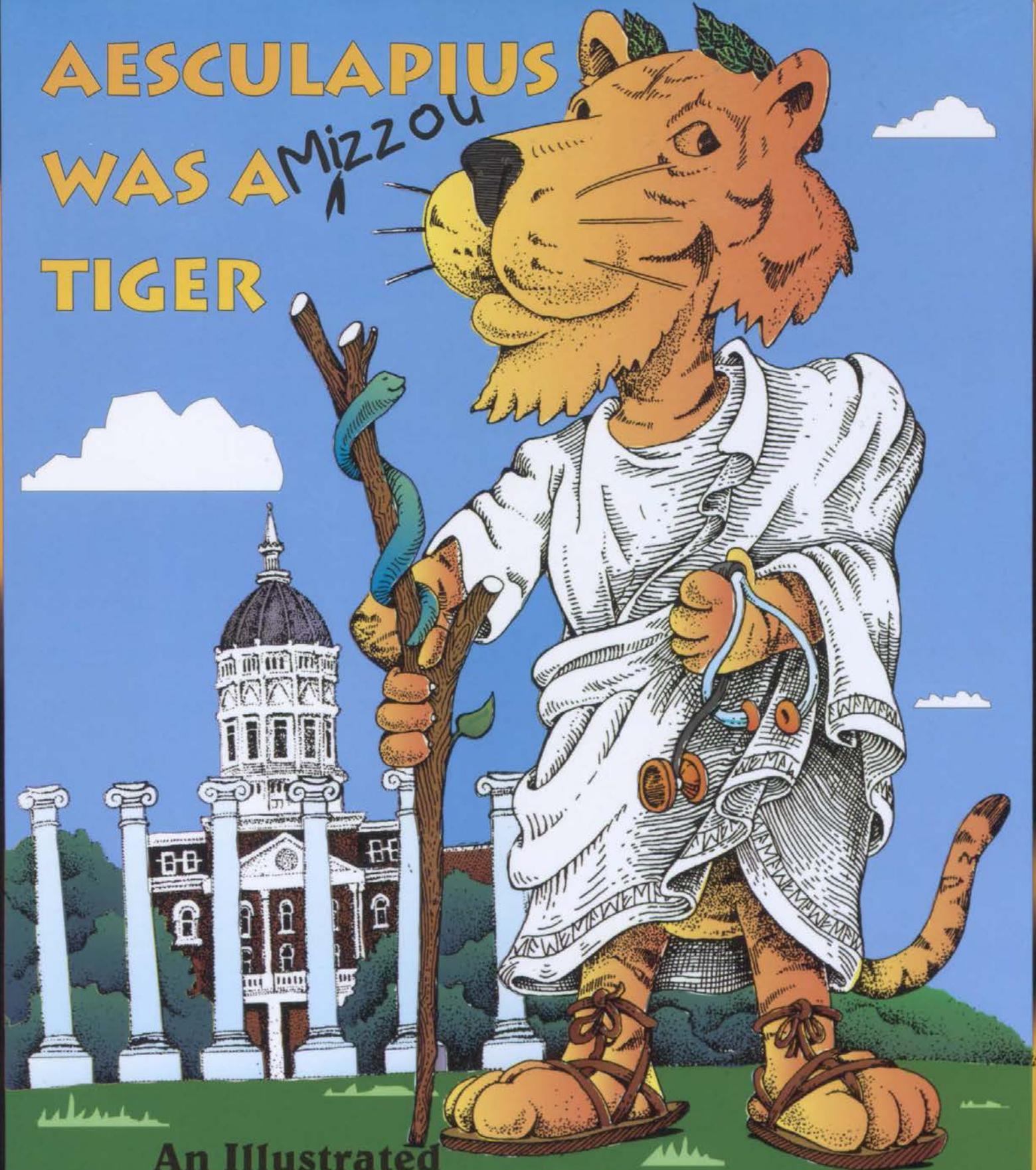


# AESCULAPIUS WAS A MIZZO TIGER



An Illustrated  
**History of Medicine**  
at Ol' Mizzou

Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D.

Mizzou has been in the business of training physicians since the early 1840s — more than a century and a half. This is a chronicle or “diary” of a proud and good medical school's evolution over these many years — a remarkable saga. Year by year, program by program, it is becoming increasingly evident that this medical school is a national leader. For example, the ability to carry out its mission of contributing to the health care of rural Missouri is a model for other schools.

As one of Missouri's finest assets, the Health Sciences Center is a product and enduring legacy of so many — it's students, graduates, staff, faculty, administration, community leaders, state legislators, referring physicians and, of course, its patients. Many of the chapters detail and pay tribute to their efforts. The long struggle in re-establishing the four-year school on the campus of the university as an integral part of the allied sciences is an important part of this story.

The big killers of the day have often changed their names, but our medical school, like others, continues to search for new knowledge that can turn back these formidable opponents.

A newer and more effective curriculum continues to evolve, including exposure to socio-economic issues. Pioneer efforts in telemedicine are initiated.

Much of the purpose of this book will have been achieved if recent and future graduates of the medical school gain a greater appreciation of the rich tapestry of history that is theirs. A knowledge of the past will help chart the future, always realizing that we stand on the shoulders of those who have gone before.

Often on the lighter side, the reader may enjoy some of the anecdotal vignettes. Maybe the reader will imagine Aesculapius is indeed a Mizzou Tiger!

*Aesculapian Was A Tiger*  
An Illustrated  
History of Medicine at O.P. Mizzou



Walter E. Cunningham, Ph.D., M.D.



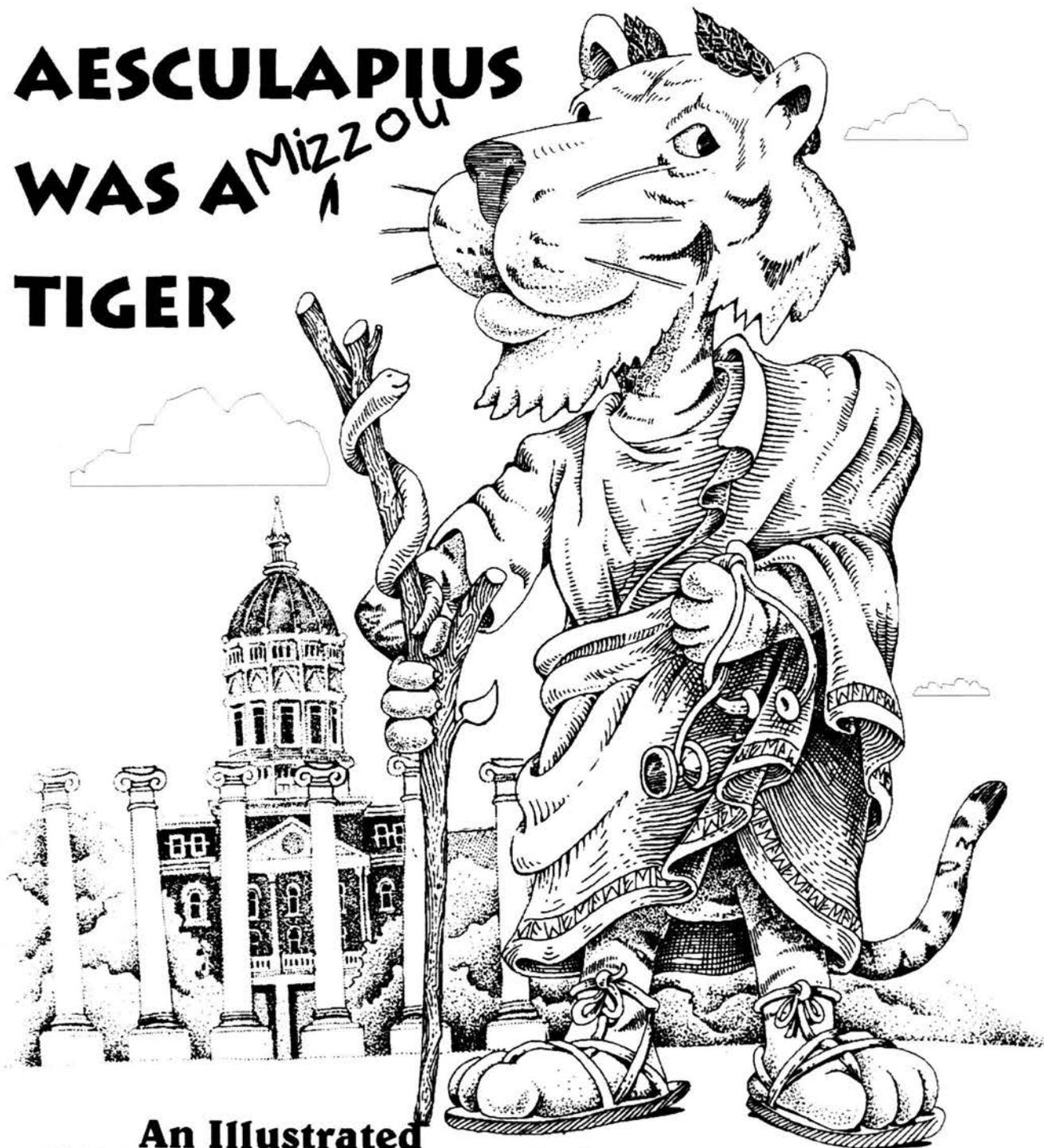
With all best wishes to a new  
M.D. from Ol' Mission  
with a great future!

Sincerely,

Gay E. Stephenson  
May 18, 2002



**AESCULAPIUS  
WAS A MIZZO  
TIGER**



An Illustrated  
**History of Medicine**  
at **Ol' Mizzou**

**Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D.**

**Other Books By This Author:**

The Kicks That Count  
Cardiac Arrest & Resuscitation - 4 Editions  
Immediate Care of Acutely Ill and Injured - 2 Editions

# *Aesculapius Was A Mizzou Tiger*

An Illustrated History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou



Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D., F.A.C.S.  
John Growdon Distinguished Professor of Surgery Emeritus  
Curator, University of Missouri System

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*Aesculapius Was a Mizzou Tiger*

Erratum:

Please note that Dr. Russell Shelden's name (Class of 1947) is misspelled within the book. We apologize for this editing error.

Medical School Foundation

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# About the Cover

Aesculapius (Latin) was in Greek mythology (Asklepios) the God of Medicine or Health, the Archetypal Physician devoted to compassion and skilled care of his patients. The son of Apollo and nymph Karonis, he was tutored in the art of healing by the centaur Chiron.

Zeus, the King of Gods, at the urging of Hades, god of the underworld, was afraid that Aesculapius might render all men immortal and therefore slew him with a thunderbolt. In tribute to Aesculapius, the Greeks placed the practice of medicine under his protection. The cult of Aesculapius evolved to such an extent that afflicted pilgrims flocked to Greek temples named for Aesculapius for over a thousand years. Remains of the temples (Aesculapions) still exist at Epidaurus, Pergamon, Athens and elsewhere.

Homer mentioned Aesculapius in his poem, the Iliad, as a skilled physician. Aesculapius is said to have died in 1237 B.C. In the Iliad, Homer also states that Aesculapius had two sons, (Machaon and Podalirius) both serving as physicians in the historic siege of Troy (about 1180 B.C.). He had two daughters, Hygieia (the goddess of health) and Panacea (the goddess of pharmacy).

Hippocrates is said to be the eighteenth descendent of Aesculapius. He was born about 461 B.C. From Hippocrates, medicine received

its ethical code, its charter of medical conduct and guide for over 2000 years. At graduation ceremonies throughout the world, medical students have participated in one or another version of the "Oath of Hippocrates," an appeal for correct conduct in the practice of medicine. The Oath of Hippocrates, as a reaffirmation of

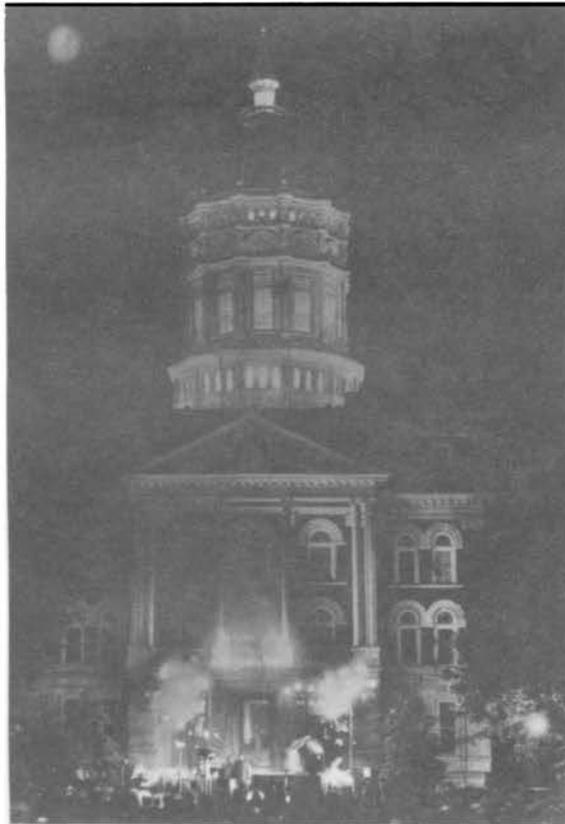
the belief that the patient's interest comes first, invokes the name of Aesculapius, i.e., I swear by Apollo the physician, and Aesculapius ....

For many years at Missouri, the Oath of Hippocrates was administered by Dr. M. Pinson "Pappy" Neal as an impressive aspect of graduation. In later years, some graduating classes have elected to use, instead, the Declaration of Geneva.

On the cover, "Aesculapius" is shown with his staff, around which is coiled a single serpent. The staff of Aesculapius has become the symbol of a physician or the logo of the medical profession. The Caduceus, on the other hand, with its winged staff and

intertwined serpents has no medical meaning as it represents the magic wand of Hermes (Mercury) the Greek myth-ological God of commerce and communication, and protector of merchants, thieves, and travelers.

The Aesculapian staff should be used as the true emblem of medicine. It's direct association with the Greek god of medicine remains a



*Jesse Hall floodlit for the first time  
October 1987*

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

valuable link between medicine today and its origin.

Both the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association (1910) use the staff of Aesculapius. In 1956, the United Nations issued a stamp on which appeared the staff of Aesculapius. Many groups have adopted the staff of Aesculapius as their official insignia, includes the World Health Organization and the medical corps of numerous nations. The U.S. Army Medical Corps - uses the Caduceus, however, as a "symbol of neutrality, non-combat, and peace."

Aesculapius continues to be recognized in our medical schools and elsewhere. For example, our medical students at Mizzou have an annual Aesculapian Ball. The world's largest surgical instrument manufacturer is named Aesculap, Inc. It's headquarters are in Tuttlingen, Germany.

In the Spring of 1967, the six historic columns on Frances Quadrangle were flood-lighted at night through funds provided by the Missouri Student Association and the University Alumni Association. In October 1987, to kick off the sesquicentennial celebration, the dome of Jesse Hall was lighted for the first time. It was a spectacular event for all who attended. Gold tinted lights were installed to be turned on for especially significant events occurring at the University, including football victories.

Aesculapius is the Mizzou Tiger standing in front of the famed Missouri columns as they remained following the devastating fire of the old Academic Building on January 9, 1892.

The Quadrangle in front of Jesse Hall and including the columns is named after David R. Francis. David R. Francis was elected governor of Missouri in 1888 and was governor at the time of the fire. Throughout his life, Governor Francis was a strong supporter of the university. Governor Francis spoke at the semi-centennial celebration of the



*The centennial celebration of the Quadrangle and Jesse Hall Dedication occurred in 1995. The original tombstone of Thomas Jefferson from Monticello is located on Francis Quadrangle.*

## *History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

university in 1890. The survivors of the 1840 celebration of the origin of the university were present. Twenty-two of the fifty-four of the original subscribers were present. One of the first two graduates, R. L. Todd, presided.

After the fire destroyed the Academic Building, Governor Francis immediately came to Columbia and rallied the faculty, the board, students and townspeople and pledged to call a special session of the legislature. For a while, the fate of the university hung in the balance. There were proposals to remove all or part of the university from Columbia. The vote in the legislature on March 15, 1893, in fact, gave, on the third ballot, Independence one vote, Sedalia - 69, and Columbia - 67. Seventy-one votes were required for the majority, and eventually,

Columbia prevailed. Governor Francis enthusiastically signed the bill for the construction of Jesse Hall.

David R. Francis was an outstanding leader. He was in charge of the famous St. Louis World's Fair in the early 1900s and was the first U.S. ambassador to Russia. For more than a decade, he was president of the board of curators of the university.

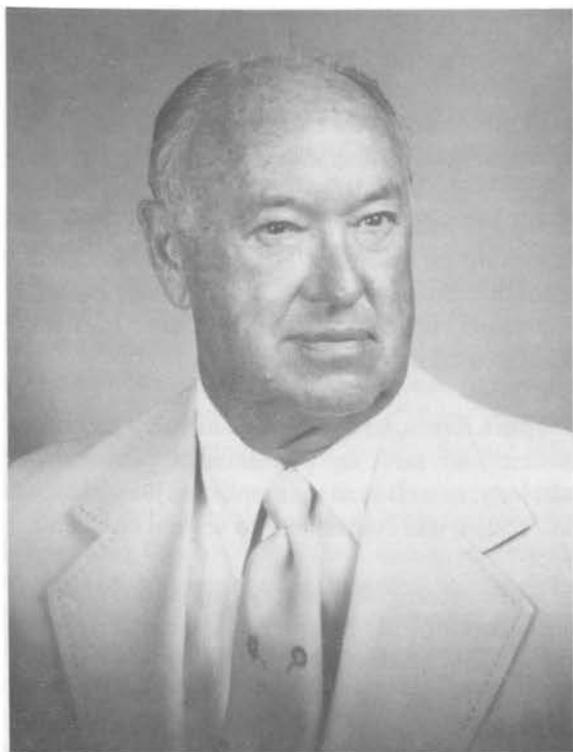
Jesse Hall is named for Richard Henry Jesse, the eighth president of the university (1891-1908). He was professor of Latin at Tulane University in Louisiana before coming to Missouri. He was inaugurated June 3, 1891. He was to be "leader and guide in the evolution of a new and modern university, already showing unmistakable signs of life."



*Milt English on one of his many visits to the medical school*

# Dedication

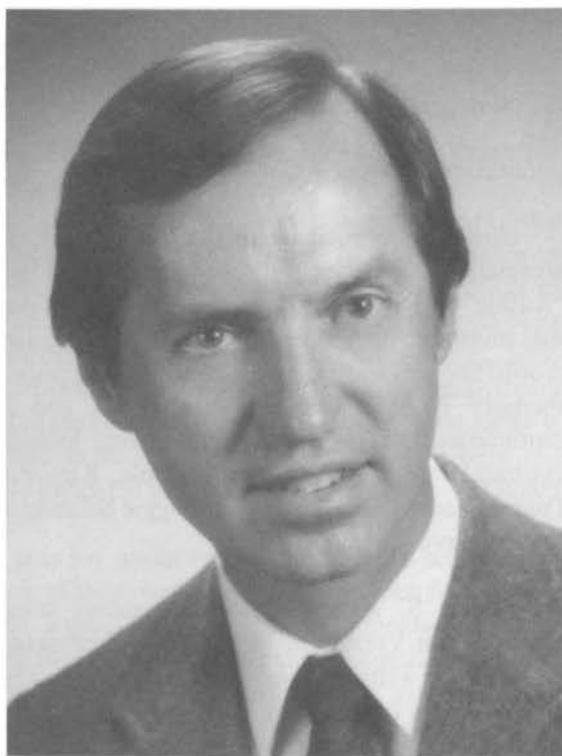
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*Milton Tate English, Jr., M.D.  
(July 3, 1914 — October 4, 1993)*

This book is dedicated to  
Milton Tate English, Jr., M.D.  
and  
Milton Tate English, III, M.D.

In grateful recognition of initial support of this project more than a decade ago. For more than half a century, Dr. Milton T. English, Jr., served the people of north central Missouri. Representing three generations of physicians in his family, Dr. English has been a much-loved and respected physician and surgeon. Throughout his practice, he has been a strong champion of his alma mater and the University Hospitals and Clinics. Both Doctors English personify many of the fine traits of competence, dedication and devotion that characterize our graduates across the years. Dr. Milton English, III, is a cardiologist practicing in Seattle, Washington.



*Milton T. English, III, M.D.*

# Acknowledgements

---

After years of trying to piece together the important events in the history of our Medical School at Ol' Mizzou, the debt we owe to our predecessors becomes increasingly evident. In a sense, this entire book is a grateful acknowledgement of their efforts. Many individuals will be specifically mentioned in the text. Some need mentioning now.

Over a decade ago, Milton Tate English, Jr., gave me a great deal of encouragement and support to complete this project begun years earlier. Milt died in 1993, before the project could be completed.

Dan Gish Stine, a real physician role model in my life, gave me his correspondence covering a crucial era in the 1940s when vital decisions were being made about re-establishing the four-year medical school.

Mary Pax (Mary Paxton Keeley), the world's first woman journalism graduate, gave me many of her photographs taken during the 1950s and 1960s. She was truly an outstanding journalistic photographer. More about Mary later.

How does one adequately thank my dedicated secretary of thirty-one years, Ruth McCown? "Ruthie" had a habit of keeping every scrap of paper that might prove "valuable" — over 75 file drawers worth! She was a combination archivist, receptionist, memory bank, public relations expert and disciplinarian. Others have succeeded her, including Barbara Barman, Cecil Mae Nichols, Kim Peck, Penny Blank, Carol Ritter and Maggie Schmitz and they deserve thanks.

Robert S. Kimpton, an outstanding science teacher from Versailles, Missouri, worked over 25 summers on writing projects with me and proofread several drafts of this book. He worked full time on the book during the summer of 1988.

I doubt if this history would have come to completion as soon had it not been for the efforts of

John C. Ballanot, who came to me as a journalism student working on his masters degree and wanting to help with the history of the medical school. During 1984-85, John spent much of his spare time researching early history. His precise and objective approach certainly foretells a fine future career in journalism. I hope John will be proud of his contribution in medical science writing.

Maria Evans, as a medical student, a pathology resident and now as an assistant professor of pathology, as well as an accomplished journalist, has read, edited, and contributed to several chapters.

While reading this history, pay added attention to the names of M. Pinson Neal, George Spencer, Austin Hill, M.D. Overholser, Frank G. Mays, Arthur McComas, Roscoe Anderson, Gladys Moore, C.C. Clayton, Power B. McHaney, Roland Smith and George C. Wilson. They represent a larger group upon whose shoulders we build today.

Associate Dean Weldon D. Webb has used every type of urging and encouragement to support and hasten the birth of this book. Thank you, Weldon.

Our present dean, Lester R. Bryant, has also encouraged me at every turn. History will speak well of the Bryant administration.

Finally, my gratitude goes to Lee Gibson, C.P.S., formerly executive director of the Boone County Medical Society, who, in her "retirement," prepared this manuscript for its publication. Her talents, suggestions and additions are much appreciated.

My wonderful wife, Sally, and my son and daughter, Ted and Ann, have for years urged me toward completion of this history and I appreciate the time together on weekends and evenings that they gracefully relinquished. I hope they enjoy this final product.

# Introduction

---

It is my intent to chronicle, within the pages of this book, the evolving story of a great and good school of medicine. An accurate historical picture is an elusive one to paint. For almost fifty years, I have been collecting pictures and other material that may help place events in their proper perspective. Is it accurate? I hope so. Is it fair to divergent points of view? I hope so. Is it impersonal and totally devoid of the author's emotions? Probably not. At any rate, I hope that the reader will find this "diary" of a great medical school replete with needed factual information.

I also hope that you have at least half as much fun reading this book as I have had in writing this account of the history of our medical school. It has been a time of reliving memories and recalling many friends, past and present. Truly, one realizes what a noble institution we have. As Rose Nolen said in her column, "Time passes and memories fade. It is too easy sometimes to imagine that we arrived at our particular moment in history entirely by our own efforts."

The University of Missouri is the oldest state university west of the Mississippi River. With its four campuses and almost forty schools, colleges and divisions, it has almost 60,000 full- and part-time students. The Columbia campus, the oldest, is the home of the world's first school of journalism, the oldest agricultural experimental field west of the Mississippi, one of the nation's first electrical engineering departments, and Missouri's largest library. It is only one of five institutions in the United States that has accredited programs located on one campus in agriculture, business, education, engineering, journalism, law, medicine and veterinary medicine.

In the overall scheme of things, I suppose the medical school is but a small segment. In Elmer Ellis' book, *My Road To Emeritus*, only about eight pages are devoted to the medical school. Less than this was included in Vera & James Olson's 296 page *The University of Missouri*, an illustrated history. Nevertheless, the influence of the medical school has been far-reaching. Much of this book will serve to

underline the magnitude of these contributions in ways seldom fully realized.

Due to lack of space, some major happenings may have been left out. I apologize for these omissions and for any views with which you might not agree. All of this has been a serious attempt to be objective but my bias sometimes may slip into the text. There can be no single version of the history of the University of Missouri Medical Center. Everyone will have a somewhat different picture to paint depending upon one's own perspective.

It is important for a medical school to have institutional memory. Too often, parts are missing. Too often, many of our departments have thrown out their records after a five or ten year period, due to "lack of filing space." Once gone, many records are irretrievable. As medical historian Robert Hudson says, "To go through life and have no sense of what's gone before you just impoverishes you."

As Matthew Corso said, "Without historical understanding, we can't really appreciate how we have gotten to where we are, and why our forbears took one road and not another." Too often, I have observed our administrators judging past standards by the standards of our present time. It is difficult to put oneself in the place of others who provided medicine with the tools and in the environment of earlier days. For example, someone was critical of the lack of planning and design of critical care units in the early days of the hospital construction ... little realizing that there was not one critical intensive care unit in the country in the early 1950s! What today is viewed as an unwise decision may have been entirely logical in view of the facts as they were known earlier.

It is my intent to give the reader a sense of the flavor of these earlier years. I have been fortunate to know a great many of the people mentioned. Most often they represent good examples of the dedication of a whole host of others. We are grateful to the memory of so many. People do make a difference in the development of an institution whether they are serving in housekeeping, the storeroom, the

classroom or as dean of the medical school. All of them had a common goal ... to try to build one of the great medical centers of this country. Many had uncommon vision, energy and imagination.

As the medical school neared its 100th anniversary on the Columbia campus, Dr. M. Pinson Neal wrote,

This medical school-teaching hospital complex constitutes a living institution that has its own personality and is now nearing its 100th anniversary on the Columbia campus. It lives on while the doctors who staffed it pass away one by one. But after they're gone, something — a part of them — is incorporated into the soul of the institution they served. What they have done for the advancement of medicine through research, teaching, and patient care will live on in the hearts of their students, patients and the thinking citizens of Missouri.

It is my desire that this account of the growth and development of the school of medicine will be much more than a review of the various administrative actions and administrative decisions. I also hope that you will have a better understanding of the various important roles played not only by administration, but by the faculty, staff and students, as well as community leaders and our patients.

The educational philosophy of the School of medicine has closely paralleled that of the citizens of the state of Missouri. More recently, it has increasingly been attuned to the medical needs of the people of Missouri. The school of medicine is an integral part of the land-grant mission of the entire university. Continued efforts toward improvement have been the hallmark of the faculty and students since its beginning.

The big killers of the day have often changed their name during the last century and a half. Cholera, smallpox, malaria, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, dysentery and pneumonia have largely faded. Today, cancer, stroke and heart disease lead the list with AIDS moving up fast. Our medical school, like others, continues to search for new knowledge that can turn back these formidable opponents. The fight continues.

Clearly, as one of Missouri's major assets, the medical center has been able to offer comprehensive patient care, sophisticated continuing education for the established practitioner and has promulgated an environment conducive to medical research ... all in addition to training tomorrow's physicians.

A great medical school is like an ocean. It ebbs and flows. It has its periods of inspirational growth and its days of inertia and mediocrity. Many of the faces pictured herein played positive and significant roles in their day. Some had remarkable opportunities and muffed them. A few marched to the tune of personal aggrandizement or ego satisfaction and did their best to preserve and enlarge their own little area of turf or fiefdom. Most others, however, saw a wider vision, a wider area for common growth. Some were transients, lighting only for brief periods of time, but even those made their contributions. It all adds up to a wonderful and exciting place to work, to dream of battles to be won in the eternal fight to overcome disease.

Much of the purpose of this book will have been achieved if recent and future graduates of the medical school gain a greater appreciation of the rich tapestry of the history that is theirs. The struggle to build a great medical school is often long and tedious with frequent backward moves as well as forward. So many have contributed over this long span of years. We do, indeed, stand on the shoulders of those who have gone before in our efforts to reach the pinnacle.

The medical center is, without doubt, a catalyst in making things happen in mid-Missouri. Soon the Veterans Administration Hospital, the Mid-Missouri Mental Health Center, Columbia Regional Hospital, an expanded Ellis Fischel Cancer Center and an expanded Boone Hospital Center came along. Henry Waters, III, editor of the *Columbia Daily Tribune*, commented,

All of this is a far cry from the controversy and bickering which made it so difficult to carry to a successful conclusion the expansion of the university's old two-year medical course to the full four-year course which could provide the state with medical practitioners it so badly needed. Then, many persons including many medical men, said the project was impossible — that the com-

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

munity was too small ever to provide the clinical material needed for a medical school. The fashion in which the medical school is succeeding and drawing to it for services from throughout the state, shows how wrong these objectors were and how right was the conception of a medical school as part of a great university to serve the whole state with all of the other facilities it had to offer rather than as an isolated orphan in a major city.

Hopefully, by reviewing our past efforts and opportunities, we will be better able to map our future. Snapshots of events and individuals who

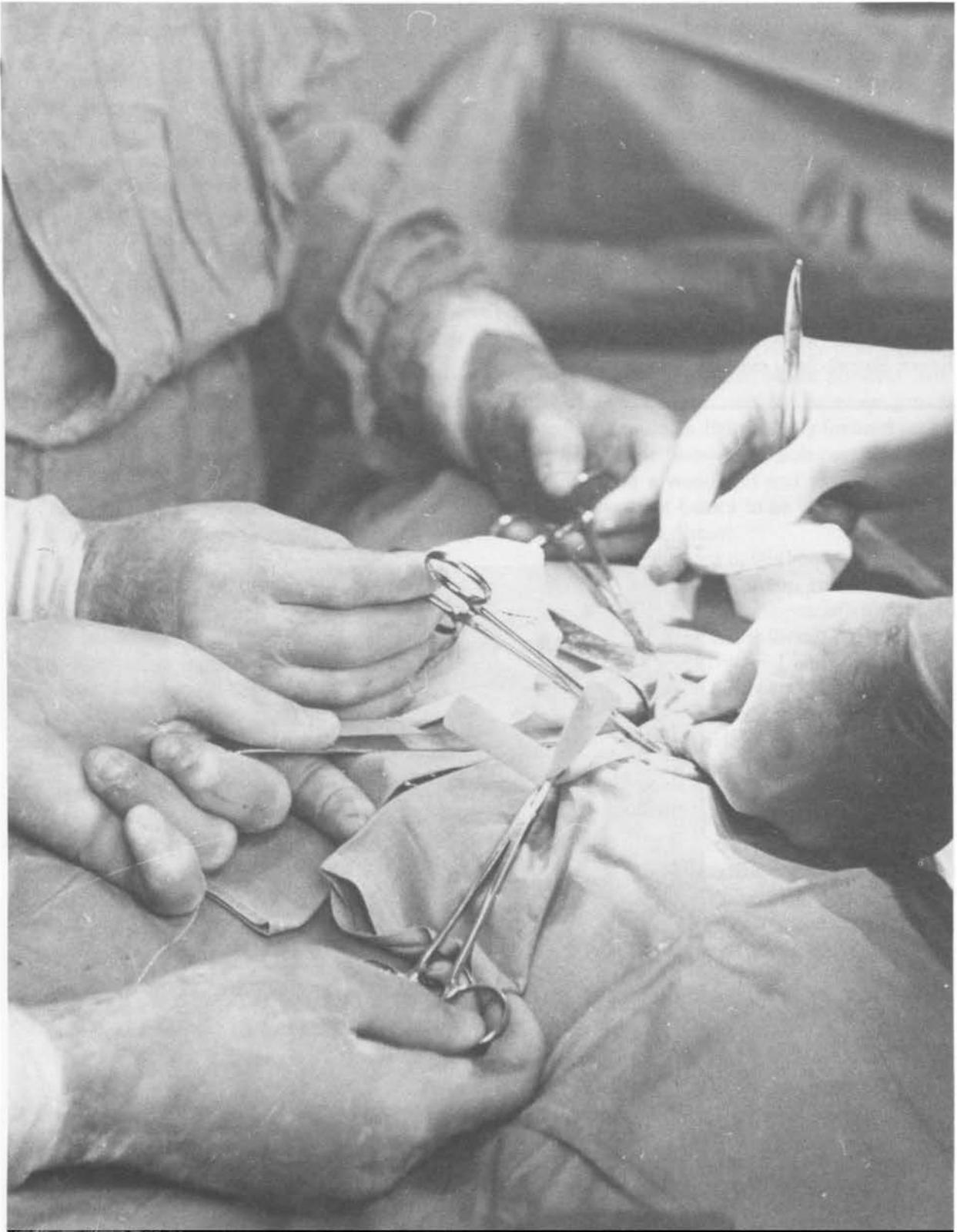
have helped shape our school may prove useful. Profiles of some of the past “giants” could be inspirational.

Finally, having lived and grown up two blocks from the university, attended the university kindergarten, undergraduate and two-year medical school as well as being on the faculty of the medical center since 1953, there is a certain autobiographical aspect to a recounting of almost half of the school's history. For this, I hope the reader will excuse me.

This is a story of one medical school — Ol' Mizzou — its people, its trials and tribulations, its leaders — a great and good school — our alma mater.



*“Early Days”*



*A study of hands*

A Mary Pax photograph

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*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*MU's Level I Trauma Center — circa 1995*

# Mary Pax

## An Indomitable Spirit

Special acknowledgement is made of the significant contributions from Mary Paxton Keeley (her friends called her Mary Pax). Mary Pax was on the scene in the early hours of December 1952 to record the first shovels of dirt being taken in the preparation of the foundation of the medical center. She labeled this picture, "The birth of a great medical center." For the next several decades, she was the unofficial photographer for the medical school and hospital. When patients were moved into the University Hospital from Noyes & Parker Hospitals on September 16, 1956, she captured the events of the day with her camera. Although well into her 80s, she would often come into my operating room to stand precariously on a ladder and photograph operations.

Overall, Mary Pax was hospitalized more than 30 times at the medical center and she used some of these visits to take pictures from her bedside. These, for example, covered scenes from the hospital, the eye bank, the classroom, and the delivery room. Her photographs always told an interesting story.

Shown above is Mary Pax when she graduated in 1910 from the University of Missouri School of Journalism. She was the first woman graduate of a school of journalism in the world.

Mary grew up in Independence, Missouri, as good friends of Harry Truman and his future wife, Bess. She was the godmother of their daughter, Margaret. In Margaret Truman's book, *Bess*, many very affectionate comments are directed toward her godmother, "Mary Pax."

An indomitable spirit, Mary Pax would often be

seen riding her bicycle about town when it was not that fashionable for an older woman. She served in the American Red Cross in France during World War I and made several daring trips in an observatory balloon, much to her family's dismay.

Mary Pax lived on Porter Street at the site of the present Ambulatory Care Center. During her retirement years, her home received a constant flow of visitors coming to enjoy the company of Mary Pax. Each year, Mary and I celebrated our birthdays together, since I was born on June 1 and she on June 2. These were always pleasant events, spent with many of Mary's good friends.

Mary died after her 100th birthday on December 6, 1986. She received many honors during her lifetime. On her 80th birthday, Columbia College had a special recognition for Mary. It was the 150th year of operation of what is now Columbia College (formerly Christian College). She

taught journalism there from 1929 until her retirement in 1952. She was one of the founders of the Columbia Art League and they recognized her by giving her a special scroll of commendation. The presentation was made by Dr. Winterton C. Curtis, dean emeritus of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Dr. Frank Luther Mott, dean emeritus of the School of Journalism.

She was a woman of wide interests and an author of several books. She wrote the play *Little Vinnie Ream*, a three-act play. Dr. M.D. Overholser, professor and chairman of anatomy, was the leading



*The world's first woman graduate of a school of journalism, Mary Paxton Keeley.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*This photograph was taken by Mary Pax with a delayed exposure camera. The chapel was a gift of Mr. and Mrs. John Epple, general contractors for the medical center.*

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actor in its premier showing in May 1944.

In March 1997, a month-long series of Columbia community events took place to celebrate the life of Mary Paxton Keeley. These included exhibits and displays at the Daniel Boone Regional Library, University Hospital and Clinics, Walters-Boone County Historical Society Museum, Western Historical Manuscripts, Calvary Episcopal Church, Columbia Art League and at Columbia College. The final event took place at the Missouri School of Journalism on March 28, 1997, with a plaque dedication in Gannett Hall. The plaque was designed and created by Heather Foote, free-lance sculpter in Columbia and wife of Dr. Jerry Foote, medical school class of 1965. Bill Paxton, Mary's nephew, was on hand to sign copies of his book, *Dear Aunt Mary*.

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*Mary Pax at age 85*



*Mary was always a friend of the medical students, who visited her often. Here, she is shown with medical students Glenn H. Bock and Eric J. Carlson in her living room in front of a painting of Mary and in her garden with her duck walking cane. (ca. 1972-73)*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



1962

A Mary Pax photograph

# HEALTH AND MEDICINE in Missouri in the Early 1800s

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When Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana territory in 1801 from Napoleon for fifteen million dollars, he had originally planned to use the Missouri region as a refuge for displaced Indian tribes conflicting with white settlers east of the Mississippi River. However, Jefferson's plans to delay the establishment of a white, agrarian culture in the Missouri territory quickly went awry. Ten thousand settlers had already moved into the territory with the intention of staying. In addition, the terms of the purchase from France required that inhabitants west of the Mississippi River quickly become American citizens. These new facts forced the president to reluctantly abandon his plans.

As a result, settlers streamed into the Missouri territory from New England, the four Middle Atlantic states, the Ohio Valley, the south, and Europe in the following decades. The territory's population swelled from about 20,000 in 1810 to nearly 700,000 by 1850. In the midst of this explosive growth, Missouri became the nation's twenty-fourth state in 1821.

Unfortunately for early Missouri settlers, however, the steady flow of disease-carrying immigrants and harsh frontier living conditions led to frequent and widespread outbreaks of infectious diseases, including cholera, measles, mumps, malaria, scarlet fever, smallpox and whooping cough. The state quickly developed a reputation for unhealthiness; as echoed in the letters of English traveler William Faux, who wrote from Indiana in 1819: "I am sleeping with a sick traveler from St. Louis, who states that many die daily, and his doctor there had 150 patients to visit every day, or oftener. So much for the healthiness of the ever-tempting Missouri."

Illness was common, but Missouri doctors were by and large ill-prepared to treat their many sick patients. Although a few Missouri physicians at that time had gone to medical schools in the East, such as the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, most had no formal medical training. Indeed, the only training available in Missouri before 1840 was through apprenticeship to a practicing physician,



*In 1883, Thomas Jefferson's heirs gave the original Thomas Jefferson tombstone to the University of Missouri because Missouri was the first university to be located in the Louisiana Purchase territory. For years, the tombstone stood outside of the old Jesse Hall auditorium. Later, it was moved to the west of the chancellor's residence where it stands today. This granite obelisk once marked the grave of Thomas Jefferson. He was born April 13, 1743 (old calendar), and died July 4, 1826. Jefferson himself designed the monument. Originally, there was a marble tablet attached to the monument, written by Thomas Jefferson. The tablet bore the words "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson author of the Declaration of American Independence and of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom and Father of the University of Virginia." The marble tablet is now kept in a vault in the basement of Jesse Hall. The bronze plaque that is now seen on the monument was unveiled in 1932 at the first of the ceremonies held annually on the University of Missouri campus honoring the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. University President Samuel Spahr Laws and professor of Greek, Alexander Fleet, were instrumental in persuading Jefferson's grandchildren to locate the tombstone on the campus of the first land-grant college west of the Mississippi.*

which usually lasted three years. It was not necessary, however, to complete an apprenticeship medical practice in the early 1800s. Any pioneer, whether shopkeeper or farmer, young or old, who felt a desire to practice medicine could assume the title of "Doctor," hang a shingle, put an advertisement in the local newspaper, and wait for patients to arrive.

Before the Civil War, there was no licensure of physicians. The style of a physician depended a great deal on the preceptor of the physician or the school to which he had enrolled. Someone bearing the M.D. degree could be a homeopathic physician, an eclectic physician, a herbalist, a steam doctor or a "regular" doctor.

In fact, it was easier to become a physician than to practice medicine. A physician at that time had to be a jack-of-all-medical-trades, and might practice medicine, surgery, midwifery and dentistry all in the course of a typical day, in addition to frequently preparing the medicines dispensed.

Because medical science was still in its infancy, even university-trained physicians had little specific knowledge of etiology or treatment. In fact, the uncertainties of medical practice in those days prompted a Palmyra, Missouri, physician, Dr. Daniel Johnson, to claim that a physician's "skills" were governed entirely by guessing and that those who had the most luck at guessing would be the best doctors. Doctors relied heavily upon intuition and past experience in deciding treatment. Many unschooled physicians with extensive first-hand experience were just as effective as were university-trained doctors who often received little clinical experience in medical school.

In the absence of specific, effective treatment, the physician's usual approach was a general procedure based on the teaching of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a foremost practitioner in the late 1700s. The general idea was first to purge the patient of "whatever was causing the illness" and then to "rehabilitate" the patient with various drugs. The most common method of purging the patient was bleeding by use of lancet or leeches. Then the body was further dehydrated by "physicking and sweating," and through the use of diuretics and emetics. Finally, after the "purgation" was complete, the patient's body was "rebuilt with tonics and stimulants," such as large doses of calomel (mercurous chloride).

Perhaps a more accurate description of the physician's treatment has been provided by Mark Twain in his autobiography. He wrote the following of medical care in the days of his youth, the mid-1800s:

I remember two of the Florida (Missouri) doctors ... They not only attended an entire family for twenty-five dollars a year, but furnished the medicines themselves. Good

measures, too. Only the largest persons could hold a whole dose. Castor oil was the principal beverage. The dose was half a dipperful, with a dipperful of New Orleans molasses added to help it down and make it taste good, which it never did. The next standby was calomel; the next rhubarb; and the next, jalap. They bled the patient and put mustard plasters on him. It was a dreadful system, and yet the death rate was not heavy. The calomel was nearly sure to salivate the patient and cost him some teeth. There were no dentists, when teeth became touched with decay, or were otherwise ailing, the doctor knew of but one thing to do — he fetched his tongs and dragged them out. If the jaw remained, it was not his fault.

### **McDowell's Medical College**

As the first major cholera epidemic hit St. Louis in 1832 and 1833, into an era of unrestricted and often ignorant medical practice strutted Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell. In 1840, in St. Louis, he founded the Medical Department of Kemper College the first functioning medical school west of the Mississippi River. This Episcopalian college had been established three years previously to train young men for the ministry. The medical college was first located at 9th and Cerre Street, on a hill overlooking Chouteau's Pond.

McDowell was one of the most famous (or perhaps infamous) physicians in the history of the early West. Born in Lexington, Kentucky, on April 1, 1805, he was educated in the literary and medical departments of Transylvania University in Lexington where he received his medical degree in 1825. He was a nephew of the famous Dr. Ephraim McDowell of ovariotomy fame. After completing advanced studies in anatomy in Philadelphia, he taught anatomy at Transylvania University and at Jefferson Medical College before returning to Lexington to practice. In Lexington, he married Amanda Drake, the sister of Dr. Daniel Drake, one of McDowell's former teachers at Transylvania. Becoming an associate of Drake's, McDowell helped Drake organize the medical departments of Miami University in Cincinnati and at Cincinnati College, where he was a member of the faculty until the school closed in 1839. A colleague of McDowell on the faculty of Cincinnati College, Dr. Samuel Gross, said of his associate:

McDowell was an eloquent and enthusiastic teacher of anatomy; he had a remarkable gift of speech and could entertain and amuse his class in a wonderful degree. He never hesitated to go out of his way to abuse a professor in another school, or to talk disparagingly of a colleague ... Jealousy was one of his consuming vices, and no man ever wagged a fouler tongue. With proper training and proper self-restraint, he might have become a great and shining light in medicine, instead of being a byword on the part of the public and of his professional brethren.

In late 1839, McDowell moved to St. Louis, planning to open his own medical school, but the next year Kemper College offered to make McDowell's proposed school the college's own medical department.

It was no accident that McDowell founded the first medical school west of the Mississippi River in the 1840s. Expansionism was the nation's credit, and this spirit also manifested itself in the proliferation and growth of medical schools, paralleling the acquisition of territories in the Southwestern United States in the 1840s.

The spirit of Jacksonian democracy also permeated American society in the 1840s. It was an era tailored to the "common folk." Americans shunned anything smacking of aristocracy or restriction. The proliferation of medical schools with low admissions standards gave virtually everyone a chance to become an "educated" physician. Going to medical schools was no longer only for the rich and well-



*Joseph Nash McDowell, M.D.*

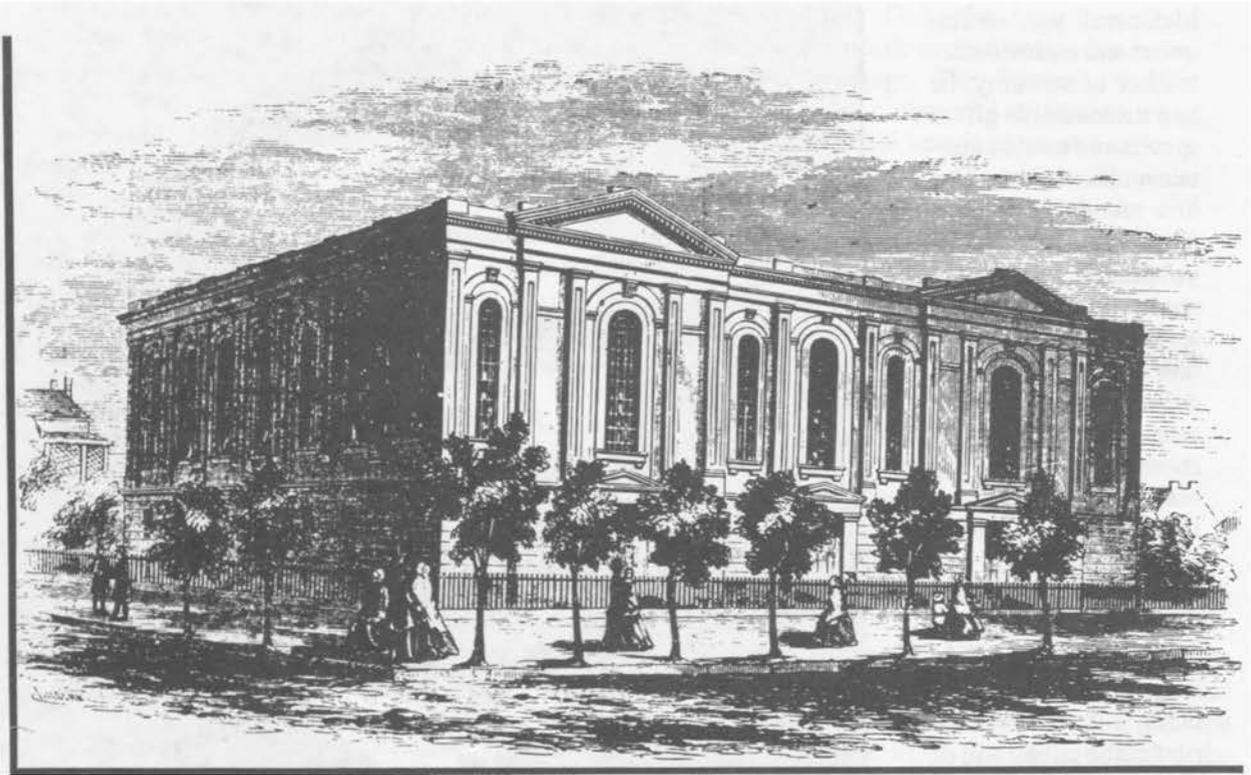
*Founder of first medical school to graduate a physician in Missouri*

educated.

### **St. Louis University and It's Early Efforts to Establish a Medical School**

While the University of Missouri was the first state school to be given a charter in the territory west of the Mississippi, St. Louis University, as a private school, was granted a charter by the Missouri legislature on December 28, 1832. Much later, in late 1835 and early 1836, discussions were carried

## History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou



*This graceful neoclassical structure on the south side at Seventh St. and Clark Ave., St. Louis, opened in 1849 and became the St. Louis Medical College in 1855. Dean Pope built the building with the financial backing of his father-in-law, a wealthy banker, John O'Fallon. The wing to the right was built two years later to house the library, the medical museum and clinics and was known as the O'Fallon Dispensary.*

Photo courtesy State Historical Society of Missouri

on between the president of St. Louis University and the Medical Society of Missouri at St. Louis (later to be known as the St. Louis Medical Society) to establish a medical college in St. Louis. The medical society was very responsive and cooperative. The physicians were pleased with all aspects of the proposal except they did not believe that the facility that St. Louis University had offered for the medical school building was at all adequate. Nevertheless, the catalog of the St. Louis University listed a faculty of six professors in the years 1837-1838-39-40. A number of historians of this period failed to find any evidence, however, that the faculty actually functioned or delivered courses of lectures. There were no graduates. There was, however, an honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on Dr. B. B. Brown of the city of St. Louis. Dr. Brown was corresponding secretary of the Medical Society of the State of Missouri in St. Louis.

A second attempt to establish a medical department, on a firmer basis than the first, was made by St. Louis University. On October 13, 1841, a constitution of the medical department of St. Louis

University was enacted under the charter of that university by the board of faculty of St. Louis University. It was established that the medical department of St. Louis University would be under the supervision of the board and faculty of the university. The organization was perfected on the 8th of October, 1842, when the board of trustees took charge of the medical department. This time the faculty had a place to present lectures. It was in a small house that belonged to the dean, James Vance Prather. A course of lectures began in the Winter of 1842-43.

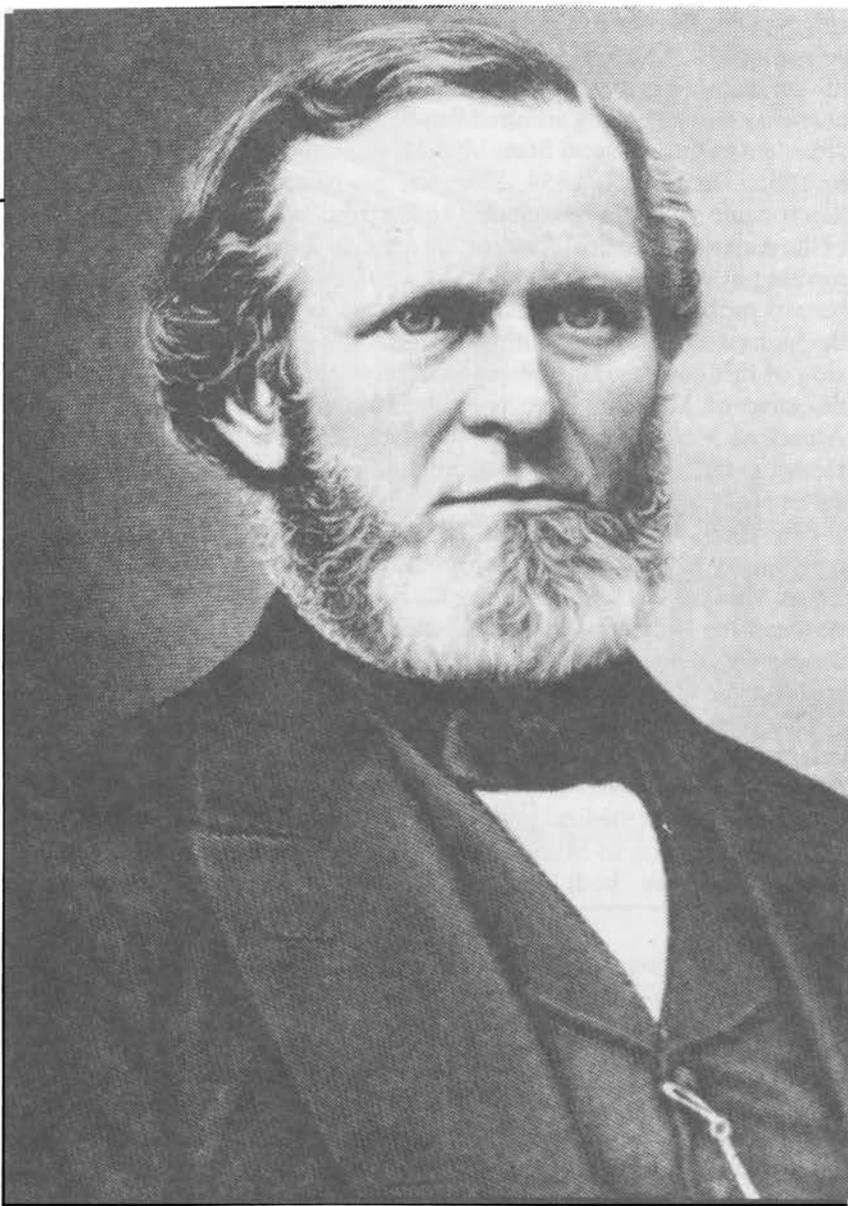
Anyone interested in the history of medical schools in St. Louis in the 19th century should refer to Dr. Samuel D. Soule's excellent monograph on the subject. In addition to the medical department at Kemper College and the medical department at the Missouri Institute of Science, he discusses the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, the Marion-Sims Medical College, Washington University School of Medicine, Women's Medical College of St. Louis, Barnes Medical College, St. Louis University School of Medicine, American Medical College,

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

*In 1855, the St. Louis University Medical School separated from St. Louis University and received an independent charter from the state as St. Louis Medical College, headed by Dean Pope.*

St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Homeopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Hering College, Franklin Medical and Literary College, The St. Louis Summer School of Medicine, Mrs. Carpenter's School of Midwives, The Postgraduate School of Missouri Medical College, The College of Medical Practitioners, The Hippocratean College of Medicine, The Hahnemann Medical College of St. Louis, the Hygienic Medical College of Medicine, Humboldt Institute Oder, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, National University of Arts and Sciences Medical Department and the Humbolt University. There were others. Quite a list!

A significant event occurred in the latter part of 1841 when Dr. Charles Alexander Pope started his practice of medicine in St. Louis. In 1839, at the age of only 21 years, he had received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and he spent the next two years studying in Europe. His remarkable abilities were soon recognized and at the age of twenty-five, he became professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical department of St. Louis University. He had been recommended by Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the famous professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical College who had young Pope as a student while at the Cincinnati Medical School. He succeeded Dr. Prather in 1847 as chairman of principles and practice of surgery and at the age of 29 years, he was elected dean of the medical department of St. Louis University. Dr. Pope played such a dominant role in



the early history of the medical department at St. Louis University, and later in 1855, when the state of Missouri incorporated St. Louis Medical College as an independent institution, that the schools were often referred to as Pope's School.

In 1846, Pope married the only daughter of Col. John O'Fallon, the most successful and prominent citizen of St. Louis. His father-in-law, several years later, gave funds to establish the O'Fallon Clinic and Dispensary, which was the first public dispensary in service west of the Mississippi River.

Charles Pope was one of the very first surgeons in the middle-west to limit himself to the specialty of

surgery. For twenty-five years, he was the principal surgeon of St. Louis. He attracted patients from all of the adjoining states. His integrity and moral character was so greatly admired that he was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1855. On May 2, 1854, however, his greatest honor came when he was elected to the presidency of the American Medical Association at the St. Louis meeting of the association. When he was thirty-six, he was probably the youngest to be elected to this, the highest elected office within the medical profession of this country. Only three other physicians in the state of Missouri have been president of the American Medical Association: Viz., Dr. John T. Hodgen, Dr. Elisha Gregory of St. Louis and Dr. Jabez N. Jackson of Kansas City.

In 1864, at age forty-six, he announced his resignation as dean and professor of surgery at St. Louis Medical College, giving as the reason for his decision the ill health of his wife and children and his own need of rest from his labors by a prolonged trip abroad.

St. Louisans were shocked when the sad message reached them of his sudden demise in Paris on July 5, 1870.

The two great medical giants of the early days of medical education in Missouri and who were great rivals, now are both buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

### **Dr. Joseph G. Norwood**

It is of particular interest that the faculty of the session of 1844-45 also lists Dr. Joseph Granville Norwood as professor of materia medica, therapeutics and medical jurisprudence. Almost 30 years later, Dr. Norwood would become the first dean of University of Missouri School of Medicine on the campus at Columbia.

In his historical sketch of the medical department of St. Louis University, Dr. Louis C. Boisliniere, Jr., stated that Dr. Joseph Granville Norwood was, "a noted physician and geologist, born in Woodford County, Kentucky, December 20, 1807, of English and Virginian lineage. He received a degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Transylvania Medical College with special honors in 1836. His thesis on *Spinal Diseases* was published by the faculty in pamphlet form. Dr. Norwood entered into the practice of medicine and was called in 1840 to the chair of surgery at the Madison (Indiana) Medical Institute. He published several medical papers of

value. In 1843, he was appointed professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and medical jurisprudence in the department of medicine of St. Louis University. Finding his work and the investigation of the problems of geology, to which he had already devoted much time and thought, thereby becoming known to the geologists of this and foreign countries, too arduous even for his iron constitution, Dr. Norwood relinquished most of his private and public medical work to devote himself entirely to geological research. In 1847, he was appointed as chief assistant geologist on the Geological Survey of the Northwest created by an Act of Congress. Several reports by him on this country known only to fur traders and Indians, led to his appointment in 1851 as state geologist of Illinois. He held this position until 1858. He was assistant geologist at Missouri Survey, a position he held for two years. He was elected to the chair of natural science in the University of Missouri at Columbia, holding this position until his death in 1895 at the age of 86. Aside from his scientific and professional attainments, he was a man of broad culture and learning."

