedale Clinical Facility library did not fare as well: "It [the building containing pathology, clinical pathology, and bacteriology adjoining the university hospital] contains a few books and some current periodicals." Although the 1911-12 catalogue does not mention a librarian, the 1914-15 catalog states, "The library is in charge of a librarian... The library at Rosedale is a part of the general library at Lawrence and is managed as such."

In 1924 the new classroom and teaching hospital opened at 39th and Rainbow Boulevard. The library moved there and was housed on the second floor of the administration building (Bell Memorial Hospital number two - today's Murphy Building). In an undated report, "The Library," librarian Opal Woodruff cites a concern about isolation from the "new hospital" hampering the efficiency and service to the faculty and student body. She also mentions that there are 200 journal titles -- this is up from 100 periodicals listed in a 1913 pamphlet, "The Library of the University of Kansas at Rosedale".

In 1939, as the campus increased in size, a two page article with five pages of pictures appeared in the 1940 May issue of the Bulletin of the History of Medicine. "The Department of Medical History of the Medical School of the University of Kansas was given new quarters...[occupying] an entire floor in the Hixon Laboratory for Medical Research. A generous donation has permitted the building and furnishing of a library, museum cases and a lecture room: there are also two study rooms for research. Dr. Logan Clendening, who has conducted the class in medical history for over fifteen years, presented the University with his library of works relating to the history of medicine and the basic sciences." (Clendening's office/library was designed by Edward Buehler Delk, architect of Kansas City's Country Club Plaza.)

Clendening's collection of books and artifacts grew with the help and interest of his wife, Dorothy Hixon Clendening.
Upon his death in 1945, their collection served as the nucleus of today’s history of medicine rare book collection. Other physicians or their families added their own collections and monetary gifts to continue to grow the specialized library.

In 1957, a big celebration was held for the opening of a new library building; finally all collections were housed in one facility. Colonel Frank B. Rogers, Director of the National Library of Medicine, was the guest speaker. The medical library was given a proper name, the Clendening Medical Library. The library consisted of current medical literature along with reference books, text books, and the special History of Medicine Collection. Gifts of twenty-eight rare books were dedicated, along with a set of black and white photographs of the wax anatomical models from Vienna’s Josephinum, three Birger Sandzen lithographs, and a woodcut representing the death of Henry II with Paré and Vesalius at his bedside. The gifts were presented from faculty members, student groups, medical departments, book sellers, libraries, and friends of the faculty and library.

The University’s 1957 internal newsletter Topics mentions a featured area of the new building: “The new building was planned with consideration for the trend toward availability of periodicals in microfilm form.” This was considered inexpensive and space-saving for infrequently used journals and papers. Bernice Jackson, the Clendening Rare Book Librarian, filled out a 1983 questionnaire commenting, “Our people do not like to use microfilm. When you offer it to them when you get it on Interlibrary loan, they reject it and state that they would prefer to forget it, if they cannot have the book in hand. Microfilm is not exciting to use and the only way people will use it [is] if they are scholars and have no other choice.” Today if scholars are presented with microfilm, they are happy to use it although it does take extra effort to find a machine to read it with.

As other faculty joined the History of Medicine Department or became interested in book collecting, their collections were also presented to the library as special gifts, complete collections, and monetary gifts. Personages like Ralph Major, E.H. Skinner, and Russell Haden increased the rare book collection; additional donations from benefactors continue today. Another large collection of extremely fine books came in 1975 from Thor Jager, a Wichita physician who graduated from Northwestern University Medical School in 1907, the same year as Logan Clendening who graduated from the KU School of Medicine.

By the 1980s the Clendening Medical Library was overflowing. Since late 1974 there were two “relocatable buildings” (trailers) on the lawn south of the Clendening. They were attached to the library by a covered ramp. In 1983 the Dykes Library for the Health Sciences was opened on the north side of 39th street to house current medical literature while the Clendening Medical Library “received formal designation as The Clendening History of Medicine Library.” The Clendening underwent a two phase major construction project, remodeling areas for special collections and adding special ventilation, climate control and a Halon fire suppression system. In 1987 the permanent Jager Seminar Room was dedicated to housing Dr. Jager’s collection.

In the late 1990’s, cosmetic upgrades were added along with new museum cases and new technology connections – the Internet had arrived. In fall of 2003, our orthopedic collection increased by 1000 books, articles, and pamphlets. They were presented to the Clendening from the library collection of Dr. Leonard F. Peltier. Space was becoming limited again due to journal and new book purchases in addition to gifts, so in 2004 mobile assist shelving was added to two closed stacks areas. This increased shelving ability by 98 percent in the book stacks and approximately 55 per cent in the journal stacks (we needed to keep some work space in this area.)

Small cosmetic updates and technology changes, including additional security, WiFi, and the installation of a projection system in the Foyer, occurred over the next years, but even grander changes were headed our way. Dykes Library started a journal deaccession process in 2007 which involved the Clendening. The multi-phase project finished at the end of 2014. Beginning in 2015, the two libraries again collaborated to review the Dykes book collection. Dr. Crenner provides a comprehensive overview of the project earlier in this newsletter.

As Colonel Rogers alluded to in his Clendening Medical Library dedication address 59 years ago, we want our collection to reflect the “perspectives of changing generations in the growth of science”. With the help of numerous faculty, friends, and staff, our careful selection has recalled many “old friends” back to the Clendening – their original home.

Dawn McInnis, Rare Book Librarian
ETHICS

Ethics, one of the newer components in the seventy-five years of the History and Philosophy of Medicine Department, was led by William G. Bartholome, M.D., M.T.S., when he joined us in 1986. His primary area of philosophical research was in pediatric ethics, while his primary role at KUMC was the development of pioneering programs in clinical ethics. Long-time friend and colleague Myra Christopher contributed the following essay about “Dr. Bill” as he was affectionately known.

A Great Adventurer: William G. Bartholome

To say that Bill Bartolome’s relationship with the University of Kansas was “complex” is an understatement. Some KU Med School faculty were convinced that Bill was one of the student protesters who firebombed the Student Union in protest of the Vietnam War. Others said he was “the best medical student they ever taught.” I wouldn’t know. I didn’t meet physician/ethicist, William G. Bartholome, until the 1980s. However, I knew of him. Everyone in bioethics knew of Bill because of an event that happened during his medical residency training at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Bartholome was assigned to a case that changed his life and the way our society thinks about the rights of children.

The parents of a newborn with Down Syndrome decided to refuse a life-saving surgery for their child. The attending physician supported their decision not to treat or feed the child, allowing him to die instead. Bill and the chief resident decided to jeopardize their futures by going outside the hospital to advocate for “Baby Doe.” Ultimately, the courts decided on behalf of the parents, but that did not stop Bill Bartholome. At the time of Baby Doe’s death, Bill was on a plane with a legal document in hand hoping to convince the State Court of Appeals to hear the case on an emergency basis.

Disillusioned by this experience in medicine, Bill applied for and received the Joseph P. Kennedy Fellowship Award at Harvard, and enrolled in divinity school. In 1972, he received a Master in Theological Studies. While there, he became acquainted with the Kennedy family and convinced them to fund a documentary about Baby Doe. It was so compelling that Walter Cronkite, news anchor for CBS and then the most trusted man in America, showed the film in its entirety on the evening news which caused Americans to rethink the notion of “children as chattel.”

From Harvard, Bill went on to serve in two distinguished bioethics centers, the University of Texas Center for Medical Humanities at Galveston and the Parkridge Center in Chicago. He became well-known in the “bioethics movement,” which was, in large part, a polemic response to paternalism in medicine. It is easy to understand its appeal to young Dr. Bartholome.

In the late 1980s, Bill reconnected with KU Med when Dr. Robert Hudson, Chair of the Department of the History and Philosophy of Medicine, hired Bill to help recruit a “bioethicist”. Ultimately, with the support of the search committee, Hudson asked Bill if he would consider “coming home.” Before accepting the offer, Bill wanted to be assured that there were like-minded people in Kansas City with serious interest in bioethics. Bill contacted me to inquire about Midwest Bioethics Center, now the Center for Practical Bioethics, which I directed. He subsequently joined the Center’s board, and also accepted Bob Hudson’s offer to return home to KU as a pediatrician and bioethicist.

Upon his return, Bill started a bioethics program and established an ethics committee for the hospital. Not everyone was thrilled about this, but I felt privileged to serve on the Hospital Ethics Committee and to help him with a “Society and Medicine Class” on Saturday mornings.