Dr. Boisliniere received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1848 from the second medical department to be established at St. Louis University. Later this was to become the St. Louis College of Medicine.

In 1855, St. Louis University divested itself of the medical school and, on February 23, 1855, an act of separate incorporation was approved by the governor and the St. Louis Medical College became a reality. From 1855 to 1903, St. Louis University did not possess a school of medicine. It was in 1903 that control of the Marion-Sims-Beaumont College of Medicine was assumed by St. Louis University.

### **Other Schools**

An avalanche of medical school openings followed the establishment of McDowell's medical school, popularly called "McDowell's College." Before 1900, 44 schools of medicine would spring from the fertile Missouri soil. Although only 37 medical schools were in the United States by 1850, 457 had been started by the turn of the century — some to last only a few years or even months.

Most nineteenth century medical schools in the United States were commercial enterprises run for the profit of the faculty. The schools had low admis-



*The St. Louis Medical College as it appeared in 1882*

Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri

sion standards and gave low-quality instruction. Abraham Flexner characterized the medical schools of that era in his 1910 report to the Carnegie Foundation, *Medical Education in the United States and Canada*:

These enterprises — for the most part they can be called schools or institutions only by courtesy — were frequently set up regardless of opportunity or need ... Wherever and whenever the roster of untitled practitioners rose above half a dozen, a medical school was likely at any moment to be precipitated. Nothing was really essential but professors ... A hall could be cheaply rented and crude benches were inexpensive.

The schools were essentially private ventures, money-making in spirit and object. A school than began in October would graduate a class the next Spring ... Income was simply divided among the lecturers,

who reaped a rich harvest, besides, through the consultations which the loyalty of their former students threw into their hands ... No applicant for instruction who could pay his fees or sign his note was turned down. State boards were not as yet in existence. The school diploma was itself a license to practice ... The man who had settled his tuition bill was practically assured his degree, whether he had regularly attended lectures or not.

### **Early Pedagogy**

Requirements at McDowell's medical school were similar to those at other American medical schools in the 1840s. Lectures began the first Monday in November and ended the first day of March. During that time, students attended five or six lectures each day, Monday through Friday. Students had to complete two courses of lectures — that is, attend the same course of lectures twice — to be

eligible to graduate. Students also had to defend a thesis before receiving an M.D. degree. Although neither dissection nor clinical experience was required to graduate, many students did preceptorships with local doctors to compensate for their lack of clinical experience.

Each student bought a lecture ticket from each professor. A ticket, which usually cost \$15.00, entitled the student to attend lectures in a designed subject for one term. Revenue from the lecture tickets constituted the professors salaries.

Because each professor's pay depended on the number of students enrolled per lecture, each tried to cultivate a favorable reputation among the students by entertaining as well as informing. Regard for faculty members kept students from enrolling in a competing school. In this respect, the personalities and reputations of the faculty members held the school together.

McDowell was ideally suited to this type of teaching system. He was a masterful speaker, with a high-pitched oratorical voice and a story to go with every bone and nerve of the body. He delivered colorful, yet somewhat profane lectures that reflected a superb comprehension of anatomy. As a result, many of his students idolized him. In return, he was devoted teacher and an intimate friend to his students. He was intimate, in fact, to the point of borrowing money from them (which he sometimes forgot to repay).

### **1840**

The population of St. Louis was 16,469 in 1840 at the time McDowell started his medical school. The cornerstone for the McDowell's medical school was laid June 11, 1840. The first lectures began in November 1840. The first commencement of the medical department of Kemper College took place

on February 23, 1841. In the year 1841-42, there were 60 pupils and 13 graduates. In 1842-43, there were 75 pupils 19 were graduated. In the session ending in 1844, 100 pupils and 27 received the degree.

### **Grave Robbers and Insurrection**

In the school's second year, dissection became a requirement. However, obtaining cadavers was a serious problem because dissection was illegal in Missouri. Consequently, professors led groups of students by night to cemeteries, where they surreptitiously exhumed fresh corpses. All medical students participated in the regular graveyard excursions.

Rumors of the body snatchings spread through St. Louis, and on one occasion an angry mob assembled in front of McDowell's home, across the street from the school. McDowell promptly dispersed the crowd by releasing a pet bear that he kept chained in his cellar. Later, when a local girl mysteriously disappeared, a rumor circulated that she had been murdered and taken to McDowell's college for dissection. Subsequently, a protest committee of local residents called on McDowell for an explanation.

Unable to quell his neighbors' ire, McDowell prepared to defend the school. He broke out his personal collection of old flintlock muskets and three small cannons, and students and employees manned the guns from the upper floor of the medical building. As expected, about three or four hundred shouting, cursing people showed up at the school that afternoon, armed with guns, axes and clubs. Before any shots were fired, however, a large police force marched up the street and dispersed the mob. The quick-thinking McDowell had been to City Hall the night before, asking for protection.

# The University of Missouri Enters the Picture



*The medical department of the University of Missouri was housed in this building from 1850 until 1856. McDowell had raised money for the building. In the center it is an octagonal-shaped tower that includes battlements that were stocked with small arms to ward off intruders. The affiliation with Missouri lasted until 1857.*

Photo courtesy State Historical Society of Missouri

During those years of uproar over dissection, McDowell upgraded the school, expanding the faculty from five to seven members (including at least one European-trained physician). In addition, the school took charge of St. Louis Hospital for half of each year, with the faculty conducting medical clinics three times each week. As a result, students finally received valuable firsthand clinical experience. McDowell also raised graduation requirements, requiring that candidates for graduation had to be at least 21 years old and of good moral character. They also had to attend two courses of lectures (unless they had previous medical experience), pass an exam and defend a thesis. The

first graduate of McDowell's Medical School in 1841 was George W. Scollay. In 1840, there were two graduates and fourteen in 1842.

However, while McDowell's school was raising its standards and prospering, its parent, Kemper College, was not. Unable to meet its indebtedness, Kemper began to collapse in 1845, and was out of existence by 1846.

Apparently aware that Kemper College would collapse, Dr. McDowell was determined to organize his medical department as an independent corporate entity in the form of a college. On February 6, 1845, an act was passed by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri incorporating "The Missouri

Institute of Sciences" with Thomas Watson, William Milburn, Robert Kyle, Jane Gordon and Joseph Nash McDowell, M.D., as trustees. It was still referred to as Kemper Medical College and opened for classes in 1845 in the former Kemper Medical Department Building. Doctor Samuel Soule, in his monograph *Medicine in St. Louis Medical Schools in the 19th Century* records that the *Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal* of May 1845 included a circular of the medical faculty of Kemper College and noted that St. Louis, at that time, had a population of 40,000 citizens. The *Journal* states, "the same elements, which influenced the development of this great city, point to it with significance as a future home of medical science, and as the site for a great medical school." It was noted that to be eligible for graduation, the student should not be less than 21 years of age, of good moral character and should have had the advantage of two years of private tutelage and have attended at least two full courses of lectures, the last of which must have been taken at the school. In addition to having passed a satisfactory examination given by the faculty, a student was required to write and defend a thesis on some medical subject.

The fledgling University of Missouri was closely watching Kemper's fate. Established in 1839 in Columbia (because Boone County had offered the state \$117,000 in cash and land to locate the school within its boundaries), it was the state's only public institution of higher learning before 1860. The Missouri General Assembly, however, refused to provide any public financial support, so the school operated solely on the interest from a trust fund generated by sale of federal lands in Missouri.

The University of Missouri was established in 1839 as the first public university in the territory of the Louisiana Purchase. It was the first state university west of the Mississippi River. Later, when it celebrated its sesquicentennial, it had 250 degree programs. Only four other universities in the nation could match its breadth of programs.

### **The Role of Edward H. Leffingwell**

John Hiram Lathrop was the first president of the University of Missouri. He served from 1841 until 1849 (he also served as fifth president from 1865 to 1866). He came to the university from Hamilton in New York. Lathrop had graduated from Yale in 1819. When Lathrop and the board of curators selected the first faculty, it consisted of Lathrop, W.

W. Hudson (who was later to also become president of the university), George C. Pratt, and R. S. Thomas. The fifth chair was filled by the election to the faculty of Edward H. Leffingwell. Although he came to Missouri from Bowdoin College, Leffingwell, like Hudson, had also graduated from Yale when Lathrop was at Yale.

Leffingwell was the first M.D. member on the faculty of the University of Missouri. Almost from the beginning, Leffingwell showed an interest in medical education.

It was in 1840 that Kemper College in St. Louis began its medical school under the leadership of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell. M. Pinson Neal, in his book on the genesis of medical education at the University of Missouri, maintains that "connections established in 1841 with the school in St. Louis by the University of Missouri president, John Hiram Lathrop, constituted the actual beginning of the present day University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine." It was not until 1845, however, that the academic department at Kemper College closed and the interest of the University of Missouri further materialized.

A most significant faculty meeting took place in January 1846. A resolution was passed that Dean McDowell be instructed to "open negotiations" with the university in Columbia. It was hoped that a connection with the school could be established.

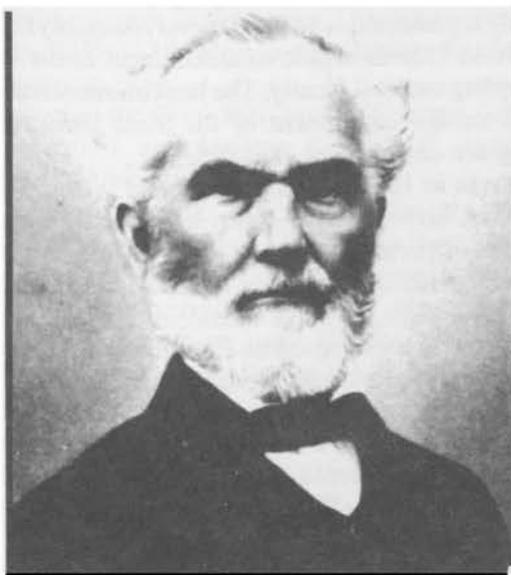
### **Medical Department In St. Louis**

Dr. Leffingwell was authorized to draft a plan to present to the board of curators to create an official link between the campus and the medical department at St. Louis. This plan was presented to the board on January 26, 1846, and McDowell's school became the medical department of the University of Missouri. Subsequently, all medical degrees awarded from the school were conferred by the University of Missouri and signed by the president of the University of Missouri. In fact, most of the degrees given by University of Missouri in the next ten years were M.D. degrees.

The board of curators met on January 26, 1846. At that time, President Lathrop, as an ex-officio member of the board, offered an ordinance to establish the medical department of the university, the faculty of which was authorized to hold their sessions and deliver their course of instruction in the city of St. Louis. Eight of the curators voted "yes,"

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

including T. M. Allen, W. H. Duncan, T. B. Grint, J. H. Lathrop, Moss Prewitt, Alexander Persinger, John Slack and Warren Woodson. There were two "no" votes. Eli E. Bass and Cobb Stone did not vote. At the same meeting, the board of curators authorized the medical faculty to hold its sessions and deliver their courses of instruction in St. Louis. The yeas included Allen, Bass, Duncan, Grint, Lathrop, Prewitt, Persinger, Slack, Stone and Woodson. The nays were Carpenter and Robards. An additional motion was passed to the effect that this connection with the medical college was made upon the express condition that it may, at any time, be dissolved by a vote of the board at an annual meeting. The president of the university was made ex-officio president of the medical faculty and the professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the faculty of medicine, ex-officio professor of chemistry, natural history, etc., in the faculty of arts.

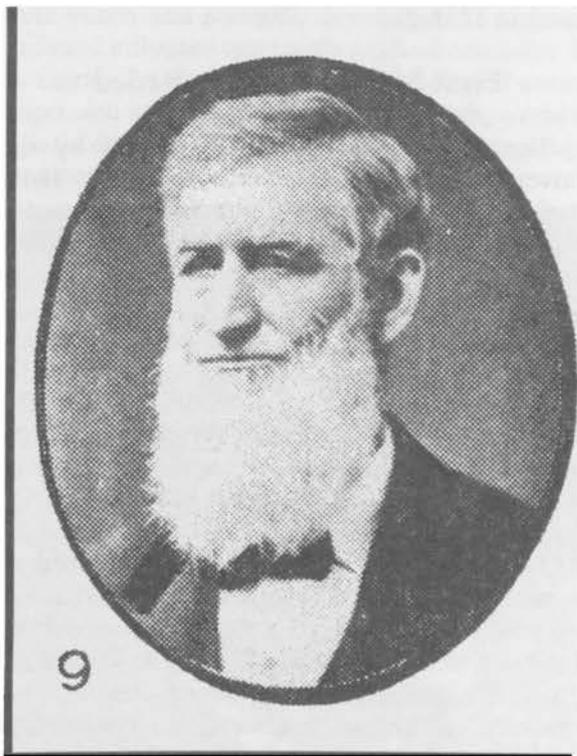


*President John Hiram Lathrop*

The board elected the following officers of the medical department: Joseph N. McDowell, M.D., professor of anatomy and surgery; Thomas Barbour, M.D., midwifery and diseases of women and children; J. B. Johnson, M.D., pathology and chemical medicine; Edward H. Leffingwell, M.D., chemistry and pharmacy; Richard F. Barrett, M.D., materia medica and physiology; and John S. Moore, M.D., theory and practice of medicine.

Professor Leffingwell spent a great deal of his time on the St. Louis campus as professor of chemistry and pharmacology. Leffingwell had first

been appointed to the fifth chair of the university at the September 6, 1843, meeting of the board of curators. The fifth chair encompassed chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, natural history and physiology. In 1848, Leffingwell began spending all of his time at the St. Louis campus. The medical school opened a summer institute in that year.



*John S. Moore, M.D.*

Leffingwell was considered a very scholarly and able professor. He was a charter member of the Columbia Lyceum. One of his addresses to the group was on the "Harmony of the Geological and Mosaic Cosmogony."

Edward H. Leffingwell came to the University as professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology. Leffingwell was an M.D., a Yale graduate and former professor at Bowdoin College. Professor Leffingwell was, indeed, the major link between the Columbia Campus and the medical department at St. Louis. As professor of chemistry and pharmacology at St. Louis, he was at the board of curators meeting when McDowell's school was adopted as the medical department of the University. The draft of the plan and the board papers were in Leffingwell's handwriting.

On August 11, 1851, the resignation of Professor Leffingwell from the chair of chemistry and natural history was received and accepted. Dr. Abram Litton was named professor of chemistry. Leffingwell left to join a medical college in Memphis, Tennessee.

Doctor G.M.B. Maughs was the first professor of obstetrics and diseases of women. He was followed by Professor Allen in 1854 and by Doctor E. S. Fraser in 1855-56.

### **First M.D. Degree Awarded**

The first medical degrees awarded by the University of Missouri were in March 1846. President John Hiram Lathrop personally awarded the degrees to the graduates of "The Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri."

The name of the medical school was changed and graduates received their degrees on February 28, 1857, by the new "Missouri Medical College." The valedictory address was given by Professor E. S. Frazier, the first person to receive the Doctor of Medicine west of the Mississippi River in 1841.

The students that had enrolled in the medical department of the state university continued to matriculate in what was now called the Missouri Medical College. The graduating ceremonies continued to be held at the Mercantile Hall in St. Louis. Professors John S. Moore, Joseph Nash McDowell, Abner Hopton, John T. Hodgen and E.S. Frazier continued on the faculty of the Missouri Medical College.

Despite the tenuous relationship between the medical school and the university, the majority of degrees granted by the university before 1856 were medical degrees, for a total of 372 MDs. Seven of the twelve university faculty members listed in the 1846 university catalog were members of the medical school faculty. By 1850, the staff numbered nine professors and one curator for the museum. Although the numbers appear small, it should be pointed out that a survey by the American Medical Association in 1849 listed the University of Pennsylvania as having seven faculty members, Edinburgh Medical School was listed as having thirteen, and the Paris Medical School as having eighteen faculty members. Moreover, nearly half of the 200 students officially attending the University in 1845-1846 school year were medical students.

This increase in students prompted McDowell to construct a larger building for the school. Completed

in 1849, it was an octagonal building with an oddly shaped dome and two large wings. The fortress-like appearance of the building suggested to some St. Louisans that McDowell was preparing, if necessary, to make another military defense of the school.

While the school made considerable growth during its first ten years, including an expanded faculty and superb facilities, there was considerable unrest and discontent among the students, partly provided by the rather overbearing and sometimes unpleasant character of Dr. McDowell. McDowell appealed to the state legislature to promote a bill providing state subsidization for the college without success.

In 1855, however, a law was passed by the Missouri General Assembly forbidding the practice of a profession by professors or presidents. Since the faculty was composed entirely of practicing physicians, its net effect was to halt the university connection with the St. Louis program. The Boone County representative to the General Assembly tried in vain in 1856 to secure an amendment to the law exempting medical faculty. The last commencement of the medical department of the State University took place on February 28, 1856.

It was in 1857 that the contractual relationship with the University of Missouri was actually ended.

It is interesting that the majority of degrees granted by the University of Missouri before 1856 were medical degrees. The President of the University routinely attended the St. Louis commencement exercises and personally signed the diplomas.

Although the Missouri Medical College was no longer affiliated with a university, McDowell kept it open until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he resigned to join the Confederate army as a military surgeon. He also donated a small arsenal of firearms — including 6 cannons and 750 muskets — to the Confederacy. Probably because of McDowell's southern sympathies, the U.S. government confiscated the building housing McDowell's College and turned it into an Army barracks which later became famous as the Gratiot Street Prison, which housed Confederate prisoners, federal deserters and political prisoners. [Including Samuel Spahr Laws, a future president (the 7th) of the University of Missouri.]

After the war, McDowell lectured briefly in Europe. Eventually, he received a presidential pardon and returned to St. Louis in 1865 to reorganize the faculty and revitalize the school. McDowell died in 1868, and in 1869, Dr. McDowell's son took over the school.

### **John Thomas Hodgen**

One of the most outstanding early graduates of the medical department of the University of Missouri was John Thomas Hodgen.

John Hodgen was born in Hodgenville, Kentucky (Abraham Lincoln was born three miles south of Hodgenville) on January 19, 1826. Shortly afterward, his family moved to Pittsfield, Illinois, where he received most of his education prior to enrolling in Bethany College in West Virginia. Hodgen was 20 years old when he started medical school at the University of Missouri's department of medicine in St. Louis. He graduated in March 1848.

Subsequently, Hodgen served as a resident physician at the St. Louis City Hospital in 1848-49. He entered practice with Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, the founder of Kemper College, later to be known as Missouri Medical College. He was on the staff of the University of Missouri medical department as a demonstrator in anatomy for four years (1849-1853). He was appointed to the chair of anatomy in 1854.

During the Civil War, he was Surgeon General of Missouri and became a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln.

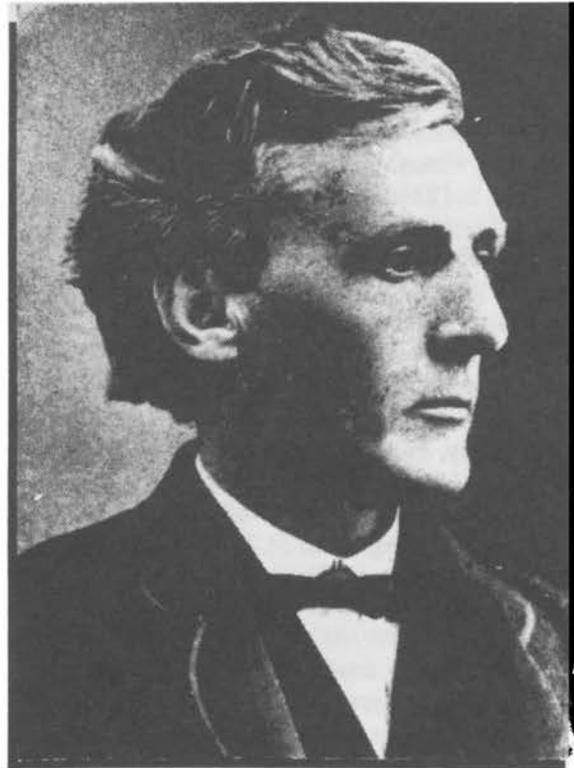
Hodgen became chairman of the physiology department at St. Louis Medical College, serving from 1862 to 1868. In 1865, he was elected dean of the faculty and served in that position until he died in 1882. His death on April 20, 1882, was due to peritonitis from a ruptured gallbladder. He was 56 years of age.

Dr. Hodgen was chosen for many important leadership positions. He served as the president of the St. Louis Medical Society in 1872. He was chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association in 1873 and the next year, he was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association. By the time he was elected president of the American Medical Association in 1881, a year before his death, he had become a national and international figure. He was one of the founders of the American Surgical Association.

In 1921, the St. Louis Surgical Society, together with the Medical Fund Society of the St. Louis Medical College, created a fund of \$3,000 to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Hodgen in the form of an annual lecture. Dr. Rudolph Matas was the first invited Hodgen lecturer in 1929. He spoke on "The effects of arterio-venous aneurysms upon the general circulation in their relation to symptomatology, prognosis

and treatment of these lesions." This was presented at the University Club.

The Hodgen Endowed Lectureship is an honor recognizing Dr. Hodgen's skill as physician, surgeon, medical educator, and clinical investigator. He had participated in all the major St. Louis medical schools and was respected as an outstanding member of the non-professional community. He was a man of great vision and scientific investigation, and had profound influence upon early medical education in St. Louis. Dr. Hodgen's inventions included a wire suspension splint for fractures of the thigh, a cradle splint, a double-acting syringe and a stomach pump. He pioneered the use of tracheostomy.



*John Thomas Hodgen, M.D.  
MU Graduate 1848*

In reviewing Dr. Hodgen's life, Dr. R. E. Schleuter of St. Louis states, "Dr. Hodgen was a very forceful speaker and debater who could not be confused by fallacious argument. He was terse and direct in expressing thoughts, never digressing from the fundamental principle of the subject under discussion."

A listing of the Hodgen lecturers over more than seven decades reads like a virtual "Who's Who" of

giants of American surgery. They include such names as Dallas B. Plemister, Barney Brooks, Howard C. Naffziger, Edward D. Churchill, Allen O. Whipple, Fred A. Collier, Claude S. Beck, Frank H. Lahey, Daniel C. Elkin, Alton Ochsner, Samuel C. Harvey, Warren H. Cole, Richard B. Cattell, Michael E. DeBakey, Robert Zollinger, Nathan A. Womack, Harris B. Schumacher, Jr., and Francis D. Moore.

There were no lectures during World War II, or in 1925.

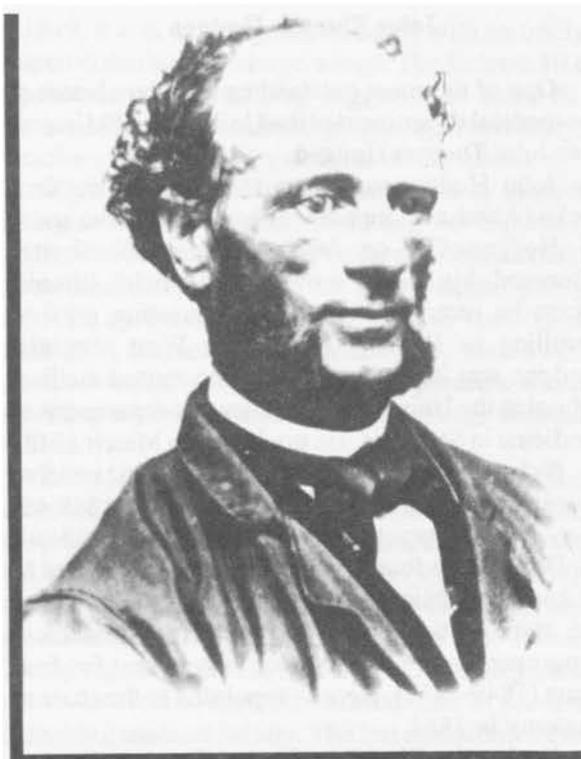
At the seventy-second Hodgen lecture held on Tuesday, March 12, 1996, at the St. Louis Metropolitan Medical Society, Dr. John L. Ochsner, chairman emeritus of the department of surgery at the Ochsner Clinic in New Orleans, gave the presentation on "The Inaugural Hodgen Lecture." As someone who had known Rudolph Matas and had spent much time in his home in his early years, John Ochsner presented a fascinating historical view of Rudolph Matas, who had initiated the Hodgen Lectures in 1921. John Ochsner's father, Alton Ochsner, had been the 1948 lecturer and thus represented the first instance of a father-son participation as Hodgen guest lecturers.

Another fine tribute to this distinguished physician occurred when the St. Louis Surgical Society adopted his portrait as the Society logo. The St. Louis Surgical Society celebrated its Centennial on Saturday, February 8, 1992.

In 1891, McDowell's school would again be affiliated with the University of Missouri. It would subsequently merge with St. Louis Medical College to form Washington University School of Medicine.

#### **W. W. Mayo Graduates from Missouri**

Dr. William Worrall Mayo was born May 31, 1819, near Manchester, England. He was educated in Manchester, was a student and protégé of the famous physicist, John Dalton and under his direction was trained as a physicist and a chemist. In 1845, he came to New York and two years later began the study of medicine in LaFayette, Indiana, with Dr. Deming as preceptor. He went to St. Louis in 1849 to finish his medical course in the University of Missouri at the same time acting as assistant to Professor John Hodgen and continuing the study of chemistry and physics. His ad eundem degree from the University of Missouri was given at the Hall of Medicine in the city of St. Louis on the 28th day of



*William Worrall Mayo, M.D.  
1854 MU Graduate*

February in 1854.

Dr. Mayo's diploma was signed by James Shannon, president of the university and James M. McDowell, M.D., professor of surgery and dean of the faculty. For years, this framed diploma hung from the walls of the Board of Governors at the Mayo Clinic.

After receiving the degree, Dr. Mayo moved to LaPorte, Indiana, where with Dr. William Byford, he started the medical school which became that of Indiana University at Indianapolis. It was in 1855 that he began the practice of medicine in Minnesota, settling in Rochester in 1862. He took a graduate course at Bellevue Hospital in New York in 1871 and received an ad eundem degree. He successfully performed a laparotomy for ovarian tumor in 1871 and during the next thirteen years performed thirty-six similar operations. He was the founder of the Minnesota State Medical Association. He was elected mayor of Rochester several times. He died on March 6, 1911 at age 91 years.

Dr. Mayo had earlier received a degree from the Indiana Medical College on February 14, 1850. He had spent a year and \$100 at the Indiana Medical



*President James Shannon*

School. In 1850, he hung out his first shingle and established his office above a drug store in LaFayette, Indiana. Two years later, he became a partner of Dr. Elizur H. Deming. Dr. Mayo had followed his Indiana preceptor, Dr. Deming, to St. Louis in the Spring of 1853, when Deming was elected to the faculty of the medical department of the University of Missouri. Deming had taught at Indiana Medical College, which had an independent and checkered existence for its short proprietary history. No hospital was located at Laporte, home of the school. However, Indiana Medical College did have a microscope of its own, imported from England. (Prestigious Harvard did not have a microscope for medical students until 1869!) Shortly after Mayo received his degree, the Indiana Medical College was forced to suspend operations because of dissension in the faculty ranks. The school closed down completely in 1852.

Dr. Charles Mayo, in his autobiography, writes that his grandfather "was a typical doctor of the period, riding miles through the night with his instruments in his saddlebags and much of his confidence in the efficacy of a good dose of castor oil."

In 1863, Dr. Mayo had left his practice in

LeSueur, Minnesota, to move to Rochester. During the Civil War, he was assigned as a medical examiner in Rochester, Minnesota. After the war was over, Dr. W. W. Mayo decided to continue practicing in Rochester and subsequently his son, William J. Mayo, joined him after graduating from the Michigan Medical School and later Dr. Charles Mayo, after graduating from Northwestern University Medical School. Both of Dr. Mayo's sons, William J. and Charles H., were elected president of the AMA in 1905-06 and 1916-17, respectively.

### **Columbia in 1840**

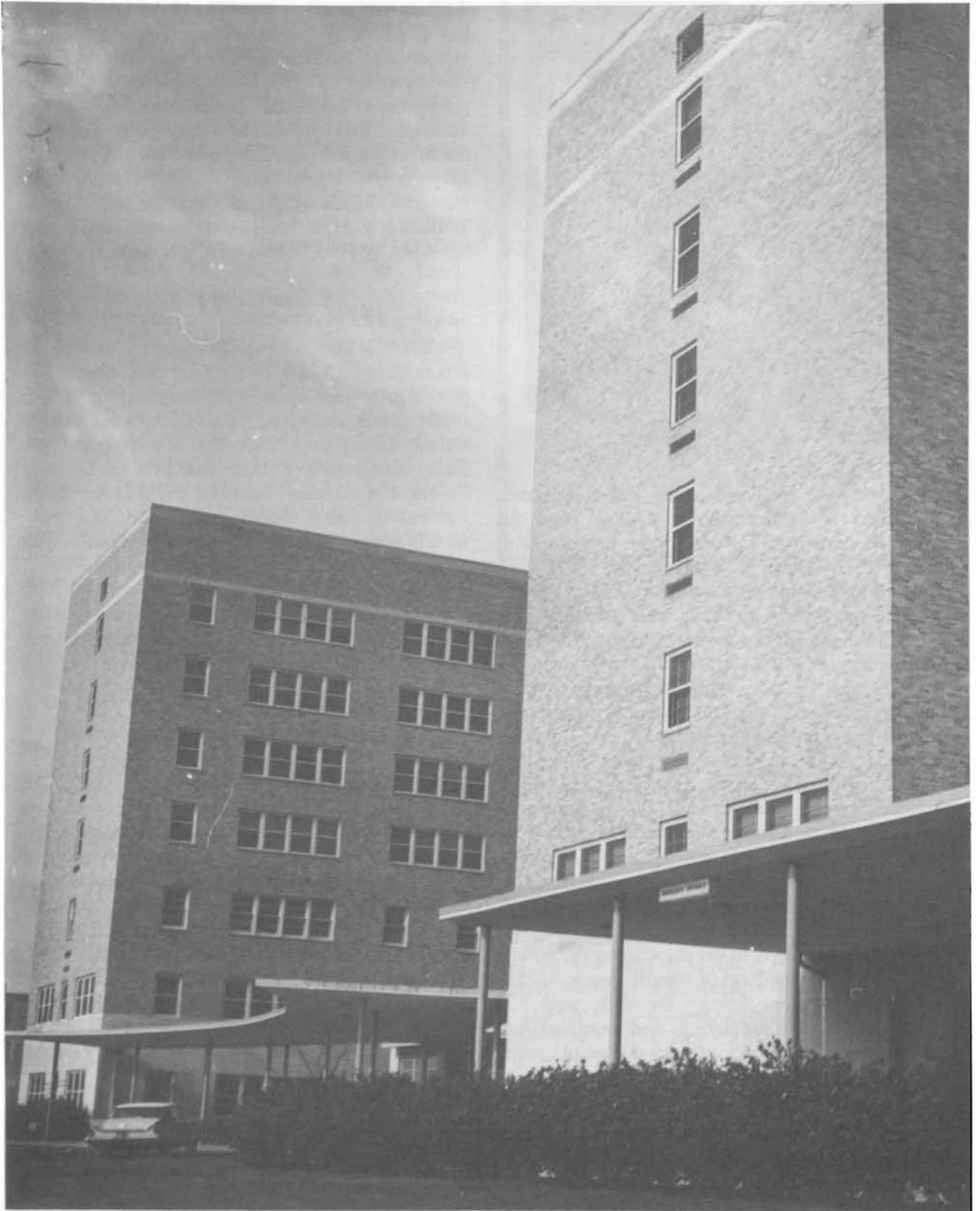
In 1840, the total population of Columbia was estimated to be nearly 700. A new brick church had just recently been built. There were eight drygoods stores, a bookstore, two drugstores, three tailor shops and a millinery shop. Two dentists arrived in 1844. Columbia was on the stage route from St. Louis to Fayette and the west. Fourteen miles to the South was Providence, Columbia's river port. The semi-weekly river packets from St. Louis to Glasgow all stopped at Providence.

By 1850, the town had grown to almost 1,000 population. Earlier, in 1833, the Columbia Female Academy had opened, which later became Stephens College.

### **First Honorary Degree Doctor of Medicine Conferred**

At the February 24, 1847, meeting of the board, Dr. William H. Duncan of Columbia, Missouri, was given an honorary degree of doctor of medicine. Dr. Duncan received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1924. He served as a curator and treasurer of the board of curators. Later, at a July 28th meeting that same year, a doctor of medicine degree was conferred also on William Jewell, M.D. Dr. Jewell was a prominent pioneer doctor in Columbia, having come to Columbia in 1822. He was born in Virginia in 1789. At the same meeting, Thomas Hart Benton was given an honorary doctor of laws degree.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*University Hospital — 1957*

A Mary Pax photo

# Medical School Rebirth in Columbia

## Daniel Reed Inaugurated 1868

Upheaval in the University administration in the late 1850s and the vicissitudes of a Civil War kept the reestablishment of a medical department a low priority for the University of Missouri.

Following the Civil War, Daniel Reed was named the sixth president of the University of Missouri following President John Hiram Lathrop's death on August 2, 1866. Reed had been closely associated with Lathrop at Wisconsin, where he was professor of mental and moral philosophy. Before Lathrop brought him to Wisconsin, Reed had been professor of ancient languages at Indiana University. Like Lathrop, Reed regarded the development of professional schools, such as medicine, to be a much desired part of the university. Reed was inaugurated at commencement in June 1868, after having appeared before the Legislature and, for the first time, convinced the Legislature of its obligation to financially support the university. He served as president until 1876. He was the first president to occupy the "President's House" on the campus. Women were admitted to the university for the first time during his term.

## Boone County Medical Society Action August 1872

Not until 1872 were there any significant moves toward the reestablishment of a medical school. Dr. Andrew W. McAlester, a young Boone County surgeon, whipped up interest at a meeting of the Boone County Medical Society. He proposed that the university establish a medical school at their campus in Columbia. The Medical Society approved McAlester's idea and petitioned the board of curators, in August 1872, to open a medical school in Columbia.

## Approval by Board of Curators

At the December 10, 1872, meeting of the board of curators, members Vincil, Hubbard and Todd made the report concerning the proposed medical department. Their report took the "valuable suggestion and liberal proposition" of Doctors A.W.

McAlester and T. Allen Arnold, strongly recommending the inauguration of the medical department at the opening of the next semester. The board agreed to do so.

A full corps of instructors was soon named as follows:

Professor of Anatomy & Surgery & Materia Medica . . . . . A. W. McAlester, M.D.

Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and

Children, and Practice . . . . . Thomas Allen Arnold, M.D.

Professor of Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence and Institutes

of Medicine . . . . . J. G. Norwood, M.D.

Professor of Botany, Comparative Anatomy &

Comparative Physiology . . . . . George C. Swallow, M.D.

Professor of Pharmacy and Toxicology . . . . . Paul Schweitzer, M.D.

Dr. Joseph G. Norwood was named the school's first dean.

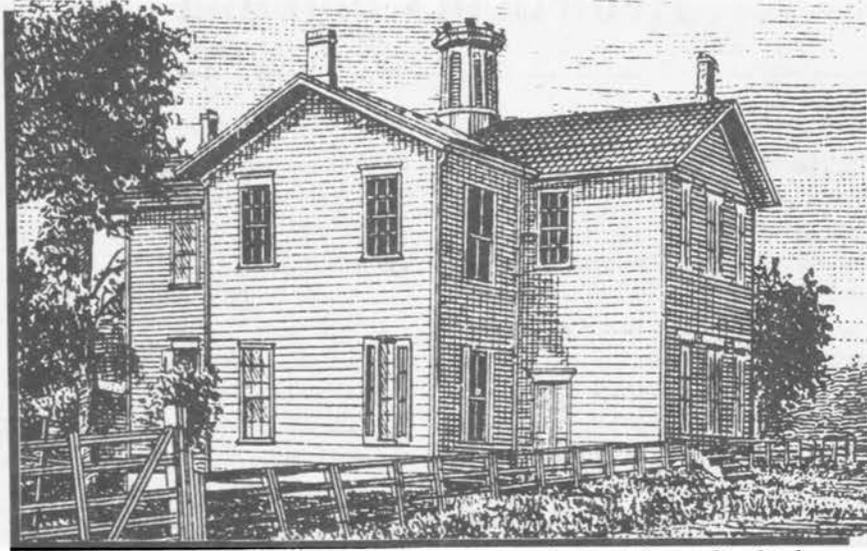
The ages of the new faculty varied considerably. Dr. Norwood was 66 years old, Dr. Swallow was 56, Dr. Arnold — 45, Dr. McAlester — 33, and Dr. Paul Schweitzer was 32 years of age.



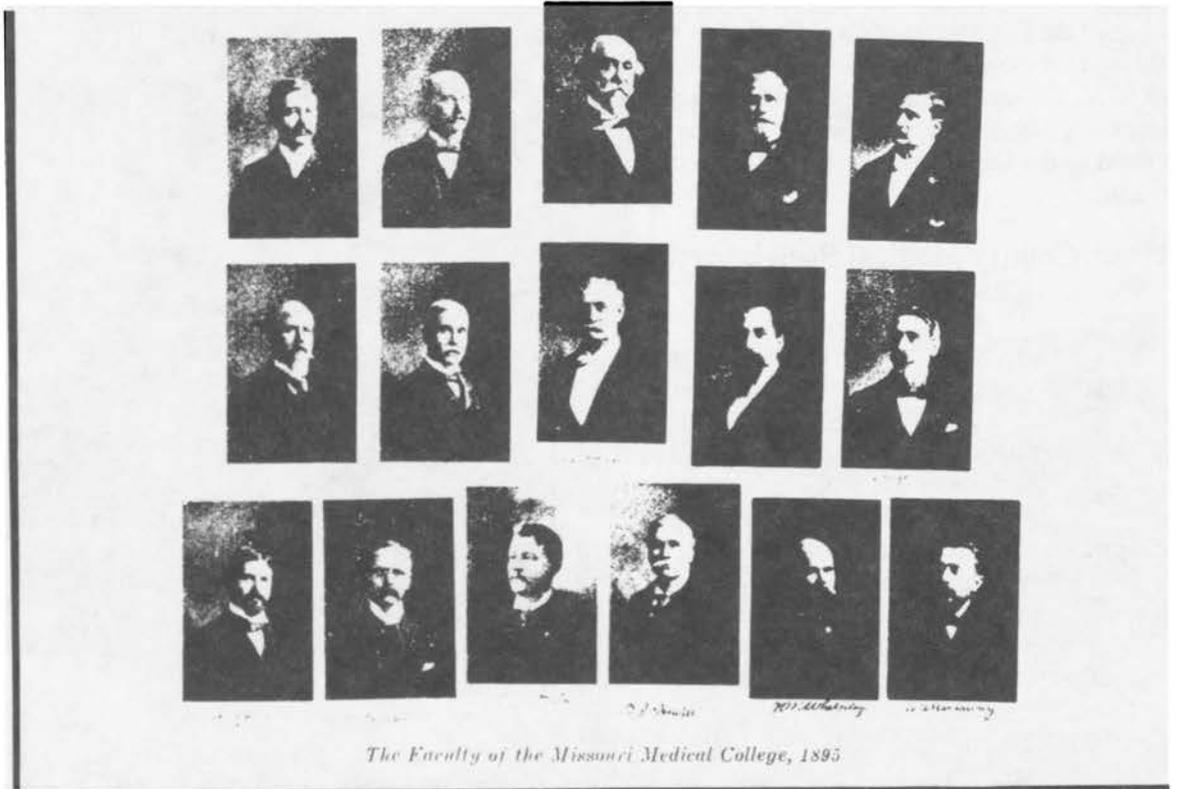
*William H. Duncan, M.D.*

Dr. T. A. Arnold resigned as professor of anatomy and of the principles in practice of medicine in the medical facility on August 13, 1878. By action of the board of curators on that date, Dr. William H.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*The medical school (called the medical department then) was located in this frame building in the northwest corner of the campus.*



*Division II of the University of Missouri School of Medicine was established with Missouri Medical College with the first class graduating in 1887.*

Duncan was chosen to fill the chairs of physiology, materia medica and the principles and practice of medicine. Dr. Woodson Moss was elected professor of anatomy and demonstrator. Both had previously occupied positions in the medical faculty. Dr. John Harris Duncan and Dr. Woodson Moss both had been graduates of the first class in 1874.

Dr. George Clinton Swallow had been a long-time member of the faculty of the University of Missouri. He was born in Buckfield, Maine, in 1817. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1843. He was elected professor of chemistry and geology at University of Missouri in 1850 and in 1853 was appointed the first state geologist in Missouri. Dr. Swallow determined, located and mapped out the boundaries of geological formations in Missouri and their mineral contents. In 1870, after the University of Missouri was enlarged, reconstructed and reorganized, Dr. Swallow was appointed to the chair of natural history and agriculture and made dean of the agricultural school.

Professor Paul Schweitzer was born in Berlin, Germany, on March 16, 1840. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Göttingen in 1869. He taught at Columbia University in New York until September 1872, when he accepted the position of professor of analytical and applied chemistry at the University of Missouri. The title was afterwards changed to that of professor of chemistry. He was naturalized as an American citizen in 1872.

It is interesting to note that on May 9, 1872, Major James S. Rollins was designated "Pater Universitatis Missouriensis."

The curators authorized an appropriation of \$1,000 to purchase a French anatomical model for the chair of anatomy. In fact, Dr. Andrew McAlester, himself, was sent to Paris to buy the model as there was only one other medical school in the United States in possession of such a model.

Rev. John D. Vincil later became president of the board of curators of the University. Vincil was instrumental in seeing that the "main building" at the School of Mines (University of Missouri-Rolla) was named after his father-in-law, Dr. Joseph G. Norwood, the first dean of the medical school on the Columbia campus. Norwood Hall was completed in 1903. Dr. Jack B. Ridley, a distinguished teaching professor of History at Rolla and author of a splendid history of UM-Rolla, says that in his view, Norwood Hall is still one of the most aesthetically pleasing campus structures and has been well preserved during more than nine decades of use.

### The First Dean

#### Joseph Granville Norwood, M.D., LL.D

Norwood was born on December 20, 1807, of English and Virginian lineage. He received the degree Doctor of Medicine from the Transylvania Medical College with special honors in 1836. In 1840, he was called to the chair of surgery in the Madison (Indiana) Medical Institute. In 1843, he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica (therapeutic) and Medical Jurisprudence in the new department of medicine of St. Louis University. Because of his widespread notoriety in geology, Dr. Norwood relinquished most of his private and public medical work to devote himself entirely to geological research. In 1847, he was appointed as chief assistant geologist of the Geological Survey of the Northwest created by act of Congress. In 1851, he was appointed as State Geologist of Illinois. He left that position in 1858 to become an assistant geologist of the Missouri Survey, a position he held for two years. At a meeting of the board on July 2, 1860, Joseph G. Norwood was elected professor of natural philosophy and natural science. He replaced Abram Litton who became professor of chemistry at Washington University. Commenting on Norwood's selection, Jonas Viles, in his book *History of the University of Missouri*, at the centennial, states "He (Norwood) continued worthily in the tradition of competence training in science and much later was dean of the medical school." During the years of the Civil War, it was Norwood, along with President Lathrop and Professor Matthews that were able to keep the University of Missouri intact. Norwood, along with Lathrop, urged in 1866, that schools of law and medicine be added as soon as they could be self supporting.

Because of the relative dearth of information on Dr. Norwood, our first dean, a sketch of Dr. Norwood by Col. William F. Switzler, in *History of Boone County, Missouri*, is added. This was material that was written before the establishment of the medical school, probably in the late 1860s.

"The subject of this sketch was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, December 20, 1807. His father, Charles Norwood, was a native of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and the son of John Norwood, an English gentleman, who came to Virginia about the year 1740. Charles, the eldest son of John Norwood, was born in 1753 and was married in 1781 to Ann Dale of Westmoreland County.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Looking south to the old administration building where the six columns now stand alone. The pagoda in the foreground was named for Dean Norwood*



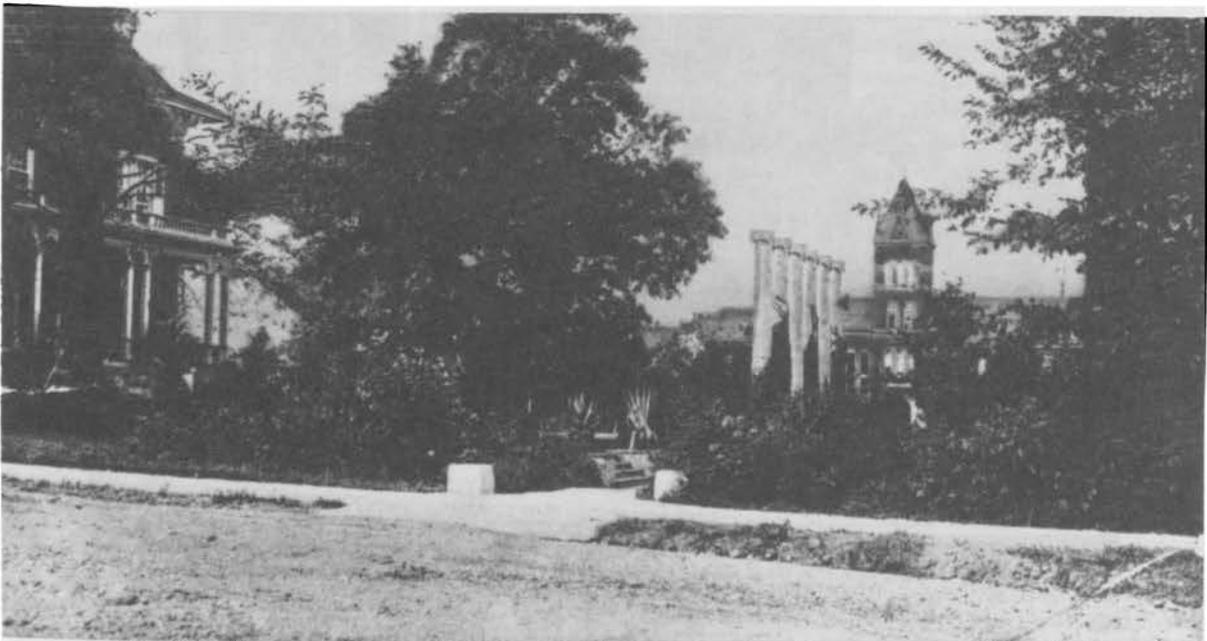
*The entrance to the campus in the late 1890s*

Photo courtesy State Historical Society of Missouri

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*Downtown Columbia before the day of the automobile*



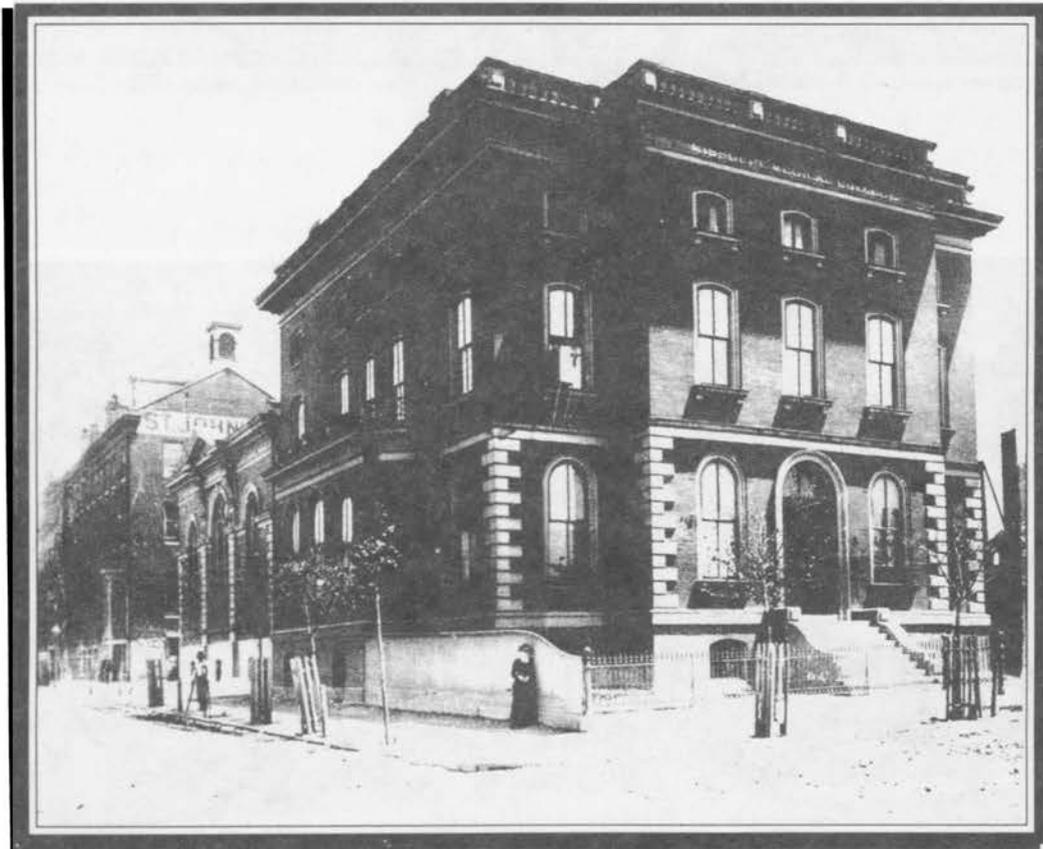
*The Ninth Street entrance to the university campus, showing the president's home on the left.*

Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Downtown Columbia, looking north on Eighth Street toward the old courthouse.*



*The Missouri Medical College as it appeared at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Lucas Avenue in St. Louis in 1873.*

He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Three sons and two daughters were born of his marriage: Frederick, John, Frances, Charles and Ann. Upon the death of his first wife, he removed to Kentucky with his family and a number of relatives. He first settled in Franklin County, but after several years, he purchased and removed to a farm in Woodford, about five miles from Versailles and seventeen from Lexington. After his removal, he married Mildred Dale, a sister of his first wife. Of the children of this marriage, Joseph G. is the only survivor. During the War of 1812, Charles Norwood built and operated a powder mill for the purpose of supplying the American Army. In 1815, he moved to a small farm near Lexington where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1832. When quite young, the subject of this sketch became a pupil of the graded school of Aldrich & Vaughn, at Lexington. It was the fixed purpose of the elder Norwood that his son should become a physician, while the boy was equally determined to become a printer. The conflict of wishes between the father and son resulted in the son being placed with Mr. Jacob Winn, a private banker and manufacturer of bale-rope and bagging. He remained with Mr. Winn for one year. The elder Norwood, recognizing the bent of his son's mind, now made arrangements with Mr. John Bradford, of the Lexington *Advertiser*, by which he would be allowed to enter his printing office for the purpose of learning the trade for which he had previously shown such an earnest predilection. After working several years in the office, he changed to the Kentucky *Whig*, published by Nelson Nicholas. Mr. Nicholas died soon after young Norwood entered his office and when the material was sold, he bought it of the administrator, Hon. R. Hawes. Seeing an opportunity to dispose of the property to good advantage, young Norwood soon after sold the office and subscription list to Thomas Smith, editor of the Kentucky *Reporter*. Mr. Norwood now left Lexington and spent nearly a year in traveling in the southern and eastern states, returning in the Fall of 1827. Soon after his return to Kentucky, he went to Cincinnati, and purchased material for a book and job office. There was no lack of work in the way of books and periodicals and the publishing house soon became a popular and paying business. In 1830, Mr. Norwood formed a partnership with James W. Palmer, who insisted on moving the publishing house to Louisville, which in the end proved to be a serious mistake, as Mr. Norwood had predicted from the start. Mr. Palmer offered to purchase his

partner's interest in the business, and his offer was accepted.

"Mr. Norwood then entered a commission house, conducted by a relative, but soon found that he knew nothing about the business, with little inclination to learn. He, therefore, withdrew from the firm and returned to Lexington with the fixed determination to devote himself to the study of medicine and the cognate sciences. He accordingly entered Transylvania College and earnestly applied himself to the study of medicine. He opened an office at Madison, Indiana, in March 1835, and continued to practice his profession until about the close of January following, when he returned to Lexington and graduated the Spring following. In 1840, he was called to the Madison Medical Institute and appointed to the chair of surgery. In 1843, he was chosen to fill the chair of materia medica, general therapeutics and medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the University of St. Louis. He remained with this institution until the Spring of 1847, when he resigned to accept the place of assistant United States geologist for the country now embraced in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. The survey lasted until 1851. In 1851, he received the appointment of State geologist for Illinois, and continued in this survey until the Spring of 1858, when he was removed from office by the newly elected Republican governor. In the Spring of 1858, he was invited by Prof. G. C. Swallow to take the place of an assistant in the geological survey of Missouri, and accepted the offer. He continued in this survey until 1860, when he was elected to the chair of natural science in the University of Missouri. He accepted the place and has been a member of the faculty ever since.

"He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Lucy Taylor, daughter of a merchant, formerly of Richmond, Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Lotspeich, being of Holland origin. Two sons and one daughter were born of this marriage. The daughter is living, the widow of Col. J. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who was killed at Pea Ridge. The eldest son died of cholera, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1833. In 1837, Dr. Norwood was married to Mary Frances, a daughter of Mr. John Pugh, of Madison, Indiana. Three sons and five daughters were born of this marriage. Two of the sons and one daughter died in infancy. The third and youngest son, Charles J. Norwood, was for some years engaged in the State geological surveys of Missouri and Kentucky, and was formerly professor of natural

science in Bethel College, at Russellville, Kentucky. He is now editor of the *Herald-Enterprise*, Russellville, Kentucky. He married Miss Sallie White, daughter of Hon. Dougherty White of Lancaster, Kentucky. Four of the daughters of this last marriage are living, and three of them are married. Louise is the wife of Mr. Overton A. Fitch, of Madison, Indiana. They have one child, now in his sixteenth year. Eliza Boone is the wife of Mr. Henry McConathy, of Columbia. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Emma is the wife of John D. Vincil, D.D., of St. Louis. They have one son.

"In the year 1862, during the occupancy of the university building by Federal troops, Dr. Norwood visited the building every day and remained there protecting the property of the university. It may be well to say that, during these years, he has the reputation of having always done his duty according to his strength and ability."

Daniel Reed succeeded Lathrop as president in 1866 and in his report to the board in 1866 and 1867, he did not include the medical school in his vision of the future. In giving his annual report to President Reed, Norwood indicated that his courses in biology and physiology were taught, "as they ordinarily would be in a medical school, except for the dissections, and urged very strongly the development of work in analytical chemistry, which he was attempting to develop with very inadequate equipment."

At the board of curators meeting on May 31, 1880, the chair of emeritus professor of physics was created, and Joseph G. Norwood was made emeritus professor of physics and of medical jurisprudence and emeritus dean of the medical college, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

When Dr. Norwood retired in 1880, he became the university's first professor to receive the title of professor emeritus. In 1860, he had become professor of natural science at the University of Missouri and he held that position until his death in 1895 at the age 86.

It is said that not only was he a noted physician and geologist, but was a man of "broad culture and learning."

### **Teaching Begins**

Dr. Andrew McAlester and his colleague, Dr. Thomas Arnold, both agreed to teach the first semester in the medical school without receiving a

salary in order to help the school get off the ground with a minimum of expense. They did receive the medical student fees, however. Three other university faculty members in other departments — professors Joseph Norwood, George Swallow and Paul Schweitzer — taught medical school classes without an increase in salary.

The medical department opened for instruction on February 17, 1873, with 15 students, who were to be "thoroughly indoctrinated in the principles of medicine and surgery," according to the university catalog. With course work modeled after that at the University of Virginia School of Medicine, the aim of the department was to educate students in the basic medical sciences as a background for clinical training at a hospital in one of the state's larger cities. Students also received some clinical training at the county poorhouse and insane asylum, as well as at a clinic for indigent patients held by McAlester and Arnold two afternoons a week. Most of the patients supplying the clinical material were seen at the county infirmary. From 1873 to 1890, the course of instruction was two terms of nine months each, described in the 1878-9 school catalog as "full and complete as is given in any medical school in the country."

There were five graduates of the first class in 1874. They were Andrew W. Conway, John Harris Duncan, Woodson Moss, Wilson L. Ragan and Willis Smith. The next year, there were six graduates and by 1886, there were fourteen. One of the graduates was Joseph Pryor, who we discussed elsewhere.

### **Medical Schools in the Early 1870s**

When the medical program was reorganized on the University of Missouri campus in 1872, it is interesting to note that only eleven years earlier the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was founded. Later, Bellevue Medical College and NYU merged to be known as the New York University College of Medicine and later as the New York University School of Medicine.

It should be noted that, even at Harvard, admission was open to anyone who could pay the fees. Only about one-fifth of the students in the medical schools held college degrees and "one faculty member estimated in 1870 that half the students could not write." (Ludmerer) The curriculum consisted of two four-month terms of lectures — the second the same as the first. Only a nominal connec-

tion existed between the medical school and the university. The medical school operated on a separate calendar, managed its own financial affairs, and divided the profits among the faculty.

Perhaps in an attempt to partially atone for the inadequacy of the facilities, the faculty forcefully promoted book learning and maintained a grueling examination schedule. They quizzed students daily over the previous day's lectures to force students to study each day. In addition, an examination by a committee of physicians — an examination that had to be passed before a student received his M.D. degree — could be given at any time to any students the faculty believed were ready for the test.