I vividly remember Bill asking students what was wrong with an ER patient with a low-grade temperature, terrible abdominal pain, and when you pressed on the spot where the patient said it hurt and then released the pressure, the patient screamed out in pain. Even first year students knew the likely diagnosis was appendicitis. He would then ask them, “Now what ‘ought to’ be done for this patient? What’s the ‘right’ course of treatment?” Students would shout out, “Get him to the OR before it ruptures!” With skill and professorial pleasure, Bill would then “complexify” the case. “Oh really?” he would ask. “What if the patient is very elderly? Has stage four cancer? Is HIV positive? Is a Jehovah’s Witness?” To students’ frustration,
he would NEVER tell them the “right” answer. Students who had crawled to class after a late night at Jimmy’s Jigger would leave energized and arguing with classmates. Bill was born to teach medicine and ethics.

Bill also worked closely with the Midwest Bioethics Center to assist other local hospitals in the establishing of ethics committees and to train their new members. He facilitated the Center’s newly established Regional Hospital Ethics Committee Consortium (which continues to this day, the longest running entity of its type). In Consortium meetings, ethics committee chairs collaboratively developed policy guidelines on issues like patients’ rights, advance care planning, withholding/withdrawing life-support, and the rights of minors in treatment decision-making. Even today, many hospital policies across the country reflect those guidelines.

In the summer of 1994, Bill was diagnosed with cancer and had major surgery. The prognosis was less than 6 months to live. When he left the hospital, Bill told me he would forgo further treatment. He needed time with his family and to mend some relationships. Amazingly, he lived almost five more years.

During that time, he did some of his best teaching by modeling “how to die.” He was featured in Bill Moyers’ four-part, six-hour documentary, *On Our Own Terms;* and, each year of his life extension, Bill Bartholome wrote a “meditation” which the Center published. He presented the last one, “Lessons from the Angel of Death,” at the Clendening Lecture shortly before his death in 1999.

In those last weeks of life, Bill was thin and weak, but minced no words. About his colleagues, he said, “Some physicians, not a majority, but clearly a significant minority of physicians, never have terminally ill patients. They don’t believe in it.” He talked about how the dying are isolated in the last chapter of their lives. He chided hospice providers for the shift from not-for-profit to for-profit. He spoke intimately about his difficult relationship with institutionalized religion.

In the end, as always, Dr. Bill Bartholome enthused and empowered others to think about and come to terms with what he referred to as a great adventure, i.e., dying.

(To read the entire collection of his meditations go to www.practicalbioethics.org.)

*Myra Christopher,*
*Kathleen Foley Chair at the Center for Practical Bioethics*

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New Editor for *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*

Martha Montello, Associate Professor of History and Philosophy of Medicine, is the new Editor-in-Chief of the Johns Hopkins University Press journal, *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine.* A well-regarded academic publication for nearly sixty years, *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine* is an interdisciplinary scholarly journal for biologists, physicians, students, and scholars. The journal publishes essays that place important biological or medical subjects in broader scientific, social, or humanistic contexts. These essays span a wide range of subjects, from neurobiology, genetics, and evolution to ethics, history, philosophy, and medicine. The journal encourages an informal style with literary merit and the warmth, excitement, and color of the biological and medical sciences.

In 1957, D. J. Ingle, the first editor of *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine,* explained that with professional journals increasingly focused on smaller systems and preoccupied with publishing data, readers needed a forum with space for leisurely interpretation, speculation, and exploration of new ideas. Ingle intended for the journal to reach into all fields of biology and medicine. The journal would welcome scholarly writing from any discipline that could offer new insight and informed thinking to “take stock” of the results and implications of current research. He encouraged writers to speculate about the future implications of today’s findings. His hope was that readers would “carry these ideas to the laboratory and to the bedside.”

Through the years, the journal has been described variously as “free-wheeling,” “quirky,” “eclectic,” and “unique.” It has continued to attract high-quality submissions and a diverse and devoted readership. However, all previous editors of *Perspectives* have been respected physician-scientists. In selecting Professor Montello, a literary scholar and medical ethicist, the journal’s publishers indicate a new kind of attention to the meaning of the word perspectives and its relationship with medicine and the biologic sciences. In literary studies, perspective refers to one’s viewpoint, or a slant or angle of vision, or approach to an object or idea—a way of seeing and interpreting.

Under Montello’s editorship, the journal will continue to publish informal essays that emphasize the meaning of the word essay. *Essay* comes from Latin and means “to try.” The journal does not generally publish straightforward scientific reports. Instead the essays are explorations, where authors try out ideas. Bob Perlman once described what we’re looking for as Mark Twain—style pieces—that is, they’re well-written and sometimes personal, capturing the excitement and very human engagement with the biological and medical sciences.