### **Almost An Early Demise**

Although McAlester and the university administration were optimistic about the medical department's future, some curators, as well as many of the general public, believed that the medical school was a waste of money. In fact, during the summer of 1873, one curator introduced a resolution that the opening of the medical department was ill-advised and premature, and that the department should be shut down. Even though this resolution was killed in committee, some newspapers reported that the resolution had been adopted. Indeed, the false reports by the press may have been partially responsible for the fact that only two students matriculated in the medical department in the Fall of 1873. Another reason for poor enrollment may have been prospective medical students' reluctance to live in a town as small as Columbia, whose population in the mid-1870s was about 4,000 people, 177 horses, 16 mules, 175 cattle, 193 sheep and 200 hogs (of which the latter were allowed to run at large through the town). The lack of students was more likely due to the \$100 medical school fee; attendance improved the following year when fees were lowered to \$40.

Columbia struggled to attract industry in the post-Civil War years but failed because it was not on a main railroad line. Columbia instead became a center for service-oriented businesses, including health care services. By 1873, there were thirteen physicians and two dentists practicing in Columbia.

As Columbia was already becoming a center for medical care between 1870 and 1900, rapid progress in medical research was being made worldwide. For example, Louis Pasteur revolutionized medicine with the germ theory, thus creating modern

microbiology. In addition, in the 1870s, Pasteur contributed to public health by developing vaccinations against infectious diseases. In Germany, Robert Koch showed in 1876 that an infectious disease, anthrax, was related to specific microorganisms. Koch also discovered the tubercle bacillus, thereby finally disposing of the belief that tuberculosis was a nutritional or emotional disorder.

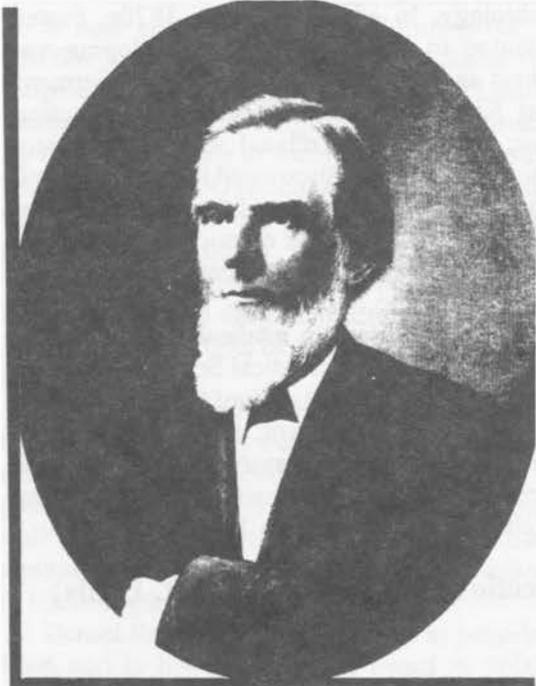
With these scientific advances, the teaching of science and the scientific method became increasingly important in medical school, and the University of Missouri Medical School established separate professorships in each of the basic sciences for the first time. Moreover, the faculty required students to do more laboratory work in the basic sciences. Enrollment blossomed, and 176 students graduated with an M.D. from 1874-1887.

### **Section I and Section II (St. Louis) 1886 — 1890**

Dr. McAlester, already in the forefront of the school's expansion, was appointed dean in 1880. Although this was an exciting period in the school's history, it was not without several problems. Unfortunately, clinical medicine was not one of the university medical department's strong points. The staff had a continual problem in attracting enough patients for teaching purposes; and, in 1886, the department took steps toward its remedy. A series of teaching conferences held between the medical department of the Institute of Science (a new name for McDowell's college at the northeast corner of Lucas and 21st streets in St. Louis) and the University's medical department. These conferences consequently led to the establishment of Section I of the University Medical School in Columbia and Section II of the school in St. Louis. Under this arrangement, in effect from 1886 to 1890, medical students spent one year studying the basic medical sciences in Columbia and one year doing clinical work in St. Louis.

At Section I, students completed the preparatory studies in Latin, physics, zoology, chemistry, political science, English composition, botany and bookkeeping. In addition, a series of lectures on the principles of obstetrics, anatomy, physiology, advanced chemistry, medical botany, materia medica and therapeutics, microscope, dissecting, pathology and other related subjects were presented.

Students attending Section II were taught by



*William M. McPheeters, M.D.  
Taught Section II*

Doctors William M. McPheeters and G.M.B. Maughes, both emeritus professors. McPheeters had a long and active career and distinguished himself during the dreadful cholera epidemic of 1849-50. He went with the South during the Civil War and was chief of staff to General Price and General Pemberton. Clinical and didactic lectures were offered for eight months of the year. On completion of the two-year program, students received an M.D. degree from the University of Missouri.

Because there was some serious doubt about the legality of a relationship between the University of Missouri School of Medicine and the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, the plans were referred to Judge Alexander Martin of St. Louis for his consideration. He ruled, in 1887, that "there is no serious doubt as to the legality of the plan. Neither corporation is merged in the other and neither has any substantial control over the other; neither can be held liable for the others debt."

As the result of Martin's opinion, the plan of cooperation of the two schools was carried out.

Although this arrangement apparently worked well at first, in 1890, the medical faculty in Columbia requested that the plan be dropped. They believed that changes in medical education and medical care required reorganizing the medical

curriculum and that the reorganization should include keeping the whole course of instruction in Columbia. In addition, some students (and their tuition monies) were going straight to St. Louis and bypassing the first year in Columbia. The University terminated Section II on October 5, 1890.

The president of the university, at that time, was Samuel Laws.

### **Samuel Laws**

Of all the presidents of the university, only one, Samuel S. Laws had an M.D. degree. He received his M.D. from the Bellevue Medical School in New York. He also had academic degrees from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and a B.D. degree from the Princeton Theological Seminary. He received an M.L.B. degree from Columbia University and at one time was admitted to the New York Bar.

Laws was a somewhat unpopular president. For example, a bronze replica of Houdon's marble statue of George Washington was acquired by Laws who intended to give the statue to Missouri where he arranged for it to be placed on a granite pedestal near Academic Hall. After unfriendly criticism, he decided to give the statue to his alma mater, Miami University of Oxford, Ohio, where it now resides. At 96, Laws was at one time the oldest alumnus of Miami.

### **Four Year Curriculum Begins**

From 1890 to 1898, the course for M.D. degree was three years of nine months each. From 1898 to 1909, the course expanded to four years of nine months each. Anatomy was offered throughout the entire three years; physiology, therapeutics and microscopy in the first two. The theory and practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics were offered in the last two years. Physical diagnosis; diseases of women and children, diseases of the eyes, ears, nose and throat; sanitary science; medical bacteria; and laboratory electives were offered in the third year. There were 32 medical students in 1890-91, with five faculty committed solely to the medical school.

### **Higher Standards at Mizzou**

The university, as a rule, took the lead in setting higher standards for its matriculants. For example, even though the American Medical Association's recommendations did not include English, German,

zoology, physics and inorganic chemistry until 1906, these increased standards were adopted by the University of Missouri earlier.

Nevertheless, because the premedical preparation of many students was poor, a considerable number of students failed each year. In a short essay in the 1889-90 *Savitar*, the University yearbook, a senior medical student lamented the dwindling ranks of his class, "If there is any truth in the Theory of Descent, as proposed by Darwin, then must the medical class of '99 be fit, indeed, for the 30 brilliant, buoyant, blooming medics who sprang into existence in the Fall of '96, but six survived the cataclysm of histology and cat anatomy."

### **President Jesse Arrives**

Things changed considerably after the arrival of President Jesse. "In spite of the increased entrance requirements, the School of Medicine shared in the rapid growth in enrollment of the whole university. There were 32 medical students in 1890-91 and 85 in 1899-1900 with the faculty, five of whom devoted all of their time to medicine. The legislature re-appropriated the money for the medical building in 1901, so that after 1903 the School of Medicine had modern and ample laboratory equipment. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis added in 1900 a gift for an amphitheater and clinic to the hospital. Still more important was the coming in 1900 of two younger men who were largely responsible for carrying out the modernization of the school, C. W. Green as professor of physiology, and C. M. Jackson as assistant professor of anatomy."

### **Entrance Requirements Raised**

The inadequate premedical preparation of many students prompted the medical school to raise admission requirements gradually around the turn of the century. Although, in 1894, the minimum entrance requirement was a "good common school education," by 1910, the entrance requirement was two years of college. The American Medical Association did not adopt this rule until 1918. In 1927, three years of college work were required.

The medical department endured additional ups and downs during the early years. For example, a bill was passed by the Missouri legislature prohibiting anatomical dissections in towns with populations under 100,000. Fortunately, Governor Woodson refused to sign the bill. Additionally, not

until 1900 did the legislature provide the medical department a separate building for the laboratories, when the Missouri General Assembly appropriated \$40,000 for the purpose of building a medical building. This building, McAlester Hall, housed the well-equipped laboratories of the physiology, physiological chemistry, pharmacology, anatomy, histology, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, and animal operative surgery departments. Several educators felt the laboratory and scientific training given the students during this period had few equals anywhere.

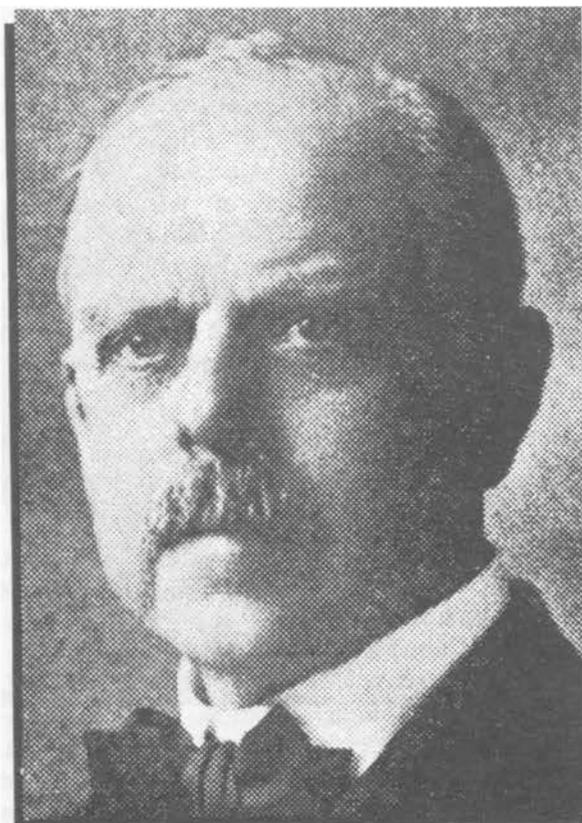
### **Woodson Moss 1852-1920**

Woodson Moss, along with four other students, was in the first class to receive their M.D.s in the newly established medical department on the campus of the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Woodson Moss was born September 28, 1852. His father was Colonel James H. Moss, a distinguished lawyer, mentioned in 1852 in Columbia. Moss did his preparatory work at Christian College Academy. He entered the University of Missouri in the Fall of 1868. One of his classmates was Anna Ware, the first woman to attend the university.

After Woodson Moss graduated in the first class to receive an M.D. for work done in Columbia, he was appointed the following year as an instructor in anatomy. In 1878, he was made professor of anatomy. In 1883, his title was changed to include physiology as well as anatomy and, in 1891, he received the rank of professor in the practice of medicine and anatomy. He remained active at the School of Medicine until 1917. He maintained a large and busy practice of medicine in Columbia. In 1891, he traveled to Europe for a special study of Koch's treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. Moss served as president of the Boone County Medical Society and the Linton District Medical Society. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Beta Pi and Beta Theta Pi.

The Missouri State Medical Society met in the auditorium of the YMCA at St. Joseph, Missouri, on May 20, 1902, and Woodson Moss was elected president of the state medical association. One of the vice-presidents elected was M. P. Overholser, father of our own M. D. Overholser, professor and chairman of the department of anatomy. Dr. Moss served as president at the state medical association meeting held in the Music Hall at Excelsior Springs, Mis-



*Woodson Moss, M.D.*

souri, on April 21, 1903. At the 1903 meeting, the name of the Missouri State Medical Society was changed to the Missouri State Medical Association.

In 1911, Dr. Moss married Mrs. Luella Wilcox Sinclair, one of the most dynamic women in the history of education here in Columbia. She became president of Christian College in 1893.

Dr. Moss was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by his alma mater in 1901. Dr. Moss died in 1920 of a ruptured aortic aneurysm. Town merchants closed their stores for the day as a tribute to "a beloved physician, an inspiring teacher, and an excellent representative of the School of Medicine's first class."

#### **Joseph Wm. Pryor — Class of 1876**

One of the early graduates from the Columbia campus was Joseph William Pryor. He received his diploma at University of Missouri Medical School on July 4, 1876, as a member of the third class. He was born in Palmyra, Missouri, on April 3, 1856. After receiving his M.D. from University of Mis-

souri, he practiced medicine at Palmyra before moving to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1882. In 1890, he joined the faculty of the University of Kentucky where he was appointed to the department of anatomy and physiology until his retirement. He was the author of many books and articles concerning medicine and was one of the early names listed in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who in American Medicine* as well as *American Men of Science*. He was on the board of directors of the Medical School Foundation shortly after it was organized. For several years, Dr. Pryor was the oldest living alumnus of the University of Missouri.

#### **Dr. Joseph E. Thornton**

Another prominent Columbian who graduated from the medical school in 1903 was Dr. Joseph E. Thornton. He was born near Rocheport in 1866 and practiced in Columbia for many years before dying July 4, 1927.

Dr. Frank Nifong, in his book *The Afterglow* reflects, "It seems those I remember best are those whose name I need only mention and a flood of pleasant memories return. The friendliest of all my friends was Joseph E. Thornton. Very soon after coming to Columbia in 1905, we were mutually attracted and remained ever afterward devoted friends. As soon as we could conveniently do so, we began to share office rooms, and always thereafter we remained office associates until his death. Joe Thornton was educated academically in medicine at the University of Missouri. He had the advantage of being reared in this community of culture with all of its educational opportunities. He also was a true disciple of Dr. McAlester and his career was much influenced by this seer. Joe was a general practitioner patterned after the old school gentlemanly type. He was full of energy and kept abreast of the advances in medicine which came so rapidly during his time. With a very busy practice, that is no small accomplishment."

Dr. Nifong further states, "His very presence in the sickroom was a stimulant and a suggestive power of incalculable work. Nature had indeed endowed him richly with the attributes most valuable in the practice of medicine."

Dr. Thornton was a trustee at Stephens College and also was the college's "family physician."

# A Blueprint For Reform In Medical Education<sup>1</sup>



## The University of Missouri School of Medicine At The Turn of The Century

With few exceptions, the state of American medical education at the turn of the century was woefully abysmal, and nowhere was this more true than in the state of Missouri. Of the 147 medical schools in existence in 1910, 13 of them were in Missouri — third only to Illinois and New York. Of these, 10 schools were independent, proprietary schools of medicine, “eclectic” schools, or schools of osteopathy, and not affiliated with any university. Most of those schools operated solely for profit and existed primarily upon student fees.

Although the process of medical education reform had been in effect since the 1880s, and the American Medical Association’s Council on Medical Education had been inspecting and ranking the nation’s medical schools since 1906, it was Abraham Flexner’s report to the Carnegie Foundation in April of 1910, titled “Medical Education in the United States and Canada,” that first brought this issue to widespread public attention. Only three schools — Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis University School of Medicine, and the University of Missouri School of Medicine — were spared utter humiliation in this report. The University of Missouri medical school had recently scaled down from a four-year school to a two-year “half-school” in 1908. Interestingly enough, it was a pioneer in many of the radical changes that swept through American medical education before and following the report, thanks to the leadership of the university and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

Although much of the credit for American medical education reform has erroneously been directly attributed to Abraham Flexner, his report catalyzed the impetus for reform through mechanisms already framed by the AMA and the various state licensing boards.

The exposure of the proprietary medical schools

also exposed the fact that quality medical education was an expensive process. More importantly, the report would serve as another inducement for medical schools to seek university affiliation. Again, the University of Missouri School of Medicine embraced another “radical” idea — a university affiliated teaching hospital.

As the University of Missouri School of Medicine prepares to move into the 21st century, it becomes even more important to retrospectively explore the role that “the little old two-year school in McAlester Hall” played in shaping the future of medical education over 90 years ago.

## National and State Perspectives in Medical Education

Even before the Carnegie Foundation’s report, the problem of unifying and standardizing medical education had been addressed at both the national and state level of organized medicine. The Council on Medical Education (CME) of the American Medical Association was formed in 1904. At its first meeting, the Council developed “minimum” and “ideal” standards.

### Minimum Standards

The minimum standard consisted of:

- 1) Preliminary education sufficient for admission to any freshman class of a recognized university;
- 2) The passing on said credentials by a state official;
- 3) Graduation from an approved medical college requiring four years of course work of not less than 30 weeks per year with 30 hours per week of actual work; and,
- 4) Passing of an examination for licensure before

<sup>1</sup>By Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D., and Maria L. Evans, M.D. Reprinted from pages 345-350 of the June 1992 *Missouri Medicine* with permission of Missouri State Medical Association.

a state board.

### **Ideal Standards**

The ideal standard consisted of:

- 1) An accredited four-year high school education;
- 2) One year university training in physics, chemistry, and biology;
- 3) A four-year medical school course (as outlined above); and,
- 4) One year of post-graduate medical internship.

Most Missouri medical schools would have had great difficulty meeting even the minimum standard.

In 1907, the Council on Medical Education (CME) of the AMA reported on a detailed, planned series of medical school inspections similar to the one undertaken by the Carnegie Foundation two years later.

The 1908 conference compared and contrasted medical education in the United States versus that of the 20 other important nations of the world. This study revealed that a five-year medical course (four years of medical school followed by a year of internship) appeared to be the "world standard" at that time.

The Council on Medical Education's (CME) 1909 conference outlined a recommended curriculum — what is now considered the "classic" medical school curriculum — consisting of two years of basic science instruction followed by two years of clinical clerkships in the major medical disciplines. The CME's report was actually the basis for the "model curriculum" outlined in the Flexner report.

The Missouri State Medical Association's role in improving medical education pre-dates even the CME of the AMA. As early as 1878, the MSMA appointed a Committee on Medical Education to investigate the facilities of Missouri medical schools. Of the 12 schools then in existence, only four were declared representative of "legitimate" medicine in Missouri. In 1879, this same committee proposed the adoption of a plan requiring all medical graduates in the state to hold a college degree in "arts, sciences, and languages," a truly progressive notion for the times. Indeed, by 1909, the leaders of organized

medicine in Missouri were well aware of the changes needed to shed the state's odious reputation as a haven for proprietary medical schools and their associated quackery. As stated in 1910 by the MSMA CME President, Dr. Tinsley Brown of Hamilton, Missouri, "It is evident from a study of the medical schools in this country and their work that there are five specially rotten spots which are responsible for most of the bad medical instruction. They are Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee." He further said, "...the principal cause for this bad work is found in the existence of medical schools which are conducted solely for profit."

Other reforms initiated through the MSMA that sounded the death knell for the proprietary medical schools included the development of city/county medical societies, standardization of state board exams, and the development of the Missouri State Board of Health. Another major factor was the state's emerging influence on licensure. Prior to 1901, Missouri's medical schools had the authority to grant medical licenses. The Hall Bill of 1901 took this privilege from the medical schools and gave it to the State Board of Health.

### **The University's Perspective**

First established in 1841 as an affiliate of Kemper College, and later reorganized in 1872, the University of Missouri Medical School enjoys the title of "the oldest medical school west of the Mississippi." The medical school began with a two-year course in 1873, increasing the curriculum to a three-year and four-year course in 1891 and 1892, respectively.

In 1907, Dr. Pinkney French of St. Louis, made a \$300,000 donation of the tangible and real property belonging to Barnes Medical College in St. Louis. The board of curators decided to transfer the final two years of the medical school to St. Louis, beginning with the 1908-1909 school year. However, the donors failed to clear \$90,000 of indebtedness incurred on the property, so the university was never able to receive the gift. (In retrospect, it is interesting to note that the Barnes Medical College had recently lost and subsequently regained its accreditation. One can only speculate on Dr. French's "hidden agenda.") Despite the fact that the Columbia campus had its own hospital — Parker Hospital, a 45-bed facility opened in 1902 — it was generally felt by both the board of curators and

President Richard H. Jesse that the University could not support a high-quality four-year program. This spurred the return to a two-year "half-school" in 1908. University medical students would have to seek their final two years of training elsewhere. In addition, the board of curators anticipated Flexner's visit, and feared he would find the program's clinical instruction deficient. The decision did not, however, affect the students already enrolled, and the classes of 1909 and 1910 completed their education at Columbia.

The decision to downsize the medical school was fairly unpopular among alumni and practicing physicians, but President Jesse stood firm on his decision. "What I have said hitherto will be disputed by no intelligent man or woman; but here — on the usual way to teaching clinics — comes one bone of my contention. Almost everywhere it is assumed that if the hospital and dispensary have patients enough, the teachers be numerous enough and famous enough as practitioners, and the time 18 months, the instruction will be excellent, provided, of course, that it is based on 18 months spent previously in the laboratories aforesaid. But here — on this assumption — let me enter my protest and plead for radical revision of the methods prevailing everywhere, or nearly everywhere, in America."

### **The Carnegie Foundation's Perspective**

Although the CME of the AMA had been reporting annually for five years, and its first inspection of medical schools was completed as early as 1907, its members felt that a report from outside the AMA could exert more pressure for reform in medical education. Many council members already expressed concern that resentment of the AMA over its efforts toward reform was already growing steadily. The CME and its chairman, Arthur Dean Bevan, believed that the opinion of an independent, disinterested expert would carry more weight than the AMA's own recommendations. Bevan asked Carnegie Foundation to undertake the task, as the CME believed that the foundation's prestige would considerably speed the closure of the nation's proprietary medical schools. Its president, Henry S. Pritchett, a Missourian, commissioned secondary school educator Abraham Flexner. His report, "Medical Education in the U.S. and Canada," was published in 1910. Pritchett was well aware that the Carnegie Foundation report underscored the original work of the AMA, as well as the AMA's

desire to downplay its involvement, as a November 4, 1909, letter to Bevan illustrates: "In all this work of the examination of medical schools, we have been hand-in-glove with you and your committee. In fact, we have only taken up the matter and gone on with the examination very much as you were doing, except that as an independent agency disconnected from actual practice, we may do certain things which you perhaps may not. When our report comes out, it is going to be ammunition in your hands. It is desirable therefore, to maintain in the meantime a position which does not animate an immediate connection between our two efforts." The CME also agreed to delay publishing its list of "satisfactory" schools until the appearance of the Carnegie Foundation's report, in order to add more weight to its own report. In fact, the AMA was so successful in keeping a low profile that 80 years later, it is Flexner and the Carnegie Foundation that are erroneously credited with reforming medical education, instead of the AMA.

It is important to note that Pritchett's choice of Abraham Flexner to author this report was not without its shortcomings. Flexner was neither physician nor scientist (his background was in education administration and he was well-versed in the classics), so he had no first-hand knowledge of the scientific method. Medical science, medical history, medical sociology, and contemporary systems of health care delivery were all foreign to him. He did, however, possess amazing energy, drive, and a knack for exposé writing. The result was a report that covered several superficial aspects of American medical education, outlined an ideal curriculum, discussed financial aspects, outlined a model basis for state board exams, and championed postgraduate medical education. Although in retrospect the report appears somewhat superficial, Flexner managed to describe conditions at every medical college in the United States and Canada concisely. He also included his commentary on medical education for women and African-Americans.

Abraham Flexner had little use for hyperbole and "whitewashing," hence his report is filled with delightfully vivid (albeit graphic) descriptions of the conditions in American medical schools at the turn of the century. He describes the anatomy collection of one California medical college as "a small box of slides and the dried-up filthy fragments of a single cadaver." He reported that an "indescribably filthy" anatomy laboratory of a Kansas school "was

simultaneously used as a chicken yard." An osteopathic school in Philadelphia boasted that their students were allowed to study at "every important surgical clinic in the great medical colleges and hospitals of that city;" Flexner revealed that these students could gain access to those hospitals only by concealing their identity.

Flexner's travels brought him to Missouri twice, in April and November 1909. He appeared to be quite impressed with the university medical school during his Columbia visit in April 1909. "The medical department occupies a new and well-equipped building, excellently adapted to its purposes," he wrote. "The teaching is in charge of full time instructors of modern training and ideas. A university hospital of 45 beds gives the department the advantage of clinical material and connections, even though the actual instruction is limited to the work of the first two years, a feature of great importance." Flexner was also impressed that the leadership at the university "had the wisdom and courage to confine its efforts to the first two years." He also pointed out that the university was one of only 22 medical schools in the country that demanded two years of college before admission, beginning in the 1910 school year — a full year more than the AMA's "ideal standard." Thus, Missouri joined the ranks of schools such as Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Rush Medical College, and Western Reserve in that regard.

Barnes Medical College was organized in 1892 as an independent institution. When Flexner visited the school in April of 1909, he found that the entrance requirement was less than a high school education. Enrollment of the 124 resources amounted to fees only. As to clinical facilities, he stated, "These are wholly inadequate. The centenary hospital adjoining the school is without educational importance. Its work is mainly private and almost altogether surgical. The school has access to the city hospital, too, but its clinics, held one afternoon a week, are of little value. The college buildings contain a suite of rooms used as a dispensary. A considerable attendance is claimed, but the arrangements are shockingly bad. The rooms are in poor condition and almost devoid of proper equipment." He listed the school as one "without" merit.

At the time of the Flexner report, the University of Missouri School of Medicine was the only medical school in Missouri that required more than a high school education for admission. Missouri

University required one year of college work. Washington University in St. Louis required four years of high school and St. Louis University "less than a high school education."

### **Flexner Report**

Following is the Flexner report for University of Missouri-Columbia:

#### **Missouri**

Population, 3,491,397. Number of physicians, 6323. Ratio 1:552.

Number of medical schools, 12 (plus 1 postgraduate school).

COLUMBIA: Population, 7,302

(1) University of Missouri School of Medicine. A two-year school. Organized 1872. An organic department of the university.

Entrance requirement: One year of college work.

Attendance: 47, all from Missouri.

Teaching staff: 14, 8 being professors, 6 of other grade.

Resources available for maintenance: The department shares the general income of the university. Its budget calls for \$31,000; fees amount to \$2,820.

Laboratory facilities: The medical department occupies a new and well equipped building, excellently adapted to its purposes. The teaching is in charge of full-time instructors of modern training and ideals. A university hospital of 45 beds gives the department the advantage of clinical material and connection, even though the actual instruction is limited to the work of the first two years, a feature of great importance. There is a library, supplied with important current periodicals, domestic and foreign.

Date of visit: April, 1909.

Originally, Washington University Medical School did not fare as well as the University of

Missouri. In his original report, Flexner wrote that Washington University Medical School did not conform to the best university standards and advised that it be reorganized or discontinued. Subsequently, President Robert S. Brookings, president of the university corporation, lead the medical school reorganization in 1910 under new full-time heads of all departments.

A new site for the medical school was purchased and plans were begun for the erection of a new hospital, Barnes Hospital. Barnes Hospital was opened in the Fall of 1914 and was dedicated in April 1915.

In contrast, the report painted a rather sordid picture of medical education in several other Missouri schools. "Professors" at the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville were, in reality, senior students. The St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons owned physiology laboratory equipment, but it was never used, and a make-believe display laboratory sat, unused, on tables gathering dust. With the exception of Washington University, St. Louis University and the University of Missouri, the report called the medical schools in Missouri "utterly wretched."

A tremendous drop in the number of medical schools ensued over the next three decades. By 1922, only 81 medical schools remained, and 30 years later, (1950) that number had plummeted to 65. Not until the 1960s would this country see an increase in the number of medical schools.

By downsizing and redefining its mission, the University of Missouri School of Medicine managed not only to survive the Carnegie Foundation's report, but actually to become a leader in requiring higher standards of its matriculants. When the four-year curriculum was restored in 1956, the school was ready to meet the demands required of the two clinical training years, moving into its new facility, the University of Missouri Medical Center (now the present University Hospitals and Clinics).

Although many contributed to Mizzou's successful 1909 inspections, the lion's share of the credit goes to "the father of the University of Missouri School of Medicine," Dr. Andrew W. McAlester. Born, fittingly enough, in 1841 (the same year as the University School of Medicine), Dr. McAlester had a "track record" that includes a long and illustrious history of medical reforms in Missouri. During the post-Civil War era, he reorganized the MSMA and helped unify the voices of "northern" and "southern" sympathizing

physicians for statewide health care reform. In 1901, he helped spur the state legislature into taking action against proprietary medical colleges and combatting quackery through higher licensing standards.

In 1903, McAlester addressed the MSMA on the subject of higher standards in medical education. "The present trend of affairs clearly indicates that the profession as a whole desires to establish and maintain a still higher standard of excellence," he stated. "A thoroughly scientific medical education rests upon such a broad foundation that a greater familiarity with collateral sciences is necessary than is the case with any other profession." As the School of Medicine's dean from 1880 to 1909, he undoubtedly spearheaded many of the school's reforms prior to the Carnegie Foundation's report.

This year (1992), 103 fourth-year medical students walked across the stage in Jesse Hall Auditorium to receive their M.D. degrees. Perhaps it is fitting that the medical school holds its commencement in the building named for President Richard Jesse. Had it not been for his foresight, along with that of Andrew McAlester and the board of curators from 1900 to 1910, the "little old two-year school in McAlester Hall" might not have escaped the scrutiny of the Carnegie Foundation, and thus allowed to become the quality institution it is today.

### **Bachelor of Science In Medicine**

The University of Missouri did not award any M.D. degrees after 1909 until 1957. From 1910 until 1925, a student could complete the work for an A.B. degree with a major in biological sciences in four years and also acquire a two-year medical certificate.

At it's June 1 meeting in 1925, the board of curators granted permission to the medical school to recommend candidates for the degree Bachelor of Science in Medicine.

Under the leadership of President A. Ross Hill, two years of college work would be required for entrance to the schools of education, engineering, journalism, law and medicine. The requirement for the school of medicine began in 1909.

\*\*\*\*

### **Addendum:**

When Abraham Flexner died in 1959 at the age of 82 the *New York Times* commented "No other

American of his time contributed more to the welfare of his country and humanity in general.”

The *Modern Healthcare* magazine included Abraham Flexner into its “Health Care Hall of Fame” and editorialized “No one else from his era was able to do. He forced more than 100 medical schools to close.”

Flexner grew up in Louisville, Kentucky, the son of Jewish immigrants. He graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1886, having completed the four-year course of study in two years. Four years later, he started Mr. Flexner's School, a high school for problem boys. It became known for its record in getting its students admitted to college. After fifteen years, he closed his school and moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to pursue graduate studies at Harvard University and Europe for several years.

In 1908, he wrote “The American College,” a critique of higher education. This report impressed Henry S. Pritchett to hire Flexner. In 1930, he founded the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey where Albert Einstein was attracted as its first full-time faculty member.

#### **Henry S. Pritchett and his Missouri Roots**

Although the Flexner Report is famous, very little is known about the man responsible for moving Abraham Flexner into such a position of prominence. It was Henry Pritchett who, as head of the Carnegie Foundation, appointed Flexner to begin his epoch-making survey of American medical schools.

Henry Pritchett's grandfather moved to Missouri in 1835. Henry Smith Pritchett was born April 16, 1857, near Danville, Missouri; his parents having both been born in Virginia. Henry's father, Carr Pritchett, became a professor of mathematics at Central College in Fayette in 1851. In 1856, he purchased a small farm a mile or so north of Fayette, and it was here that Henry spent his first eleven years. When Henry was 18 months of age, his father left to spend an entire year at Harvard in the study of astronomy and mathematics. Carr Pritchett was 35 years old. When he left his family, he was driven to Glasgow where he took the boat for Jefferson City and by train to St. Louis. Carr Pritchett's year at Harvard largely influenced Henry Pritchett's own career choices. When Carr Pritchett returned to Missouri in 1859, he created and became director of an astronomical laboratory in Fayette. His benefactor

was Miss Berniece Morrison after whom the observatory was named.

Shortly after the Civil War began, Carr Pritchett's youngest brother, age 21, was killed in the first assault of Price's army. Carr Pritchett, however, was a Unionist. He joined the Union camp and secured a post on the United States Sanitary Commission in Washington, D.C., leaving his family in Fayette. Carr Pritchett took part in the procession which escorted the dead president, Abraham Lincoln, from the White House to the Capitol.

After the Civil War ended, Henry's father returned to Fayette to establish the Pritchett School Institute. (It is noted, however, that Carr W. Pritchett was given a one-year appointment as a professor of mathematics at a June 27, 1865, meeting of the University of Missouri board of curators.) The school's motto was *Doce, Disce, Aut, Disce; Teach, Learn, or Leave*. Henry Pritchett had solid roots in Missouri and was very sensitive when the subject of the correct pronunciation of Missouri came up. Flexner, in his biography of Pritchett, comments that Pritchett once wrote:

Missouri is of Indian origin and is said to mean Big Muddy, a most appropriate name for the great stream. No one knows how it came to be spelled as it is. However, the men who cleared the forest and first tilled its soil learned to pronounce its name with a good southern sound at the end as if it were spelled Missoura, and so it is called today. When you meet a real son of the state whose descent has come through the old Virginia and Kentucky migration, you may know it by the fact that he always says *Mizzoura* not *Mis-sou-ri*.

Abraham Flexner's 1910 report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching concerning medical education in the United States and Canada was the first of a series of papers on professional schools issued by the Carnegie Foundation. The Carnegie Foundation had received a large endowment five years earlier to be expended in this direction. In accordance with the recommendation of the president and the executive committee, the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation at their meeting in November 1908 authorized a study and report upon the schools of medicine and law in the United States and appropriated the money necessary for this undertaking. Medical schools of

all medical sects were included. This included allopaths, homeopath, eclectic medicine, osteopath, etc.

Pritchett, in his introduction to the study, indicates that, "For twenty-five years past, there has been an enormous over-production of undereducated and ill-trained medical practitioners. This has been in absolute disregard of the public welfare and without any serious thought of the interest of the public. Taking the United States as a whole, physicians are four or five times as numerous in proportion to population as in older countries like Germany. Over-production of ill-trained men is due, in the main, to the existence of a very large number of commercial schools, sustained in many cases by advertising methods in which the mass of unprepared youths is drawn out of industrial occupations into the study of medicine. Until recently, the conduct of a medical school was profitable business, for the methods of instruction were mainly didactic. As the need for laboratories has become more keenly felt, the expenses of an efficient medical school have been greatly increased. The inadequacy of many of these schools may be judged from the fact that nearly half of all our medical schools have income below \$10,000, and these incomes determine the quality of instruction that they can and do offer. Colleges and Universities have, in large measure, failed in the past twenty-five years to appreciate the great advance in medical education and the increased cost of teaching it along modern lines. Many universities, desirous of apparent education completeness, have annexed medical schools without making themselves responsible either for the standards of the professional school or for their support.

"The existence of these unnecessary and inadequate medical schools has been defended by

the argument that a poor medical school is justified in the interest of the poor boy. It is clear that the poor boy has no right to go into any profession for which he is not willing to obtain adequate preparation; but the facts set forth in this report make it evident that this argument is insincere, and that the excuse which has heretofore been put forward in the name of the poor boy is in reality an argument on behalf of the poor medical school.

"A hospital under complete educational control is as necessary to a medical school as is a laboratory of chemistry or pathology. High grade teaching within a hospital introduces a most wholesome and beneficial influence into its routines. Trustees of hospitals, public and private, should therefore go to the limit of their authority in opening hospital wards to teaching, providing only that the university secure sufficient funds on their side to employ, as teachers, men devoted to clinical science."

Henry S. Pritchett further states, "In the preparation of this report, the Foundation has kept steadily in view the interests of two classes, which in the over-multiplication of medical schools have usually been forgotten — First, the youths who are to study medicine and to become the future practitioners, and, secondly, the general public, which is to live and die under their ministrations."

Dr. Pritchett acknowledged, with a great deal of gratitude, the cooperation that they had received from Dr. Arthur D. Beaven, chairman of the Council on Education in the American Medical Association, and from Dr. N. P. Colwell, secretary of the Council on Education of the American Medical Association, and to Dr. F. C. Zapffe, secretary of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Henry Smith Pritchett was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by the University of Missouri in 1934.



*Unsung Heroes — They keep the place running*

A Mary Pax photo

## Andrew Walker McAlester, M.D.

Andrew W. McAlester was born in Rocheport, Missouri, on January 1, 1841. His father was a pioneer from Kentucky and his mother was from Virginia. The family moved to Columbia in 1845, where his father became established in the contracting and lumber business. The elder McAlester constructed several buildings in town, including the university president's home on campus, the old courthouse, as well as the science building (now called Switzler Hall).

In 1860, Dr. McAlester was one of fifteen students to receive diplomas in agriculture. He received his A.B. degree from the university in 1864. He attended Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1864-65, and St. Louis Medical College in 1865-66, from which he received his medical degree. He then returned to Columbia and began his clinical practice. In 1867, he attended, in New York City, a clinical course in Bellevue Hospital. In 1868, He received a second degree, an A.M., from the University of Missouri. One of Dr. McAlester's proteges, Dr. Frank Nifong, wrote that Andrew McAlester was greatly influenced by two of his university professors to study medicine; Dr. Joseph Norwood and Dr. M. Duhea Swallow. Dr. Nifong's father and Andrew McAlester graduated the same year from the St. Louis Medical College. (Dr. Nifong received his A.M. degree from the University of Missouri in 1868, and in 1873 and 1885, he studied abroad in London and Paris.)

Dr. McAlester was largely instrumental in re-establishing the medical department of the university in 1872, and the following year, he traveled to Europe to secure supplies for the fledgling school. While away, he was appointed professor of surgery and materia medica by the board of curators. He was

appointed Dean for the School of Medicine at the university in 1880 and succeeded his old teacher, Dr. Joseph G. Norwood who had held the post for seven years. However, from the beginning, Norwood had assigned the greater part of the actual administrative duties to Dr. McAlester, due to Dr. Norwood's extensive responsibilities in other departments (such as professor in physics) and also because of his declining health.

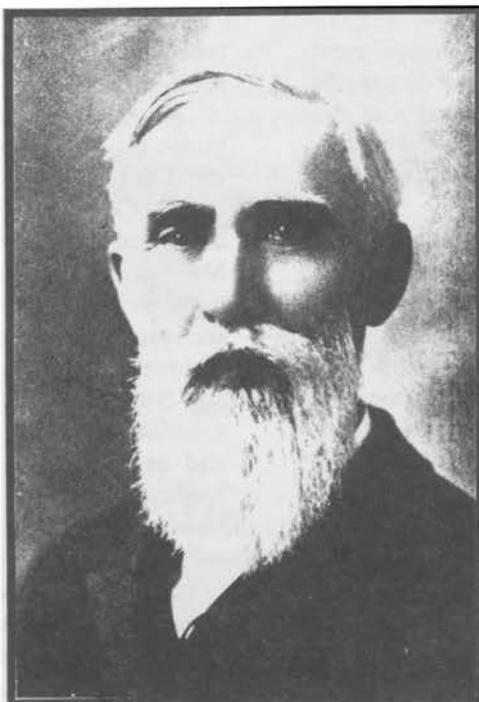
Dr. McAlester spent considerable time in the London, Paris and Berlin hospitals and in several French, English and German Universities studying European methods of medical instruction, receiving clinical instruction from such giants of medicine as

Sir Jonathan Hutchison, Lawson Tait and Sir Joseph Lister.

McAlester is generally regarded as the man who kept the school going against criticism and lack of "basics" such as facilities and equipment. In 1872, because of certain existing legal difficulties, he proposed that the initial medical faculty teach without salary except for the fees from the medical students, a plan which was approved by the board of curators. Another original proposition was made to the Boone County Court to construct a university hospital for the poor in order to aid in clinical training of the students. This plan broke down when the court demanded a 99-year lease. He held several posts in organized medicine, including president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1888. In 1900, McAlester was appointed

superintendent of the newly completed Parker Hospital. From 1901 to 1905, he was the president of the state Board of Health, serving under governors W. J. Stone, A. H. Dockery, M.D., and F. D. Gardner.

Pictured on page 44 is McAlester Hall, home of



*Dean Andrew Walker McAlester, in his last year as dean of the School of Medicine, 1909*

Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri

many decades of Mizzou medical students. Loyalty to McAlester Hall usually superseded the school from which medical students subsequently received an M.D. degree. Named after the "father of the medical school," the building was authorized by the legislature in 1899. A year after Dr. McAlester's death in 1922, a wing on the east end of the building was added to McAlester Hall.

In addressing the 46th annual session of the Missouri State Medical Association in Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in April of 1903, Dr. McAlester said,

The subject of medical education must always remain an interesting theme for members of the profession. And like most of those who have reported upon this subject to this body, I take a very optimistic view of the present status in trend of affairs respecting medical education. To be sure, we have not reached the millennium. There's yet great opportunity for improvement, but the present trend of affairs clearly indicates that the profession as a whole desires to establish and maintain a still higher standard of excellence.

This conviction and a comparison of the present status with the condition of medical education even ten years ago furnished the basis for our optimism. In no other department of education has there been such great strides. A thoroughly scientific medical education rests upon such a broad foundation that a greater familiarity with collateral sciences is more necessary than is the case with any other profession. A person may be possessed of a thorough scientific training in the science of medicine and yet not be adapted to practice the art of medicine. A knowledge of medicine is one thing, the art of medicine is quite another. An individual with natural aptness in the art and with but little actual scientific capacity or training, is frequently making such headway in competing with one possessed of great scientific training, and having little adaptability for the art of medicine, that the laity is furnished with what they regard as proof that doctors are born and not made. In this comparison, I am speaking of reputable men and not quacks.

Serving the medical school as professor and dean for almost four decades, Dr. McAlester resigned on June 1, 1909. At the time of his resignation, McAlester was the oldest professor in the University of Missouri, both in years and service.

Upon retirement, the board of curators conferred upon McAlester the title of emeritus professor of surgery. On June 5, 1909, the board of curators passed a resolution commending him for his faithfulness and ability, and referring to him as "the Founder of the Medical Department."

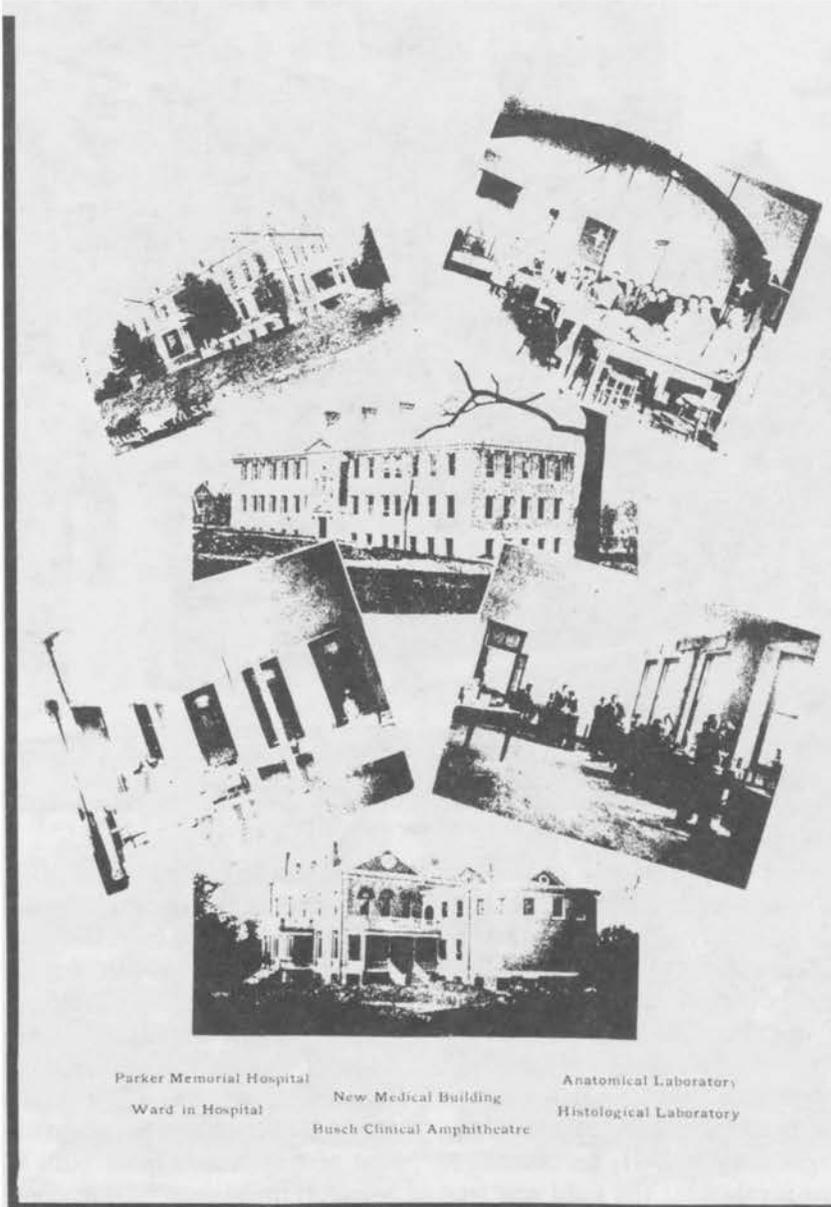
Only after his retirement did the legislature fail to appropriate enough money for the two years of clinical training. During the long years of the two-year curriculum, the faculty devoted themselves to anatomy, histology, embryology, organic chemistry and bacteriology in the first-year and physiology, pharmacology, pathology, clinical diagnosis and minor surgery in the second year.

The McAlester Memorial Foundation was established in 1932 to provide an endowment income which is still used in support of medical education.

McAlester's longevity allowed others to bestow kudos in his later years. At age 80, on April 5, 1921, the community gave him a banquet arranged by the Boone County Medical Society. Guests included over three hundred professional and lay friends from Missouri and surrounding states, including such notables as William T. Kemper of Kansas City, a well known financier. At McAlester's 80th birthday banquet, he was toasted as the "Father of the University School of Medicine," the "man who laid the foundation of the medical profession in this state," and as "the originator of the present system of medical education in this section of America." University President A. Ross Hill spoke on the subject, "Dr. McAlester and the University Medical Education." He said that McAlester forced the recognition of medicine as an educational profession apart from clinical practice, bringing clinical instruction into this part of America. According to Dr. Hill, McAlester was the first man in the west to advocate the human element in teaching.

McAlester's loyalty to the medical school was legendary. Recommendations that the University School of Medicine be moved to a city where greater clinical facilities would be available always met with his disapproval. He believed that only by association with other students, with new points of view lacking "professional" dogma, can the well-rounded physician be produced. "McAlester is essentially a human man and his policies have always been a

*Aesculapius Was a Tiger*



Parker Memorial Hospital

Ward in Hospital

New Medical Building

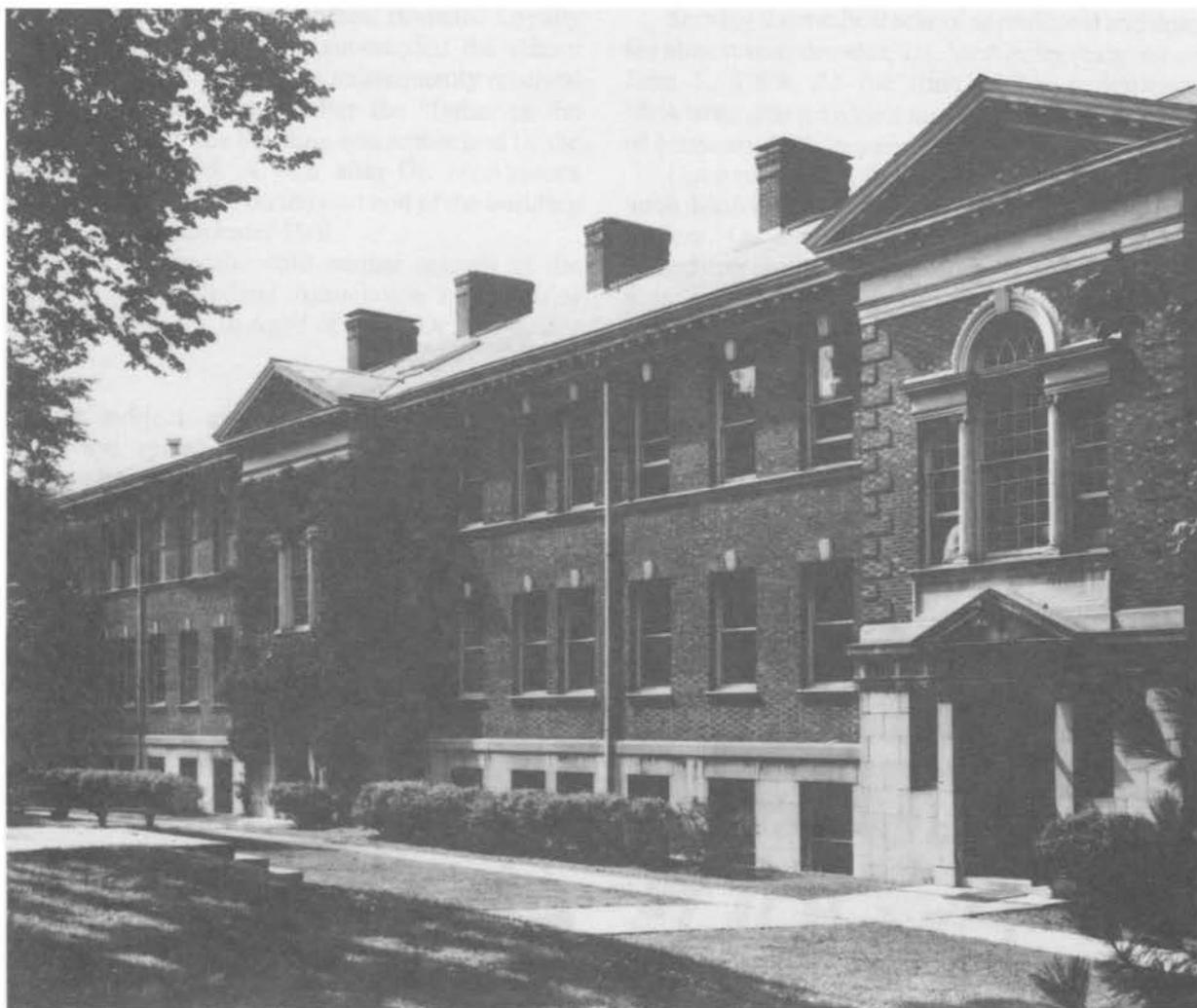
Busch Clinical Amphitheatre

Anatomical Laboratory

Histological Laboratory

*From the 1903 Savitar*

Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri



*McAlester Hall named after A. W. McAlester, M.D.*

human policy," said Dr. Hill. "It is most unfortunate for the state of Missouri that the money has not been furnished with which to carry out Dr. McAlester's plans. The ideals that he taught us are still here. Both plans and ideas shall be carried out some day and we are grateful to him for them."

Dr. Herman Pearse, of Kansas City, said, "His fight for better professional conditions was constant. When the medical housecleaning of the state was imparted in the legislature in 1901, the counsel of Dr. McAlester was invaluable. The fight was won and cheap medical colleges and quacks were ousted from the state."

Henry J. Waters, of Kansas City, editor of the *Kansas City Star* and former dean of the College of Agriculture at Columbia spoke on "Dr. McAlester the Man." He described Dr. McAlester's thorough training under some of the world's greatest scientists

and leaders in their profession, his unselfishness, and his immediately turning his training to "world service" by training more doctors at the university. "He always did what was best for his country, his state and the university," Waters remarked.

One of Dr. McAlester's former students, J.C. Liter of St. Louis, prophesied the eventual fulfillment of what he said Dr. McAlester had longed for for many years. "He longed to see Columbia the seat of the state hospital built by the citizens of Missouri maintained by the people of Missouri, for the purpose of treating the poor people of the state as well as serving as a teaching institution," said Liter. "The alumni of the school have promised that they will see a complete four-year School of Medicine established here no matter how long it takes."

Andrew Walker McAlester, A.M., M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S., died in 1922 at the age of 81 and is buried

*Aesculapius Was a Tiger*



*New Medical Bldg.*



*Construction of the east wing of McAlester Hall*



*Dean McAlester with the medical school class of 1901-1905*

## History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou



THE DEAN.

### Department of Medicine

- RICHARD HENRY JESSE LL. D.**  
President of the University.
- JOHN CARLTON JONES A. B. Ph. D.**  
Acting President of the University.
- ANDREW WALKER MALFISTER A. M. M. D. LL. D.**  
Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.
- WOODSON MOSS M. D. LL. D.**  
Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.
- MILIARD LEWIS LIPSCOMB A. M.**  
Professor of Chemistry.
- JOHN WALDO CONNAWAY D. V. S. M. D.**  
Professor of Comparative Medicine.
- WILLIAM GEORGE BROWN B. S. Ph. D.**  
Professor of Chemistry.
- GEORGE LEFEVRE A. B. Ph. D.**  
Professor of Zoology.
- CHARLES WILSON GREENE A. M. Ph. D.**  
Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology.
- CLARENCE MARTIN JACKSON B. S. M. S. M. D.**  
Professor of Anatomy and Histology.
- WALTER McNAB MILLER B. S. M. D.**  
Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.
- GUY L. NOYES M. D.**  
Professor of Diseases of the Eye and the Ear.
- MAX M. MYER A. B. M. D.**  
Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics.
- OSCAR MILTON STEWART Ph. B. Ph. D.**  
Professor of Physics.
- SIDNEY CALVERT B. Sc. A. M.**  
Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
- WILLIAM JEPHTHA CALVERT A. B. M. D.**  
Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine.
- WALDEMAR KOCH B. S. Ph. D.**  
Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology.
- CHARLES CLAUDE GUTHRIE B. S. M. D.**  
Acting Assistant Professor of Physiology.
- JOHN B. TIFFANY B. S. A. D. V. M.**  
Assistant Professor of Comparative Medicine.

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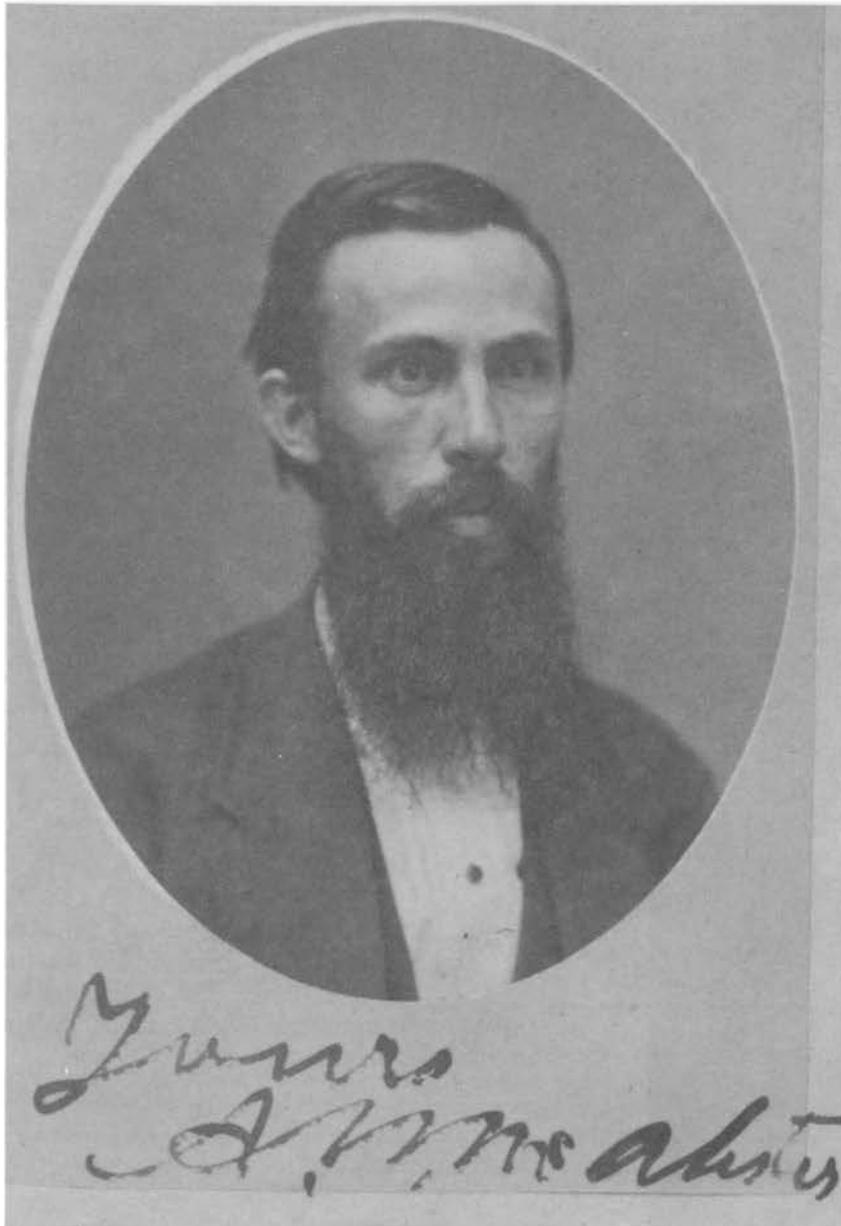
### Department of Medicine Continued

- HERMANN SCHLUNDT, M. S. Ph. D.**  
Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry.
- FRANK G. NIFONG, M. D.**  
Assistant Professor of Surgery.
- GEORGE REEDER, United States Weather Observer.**  
Lecturer in Climatology.
- HOWARD WATERS DOUGHTY, Ph. D.**  
Instructor in Chemistry.
- ELEXIOUS THOMPSON BELL, B. S. M. D.**  
Instructor in Anatomy.
- CAROLINE McGILL A. B. A. M.**  
Acting Instructor in Anatomy.
- CHARLES A. PROCTOR, A. B.**  
Instructor in Physics.
- HERBERT M. REISE, A. B. Ph. D.**  
Instructor in Physics.
- WILLIAM GARRETSON CARMART, A. B. M. D.**  
Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology.
- CHARLES RADIORD RODES, A. B. A. M.**  
Assistant in Anatomy.
- ERNEST EARL MORLAN, A. B. A. M.**  
Assistant in Chemistry.
- EDMOND BONNOT, A. B.**  
Assistant in Anatomy.
- CLYDE BROOKS, A. B.**  
Assistant in Physiology.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON IANNREUITER, A. B. A. M.**  
Student Assistant in Zoology.
- WALTER ARTHUR,**  
Student Assistant in Chemistry.
- GEORGE BLAINE CROW,**  
Student Assistant in Zoology.
- WALTER EDWARD DANDY,**  
Student Assistant in Anatomy.
- A. B. MILLER, M. D., Marion, Missouri.**  
Lecturer, Subject: "Appendicitis."
- J. A. TEFIT, M. D., Springfield, Missouri.**  
Lecturer, Subject: "Inflammations of the Bladder and the Prostate."
- WALTER WYMAN, M. D., Surgeon General U. S. Marine Hospital Service.**  
Lecturer, Subject: "Benefits to be Derived from a Well Regulated 'granum tunc'."
- C. R. WOODSON, M. D., Superintendent of the Missouri State Hospital No. Two, St. Joseph, Missouri.**  
Lecturer, Subject: "Cases of Insanity."
- JOSEPHINE SHIELDS,**  
Head Nurse and Superintendent of Training School for Nurses.
- JOHN MAX RIGGS,**  
Intern in Parker Memorial Hospital.
- AUGUST WILLIAM KAMPSCHMIDT,**  
Intern in Parker Memorial Hospital.

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*Dr. McAlester and his faculty in 1906. Dr. Woodson Moss was in the first graduating class of 1874. Note that Dr. Charles Claude Guthrie was an acting assistant professor of physiology. Dr. Walter Dandy was a student assistant in anatomy. Dr. A. B. Miller was a lecturer on appendicitis. The distinguished Herman Schlundt was an assistant professor of physical chemistry and one of the interns at Parkers was August William Kampschmidt.*

*Aesculapius Was a Tiger*



*An early picture of Dean McAlester from the files of the Zeta Phi chapter of Beta Theta Pi in Columbia, of which he was a member.*

at Columbia Cemetery beside his wife Mary E. Berry McAlester who preceded him in death by some 52 years.

Andrew McAlester was proud of his birthday. He stated at his 80th birthday, "I was born the day the university sprang into existence. This existence stands today as a memorial to our fathers and mothers."

In commenting on the honors given him, he said, "When I feel the sands of time slipping under my feet, this honor is especially pleasing. This manifestation of good friendship and love brings joy to my heart and memories of long ago. I am not so vain or so presumptuous," he continued, "as to take these compliments all to myself. No man stands alone; this is especially true



*McAlester's home east of Columbia — much of the land is now the Columbia Country Club.*



*Kirk Wanless graduated in 1974. He is a great-grandson of Dean McAlester.*

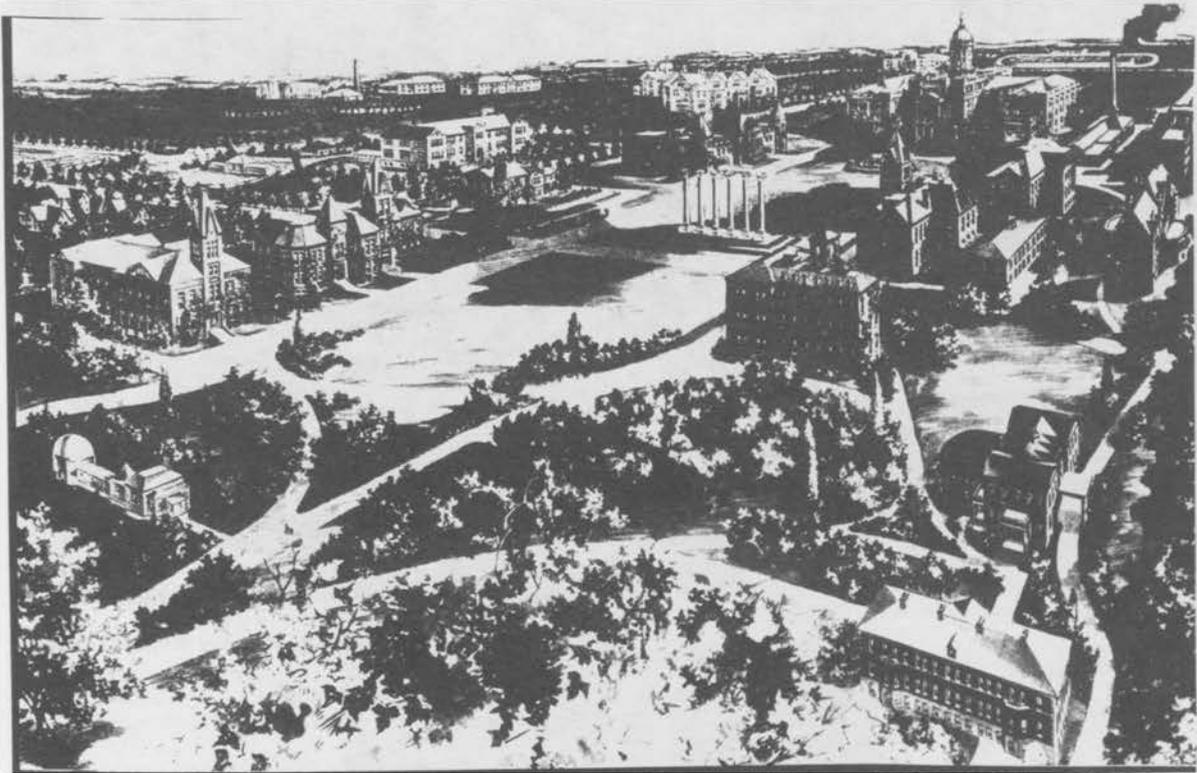
in medicine. I still feel complimented if through me, a member of the medical profession, you have shown your affection and confidence."

Dr. McAlester's grandson graduated from the two-year medical school in 1923 and received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1925. Andrew McAlester, III, practiced medicine in Kansas City for many years. He traveled abroad a great deal and worked for several months with the late Dr. Tom Dooley at his clinic in the Laotian jungle. He was sixty-one when he died of a heart attack.

Today, McAlester Hall is being used for classes in psychology, geography and philosophy.

The Columbia Country Club, which celebrated its seventieth anniversary on May 22, 1994, was built on sixty acres of land purchased from Dr. A. W. McAlester. The club purchased an additional twenty acres in 1987 in order to complete its 18-hole golf course.

*Aesculapius Was a Tiger*



*The campus of UMC shortly after the turn of the twentieth century. McAlester Hall and Parker Hospital shown in the right foreground. Very little of the White Campus had been built.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Looking south from the campus entrance at Eighth Street in the Winter of 1901*

Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri



*Graduation exercises held on Francis Quadrangle in 1906*

Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri

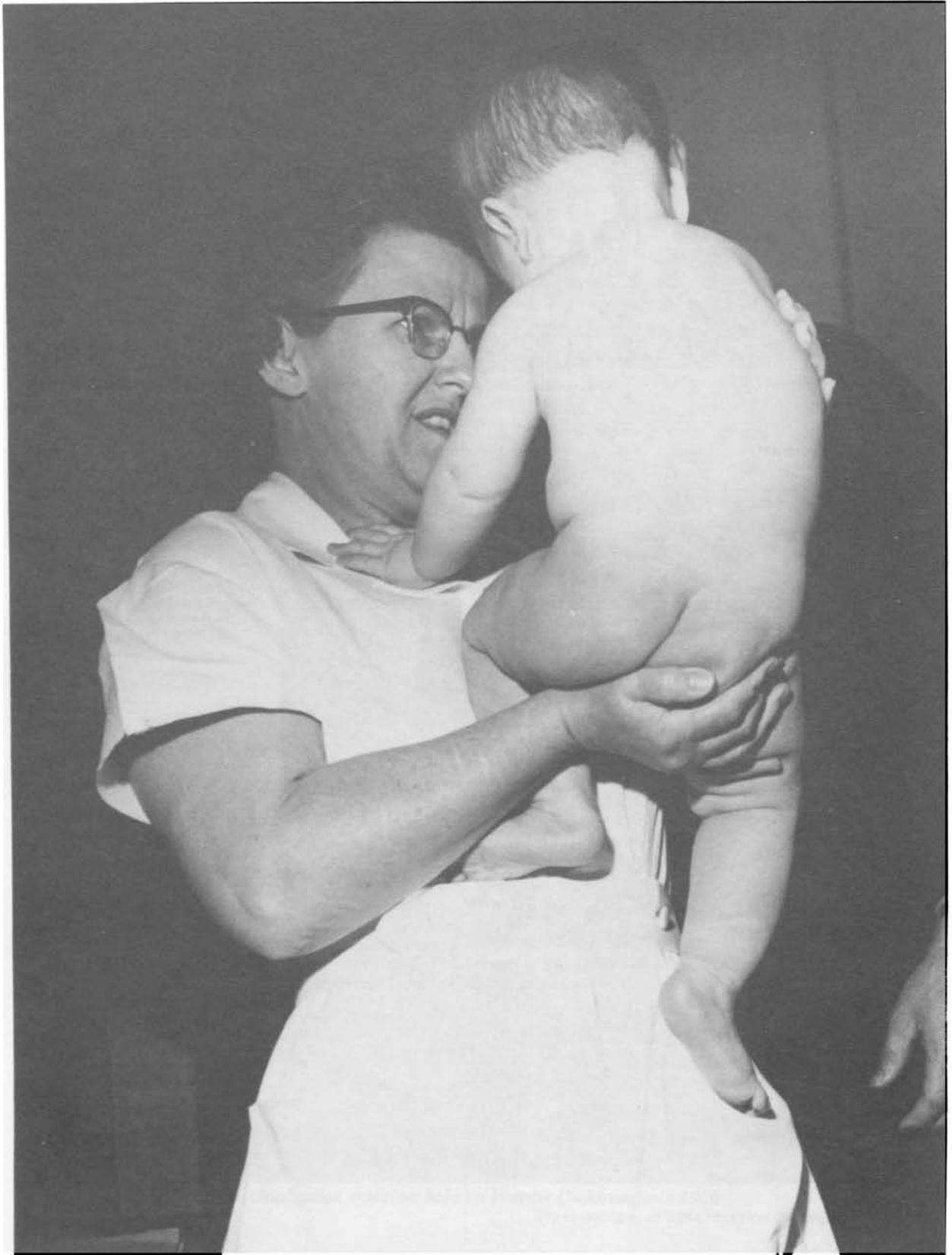
*Aesculapius Was a Tiger*



*Dean Noyes is pictured in the 1914 Savitar seated next to "Founder" Andrew W. McAlester and the medical students.*



*President Jesse entered office in 1903.  
Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Mo.*



A Mary Pax photo

# Justus Ohage

## — America's Premier Cholecystectomy Surgeon<sup>1</sup>

The first cholecystectomy in the western hemisphere took place on September 24, 1886. Today, a cholecystectomy is one of the most frequently performed major operative procedures, accounting for almost 2% of all indications for hospitalization. In 1972, more than 300,000 cholecystectomies were performed in hospitals of this country.

Missouri has reason to be proud of America's "first cholecystectomy surgeon" for it was only six years earlier, in 1880, that President Samuel S. Laws, seventh president of the University of Missouri, handed young Justus Ohage his medical diploma. As it does today, the University has a precommencement exercise honoring the medical graduates. On Monday evening, May 31, 1880, the nine members of the graduating class assembled in the chapel on the campus at the University of Missouri in Columbia to receive their degrees.

According to the account in the *Weekly Missouri Statesman* on Friday, June 4, 1880, this was the 17th annual precommencement program for graduating physicians at the University of Missouri. The principal address by Dr. J. H. Hanna of Ashley in Pike County, Missouri, was titled "Magnitude of the Physician's Work: Something of the Way to Success: The Perils and Enemies of the Way." According to the reporter covering the event that evening a little over a hundred years ago, "The intense earnestness of the address was the most noticeable and, perhaps, the most interesting feature. It was full of profitable advice to the profession and was equally applicable to young men of every profession. It was an excellent homily upon the duties and responsibilities of life, and we doubt not left a favorable and lasting impression on the minds of the audience."

Perhaps the reporter's prediction, indeed, was accurate in the case of the young graduate, Justus Ohage. Perhaps, also, prophetic were his grades on the oral portion of the examination given by the Board of Medical Examiners. Ohage's 98.7 score was the highest of the graduating class (see right). In

the written examinations before the members of the faculty, Ohage ranked second.

### GRADUATES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT



*The following is the report of the Board of Examiners:*

*To the Pres of the Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri:*

*We, your committee appointed by the Board of Curators, to examine the Senior class in your department, do hereby certify that upon critical examination of said class in the various branches embraced in your curriculum of study find the following gentlemen entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine:*

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <i>Justus Ohage, St. Charles Co., Mo</i> .....           | 98.7 |
| <i>Henry Douglass Grady, Miami, Mo.</i> .....            | 97.4 |
| <i>Millard Payne Sexton, Columbia, Mo.</i> .....         | 94.1 |
| <i>Clinton Henry Lubbock, San Jose, Cal</i> .....        | 94.0 |
| <i>George Elias Muns, Montgomery Co., Missouri</i> ..... | 91.1 |
| <i>William Maurice Moore, Paris, Texas</i> .....         | 90.1 |
| <i>Bennett Hillsman Clark, Jr., Hallsville, Mo</i> ..... | 90.0 |
| <i>Benjamin Franklin Carr, Mirabile, MO.</i> .....       | 84.7 |
| <i>Charles William Chastain, Marshall, Mo</i> .....      | 83.3 |

*Respectfully,*

*J.W. Pryor, M.D., Palmyra, Mo.*

*Jno. W. Trader, M.D., Sedalia, Mo.*

*Pinkney French, M.D., Mexico, MO.*

*Board Medical Examiners.*

*P.S. Dr. Bryant, a member of the Board, was unable to be present owing to illness of family.*

*The above grade is that given by the Examining Board, showing the average in the oral examination conducted by them. The following is the average grade obtained in written examinations before the members of the Faculty during the session: H.D. Grady, 95.05; J. Ohage, 93.6; M.P. Sexton, 92.2; G.E. Muns, 91.6; B.H. Clark, 87; C.H. Lubbock, 86.6; C.W. Chastain, 86; B.F. Carr, 86; W. M. Moore, 85.1.*

*Valedictorian, G.E. Muns*

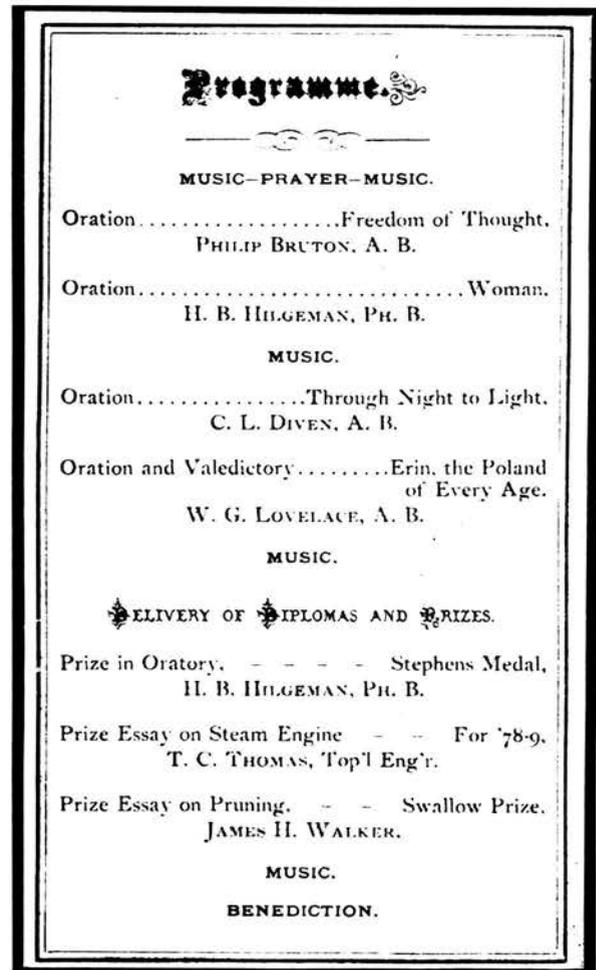
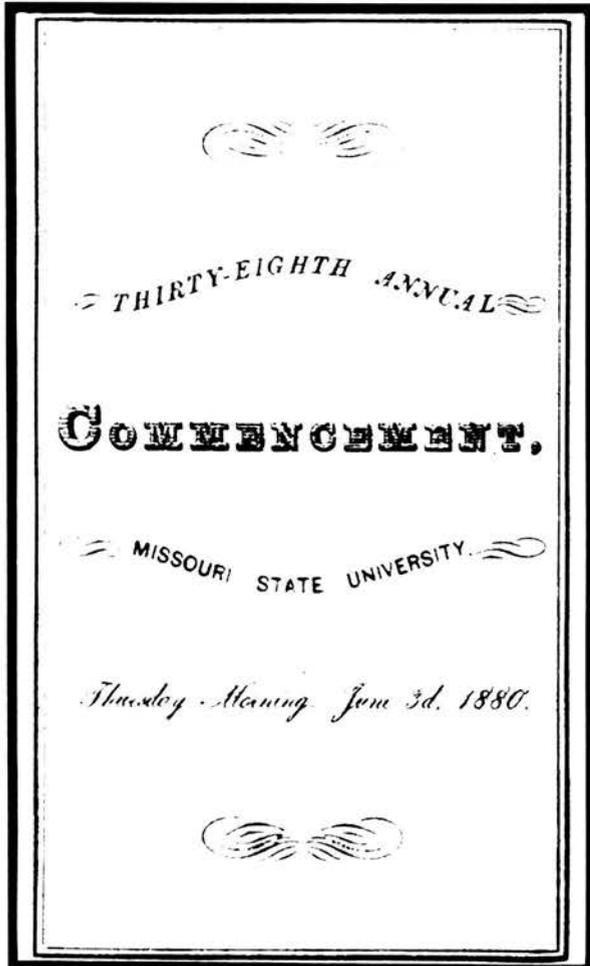
*Board of Medical Examiner's report for 1880*

After attending the 38th annual commencement of the University of Missouri on Thursday morning, June 3, 1880, Justus Ohage took his wife and young child and left almost immediately for Germany to

<sup>1</sup>Reprinted from *Missouri Medicine*, February 1972, pp. 86-91, by Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D., with permission of Missouri State Medical Association.

pursue postgraduate medical studies at Göttingen and at the University of Kiel. Almost at once, he came under the influence of Professor von Esmarch and later, Von Virchow and Bernard Von Langenbeck of Berlin. It is interesting that Ohage records having seen the first spontaneous regression of a sarcoma of the jaw following an accidental infection of erysipelas.

Although the University of Missouri gave him his formal medical education, much of his early background also prepared him for that September morning in 1886. For example, Doctor Ohage's father was a successful surgeon in Hannover, Germany, at the time of his son's birth on October 13, 1849. His father-in-law was graduated as a physician from Guy's Hospital in London. Even before going to medical school, Justus Ohage was studying and working with his father and Professor Werner Langenbeck during the years 1865 to 1870 in the Hannover Clinic. Werner Langenbeck was a nephew of one of Germany's greatest surgeons of the day, Bernard von Langenbeck.



Before returning to the United States in the Spring of 1881, he had served an internship in the "Henriettenstift." He also had visited hospitals in London. In Edinburgh, he received instruction in abdominal surgery from Keyes.

Thus, it is hardly a happenstance that Justus Ohage successfully performed the western hemisphere's first cholecystectomy five years later at the Saint Joseph's Hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota. During his senior year at medical school, Justus Ohage served as a prodissector in anatomy, thus helping to pay his tuition and living expenses.

Medical schools today often proudly point to the varied and widespread experiences of their entering freshman medical students as if this were a sign of the times. What about Justus Ohage? Few medical students have had a more adventuresome,

colorful and exciting background. Ohage was a "drop out" at age 14 when he and two of his friends left their homes in Hannover after having had a dispute with their school teacher. As Dr. Justus Ohage, Jr., states, "Figuring the jig was up, the three piled onto the next ship leaving for the United States and landed in the midst of the Civil War." It is said that Justus Ohage was the youngest soldier in the Army of the Potomac. While still only 15 years of age, he had already been wounded and was a patient in the Army Hospital at City Point, Virginia. It was there that Abraham Lincoln, having heard of Ohage's youth and remarkable bravery, came to his bedside and shook hands with him, saying, "My boy, I thank you for the help you gave us. I hope you will be well soon and with your father and mother. God bless you!" Lee had just surrendered at Appomattox. Ohage had fought with the Eighth Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers.

After the Civil War, he returned again to his home in Hannover and in the war of 1870, he served his country by acting as stretcher bearer in Europe. Two years later, he served as a common sailor and crossed the Atlantic several times. Later, he worked with the construction crew of the Topeka and Atchison Railroad and became acquainted with the famous Buffalo Bill Cody. During his off hours with the construction crew, he found great enjoyment and relaxation in hunting. His lifetime adventures as a woodsman, fisherman and hunter have been subsequently recorded by Doctor Ohage in his book, *Sixty Years with Rod and Gun*.

This intense interest in the outdoors and in hunting and fishing ultimately was largely responsible for his going to the University of Missouri Medical School and becoming a physician. For it was while hunting in the Missouri river bottoms in St. Charles County that he became acquainted with a young medical student, Thomas Ensor. Not only did he marry Thomas Ensor's sister, August Jane, but her father, Dr. Sidney Rainford Ensor, a physician, was probably influential in directing him to the University of Missouri School of Medicine in Columbia. Dr. Ensor, a native of London, England, came to America in 1834 and practiced medicine in Dog Prairie, Missouri. (This was near O'Fallon, Missouri) Justus Ohage was married on May 10, 1877, and shortly thereafter left for Columbia.

Four years after his marriage, he arrived in Saint Paul, Minnesota, on May 10, 1881, to begin the practice of medicine and a life of dedicated effort

that was to span more than half a century.

The first successful cholecystectomy in this country was performed on a 35-year-old married woman, who had had subjective complaints suggestive of cholelithiasis for three years. On several occasions, she had been jaundiced but was not icteric when she was first seen by Doctor Ohage in his office on September 23, 1886. On his examination at that time, he felt a freely movable oblong mass in the right hypochondrium, the lower end reaching almost to the iliac fossa. The patient sought medical aid because of constant pain in the right upper portion of the abdomen. She was admitted that day to Saint Joseph's Hospital in Saint Paul. (Saint Joseph's Hospital, formerly the chapel of Saint Paul, was converted into an emergency hospital during the cholera plague of 1853. This was Minnesota's first hospital.) She was operated on the following morning, September 24, 1886. Doctor Ohage was assisted by four physicians and a "house surgeon."

The influence of Lister had permeated the surgical profession to the extent that strict antiseptic precautions were taken. The patient's abdomen was opened with a vertical incision about six inches long on the outer border of the right rectus muscle. The gallbladder was found to be markedly distended and there was a large stone impacted in the cystic duct. The stone was milked back into the gallbladder. The common duct was examined and found to be free and unobstructed. The cystic duct was ligated with carbolized silk, and the stump was dusted with iodoform. The right upper quadrant was washed with a solution of 1:2000 corrosive sublimate solution. No drainage of the gallbladder bed was attempted. The patient's postoperative course was generally satisfactory. When the dressing was first removed on the eighth postoperative day, the wound appeared well healed and the sutures were removed. One hundred and thirty-five stones were found within the gallbladder.

Even though the first cholecystotomy was performed by John F. Bobbs in Indianapolis on June 15, 1867, little was known about diseases of the gallbladder for some years. In fact, Ohage states in an early publication, "Is life compatible without the existence of the gallbladder or not? I think it is. I consider the gallbladder merely an organ 'par complaisance,' less so than the urinary bladder and rectum, more so than the rudiment, the processus vermiformis, without which man would be certainly better off than with it."

In an address before the Ramsey County Medical



*Dr. Justus Ohage*

Society of Saint Paul, Minnesota, in 1887, Doctor Ohage concludes with the prediction that "The diseases of the gallbladder belong to the surgeon and only through him can speedy and permanent relief be obtained. That the profession at large is unacquainted with these facts is no wonder. The literature on the subject is very scanty. With the exception of the few articles referred to above, little or nothing was said about it in the textbooks. The whole subject is so novel and the custom to treat these diseases by internal medication — no matter how fruitless — so incorporated in a large proportion of the profession, that I am afraid it will take some time yet before the importance and success of surgical treatment of these diseases are properly recognized. To aid toward that end is the object of this paper. If through it the impetus to renewed investigation and advances is given, by which life may be saved and suffering relieved, the author will be amply repaid for the work and labor he has bestowed upon the subject."

Although his dramatic "first" in gallbladder surgery brought him considerable acclaim and honor, he was quickly recognized by his associates as a superb surgeon and became a leader in organized medicine in his native state of Minnesota. He served for nine years as clinical professor of surgery at the University of Minnesota and for several years was president of the State Board of Medical Examiners of that state as well as president of the Minnesota Medical Society in 1895. Because of the many obvious challenges in the field of public health at that time, he relinquished his surgical career in 1899 and became health commissioner of the city of Saint Paul. For 18 years, he worked to enact pure food laws, to establish an orderly birth and death certification system and to implement compulsory vaccinations and strictly enforced quarantine laws. These and other measures prompted the 1904 Saint Louis Exposition to award Doctor Ohage the grand prize and gold medal for making Saint Paul the "healthiest city in the world."

While Missourians can be proud that this country's first cholecystectomy was performed by a graduate of one of its institutions, they also can point with pride to the origin of the second most significant advance in the treatment of gallbladder disease. This, of course, is in reference to the monumental work of Drs. Evarts A. Graham, Warren H. Cole & Glover H. Copher who, in cooperation with radiologist Sherwood Moore, introduced cholecystography in 1924. It was while this work was going on that Dr. Frank Glenn, as a junior

medical student at Washington University in Saint Louis, watched tetraiodophenolphthalein being given intravenously for visualization of the gallbladder and was stimulated toward an interest in gallbladder disease which was to continue throughout his professional career. Today, the name of Frank Glenn and the field of biliary disease are synonymous. His biliary tract investigations are world-renowned.

Also well-known pioneers in gallbladder surgery were the Mayo brothers, Charles and William (Rochester, Minn.). Their father, Dr. William Worrall Mayo, also a graduate of the University of Missouri (1854), was an admirer of Ohage. It is said that Doctor Mayo often sent his two sons to Saint Paul to watch Ohage operate and that these visits encouraged the Mayo brothers to begin their surgical careers.

It is of interest that there have been three father-and-son teams in Minnesota state medical history to have both served as presidents of the Minnesota State Medical Association. These three include Dr. W.J. and Charles H. Mayo, sons of Dr. W. W. Mayo, and Dr. Justus Ohage and son Dr. Justus Ohage, Jr. Dr. Justus Ohage, Jr., only six months of age when his father did the first cholecystectomy, has personally had an outstanding surgical career in Minnesota where he is respected and affectionately regarded by his colleagues and patients.

Dr. Ohage died on December 26, 1935 in Saint Paul, Minnesota, at age 85. Today a bronze plaque commemorating America's first cholecystectomy hangs in the lobby of Saint Joseph's Hospital in Saint Paul, Minn. In the St. Joseph's Hospital Museum are instruments used by Dr. Ohage.

*Acknowledgement:* I wish to express appreciation to Doctor Ohage's son, Dr. Justus Ohage, Jr., who has generously aided in the preparation of this chapter. Mrs. Kathleen Gallow, communications supervisor of Saint Joseph's Hospital also has supplied helpful data.

Today, it is 110 years since Justus Ohage performed his first successful cholecystectomy in the western hemisphere. The bronze plaque pictured on page 58 hung for many years outside the surgical offices on the third floor.

Dr. Robert W. Geist, a urologist practicing in Saint Paul, Minnesota, wrote me in 1989 that Dr. Ohage's daughter married his uncle Emil. One of their three children was Justus Geist who died in 1988 at age 75. He writes, "It was interesting that the grandchildren of Dr. Ohage did not know very much about his very distinguished career and I am going to

send them a copy of your article.”



*This commemorative plaque formerly hung on wall of surgery floor.*

# Charles Claude Guthrie, M.D., Ph.D.

## 1880-1963

### A Distinguished Medical Pioneer

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Charles Claude Guthrie was born near Wentzville, Missouri (in St. Charles County) on May 13, 1880. His forbears came from Scotland in 1700. He was brought up in the Missouri River bottomland farm land settled by his ancestors. The versatility of his inquiring mind became apparent at an early age. (It is interesting that Justus Ohage and Claude Guthrie both lived in the same fertile Missouri River bottomland areas near St. Charles.)



Charles Claude Guthrie, M.D., Ph.D.

Guthrie's studies of insects brought publication of notes in *Science*. He made his first gun himself and was an expert wing-shot. His early interest in farm problems manifested themselves later in published studies on the preservation of meats and many other foodstuffs, as well as pioneer studies on Texas

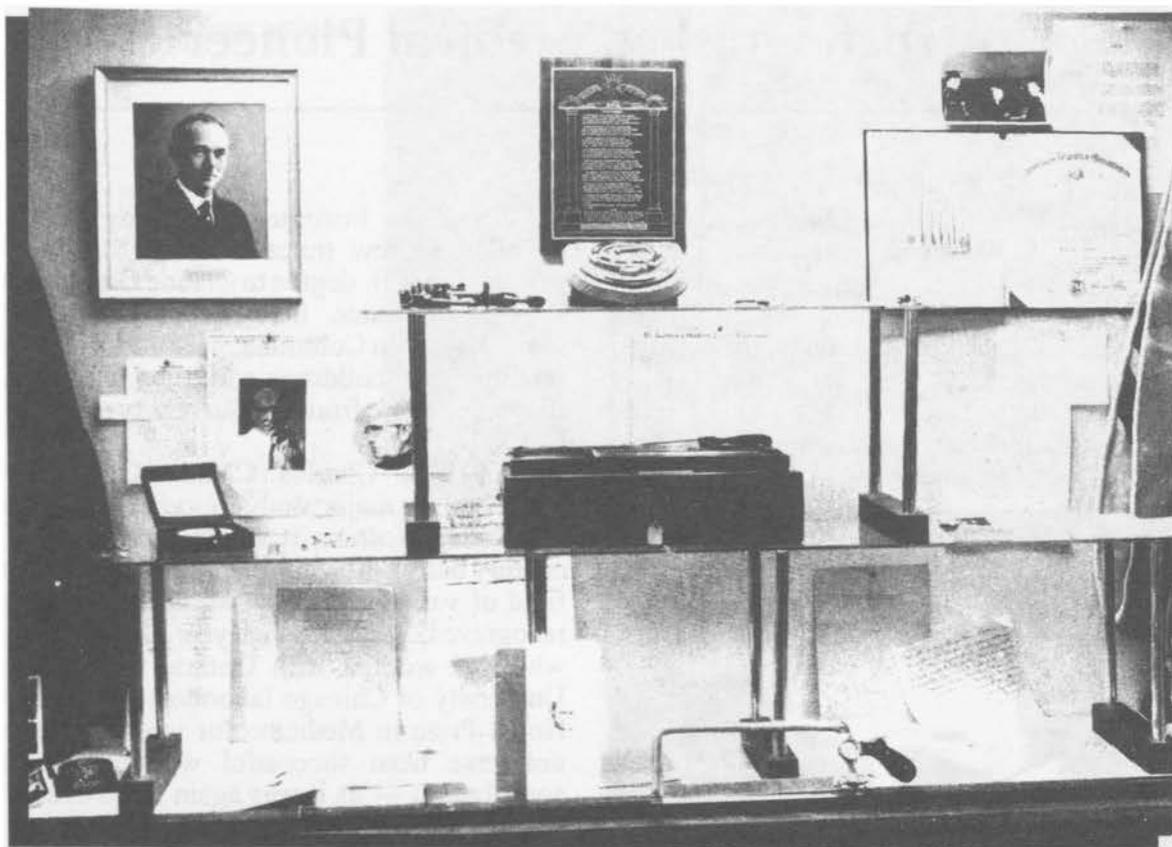
fever in cattle.

Woodlawn Institute, a boarding school in O'Fallon (a few miles west of St. Charles) granted the A.B. degree to Claude Guthrie in the year 1896. Later, his parents established a second home in Columbia, Missouri, in order to facilitate their children's education. He received the M.D. degree from the University of Missouri in 1902.

In 1912, Charles Claude Guthrie, Sr., published his major study *Blood Vessel Surgery and Its Application*. It would be almost half a century before his significant contribution to the field of vascular surgery would be adequately recognized. In that same year, Alexis Carrel, who had worked with Guthrie in the latter's University of Chicago laboratory, received the Nobel Prize in Medicine for work that would not have been successful without Guthrie's contribution — as it was again to be evaluated some fifty years later.

Guthrie's interest in blood vessel surgery dates back to his days as a medical student at the University of Missouri. In 1898-99, while studying physiology with Dr. John Waldo Connaway, he cut and resutured end to end arteries on the cadaver of a dog that had been used for experiments. While studying surgery with Dr. Andrew Walker McAlester, he accompanied the surgeon on an accident call and was humanely concerned that the injured man had to lose his leg by amputation, because the circulation could not be restored by suturing blood vessels.

Although there is no indication in his papers of any actual experimentation underway on blood vessels during his stay at Western Reserve University, he had undoubtedly planned to return to a subject of continued interest when he asked Dr. George Neil Stewart's permission to establish his own personal laboratory on the top floor of the new Hull Physiological Laboratory at the University of Chicago. It was there that he began to work on the transplantation of ovaries in chickens that would lead to much controversial debate. It is also there that he and Carrel



*Display of Dr. Guthrie's instruments, awards and research notes.*

continued to work on vascular anastomosis that each had begun independently before their first meeting.

Many of the principles and techniques of all modern vascular grafting developed from the exhaustive investigation of Dr. Guthrie, acting on his own and in collaboration with Dr. Carrel. He and Carrel were able, for the first time, to perfect suturing techniques that insured a degree of success not previously thought possible. In a conjoint effort, these two young men were able, in only a short span of months (1905-06), to perfect their technique. They recognized the need to avoid dehydration of tissue; they improved vascular suture material; they employed vascular patch grafts and venous interpositioning. They successfully transplanted a variety of organs, including the thyroid and heart in laboratory animals.

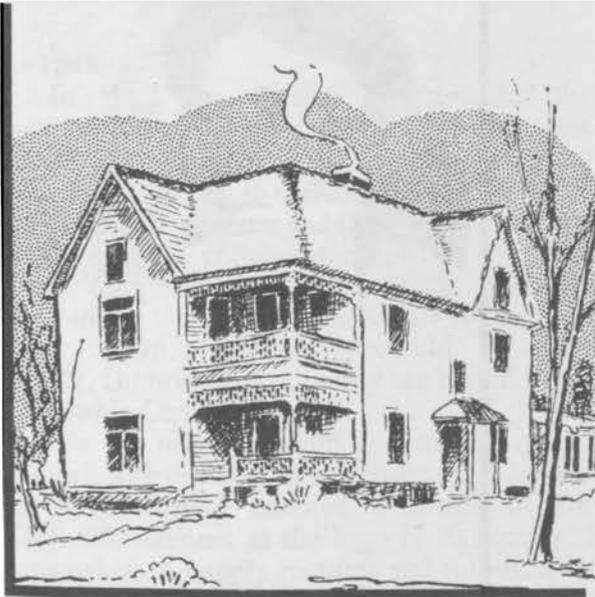
Complete amputation of the thigh with replantation was experimentally accomplished on the dog in August 1905, and subsequently reported in the February 1906 issue of *The American Journal of Medical Science*. Years

were to elapse before our own J. Vernon Luck performed the world's first successful human replantation of a limb, soon to be followed by Malt's successful replantation of a limb at Harvard.

Guthrie was the first to successfully transplant dog kidneys and document subsequent renal function. Later (1908), independently, Guthrie did his now-famous "two-headed dog" experiments. This was almost fifty years before the famous two-headed dog experiments done by the Russians.

It was while he was at the University of Missouri in medical school that Guthrie began work on Texas fever with Dr. Connaway. (There is a Connaway Hall on the veterinary medicine campus in Columbia.) After a year of graduate work at Western Reserve University, he became a demonstrator in physiology under Dr. Stewart at that school. From there, in 1903, he went with Stewart to the University of Chicago as an instructor in physiology. He was awarded the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1907.

While Dr. Guthrie was doing research at the University of Chicago on blood vessel surgery and replantation of the limb, Dr. Alexis Carrel, who had recently arrived in this country from France via Canada, came to the laboratories of Stewart and Guthrie, looking for a place to work. It was decided that he would work with Guthrie, and in a brief 15-month period in 1905 and 1906, some 29 articles were published by the two men on work done conjointly. These articles detail how these two young men virtually laid the foundations of modern vascular surgery and transplantation, simultaneously establishing the basis for which Carrel was awarded the first "American" Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology in 1912. (Carrel still retained his French citizenship.)



*The Guthrie Home in Columbia*

Shortly after, in 1906, Guthrie accepted the prestigious chair of physiology and pharmacology at Washington University in St. Louis, and Carrel went to the Rockefeller Institute on a research scholarship.

At Washington, Guthrie published a series of articles (with Stewart and Pike) on cardiac resuscitation. This represented research they had begun several years earlier at Western Reserve University and the University of Chicago. Those studies detailed the effect of resuscitation on the central nervous system, glands and muscles.

Guthrie's pioneer contributions to cardiac

resuscitation primarily had their origin in a tragic happening on September 26, 1902, in Columbia, Missouri. Guthrie's brother, Robert, was employed by the telephone company and was repairing a line on a pole at the corner of Paquin and Waugh Streets near the center of town. It was just at 6 p.m. when the city lights were turned on, that an unfortunate set of circumstances occurred which fatally shocked young Guthrie. The impact of this devastating experience on his brother, Claude, is evidenced by a lifelong interest in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and techniques and the pathophysiology of ventricular fibrillation.

For almost half a century, Guthrie made valuable contributions in the field of resuscitation. His sternal compression techniques and the developing and testing of a machine that he and Professor J. L. Kessler developed were forerunners of similar techniques sixty years later.

They tied a cannula in the pericardium and connected with a syringe filled with water or olive oil. They attempted to compress the heart by rhythmical pressure on the syringe. Almost 30 years later, Bencini in Italy reported on a method of pneumomassage, with a catheter inserted into the pericardial sac. Later, the Anstadt Cup was developed.

Guthrie was probably the first to use adrenalin and suprarenal extracts in resuscitation.

As an adjunct to resuscitation, Guthrie bandaged the limbs and the abdomen in animals to allow initial increase in the return of blood to the heart, somewhat of a forerunner to the use of the MAST suit.

In 1909, Dr. Guthrie accepted a professorship and chairman of the department of physiology and pharmacology at the University of Pittsburgh, where he continued to be actively productive for forty years. His manuscripts and laboratory notes from this period established Guthrie as a most careful, thorough, and painstaking man of science who recorded notably meticulous observations on experimental procedures.

Dr. Guthrie had a particular passion in life for the instruction of medical students. He was especially eager to instill a quantitative viewpoint of biology, and this was his goal as he designed experiments and engineered and produced physiological equipment far better than

any that was then on the market.



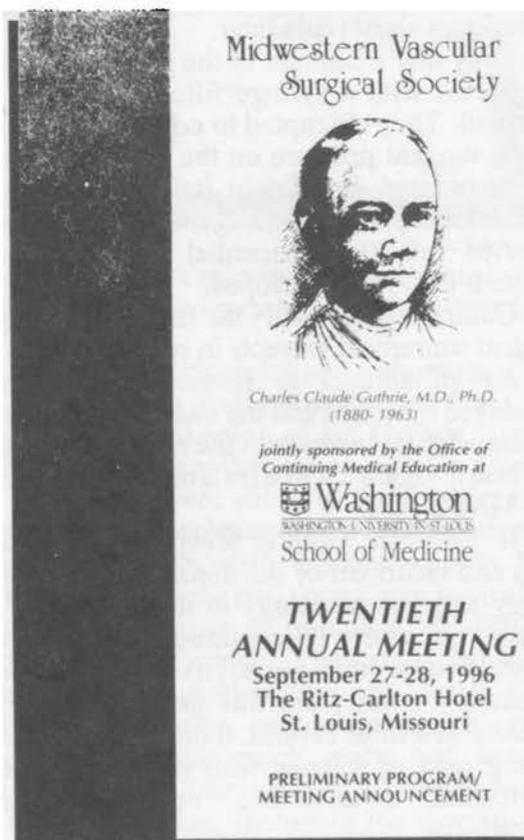
*Dr. Guthrie and his sister, Fannie, a year before his death*

clinical services with the basic sciences. Many features of Dr. Guthrie's original plan still serve usefully and well in the present-day medical center at the University of Pittsburgh, a plan Guthrie had envisioned for centralizing medical instruction for other new institutions as well.

In 1904, Charles Claude Guthrie and Maude Glidden Walker were married. She predeceased him in 1952. One son, Charles Claude Guthrie, Jr., was born April 16, 1907, and distinguished himself a member of the staff of the *New York Times* and retired after a stint as advertising manager for that paper.



*Fannie V. Guthrie, ca. 1910*  
State Historical Society of Missouri photo



He was a pioneer in the current concept of a medical center. As early as 1928, he laid down a basic plan for a new physical plant at Pittsburgh that would facilitate integration of the

The American Association of Plastic Surgeons recognized Dr. Guthrie for his contributions in 1960 with their first medal. Guthrie was unable to attend the ceremony, but it was accepted by his son Charles.

Guthrie was the second Missourian selected for the Missouri Medical Hall of Fame after Dr. Evarts A. Graham. The third member, also a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Medicine, was John Thomsen Hodgen. He graduated from the medical department of the University of the State of Missouri in St. Louis



*Dr. Guthrie in his office (1909)*

in 1848.

In 1962, Dr. Guthrie was awarded the honorary degree Doctor of Science by his alma mater, the University of Missouri. He had retired and moved to Columbia in 1950, where he lived with his sister and long-time laboratory assistant and collaborator, Fannie Virginia Guthrie, in their family's Columbia home....He died in the University of Missouri Hospital on June 16, 1963. He was 83 years old.

Dr. Guthrie and his family are buried in the Columbia Cemetery.

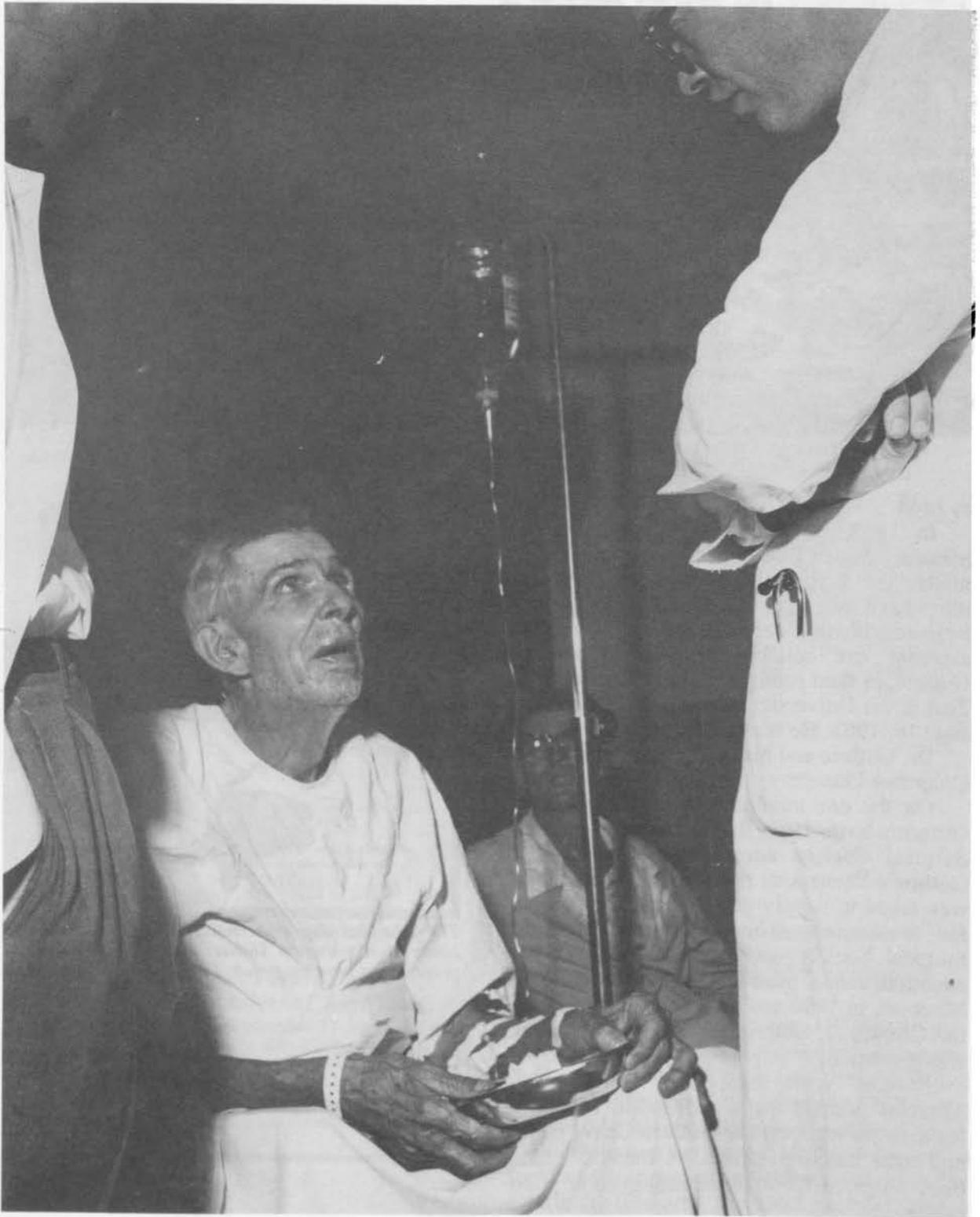
On the one hundredth anniversary of Dr. Guthrie's birth, 1980, the Midwestern Vascular Surgical Society adopted a sketch of Dr. Guthrie's likeness as the logo of its society. I was asked to supply pictures and a biography for the society. The Midwestern Vascular Surgical Society was founded in 1976. The twentieth annual meeting was held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1996 and, as has been the custom, the Charles C. Guthrie award winning lecture was presented.

Several years ago, the University of Missouri granted me a six-months sabbatical leave to do work on the Guthrie-Carrel papers and their conjoint efforts. A manuscript has been prepared for a forthcoming book publication.



*The 2-headed dog experiments — performed in St. Louis at Washington University by Dr. Guthrie as professor of physiology (ca. 1907 or 1908)*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



A Mary Pax photo

# Parker Memorial Hospital

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## One of First University Teaching Hospitals in the United States

The construction of a university hospital was made possible by William L. Parker, a Columbia citizen who had become wealthy in varied careers that included gold mining in California, freighting goods to western mining camps, and farming in Boone County. He gave the university \$15,000 in 1899 for the building of a hospital on the condition that the university raise another \$10,000 for the hospital, within one year. He also stipulated that the hospital would receive charity patients free of charge, and that these patients would make up at least five percent of the total number of patients admitted.

The 40th General Assembly of the Missouri legislature subsequently appropriated the additional money, and local women's and church organizations raised \$2,000 for hospital furnishings. In addition, Adolphus Busch of St. Louis gave the medical school \$5,000 in 1900 for a surgical amphitheater and \$3,000 for completion of the interior of the hospital, which was designed for the treatment of accidents, acute diseases, and chronic curable diseases. It, in fact, did not admit patients with incurable or contagious diseases.

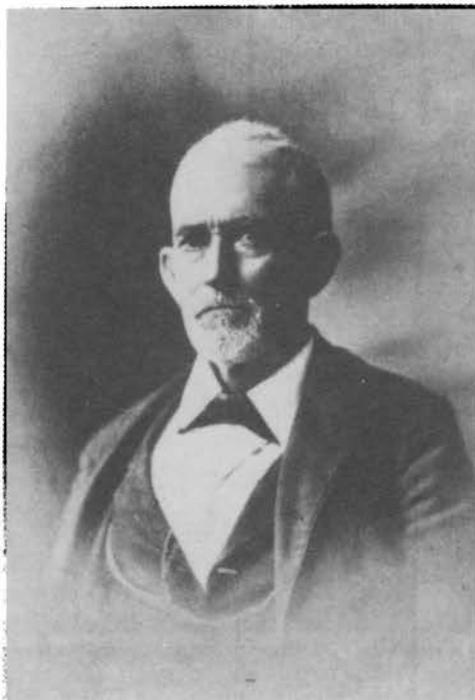
## Johns Hopkins Hospital Opens in 1889

When Johns Hopkins Hospital opened in 1899, just before Parker Hospital, the medical school began with a young faculty, all in their 30s when appointed. They included William H. Welch, William Osler, William S. Halsted, and Howard A. Kelly.

The first medical school class arrived at Johns Hopkins in 1893. When Johns Hopkins died in 1873, he left \$3.5 million to found a university and another \$3.5 million to establish a hospital. It was his hope that the hospital would eventually form a part of the medical school of that university.

From the beginning, Hopkins stipulated that applicants have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent and that courses should cover four years. The first

class of students to enter Hopkins in October 1893 numbered eighteen, including three women.



*William Lewis Parker*

*His gift made it possible for the University of Missouri School of Medicine to have a teaching hospital.*

*Photo courtesy of  
State Historical Society of Missouri*

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## Dedication Ceremonies

The cornerstone for the Parker Memorial Hospital was laid on December 19, 1899, as a new addition to the medical school. Doctor Victor C. Vaughn, dean of the medical department of the University of Michigan, spoke at the cornerstone laying ceremonies to a large crowd of persons from various parts of the state. Led by the university band, members of the Masonic Lodge of Missouri, marched down Sixth Street, accompanied by visiting delegates. A copper box was placed in the cornerstone which contained records, copies of Columbia papers, catalogue and bulletins of the university and the history of the gift by William L. Parker.



*Dr. Victor C. Vaughn was a renowned medical educator and world-famous pioneer in chemistry, bacteriology and toxicology. Dr. Vaughn was a guest speaker at the cornerstone laying ceremony for the Parker Memorial Hospital on December 19, 1899.*

### Who was Victor C. Vaughn?

Other than knowing that Victor C. Vaughn was dean of the school of medicine at the University of Michigan, I often wondered more about why he was invited to be the main speaker at the cornerstone laying of Parker Hospital. It is an interesting story. It turns out that Victor C. Vaughn was born at Mt. Airy, Missouri, on October 27, 1851. Mt. Airy was on the old Plank Road between Huntsville and Glasgow. Twice daily the stagecoach stopped for fresh horses at Mt. Airy.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughn was one of the University of Michigan's most distinguished alumni. He was a world-famous pioneer in chemistry, bacteriology, and toxicology. For thirty years, he was dean of the medical school at the University of Michigan. He helped spearhead the modern system of university-

based medical education and scientific research. Dr. Vaughn was the sixty-sixth president of the American Medical Association, taking office in 1914. In Morris Fishbein's *History of the American Medical Association*, Victor Vaughn's biography states, "The life story of Dr. Victor C. Vaughn as a physician, administrator, teacher, scientist, epidemiologist and patriot, impressed his personality into so many fields of medicine, it thus made him a unique figure in American science and medicine."

As early as 1875, Dr. Vaughn became associated with the medical school at the University of Michigan as an instructor in medical chemistry. He was the first to hold a chair in physiological chemistry in a medical school in this country and to give chemical instruction from this point of view. He was a pioneer in public health. In 1888, he studied at Koch's Laboratory in Berlin and visited the laboratories of Pasteur and Roux in Paris.

As dean, Vaughn had a remarkable ability to recruit outstanding leaders in the various fields of medicine, helping to make Michigan one of the best known medical schools in America. He was active in the Spanish-American War and the First World War when he was assigned to duty as head of the communicable disease section in the Surgeon General's office.

He was a member of the House of Delegates of the AMA from 1902 to 1906 and in 1904 he was chairman of the reference committee on medical education, which recommended the formation of the Council on Medical Education and of which he was a member from 1904 to 1913. Many honors came to Dr. Vaughn, including a number of honorary degrees. Central College, in Fayette, Missouri, awarded him an honorary degree in 1910 and the University of Missouri in 1923. He died on November 21, 1929.

In Vaughn's autobiography, *A Doctor's Memories*, the only mention of the cornerstone laying at Parker Hospital included this reference: "My chum at Central College was a handsome, winning, big-hearted boy, but too fond of pouring libations to Bacchus. However, his potations never interfered with his Latin lessons. The deeper he drank, the more sonorously stately lines of Virgil fell from his lips. Some forty years or more later, the cornerstone of the Parker Memorial Hospital at University of Missouri was laid. This had been done accompanied by impressive ceremonies of the state Masonic Lodge, when the line of marchers formed to

## Aesculapius Was A Tiger



Drs. John, David, Victor and Warren Vaughan  
with Elizabeth Vaughan Potter, M.D.

*Five physician grandchildren of Victor C. Vaughn immortalize the site of Victor C. Vaughn's childhood home on the Old Plank Road near Mt. Airy in Randolph County, Missouri. Dr. Vaughn was born October 27, 1851. He was dean of the University of Michigan Medical School for thirty years. He became president of the American Medical Association in 1913.*

proceed to the chapel where I was to deliver the dedication oration. The cadets had drawn up on each side of the walk and the procession, headed by the Governor and other state officials, Jesse and I leading the facilities, was in motion. I felt a hand on my shoulder and voice in my ear. 'Tempora mutantur; nos mutantur' was the message. Recognizing my old chum, I asked President Jesse to walk ahead and I escorted the dear old boy to a front seat in the chapel." On September 15, 1995, the Randolph County Historical Society and the Huntsville Historical Society dedicated a granite memorial marker to Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, one of Randolph County's most famous sons. (Just across the county boundary in Monroe County, in the village of Florida where Mark Twain was born.)

It is fascinating to note that Henry Pritchett, head of the Carnegie Foundation, and Victor Vaughn were born but a few miles from each other in Missouri, not far from Fayette. Both were to make enormous contributions to the shaping of American medical education.

### Hospital Opens

The hospital was opened on October 20, 1901.

The first patient admitted was Walter S. Bardwell who was suffering from typhoid fever.

On November 22, 1902, the *Columbia Tribune* reported, "Columbia has one of the most completely equipped and admirably managed hospitals to be found anywhere in the state and this fact is becoming rapidly recognized, considering the number of patients who come to it for treatment. That institution is Parker Hospital and has been opened less than a year. Its erection was made possible by the benevolence by one of Columbia's oldest and most valued of citizens, Mr. William L. Parker."

Partly because of its restrictive admissions policy, the opening of Parker Memorial Hospital, expected to remedy the lack of clinical experience for medical students, was a big disappointment. The hospital was seldom even half full, and frequently it had only a few patients. As a result, upperclass medical students received little clinical experience there, a situation which was the subject of a letter sent in January, 1904, by university President Jesse to Dean McAlester. In the letter, Jesse said that he had been informed that the junior class was taken into the hospital wards only twice during the school year, and he asked McAlester whether this was an adequate amount of experience for medical students.

### University Medical College of Kansas City Makes An Offer

Because the medical school obviously still lacked adequate clinical experience, medical groups in Kansas City and St. Louis tried to talk the university into removing the clinical years from Columbia. In July 1905, for instance, the University Medical College of Kansas City proposed merging with the University of Missouri Medical School. Under this proposal, medical students would spend two years studying in Columbia before going to Kansas City for two years of clinical work. The school would not allow Missouri to have a free hand to select the faculty. The proposal was not acceptable to the curators, however, and they rejected the plan.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Parker Memorial Hospital opened its doors on October 20, 1901, and was one of the earliest of the university teaching hospitals. Fifty-five years later, the medical offices and patients were moved to the "new" University Hospital.*  
Photo courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri



*Parker Hospital and McAlester Hall as they appeared during the Winter of 1906*  
Photo courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri

## **Parker Hospital Admission Policies Changed**

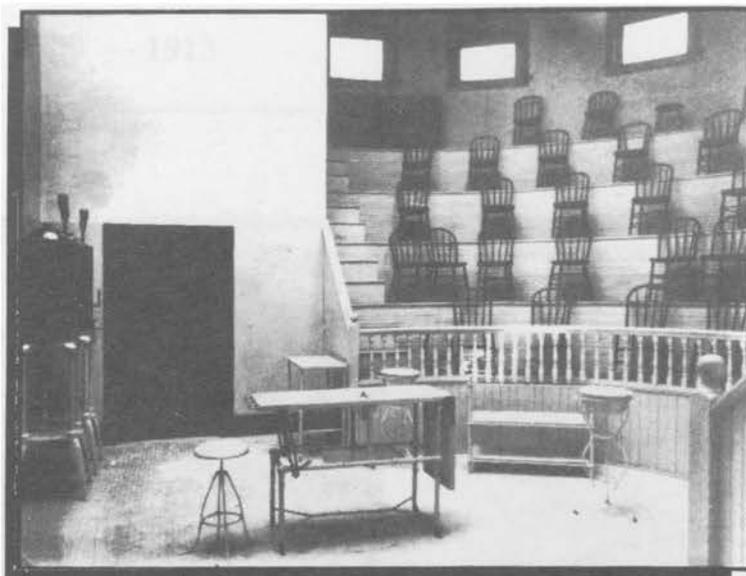
On July 3, 1909, it was announced that Parker Memorial Hospital, which had been conducted as a clinical hospital in connection with the school of medicine, would be conducted as a private hospital and would also be used as a student infirmary. It was further announced that the hospital would be opened to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity and the entire state. The regular hospital staff had been abolished and all doctors in the community would be on the same basis regarding admission of hospital patients. It was stated that each patient would choose his own physician. Doctor Guy Noyes continued as superintendent of the hospital.

In December, 1910, an elevator was installed to facilitate the moving of patients from one floor to another.