There is even more of a need for such essays today than there was 50 years ago. The field of medicine is on the verge of a profound transformation. We are rethinking our understanding of health and disease, the patient-doctor relationship, and the
Entrance to History of Medicine Department, 1940

Logan Clendening, M.D., first chair of History of Medicine

Reading Room, History of Medicine, right before move to new building

1940s

3rd floor Hixon Building interior

1950s

Architect's rendition of "L" Building (now Robinson Hall)

Initial Construction of "L" Building

1960s

Ralph Major at book signing

Phoebe Peck, Rare Book Librarian

"L" Building completed, five floors

Ralph H. Major, M.D., 2nd department chair

Compiled by Nancy J. Hulston
Adjunct Associate Professor, History of Medicine
Director KUMC Archives and Clendening History of Medicine Museum
Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine

75 Years in Photos

1970s

Bernice D. Jackson, Rare Book Librarian 1980s

Robert P. Hudson, M.D., department chair

1980s

Jager Room Dedication with Ernie Crow, Gwen Jager, and Robert P. Hudson, M.D., 1987

History of Medicine Museum and Reception Area

1990s

Interior, Clendening Reading Room

Robert P. Hudson, M.D., retirement

KU Board of Regents meeting in Clendening Reading Room

2000s

Paul R. Harrington, M.D. Archives

Interior, Clendening Reading Room
goals of medicine. Clinical care, medical education, and bioscientific research are all undergoing a deep shift toward integrated, translational understandings of the way things are and the work we need to do. Clinicians, medical educators, and researchers are recognizing the need for interdisciplinary thinking and practice, for bringing together the sciences and the humanities in new and important ways to reshape the goals of medicine and the biosciences.

Never has the need for this journal been greater. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine fills a crucial gap, both nationally and internationally. No other journal offers the same kind of opportunity for people on both sides of the great divide to speak to each other. As journals are moving rapidly from paper to digital publication and open access, we have new challenges and new opportunities. To support an increasingly wide reach and high level of excellence, Perspectives has expanded its reach to the international community. For the first time, the journal’s Editorial Board has moved toward a more international presence which includes an auspicious group from a multitude of disciplines and seven different countries, including Israel, The Netherlands, France, New Zealand, Canada, and Italy.

Readers who would like to submit essays to the journal for publication or contribute to the Review Essay section are encouraged to contact the Managing Editor, Solveig Robinson at Man.Ed.PBM@hotmail.com. Those who would like to order copies or subscribe to the journal can go to https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/perspectives_in_biology_and_medicine. Our loyal readers and contributors make the journal a lively place for creative and eclectic explorations of complex issues in biology and medicine.

Martha Montello, Ph.D.
mmontell@kumc.edu

ANNOUNCEMENTS
New Book

Harrington Spine Instrumentation forever changed spine surgery by providing the surgeon, for the first time, some measure of direct control over spine stability and position. Dogged Persistence: Harrington, Post-polio Scoliosis, and the Origin of Spine Instrumentation, is the nitty-gritty story of this ten-year-long mid-20th century trial-and-error surgical research made successful by the strong personalage of orthopedic surgeon Paul Randall Harrington. He attributed his creative success to a life-long process, which this story is committed to documenting and understanding. Dogged Persistence, authored by Marc A. Asher, M.D., will be available beginning October 1, 2015 at www.kubookstore.com

Marc A. Asher, Professor of Orthopedics Emeritus
University of Kansas Medical Center
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Scoliosis Research Society 50th Anniversary Annual Meeting – Minneapolis, Minnesota, Sept. 30th - Oct. 3rd

The KUMC Archives is excited to announce its participation in the upcoming 50th Annual Meeting of the Scoliosis Research Society (SRS) in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 30 – October 3, 2015. Originally founded in 1966 by 35 members, today the SRS is an international society of physicians and allied health professionals that supports research and education in the field of spinal deformities. This year’s meeting will include special programming to celebrate the 50th annual gathering of the Society. The meeting will feature an Anniversary Museum that will explore the history of the SRS and spinal deformity through artifact exhibits and presentations by prominent members of the Society.

Logo of the Scoliosis Research Society

The KUMC Archives involvement in this year’s Annual Meeting is the product of a close relationship between the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine and the SRS. The Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine houses the Spine and Orthopedic Historical Collections, which document the history of orthopedic surgery in the United States through a number of significant collections. In addition to the SRS Archives, the Spine and Orthopedic Historical Collections also contains the archives of several influential orthopedic surgeons, including Paul R. Harrington, MD, the father of modern spinal instrumentation for the correction of scoliosis, and Walter Putnam Blount, MD, pioneer in the development of the Milwaukee Brace for treatment of scoliosis.