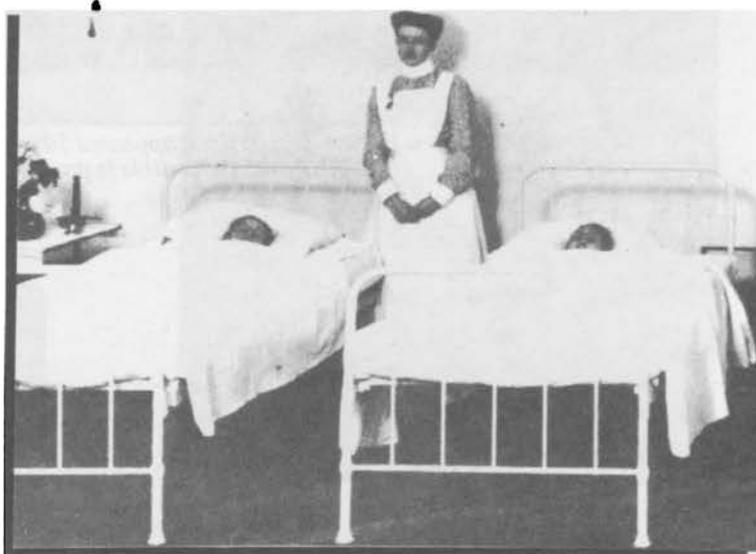
For over half a century, the hospital continued its mission. The final day came on September 16, 1956, when the offices and patients in Parker and Noyes Hospital were moved to the new medical center on Stadium Boulevard. For almost two decades, it had been the only hospital in Columbia. Many still have vivid memories of the active days of Parker Hospital. I remember being a patient in the ward on the third floor, hospitalized with influenza, at the time of the Russo-Finnish War in the early 1940s. Robert Madison, about whom we refer elsewhere, was an orderly on my ward at the time. Like other members of the department, I operated in the Busch Surgical Amphitheater for almost three years. During that time, my office was on the northwest corner of the building.

In the early days of the hospital, nurses in training stayed on the top floor. This was also the home for many of our former medical students who worked their way through the school, including Dr. Herbert L. McDonald, who later became an outstanding cardiothoracic surgeon.

William L. Parker's dream for Missouri to have one of the early medical school teaching hospitals had been realized and served Missourians well.



*The Busch surgical amphitheater in Parker Hospital*



*A patient ward at Parker Hospital in the early 1900s*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Parker Hospital as it appeared 50 years later (my blue Chevrolet convertible is parked in front)*

# Dean Clarence M. Jackson

1909 — 1913

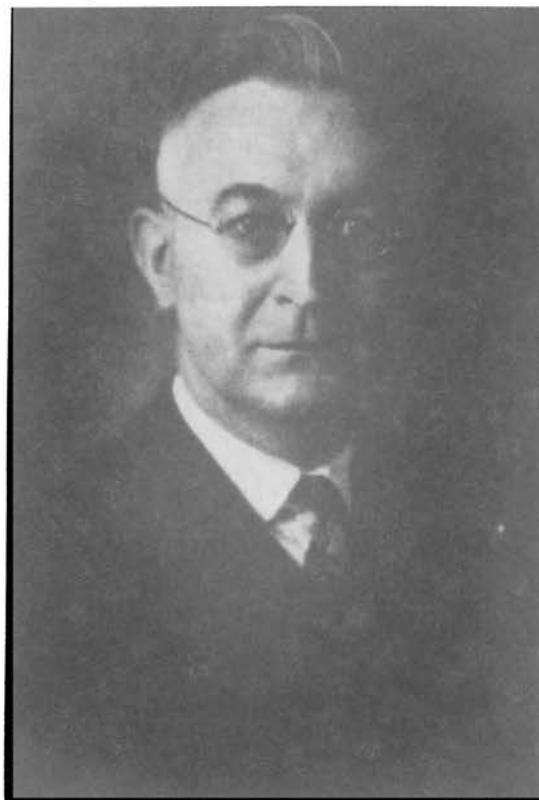
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Clarence Martin Jackson became dean following Dr. McAlester's resignation in 1909. He had been "Junior Dean of Medicine" from 1906 to 1909.

from Parkinson's disease. Six years later, he died on January 17, 1947. He was seventy-one years of age.



*A 1910 photograph of Dean Clarence Martin Jackson*  
Courtesy State Historical Society of MO



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*Dean Jackson moved to University of Minnesota as head of the department of anatomy in 1913, a position he held until his retirement in 1941. In 1923-24, he was chairman of the medical division of the National Research Council. He had a distinguished career in research and teaching. He was 71 years old at the time of his death in 1947.*

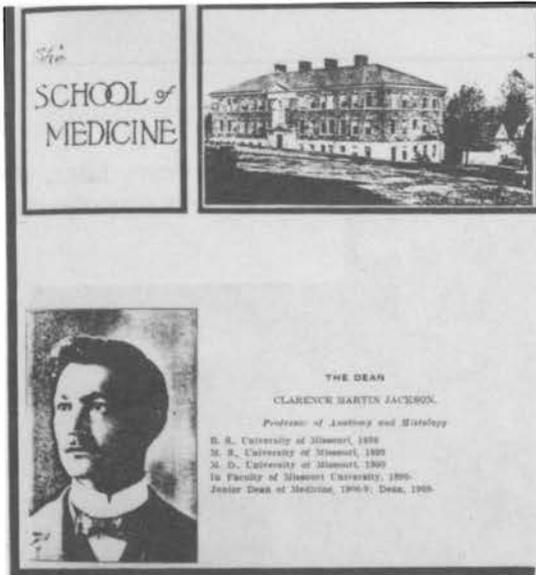
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Clarence Martin Jackson was born in What Cheer, Iowa, April 12, 1875. He received his B.S. in medicine at the University of Missouri in 1898, his M.S. in 1899, and his M.D. degree at the University of Missouri School of Medicine in 1900. Shortly thereafter, he joined the faculty and was soon made professor of anatomy and head of that department at the University of Missouri. His tenure at the university was rather short, however, as he accepted the appointment as head of the department of anatomy at the University of Minnesota in 1913 and maintained that position until his retirement in 1941. His retirement was brought about by his disability

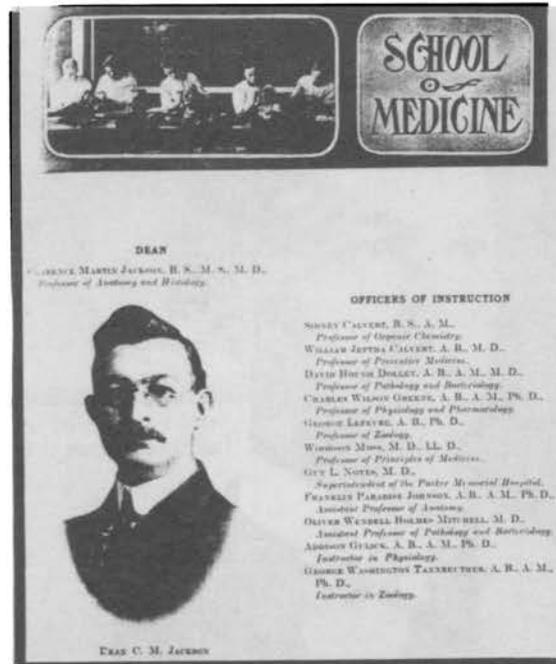
His alma mater, the University of Missouri, awarded him an honorary L.L.D. degree in recognition of his distinguished service to education in 1923.

Jackson was long recognized as a leader in medical research. He is credited with being largely responsible for transforming the University of Minnesota Medical School from an ordinary medical college to a brilliant teaching and research school. Much of his research was centered on the effect of

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

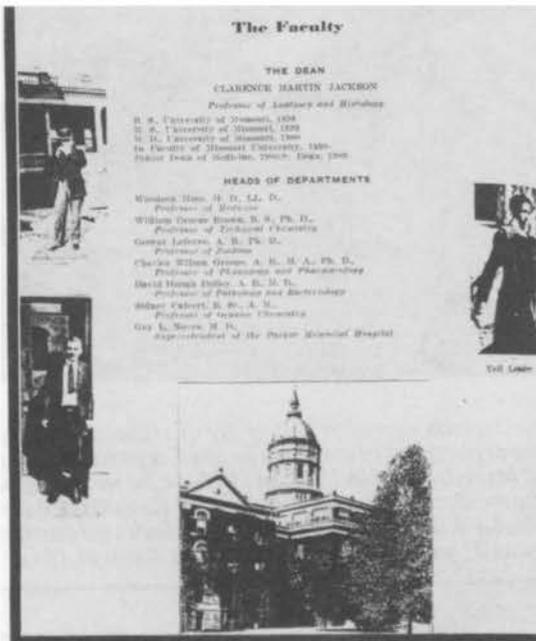


**Dean Jackson shortly after he became the dean**  
 Photo Courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri



**Three years later, Dean Jackson is pictured in the 1913 Savitar with a listing of the faculty in the School of Medicine.**

Photo Courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri



**In the 1911 Savitar, this lists the head of departments serving under Dean Jackson and includes Dr. Noyes as the superintendent of the Parker Memorial Hospital.**

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*A 1911 Savitar print of Dean Jackson at his rolltop desk in McAlester Hall. He became dean at age 35. His B.S., M.S. and M.D. degrees were all from the University of Missouri, as well as an honorary LL.D. degree in 1923.*  
Courtesy State Historical Society of Missouri

nutrition upon growth and he published several well-known books, including *The Measurement of Man*. He was the editor of the 9th edition of *Morris' Human Anatomy*. He was president of the American Association of Anatomists in 1922-24. An annual "Jackson Lecture" was established in his honor at the University of Minnesota.



*A 1912 Photo of  
Dean Clarence Martin Jackson*  
Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Mo.

# Dean Guy L. Noyes

## Efforts for Four-year School in Early 1920s

Guy L. Noyes came to the University of Missouri in July of 1902 from Ann Arbor, Michigan. His first appointment was as chairman of ophthalmology in the medical department of the university. He was thirty-three years old and unmarried at the time of his arrival in Columbia. Dr. Guy Lincoln Noyes was born August 6, 1872, in Boston. He received his M.D. from the University of Vermont in 1894 and another M.D. from the University of Michigan in 1901. He took his graduate work at the Harvard Medical School. Before coming to the University of Missouri, he was an instructor of ophthalmic and aural surgery at the University of Michigan. He was made superintendent of the Parker Memorial Hospital in 1908, and was appointed acting dean in June 1914 and dean in July 1917.

At that time the Parker Hospital was owned and operated by the university, primarily for the benefit of university students but was also open for the sick of Missouri for the treatment of acute and some chronic diseases. Those who suffered from chronic, incurable or dangerous communicable diseases were



DR. GUY L. NOYES  
**Officers of Instruction**

- Guy L. Noyes, M.D.  
*Superintendent of the Parker Memorial Hospital, and Acting Dean of the Faculty*
- Davis Hough Dulley, A.B., A.M., M.D.  
*Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology*
- Charles Wilson Greene, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.  
*Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology*
- George Lefevre, A.B., Ph.D.  
*Professor of Zoology*
- Woodson Moss, M.D., LL.D.  
*Professor of Principles of Medicine*
- Franklin Paradise Johnson, A.B.I., A.M., Ph.D.  
*Associate Professor of Anatomy*
- Oliver Wendell Holmes Mitchell, M.D.  
*Associate Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology*
- Addison Gulick, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.  
*Assistant Professor of Physiology*
- Thomas Johannes Heldt, A.B., A.M.  
*Instructor in Anatomy*
- Webster Newton Jones, A.B., A.M.  
*Instructor in Organic Chemistry*

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri  
not admitted to the hospital.  
In 1911, the cost of a single room at Parker



Noyes Hospital with Parker Hospital on the left

Hospital was \$15 a week. A ward bed was \$10 per week. The picture on the previous page shows Dr. Noyes as acting dean, along with a listing of the faculty members of the medical school at that time.

#### **The First Attempt To Re-establish The Four-Year Curriculum**

Although the University had apparently made a logical decision in cutting back the program, the medical school struggled over almost the next half century to re-establish a four-year curriculum. The first attempt came in 1921, when the curators asked the General Assembly for \$250,000 to construct a new hospital for the medical school. The legislature appropriated the money, but with the stipulation that the curators re-establish a four-year medical program. The curators, in June 1921, consequently announced the restoration of the four-year curriculum, but also passed a resolution suspending the third and fourth years until additional clinical training could be arranged.

By 1921, the dean of the medical school, Dr. Guy L. Noyes, was convinced that a four-year medical school was needed to help alleviate a doctor shortage in Missouri's rural areas. He pointed out, for example, that the average age of the doctors in Boone County was 57. Consequently, Noyes wrote to state senator Frank Harris: "What we need in Missouri now is a first class medical education placed within the reach of Missouri boys .... Unless we begin now, our state will be terribly handicapped

in the matter of provision of medical service in rural communities within your lifetime."

The *Columbia Daily Tribune* reported August 2, 1921, "The establishment of four-year medical course by the University of Missouri curators is a move that is meeting with general approval of alumni and friends of the institution. It has been fifteen years since the four-year course in medicine was discontinued on account of shortage of clinical facilities, however, the building of a \$250,000 hospital to be supervised by the medical staff

of the university, should offer all the clinics necessary."

In 1923, Dean Noyes wrote in that year's *Savitar*, "This school has always stood for the higher standards of medical education, and it was a pioneer in introducing and developing the laboratory method. The School of Medicine at this institution was also one of the first schools to place the fundamental medical sciences of anatomy, chemistry, microscopy, pathology, physiology, histology, and bacteriology in charge of specialists, who are not allowed to practice medicine, but who are required to devote their time exclusively to teaching and investigation."

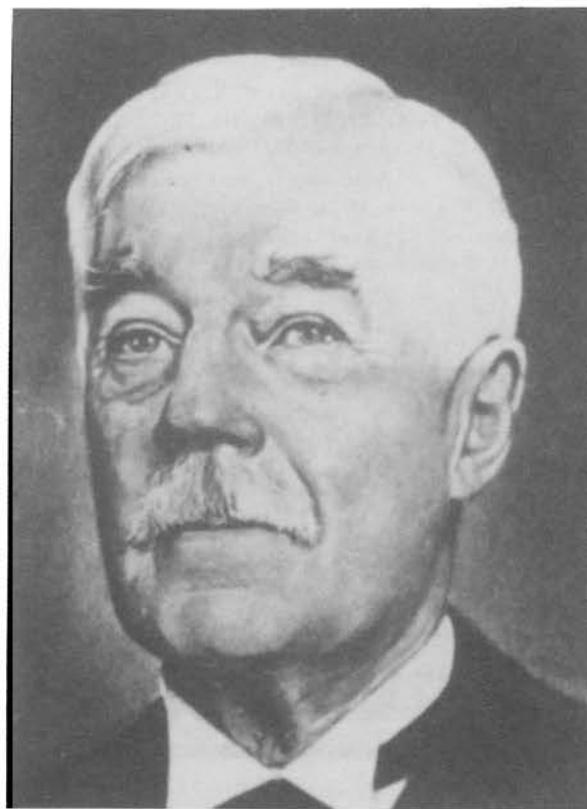
Dean Noyes died on February 4, 1930. He had been in failing health and had been compelled to take a leave of absence shortly before this. He was sixty years old. He was at the university twenty-eight years.

#### **M. P. Ravenel, M.D.**

Mazyck Pocher Ravenel was a well-known figure on the University campus for over thirty years. It was said that Dr. Ravenel was a "strong and colorful personality, and his florid complexion and white hair made him easily recognized on the campus. Always outspoken in his opinions on matters of health, he never left any doubt as to his convictions. He abhorrence of tobacco was blunt terms." He was well-known to the medical students but also to the rest of the University campus. For example, he gave the "For Men Only" talks to the



*Departmental chairmen in 1922 — Dr. Greene was instrumental in the initial organization of the Medical School Foundation, Inc.*



*Dr. M. P. Ravenel served on the School faculty from 1914 to 1931, when he retired. He was professor of preventive medicine and medical bacteriology. During the war years, he came out of retirement in 1942 and continued teaching until shortly before his death in January 1946. The portrait of Dr. Ravenel was presented to the School of Medicine in 1940 by his former students. The portrait was painted by Alfred Adams Sloan. At one time, Dr. Ravenel studied at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.*

incoming freshmen and he also talked, of course, of preventive medicine lecturing to large classes in Waters Auditorium. He had strong convictions, particularly in regard to his abhorrence of alcohol.

In October 1958, the medical library was presented a collection of 400 volumes and many miscellaneous papers by the estate of Dr. and Mrs. Ravenel. Dr. Mazyck Porcher Ravenel was professor of preventive medicine and medical bacteriology at the university from 1914 to 1931, when he retired. He came out of his retirement in 1942, however, and continued teaching until shortly before his death in January 1946.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

*Bottom row:* MILDRED BROWN, C. W. GREENE, GUY L. NOYES, DAX G. STINE, NANCE TAYLOR, LOUISE HILLIGASS

*Second row:* R. W. SIDDLER, M. P. RAVENEL, ADDISON GULICK, M. PINSON NEAL, FRANK E. DEXHEIMER, M. P. MOON

*Third row:* C. G. AHMANN, D. S. CONLEY, M. R. COLLINS, D. A. ROBBETT, T. W. EDMONDS, L. J. NEEDLES, EDGAR ALLEN, H. H. CHARLTON, C. W. POOR



*School of Medicine faculty in 1926*

Photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri



*School of Medicine in 1914*

## Aesculapius Was A Tiger

### The Medical Society

|                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| C. A. SHEFF    | President           |
| A. L. WALTER   | Vice-President      |
| H. P. SAUNDERS | Vice-President      |
| Alice C. Hodge | Secretary-Treasurer |

#### FACULTY MEMBERS

|                      |                    |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Dean Guy L. Noyes    | Prof. C. W. Greene | Prof. F. P. Johnson |
| E. R. Clark          | Prof. D. F. Dolley | Prof. Theo. Kruse   |
| Prof. Addison Gulick | M. P. Ravenel      | Dr. Max Myer        |
| Dr. George Lefevre   | Dr. Woodson Moss   | Mrs. E. R. Clark    |

#### HONORARY MEMBERS

|                     |            |                 |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Dr. A. W. McMeister | Dr. Sneed  | Dr. J. Thornton |
|                     | Dr. Jordan |                 |

#### GRADUATES

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| C. D. Basket | M. Dupray |
|--------------|-----------|

#### SENIORS

|                 |                      |                |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| A. A. Hobbs     | E. C. Albritton      | L. P. Gay      |
| O. V. Batson    | B. I. Burns          | C. A. Smith    |
| D. A. Robnett   | J. A. Tesson         | G. F. Creswell |
| A. H. Bitter    | E. E. Brown          | Elmer Finley   |
| J. L. Pafford   | J. B. Krause         | E. H. McGee    |
| Luther C. Davis | W. Hardesty          | Geo. G. Harvey |
| E. A. Kibbe     | Walter C. Overstreet | Milton Quinn   |
| Frank Rose      | Wayne A. Rupe        | Jacob Speelman |

#### JUNIORS

|                |                   |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| H. B. Barker   | D. P. Farnerstrom | J. H. A. Peck     |
| P. B. Whitmer  | H. T. Clay        | W. W. Kaspemeyer  |
| E. E. Huber    | W. A. Lavender    | Lee Potter        |
| G. V. Lewis    | H. P. Saunders    | Ellis Moore       |
| Henry Martin   | R. I. Stewart     | E. G. Howell      |
| A. L. Walter   | L. C. Haile       | C. E. Virden      |
| H. C. Griffe   | G. D. Johnson     | N. C. Atorothy    |
| Pr. Sivickis   | H. J. Barby       | A. H. Buschman    |
| J. W. Basley   | J. I. Appleby     | K. S. McKee       |
| W. J. Barnwell | C. H. Hall        | E. C. Black       |
| B. G. Smith    | F. E. Sultzman    | Alvin Sach-Rowitz |
| W. B. Chapman  | L. J. Thompson    | E. L. Christerson |

#### PRE-MEDICS

|                    |                  |                |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| J. B. Carlisle     | E. C. Schreiner  | W. T. Smith    |
| E. O. Klausborough | D. R. Thorn      | O. E. Stephens |
| E. E. Cohen        | J. E. Pittman    | Max Laub       |
| S. F. Smith        | Samuel Hurwitz   | T. Adrichinsky |
| A. N. Coughlin     | W. B. Hinson     | M. Davis       |
|                    | C. S. Williamson |                |

*"The Medical Society" 1915-1916*  
 Courtesy State Historical Society of Missouri



A Mary Pax photo

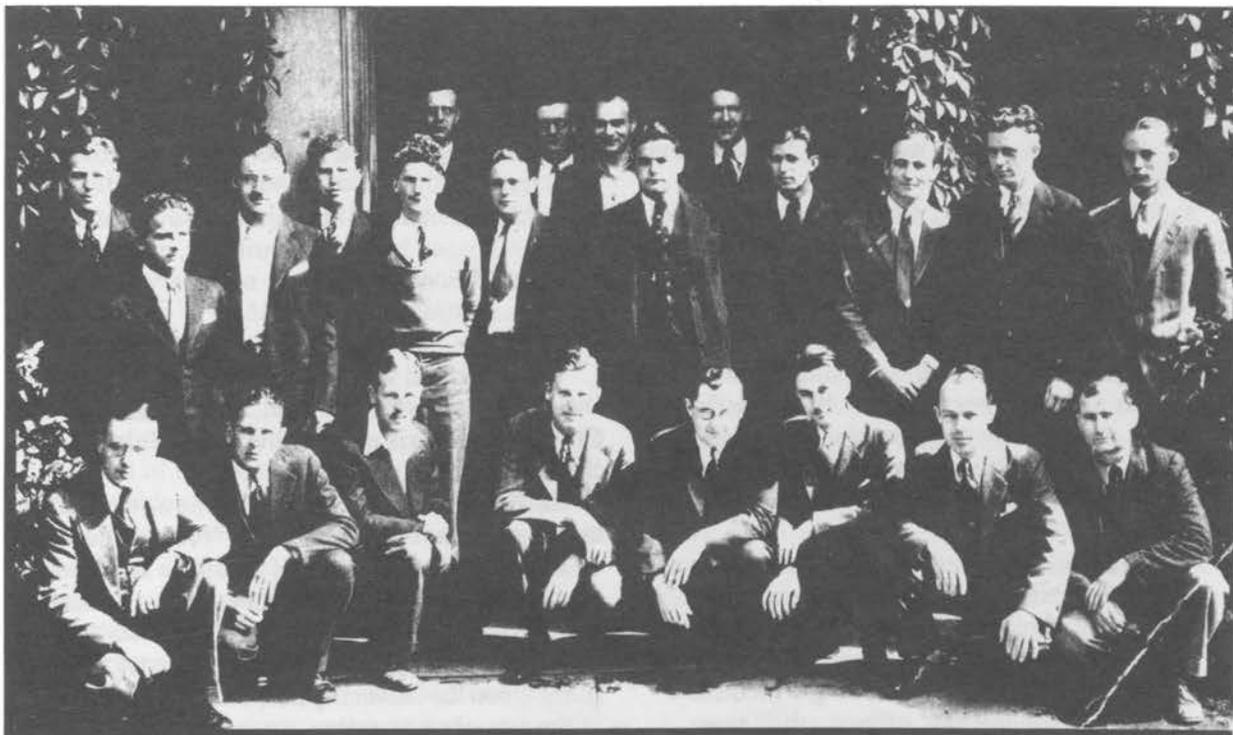
*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Tender Loving Care (1961)*

A Mary Pax Photo

## Dean Edgar Allen and — A New Attempt Toward a Four-Year Program in 1930



*Class of 1930 (Two-year school): Front row, left to right, Z. Miles Nason, Ray B. Jordan, Francis E. Bedinger, William A. Jeffers, James A. Jarvis, Virgil E. Jeans, George W. Kittelberger, Ralph W. Simonton. Middle row: Elmer F. Egleston, Donald J. Wilson, Ralph E. Weddington, John J. Milroy, Victor A. Lookanoff, Lance T. Monroe, Alonza L. Jenks, William Paul Maddux, John W. Kennedy, Charles L. Netherland, Jerome J. Bredall. Back row: Pinckney Harral, Rudolph J. Depner, Sydney Bressler, James A. Atkins. (Photo from school of medicine files.)*

### Four-Year Curriculum Begins Again — Only For A Short While

The next attempt to reestablish the four-year curriculum for the medical school was in 1930. Then, a commission appointed by the governor to examine state institutions concluded:

The service of the school of medicine to the state is at present very greatly limited by virtue of its situation as a two-year institution. There is ample comprehensive data to show that the state of Missouri should provide a four-year medical curriculum at the University of Missouri.

The commission's report also pointed out the necessity of building another hospital in Columbia to give students more clinical experience. Improved transportation justified building a state hospital in Columbia, according to the report. In addition, a hospital in Columbia would help to alleviate the growing shortage of hospitals in rural Missouri.

Acting on the commission's recommendations, the board of curators in 1930 announced the restoration of the clinical years for the 1931-32 school year. The restoration included plans to use Boone County Hospital, the state penitentiary in Jefferson City and the state hospital for the mentally ill at Fulton as sources of patients. In addition, Parker and Noyes hospitals would open free clinics to provide additional clinical experience for medical students.

### Dean Allen & Faculty Give Report to President

On September 20, 1930, Dean Edgar Allen sent to the president the plan approved by the medical faculty which stated:

1) That, beginning in September 1930, a free clinic be established at the university hospitals in all departments necessary for teaching clinical medicine and surgery.

2) That affiliation be undertaken with Boone County Hospital so that it might also be used as a teaching unit.

3) In September 1931, a portion of the present sophomore class, not to exceed such number as the clinical facilities would accommodate, be admitted to a three-year curriculum in the medical school. That in the Fall of 1932, a senior curriculum be inaugurated. Additional faculty appointments would be made as required. Beginning in 1933, the degree of Doctor of Medicine be granted to those students satisfactorily completing the present curriculum.

The preamble to the plan stated the following:

For the following reasons, it seems desirable to attempt to reestablish the clinical years of medicine at the University of Missouri.

I. Missouri residents seeking a medical education should be offered the same facilities at the state university for their vocational training as are now offered at those entering the profession of education, engineering, law, mining, journalism or business and public administration.

II. There is an increasing difficulty placing our sophomore students in four-year schools for the completion of their medical education. (Washington University, which this year accepted seven of our men, has raised entrance requirements to four years of pre-medical.)

III. A large percentage of our students do not locate in Missouri to practice medicine because they must finish their courses in schools in other states and often are induced to stay in states other than Missouri.

IV. The school of medicine is well situated to train practitioners of medicine at a low cost to the students, who in all likelihood will remain in the state to practice medicine.

V. The state medical society has repeatedly passed resolutions to the effect that it is desirable that the clinical years be established at the state university.

VI. the state legislature, in appropriating \$250,000 for the present Noyes Hospital, did so contingent upon its use as the first unit of a teaching hospital.

On October 4, 1930, the board of curators received the plan. In addition, it was suggested that the legislature be asked in 1931 for the following:

A) A one-hundred bed addition to the hospital.

B) A second laboratory building, and,

C) Additional equipment necessary to provide for normal growth of this project.

This proposal was signed by Dudley S. Conley, Dan G. Stine, M. Pinson Neal, G. Kenneth Coonse, Claude R. Bruner, Louise Hilligass and Edgar Allen, chairman.

In 1931, Dean Allen wrote in the *Savitar* about his hopes for a four-year school. "From its location on the campus, the school of medicine is in fact an integral part of the University. From many points of view, this offers advantages compared with schools which do not enjoy such intimate university relationships. Upon the university hospitals, which are a part of the school of medicine, the function of safeguarding the health of the university community rests.

"During the past twenty-two years, the school of medicine has maintained only the first two years of the medical course, which consists of the pre-clinical curriculum; anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pathology and bacteriology. Students completing these courses receive the degree Bachelor of Science in Medicine and may enter four-year schools in all parts of the country. In the Fall of 1930, however, the president recommended that the board of curators authorize re-establishment of the clinical years of the medical curriculum at the university. A part of the present sophomore class is registered in the third-year work in September 1931, and in fourth-year work in September 1932. The degree of Doctor of Medicine will be conferred at the 1933 commencement upon students satisfactorily completing this work.

"Therefore, the present year finds the school of medicine on the verge of expansion, which will place medical education in the state of Missouri on an equal footing with an education in law, jour-

nalism, engineering and other professions already supported by the university.

"The university hospital furnishes a maximum capacity of 100 beds and contains provisions for university health service, a free clinic and a state crippled children's service."

The *Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association* reported in November of that year that President Walter Williams, of the University of Missouri, announced that the board of curators on October 4 authorized the re-establishment of the clinical years of medicine for the 1931-32 school year. This recommendation had also been the recommendation of the Missouri State Medical Association.

### **Move to Kansas City Attempted Again**

Hearing that the university was restoring the clinical years, the city council of Kansas City, at the suggestion of the Jackson County Medical Society, started work on a proposal to lure the university into putting the clinical years in Kansas City instead of in Columbia. (The 1925 city charter of Kansas City specifically authorized the council to enter a long-term agreement with the university for use of the city's General Hospital.)

On July 2, 1931, the St. Louis Medical Society passed a resolution that Resolved that:

...the St. Louis County Medical Society endorses and approved the offer of the Kansas City Medical Society and of the Kansas City General Hospital, and urges the curators of the University of Missouri to enter into a favorable and proper contract with them and establish the last two years of the medical school of the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

### **Curators Respond**

At their June meeting that year, the president of the university reported on having met with the group representing the interests of Kansas City. The board deliberated and after due consideration of the problem and upon a motion of Curator Speer, seconded by Curator Arnold, the following resolution was adopted and the president and faculty of the school of medicine were directed to proceed accordingly: 1) We appreciate the generous offer

made by Kansas City to place at the service of the school of medicine of the University of Missouri Hospital clinical facilities in Kansas City and would be pleased to make use of such facilities as may be desirable and necessary within financial and other limitations of the university. 2) It seems to us wise, however, in view of the financial and other conditions and commitments, to continue the plans already authorized by the board of curators for the next two years and now being developed for maintaining the entire four-year course in medicine at the university, at Columbia.

### **Depression Curtails Expansion**

Six students received the third year of instruction in the 1931-32 school year. But, when the depression prompted a severe curtailment in university funding, University President Walter Williams decided to drop restoring the clinical years in an effort to save money for well-established departments.

On April 2, 1932, the university formally announced discontinuance of the third and fourth years of the school of medicine, effective August 31. President Walter Williams indicated that the discontinuance would be until such time as "university finances permit and the need for medical education in the state demands."

### **Dean Allen Moves to Yale**

In 1933, Dean Allen was offered and accepted the professorship of anatomy and chairmanship of the department of anatomy at Yale University School of Medicine.

Fifty years after Edgar Allen's paper was published, as the co-discoverer of the ovarian hormone, an evaluation of his work was reported in *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, the official publication of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology. The editor states, "Allen instigated and gathered much work that led to a better understanding of the physiology and cellular morphology of the reproductive system. He had great integrity, retained the common touch, and his enthusiasm inspired his associates. His accomplishments were pursued with stubbornness and persistence."

Edgar Allen's father, a physician, graduated from Hahnemann Medical School. He had moved to the United States from Canada. He practiced in a number of locations, including Cripple Creek, Colorado. It was there that three of Edgar's siblings died within

a period of three months. Edgar Allen's father also died at a comparatively young age and his mother was left in a precarious financial state.

Edgar Allen received degrees from Brown University and, after World War I, he began work on a Ph.D. degree at Washington University. His degree was awarded in 1921 by Brown University.



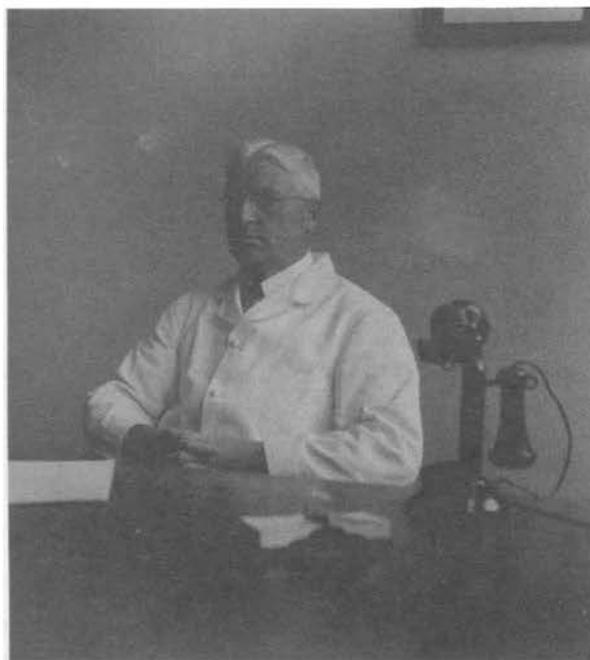
*Dean Edgar Allen began a third-year curriculum in the September of 1931.*

Allen was appointed chairman of the department of anatomy at the University of Missouri School of Medicine in 1923, with only four publications to his credit. He became associate dean in 1929 and dean in 1930.

Three universities awarded honorary degrees to Edgar Allen; Brown, Washington University and Yale. He died just a few weeks before he was to receive an honorary degree from the University of Missouri in 1943.

Apparently, Dean Allen was happy at Missouri and would have stayed but for his long-time love of sailing. He indicated to his friends that this love was his primary reason in his decision to leave the University of Missouri and to return east to Yale University.

Editor Diddle indicates that Allen was more proud of his title "Captain" Allen, as he was called by some of his coastwise sailor friends, than any other title he possessed. When he died, his request was honored that his ashes be thrown to the "four



*Dean Allen was the co-discoverer of the ovarian hormone. He left Missouri in 1933 for Yale University School of Medicine.*

winds in the New Haven Harbor."

Before leaving the University of Missouri, Edgar Allen and M.D. Overholser began their study on growth stimulating activity of estrogenic substances on tissues, particularly those of mammary and genital origin.

It was at Missouri that he gave a lecture to the medical students on sexual physiology, convinced that medical students knew very little about the subject. He apparently was criticized for this 1931 sex education, and never gave the lecture again.

Finally, in his reflections on Edgar Allen, Editor Diddle states, "No one, to my knowledge, ever saw Dr. Allen lose his temper. His face might redden if he was irked, but he never raised his voice in anger.

"Probably, because of difficult days in his youth, he empathized with students and young associates. He inspired loyalty by his boyish frankness, sincerity and support. He generously shared his popularity. He once said, "A person can only have a few close friends in life.

"Dr. Allen stood out in any crowd. Even as a young man, he had snow white hair, a ruddy face, broad shoulders and a warm smile with an infectious soft laugh. He regarded his white hair as an asset — it gave him authority over his contemporaries."

"He was of the opinion that successful men must

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

be backed by faithful family. Mrs. Allen was Edgar's biggest booster. His daughters remember him as a loving, devoted father."



*Dr. Edgar Allen*

## Doctor Edgar Allen

One of the most prestigious faculty members to have served our medical school was Doctor Edgar Allen.

Having received his Ph.D. from Brown University in 1921, he served as an instructor and associate in anatomy at Washington University in St. Louis until an appointment as professor of anatomy and chairman of the department of anatomy at the University of Missouri in 1923. He later became assistant dean, acting dean and in 1930 was dean of the School of Medicine. He served until 1933. In late March 1933, Dean Winternitze visited Columbia and invited Dean Allen to become professor of anatomy and chairman of the department of anatomy in the Yale School of Medicine, a post he held until his untimely death at age 51 on February 3, 1943. It was at the University of Missouri that he wrote his first edition on "Sex and Internal Secretions," working with Doctor E. A. Doisy. They were the first to demonstrate, convincingly, the existence of an active ovarian hormone in the absence of living ovarian tissue.

Even though he had major administrative responsibilities at Missouri, he continued his research and encouraged many student collaborators to work with him. He was awarded the *Legion of Honor* in Paris in 1937 and received the prestigious Board of Curators Baly Medal for his research on the female sex hormones from the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Yale, Brown, and Washington University awarded him honorary degrees and he would have received an honorary Doctor of Law from the University of Missouri in June of 1943, had he lived.

At the time of his death, he was president of the American Association of Anatomists. The previous year, he had been president of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions. The discovery of the "Ovarian" follicular hormone was made shortly before he became chairman of the Department of Anatomy at Missouri. His collaborator in this work, Doctor Doisy, later received the Nobel prize for his work with vitamin K. One of his research students at the University of Missouri, Dr. Thomas Burford, married his daughter. Doctor Burford later became professor and chairman of thoracic surgery at Washington University.

Of the eighteen deans at the University of Missouri School of Medicine, only one, Edgar Allen, has been a non-M.D.

## OBITUARY

### Edgar Allen

*Science*, Vol. 97, No. 2521, April 23, 1943, pp. 368-9

Professor Edgar Allen, chairman of the Department of Anatomy of Yale University School of Medicine, one of the best-known anatomists and an outstanding authority on the physiology of sex and reproduction, died on February 3. His contagious enthusiasm and energy and his stimulating personality will be missed not only by his associates at Yale but by many throughout the country. His capacity to appreciate the new and significant, his impatience with inactivity and his friendly yet constructive criticism were familiar to all who knew him.

Less than fifty-one years ago Professor Allen was born at Canyon City, Colo., on May 2, 1892. Shortly after his birth the Allen family moved to Providence, R.I., and it was there that, during his youth, he acquired a love of sailing and knowledge of the winds and currents of the Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound that persisted throughout his life. Immediately after completing his undergraduate study at Brown University in 1915, he began his graduate studies in biology. During his college and graduate years he contributed largely to his own support by working as student assistant, as a waiter or at other tasks. These experiences undoubtedly contributed, in later years, to the sympathetic understanding and actual assistance he afforded so many students when they were confronted by financial difficulties.

His graduate study was interrupted in May 1917 when he volunteered for service in World War I as a member of the Brown Ambulance Unit. Later, he transferred to a mobile unit of the Sanitary Corps, in which he served in France. By the time he returned to civilian life in February 1919, he had been commissioned a second lieutenant.

During the summer of 1919 he was an investigator for the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries in laboratories at Woods Hole, Mass. That fall, however, although he had not completed his graduate studies, he became instructor and associate in anatomy at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. During the following two years he completed the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Brown University. In 1923 he became professor of anatomy and chairman of the department of anatomy of the University of Missouri, and later he became, in addition, assistant dean, acting dean and, in 1930, dean of the school of medicine. In 1933 he again returned to New England as professor of anatomy and chairman of the department of anatomy of Yale University School of Medicine.

Professor Allen's first interest in research pertained to the problem of ovigenesis. At a time when it was generally assumed that the female mammal was born with a full quota of ova he demonstrated that ova could and did arise after birth and even during sexual maturity. While undertaking these, now classical studies, he was struck by the relation between growth and secretory phenomena in the vaginas and uteri and the development of the ovarian follicles. Further studies revealed that growth and regression of the follicles were associated with the superficial manifestations of the estrous cycles. Not satisfied with a mere morphological correlation between the development of the follicles and growth of genital tissues Professor Allen, in collaboration with his friend in biochemistry, Dr. E. A. Doisy, successfully demonstrated an active estrus-producing substance in cell-free liquor folliculi of large follicles and in lipoid soluble extracts of the liquor. They were the first to demonstrate convincingly the existence of an active ovarian hormone in the absence of living ovarian tissues.

Shortly after the discovery of the "ovarian" follicular hormone, Professor Allen became chairman of the department of anatomy at the University of Missouri. During the next several years, he continued experiments on the biological activities, distribution and some chemical characteristics of the "primary ovarian hormone" in collaboration with Dr. Doisy. In addition, in spite of his increased teaching and administrative responsibilities, he undertook experiments on the action of the ovarian hormones in primates. He observed

that hormonal factors modifying the accessory genital tissues during the monkeys' menstrual cycles are fundamentally comparable to those regulating the estrous cycles of the rodents. Uterine hemorrhage followed the cessation of adequate ovarian hormonal treatment or the ablation of the ovaries when performed at the proper time.

His early convictions that the ovum is "the dynamic center of the follicle" persisted throughout his life; he left two partially completed manuscripts dealing in part with such studies. This interest in ova undoubtedly prompted his collaboration with Dr. J. P. Pratt at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. They obtained the first living human ova from the uterine tubes of women operated upon at appropriate times during the menstrual cycle. They also undertook the first clinical experiments with the "ovarian follicular hormone."

The growth-stimulating action of estrogens on the genital tissues undoubtedly led Professor Allen to study their action on neoplastic growths and upon carcinogenesis. At Yale he fostered enthusiastically many investigations on the influence of steroid hormones upon carcinogenesis. He was especially interested in the influence of estrogens on the malignant transformation of the uterine cervix. His interest in the growth-stimulating capacity of the ovarian hormones was further indicated by the use of mitosis-accentuating drug, colchicine, in studies on genital tissues.

During the brief span of twenty-two years Professor Allen contributed over 140 publications of original investigations. In addition he edited and also contributed to the first edition of the book *Sex and Internal Secretions*. The editorship of the second and larger edition was shared with two former associates at St. Louis, Dr. E. A. Doisy and Dr. C. H. Danforth. The number of researches he undertook personally was small compared to the many which could be attributed directly to the encouragement and enthusiasm he inspired among his students, graduate students and associates. He was more than generous in bestowing credit for the success of investigations upon his associates.

Honorary doctor of science degrees were conferred upon him by Brown University in 1935 and by Washington University in 1942. He was to receive an honorary doctor of laws from the University of Missouri this spring. In 1937 he was awarded the Legion of Honor in Paris where he was guest of the Singer-Polignac Foundation at a colloquy on the "Sexual Hormones." In 1941 he was honored by the Royal College of Physicians in London when they conferred upon him the Baly Medal for researches on the female sex hormones. At that time it was so appropriately stated that "his contributions to the subject form an essential foundation to modern knowledge of the endocrine action of the ovaries." He was a member of the American Association of Anatomists, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Zoologists, Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, American Association for Cancer Research and other scientific organizations. He always enjoyed the meetings of these groups; here he had an opportunity to greet older friends and to meet new ones. Many young investigators will always remember the encouragement his friendly and stimulating comments imparted. During 1941-1942 he served as president of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions and at the time of his death was president of the "Anatomists."

Professor Allen volunteered for service in the Coast Guard Auxiliary after the present war began. The "Skipper's" many sailing experiences had familiarized him with the irregular segment of Connecticut's coast line which his crew patrolled one day and night each week. When death struck he was on patrol duty with a unit of the flotilla in which he served as junior commander and operations officer. — *W. U. Gardner*

# Dudley Steele Conley, M.D.

## — Dean for 16 Years

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*Dr. Dudley S. Conley, as dean of the School of Medicine, in 1934.*  
Photo reprinted with permission from the  
State Historical Society of Missouri

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**Dudley Steele Conley** was dean of the two-year Medical School from 1933 to 1948. He succeeded Edgar Allen.

Dr. Dudley Conley was one of six children born to a prominent Boone County family. His father, Sanford F. Conley, had been born in Boone County in 1838 and shortly after his marriage to Kate Singleton, he built a home, now known as the Conley Home, at 602 Sanford Place. Today, the home is owned by the University of Missouri and is the location of the Missouri Cultural Heritage Center.

Dudley Conley's sister, Mrs. Charles B. Miller, grew up in the Conley home and recalled as a girl of 16 years looking out her window and watching

Academic Hall burn. The Conley home was built the same year as the chancellor's residence, 1867.

Dr. Conley was a native of Columbia and was educated in the public schools here as well as at the University of Missouri. The *Columbia Tribune*, on September 18, 1902, carried the news item that "Dud Conley had left today for New York where he will enter Columbia College and study medicine." He received an M.D. from Columbia University in New York in 1906.

During his tenure on the medical faculty, Dudley Conley was a successful and competent surgeon. He had great love for the University of Missouri football team and served on its committee for intercollegiate athletics.



*The Conley home at 602 Sanford Place was completed in 1870 and was built by Dean Conley's father, Sanford Francis Conley who had bought the land from James Rollins in 1868. The home was acquired by the University of Missouri in 1980. At one time the Honors College and the Missouri Cultural Heritage Center were located there.*

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He was appointed dean in 1933 and retired in 1948. In 1949, he was appointed dean emeritus and professor Emeritus of Surgery. Upon his retirement, friends and former students joined the medical faculty in commissioning the painting of a portrait that was presented to the University of Missouri in 1951.

The painting was presented by Dr. R. Claude Bruner, president of the School of Medicine Alumni Association and by Dr. A. W. McAlester, III, of Kansas City, grandson of the school's founder and president of the special alumni committee that arranged for the painting. The painting was the work of Daniel MacMorris, a distinguished Kansas City artist.

When Dean Conley died in October of 1955, Dean Pullen dismissed all medical school classes so students could attend Dr. Conley's funeral.

When Dr. Conley died, the newspaper said that "Columbia and the university lost a distinguished friend. Dr. Dudley S. Conley, dean emeritus of the University of Missouri School of Medicine passed away at 73. He leaves behind many fruitful years of service to the people of Missouri. He was a distinguished figure in Missouri medicine for many years. He became dean emeritus after twenty-nine years of unstinting service on the faculty of the university. All who knew him will miss this untiring and devoted worker for human benefit in the field of medicine."

Dr. Conley was born in Columbia on January 26, 1878. He graduated from Columbia University College of Physicians in 1906 and interned at Bellevue Hospital in New York City from 1907-1909. He joined the faculty of the University of Missouri School of Medicine in 1919 and was made dean on August 1, 1933.

Dr. Conley was chosen president-elect of the House of Delegates of the Missouri State Medical Association at their meeting in the ballroom of the Hotel Tiger in Columbia on April 13, 1936. President E. Lee Miller, of Kansas City, twice Tiger football captain, presided. At the meeting, it was decided that the free choice of physician and the relationship and responsibility of the physician to the patient in the care of the indigent patient and those of the lower income group shall always be retained. Dudley Conley was installed as president the next year when the Missouri State Medical Association met in Cape Girardeau. A committee was appointed to survey and report on the question: "Can and by what means may the University of Missouri School of Medicine further its ideals of better training and supplying physicians to the state of Missouri?" For the first time, the council became the executive body of the House of Delegates between annual sessions. The councilor districts were reduced from thirty-one to ten. And, the American Medical Association was requested to establish a council on ethics and economics.

In May 1938, President Conley presided over the House of Delegates meeting in the House of Representatives chamber of the state capitol in Jefferson City. More physicians attended than at any previous meeting of the association (674). "The special committee on the University of Missouri School of Medicine presented a long analytical report which was adopted but accomplished practically nothing." The committee reported on the question, "By What Means May the University of Missouri School of Medicine further its ideals of better training and supplying physicians to the state of Missouri." President Dudley S. Conley presented his address on "History of the Missouri State Medical Association." It is a fascinating account.

In 1919, shortly after his arrival, Dr. Conley and Professor W. H. E. Reid of the school of agriculture started the first flying club at the University of Missouri, called the Aero Club. He was made dean emeritus on August 31, 1948, after twenty-nine years of service to the university. Dr. Conley was president of the Boone County Medical Society in 1925.



*The portrait of Dean Conley was commissioned in 1952 by the Medical Alumni Association.*

**Editorial Comment:** Dr. Conley was dean when I was in the two-year medical school. He was highly respected. Not long before he died, I visited

him at his home on Brandon Road. Out of his second floor window, we could view the new hospital and four-year medical school rising out of the ground, and several stories high. Dr. Conley told me then that he had moved to Columbia in 1919, from New York City, fully expecting the four-year medical school to be developed soon. Now, almost thirty-five years later, he could see this dream coming to fruition.



*Dudley Conley Miller, M.D.*

In 1959, Dudley Conley Miller, a nephew of Dean Conley, graduated from the Medical School. Dudley Miller has been a prominent member of our Medical Alumni and serves on the Medical School Foundation board of trustees, where he is the president-elect.

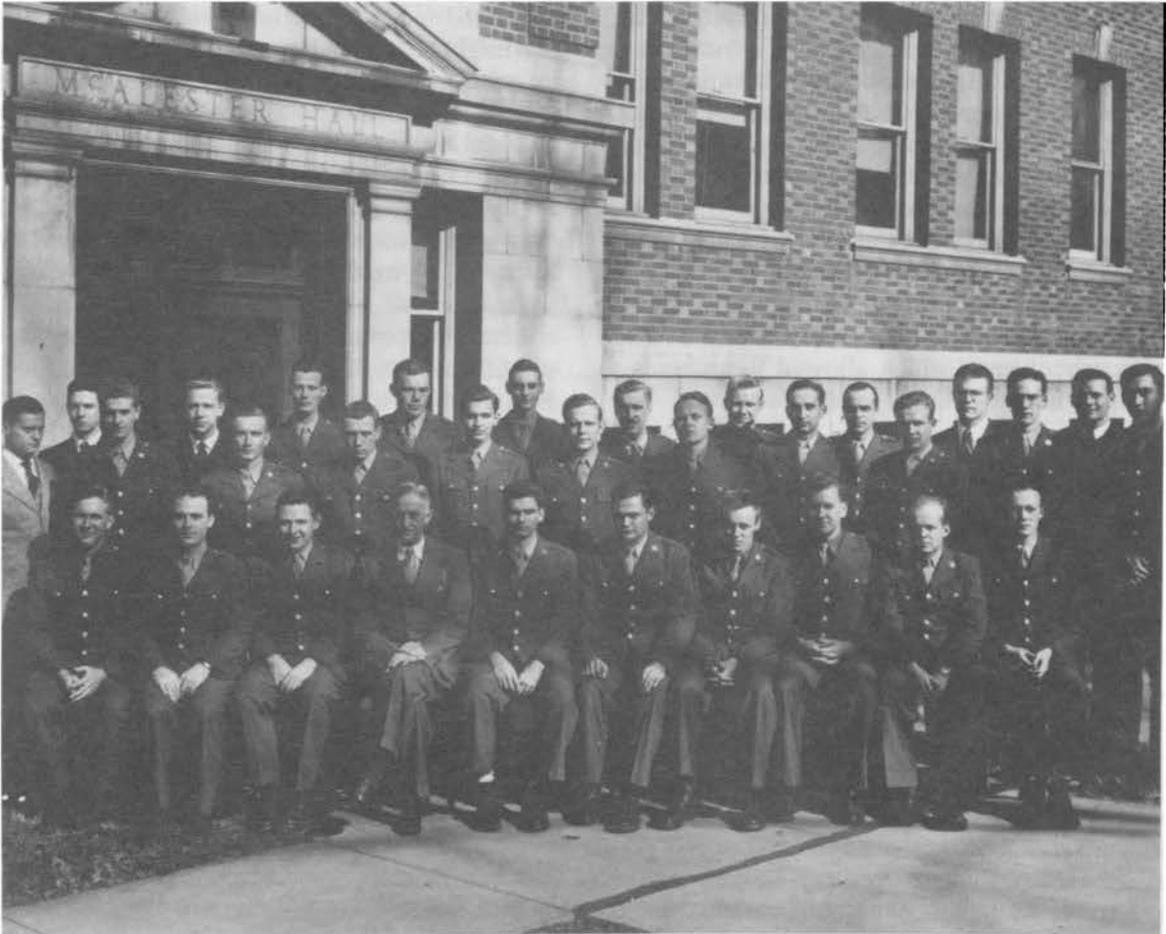
*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Dean Conley shown with the graduates of June 5, 1947. Front Row, left to right: Charles C. Reeder, Charles Earl Carleton, Frank R. Williams, William R. Vineyard, Dean Conley, Berkley Slutzker, Lester W. Martin, John L. Lenzen. Middle Row: George S. Woodard, Jr., Elliott D. Luby, Herluf G. Lund, Jr., Thompson T. Rawls, David L. MacDonnell, Jr., Richard P. Schellinger, Hiram Sizemore, Jr., Lewis F. Wesselius, Ehret O. Remy, Paul Hartsein., Back Row: David D. Thomasson, Russell D. Sheldon, Robert R. Lyle, Eugene W. Eberlin, Edward G. Dylo, Nathan Masin, Edward E. Elder, Jr., Harold N. Fogel, Margaret L. Cariss, Francis L. Kozal, John F. O'Brian. Other members of the class not in the photograph: John F. Fiore, William J. Jarvis, Elmer R. Noall, and Victor Marcial.*

# WORLD WAR II YEARS

An Eventful Time for Medical Education  
at Mizzou



*The graduating class of December 1943. Front Row, left to right: William Penninger, Howard V. Petzold, Don F. Gose (Currently is a member of the University of Missouri Medical School Foundation), Dean Dudley S. Conley, James J. Pasco, Sanford Simon, William H. Crouch, Jr., James O. Davis (Later elected to the National Academy of Science), William J. Shaw, Jr., Samuel C. Capps. Middle Row: Frank J. Bicknel, Oral B. Crawford, Jr., William A. Cox, Milton M. Ashley, James E. Bumgarner, Ralph W. Moser, Edward L. Washington, Harold A. Franklin, William F. Andrew, Richard M. Strong, Merle D. Thomas. Back Row: Clyde W. Parsons, Martyn H. Bierman, Jr., Edward J. Twin (Helped build the University of Missouri-Kansas City Medical School), John P. Adams (Became chairman of the department of orthopaedics at George Washington University), Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, Norton E. Johnson, Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., Wallace R. Stacy (He later served as president of the board of curators), Bedford H. Berrey, Vernon F. Lightfoot.*

## **Rural Shortage of MDs Increases**

With entry of the United States in World War II, the federal government inducted thousands of doctors into the armed services. This draft created a shortage of physicians, especially in rural areas. In Missouri, for example, there had been one doctor for every 661 people in urban counties and one doctor per 1,574 residents in rural counties in 1940. By January 1944, the average number of people per physician had risen to 915 in the cities and 2,348 in rural areas. Moreover, about 50 percent of the doctors practicing in the rural areas in 1944 were more than 60 years old.

To try to meet the increased need for doctors, medical schools shifted into high gear. Within a month after the declaration of war, the University of Missouri School of Medicine adopted a quartile system, enabling students to graduate sooner. And, medical schools around the country went to a 12-month school year, which allowed the schools to graduate students in three years or less.

## **Re-establish the Four-year Medical School?**

Faced with this desperate need for more doctors, Missourians began again to consider whether to re-establish a four-year medical school at their state university. Foremost among those considering re-establishment was university President Frederick Middlebush.

In 1941, Middlebush had at least three reasons, aside from the general need for more doctors, to consider reinstating a four-year medical course. He had learned that the University of Kansas City was considering starting a medical school, and he blustered at the thought of a small municipal university upstaging the state university in the effort to train more doctors. Second, Dr. John Knight, chairman of the University of Missouri Medical School Alumni Association, suggested to Middlebush that the university establish the last two years of the medical curriculum in Kansas City. Finally, Dr. Dudley Conley, the medical school dean, told Middlebush that it was becoming increasingly difficult to place the school's two-year medical graduates into other schools to finish their degrees. Moreover, Conley said that the medical faculty favored re-establishing a four-year course with clinical instruction at Kansas City. Indeed, Conley himself favored clinical instruction in Kansas City.

## **Kansas City Makes a Proposal**

In light of this information, Middlebush decided to reassess the possibility of a four-year program, with clinical instruction perhaps in Kansas City. Early in 1942, Middlebush himself went to Kansas City to talk with city officials about possible arrangements for a four-year school. After he had scouted the situation, the curators, in October 1942, appointed a committee to investigate the facilities that might be used in Kansas City. After a number of informal meetings with Kansas City officials, including the mayor and city attorneys, Curators Blanton and McDavid requested that the Kansas City representatives put the city's proposal in writing.

By December 1942, the Kansas City officials had drawn up a contract spelling out the city's offer; Kansas City would grant to the university, for 35 years, the use of the city's public hospitals for educational purposes, and the City also would provide office space for the medical school in City Hall. Both the use of the hospitals and the use of the offices in City Hall would be free of charge. Furthermore, the City would continue to pay the operating costs of the hospitals, and it would reserve a tract of ground near the hospitals for the construction of a new medical school building. The university had only to appoint the attending physicians of the hospitals and to pay their salaries.

## **Curator Reaction Favorable**

The contract pleased the curators' committee; it recommended that the full board approve the agreement and that the university ask the General Assembly for \$300,000 for operating the clinical years in Kansas City in 1943-1944. The committee stipulated, however, that the plan should be abandoned if it meant cutting appropriations to other divisions of the university. Subsequently, the full board approved the committee's recommendations.

On May 27, 1943, however, the Missouri House of Representatives defeated 48 to 45 a proposed appropriation which would have established a four-year medical school at Kansas City as a department of the University of Missouri.

Had the board's request for a legislative appropriation been granted at that time, early 1943, the last two years of the medical program probably would have been given in Kansas City. But, before the May 11, 1943, board meeting, it became apparent that the legislature would not appropriate the

money. Middlebush also discovered that Dean Conley had exaggerated the problem of transferring medical students to other schools to complete their training. As a result, Middlebush and the board, aware that the medical school issue was more complicated than they first thought, decided to shelve the plan for re-establishing the full medical course.

### **Dr. Stine Objects to "Faculty" Report**

A critical time occurred in the Spring of 1943. On March 10, Dr. Stine wrote President Middlebush that he had had a conference with Mr. Leslie Cowan after learning that a resolution was handed in by the medical faculty asking for the establishment of the last two years of the teaching of medicine in Kansas City. When Mr. Cowan read the resolution over the phone, it stated that it expressed the unanimous opinion of the faculty. Dr. Stine said he would certainly take issue with this statement since the members of the professional rank that teach clinical medicine and surgery were not present at the meeting, had acquired a bad habit of not going to faculty meetings and as the notice sent out for the meeting did not state the purpose for which it was to be held, these members had not expressed their opinion. He mentioned that most of the faculty were on leave of absence, serving with the armed forces of the country, including Drs. W. J. Stewart, C. R. Bruner, H. E. Allen, J. E. Allen, K. D. Dietrich, N. F. Cooper and C. A. Leech. He indicated that these men, for many years, had elected him chief of the hospital staff and for that reason felt it was incumbent for him to express what he believed would be their thoughts on the re-establishment of the last two years of the teaching of medicine. He indicated that the whole future of the medical school is involved in the answer to the problem of location and, to a much lesser degree, the future of the university is involved in this problem. He urged that the decision should be postponed until the men who have given years of service to the university hospitals and the school of medicine had had a hearing.

On April 3, 1944, he wrote President Middlebush as follows:

"My dear Mr. President:

"As a result of our telephone conversation, I think I should send you a copy of the announcement of the meeting of the alumni of the school of medicine, at

Kansas City, on April 25, 1944. As you will note, the purpose of this meeting is to take up the question of the establishment of a four-year school of medicine at the university. It also states that Dr. Conley, dean of the School of Medicine, will discuss the needs of the establishment of the four-year school.

"Dr. Conley is committed to the establishment of the last two years at Kansas City and, as I have heard indirectly, will so recommend to the alumni, it would not be fitting for me to take part in the discussion, as I promised you I would. Dr. Conley would obviously be speaking for the university. The best I could do would be to bring out the fact that Dr. Conley and the board of curators were in disagreement, which I have no authority to do. In any event, it pictures a state of domestic infelicity, which I would rather not bring to their attention.

Respectfully yours,  
Dan G. Stine, M.D."

### **Board of Curators Seeks Consultants**

Earlier, at the board meeting on July 28, 1943, Middlebush suggested that the curators conduct a formal study of the whole medical school issue. The board approved the project and set up a committee to do the survey. The committee consulted prominent experts on medical education — Dr. Abraham Flexner, Dr. Alan Gregg of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Lester Evans of the Commonwealth Fund, and Dr. Victor Johnson of the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Education. The committee also relied heavily upon the advice of several medical faculty members, including Dean Conley, Dr. M. Pinson Neal and Dr. Dan G. Stine. Dr. Stine, in fact, visited medical schools all over the country and reported his observations to the committee and to Middlebush.

### **Stine Report: The Columbia Advocate**

Although he didn't draw any conclusions, Dr. Dan G. Stine gave the university President a report that could be interpreted only as favoring a Columbia location for a four-year medical school. Dr. Stine was responding to a request to observe medical schools in Alabama, Tennessee and Wisconsin for the announced purpose of obtaining "a fair representation of three major tendencies in medical education." He presented his report on June 6, 1944.

Dr. Stine reported that when the university of

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

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April 3, 1944

President F. A. Middlebush  
105 Jesse Hall

My dear Mr. President:

As the result of our telephone conversation, I think that I should send you a copy of the announcement of the meeting of the Alumni of the School of Medicine, at Kansas City, on April 25, 1944.

As you will note, the purpose of this meeting is to take up the question of the establishing of a full four year School of Medicine at the University. It also states that Dr. Conley, Dean of the School of Medicine, will discuss the needs of the establishing of the four year school.

As Dr. Conley is committed to the establishment of the last two years at Kansas City, and as I have heard indirectly will so recommend to the Alumni, it would not be befitting for me to take part in the discussion, as I promised you I would. Dr. Conley would obviously be speaking for the University. The best that I could do would be to bring out the fact that Dr. Conley and the Board of Curators were in disagreement, which I have no authority to do. In any event it pictures a state of domestic infelicity, which I would rather not bring to their attention.

Respectfully yours,

(SIGNED) Dan G. Stine, M. D.

DGS/KT

enc.

*Dr. Stine indicated his reluctance to attend the alumni meeting in Kansas City because of Dean Conley's expected commitment to the establishment of the last two years in Kansas City. (April 3, 1943)*

Alabama changed from a two-year medical school to a four-year program, an apparently unanimous decision was made to locate the new school on the university campus. A commission had been appointed by the Governor, in 1943, to study locations for the new school; and representatives of Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and Tuscaloosa presented compelling arguments in favor of their respective locations.

The commission had appeared before it, or had letters of advice from such distinguished educators as medical directors, presidents or deans of institutions such as the Rockefeller Foundation, Columbia University, Princeton, Cambridge, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, University of Kansas, University of Iowa, Johns Hopkins and University of Michigan. The commission members also visited the medical schools at Vanderbilt, Louisville, Cincinnati, Virginia, Emory, Tulane and Louisiana State. And, Dr. Stine points out that these medical schools are all located in large cities, with the exception of Virginia's.

With significant regard to the Alabama situation, Stine concluded, "None of the matters of record show that the medical needs of the rural communities played any important part in the decision. It may be that the financial status and lack of political expression of both the white and colored rural populations of the state may be the factor in this lack of consideration."

The University of Tennessee School of Medicine (located in Memphis and separated from its parent institution by almost the length of the state), Stine reported, "gives the impression of being an independent institution tending to build toward something greater than a school of medicine. It has its own student union building, its own student health services, etc." He stated that there was, however, a "much marked ... recognition of the obligation that the medical school owes to the state" (as compared with Alabama).

Regarding the University of Wisconsin, Stine most enthusiastically reported on what he considered to be the happy decision to build the four-year medical school on the main campus, despite attractive financial inducements offered by Milwaukee.

Here we find an impressive teaching unit, the hospital and school being built together ... The faculty has its attention confined exclusively to medical education and being surrounded by, and having immediately available, those

other departments of the University upon which all medicine so heavily leans.

I find that about 55 percent of the graduates locate in towns of less than 10,000 people ... I have the assurances of President Dykstra and Acting Dean Meek that locating the School of Medicine on the main campus has never been regretted. They feel that they turn out a superior student who has lived for four years on the university campus, as well as having spent four years in a great hospital and medical school combined.

The board published the committee findings in January 1945 under the title, *The University of Missouri Survey of Medical Education*. The report concluded that the simple production of more doctors would not alleviate the shortage of physicians in the rural areas of Missouri. The shortage was attributed not to the scarcity of doctors in the state but to the paucity of modern hospitals in the rural areas. In fact, U.S. Public Health Service records showed that only seven states surpassed Missouri in the number of physicians per capita.

In deference to the study's findings, the curators again decided to postpone re-establishing a four-year school. They wanted to put off medical school expansion plans at least until the war was over.

### **House Bill 138**

But, on January 31, 1945, Representative Joseph Tanner of Kansas City introduced into the legislature a bill that finally prompted the curators to take action. House Bill 138, which directed the curators to establish a four-year medical course with the last two years in Kansas City, became the focus of a vigorous state-wide debate — Would Kansas City or Columbia be the site for the clinical years of a four-year curriculum?

### **The Kansas City Advocates**

The principal advocates for the Kansas City location were, for the first time, the state medical association and Kansas City legislators, who stressed the availability of hospitals with a large number of patients. The statistics, they said, were overwhelming — 17 hospitals with 2,578 beds and 61,000 patients admitted annually. Columbia had 3 small hospitals with 298 beds and about 5,000 annual admissions. In addition, Kansas City had many

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

An Estimate by the Business Office of the University  
Hospitals of the Cost of Maintaining a 250-bed Hospital.

We would estimate the annual cost of operating a  
250-bed hospital at ~~\$487,500~~<sup>\$490,000</sup>. We have arrived at this  
figure by using the national average per bed cost of  
constructing a hospital of \$6,500. (architect in Chicago,  
Karl Erickson), multiplied by 250 beds, making a total  
construction cost of \$1,625,000.

Since the basis for computing the estimated annual  
operating cost of a 250-bed hospital is thirty per cent  
of the cost of construction, the total yearly operating  
expenditures would amount to \$487,500.

Ellis Fischel Cancer Hospital Budget: \$275,000.

Total appropriated by Legislature: \$239,500.

*In 1945, the university business office estimated it would cost \$490,000 to  
operate a 250 bed hospital. Times have changed!*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 14, 1944

Dr. Dan G. Stine  
Columbia  
Missouri

My dear Dr. Stine:

Confirming our conversation this morning, my understanding is that you and Dean Conley will visit the medical schools at Wisconsin and Tennessee, and that Dr. Conley will visit the setup in Texas. I think that it is very important that I have a report from you as a part of our survey, although I realize that you are reluctant to spend the time and the effort upon this problem.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours



*Medical schools at Texas, Tennessee and Wisconsin to be visited*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 10, 1944

Drs. Dudley S. Conley  
Dan G. Stine  
Columbia, Missouri

My dear Dr. Stine:

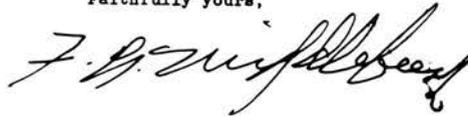
As you know the University administration and the Board of Curators have been conducting a survey of the four-year Medical School problem, and we have now covered a great deal of ground.

I have talked with both of you about the possibility of your cooperation in this survey and I am now asking you, if it is at all possible for you to do so, to visit certain institutions and submit written reports to this office covering your findings. I should like to have you both visit and this should be done together if possible, the Medical School of Tennessee at Memphis, the Medical School of Wisconsin at Madison, and the University of Illinois Medical School located in Chicago. I assume that you are both familiar with the University of Iowa setup, but if you are not and if, in your judgment, it would be advisable for you to visit there, I should be glad to include that institution in the list.

I should like to have you go into all phases of the problem with which both of you are so thoroughly familiar. I am sure that your findings will be of a great deal of assistance to my office and to the Board. If there are additional institutions or organizations which you feel it desirable to look into, I should be glad to have such suggestions. Appropriate travel authorizations will be issued as soon as you have made the arrangements for your visits. The details of these arrangements, I shall leave the two of you to work out in cooperation with each other.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours,



*In April of 1944, President Middlebush asked Dr. Stine to help visit a number of schools to aid in the survey of the four-year medical school problem.*

medical specialists who would train medical students.

### **Medical School and a University Environment**

The primary, flatly-declared advocate for Columbia was the university's board of curators, which maintained that medical education belongs in a university environment, and that the Kansas City alternative smacked of trade-schoolism. They further stressed the importance of maintaining close ties between the medical school and other divisions of the university for research purposes. And finally, the curators held that the Columbia alternative was critical to improving health care in rural Missouri. They envisioned a large, new university hospital as the key element in a statewide rural health care network. The curators also staunchly insisted that Columbia would have enough patients for teaching purposes, noting that 250,000 lived within a 50-mile radius of Columbia.

The curators objected to House Bill 138, not only because it would establish clinical training in Kansas City, but also because they believed the Bill took control of the university away from them. They claimed that the Bill violated the 1945 state constitution, which states that the government of the university will be vested in a board of curators consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate.

In February 1945, the Jackson County Medical Society (which represented Kansas City physicians) injected itself into the debate by issuing a public statement that a successful medical school could be established only with a large population center. The Society also said that Kansas City physicians would fight to get the school in Kansas City.

In March 1945, the Missouri State Medical Association (MSMA) published *A Plan to Provide More Doctors for All the People of Missouri*, which advocated the immediate establishment of a four-year school, with the last two years in Kansas City. The booklet claimed that between 1910 and 1940 the number of doctors in rural Missouri had dropped by 44 percent and that the median age of Missouri doctors was 62. MSMA strongly supported the Bill, it said in the booklet, because the Bill would help to remedy the doctor shortage.

### **Board of Curators**

At the meeting on April 20, 1945, President Mid-

dlebusch reported on House Bill 138, which directed the board to establish the last two years of a four-year medical program in Kansas City. After a lengthy discussion, from a motion properly seconded, with all voting "yes" except Mr. Shartel, who voted "no," it was voted that it would be the policy of the board to continue opposing this bill and the chairman of the board be authorized to appoint a committee to consider the matter further and to take such steps as, in its judgement, may be necessary in carrying out the policy of establishing the medical school on the campus at Columbia.

House Bill 138 introduced to the Sixty-Third Assembly, "authorized and directed" the curators of the university to establish and conduct, as soon as possible and practicable after the effective date of this act, a full complete course of medical and surgical instruction in the University of Missouri as an integral part of which the last and concluding two years of such instructions shall be conducted by said curators in Kansas City, Missouri. They were also "authorized and directed" to purchase land, direct necessary buildings, and open and establish any department or course of instruction necessary for the operation of the school.

### **Senate Committee Hearing on HB 138**

Curator Guy A. Thompson, appeared before the Senate Committee on Education, having under consideration House Bill 138, on Wednesday evening, November 7, 1945. He reminded the Senate Committee that the board of curators is a constitutional body created by and representing the people; a part of the executive branch of the government, having the same independent status as has the General Assembly, and that it is charged by the people through their constitution with a very important responsibility, namely, the government of the people's state university. He reminded them further that the board of curators is no longer, as in the beginning and for many years it was, a mere ministerial agency of and appointed by the Legislature. Therefore, an act of Legislature which regulates, manages, directs or controls the University in any respect, is an unconstitutional act, for only the board of curators may govern the University. It was for this reason that Curator Thompson believed that the House Bill was of "doubtful constitutionality." Prior to 1875, the Legislature directed and controlled the university through the board of curators but accordingly the Constitution of 1875 provided, "the

government of the state university shall be vested in a board of curators, to consist of nine members to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and the consent of the Senate." The constitution further states that "the General Assembly shall adequately maintain the state university and such educational institutions as it may deem necessary."

Guy Thompson further argued that the main question in 1945 was whether the two suspended years of medicine should be resumed and that this was a matter of management, guidance, direction and control of the medical school — an existing school within an existing course in medicine. He pointed out that the medical school had been continuously in existence in the state university at Columbia since 1872 and that its last two years were merely suspended.

He pointed to the fact that the present medical school was established at Columbia as a complete two-year school in 1872. Its course was extended to a full three years in 1891 and to four years in 1899, and continued to be four years until 1909 when the last two years were suspended. In 1920 the Missouri Medical Association took action strongly advocating the resumption of the suspended two years at Columbia. In 1930, the Noyes Hospital having been constructed at Columbia, the board restored the suspended two years, but in 1931 and 1932, the depression having brought a sharp curtailment of the university funds and the necessity for drastic retrenchment, on March 30, 1932, the board of curators, on the recommendation of President Walter Williams that the "maintenances of the third and fourth years of medicine at the school of medicine be suspended beginning August 31, 1932, until such time as the university finances permit and the need of medical education by the state demands" again reinstate the last two years.

The Missouri Farmers Association came out publicly against the Bill in March. The MFA, perhaps the most powerful rural lobbyist in the state, sent representatives to Jefferson City, the state capital, to protest that the Bill would not help to get more doctors for rural Missouri. They cited the medical schools in St. Louis as evidence that big-city schools do not produce rural general practitioners.

On June 21, 1945, the House of Representatives passed with two votes to spare, a bill putting the last two years of Missouri's medical school in Kansas City. The vote was 58-78 after one representative changed his vote and two others voted yes at the last moment. (It took 76 votes to pass a measure in the

House.) Representative Harry Limerick of Boone County argued that Missouri should build a hospital for indigent care in Columbia with the medical school. Mrs. Caroline Immken (D) of St. Louis added the needed 76th vote. Representative Marvin M. Wright (D) of Chariton County argued that "not one member of the board of curators is qualified to pass on a question involving the medical profession. If we want to give them that right then let's let them make the appropriations for the school." Veteran Representative James P. Boyd (D) of Monroe County declared that having part of the school away from the university would add to the expense. "I maintain that if we establish a hospital in Columbia like the State Cancer Hospital there, students at the medical school would have an opportunity to get their training. Every time you separate a department from the University, you weaken the institution."

### **Senate Committee Kills HB 138**

After the hearing, the Senate Committee on Education voted 5 to 4 to adjourn without acting on the measure, thus killing the Bill. The Missouri Farmers Association (MFA), through a statement by A.D. Sappington, attorney for the association, testified strongly for the Columbia location and for the right of the curators to determine where the medical school should be located.

Also attending the hearing on behalf of the MFA were Fred V. Heinkel, president; R. J. Rosier, Secretary; and H. E. Klinefelter, editor of the *Missouri Farmer*.

At the Senate hearings, Kansas City representatives said the plan to move the school to Kansas City originated not with Kansas City but with the university and recounted how in the Fall of 1942, Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush, president of the university, and Dr. Dudley S. Conley, dean of its medical faculty, sought cooperation with the city administration in Kansas City.

### **Senator Roy D. Miller**

Senator Roy D. Miller represented "Little Dixie" in the state Senate. He was the only Republican to ever carry the district for any office from president on down. At the time, he was the youngest man to ever have been chairman of the Senate appropriate committee since Missouri's first legislative session. He was the second Republican to have been chairman since the Civil War.

When the bill sending the University of Missouri School of Medicine to Kansas City passed the House, it might have passed in the Senate also except for the fact that Senator Miller blocked it in committee.

#### **Evarts A. Graham**

For some years, Dr. Graham had been convinced that the greatest future for the University of Missouri medical school would be on the main campus in the center of the state at Columbia. Dr. Graham was often regarded as the leading physician of the first half of the century. For 32 years, he served as chief of surgery at Barnes Hospital and headed the department of surgery at Washington University. Throughout his career, he waged vigorous warfare to improve standards in medical care and medical education. He fought fee splitting and itinerate surgery. He, along with co-workers, developed an important x-ray test for gallbladder disease (The Graham-Cole-Copher Test). Dr. Graham was the founder and the first chairman of the American Board of Surgery.

He said that the Senate Bill would create a medical school, "On what I think every medical educator in the country would condemn as a bad plan."

Dr. Graham was born in 1883, the son of a surgeon. He grew up in Chicago, Illinois, and his undergraduate training was at Princeton. In 1907, he graduated as an M.D. from Rush Medical School and he subsequently spent seven years in surgery, physiology, pathology and biochemistry. Two of his seven years were spent with an internist-biochemist named Woodyatt at the University of Chicago. Dr. Graham served for fourteen years as a regent of the American College of Surgeons and was chairman of the board for three years. While in that position, he proposed the establishment of an independent commission that would expand the activities of the American College of Surgeons in hospital accreditation. This proposal resulted in the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations.

While in World War I, as an Army major, Dr. Graham was the ranking surgeon on the Empyema Commission which made recommendations that led to lowering the mortality rate from 40% to 4%. He was offered the full-time chairmanship of surgery at Washington University at age 36. Even while a sophomore at Princeton, he had said he wanted "to do major surgery, to engage in research work, and

have a clinic of younger men who would be interested in studying and developing ideas."

During his long and distinguished career, Dr. Graham had received many honors, not only in this country but abroad. Among these were the Lister Medal for 1942, awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Medical Association in 1950. It was on April 5, 1933, that he made medical history when he became the first surgeon to successfully remove an entire lung for the treatment of cancer.

For two decades he dominated surgery. Claude Welch, in his autobiography, states, Graham was "blunt, uncompromising, and authoritative. He was a true giant in American surgery."

Dr. Graham died on March 4, 1957, at 73 years of age. He had retired six years earlier as professor and chairman of the surgery department at Washington University and at Barnes Hospital as chief of surgery.

In the memorial services for Dr. Graham on March 31, 1957, speakers included such famous names as Alfred Blalock, professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins; Dr. Frank P. Berry, assistant secretary of defense in charge of medical services; and Sir Russell Brock, thoracic surgeon of Guys Hospital in London.

#### **Curators Resolute**

In a July 6, 1945, meeting, the curators set up a committee to write a resolution authorizing the resumption of a four-year medical program at Columbia. And, later in July, the curators published a booklet, *The University of Missouri Medical School and Rural Health Care*, which ordered the re-establishment of the full medical curriculum as soon as the legislature provided funding.

The curators booklet emphasized the need for general practitioners in rural Missouri and suggested that the university medical school establish a state-wide extension service similar to that of the university's College of Agriculture. The booklet also asked the university administration to prepare detailed plans and budget estimates for a four-year medical school.

#### **The Stine Committee**

Early in August 1945, President Middlebush appointed a committee to plan the four-year program.

The committee consisted of Dean Dudley Conley; Dr. M. Pinson Neal, professor of pathology; Dr. E. C. Schmidtke, associate professor of surgery; Dr. E. A. Trowbridge, dean of the college of agriculture; Leslie Cowan, vice-president of the university, Dr. Elmer Ellis, dean of the college of arts and sciences; and Dr. Dan G. Stine, professor of medicine and chairman of the committee.

### **February 8, 1946**

President Middlebush recommended to the board that they lay before the general assembly during its current session the following:

The complete outline, including costs for, the four-year medical program to be located on the campus of the university at Columbia. The items in the estimated costs in this program would consist of the following: (a) \$2 million for the first and central unit of the state teaching hospital of 300 beds including a children's ward, (b) \$240,000 for a central unit of a nurses home to accommodate approximately 80 nurses, (c) \$490,000, being the approximate cost for a year of operating these hospitals, (d) \$420,000 per year for the cost of operating the school of medicine, covering salaries, expense and equipment, (e) the state plan for admitting patients to the hospital to be developed later and submitted to the general assembly for action. He recommended that a specific request for the appropriation be made that year.

After discussion, the matter was voted, upon motion, properly seconded, with Mr. Shartel voting "no," to approve the recommendation and direct that the president of the university present the budget request at the proper time to the proper officials during the present session of the general assembly and in doing so to call attention to the recommendation of the university board of visitors that provision for financing the capital outlay for the medical school program be provided by the means of a state bond issue and that if the appropriation request should be made before the passing of such a bond issue, then the amount of the appropriation should be deducted from the amount provided in the bond issue for this item if the bond issue makes available the total amount requested.

The committee's final report, presented to the curators at a February 1946 meeting, recommended

that the University construct a 250-bed general hospital that later could be expanded to 500 beds.

The Stine committee estimated the cost of this hospital at \$1,750,000 and it also suggested construction of a 50-bed children's hospital and a nurses home. (It would be a half century before a children's hospital would be instituted.) The general hospital was to be the keystone in a coordinated system of county and district hospitals, and would provide consultation and diagnostic services to all Missouri physicians. It also would provide continuing medical education programs for the state's practicing physicians.

The committee's report included three specific recommendations aimed at meeting the medical needs of rural areas — The state should develop better hospital facilities in rural areas. The university should accept more medical students from rural areas. And, the medical school should encourage its students to do preceptorships with rural doctors.

In an effort to implement the committee's plan, the university asked the legislature, in 1946, to appropriate money for building a new university hospital. But largely because of disagreement over location, the legislature did not act on the university's request. However, if the legislature would not give money to establish a four-year school in Columbia, neither would it vote to move part of the school to Kansas City. In March 1946, after three years of wrangling, the Senate's education committee voted against passage of House Bill 138, which called for the university to establish the last two years of the medical program in Kansas City.

### **Liaison Committee on Medical Education Report**

In November 1946, Drs. Victor Johnson, Fred Zapffe and Prode Jensen provided an outsiders' perspective on the medical school issue. They surveyed the two-year school as representatives of the American Medical Association (AMA) and the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC). In their report, they noted that faculty pay at the two-year school was low, but that the school's facilities were adequate and its students were generally of medical school caliber. They concluded that the school was carrying out a satisfactory program of basic science education and should not consider discontinuing operation. But, they also questioned the wisdom of expanding the school from two years to four years when there was so much

haggling over its location among the university, the state's practicing physicians and the Legislature. "Unless greater harmony in the groups is affected, the outlook for a four-year school is not bright," the report said.

The report also cautioned that creating a divided school, with the first two years in Columbia and the last two in Kansas City, should not be given serious consideration even as a temporary expedient.

On the subject of how to alleviate the rural doctor shortage, Dr. Johnson and his colleagues had a definite opinion — graduating more doctors would not solve the problem. They believed the real problem to be a shortage of adequate rural hospital facilities and they recommended directing efforts toward providing better hospitals for those areas. Training more physicians in the absence of those hospitals would result only in doctors moving to St. Louis or Kansas City to practice.

In this opinion, these doctors echoed nearly verbatim the Conley-Neal-Stine opinion that was published nearly two years earlier.

Although Dr. Johnson and his colleagues did not suggest that the university establish a four-year school at that time, they did favor a four-year school located entirely in Kansas City if one were to be built. They pointed out that in 1946 there were only 14 board-certified physicians in Columbia, and that there were none in anesthesiology, dermatology, neurosurgery, obstetrics/gynecology, psychiatry or urology. Even with a state-wide referral system, a University Hospital located in Columbia would not have enough patients in the medical-surgical specialties, or enough outpatients for teaching purposes. They also concluded that both initial and operating costs of a four-year school in Kansas City would be far less than those in Columbia. In addition, they played down the importance of having the medical school on the campus of the university:

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a medical school removed from a university campus can carry on at a true university level and not become purely a professional or trade school. It also has been repeatedly demonstrated that ample clinical material is essential in all aspects of a medical school program. Such a program is more closely akin to problems of medical care and public health in a community than to the natural science departments of a university ... It generally is easier to bring the influence of the natural

sciences to a medical school than it is to bring patients to a medical school where the school is located in a relatively small community.

### **The Era of Change Following World War II**

While the medical school issue thus remained a standoff in the several years immediately following World War II, great changes were sweeping medicine, the universities, and the nation. Medical care was entering a new age of effectiveness with development of antibacterial sulpha drugs, the first of which was prontosil, developed just before World War II by German researcher Dr. Gerhard Domagk. These drugs were tremendously successful in preventing and treating infections in wounded soldiers. And, by 1943, pharmaceutical companies in the United States were producing penicillin in large quantities with subsidies from the federal government.

At the same time, the Serviceman's Readjustment Act (the G.I. Bill), passed by Congress in 1944, was having tremendous effects on the nation's universities. At the University of Missouri, the number of students rose from a little more than 5,000 early in 1946, to more than 11,000 in the spring of 1947, with more than 7,000 of the 11,000 being veterans. To accommodate the extra students, the University built scores of temporary dormitories and classroom buildings.

This enrollment surge also caused problems for the university Hospitals. In June 1946, Dr. Dan Stine, then director of the Student Health Service, recommended closing the university Hospital to the public because he wanted to convert all the university hospital beds to Student Health Services use. He believed that the Student Health Service would need that many beds to provide medical care for the flood of new students.

Following Dr. Stine's recommendation, the curators ordered Parker and Noyes Hospitals closed to the public, but staff physicians complained because the closing would hamper their private practices. Subsequently, university officials convinced Dr. Stine to refrain from closing the Parker Hospital, which had been condemned as a fire hazard. It would be remodeled and expanded and Switzler Hall would be available for any overflow student hospitalization. In light of these assurances, Dr. Stine advised the curators in August that Noyes Hospital would still be used for private patients.

When Dr. Stine became medical director of the

university hospitals, he discovered another problem; the university Hospitals were vastly disorganized and poorly administered. In a letter to President Middlebush, he suggested that the root of the problem lay in the fact that the medical school dean also had administrative control over the hospitals. He believed that a teaching hospital should be a self-administered unit, independent of the medical school. Stine informed Middlebush that in 62 of 70 approved U.S. medical schools in 1947, the medical school dean had no connection with the affiliated teaching hospital; and in only 3 of 70 was the dean also the chief administrator of the hospital. In Dr. Stine's view, having the dean control the hospital was an antiquated arrangement that did not function well. Nevertheless, the university did not act on his suggestion and kept responsibility for the university Hospitals in the dean's office.

Although enrollment at the university medical school stayed steady at about 40 students per class in the post-war years, other medical school enrollments rose substantially. From 1947 to 1949, enrollment in U.S. medical schools increased from 22,739 to 25,103. Enrollment did not increase fast enough, however, to keep pace with the post-war boom in applications to medical schools. In 1948, for example, 67 U.S. medical schools with places for 5,500 first-year medical students received more than 83,000 applications for admission. The resulting high rate of rejection led to a public outcry over the so-called restrictive admissions practices, prompting the AAMC to write to its members in 1951, "Medical education is under attack. We are accused of restrictive labor practices, of conspiring to limit production for the economic benefit of our profession and against the public interest."

To combat criticism, the AAMC recommended that medical schools develop aggressive public relations campaigns, hardly an answer to stretching the walls to make room for more bodies. Another post-war trend was more demand for specialized residency training. Many physicians had been impressed with the favored position given to medical-surgical specialists in the armed forces, and the G.I. Bill offered returning veteran physicians subsidized residency training. In addition, the expansion of medical knowledge was making it more and more difficult for physicians to keep track of advances in all areas of medicine. Specialization was one way to make the immense body of medical knowledge more manageable for an individual physician. Consequently, many physicians sought

specialty training when they were discharged from the services, and the number of positions in residency and fellowship programs increased from 5,500 in 1940 to about 18,700 by 1950.

Accompanying the growing trend toward specialization and residency training was a dramatic rise in the costs of medical education and medical care in the inflationary post-war years. Whereas the cost of operating all the medical schools in the U.S. had been only \$13 million in 1927, by 1951 the cost had risen to \$106 million. During the 1940s alone, expenditures of medical schools tripled.

Rapid cost increases began to be an overriding problem for many medical schools. In 1948, President Truman's Federal Security Administrator, Oscar Ewing, commented that medical schools were so crippled by lack of funds that many needed financial assistance just to maintain their present standards. As a consequence, the federal government began funneling money to medical schools for specific research projects of limited duration — merely a reinstatement of a wartime practice wherein the federal government paid medical schools for help on specific medical problems related to the war. At the same time, private organizations such as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the American Heart Association, and the American Cancer Society began to give money to medical schools for research. Yet another contributor was the National Fund for Medical Education, organized in 1949 to solicit money for medical schools from private sources.

As the federal government began supporting research in the medical schools, it also was expanding its involvement in medical care. As early as 1935, the Social Security Act greatly increased federal financial aid to states for public health programs and established programs for maternal health and child care.

Then, during World War II and after, the federal government took responsibility for medical care of a large segment of the population through the Veterans Administration Hospitals, which were being increasingly affiliated with medical schools.

### **Hill-Burton Legislation**

In 1946, Congress passed the Hill-Burton Act, authorizing federal grants for surveying health facilities and for planning and constructing new hospitals. And, in September 1948, the Federal Security Administrator, Oscar Ewing, released a

report suggesting that compulsory health insurance was essential to meeting the medical needs of the nation.

**Trawick Stubbs, M.D.,  
Dean, 1948**

As the American Medical Association (AMA) was battling the Truman administration's national health insurance proposal, a new dean was settling in at the University of Missouri School of Medicine. Dr. Trawick Stubbs, formerly assistant dean of the Emory University Medical School in Atlanta, became dean of the medical school in 1948. A public health physician, he came to Missouri with the intention of directing the establishment of a four-year medical school.

In August 1948, Stubbs sent to President Middlebush a report of his preliminary observations of the medical school's needs and conditions, noting several factors impairing effective functioning. One problem was inadequate facilities. Stubbs said the university needed to remodel Parker Hospital, build a hospital for the Crippled Children's Service, and built a new student infirmary. In addition, Stubbs cited vagueness in administrative relations at the medical school as a problem. But, perhaps most disturbing, he found a lack of mutual confidence among the faculty and staff, and a lack of confidence in the future of the medical school. This lack of confidence, he believed, was the biggest obstacle to establishing a four-year school. He summed up his thoughts in a speech at a medical alumni association meeting in Kansas City:

In Missouri, controversy has prevented progress. Argument over location of the school, more productive of heat than light, has left the medical school cause without the united support that is absolutely essential if we are to justify the enormous expenditure that will be required. The location will make little or no difference in the operational budget re-

**Emory U. Professor Will  
Succeed Conley as Dean  
Of M. U. Medical School**



Dr. Dudley S. Conley



Dr. Trawick Hamilton Stubbs

Dr. Trawick Hamilton Stubbs, associate professor of preventive medicine and community health at Emory University in Atlanta, will become dean of medicine at the University of Missouri here September 1 upon retirement of Dr. Dudley S. Conley from the post he has held

1933. He is a native Columbian and university graduate. He retired in 1947 after 15 years as a member of the university committee on intercollegiate athletics.

Dr. Stubbs received his bachelor degree in 1931, his masters in 1932, and his medical degrees in 1940, and

*Dr. Trawick Stubbs replaced Dean Conley as dean.*

quirements ... what we need most is to stop talking about what we can't do and get together and do it.

**Dean Stubbs Presents Plan**

In January 1949, Dean Stubbs presented, at a medical school faculty meeting, his plan for developing a four-year program. First, he planned to increase the size of the entering class to 60 in the Fall of 1949. He also planned to request money for building a 300-bed hospital; and, until the hospital could be built, he planned to establish clinical affiliations with Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital, Boone County Hospital and other hospitals in central Missouri. In addition, he proposed that there be a clear separation of the school's education and research funds from its funds for care of indigent

patients. Under Stubb's plan, the first M.D.s were to be graduated from the four-year school in 1953.

In the meantime, some newspapers tried to stir up public support for a four-year medical school. The *Kansas City Star* ran an editorial on the issue in April 1949, "The kicking around of the medical school issue has been shameful. No study is required to tell rural Missouri that this state must have a vigorous program for doctors and hospitals where they are needed most. If Missouri is to undertake to train its own doctors, further delay is inexcusable."

Other newspapers, on the other hand, advised slow, careful deliberation of the question whether to establish a four-year school. An editorial in the *St. Louis Star-Times*, for example, quoted Dr. Stubbs,

If we were concerned only with the next ten years, and if we were in a position to exercise expediency in turning out M.D.s, I would say we might move faster ... by taking advantage of the facilities in Kansas City; but, if we are not interested in expediency, if we are thinking in terms of 50, 75 or 100 years, and if we are thinking in terms of the state as a unit working toward the solution of human problems, then that throws quite a different light on it.

### **Skinner Report**

As Dean Stubbs and some newspapers were trying to get the university rolling on the four-year medical school, the Missouri State Medical Association also was starting a new drive to promote a four-year school — in Kansas City. In January 1949, the Association hired Lemoine Skinner, Jr., a public relations counselor from St. Louis to make a new study of the issue, with special emphasis on the economic factors involved. Skinner presented the results of his study at the May 13, 1949, meeting of the board of curators. His study concluded that establishing a four-year school in Kansas City rather than in Columbia would save the state 6 million dollars initially and would save several hundred thousand dollars annually in operating costs. Moreover, the study suggested that hospital construction would be better spent on building hospitals in outstate Missouri rather than on a new hospital in Columbia, which was already well-supplied with doctors and hospital facilities. In summary, Skinner reported that the university could build a better medical school for less money in

Kansas City than it could in Columbia. But at the same curators meeting, Dr. Wallis Smith, president of the MSMA, told the curators that his association would support whatever decision the board made regarding the location of the medical school.

### **Another Committee Appointed**

In consideration of the MSMA's study and at the request of Dr. Glenn Hendren, a physician who was a member of the board, the curators decided to set up yet another board committee to study the medical school issue. The committee consisted of Roscoe Anderson (president of the board), John Wolpers and Dr. Hendren. Soon after it was formed, the committee hired Dr. Harold Diehl, dean of the University of Minnesota School of Medicine, as a consultant.

During the ensuing year, Diehl and the curators' committee intensively studied the issue, and they met with Kansas City officials as well as with university officials. The city of Kansas City made essentially the same offer to the university as it had made in 1942; it would grant the university the use of the city's public hospitals for 35 years; it would make available to the university laboratory, classroom and office facilities; and it would reserve a tract of land for the university to build a new medical school building.

### **Diehl Report**

In June 1950, Diehl filed a report with the committee concluding that the state definitely needed a four-year medical school. It showed that Missouri students had only half the chance of being admitted to a medical school as a student in Tennessee, Colorado, Nebraska and other neighboring states. But Diehl did not take a stand in his report on whether the school should be built in Kansas City or in Columbia. He said that a satisfactory school could be built in either location, provided that the university directed and controlled the school. He did conclude, however, that a school in Kansas City would be far less expensive to establish and to operate than a school in Columbia. He estimated the initial expense of creating a school in Columbia at \$25.5 million and its annual operating expenses at \$9 million. The estimates for Kansas City were \$10.5 million and \$1.9 million. One reason a Columbia school would cost more, Diehl believed, was that the state would have to operate an expensive state-wide ambulance service to bring patients to Columbia.

### **Anderson/Wolpers Report**

After curators Anderson, Wolpers and Hendren had several months to study Diehl's findings, they presented two reports, representing two conflicting recommendations, at the November 17, 1950, board meeting. The majority report, written by Anderson and Wolpers, reaffirmed the curators' 1945 decision to restore the last two years of the medical program at Columbia and suggested that the university take immediate action to establish the four-year school. The program was to begin as soon as the legislature would appropriate the necessary funds.

### **Hendren Minority Report**

The minority report, written by Dr. Hendren of Liberty, Missouri, agreed that Missouri needed a four-year medical school, but it disagreed with putting the school in Columbia. Like some doctors in the MSMA, Hendren believed that a better school could be built for less money in Kansas City. He favored postponing action on establishing a school pending further investigation of Kansas City and St. Louis as potential sites for the school.

### **Curators Take Action**

Despite Hendren's objection, however, the curators approved the majority report by a six-to-two vote, and they subsequently called for the university to make plans to implement the recommendations of the report and voted to request an appropriation of \$12 million from the legislature for creating a four-year school. Fearing that this appropriation would cut into the budget for the remainder of the university, the curators asked that funds for the medical school be kept separate from the other parts of the university budget. They also called for the development of a state-wide health service, which would have the four-year medical school in Columbia as its focus.

### **West Plains Wants the Medical School!**

On February 21, 1951, Representative Russell Corn of Howell County introduced a bill in the legislature which would require the University of Missouri to set up a four-year medical school with the last two clinical years at West Plains.

### **The University of Missouri Crippled Children's Service**

The Crippled Children's Service, first established in 1927, was closed in 1942 because of the lack of an orthopaedic surgeon. When Dr. Williams J. Stewart returned after World War II, the service was reopened. Dr. Stewart had been serving overseas as a colonel in the Army Medical Corp. At that time, the Crippled Children's Service included 35 beds. As many as a thousand crippled children were on the waiting list for care in the 1940s. The university also supervised the Blosser Home in Marshall, Missouri, as a convalescent center for crippled children.

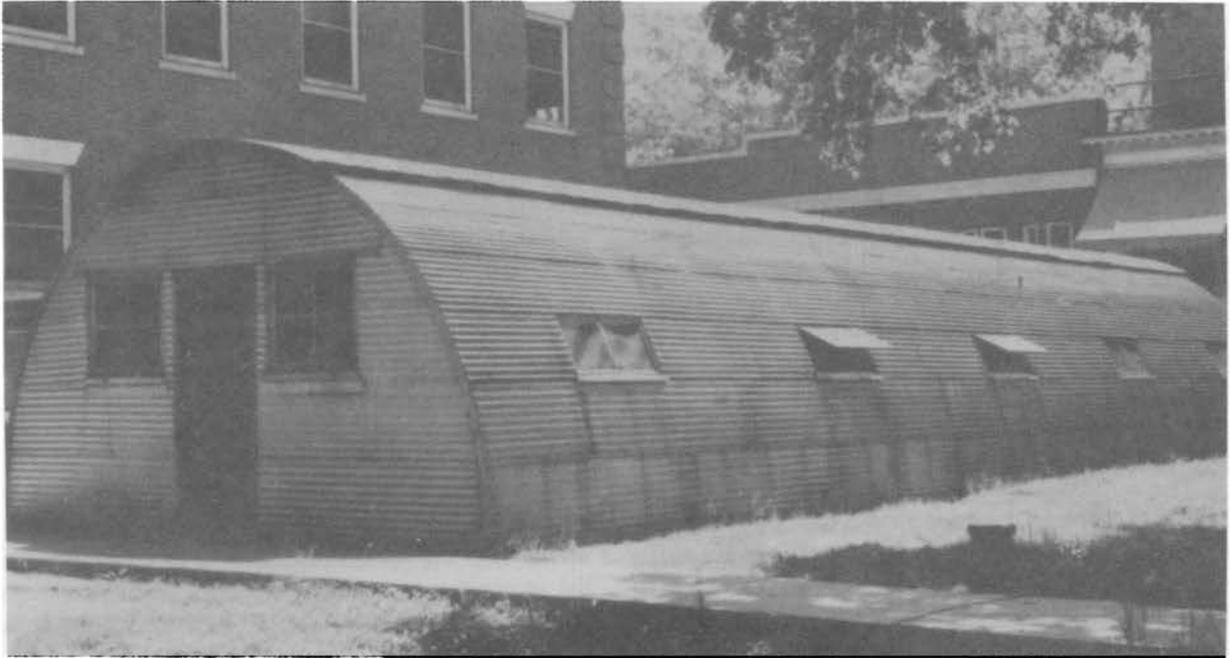
### **Temporary Housing**

After World War II, temporary buildings sprung up all over the university campus to accommodate the increasing number of students. By 1948, there were 224 temporary buildings on the university campus. During World War II, a large number of wood Army barracks were built on the site of the present medical center as well as North of Memorial Stadium. Although they were constructed as temporary dormitories, many of them were in use forty years later. Shown in the pictures are buildings North of the Medical Center which served as an overflow office space for the medical school and as temporary lodging for outpatients.

These "temporary" structures were placed on the campus after World War II and were later used by the medical school housing many members of the department of medicine, tumor registry, department of dietetics and nutrition, and the medical illustration faculty.

For years, my research space was one of these buildings as were offices for the department of medicine, nutrition, medical alumni services and the cancer registry. The buildings were removed for construction of the Otto Lottes Library.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*This quonset hut, next to Noyes Hospital, was used for laboratory services.*



*Some of the thirty-five Army barracks that formerly housed single and then married students during the postwar enrollment rush at Missouri. They were torn down to make way for the new medical school and hospital.*

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*The class of 1943, fifty years later, on October 29, 1993, when they celebrated their fiftieth reunion. Front Row, left to right: James E. Bumgarner; William J. Shaw, Jr.; Edward L. Washington; Wallace R. Stacey. Back Row: Milton M. Ashley; Don F. Gose; Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.; James O. Davis; Bedford H. Berrey; Vernon F. Lightfoot.*

*During World War II, a large number of wood Army barracks were built on the site of the present medical center as well as North of Memorial Stadium. Although they were constructed as temporary dormitories, many of them were in use forty years later. Shown in the pictures are buildings north of the medical center which served as an overflow office space for the medical school and as temporary lodging for outpatients.*

*For years, my research space was one of these buildings as were offices for the department of medicine, nutrition, medical alumni services and the cancer registry. The buildings were removed for construction of the Otto Lottes Library. 📖*





*Many of the medical students, from the 1940s will remember their beloved Sgt. Tony Antimi. Sgt. Antimi tried to make good soldiers out of the medical students stationed at the old Knights of Columbus building on College Avenue. On several occasions, as an invited guest, Sgt. Antimi went along with the medical students and Dr. Neal when Dr. Neal had an autopsy to perform. I remember Sgt. Antimi for his prowess in the 1930s as a member of the Twilight League baseball competition. He was a great shortstop. (I was a batboy for the Columbia Tribune team.) Today, Columbia's Columbia-Cosmopolitan Recreation Area Complex is named after Antimi. A good friend, Sgt. Antimi is still in good health and quite active. Louis P. "Tony" Antimi spent 27 years in the Army and served in World War II and the Korean War. For thirty-nine years, he worked for the City of Columbia. Our favorite Sergeant is 90 years old, but is still active and recently won the Boone County "Older Worker Award."*

# Dan Gish Stine, M.D.

A Rock of Gibraltar



*Dan G. Stine as an undergraduate student at the University of Missouri in 1906.*  
Courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri

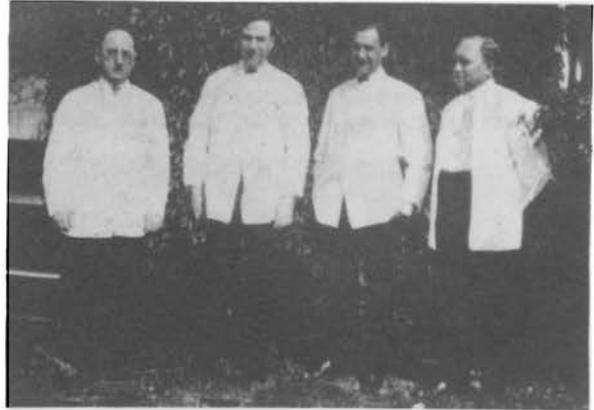
A History of our medical school would not be complete unless it pointed to the very sizeable contributions of Dr. Dan G. Stine.

Dan Gish Stine was born October 24, 1883, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Dr. Stine was the son of a Christian Church minister. He played high school football. He graduated from the University of Missouri's two-year medical school in 1909 with an A. B. degree and then transferred to Harvard where he was awarded the M.D. degree in 1911. He was a house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital for two years before entering private practice in Quincy, Illinois, where he served as chief of staff at Blessings Hospital. He returned to Columbia in 1916 as an associate professor of clinical medicine. In 1930, he became director of medical services at the university hospital.

After coming to Columbia as one of the best trained physicians in Missouri, Dr. Stine quickly established himself and was a highly successful and

popular physician. Dr. Stine maintained a medical practice on the fourth floor of the Guitar Building until his retirement. (Dr. Stine delivered me as one of the first babies born at the Boone County Hospital on June 1, 1922.) Dr. Stine was a large, imposing physician, generally serious, but well-loved by his patients.

In 1956, an oil portrait of Dr. Stine was given to the University of Missouri by his colleagues and patients. At the presentation ceremonies, Powell B. McHaney, president of the board of curators, praised Dr. Stine's contributions toward the re-establishment of the medical school. Dr. Stine had retired a year earlier, in 1955, because of failing health. The university awarded him an emeritus professorship and he was emeritus director of the Student Health Service.



*Standing in front of Parker Hospital during the early 1920s are left to right: Dean Guy Noyes, Dr. Dan G. Stine, Dr. Jostes and Dr. A. W. Kampschmidt ('06).*

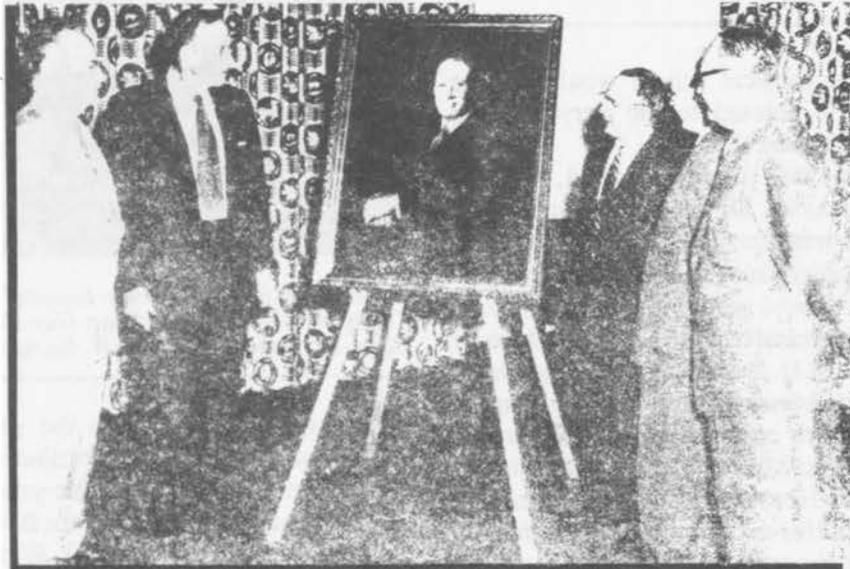
Curator McHaney told the gathering that, "I know of no man who has contributed so much to the establishment of our great four-year medical school as Dr. Stine. The four-year medical school is particularly an accomplished fact. While Dr. Stine was not obviously active in the legislative session where the appropriations were authorized, his labor and interest in the medical school was largely responsible for its location and authorization." McHaney

*Presents Rare Medical Volume to University*



A rare 16th century translation into Latin of three works by the Greek physician, Galen, who lived in the second century, has been given to the University of Missouri Medical Center library by Dr. Dan G. Stine, retired Columbia physician and director emeritus of the student health service at the university. Dr. Stine said the rare volume was acquired in Paris by a friend 30 or 40 years ago. Shown at the presentation are Dr. Stine, seated at right, and William K. Beatty, front left, Medical Center librarian; and standing left to right, Dr. Bertis A. Westfall, chairman of the medical library committee; Dr. Ralph Parker, university librarian; Dr. Lewis Atherton, secretary of the University Friends of the Library; and Dr. Vernon E. Wilson, dean of the medical school and director of the medical center. Dr. Stine resigned in 1949 as director of medical services in the University hospitals and of Student Health services and as professor of medicine. He retired from the active practice of medicine in 1955.

*One of the first rare book editions presented to the medical library was the sixteenth century translation into Latin of three works by the Greek physician, Galen. Dr. Stine is shown presenting the volume. This picture was probably taken in 1961.*



*The Dan G. Stine portrait fund committee presented to the University of Missouri a portrait of Dr. Dan Gish Stine, "Founder, for over thirty years director, and now director emeritus of the Student Health Service at the University of Missouri, professor of medicine faculty member of the university from 1916 to 1949." At the presentation, remarks were made by Powell McHaney and Elmer Ellis. The chairman of the committee was William H. Becker, along with Mr. C. C. Bowling, T. A. Brady, George X. Trimble and H. J. Waters.*

## **Stine Heads M. U. Committee To Plan Course for Proposed Four-Year Medical School**



Dr. Dan G. Stine

Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush, president of the University of Missouri here, announced today that he had named Dr. Dan G. Stine, director of the medical and student health services at the university, as head of a committee to prepare a detailed program for the proposed four-year medical course at the university here and Dr. Stine declared that work on the program already is under way.

Other members of the committee are Dr. Dudley S. Conley, dean of the present school of medicine, which offers a two-year course; Dr. M. Pinson Neal and Dr. Edwin C. Schmidtke, members of the present medical faculty; Leslie Cowan and Dr. Elmer Ellis, vice presidents of the university, and E. A. Trowbridge, dean of the Missouri college of agriculture.

Dr. Stine said he had divided the committee into six sub-committees in order to facilitate the work, and that one of the subcommittees already is studying the curriculum for the four-year medical school, giving consideration to the proposal that time be allowed for medical students to serve an apprenticeship under a doctor in rural Missouri to familiarize them with the problems of rural practice, with the hope that the plan will go far toward relieving the shortage of rural practitioners in the state. This committee will also consider the method of selecting a faculty for the school, but will not be concerned with the actual personnel.

Another subcommittee is working on health extension services, refresher courses and mobile dispensary units and still another is charged with making arrangements with hospitals, both state-owned and others, for use of their clinical facilities. Other committees are considering expansion of the university's own hospital facilities and with integrating the university's program with the work of other state and federal agencies.

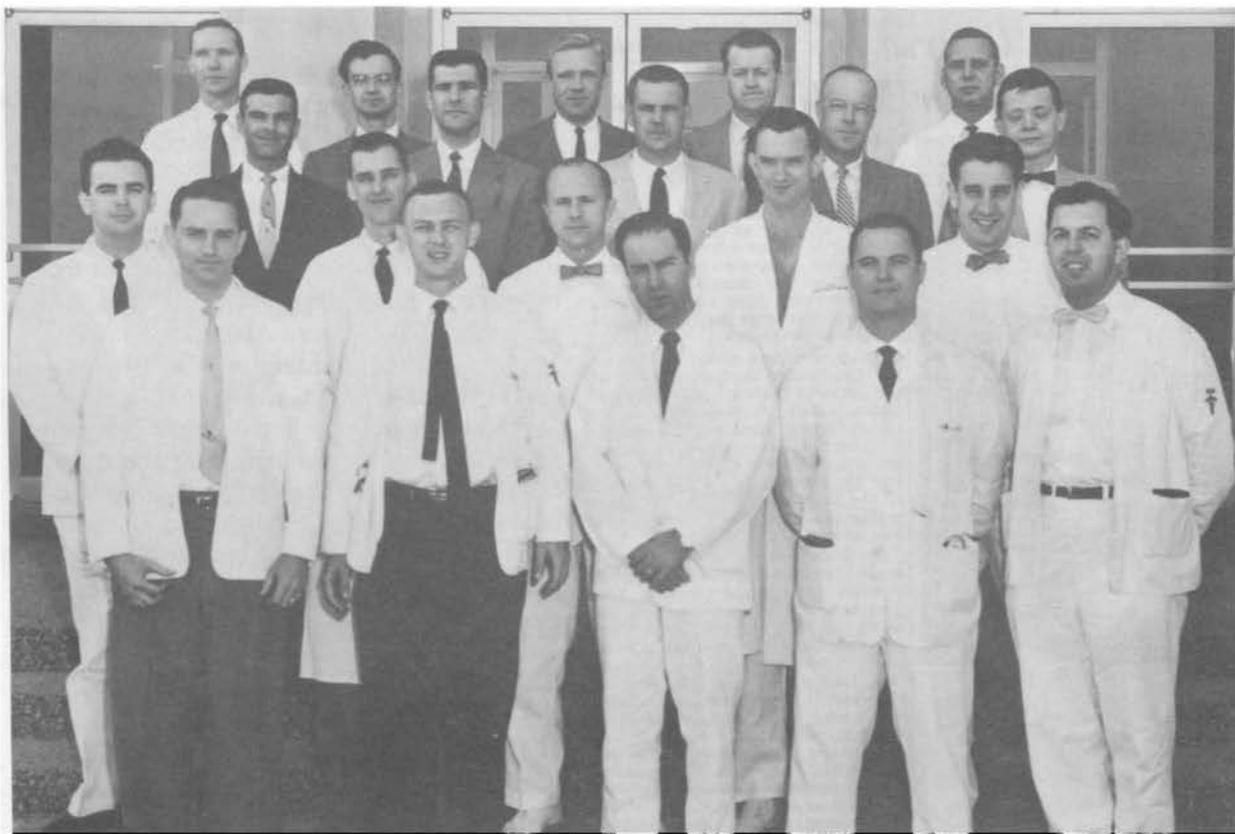
The picture on the next page shows Dr. Stine receiving the medical school's highest award, the Citation of Merit at the Medical Alumni luncheon in Kansas City in 1957. He was the second recipient of the award, following Dr. Arthur McComas. To Dr. Stine's right is his wife, Ellen. They had one daughter. On the far right in the photograph is Dr. Frank G. Mays, president of the Alumni Association.

Dean Pullen is sitting on Mrs. Stine's right and next to him is Dr. Knight of Kansas City. Dr. Knight had been a prominent four-sports letterman at the university prior to entering the Medical School. Sitting on Dr. Stine's left is Dr. M. Pinson Neal who had been presented with a book of letters from former students expressing gratitude for his many years of service as a teacher.

**August 4, 1945 — President Middlebush appointed committee to draw up plans for new four-year medical school**

recalled, "In 1943, Dr. Stine was appointed by the board of curators to conduct a survey relative to the need for a four-year school and its location. It was from this study that the so-called Missouri Survey, since adopted by the state legislature, evolved. So, several years before our own state adopted Dr. Stine's recommendation," McHaney continued, "other states had done so. And finally, Missouri did likewise. It will always stand as a tribute to him and his sincerity of purpose." The oil portrait was done by Scott McNutt of St. Louis.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*



*Surgery Department — circa 1958*



*Medical School Alumni Awards banquet, Spring 1957: Dr. Stine was the second Citation of Merit recipient. Left to right are Dr. John Knight of Kansas City, Dean Roscoe Pullen, Mrs. Ellen Stine, Dr. Stine, Mr. Frank Eshen, Dr. Frank G. Mays and Dr. M. P. Neal, who had just received a book of letters from his former students.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

*Dr. Stine to play key role*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

INTER-DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE

August 4, 1945

TO Dr. Dan G. Stine  
125 Student Health Center

My dear Dr. Stine:

SUBJECT: Persuant to the Board order of July 27,  
I am appointing the following committee to draw  
up detailed plans, as indicated by the Board,  
for the four-year medical program:

DR. DAN G. STINE (CHAIRMAN)  
DEAN D. S. CONLEY  
DR. M. P. NEAL  
DR. EDWIN C. SCHMIDTKE  
MR. LESLIE COWAN  
PROF. E. A. TROWBRIDGE  
DR. ELMER ELLIS

I am enclosing herewith the copy of the  
Board order, which outlines in part the directions  
to the above committee.

I trust that you will accept service on this  
committee.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to  
remain

Faithfully yours,



INVITATION TO ATTEND

*The Presentation Ceremony*

*honoring*

**Dan Gish Stine, M.D.**

JUNE 5, 1956  
4:30 P.M.

MEMORIAL UNION  
ROOM 201

BOARD OF CURATORS --- July 28, 1943

The President of the University again brought up the problem of the curriculum in the School of Medicine (for previous reports of the President of the University on this problem, see minutes of the Board of Curators of February 27 and May 11, 1943) and advised the Board of the necessity of formulating for the University a definite policy in regard to the extent of the University's participation in medical education and the conditions under which the program should be carried on if it is to be expanded. He stated that before determining such a policy, in view of the many complex problems involved and the conflicting solutions proposed, a survey, including all possible solutions of the Medical School program, should be made. This survey, the President stated, should cover, among other points, the following:

- (a) the best plan of organization for the most effective program of medical training;
- (b) the future of the two-year medical school;
- (c) the possibility of continuing the two-year course in formal combination with certain existing four-year schools;
- (d) the necessity of having the entire four-year program at the same site, because of recent changes in the methods of instruction of medical students;
- (e) the need for doctors in the rural areas of Missouri;
- (f) the financial commitments involved in the maintenance of a standard four-year medical curriculum.

After considerable discussion of the whole problem, with particular emphasis upon the view that the graduation of more doctors would, in itself, not supply additional practitioners to the rural areas of Missouri, the plan of procedure outlined by the President was approved with the understanding that the study place special emphasis on the means, if any, through which graduates of the Medical School may be induced to practice in the rural areas of Missouri.

*The minutes of the board of curators for July 28, 1943*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

January 19, 1946

Dr. Dan G. Stine  
Student Health Center

Dear Dr. Stine:

Your sub-committee appointed to study the cost of the expansion of the existing University Hospitals submits the following report:

The Committee has assumed that the scheduled development of the School of Medicine Program will be such that the complete and ultimate physical plant will not be required at the beginning of the four-year program, but that instead the plant will be permitted to grow with the development of the School of Medicine, so that by the time the program is in operation the required physical plant will be available. If this plan is followed, a smaller initial appropriation will be required. As the needs for the additional hospital facilities increase the plant can be increased accordingly. It is possible that the ultimate hospital will contain as many as 500 teaching beds and that the children's hospital will increase to 200 beds.