Marc Asher, MD, Archives Director Nancy Hulston, and Assistant Archivist Alex Welborn have worked with SRS leadership over the past year planning the Anniversary Museum. Dr. Asher has worked diligently curating examples of milestone spinal instrumentation utilized in the treatment of scoliosis from the 1960s to those employed in modern
orthopedic medicine. Some notable pieces selected by Dr. Asher include an original Milwaukee Brace with leather throat mold, Harrington Rods developed by Dr. Paul R. Harrington, Dwyer and Zielke instrumentation sets, and a poly-axial pedicle screw from the Puno-Winter-Byrd Spinal System. In addition to the work done by Dr. Asher, Alex Welborn has digitized hundreds of historical photographs and original documents from the SRS Archives for the museum. The digitized material will be incorporated into a visual timeline of the history of the SRS and the evolution of the treatment of spinal deformity.

Alex Welborn will accompany the artifacts to Minneapolis, ensuring their safety while away from the Archives. He will assist with set up and take down of the Anniversary Museum and represent the KUMC Archives and the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine at the meeting before accompanying the artifacts back to Kansas City.

Alex Welborn, M.L.I.S
Assistant Archivist

New Studies

Arthur Daemmrich recently submitted for review two cases and teaching notes he wrote for his course in Healthcare Management. The first, “Children’s Hospital Oakland: End-of-Life Dilemmas,” examines how medical experts and hospital managers respond to a situation in which family members disagree with a determination of death and a public relations and media imbroglio follows. The second, “Strategic Planning at Wichita County Health Center,” examines the changing environment for healthcare delivery in rural Kansas and asks students to carry out a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis of the health center.

On December 3, for the History and Philosophy of Medicine Department’s regular seminar, Arthur will present findings from his current research project on chemical regulation, and disputes over testing programs and medical knowledge concerning the effects of chemical exposure.

During the 2015-2016 academic year, Arthur will be in Washington, D.C., on an academic leave of absence, where he will direct the Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation. The mission of the Lemelson Center, which is located in the National Museum of American History, is twofold. The Center’s staff and visiting scholars analyze invention and innovation; studying the transformative role of science, technology and engineering throughout American History. The Center also develops educational programs and exhibits for museum visitors on factors fundamental to invention, including the networks and systems that sustain innovation.

Arthur Daemmrich, Ph.D.
Associate Professor and Historian of Public Health

World War I

Medicine in the War to End all Wars

Our website – “Medicine in the First World War” – has achieved recognition that it justly deserves. Google “Roads to the Great War” and you will see a most laudatory review and presentation of the website to the world at http://roadstothegreatwar-ww1.blogspot.com/ which is the preeminent daily blog/website that is read by WWI scholars around the world.

Born from the idea of a website by George Thompson; the organizing efforts of Tony Kovac, Grace Holmes, and Fred Holmes; the website creation genius of Karen Chinn; and many others, we have established ourselves as “the go to website” for medicine in The Great War. This would not have happened without the strong support of our History and Philosophy of Medicine Department, Chair Christopher Crenner, M.D., PhD, and the World War I Museum at Liberty Memorial.

An excerpt from “Roads to the Great War”:

The Kansas University Medical Center has made an outstanding start on their effort to tell the story of medicine in the First World War. If you have any interest in the medical side of the war, their site is one you should visit and make a favorite. KU physicians helped the Kansas City area organize its own base hospital during the war, and they present its full (and fascinating) history on their site. Their home page is at: http://www.kumc.edu/wwi.html

Frederick Holmes, M.A., M.D.
Professor of Medicine Emeritus
Professor of History of Medicine

Departmental History – Our Chairs
Two Proud Fathers, an Indulgent Mother, and a Kindly Uncle

Ralph Major and Logan Clendening were the fathers of the Department of the History of Medicine but very different in their paternal roles. Had these two men been alike, even though each was born in 1884 and, thus, they were contemporaries in every sense, we might not now have a History of Medicine Department at all. Major was a consummate scholar and Clendening a consummate promoter. Major was fluent in a variety of European languages and lived a life of scholarship, medical practice, and research. Clendening translated the medicine of his time into words the general public could understand through a widely syndicated newspaper column and a series of popular books, disdaining the actual practice of medicine.

The First World War found Ralph Major serving in a government laboratory in New Haven, Connecticut, and Clendening, in his own imagining, exiled to Fort Sam
Houston in Texas and denied service in France. The 1920s and 1930s saw the full flowering of their collaboration with regular summer trips to Europe. Logan and Dorothy Clendening traveled across the Atlantic with the rich and famous, and Ralph and Margaret Major saw Europe in their large Packard automobile with their three children, once with Margaret’s mother tagging along. The oldest and most precious medical books were then cheap and on the market. Major knew which books to buy and Clendening bought them - with Dorothy’s money. Dorothy was the daughter of Frank Hixon, a very wealthy Wisconsin lumber baron, and while she and Logan endured a stormy marriage, probably partly from his drinking, she adored him and her purse was always open to him. Thus, with Hixon family money, the Hixon Building for medical research was erected on the medical school campus in the mid-1930s and Logan Clendening and the ever-growing library of valuable medical books were housed on its third floor. The History of Medicine Department, in the 1930s yet to be officially acknowledged, could be defined as Logan’s books and Ralph’s scholarship.

Then, in 1940, with Europe descending into the chaos of the Second World War, rare book buying was halted and the KU School of Medicine thought it prudent to create a proper Department of the History of Medicine.

Logan Clendening, M.D., with wife Dorothy Hixon Clendening, circa 1940

Logan Clendening, in a fit of depression, ended his life in 1945 leaving Ralph Major as the custodian of both the rare medical books and the department, all the while serving as chairman of the Department of Medicine and active as a clinician, teacher, and very productive researcher. Major was an academician of the first rank until his death from a basilar artery stroke in 1970. He published 227 papers of which 28 could be considered basic science, 124 clinical science, and 75 medical history. In his spare time he wrote nine books and thirteen chapters in books. Fortunately for the Department of the History of Medicine, the Clendening Library, and the institution, Robert Hudson was waiting in the wings to guide the department through three decades after the Major-Clendening era.

Ralph Hermon Major, M.D. – successor to Logan Clendening, M.D.

Bob Hudson, as we know him, was born in 1926 and following undergraduate years at KU in Lawrence and military service, enrolled in our medical school in 1952. After an internship and residency in Internal Medicine he joined the faculty and soon became the Assistant Dean for Students. Within a few years it was obvious to him that his principal career interest was not Medicine per se but the History of Medicine. Accordingly, he moved to Baltimore and obtained a master’s degree in the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University in 1965, returning to Kansas City as the chairman of the now well-established History of Medicine Department, as Ralph Major happily stepped down as chairman.

During Bob’s years as chairman - from 1966 to 1995 - the department aged and mellowed, finally obtaining all of the vacated space of the medical school library when it moved to its new location to the north of 39th Street in 1983. More accessible to students and faculty, the Clendening Library now was the base of the department. Bob ascended to national prominence as a medical historian and brought increasing recognition to
both the department and the library. He expanded the academic
reach of the department by getting the Kansas State Board of
Regents' permission to rename it the Department of the History
and Philosophy of Medicine in the mid-1970s. Thus in 1986,
William Bartholome joined the department as our resident
philosopher and medical ethicist until his death in 1999, further
expanding the department’s reach.

Robert P. Hudson, M.D. – Department Chair from 1966 to 1995

Bob interacted easily with medical students and conducted
Saturday morning seminars for them for many years - with
coffee and donuts generously supplied. Also, for many years,
the department participated in the first year of the medical
school curriculum with the required Clinical Process course,
assisted by Grace Holmes from the Pediatrics Department. Bob
lived for years after his retirement and died in Florida in 2014.

Most medical schools have little to nothing in the way of
libraries of rare medical books and/or departments dedicated
to the History of Medicine. The University of Kansas
Medical Center is known throughout the world for the
Clendening History of Medicine Library and its Department
of the History and Philosophy of Medicine. The leadership
of Rob Martenson from 1995 to 2002, and now Chris
Crenner has set a trajectory of slow and steady growth which
shows every indication of continuing for many years into the
future. Perhaps this story proves that it is good to have two
proud fathers and a kindly uncle, not to mention a very rich
surrogate mother with a heavy, open purse.