GENERAL TEACHING HOSPITAL

Acting on the assumption outlined above, your Committee suggests for the initial construction, the central portion of a teaching hospital to accommodate 250 beds including public clinic, research floor comparable to the Cancer Hospital and containing 70,000 cubic feet, Utilities (steam, water, etc.) 8 operating rooms, x-ray, both diagnostical and treatment, kitchen, laundry, etc., but not including a power house. It is estimated that the cost of such a central unit will be approximately \$1,750,000.00. (It is difficult for the Architect and Engineers to make accurate cost estimates at this time due to the uncertainty of the availability of labor and materials.)

*The plan for expanding clinical facilities*

This somewhat historical document is a report of the sub-committee to study the expansion of existing University Hospital facilities. It is interesting that a children's hospital was suggested in 1946, almost fifty years before MU did create the Children's Hospital in the medical center.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*

Dr. Dan G. Stine

-2-

January 19, 1946

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The Committee suggests, in addition to the general teaching hospital beginning unit, the construction of a children's hospital containing 50 beds to be connected by a passageway to the teaching hospital. This building would consist only of one floor to eliminate the use of elevators, thereby providing the children's rooms with more easily accessible gardens and play space. It is estimated that the cost of such a unit will be approximately \$300,000.00.

NURSES' HOME

The Committee further assumes that a nurses' home will be required for the staff of nurses, and that for the present, approximately 80 nurses will be required. The cost of such a nurses' home for a staff of 80 nurses is estimated to be \$240,000.00.

All of the above figures include full equipment and architectural fees.

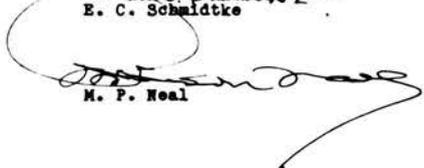
Respectfully submitted,

EXPANSION OF EXISTING UNIVERSITY  
HOSPITAL FACILITIES COMMITTEE

  
Leslie Cowan, Chairman

  
Elmer Ellis

  
E. C. Schmidtke

  
M. P. Neal

*A children's hospital was included in the plan (1947). Fifty years later, it would become a reality.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

*This very significant letter of Dr. Stine to President Middlebush on March 10, 1943, was effective in blunting the actions of the few remaining faculty members who, Dr. Stine argued, did not represent the consensus of the faculty of the School of Medicine — especially since so many were serving in World War II.*

March 10, 1943

President F. A. Middlebush  
105 Jesse Hall

My dear President Middlebush:

In a recent conference with Mr. Cowan, I have learned that a resolution was handed in by the Medical Faculty asking for the establishment of the last two years of the teaching of medicine, in Kansas City.

Mr. Cowan read me the resolution over the phone and it states that it expresses the unanimous opinion of the Medical Faculty. I feel it incumbent upon me to take issue with this statement. I do not doubt that it was the unanimous opinion of those present at the Faculty Meeting, but the members of professorial rank that teach clinical medicine and surgery were not present at this meeting, having acquired a bad habit of not going to faculty meetings, and, as the notice sent out for the meeting did not state the purpose for which it was to be held, these members have not expressed their opinions.

I feel that a step of this seriousness should not be taken without an expression of opinion of the members of the Medical Faculty teaching the clinical branches of medicine, and the members of the Hospital Staff who would be most interested in the re-establishment of the teaching of the last two years of medicine. With the exception of Dean Conley, there is only myself, Dr. E. C. Schmidke, and Dr. D. V. Leone, that are members of the Medical Faculty, and Dr. A. W. Kampschmidt, who is a member of the Hospital Staff. Serving with the armed forces of the country and on leave of absence

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

President Middlebush

-2-

March 10, 1943

From the University are: Dr. W. J. Stewart, Dr. C. R. Bruner, Dr. H. E. Allen, Dr. J. E. Allen, Dr. K. D. Districh, Dr. M. E. Cooper, and Dr. C. A. Leech. These men, for many years, have elected me Chief of their Hospital Staff, and for that reason I feel that it is incumbent upon me to express what I believe would be their thoughts on the re-establishment of the last two years of the teaching of medicine--this I will attempt to do:

1. Due to the failure of organized medicine to properly care for the rural communities in our State, (the remarks I make about the situation in our State applies to any state with large rural communities far-removed from medical centers) the State has adopted a paternalistic attitude toward the health problems present in the State. This is illustrated by the establishment of the Crippled Children's Service and the establishment of the Cancer Control Service, the headquarters of both being in Columbia.

2. There is every reason to believe that after the war is over this paternalistic attitude will be carried further in the control of the health of the State. The medical profession is keenly aware of this, not only in Missouri, but in most of the states. I have, within the last few days, heard this situation thoroughly discussed at a meeting in Illinois.

3. Now, the logical head for the control of health, the teaching of health, and the teaching of medicine in the State, is the State University. This is not a new idea in education, for many of the states with large rural communities control the health situations throughout their state, and have connected with the university a state general hospital for the care of the sick of the state that need hospitalization and cannot obtain it elsewhere. This clinical material is made use of in the teaching of medicine. Many of these medical schools

*Dr. Stine wrote to President Middlebush to convince him that Dean Conley had erred in indicating faculty favored having clinical years in Kansas City.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

President Middlebush

-3-

March 10, 1943

are in small towns, as is the University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, the University of Iowa, and the University of Virginia. Georgia is, at present, trying to establish its last two years through a program of this kind.

Educationally, the same plan has been adopted in Agricultural departments of the University, where the Agricultural School controls the health situation of farm animals throughout the State as well as teaching courses in veterinary science.

The Clinical Staff of the Medical School and the University Hospitals has always envisioned the day when the State would be willing to extend its program for health control and the care of its indigent sick, by the establishment of a large state-maintained hospital for the care of all forms of sickness. This would fill a vital medical need of the rural communities of Missouri, and at the same time, could be utilized for the teaching of the last two years of medicine in the same way that this material is utilized in the great medical schools of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Virginia.

There is no reason why this general hospital should be any more of a financial burden on the University than a cancer hospital or the State Crippled Children's Service. There would be an additional expense of enlarging the laboratories of the Medical School and the payment of salaries for additional physicians to staff the Hospital.

If the University does not avail itself of this opportunity, the control of health in the State will be placed in the hands of a Federally-supported State Board of Health, governed by politicians and serviced by politically appointed physicians.

*The four-year medical school would be a major influence on rural health care.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

President Middlebush

-4-

March 10, 1943

The establishment of the last two years of medicine in Kansas City would be of no help to the State of Missouri, and would be of help to Kansas City only in the building of a medical center around the General Hospital, to which is admitted only citizens of Kansas City. The only virtue that I can see in its establishment in Kansas City, is that administratively that is an easy thing to do, but I do not believe the virtue of expediency is greater than wrecking the opportunity for a state-wide service that could be rendered by our School of Medicine.

The whole future of the Medical School is involved in the answer to this problem, and to a much less degree, the future of the University is involved in this same problem.

I feel that the decision at least should be postponed until the men who have given years of service to the University Hospitals and the School of Medicine have had a hearing.

Respectfully yours,

Dan G. Stine, M. D.  
Professor of Medicine  
Chief of Staff,  
University Hospitals

DGS/KT

*"Future of university involved"*

The business office of the university estimated the cost of maintaining a 250-bed hospital at \$490,000. "We have arrived at this figure by using the national average per bed cost of constructing a hospital to be \$6,500 (architect in Chicago, Karl Erickson), multiplied by 250 beds, making a total construction cost of \$1,625,000.

"Since the basis for computing the estimated annual operating cost of a 250-bed hospital is thirty percent of the cost of construction, the total yearly operating expenditures would amount to approximately \$490,000."

It was emphasized that the plan of operation of the state general hospital "shall be so designed as not to interfere with the relationship of any county or private hospital with its county court. It should provide the means of offering the medical profession of the state hospital service in those special branches of medicine and surgery that are not available in the small community hospitals and to render this service to the physicians whose patients cannot afford these special services if locally available."

By January 19, 1946, Dr. Stine's subcommittee dealing with the study of costs of expansion of the University Hospital made its report. Mr. Leslie Cowan was the chairman of the committee along with Elmer Ellis, Dr. Edwin Schmidtke and Dr. M. Pinson Neal. It should be noted that a children's hospital was included in the planning along with a nurses home. It was almost half a century later, in 1993, that a children's hospital was finally established within the University Hospital.

On July 28, 1943, President Middlebush brought before the board of curators the need to resolve six major issues before proceeding further toward the development of the four-year medical school.

### **Cost of Maintaining a 250 Bed Hospital**

In early April 1944, President Middlebush requested that Dean Conley and Dr. Stine visit the medical school of Tennessee at Memphis, the Medical School of Wisconsin at Madison and the University of Illinois Medical School in Chicago. He also suggested that they might visit the University of Iowa if they were not familiar with that institution. They had their report ready by June 6, 1944.

## **Chief of Staff**



*Dr. Edwin C. Schmidtke was a member of the committee appointed to draw detailed plans for the four-year medical school in 1945. Dr. Schmidtke was an outstanding surgeon in private practice in Columbia and was also chief of staff of the hospital. He was highly respected.*

## Dr. Stine Quits M. U. Student Health Service, Calls Parker Hospital Building Fire Hazard



Resigns

Resigns in Letter to Curators

Says Student Health Service Deteriorates — Unwilling to Continue

Dr. Dan G. Stine, director of the Student Health Service at the University of Missouri, resigned today, saying the service had deteriorated to such an extent that he was unwilling to continue.

Dr. Dan G. Stine

*Dr. Stine resigned as student health chief.*

## Dr. Dan G. Stine Dies; Served M. U. 44 Years



Dr. Dan G. Stine

Dr. Dan G. Stine, 78, prominent Columbia physician and professor emeritus of medicine and director emeritus of the Student Health Service at the University of Missouri, died early this morning at University Hospital. He had been ill for several months.

Dr. Stine, who was a graduate of the University of Missouri and the Harvard Medical School, served the University of Missouri in medicine almost continuously from 1911 until his retirement from practice in 1955—a total of 44 years.

He was named an associate professor of medicine when he returned to Missouri from Harvard. A year later he became a full professor, and in 1930 was appointed director of the Student Health Service, which became unusual in the scope of service which it offered all

*Dr. Stine died May 28, 1962, at the University Hospital.*

### Stine Appointed to Plan Curriculum for 4-Year Course

Dr. Stine was appointed to head the MU committee to plan the course of the proposed four-year medical school. In an article in the Columbia papers, Dr. Stine stated that one of the six subcommittees of his is studying the curriculum for the four-year medical school, giving "consideration to the proposal that time be allowed for medical students to serve an apprenticeship under a doctor in rural Missouri to familiarize them with the problems of rural practice, with the hope that the plan will go far toward relieving the shortage of rural practitioners in the state."

Also on the committee was Dr. Edwin C. Schmidtke. Dr. Schmidtke was a prominent and highly successful Columbia surgeon who operated at both Noyes Hospital and Boone County Hospital. Dr. Schmidtke was one of the first "modern-day" surgeons to locate here in the mid- to late-1940s. He was a popular teacher in the two-year medical school curriculum. It was a great loss to the entire community when he died in the early 1950s. (At one point, in 1952, Dr. Schmidtke asked me to join him in his surgical practice.)

Dr. Stine resigned in 1949 as Director of Medical Services at the University Hospitals and Student Health Services.

Shown on the first page of this chapter is an early photograph of Dr. Stine outside of Parker Hospital. To his right is Dean Guy Noyes and on the far left of Dr. Stine is Dr. A. W. Kampschmidt. Dr. Kampschmidt was a long-time practicing physician in Columbia and taught in the medical school. He was born in Gerald, Missouri, on September 7, 1875. Dr. Kampschmidt graduated from the University of Missouri School of Medicine in 1906 and had a medical practice in Columbia for 43 years. He retired August 1, 1948. He served Columbia as its city physician for 13 years. Dr. Kampschmidt died at age 82 on April 7, 1958. He is buried in Columbia's Memorial Park Cemetery.

Dr. Stine died at age 78 on May 28, 1962. He had been ill for several months. He died at the University Hospital and is buried at Columbia Cemetery. Dr. Stine served the University of Missouri for almost 44 years. He was an excellent teacher, an outstanding administrator, and a highly successful physician. In spite of his many activities, he maintained an interest in research and published a number of significant papers. For many years, Dr.

and Mrs. Stine would spend their weekends at their home on the Lake of the Ozarks.

### Dr. Kampschmidt, Former Columbia Physician, Is Dead



Dr. A. W. Kampschmidt

Dr. A. W. Kampschmidt, 82, a physician in Columbia for many years, died at Bethlehem, Pa. Monday.

Dr. Kampschmidt was born at Gerald on September 7, 1875, to the late Frederick and Elsie Knase Kampschmidt. In 1906, he married the former Miss Helen Agnes of Columbia. She died in 1948. Dr. Kampschmidt graduated from the University of Missouri school of medicine in 1906 and had a medical practice here for 43 years. He retired August 1, 1948, and moved to the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Gallagher II of Bethlehem, Pa. He also served 13 years as city physician.

Survivors besides his daughter include three brothers, Henry F. Kampschmidt, Louis H. Kampschmidt and J. Edward Kampschmidt, and one sister, Miss Elsie Kampschmidt, all of Fayetteville. He also leaves a son, Dr. T. B. Kampschmidt, and three grandsons. The funeral services will be at 2 p. m. Friday at Packard's chapel with the Rev. C. E. Leamon officiating. Burial will be in Memorial Park cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be Hartley G. Bantz, Frank Harris, Jr., Dr. C. F. Eizer, Dr. Remond H. Hill, Cooper Colton and Ted Hague. Honorary pallbearers will be Dr. Dan G. Stine, Dr. Claude R. Bruner, Dr. Hugh Stephenson, Sr., John Allton, Tom Allton, Col. C. S. Barkshire, Dr. R. S. Gatterly, Dr. W. C. Curtis, Dr. H. L. Kempster and Dr. Leonard Haseman.

Contributions in memory of Dr. Kampschmidt may be made to the University of Missouri medical school fund.

### Class of 1906

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*



*Dr. Stine was a leading physician in Columbia for more than four decades.*



*Dr. Stine was founder and for over thirty years director of the Student Health Services of the University of Missouri. He was a professor of medicine and faculty member of the university from 1916 to 1949. He is shown here in his office at the student health service.*

# The University of Missouri Board of Curators Takes Action

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Throughout its history, the University of Missouri has been governed by a board of curators that has attracted many of the leading citizens of Missouri. The board members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. Fortunately, over the years, board members have viewed their appointment with great seriousness and have demonstrated repeatedly that a board of curators member does not represent a specific constituency in the state, but instead, the board member represents the people of Missouri, statewide.

## **Earlier Physicians Who Have Served On The Board of Curators**

Almost from the very beginning, a physician served on the board of curators. Dr. William H. Duncan, a Columbia physician, was selected as treasurer of the board when it met in 1841. Duncan made his first report to the board in November 1841. Duncan apparently had a very checkered career. He and the first president of the university, Hiram Lathrop, did not get along. Duncan, in July 1855, resigned his position as treasurer but was appointed a curator by the governor to take the place of E. E. Bass of Columbia. During the Civil War, Duncan did not take the "convention" of loyalty to the Union and for that reason was removed from the board of curators. Subsequently, he was arrested, arraigned for treason and taken to St. Louis for trial. He was shortly after that released and returned to Columbia.

When Duncan resigned his treasurer position on the board of curators, another Columbia physician, Dr. Walter T. Lenoir, was chosen to succeed him. Lenoir served as treasurer from 1862. In 1873, he became a member of the board of curators and served until 1875. Lenoir died in 1919, over 90 years of age. He had been a son-in-law of James Shannon, the third president of the university. His own son-in-law

was later to be Dr. Frank G. Nifong, one of Columbia's pioneer physicians and surgeons.

Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins was a member of the first board of curators. He was a Columbia physician whose son James S. Rollins is regarded as "the Father of the University." Dr. A. W. Rollins died in 1845.

One of the relatively few physicians to have served on the board of curators of the University of Missouri was John Conley Parrish. He served from 1906 to 1917.

He had graduated from the new American College (Virginia) in May 1877. When Missouri's Medical School discontinued its four-year program, Parrish wrote to Governor Herbert S. Hadley that the medical school should be moved to one of the larger cities of the state (1909).

In 1923, however, Dr. J. C. Jones, president of the university, and Guy L. Noyes, dean of the medical school, received Dr. Parrish's support for the full four-year course of medicine in Columbia. On October 27, 1924, Dean Noyes wrote Dr. Parrish as follows:

Dear Dr. Parrish:

I am well aware that very largely by reason of your initiative and presentation of the needs of medical education there stands on the campus today completed the general hospital that was provided for in appropriation by the fifty-first General Assembly. This of itself is enough for you to have done, but we are facing a crisis at this time in which I am impelled to appeal to you to know if you can see your way clear to do anything to impress upon Governor Hyde the urgent necessity of releasing at the earliest possible moment the funds that are now withheld out of appropriations made by the last legislature.

The medical building remains uncompleted. The appropriation for the

# M. U. Board Acts to Keep Med. School

## Favors Columbia and Proposes Expansion to Class of 100

ST. LOUIS, April 13—The University of Missouri board of curators reaffirmed a decision made last November that the proposed four-year medical school should be located in Columbia and at a meeting today proposed to increase size of the school to provide for 100 graduates a year instead of 75.

There was no vote taken on a proposal by Dr. Glenn Hendren of Liberty to reconsider the November action. He had asked for reconsideration, but no motion was made and no vote was taken.

On another proposal to appoint a special committee to prepare proposed legislation to set up a state hospital for use in connec-

*The board of curators reaffirmed its previous decision.*

*The Kansas City Star reported on the curators 6-2 vote in favor of the Columbia location of the four-year school. (Mr. Conwell Carlson was one of the leading medical science reporters in American journalism.)*

## M. U. MEDIC SITE

Curators Vote 6 to 2 in Favor  
of Columbia for 4-Year  
School.

## AT COST OF 24 1-2 MILLION

A Minority Finding for Estab-  
lishment in Kansas City  
Is Rejected.

## AFTER A LONG STUDY,

Project Here Would Have Re-  
quired Expenditure of Only  
10½ Million.

BY CONWELL CARLSON.  
(A Member of The Star's Staff.)

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Curators of the University of Missouri today voted 6 to 2 for a majority report that urged establishment of a 4-year medical school in Columbia.

Two curators, Strickland Shartel of Kansas City and Glenn W. Hendren, Liberty physician,

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

hospital has been exhausted and the funds for the laboratories are absolutely exhausted.

Sincerely,

Dean Guy Noyes

Thirty-five thousand dollars had been appropriated for Parker Hospital, but ten thousand dollars were held up by the legislature. Only twenty-five hundred of the six thousand dollars appropriated for the medical library were delivered and completion of the medical building was twenty-two thousand dollars short of the thirty thousand dollar appropriation.

### **July 1945**

At the meeting of the board of curators on July 27, 1945, the board ordered that "The four-year course in the University of Missouri School of Medicine, reduced to two years in 1909, later enlarged to four years and again reduced to two years in 1932, be resumed again at the seat of the state university at Columbia as soon as necessary funds are provided for the complete program."

The board also said that the program would include not only provision for the training of doctors, primarily for general practice with special opportunities for expansion in rural areas but also the training of personnel needed in the state's medical and health services. A general health extension service to the state at large, patterned after the agricultural extension service, was ordered. A system of apprenticeships (patterned after the Wisconsin preceptor plan) requiring senior medical students to study for a short extra period the actual practice of medicine in rural Missouri communities was directed.

The order of the board of curators also provided for "the expansion of the existing university hospital facilities to include a moderate size state teaching hospital and a small hospital especially designed for the crippled children's services."

### **Special Committee of the Curators Reports on the School of Medicine**

On November 8, 1950, a special committee of the board of curators reported to the board on their

recommendations for the University of Missouri School of Medicine. The committee consisted of Roscoe Anderson, chairman, John W. Wolpers and Dr. Glen Hendren. (Dr. Glen Hendren gave a minority report.) This was an especially significant report in that it not only reviewed past actions of the board of curators on this matter of concern, but it laid down a specific number of recommendations for the establishment of the four-year medical school on the Columbia campus that were eventually the basis for the establishment of the new four-year program.

Your special committee, established in May 1949, to study and make recommendations concerning the school of medicine at the University of Missouri recommends as follows: That the action taken by the board of curators in 1945, ordering the restoration of the last two years of the curriculum in medicine at the seat of the University of Missouri-Columbia be, and hereby is reaffirmed, and that steps be taken immediately to implement this action.

This reaffirmation of a decision made by the curators in 1945 is intended, so far as the committee is concerned, to commit the curators to a permanent and final decision on two matters; i.e., (1) that the University of Missouri should establish a four-year school of medicine, and (2) that the school be located on the main campus of the university at Columbia. The curators have had these matters under almost constant study since 1909. Many exhaustive surveys have been conducted and all reasonable suggestions have been carefully and patiently considered. Further contention on either of these matters will serve only to postpone the establishment of this service which, we believe, the people of Missouri need and want. Therefore, your committee hopes that the present report, if accepted by the curators, will be deemed a final and irrevocable decision on the matters dealt with.

### **The Board Committee Reviews Previous Action**

In this special report to the board, a resumé of

HUGH E. STEPHENSON

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*A Study of*  
**FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOCATION**  
*of the*  
**PROPOSED FOUR-YEAR MEDICAL SCHOOL**  
*of the*  
**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI**



MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
MAY, 1949



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*In May 1949, the Missouri State Medical Association issued its report concerning the location of the proposed four-year medical school.*

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

steps leading to the present recommendation was listed, which provided an historical perspective to the study that had been going on for almost fifty years. Their report reads as follows:

Since the suspension of the last two years of the medical curriculum in 1909, the restoration of this curriculum has been given constant study and attention. The appropriation for Noyes Hospital was sought in 1920-21 for the purpose of restoring the clinical years in the school. This hospital was to have been the first unit in a university teaching hospital but other units were never provided for. In 1930, partly as a result of the recommendation of the State Survey Commission appointed by Governor Caulfield, the curators announced the restoration of the clinical years.

As the president of the curators, Allen McReynolds, said in his address to the Jackson County Medical Association on June 28, 1949:

Undoubtedly, this action was stimulated by the report made by the State Survey Commission, appointed by Governor Caulfield. This commission was charged with the responsibility of examining the situation of the institutions of the state, educational, penal and eleemosynary and the tax system. The chairman of the commission selected by the governor was Theodore Gary, who had previously rendered such excellent service as chairman of the highway commission. The technical advisers in the research were Doctors Strayer and Englehart, members of the Division of Field Studies of Columbia University, New York. The members of the commission, with the assistance of these gentlemen and their associates, made a careful study of the institutions of the state, including the University of Missouri. In the course of that study, the technical staff, among its other recommendations, made the following as to the school of medicine at the University of Missouri:

The service of the school of medicine to the state is at present very greatly limited by virtue of its situation as a two-year

institution. There are amply comprehensive data to show that the State of Missouri should provide a four-year medical curriculum at the university. Such a curriculum would necessitate increased expenditure for staff, buildings, equipment and maintenance. It is the judgment of the survey staff that the state should give serious consideration to the advisability of expanding its medical school with a view to providing an adequate program of medical education.

In order to carry out the development of the medical school on a four-year basis, it will be necessary to build and maintain a hospital for clinical purposes. The increased facility of transportation in Missouri now thoroughly justifies the building of a state hospital at Columbia, which is centrally located. Such a hospital is not limited to the satisfaction of the needs of the medical school alone but would fulfill two distinct functions: (1) The first step in the solution of what is now generally recognized as a serious problem of inadequate hospitalization facilities for the large rural population of the state, and (2) the provision of clinical facilities for teaching and research in the field of medicine. Provision has been made in the statements elsewhere in this report of the building program of the university for such a hospital.

But the curators were unable to carry out this policy due to lack of funds during the depression years.

Constantly seeking to provide means for restoring the complete curriculum, the curators' efforts were temporarily blocked in 1937 when the state medical association in a report on the subject, said:

The figures of Missouri's medical necessity show that Missouri is overpopulated with doctors in her larger centers, that the state has about the same distribution of doctors in the smaller centers as any other state in the Union, and that the conclusion would, therefore, be drawn that Missouri does not need another medical school.

In 1945, after renewed study of the subject, the curators published their *Survey*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

ROSCOE ANDERSON  
WILLIAM R. GILBERT  
JESSE A. WOLFERT  
NORMAN H. ALLEN  
NORMAN BIERNAN  
JOHN B. STOCKMAN  
CULLEN COH.

ANDERSON, GILBERT, WOLFERT, ALLEN & BIERNAN  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
708 OLIVE STREET  
SAINT LOUIS 1, MO.

GARFIELD 4172

May 19, 1949

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
c/o Barnes Hospital  
600 South Kingshighway  
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

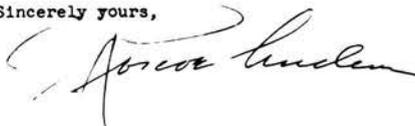
I have read your summary and the letter with much interest. I think you have done a remarkably good job. I took the liberty of making a few notes in the margin of your letter.

I wish you would discuss this matter with Dean Stubbs when you are in Columbia and also drop in and see Leslie Cowan, Vice-President of the University. They have facilities for getting out letters in large quantities and no doubt Cowan might be willing to render you any assistance that you may desire.

If you get any other ideas, get in touch with me.

I am herewith returning the material which you left with me.

Sincerely yours,



RA:DA  
Enc.

*The final decision was still almost three years away.*

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

of *Medical Education*, based upon a study of the situation in Missouri and several other states. In July of the same year, the curators ordered:

That the four-year course in the University of Missouri School of Medicine, reduced to two years in 1909, later enlarged to four years and again reduced to two years in 1932, be resumed again at the seat of the state university at Columbia as soon as necessary funds are provided for the complete program.

Since that time, every session of the General Assembly has been requested to appropriate funds for this purpose.

*The board of curators report on the University of Missouri Survey of Medical Education* published in 1945 was studied carefully by interested groups which were making similar surveys in North Carolina and Florida. These groups reached the same conclusion for their states that the curators reached for Missouri, i.e., that medical schools should be established on the university campus and not in a large city. In all three cases, the group making the survey had in mind not only the training of more physicians but also the availability of medical care to the people of the state. This is indicated by the following excerpt from the 'Missouri Survey' report (p. 15):

Of special importance to this study is the effect of a particular plan of organization on the problem of providing a more adequate supply of medical practitioners for the rural areas of Missouri. Providing educational opportunities for the youth of the state is not the sole function of a state university. There is also the obligation on the part of the professional schools of the university of supplying professionally trained men and women who will make their services available to the citizens and communities within the state. The acute shortage of doctors in the rural areas of Missouri makes it incumbent upon the state university, if its medical school is to be expanded, to develop a program of medical training that will recognize the rural medical problem.

In May 1949, the State Medical Association published another study of medical education in Missouri in which the association advocated the establishment of the four-year school of medicine in Kansas City. At the same time, the curators began a further intensified study of the subject at the earnest solicitation of one of our esteemed members, Dr. Glen Hendren, and constituted the present special committee composed of Roscoe Anderson, John H. Wolpers and Glenn W. Hendren. The committee employed a special investigator to assist in its study, Harold S. Diehl, M.D., dean of the medical sciences, University of Minnesota. In June 1950, the committee received a formal report from Dr. Diehl and immediately made this report available to all members of the board of curators. Facts and considerations embodied in his study form, in part, the basis of this report by the committee to the curators. The task assigned to Dr. Diehl by the committee is succinctly summarized by Dr. Diehl himself in his report (p. 4):

The report which I am submitting is based on my analysis of available information, my evaluation of opinions expressed and my appraisal of the situations presented. I will not attempt to make decisions for the University of Missouri, for this is obviously the responsibility of the board of curators. My report, however, does express definite opinions concerning the desirability of the University of Missouri establishing a medical school, the instructional programs which should be offered and the costs involved. On the question of location, I will attempt to summarize objectively and fairly the conditions which are essential for the establishment of a first-class medical school in either location and to analyze the factors in each location which would be assets in meeting these condition"

### **Curators Vote for Four-Year School on Campus in Columbia**

The board of curators, at its meeting in St. Louis

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

ROSCOE ANDERSON  
WILLIAM R GILBERT  
JESSE A WOLFERT  
NORMAN H ALLEN  
NORMAN BERMAN  
JOHN R STOKANAN  
CULLEN COLE

ANDERSON, GILBERT, WOLFERT, ALLEN & BERMAN  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
708 OLIVE STREET  
SAINT LOUIS 1, MO.

GAMFIELD 4172

November 18, 1950

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson  
Department of Surgery  
New York University -  
Bellevue Medical Center  
303 East Twentieth Street  
New York 3, New York

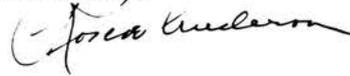
My dear Dr. Stephenson:

I am enclosing a copy of the report of the Special Committee to the Board of Curators. This report was acted on yesterday.

I am also enclosing a clipping from this morning's Globe Democrat, as well as an editorial which appeared in the Globe this morning. This account of what occurred is not nearly so full as the accounts in the Post and Star last night. Of course, the publicity broke about 11 o'clock yesterday and that gave the afternoon papers the advantage over the morning paper. I thought you might be interested in this result.

Dr. Hendren filed a minority report but he only got one other vote in support of his position.

Sincerely yours,



RA:DA  
Encs.

*The board of curators acted favorably upon chairman Anderson's report to the board — recommending that the four years be reestablished on the campus in Columbia.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

February 20, 1951.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

My sincere appreciation to you for your comforting letter. My husband told me of his conference with you and of the help and encouragement you had given him.

From the time he was made chairman of the special committee on the future of the Missouri Medical School until the day he left me I continued to be astonished by the knowledge he had acquired about medical education in general, and the information about the organization and administration of particular schools throughout the country. His interest in and work for the University was not an avocation, but an important part of his life.

My blessing on you for the valuable help you have given and will continue to give toward a decent solution of the Medical School problem at the University of Missouri.

With warmest personal regard and appreciation, I am

Faithfully yours,

*Frances Anderson*

Mrs. Roscoe Anderson  
736 South Hanley Road  
Clayton 5, Missouri

*Mrs. Roscoe Anderson said of her husband, "His interest in, and work for, the university was not an avocation, but an important part of his life. The future of the University of Missouri will always be secure as long as we have dedicated alums like Roscoe Anderson.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

ROSCOE ANDERSON  
WILLIAM R. GILBERT  
JESSE A. WOLFORT  
NORMAN H. ALLEN  
NORMAN BIERMAN  
JOHN R. STOCKMAN  
CULLEN COLE

ANDERSON, GILBERT, WOLFORT, ALLEN & BIERMAN  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
708 OLIVE STREET  
SAINT LOUIS 1, MO.

GARFIELD 4172

August 21, 1950

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson  
New York University  
Bellevue Medical Center  
303 East Twentieth Street  
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I just returned from my vacation on Friday and found your letter of August 6. I read it with a great deal of interest.

Dr. Diehl has made his report but it will not be submitted to the Board for consideration until September 8.

For your information, there is nothing in the report that changes my view that the medical school should be located in Columbia.

As soon as this report is released I will see that you get a copy of it. I would appreciate your comments on it very much.

Sincerely yours,



RA:DA

*Roscoe Anderson commented on the Diehl report in 1950.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

University of Missouri  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COLUMBIA

FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH  
PRESIDENT

February 19, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University-Bellevue Medical Center  
Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

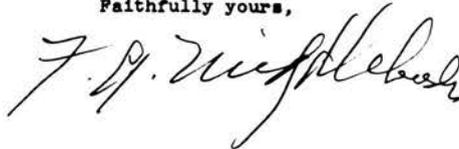
My dear Dr. Stephenson:

Your letter of January 28 came while I was away from the campus on a brief vacation. Certainly Mr. Anderson's death is a great loss to the University and to all of us personally.

We now have our new Board appointed and are in the process of getting a date agreed upon for a meeting to effect the organization of the Board. For your information I may say that there are now two bills before the Legislature. One was introduced from the Kansas City area under the terms of which the last two years of our program would be established in Kansas City. Just last week a young alumnus from Springfield introduced a similar Bill proposing the last two years of medicine be established in Springfield. Insofar as I know there are no plans worked out as yet for Hearings on either of these Bills.

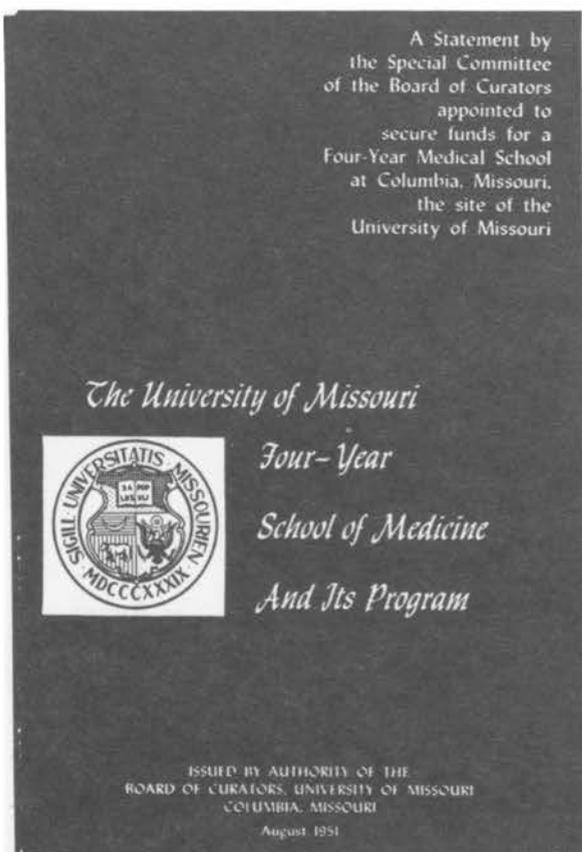
With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours,

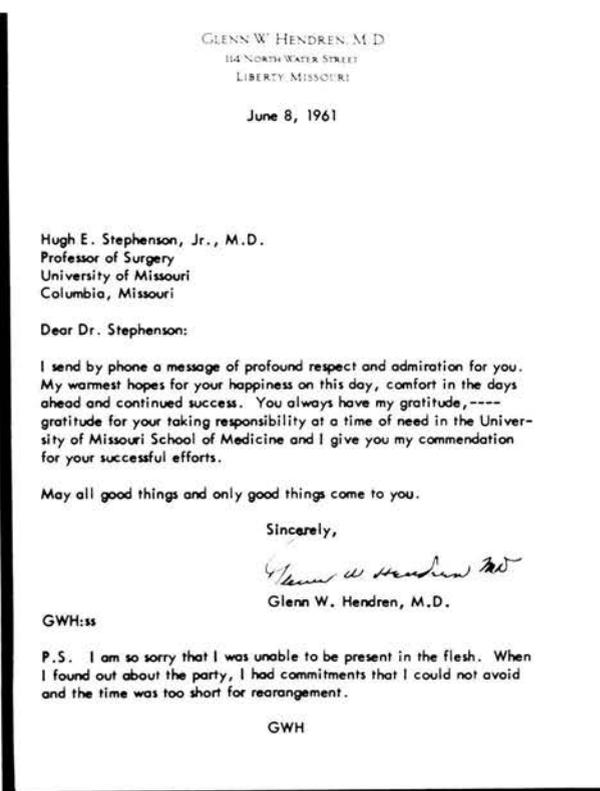


*President Middlebush reflected on Mr. Anderson's death and voiced concern about two bills before the legislature — both moving the last two years of the medical school — one to Springfield and the other to Kansas City.*

## History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou



*The cover of the special committee report of the board of curators, headed by Powell McHaney*



*Dr. Hendren and I continued to be friends and his nice letter of June 8, 1961, was much appreciated. Dr. Hendren was a 1932 graduate of the University of Missouri's two-year medical school. He served as a member of the board of curators from 1949 to 1955 and, for a portion of that time, served as its vice-president. He practiced in Liberty, Missouri, for thirty-five years after having received his M.D. degree from Washington University in St. Louis. Dr. Hendren died in May 1977 at age 66.*



*The curators united in support of the reestablishment of the four-year school.*

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

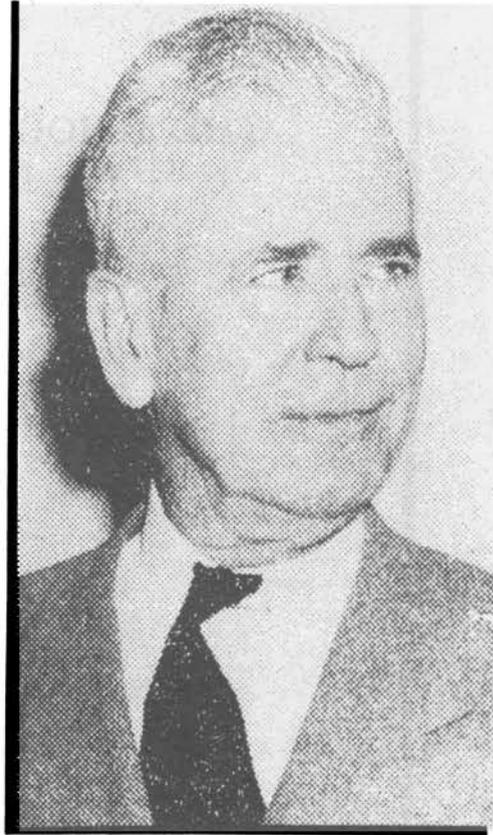
on November 17, 1950, reaffirmed its action of 1945 in ordering the restoration of the four-year school of medicine on the university campus at Columbia. The board also voted to request an appropriation of \$12 million for this purpose of the 66th General Assembly. The vote on re-establishment of the school was six in favor of the action and two against it. One curator was absent. Those favoring the action were Frank Stonner of Chamois, John H. Wolpers of Poplar Bluff, Allen McReynolds of Carthage, William P. Elmer of Salem, Roscoe Anderson of Webster Groves, and Guy A. Thompson of St. Louis. Those opposed were: Glenn W. Hendren of Liberty and Stratton Shartel of Kansas City. Frank C. Mann of Springfield was absent.

Later, in May 1951, the board of curators reaffirmed the actions of previous boards of curators taken in 1921, 1930, 1945 and 1950 to re-establish the third and fourth years of medicine in the school of medicine on the campus at Columbia, Missouri. By such actions, Messrs. John H. Wolpers, William Elmer, Frank Stonner, J. A. Daggs, James S. Bush and Powell B. McHaney followed similar action of Messrs. Roscoe Anderson, Mercer Arnold, S. L. Baysinger, H. J. Blanton, P. E. Burton, J. E. Goodrich, David W. Hopkins, Frank M. McDavid, Allen McReynolds, Frank C. Mann, Harold J. Moore, G. W. Muns, James A. Potter, E. Lansing Ray, Tom K. Smith, A. A. Speer, Guy A. Thompson, Milton Tootle, and C. F. Ward, when they were members of the board of curators.”

The conclusion of the Anderson report stated, “The board of curators believes that more citizens of our state will be better served over a longer period of time by locating the medical school at Columbia than by locating it at any other point in the state.”

### **The Debate Intensifies**

Early in 1951, the position of the board of curators on the medical school issue came into question with the appointment of four members to the nine-member board. The terms of three of the members of the board expired and Roscoe Anderson, the board president, had died on January 19, 1951.



*Board of curators president Roscoe Anderson, shortly before his unexpected death from a heart attack, on January 19, 1951. He was a remarkably dedicated and effective curator.*

**THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND  
ITS DEVELOPMENT**

at the  
**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI**

An Address Delivered June 28, 1949

By ALLEN McREYNOLDS  
Then President of the  
Board of Curators



Presented at a Meeting in Kansas City of the  
Jackson County Medical Association

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
Columbia  
1950

## Aesculapius Was A Tiger

MCREYNOLDS, FLANIGAN & FLANIGAN  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

ALLEN MCREYNOLDS  
JOHN H. FLANIGAN  
JOHN H. FLANIGAN, JR.  
LAURENCE H. FLANIGAN

TELEPHONE (3137)  
2128

September 5, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Bellevue Medical Center  
N.Y. University Post-Grad. Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Stephenson:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 27, which reached me in due course. I was interested to hear from you in connection with this matter. I think perhaps you realize that I am no longer a member of the Board of Curators, my term having expired. Notwithstanding that fact, I am still intensely interested in this problem, and have been active in doing what I could.

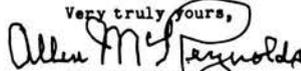
The present President of the Board is Powell B. McHaney, who is President of the General American Life Insurance Company, 15th and Locust Streets in St. Louis. I am sending a copy of this correspondence to Mr. McHaney, and I know that he will welcome your assistance in connection with this situation.

Upon receipt of your letter I made a search for a copy of my speech delivered June 28, 1949, to the Jackson County Medical Association. I found that I did not have one available, and sent to the University for copies. I am glad to enclose the printed copy of that speech, as per your request.

I have also sent copy of your letter to Mr. George Willson, of Willson, Cunningham & McClellan law firm, Boatmen's Bank Building in St. Louis, who is active on behalf of the alumni in this problem. I think both Mr. McHaney and Mr. Willson would be glad to have copies of the material you sent me.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

  
ALLEN MCREYNOLDS

AM:ds

*Former curator President Allen McReynolds continued active even after his tenure on the board was completed.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

ALLEN McREYNOLDS  
JOHN H. FLANIGAN  
JOHN H. FLANIGAN, JR.  
LAURENCE H. FLANIGAN

McREYNOLDS, FLANIGAN & FLANIGAN  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

June 30, 1952

TELEPHONES ( 2127  
2128

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr. M.D.  
New York University Post-Graduate  
Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

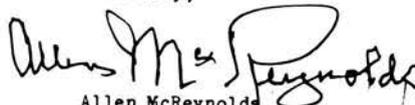
My dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thank you very much for your very generous letter of June 28th. The success in attaining the medical school in Missouri was due to the assistance of many, many people, who, like yourself, had very great interest in seeing Missouri University go forward.

I am in hopes this problem is settled and that the schooling will now go forward.

With best wishes for your good self, I am

Cordially,

  
Allen McReynolds

AM/rc

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

On February 20, 1951, Governor Smith appointed Powell McHaney to the board to fill the vacancy created by Roscoe Anderson's untimely death. Powell McHaney was a St. Louis lawyer and insurance executive. He was a graduate of the University of Missouri.

### **April 1951 Vote**

A crucial vote of the board of curators on the medical school location occurred on April 13, 1951. Previously, in November, the vote for Columbia as opposed to Kansas City, for the expanded medical school location was 6 to 2 but, in the interim, the board's nine members had changed. Eight of the nine curators met at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis on Friday, April 13, 1951, and the vote was 5 to 3. The three opposed to Columbia were Dr. Glenn W. Hendren, of Liberty, and Stratton Shartel, of Kansas City, and Lester E. Cox, of Springfield, Missouri. Voting for the motion, and therefore for Columbia, were John H. Wolpers, Frank Stonner of Chamois, and W. P. Elmer of Salem. New members James Finch of Cape Girardeau and Powell B. McHaney also voted for the Columbia location.

Later that month, the board voted to request of the legislature \$13,500,000 to build a medical school that would initially enroll 75 students at a time. Thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars included an estimated \$8,000,000 for a new university hospital, \$3,625,000 for a new medical school building, and \$1,200,000 for a nurses home.

After Mr. Wolpers death, Governor Forrest Smith appointed James Finch of Cape Girardeau to take Wolpers place on the board. His term began on June 4, 1951. Once again, there would be doubt as to whether those favoring medical training in Columbia were still in the majority. Not long after Mr. Finch's selection to the board, I drove to Cape Girardeau to visit with him regarding the issue of the medical school location. It was during a short few day vacation from my work at Bellevue Hospital. Although Mr. Finch appeared very favorable in his conversations, he did not, at that time, commit himself to the Columbia location.

On August 1, 1951, a statement by another special committee of the board of curators appointed to secure funds for a four-year medical school at Columbia was issued by William P. Elmer, Frank Stonner and Powell B. McHaney, chairman.

### **Frank Stonner**

Frank Stonner was appointed to the MU board of curators by Governor Phil M. Donnelly on March 27, 1947. He served on the board until 1953. In an interview by his hometown (Chamois) newspaper, Debbie Starke reported "the biggest decision he had to make while on the board concerned the location of the medical center. The question of location was between Columbia and Kansas City. The board was deadlocked with a 4-4 tie. Since there are nine board members, someone still had to vote to break the tie. This was left in the hands of Stonner. He said he talked to everyone he could to get every side of the story so that he could make the best judgement. Because of the central location of Columbia, Stonner voted in favor of the present location of the medical center at Columbia." He was quoted as saying, "I also thought more doctors would be likely to stay in the rural areas."

### **J. A. Daggs**

Another member of the board of curators who was active during some of the critical decisions was Jackson Almon Daggs. He served as a member of the board of curators from February 8, 1951 to 1963. He had attended the University of Missouri from 1915 to 1917 and left to enlist in the Fourth Missouri Infantry during World War I. He served in France as a sergeant. Daggs served as president of the Missouri Livestock Association and Missouri Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association. He was a farmer of Memphis, Missouri. Mr. Daggs died on June 4, 1969, while operating a tractor and pulling a disc plow on his farm near Arbela, Missouri. He was eighty years old.

### **Allen McReynolds**

Allen McReynolds played a prominent part in urging that the completion of the four years of medicine be given in Columbia. In 1945, he was appointed a member of the board of curators and served until 1951. For five years, he was president of the board. This was during an important period of the controversy regarding the location of the school.

On July 28, 1949, President McReynolds journeyed to Kansas City to give an address before the Jackson County Medical Society in support of the Columbia location. His letter of November 5, 1951, indicates that he obtained a copy of his speech from

the University of Missouri and mailed it to me. His letter of June 30, 1952 further confirms his happiness at seeing the four-year program stay in Columbia.

Senator McReynolds was born November 7, 1877, in Carthage, Missouri. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1901. He was a member of the state Senate from 1935 to 1943 and an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination as governor of the state in 1940. In 1954, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Missouri. Allen McReynolds Hall was dedicated on November 22, 1958.

Allen McReynolds died at age 82.

### **Roscoe Anderson**

Roscoe Anderson was appointed to the University of Missouri board of curators in 1943 by Governor Forrest C. Donnell, a friend from university days. He served with great distinction for eight years on the board. He was president of the board only about six months, but was a diligent worker on behalf of the university.

As president of the board of curators, and shortly before his death, Roscoe Anderson met with the Council of the Missouri Medical Association which had invited the curators to consider Kansas City as the site for the new four-year medical school. Anderson read the board's statement which said, "By offering the four-year school of medicine at a single unit on a campus which is in a rural and centrally located city, the university would be better able to integrate medical education with the sciences and humanities and to coordinate its research and classroom instruction with a statewide program of health and medical care which would give special attention to the needs of rural Missouri."

Roscoe Anderson and I had correspondence on numerous occasions prior to his sudden death in St. Louis on January 19, 1951, at the age of 66. His death was a great blow to the university. Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush issued the following statement:

We at the University of Missouri are immeasurably shocked by the death of Roscoe Anderson. In his passing, the university lost one of its most stalwart supporters. As an alumnus, and throughout his many years of service on the board of curators, Roscoe Anderson gave unstintingly of his time, energy and support to the

university's program.

The record of this service will constitute a permanent memorial to him on this campus. In his passing, we have lost a great and loyal friend.

He said further,

Roscoe Anderson recognized, to a high degree, the responsibility of supporting impartially and fairly the total program of the university. To him, the university was much more than a collection of separate schools and colleges, a building and faculty, thousands of students and many activities. The university, to Roscoe Anderson, was a living, driving, potent force which had the ability to greatly alter the lives of youths in opening to them new doors of opportunity. He never lost track of the fact that as a country boy from Lewis County, the university had just opened up a new world to him. The university, to Roscoe Anderson, was also a service to the people of Missouri. It was his conviction that it should strive to enrich the cultural and economic life of the people of Missouri.

Roscoe Anderson was born in LaBelle, Missouri, in the northeastern part of the state. He attended the University of Missouri and graduated in law in 1906. He was regarded by many as one of the greatest trial lawyers in the history of Missouri. He was formerly the president of both the St. Louis and the Missouri Bar Associations.

Roscoe Anderson's forceful leadership contributed significantly to the final outcome of establishing the four-year medical school on the campus of the University of Missouri in Columbia.

### **John H. Wolpers**

On April 30, 1951, John Wolpers, the newly elected president of the board after Anderson's death, appeared before the Senate appropriations committee and requested the \$13,500,000. He reviewed the history of efforts to fund the medical school, indicating that it had been a "hot potato" for seventy-five years.

Most of Wolpers tenure as president of the board of curators was short. After serving on the board for sixteen years, he became president on March 7, 1951, and died May 20, 1951 of a heart attack at his

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

lodge on Lake Wapatello.

The university announced in September 1964 that a new \$1.7 million women's residence hall would be named the John H. Wolpers Hall in memory of the Poplar Bluff newspaper publisher and former member of the board of directors.

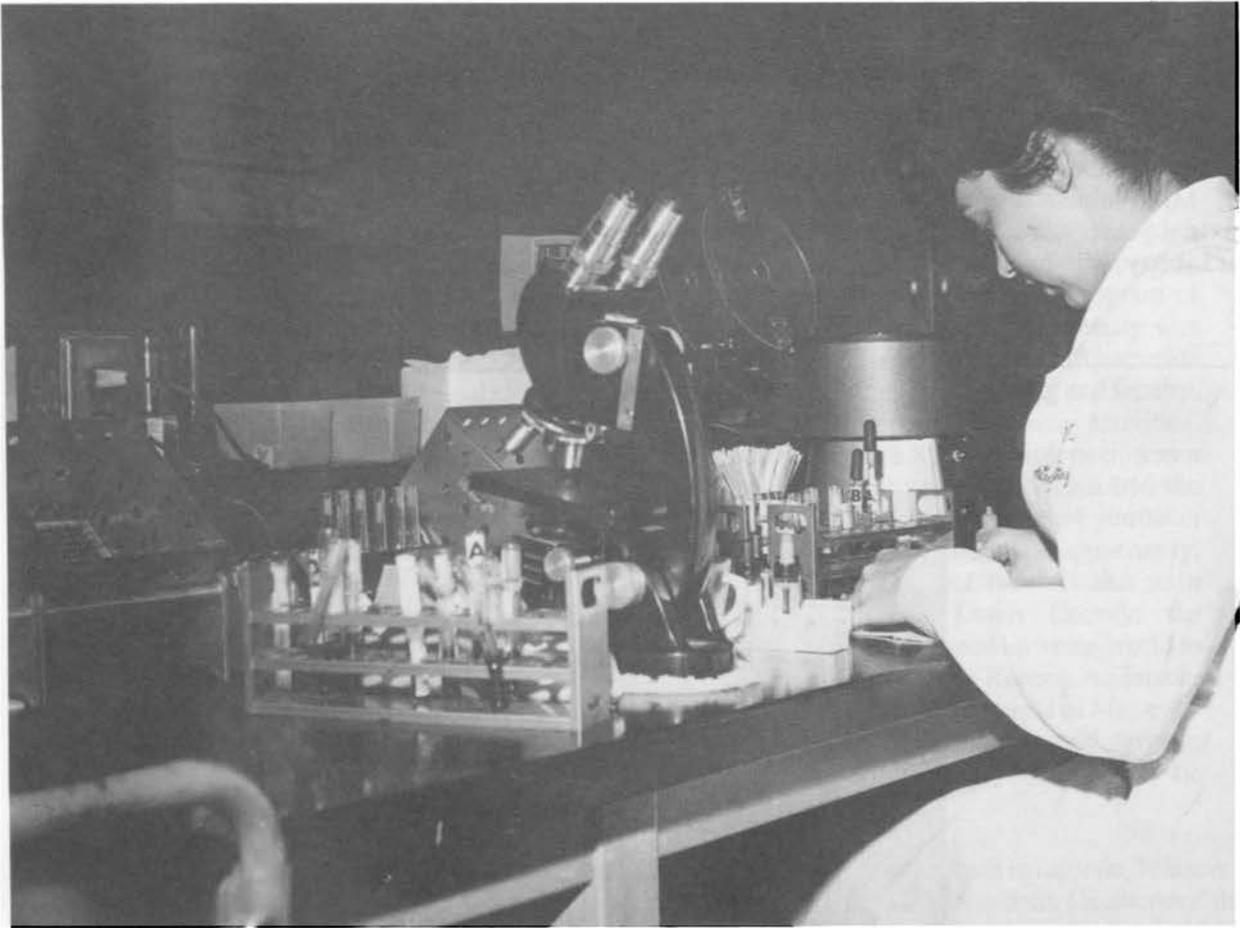
Mr. Wolpers was a member of the board for sixteen years (since 1935). Dr. Glenn W. Hendren, of Liberty, Missouri, continued as vice-president.

The new members to the board included Powell B. McHaney, of Clayton, Missouri; and James F. Bush, of St. Louis, a 1922 graduate from Yale. Also new on the board were: Lester E. Cox of Springfield (Mr. Cox attended two years at Drury) and J. A. Daggs of Memphis, Missouri. Additional board members were William Elmer of Salem and Frank Stonner of Chamois. Mr. Stratton Shartel of Kansas City represented the western edge of the state.

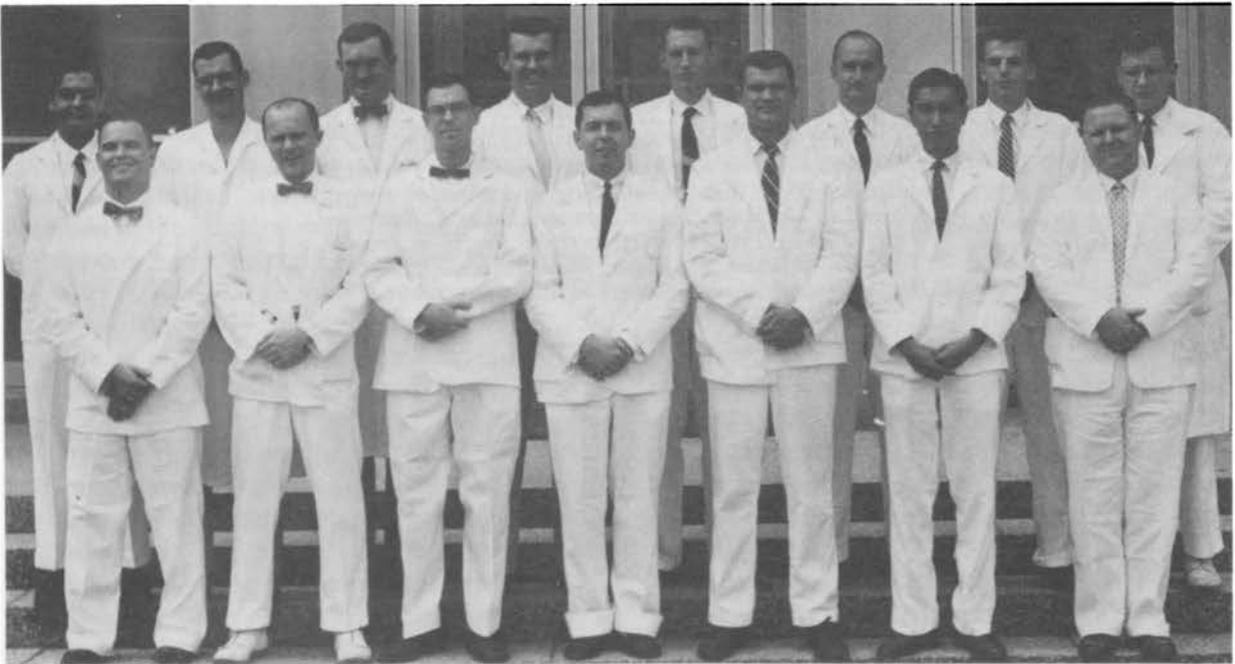


*The newly reorganized board of curators on March 6, 1951, after Roscoe Anderson's replacement by Powell B. McHaney. Back Row — Left to right: Jackson A. Daggs, Powell B. McHaney, Frank Stonner, James F. Bush and Lester E. Cox. Front row left to right: President John H. Wolpers, William P. Elmer, vice-president Dr. Glen Hendren, and Stratton Shartel.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*



*Research (1960s)*



*Surgical Residents, July 1959*

# Missouri Farmers Association Joins Others in Support

## Missouri Farmers Assn. Supports Columbia Location

On July 12, 1951, the Missouri Farmers Association and representatives of State Hospital No. 1 in Fulton and the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital added their endorsement of a four-year medical school at Columbia. On May 25, 1951, Dr. Herman Haag, director of research for Missouri Farmers Association, sent me this letter.

Some years later, when Governor Phil M. Donnelly appointed Fred V. Heinkel, of Columbia, to the board of curators, he pointed out that Heinkel and the MFA were greatly instrumental in the establishment of the department of forestry and the college of veterinary medicine as well as the new four-year School of Medicine at the University of Missouri.

## Fred Heinkel

Frederick V. Heinkel was born September 22, 1897, in Franklin County, Missouri. He died October 31, 1990, at age 93. He was the president of the Missouri Farmers Association for 39 years and was the company's first president. He was a founder of the MFA Insurance Company (presently Shelter Insurance Company). Today, the University of Missouri's building at Seventh and Locust Streets, housing the university's campus computer and personnel departments, is called the Heinkel

Building. Mr. Heinkel and his wife, Dorothy, were married for forty-five years. She died on March 14, 1990.