Frederick Holmes, MA, MD, FACP
Professor of the History and Philosophy of Medicine
Distinguished Professor of Medicine, emeritus

History of the Department’s Lecture Series

The year 2015 is a year of anniversaries: the sesquicentennial
for the University of Kansas, as well as the seventy-fifth
anniversary of the Department of the History and Philosophy
of Medicine. From a departmental vantage point, these
seventy-five years have born witness to a great deal, both in
terms of world events as well as with regard to the changing
face of medical education. Since the early days following its
founding in 1940, the department has continuously served a
unique, if not formally designated, role within the medical
school—namely as a vigilant promoter and sustainer of
medical humanities and medical social science. With the
bequeathal of an extensive library of rare and important
books of medical history together with on-going, endowed
support, the department in all of its many modes and facets
serves as an enduring monument to the legacy of Logan and
Dorothy Clendening. And as this year marks a significant,
commemorative moment, it seems especially fitting to dwell
a bit upon one of the more significant programs dedicated
to the cultivation of the medical humanities, and which is
associated in so many ways with the Clendening’s name and
vision. We refer, of course, to the annual lecture series.

To be sure, the lecture series has thriven and continues to
do so because of the wonderful contributions—intellectual
and otherwise—of a host of departmental supporters and
affiliates. Among the lectures in our current series are
those honoring Don Carlos and Alice V. Peete; William
Bartholome; Don Carlos Guffey; Stanley Friesen and
Robert Hudson. And yet, it may be said that the spirit and
enthusiasm that characterizes the series as a whole derives
from the founding impetus of the Clendenings. For it was
in 1949 (four years after Logan’s death) that Dorothy
presented a sum of money to the School of Medicine to
establish a series of lectures memorializing her husband
and his devotion to the history of medicine. Shortly
thereafter—in November of that same year—the inaugural
Logan Clendening Lecture in the History and Philosophy
of Medicine was given by John Farquhar Fulton, the noted
neurophysiologist and historian of science. In this first
instance there were two lectures—one given in the morning
and one in afternoon—which were titled, “Vesalius Four
Centuries Later” and “Medicine in the Eighteenth Century.”

Fulton, who was then president of the History of Science
Society, was also a longtime proponent of the value of
the humanities and especially the relevance of history for
the sciences. He was also an avid bibliophile who even
characterized Clendening as a “devastating rival” insofar as
it came to the art and pleasure of book collecting. With that
being said there can hardly be a doubt that Fulton esteemed his
delivery of the inaugural pair of Clendening lectures to be both
an honor and a privilege, especially when they drew so heavily
upon some of the special gems in the Clendening collection.

Fulton’s lectures enjoyed the distinction of being the first
in a long list of titular, Logan Clendening lectures, and
thus established the department’s commitment to draw to
its community historians of science and medicine whose work ranked among the best of the current scholarship in those areas; a trend which continues today. Yet, they also established an important precedent, and perhaps even a definitive moment in the department’s mission. With those inaugural lectures the department enlarged its presence nationally and announced its share in integrating within an important legacy that sought to promote the value of history and humanities in medical education. One need only look to William Osler as one of the most celebrated of its champions; but there were others equal in commitment, knowledge and enthusiasm.

Already during the 1930s and 40s, Logan Clendening had linked the department’s efforts in this regard with other vibrant centers of medical-historical scholarship, including those at Harvard, Wisconsin, and the Institute of the History of Medicine at The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Hopkins, of course, housed the oldest such department, which served as the home of several leading scholars who would also influence and shape the discipline during those impressive and decisive early decades of the 1930s and 40s. Among the notables were Henry Sigerist, Fielding Garrison, and Owsei Temkin as well as several others.

Early in the history of the lecture series the department hosted the likes of Chauncey Leake, who lectured on “The Old Egyptian Medical Papyri,” as well as the inestimable George Sarton who presented dual lectures on the “Alexandrian Renaissance” (third century C.E.) and “Galen of Pergamon.” Sarton had always possessed a strong historical sense, which he made central to his overall intellectual project. His enthusiasm for the history of science and medicine quite overtook his original foci in chemistry and mathematics (both to which he made excellent contributions). Such devotion led him to insist that the goal of historical study was not merely to know the history of science, but rather, to humanize it. Following Sarton

... came many, many others of notable expertise, influence, and respectability. In its way, then, the Logan Clendening lecture series became a sort of nodal point in connecting the department with any number of important developments in the history of medicine as well as the broader culture of medical humanities both within the academy and beyond. The department continues to proceed in vibrant recognition of the historical, cultural and ethical import of the humanities, which in harmony with its original vision finds endeavor in the sciences and the humanities to be inextricably entwined.

Ryan Fagan, Ph.D.
Academic Coordinator
History of Medicine

Fall 2015 Lecture Series

10 September, 2015
Paul Kelton, Ph.D.
University of Kansas
Kansas City Public Library
Central Branch, Helzberg Auditorium
14 W 10th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105
6:00 p.m. Reception
6:30 p.m. Lecture

12 November, 2015
Marc Asher, M.D.
University of Kansas Medical Center
Book Signing of Dogged Persistence
3:00p.m. Clendening Library Reading Room, 1002 Robinson

The Stanley Friesen Lecture in the History of Surgery
Behrooz Akbarnia, M.D.
San Diego Center for Spinal Disorders
4:00 p.m. Reception, Clendening Foyer 1000 Robinson
4:30 p.m. Lecture, Clendening Auditorium, 2004 Robinson

3 December, 2015
The Don Carlos and Alice V. Peete Lecture
Arthur Daemmrich, Ph.D.
The Smithsonian Institute
“Vulnerable Subjects, Vulnerable Knowledge: Scientific and Organizational Uncertainty in Children’s Chemical Testing Programs”
4:00 p.m. Reception, Clendening Foyer, 1000 Robinson
4:30 p.m. Lecture, Clendening Auditorium, 2004 Robinson
Ralph Hermon Major Luncheon Seminar Series

3 September, 2015
Lunar Society
12 Noon, Rieke Auditorium (B008 Orr-Major)
Ralph Rosen, Ph.D.
University of Pennsylvania
“Medical Humanism in Galen’s Time”

14 October, 2015
Susan Pingleton, M.D.
"Oral History of Female Professors at KUMC"

18 November, 2015
Allen Greiner, M.D.

10 March, 2016
Dan Ginavan
“A History of Medical Student Societies at KUMC”

13 April, 2016
Harold Braswell, Ph.D
Saint Louis University
(title forthcoming)

11 May, 2016
Ryan Fagan, Ph.D.
“The ‘Privilege of Cytology’: C.E. McClung and Scientific Investigation”

Lunar Society

It is a privilege to partake in a momentous milestone in the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine’s existence. Seventy-five years of history, progress, and collective work have culminated into a department that provides students with an exceptional education through its employment of great minds and teachers and unparalleled access of medicine’s history through its impressive collection of books and antiquities. While it provides us great space to explore current burning issues, it also gives us respite and reprieve to explore medicine’s convoluted, fascinating history and intellectual evolution.

It is fitting that during the celebration of the Department’s 75th anniversary that the first Lunar Society event for the semester meditated on the tradition of medicine. Through generous support and encouragement from the Department, the Lunar Society welcomed University of Pennsylvania Professor Ralph Rosen to KUMC on September 3rd. Professor Rosen, a Harvard-trained classicist, presented his work on Galen’s call for incorporating the Humanities into physician training. The presentation was held in Rieke Auditorium. We welcomed many students, faculty, and staff who could join us.

The Lunar Society is greatly indebted to the support and generosity of the Department of History and Philosophy of Medicine. The Department provides a home for those of us who appreciate quiet contemplation, meaningful dialogue, and altruistic work; we are eternally grateful. Here is to another fruitful 75 years!

Sonya Parashar
Lunar Society Co-President

Fellowship Awardee

Thanks to the Eugene W. J. Pearce, M.D., and Lunetta A. Pearce, M.D., Fellowship in the History of Medicine, Kate Grauvogel gained a unique perspective on Virchow as a statesman, which will complement her research on his work in pathology and medical practice. Grauvogel spent two weeks in August in the Clendening Library studying 19th century books, anatomical atlases, and medical prints, with a particular interest in the library’s collection of Rudolf Virchow manuscripts. A Ph.D. student in the History and Philosophy of Science and Medicine Department at Indiana University, Bloomington, Grauvogel specializes in the history of medicine. Specifically, she is interested in the history of pathology and hormones in the 19th and 20th centuries. The research she conducted at the Clendening Library will assist her in writing a conference paper, an article, and the first two chapters of her dissertation, tentatively entitled, “From Milk Leg to Deep Vein Thrombosis: Experimental Research on Blood Clotting and Hormones, 1791-1859.” At the end of her fellowship, she expressed satisfaction with the work she accomplished in the library. It was a pleasure having her working with the Clendening Library collections.

Dawn McInnis, Rare Book Librarian

Kate Grauvogel, Pearce Fellow, August 2015
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: ____________________________________________

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