## Jack Hackethorn

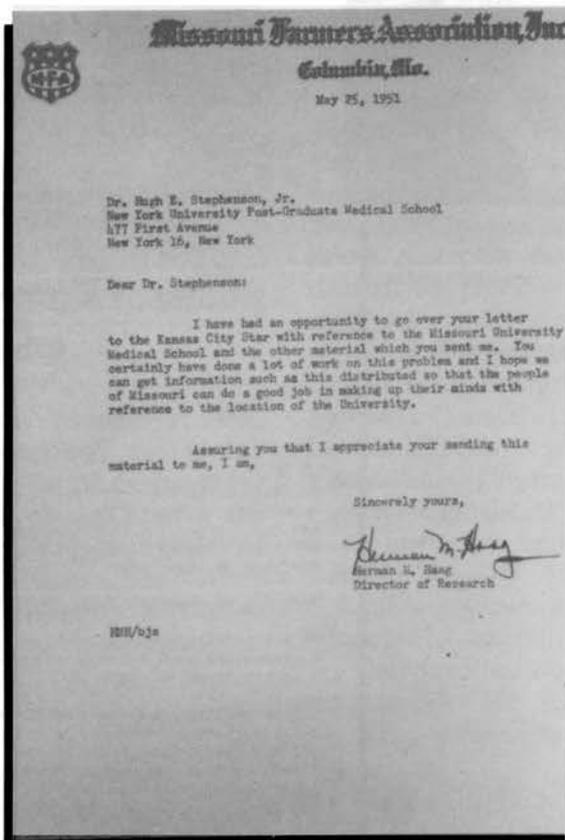
Serving as a superb public relations director for the Missouri Farmers Association, Jack Hackethorn

was most effective in mobilizing support from the rural sections of Missouri. His letter to me of November 16, 1951, is pictured on the next page.

Jack Hackethorn was a Columbia native who had an outstanding career in journalism. He was a member of the White House Press Corps. Hackethorn's second assignment as a neophyte photographer was to capture the moment when President Franklin Roosevelt tapped a telegraph key to open the Oakland Bay Bridge. Hackethorn traveled for six months with Roosevelt's entourage, whether it was by train or by motorcade.

Hackethorn graduated with a degree in journalism from the University of Missouri in 1936. He was a pioneer in photojournalism. His first job was with Acme in Washington, D.C. He recalled that the Associated Press paid \$3 for each print that he sent them.

During World War II, he served as a supply officer in Australia and the Philippines. During the Truman administration, Hackethorn served for three years as executive secretary of the Missouri Democratic Party.



*Dr. Herman Haag's outstanding study on rural health in Missouri in the mid-1940s was of particular relevance to the establishment of the medical school in Columbia.*

## History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou



*Frederick V. Heinkel, founder of the MFA Insurance Company and president of the MFA Association for more than thirty-nine years, later, at age 56, became a member of the university's board of curators. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Mr. Heinkel and I had many conversations regarding the location of the medical school. Mr. Heinkel and his MFA associates did a great deal to help convince the rural legislators of the importance of the university location. Heinkel was recognized as one of the nation's foremost agricultural leaders. Fred Heinkel served on the board of curators from May 31, 1953 until January 13, 1959.*

*Jack Hackethorn, as director of public relations for MFA played a crucial role in mobilizing rural legislative support.*

### Missouri Farmers Association, Inc.

Columbia, Mo.

November 16, 1951

Dr. Huch E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

It was awfully good to get your letter of November 10, 1951. Enclosed are some medical surveys conducted by Dr. Haag that I do not think you have.

I have written for a copy of "Education for Health Service." I talked to Tom Prady and he told me that you secured a copy of the New Jersey Report for him and that he turned it over to Powell McHanev. I wonder if you could pick me up a copy of this report as well as a copy of Pappleve's. Brady tells me that he has never seen the Rappleve Report.

I think things are looking better than ever. I know we are in an excellent position in the House, and I think we might be able to "bull" our way through the Senate.

Thanking you in advance for securing the reports, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Jack*  
JACK HACKETHORN  
Public Relations Director

Enc.  
JH:jb



*Jack Hackethorn was a graduate of Missouri's Journalism School and an outstanding photojournalist. He was a White House photographer during Roosevelt's years in the White House. He has continued to follow and support the activities of the medical health center. He is a 1996 recipient of the University of Missouri Alumni Association's Faculty/Alumni Award.*

At special ceremonies on November 1, 1996, Jack Hackethorn's alma mater and the Alumni Association honored him for his illustrious career and for his very special contributions to the University of Missouri with the Faculty/Alumni Award.

Hackethorn retired in 1979 after 28 years as press agent for Missouri Farmers Association.

## ***Farmers Back Columbia as Medical School Site***

**By a Globe-Democrat Staff Writer**  
COLUMBIA, MO., July 12.—F. V. Heinkel, president of the Missouri Farmers Association, told a legislative investigating committee today that a state medical school in Kansas City wouldn't solve the rural health problems of the state.

professional people and improve our institution. We can't do 10 per cent of the work we should do in the criminal division because of lack of trained personnel. We could rehabilitate a certain percentage if we had the personnel." Dr. John Modlin, chief of surgery at the cancer hospital, said his hospital could play an "ex-

### **Others Join In Support of Medical School**

As an illustration of the state-wide interest in the decision regarding the medical school, it should be noted that the AFL Central Trades and Labor Union voted to support a resolution adopted by the Missouri State Federation of Labor Convention calling for the creation of a four-year University of Missouri Medical School at Columbia.

As mentioned above, the Missouri Farmers Association and the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation both urged the Columbia location. The Missouri Farm Bureau was represented by Mr. Warren Fuqua.

### **St. Louis Alumni Association**

At their July 19, 1951, meeting, the board of governors of the St. Louis Alumni Association of the University of Missouri adopted a resolution supporting the decision of the board of curators to develop a four-year school of medicine and a state health center on the campus at Columbia and directed the president to appoint a committee to enlist the support of other interested groups of the action of the curators. On August 26, 1951, the committee headed by George C. Willson, along with Forrest C. Donnell and Russell L. Dearmont sent a letter to all of the counties in Missouri with alumni associations urging their strong support. They sent a copy of the official statement to the board of curators on the matter and reprints of the articles, Missouri's Rural Health Plan, Medical School should be in Columbia (my own article) and editorial on West Virginia's example.

The committee urged that the alumni association act promptly. The St. Louis Alumni Association resolution said:

We believe that, if located in Columbia, the four-year school of medicine, hospital and health center will serve the public health in all Missouri, particularly in the areas outside the city better than if located in a large city.

We believe that the School of Medicine needs, and will suffer if it is denied, a day by day cooperation with other divisions of the university,

particularly those working in chemistry, physics, biology, psychology and the social sciences, which the Columbia location assures and which will not be available in the other locations.

We believe the university will suffer if the medical school, located at the university, (since 1872) is now removed to another location, just as the university would suffer by the removal from Columbia of the college of agriculture or the school of journalism, which have so materially contributed to the greatness of the university.

Finally, we believe that, located in Columbia and lending a service shared and appreciated by the people of every county in the state, such a School of Medicine would have a better prospect of adequate financial support in the future than if located elsewhere.

Because we believe these things, we enlist your support, not only as alumni, but as citizens of Missouri.



**The Columbia  
Junior Chamber of Commerce  
Becomes Active**

In a letter of June 6, 1951, J. Robert Tull, a young attorney active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce, wrote me that it was the intention of the president, L. A. Nickell, Jr., to develop a program on the subject of the location of the new medical school. L. A. Nickell, Jr., (the L. A. Nickell Municipal Golf Course is named in his memory) died soon after the letter from acute lymphatic leukemia. He was succeeded by Harry Gentry as president and E. Hirst Mendenhall served as program chairman, when they invited Powell McHaney, president of the University of Missouri Board of Curators, to discuss "Why the University of Missouri Four-year Medical School Should be Established at Columbia."

The speech was given at a public meeting on the night of October 16, 1951, at the Daniel Boone Hotel. The talk was also broadcast by KFRU. McHaney's speech was given shortly after the favorable action of the Hill Committee in speaking in favor of the four-year medical school. In his speech, McHaney assailed "professional politicians" within the Missouri State Medical Association for spreading false and misleading information about the proposed medical school. He chastised the Kansas City physicians for the "rule or ruin" tactics and charged that for 20 years Kansas City physicians and others had prevented Missouri from having a four-year medical school.

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*J. Robert Tull was a 1943 graduate of MU's law school. He served with the Marines in the South Pacific in World War II. He was on the M.U. Arthritis Central Advisory Council Board and was active in many civic affairs, was city attorney, Golden Glove boxing champion, pilot and devoted family man. "Bob" Tull died February 25, 1997, at age 78.*

## **Farm Bureau Wants Medical School Located Where It Will Best Serve Rural Areas**

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 10.—The Missouri Farm Bureau federation went on record as recommending the establishment of a state medical and nursing school located "where it will best serve rural Missouri."

The federation also took a new tack yesterday in the fight to get more money for rural roads. It approved spending state general revenue money for county roads.

The federation has been supporting the plan of a special highway study commission to spend \$557,000,000 over the next ten years to improve the highway network. A resolution adopted at closing convention sessions today renewed that support.

The program includes a plan to add 12,000 miles of country roads to the farm-to-market system. But the delegates said that won't be enough to make all county roads fit for all-weather travel.

"Having failed twice to get acceptance by the voters of a state road program which would have included all roads," the resolution said, "we deem it expedient and desirable that the Farm Bureau adopt a new approach to the county road problem."

"Therefore we urge the development of a road program similar to the King (state aid) road law, whereby funds, not to exceed the sales tax revenue from cars, trucks and auto accessories would be appropriated for the use of the counties" to build and maintain county roads.

In another resolution the delegates said flood control dam and reservoirs should go hand in hand with a soil conservation program.

Flood control should be a local job wherever that's possible, the resolution said.

The same note was sounded in a plank on schools.

"We believe the best interest in education is served by depending upon local and state financing for our schools," it said. "We believe any federal grant-in-aid needed to carry out the various school programs now in effect should be continued and kept under control of local districts."

The federation renewed its stand against wage and price controls.

"They lead to rationing," the resolution said. "Controls are an invitation to black markets . . ."

It found "free and unrestricted production as the only sound answer to an upward price spiral"

*The Missouri Farm Bureau joined others in support for re-establishing the medical school in Columbia.*

J. ROBERT TULL  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

June 6, 1951

Dr. Hugh Z. Stenhouse, Jr.  
New York University—Bellevue Medical Center  
477 First Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear Hugh:

I am in receipt of your letter and the information you sent relative to the medical school problem here in Missouri.

I appreciate your consideration in sending this information. I have taken the matter of a program on this subject up with L. A. Mickell, Jr., who is the now President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. I intend to disseminate this information to as many persons as possible.

If I may be of any service along this line here in Columbia, I would appreciate your suggestions.

Very truly yours,

  
J. ROBERT TULL

JRT:jt

*J. Robert Tull was a successful lawyer and community leader in Columbia for the next almost 50 years.*

## Survey Backs Columbia Medical School Site

By HIME R. DUVAL,  
Chief of Jefferson City Bureau  
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 27.—A study conducted by the Research Department of the Missouri Farmers' Association indicates rather conclusively that residence during the period of preparation and training has a significant effect on the choice of location for practice of the healing arts.

The conclusions reached are set forth in a report prepared by Herman H. Haag, MFA research director and are of especial importance at this time because of the controversy in the General Assembly over the proposed establishment of a full four-year medical course as a part of the University of Missouri.

The study involves an analysis of the location for practice chosen by graduates of three medical schools—Washington University and St. Louis University at St. Louis, and the University of Kansas at Kansas City, Kan., and one osteopathic school, the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

### LOCATION ANALYSIS

The Haag report states that an analysis of the location of graduates of the four schools over a period from 1936 to 1940 inclusive "shows a definite tendency for graduates to return for practice to the same size of town from which they came," and that "the size of town in which the student lives while in medical school, as well as the size of town in which he was living at the time of matriculation, has considerable influence on his location of practice."

The three medical schools are located in large cities, the report points out, while the osteopathic school is located in Kirksville, which has a population of approximately 10,000.

"Graduates of Kirksville," Haag

states, "are not lured away from the country town while receiving their degrees. This is evident from the fact that the percentage of graduates who enrolled from small and medium-sized towns and located in large cities for practice is only half as great at Kirksville as it is in the three medical schools."

"Also by living in a small city while attending school, 27 per cent of the graduates of K. C. O. S. located for practice in small and medium-sized towns as compared with 17 per cent of the graduates of the three medical schools located in large cities."

### W. U. GRADUATES

The report continues that of 244 graduates of Washington University Medical School during the five-year period only 44 were born in small or medium-sized towns. Of those with small-town backgrounds, nearly 30 per cent located in the smaller towns, as compared with 13 per cent born in large towns or cities.

The figures for St. Louis University, according to the report, show that of 337 students covered in the survey were born in a small or medium-sized town and 30 per cent located in the smaller towns as compared with only 15 per cent for those coming from more populous centers.

For Kansas University, Haag states, 25 per cent of those matriculating from large towns but born in small or medium-sized towns located in towns of less than 25,000 population, as compared with 13 per cent for those with large-town backgrounds throughout their lives.

For Kirksville, the report states 77 per cent of the graduates who lived in towns of 25,000 population or more at the time of matriculation located in towns of smaller size for practice, as against 29 per cent of graduates of the three medical schools who were born in small towns but lived in urban centers on entering college.

"The place of residence during training," Haag states, "apparently does affect location."

### PENDING LEGISLATION

The conclusions in the Haag study have a bearing on pending legislation affecting the medical course at the university, which now offers only the first two years and

that on the campus at Columbia. The Board of Curators is on record as favoring the establishment of the final two years of the course leading to an M. D. degree at Columbia.

The House of Representatives has approved an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the establishment of the full four-year course, with the location left to the curators. However, a bill directing the curators to establish the last two years of the course at Kansas City has been perfected in the House and is now awaiting final passage.

The centralization of the medical profession in the more populous centers has become a matter of grave concern to those interested in general health conditions in Missouri. Advocates of the full four-year course at Columbia believe that graduates of an institution located in a smaller town would be more likely to practice in a smaller town than would graduates of an institution in a large city. The findings of the MFA study apparently bear out this opinion.

### ROSTER OF DOCTORS

A roster of Missouri doctors prepared recently by the State Board of Medical Examiners shows the need of physicians in the rural communities. St. Louis and St. Louis County, with a combined population of 1,283,145, are shown to have a total of 2133 registered physicians, or one for each 587 population.

By contrast, Reynolds County, west in the Ozarks, has only four physicians, which is one for each 2342 of its population of 9270. Nodaway County, one of the richest agricultural communities in the state with a population of 24,032, has 12 physicians, or one for approximately each 2000 population.

New Madrid County in the wealthy cotton country in southeast Missouri, has 13 registered physicians, or one for each 2000 of its 20,000 population. Polk County in southwest Missouri, with 16,022 population, has only six physicians, or one for each 2670 of population.

Carter County, also in the Ozarks, has only one physician to serve its 4777 population, and two rural counties, Maries and Hickory, are shown to have no physicians at all.

In the larger and wealthier

counties the proportion of physicians to the population is much greater. Boone County, seat of the University of Missouri, with a population of 48,432, has 66 physicians, or one for each 723 of population.

Cole County, seat of the state government, has 44 physicians, or one for each 780 of its approximate population of 33,000. Buchanan County, with a population of 94,828, has 114 physicians, or one for each 849 of population, and Greene County, with a population of 104,822, has 180 physicians, or one for each 650 of population.

Those who advocate the full medical course at Columbia have in mind more than the establishment of an institution for the training of doctors. They visualize a state health center in which patients could eventually be transported for treatment from rural communities where medical facilities are inadequate.

The Haag Report of the Missouri Farmers Association

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



**Missouri Farmers Association, Inc.**  
**Columbia, Mo.**

May 25, 1951

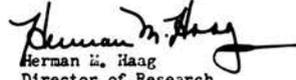
Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I have had an opportunity to go over your letter to the Kansas City Star with reference to the Missouri University Medical School and the other material which you sent me. You certainly have done a lot of work on this problem and I hope we can get information such as this distributed so that the people of Missouri can do a good job in making up their minds with reference to the location of the University.

Assuring you that I appreciate your sending this material to me, I am,

Sincerely yours,

  
Herman L. Haag  
Director of Research

HMH/bjs

*Dr. Herman Haag's outstanding study on rural health in Missouri in the mid-1940s was of particular relevance to the establishment of the medical school in Columbia.*

## Doctors Want Medical School at Columbia

Several outstanding St. Louis physicians favor location of the proposed four-year medical school of the University of Missouri on the campus at Columbia, it was learned yesterday.

The opinions of distinguished authorities, stated in letters to Powell B. McHaney, president of the university's Board of Curators, show that the position of the Missouri Medical Association, which favors Kansas City, is not that of medical educators.

Included in the list of physicians who favor the relatively rural Columbia site over a metropolitan site is Dr. Everts A. Graham, professor of surgery at Washington University School of Medicine and one of the world's best authorities on chest surgery.

"There is no doubt in my mind," Dr. Graham wrote, "that the advantages of having the medical school at Columbia in close relationship to the rest of the university far outweigh any possible advantage of having it at Kansas City." He said he had been engaged in full-time medical education for 32 years.

### AGREES WITH GREGG

"I feel sure, therefore, that my conclusions are probably worth more than any opinions I might have if I were only an independent private practitioner of surgery," he said.

Dr. Graham said he was glad to learn that his opinion coincides with that of Dr. Alvin Gregg, head of the medical division of the Rockefeller Foundation, who has devoted most of his life to problems of medical education.

McHaney, earlier this month, assailed politicians within the Missouri Medical Association for spreading false and misleading information about the school. He charged that Kansas City physicians had adopted a "rule-or-ruin" demand for locating the proposed school there.

Dr. Sherwood Moore, professor emeritus of radiology and director of the Edward Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, wrote McHaney: "I wish it were within my power to further this work by the Board of Curators as it would be an irreparable mistake to locate the University of Missouri Medical School elsewhere than at Columbia."

### PUBLIC INTEREST

A former dean of the Washington University Medical School, Dr. Philip A. Shaffer, said:

"I am sure that the location of the medical school at Columbia is of great importance, not alone to

the future development of that activity, but also to the effect upon the growth of the university as a whole. Statewide influence of the university on the spread of good medical services sponsored and guided from Columbia would generate public interest and pride in the university and thus benefit and strengthen this whole program.

Dr. Howard A. Rusk, former student of Missouri University, outstanding physician, and now a member of the staff of the New York Times, wrote McHaney that he had always felt very grateful and close to the University of Missouri because it is his school.

### OPINION SPLIT

"However," he said, "I am deeply distressed at learning of the possibility that if a four-year medical school is established at Missouri, a split school is being considered with two years at Columbia and two years at Kansas City. It seems to me that by so splitting the school one of the basic tenets of medical education would be violated."

Dr. K. B. Caldwell, chief of surgical service, Veterans Administration Hospital at Jefferson Barracks, a Missourian for 25 years and a former student at the university, an instructor there and at St. Louis University, also favored the Columbia site.

"It is my firm belief," he said, "that establishment of a four-year medical school at Columbia will have a significant effect in alleviating the shortage of medical practitioners in the rural areas in the State of Missouri, and I wish to voice my conviction in this regard."

### IN CLOSE TOUCH

"In a professional capacity, I have been in close contact with a large number of pre-medical and medical students in both universities and have had a wide acquaintance among the graduates of the two medical schools in St. Louis. A great many of these students have come from the smaller cities and communities in the state and I have been aware that few of these men have returned to their home communities to practice medicine."

Dr. Glover H. Copher, member of the Washington University faculty, said he is a long-time member of St. Louis Children's Hospital staff and the Washington University faculty.

"Practically anyone here," he said, "who has any thought on the matter at all believes the medical school should be in Columbia."

### House Group Votes \$9,000,000 for School

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Oct. 31 (AP).—A House Committee approved a \$9,000,000 appropriation tonight for construction of a four-year state medical school. The action came after reported opponents of the appropriation failed to bring them up to a vote.

"Doctors Want Medical School in Columbia." The St. Louis Globe Democrat released statements from several distinguished physicians in St. Louis indicating their support of the Columbia location. These included Dr. Everts A. Graham; Sherwood Moore, professor emeritus of radiology and director of the Edward Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, a former dean of the Washington University School of Medicine; Dr. Philip A. Shaffer; Dr. D. K. Goldwater, chief of surgical services at the Veterans Administration Hospital; and Dr. Grover H. Copher, a long-time successful surgeon and teacher at Washington University. In addition, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, of New York City and a member of the staff of the New York Times, is also quoted as supporting the Columbia location.

# The Role Of The Media

The debate over the location and the reestablishment of the four-year medical school in Missouri was headline news for a period of four to five years. Both the St. Louis papers, *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* and *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* carried frequent editorial page cartoons. Fitzpatrick was a famous cartoonist for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* as was Don Hesse for the *Globe-Democrat*.

Throughout this time, Charles C. Clayton of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* was particularly active with George C. Willson in coordinating efforts in St. Louis on behalf of the University of Missouri. A letter dated June 27, 1952, from C. C. Clayton is shown below.

## *Columbia Daily Tribune*

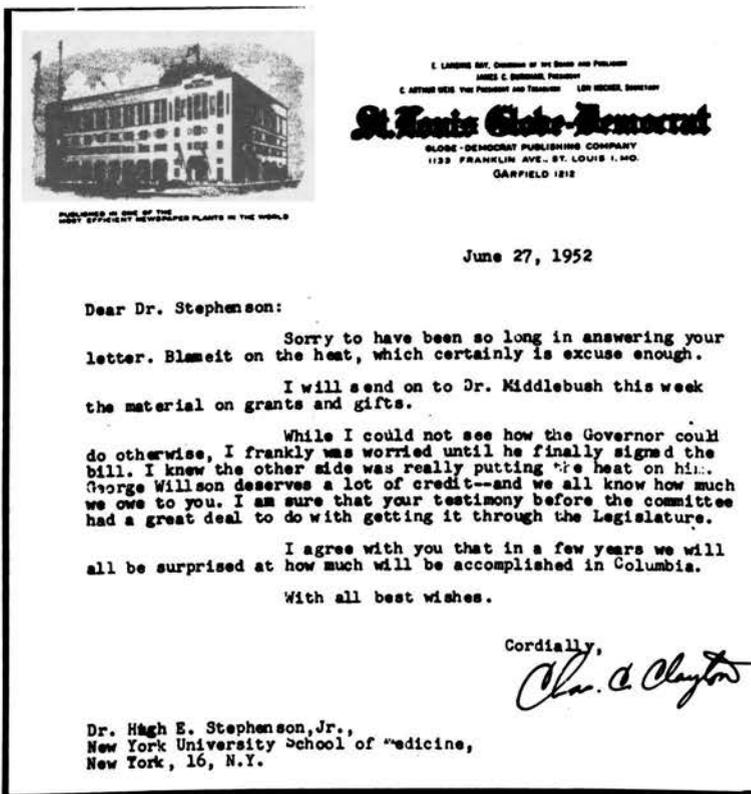
In a letter dated September 4, 1950, H. J. Waters, Jr., editor of the *Columbia Daily Tribune*, indicates his real commitment to "See that a four-year medical school is established and that it is located in Columbia." The *Tribune* played a substantial part in helping to bring the four-year medical school to the university campus.

Even after the medical school was established on the university campus, Mr. Waters continued to support the medical center. A strong editorial on Thursday, January 9, 1964, by Mr. Waters was in response to statements from Kansas City's Mayor Davis that the university's medical center in Columbia lacked patients to meet the medical school's needs. Because of this, Mayor Davis indicated that Kansas City had a good chance of getting MU to establish a branch of its medical school on Kansas City's expanding "Hospital Hill." Mr. Waters' thoughtful editorial effectively countered the argument. Actually,

the medical center had no perception that it was undersupplied with patients. It had, in fact, a major problem on its hands of being able to take care of the over-supply of patients wanting admission to the hospital.

Mr. Henry J. (Jack) Waters, Jr., died at the age of 75, Tuesday, November 4, 1975. He had first begun working for the *Tribune* under his uncle, Ed Watson. He took over the management of the *Tribune* in 1937 upon the death of his uncle. Jack Waters was a man of great integrity, sincerity and honesty. He maintained a rather low profile, unlike his uncle Ed Watson. Few people in the community were more highly respected than Jack Waters.

Since his death, Henry J. Waters, III, his son, has guided and directed the *Columbia Daily Tribune* in a most effective manner.



*George C. Willson and Charles C. Clayton of the Globe-Democrat were long time and consistent supporters of the Columbia location.*

**THE COLUMBIA DAILY TRIBUNE**  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

September 4, 1950.

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, jr.,  
New York City.

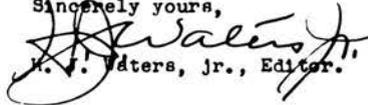
Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thanks for your fine analysis of the medical school problem as it concerns Columbia and the people of Missouri. Your letter and summary will be of great value to us when the occasion arises to go to bat again on this matter.

You may rest assured that the Tribune will continue its efforts to see that a four-year medical school is established and that it is located in Columbia.

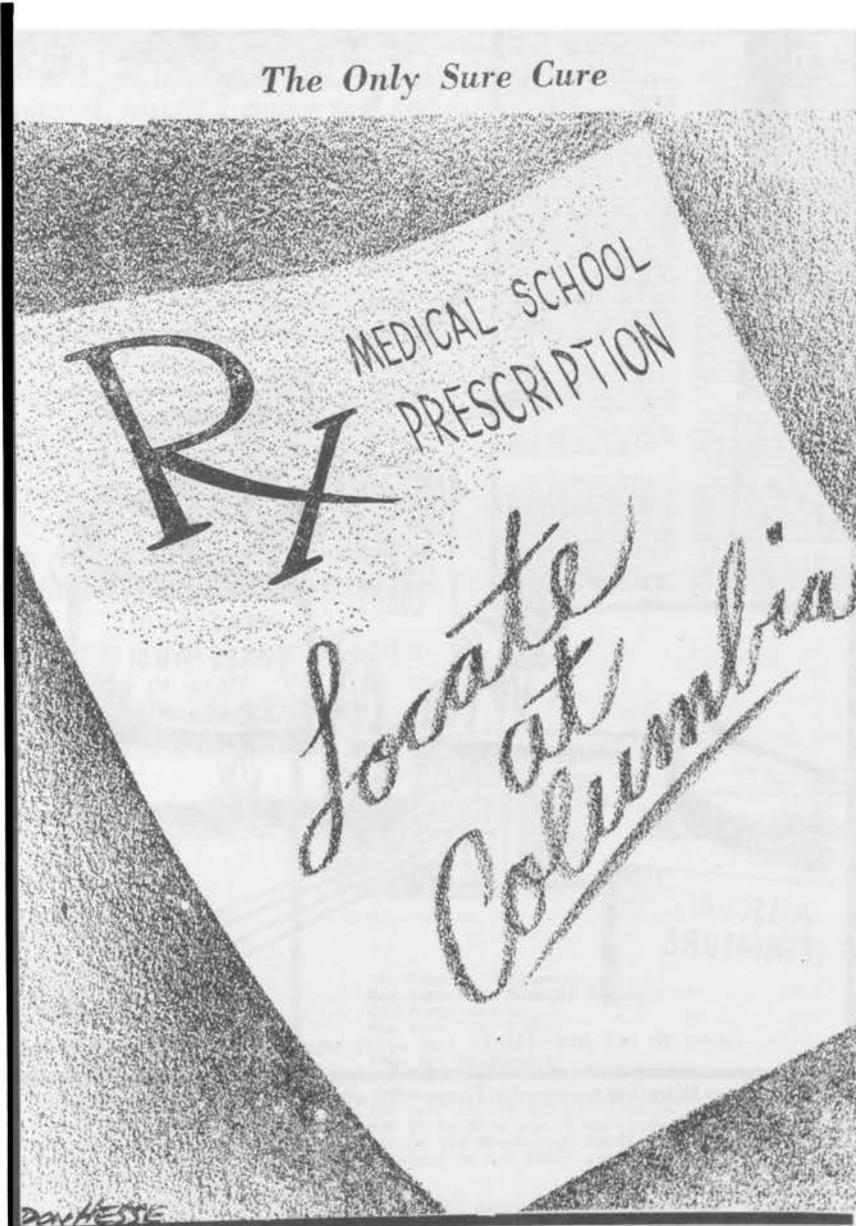
With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
K. J. Waters, jr., Editor.

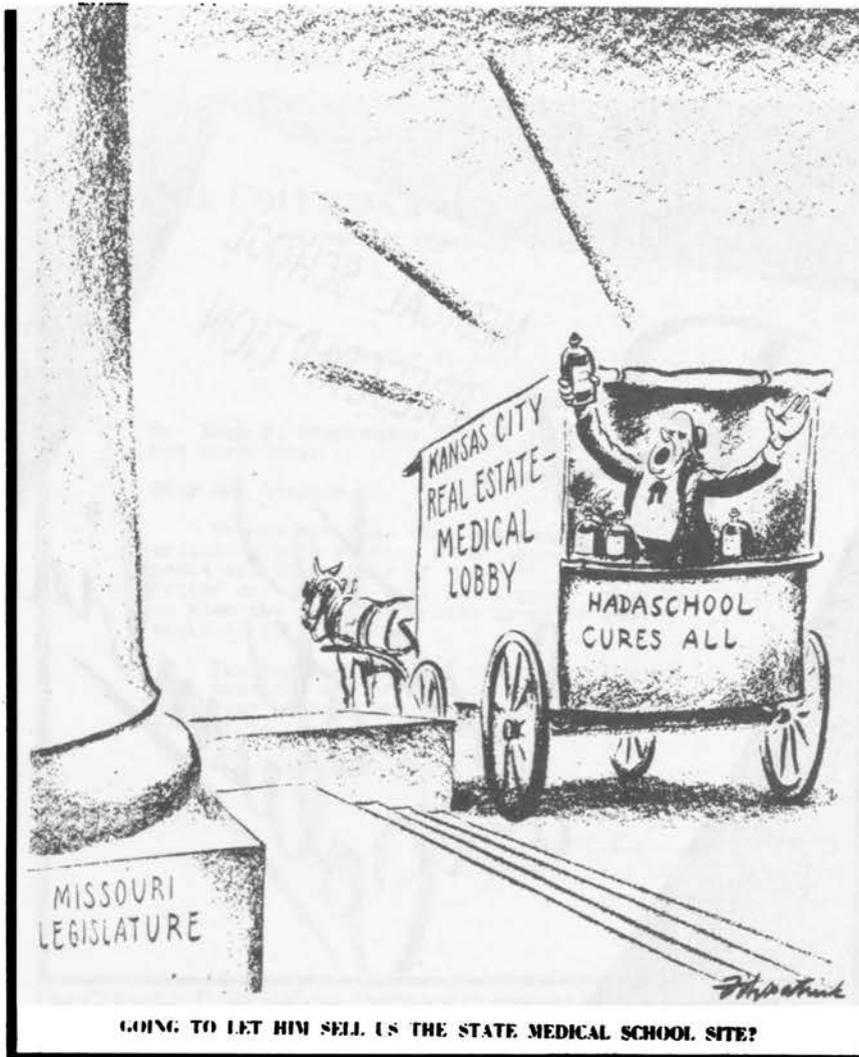
*The Columbia Daily Tribune continued to support MU's medical school during this past almost fifty years.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*Don Hesse with the St. Louis Globe-Democrat*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*The Post-Dispatch cartoonist Fitzpatrick urges the Columbia location.*

Bob White of the Mexico Ledger Urges Governor Smith To Sign

The following editorial in the Mexico Ledger by highly respected and internationally known Robert M. White, II, makes a strong plea for Governor Smith to sign the medical school bill. "It will be an achievement which may well turn out to be the greatest of his administration."

After Governor Smith signed the appropriation bill for the four-year medical school, editor C. C. Clayton wrote, "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat entered actively into the campaign to establish the school of medicine and the state health center at Columbia as we were convinced that, first, there is an urgent need for more doctors and better health facilities in Missouri, and, second, because we felt that the best interest of the University of Missouri as well as of the health program demanded the location of the school in Columbia as an integral part of the university."

"This newspaper is proud of its small part in the utilization of this program. We join in commending Governor Smith for his wise decision which now makes it possible."

Mr. Clayton was optimistic that the governor would sign the appropriations bill. Mr. Clayton mentioned that the conference committee of the House and Senate "Today approved \$6 million and all that remains now is the governor's signature."

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., New York Uni. Medical School, 477 First Avenue, New York, 16, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I haven't had a chance before this to thank you for your letter and the information on the foundations. I have put it to good use. I am inclosing the editorial the Mexico Ledger ran on the front page Tuesday, which you can see made use of it, too. I talked to Bob White about it when he was in Monday.

The conference committee today approved the \$6,000,000 appropriation and all that remains now is the Governor's signature. Kansas City is trying to put pressure on him to veto it, but I am hopeful that we can offset their efforts and persuade him to sign the bill. In any event we'll keep our fingers crossed.

I was talking to George Willson recently and he mentioned the Globe's part in the long fight. I reminded him that there have been some others, including the fine work you have done, and added that there is credit enough for all--and I think the greatest satisfaction will be in having accomplished something for the good of the entire state. Of course that is anticipating, but at the moment I feel hopeful.

With best personal regards.

Cordially,

Chas. C. Clayton

Reprinted From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of June 17, 1951

"Medical School Should Be in Columbia"

In the debate over the location of the proposed four-year School of Medicine for the University of Missouri, an attempt has been made to create the impression that the Missouri State Medical Association is wholly in favor of Kansas City. There are, however, many members of the association who feel as does the Globe-Democrat, that the school and state medical center should be located in Columbia as an integral part of the university.

One of the association members who is convinced that Columbia is the logical site is Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson Jr., now on the staff of the New York University Bellevue Medical Center. Dr. Stephenson's views are significant because he speaks with first-hand knowledge of the problem. He is a graduate of the university's two-year medical school. He has served as an interne and resident physician at the Ellis Fischel Cancer Hospital in Columbia and at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis.

The pertinent excerpts which follow have been taken from a recent letter from Dr. Stephenson to this newspaper. Concerning the importance of the location of the four-year medical school, he points out: "The decision as to the location of the school will determine for years to come what benefits Missouri and Missourians are to receive from the university investment. It will determine what type of school we will have; whether it will be an isolated medical school divorced from the university, or whether it will actually be an integral part of the university. It will determine to what degree the school will radiate its beneficial educational influence to all parts of the state—not just its far western edge. It will determine whether Missouri is to follow the recent trend in medical education which has been to allow the medical schools to assume the bulk of the research and integration with the allied sciences. I feel that it is important for Missourians to realize they have a great deal more to gain by keeping their school in the center of the state with the university."

The only arguments advanced in favor of Kansas City as the site for the school are the lower initial cost and a larger "pool" of clinic patients. In the cost argument, Dr. Stephenson writes: "If Missourians think for one minute that a school in Kansas City will be an economy move, they will be sadly surprised to find that in reality they will have much less than they thought they were buying."

He quotes Dr. Vernon W. Kinney, of Charlottesville, Va., who told the

conference on Medical Education and Licensure of the American Medical Association last year: "We should keep in mind that in the future the medical school and university hospital will become the focal point for medical services and should be located near the center of the area which it will serve."

Another phase of the fast problem is the training of nurses. Dr. Stephenson writes: "Missouri is extremely short of nurses. By training large numbers of nurses in the center of the state, an additional need can be met at a much reduced cost. Rural Missouri, in particular, stands to benefit from an increased number of nurses trained outside the metropolitan area which markedly influences where a nurse is likely to work."

It would be a tragic mistake, Dr. Stephenson believes, to fail to make use of "America's best state cancer hospital." For 18 years, he points out, "the cancer hospital has been one of the most sought after clinics offered by Washington University to its medical students. Students from three universities come in connection with its intra-oral, jaw and head-neck cases. The University of Missouri's two-year medical course takes advantage of it in the physical diagnosis course. Every year the leading pathologists in the country gather there for their annual tumor seminar. Its residency training program in surgery and radiotherapy is one of the best sought after. If the State Cancer Hospital has a "mainstream value" in teaching as Dr. Kinney (a member of the Board of Consultants) asserts, then I would like to know what a maximum value would be."

Turning to the argument of a patient "pool," Dr. Stephenson points out that those who favor Kansas City on this ground overlook the fact that 20 per cent of America's medical schools are located in population areas comparable to Columbia. "Recently I visited the medical school at Duke and traveled to Chapel Hill where the University of North Carolina is building a medical school in a town smaller than Columbia. I also went to Florida where the Legislature has gone on record to build a medical school at Gainesville with the rest of the university. "The importance of the patient to medical education is real, but it should not be unduly exaggerated. Almost no time is spent with patients during

the first two years and in the last two years probably less than half of the students' time is spent with patients. A good example is Barnes Hospital in connection with the Washington University School of Medicine. Of the hospital's huge number of patients, only two surgical wards, two medical wards and one surgical ward are used by the students. Of the patients who a spot check in 1949 showed that 65 per cent were from outside the city. "Obtaining patients in Columbia should not be a problem. The cancer hospital has more patients than it can use. Besides the cancer hospital, Columbia has the University General Hospital, the State Crippled Children Division and Clinic, and 25,000 persons living within a radius of 50 miles."

Summing up his position, Dr. Stephenson states:

"Rural Missouri is going to say, 'We want a medical school that will be the most likely to encourage doctors out into rural areas, (among other competent objectives) that will be felt the chances of doctors practicing in rural areas would be greater if they were educated outside of the metropolitan areas and became familiar with the work of the general practitioner during school.' We want a school that will allow some degree of rural health education along the lines of the excellent rural activities health program which has many times repaid our citizens, one that will provide further courses, one that will encourage rural preceptors with the rural doctors and smaller hospitals."

"Dr. L. D. Coffman, late president of the University of Missouri, had appropriate remarks for the point when he said: 'There are certain things in his life for which we pay, whether we have them or not.' Dr. Berryhill adds: 'If a state fails to train physicians and other medical and health personnel, and if it fails to provide facilities for good medical and hospital care, the citizens of the state eventually will pay, and pay dearly, for these failures not only in dollars but also in terms of illness, disability and dependency. "I am convinced of one thing after having visited more than 75 hospitals and 15 medical schools in the country and in Europe. That is that Missouri can have as good a medical school as any of them—and that the medical school belongs in Columbia, where its chances and possibilities are brightest."

—C. C. CLAYTON



PUBLISHED IN ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT NEWSPAPER PLANTS IN THE WORLD

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**St. Louis Globe-Democrat**  
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY  
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GARFIELD 1212

March 13, 1952

### 'The Era of Inadequate Medical Care'

Editorial by R. M. WHITE II in the MEXICO LEDGER

The people of Missouri are of high heart this week. Particularly the people of rural Missouri. They watch Jefferson City hopefully, waiting for the end of an inexcusable era: The era of inadequate medical care.

In rural Missouri entire towns have no doctor. Entire counties have only one or two. Government experts say there should be a minimum of 1500 persons per physician. In rural Missouri, the average is 2434 persons per physician, according to a recent survey of 20 typical rural counties. And of the doctors we do have, the survey disclosed that one out of three is over 65, past retirement age. Is there any wonder that rural Missouri is deeply concerned with its medical care problem?

The answer to that problem today lies in Jefferson City. A conference of the House and Senate will be held there this week on the omnibus appropriation bill. High among its most important items is \$6,000,000 allocated for a four-year medical school at Columbia. The allocation should be \$9,000,000. But \$6,000,000 is enough for a start—and a start at getting better medical care for rural Missouri is cause for high heart on the farms and in the towns and villages of Missouri.

However, with this hope for the end of an inexcusable era of doctor shortages—is disgust. We are told that a handful of men are now planning a political abortion against locating the medical school in the center of the state. These men admit the school is necessary. But they say that if the school is not located in their town, in Kansas City, then it shall not be located at all.

Civic pride is one thing. However, civic selfishness is another. Mayor William E. Kemp of Kansas City seems to have lined up with these men. Apparently casting aside those friendships and interests that were his here in

rural Missouri, he has said Gov. Smith "will be foolish if he does not veto the medical school appropriation."

There are even a few doctors in the state who mouth these words:

"The school must be in Kansas City—or not at all."

They mouth these words, but we cannot believe they believe them, that they actually believe the school should be located on the western rim of the state, buried in a city to be just another trade school. After all, doctors not only have their oath to humanity, but they also have their personal dedication to the care of those who need them. For this very reason, plus the doctors' professional respect for scientific research, surely a great majority of those doctors we do have favor locating the school with the university at Columbia.

The best minds in the country in the field of medical education recommend having your four-year medical school as a part of your state university. The great foundations, such as the Rockefeller Foundation, have indicated a keen interest in Missouri's medical school, if it is located at Columbia—and a sharp disinterest if it is located in Kansas City. Why?

Because their experience with medical schools in other states proves to their satisfaction that a school should be located where, among other vital factors, it has the "easiest possible contact with the physicists, chemists, biologists, psychologists, anthropologists, sociologists and the humanists of the university."

All of this being true, the people of Missouri look to Jefferson City this week. Particularly the people of rural Missouri. Gov. Smith has almost at the tip of his pen an achievement which may well turn out to be the greatest of his administration. He, too, must be of high heart.

*This important editorial by Bob White of the Mexico Ledger (sent to me by Charles Clayton) beautifully voiced the sentiment of so many in rural Missouri*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

**THE COLUMBIA DAILY TRIBUNE**  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

January 9, 1951.

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.,  
Bellevue Medical Center,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I have read with interest your letter of January 6 regarding the university medical school and state health service.

We have only three or four extra copies of our editorials on file, but if you wish to distribute these in greater numbers I'll be glad to have them reset and run off on our proof press. You are at liberty to make whatever use of them you think will help the cause. I had a letter from President Middlebush complimenting the editorials, so they are in line with the university's thinking.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

THE COLUMBIA DAILY TRIBUNE

M. J. Waters, jr., Publisher.

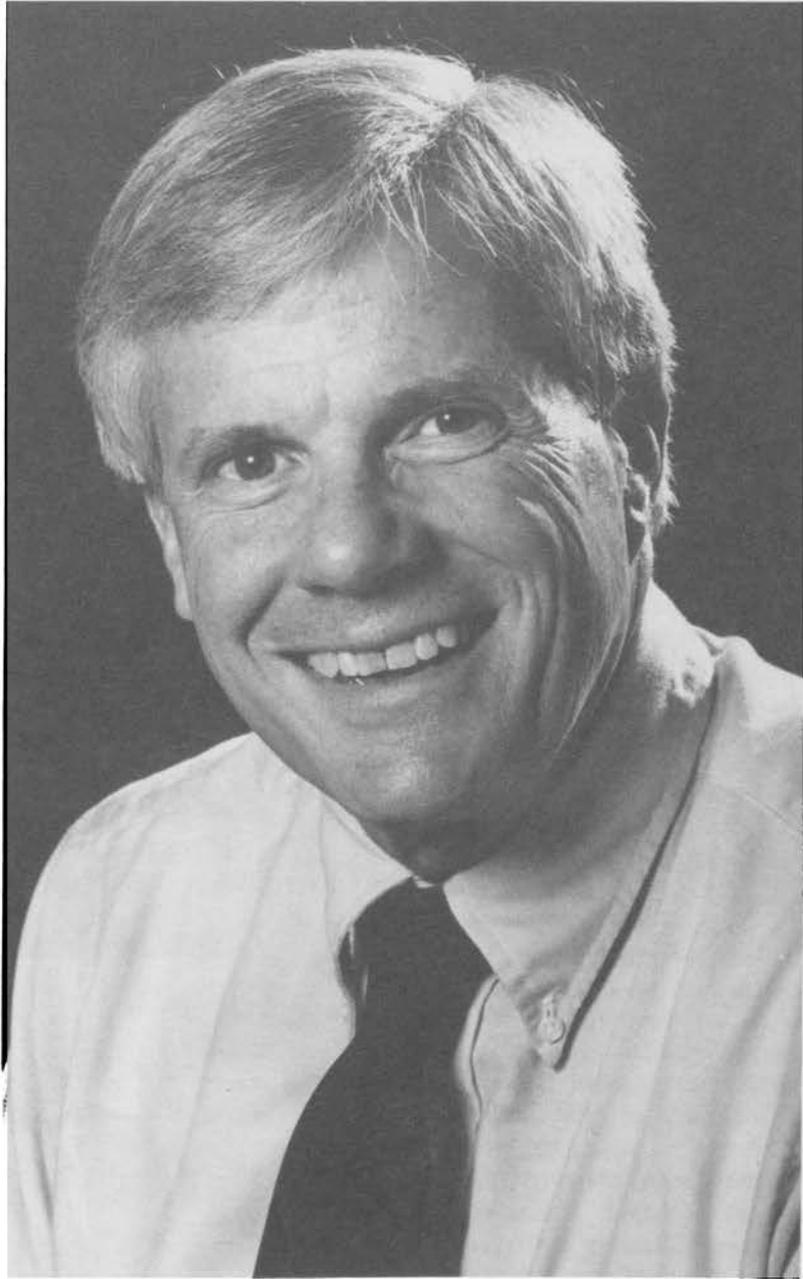
*Mr. Jack Waters  
the Tribune lent every support possible.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Henry J. Waters, III, with his father Henry J. Waters, Jr., two highly intelligent, thoughtful and effective newspaper men who have both had a very laudatory influence on Columbia's growth.*

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*Henry J. Waters, III, (Hank) has provided much of the leadership to encourage consolidation and cooperation of the various medical entities in Columbia. His ability to see the "big picture" for health care in Missouri has brought together an important group to study all of the options that would be beneficial in combining local health care assets. He states in a letter to me, "If we can make our health care apparatus more efficient and effective, we can be stronger and more appealing to students and patients from the broadest geographical area. We might enhance the delivery of medical education by doing it all over town and engaging as many local docs as possible. We should be able to build a better private system by maximizing the use of all facilities. This kind of collaboration may result in cost savings and quality enhancement at the same time."*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Bedside teaching*

A Mary Pax Photo

# A House Committee Determines Site of Four-Year Medical School

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For over 40 years, the debate raged over where to put Missouri's four-year medical school. Finally, in 1951, House Speaker Roy Hamlin, a democrat from Marion County, was authorized to select a committee of three democrats and two republicans to make a survey of the possible sites for a four-year state medical school.

Austin Hill was picked to be the chairman of the five-man house committee, which also consisted of Omer H. Avery of Troy, Dr. Claude Duckett of Lamar, Samuel Murphy of Kirkwood and Roscoe D. Moore of Perryville. The house gave the committee \$1,000 for expenses.

At an earlier time, Representative Hill had co-sponsored a Bill to establish the last two years of the medical school in Kansas City.

## Austin Hill

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Hill  
Celebrate 40th Wedding Anniversary



Years later, Austin Hill and his wife were honored for their lifetime work in Missouri government by the Missouri House of Representatives on Monday, February 1, 1993, with

a special Missouri House of Representatives resolution #105 introduced by Representative Christopher S. Kelly, and adopted by Bob F. Griffin, Speaker of the House.

Austin Hill and his wife, the former Claire Ravenscraft, were the first and only couple to be married during a full-dress law-making session in Missouri's House of Representatives. They were married on February 2, 1953, by House Chaplain, Reverend E. W. Baty. More than 200 guests were present, including then Governor Phil M. Donnelly.

Austin Hill's service included eight years as a democratic representative from Howard County, six years as chief clerk, four years as deputy secretary of state, and six years at the head of the department of health, education and welfare. He retired from politics in 1968.

The house committee traveled to Columbia and Kansas City to visit various university facilities, the Ellis Fischel Cancer Hospital and various individuals involved in hospital administration and medical education in the two cities.

It is interesting to note that the first witness to appear before the five-man committee of the House of Representatives to make recommendations regarding the establishment of the four-year medical school of Missouri was Warren G. Hearnes. He testified, both as a student in the university law school and also as a member of the House of Representatives from Mississippi County. Hearnes emphasized before the committee that the university's governing power was clearly vested by the state's constitution in the board of curators and that the board should make the decision about the location of the four-year medical school.

Later in May, 1951, with the board battling with membership changes, members of the House were taking new initiatives on the medical school. A powerful, and somewhat controversial Speaker of the House, Ray Hamlin (whose father and brother were physicians) stimulated in Representative Austin Hill an interest in the medical school issues. Consequently, Representative Hill, whose brother had gone to the two-year medical school, began to

survey his fellow House members on the subject.

After informally surveying the House, Hill offered a resolution on June 5, 1951, to create a House committee on the medical school issue. The House adopted the Hill resolution two days later, and on June 15, Hamlin appointed the members of the committee: four out of five of the committee members were from small towns.

### **House Committee Hearings Begin**

Austin Hill's committee promptly began hearings on the medical school issue in July that extended into August and September in Columbia, Kansas City, and Jefferson City, respectively.



*The entire committee visited the two-year school.*

On July 11, 1951, the committee inspected the university's existing medical facilities in Columbia and questioned Powell McHaney and other members of the board of curators, Dean Tranwick Stubbs, Dr. John Modlin of the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital, and representatives from the Missouri Farmers Association (MFA).

Fred Heinkel, president of the MFA, and I had several conversations concerning the importance of the location of the four-year medical school. I believe we were successful in convincing Mr. Heinkel that building a medical school in Columbia would be a boon to MFA's constituents, Missouri's farmers. Shortly after that, Mr. Heinkel put his top research man, Hermann Haag, to work on a study of medical care in Missouri. Haag's study demonstrated

that a severe shortage of doctors and hospital beds existed in rural areas. Haag also concluded that a four-year medical school in Columbia would help to attract more young doctors to the practice of medicine in rural Missouri. At the committee's July 11 meeting in Columbia, Fred Heinkel and A. D. Sappington of MFA presented the MFA sponsored study of health care in Missouri.

In August, 1951, the Hill committee inspected the Kansas City facilities and talked with city officials and representatives of the Jackson County Medical Society. The Kansas City proposal was essentially the same that had been made in 1942. The Kansas City advocates claimed that recruiting rural students, even for a school located in a big city, was a more effective way to supply more rural physicians

than locating a medical school in a rural area. Dr. Edgar Virden of Missouri State Medical Association stressed the point that the number of medical specialists in Kansas City far outnumbered those in Columbia and that there would be available in far greater numbers to teach medical students than the corresponding numbers in Columbia.

### **Dean Tranwick Stubbs Resigns**

Shortly after the Hill legislative committee held its hearings in Kansas City, Dean Stubbs quit his job and aimed a blast at the university president, President

Middlebush, and his vice-president, Leslie Cowan. Stubbs charged that Middlebush had consistently prevented the development of a four-year medical school because Middlebush was afraid that a four-year medical school would drain money from the rest of the university. Indeed, it was well-known among university officials that medical schools were a colossal financial headache.

The Association of American Universities reported in 1951 that a sampling of 36 private and public universities showed that medical education was the single most pressing financial problem of these universities. A 1952 presidential commission on the health needs of the nation reported that practically no medical schools in the country had been able to meet its budget out of current income.

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

The immediate reason for Stubbs' resignation, however, was a dispute with the university vice-president, Cowan, who had recently moved the university hospital from the medical school dean's supervision. Dean Stubbs maintained that he had not been consulted.

The board of curators accepted Dr. Stubbs' resignation three weeks earlier than he had requested. He was given terminal pay to continue until October 1, 1951. It was at this point that Dr. M. Pinson Neal was appointed acting dean for the interim. A board committee composed of Powell McHaney, Glen Hendron, and James A. Finch was selected to search for a successor to Dr. Stubbs.

### **The Hearing Committee Moves to Jefferson City**

In the wake of Stubbs' resignation and charges, which were widely circulated in the press, the Hill committee held its final hearing in Jefferson City. In fact, Stubbs asked for, and received, a chance to present his opinions at the hearing. Others testifying at the hearing included the dean of the St. Louis School of Medicine, the city councilmen of Kansas City, and the president of the Missouri State Medical Association, all of whom supported the Kansas City location for the medical school. Among those testifying for the Columbia location were Powell McHaney, Dr. Frank G. Mays, a physician from Washington, Missouri, and myself.

### **Wednesday, September 12, 1951 Formal Hearing Begins**

On Wednesday, September 12, 1951, the House committee to determine the site of the four-year medical school met in the House lounge in Jefferson City. Members present: Chairman Austin Hill, Dr. Claude Duckett, Omer R. Avery, Roscoe C. Moore, Samuel Murphy. Much of the testimony is presented verbatim as was picked up by the committee shorthand reporter. In order for the reader to get a sense of the importance of this hearing, and the arguments around which the debate hinged, most of it herein recorded.

I was the first person to be called to testify before the committee. For more than an hour and a half, I gave testimony before the committee. My comments were:

"Chairman Hill, members of the committee, and guests of the committee, the opportunity to be here

before this committee is certainly a privilege which I appreciate more than you might realize. I think that Missourians in all parts of the state have begun to think more about the problem of what a medical school will mean to Missouri and what exactly we should expect out of the medical school in Missouri. Even though this controversy has been going on for a long time, I think that in reality Missouri is going to benefit, because people in all parts of the state are rallying around the support of the university and they are beginning to understand a little bit more what they think they would like to buy with their money when they invest in a medical school.

"I particularly envy the members of this Committee because to a large extent it will depend upon you five gentlemen as to what the future will hold in Missouri as to the standards of medical education and to some extent the standards of medical practice will be. I am sure you realize what a tremendous responsibility this is. It is one that certainly comes only a few times in a lifetime. I, myself, would travel three times as far as New York if I thought that I might be able to contribute even the slightest bit to a solution as to where the logical place to build a great new medical school in Missouri would be.

"I would like to make it clear in the first place that I am appearing as a citizen of Missouri and as one who has graduated from its university at Columbia, and the two-year medical school at Columbia, and from one of the other medical schools in Missouri. I finished at Washington University. I also have had the privilege of training in many of Missouri's fine hospitals. I worked at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis for several years and in the course of that time spent several months at the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital in Columbia and at the City Hospital in St. Louis, the St. Louis Jewish Hospital, the Malcolm Bliss Psychopathic Hospital and some of the other hospitals affiliated with the schools in my postgraduate training. Since I left Washington University and Barnes Hospital, I have been working at New York University Bellevue Medical Center. I feel humble appearing before this committee after you have heard the testimony all summer long of many of the leaders and most learned men in the state. I certainly have no pretensions to their qualifications, but if there are any points at all that I can contribute, I feel that it certainly has been worth my while. I hope that it will be worth the Committee's time for me to have appeared. You have heard testimony from many

people. By now there are a few questions that are in your minds that maybe have still not be answered, and I think that perhaps it would be good for me to try and answer some of the questions that are still in your minds as to the problems still confronting the location of the medical school — for example, the amount of clinical material that will be available, the amount of clinical material that will be needed, and comments on other aspects of the medical school, including costs questions. I would like for you to break in at any time if you have questions.

“I think it is important that we agree on a few fundamental principles, and I am sure you have thought of this a great deal — what is the mission of this medical school to be, what is the target of our mission in regards to what we are going to expect out of the medical school?

### **Mission of a Medical School**

“It is very important that we understand that, because there have been those in the state who have told us, for example, that the function of this medical school is simply to graduate fifty, sixty, seventy doctors a year. In this committee, I would like to quote, from the New Jersey Medical Commission. Last week, I was down at Rutgers University, which is the state university of New Jersey, and talked to the officials at that school. Their report was a unanimous decision of the twenty men on the committee — (I might remark that this twenty-man committee was appointed partially by the governor, partially by the legislature, partially by the Medical Association of New Jersey and partially by the officials of Rutgers University). In their booklet in which they reported their findings, it was their conclusion that the medical school should be located as the integral part of the allied sciences on the campus there in New Brunswick. At the onset, it was their opinion that this question of the mission of the medical college should be decided upon — and they quoted from the prospectus of the New York University College of Medicine and University hospitals in 1945, which stated that the mission of a medical school is now three-fold — ‘the training of the physician, the search for new knowledge and the care of the sick.’ Now whether you like that or not, you can’t separate that mission because they are so mixed up with each other that it is impossible to separate those three factors. I quote a little further, they say that ‘medicine can be handed on to succeeding generations only by long training in the

scientific methods of investigation.’ The whole future of medical care rests upon a continuing supply of physicians and upon the promise of new discoveries.

“The purpose of a medical school, then, can only be achieved by endeavor in all three directions — medical education, research and community care, and they must be carried on simultaneously, for they are wholly dependent upon each other, not only for inspiration but for their very means of success.’

“Dr. Waxman, who is an associate professor at Rutgers, several years ago discovered streptomycin. Now streptomycin is often used in place of penicillin and is more effective in more diseases than penicillin, and streptomycin was discovered there by Dr. Waxman in the microbiology department. They feel very strongly that the soil sciences and all the integrated sciences can contribute a great deal more in New Jersey to the development of future medicine than it could at an isolated trade school.

“I would like to quote from the editor of the *American Journal of Surgery* this past month. — Dr. Thurston Scott Weldon, editor of the *American Journal*, who states that, ‘medicine’s achievement in the growing control of disease, increases in longevity and increases in quality of medical care, are largely the direct consequence of our system of medical education with its double emphasis upon instruction and research.’

### **Dolman Survey**

“And, there is another quotation here which I think is very important. The quotation is from a survey by Dr. Dolman. Dr. Dolman sent me this by airmail Monday from British Columbia, the University of British Columbia. This survey is probably the most extensive that I have found so far. It covers thirty-three universities. He spent many months on a leave of absence from that university making the survey. He interviewed over two hundred and seventy-five professors, deans and heads of medical schools all over the country. I might read you his final conclusion — He says ‘No issue is more important in the future of the school than its location. I am convinced that the university campus is the proper location for the whole medical school.’

“The medical school in Missouri is going to be a monument to the efforts and judgement of this committee sixty and a hundred years from now. It is important that we realize what the trends in medical education are. It is important that we foresee these

new trends that are occurring. In 1910 Abraham Flexner made a survey which, for example, completely changed medical education up to that point. In 1940, the American Medical Association published their survey which included all the schools in the country. In this report, I notice they start off here — 'The influence of universities in medical education has developed rapidly in the past thirty years. At the time of the survey, fifty-seven of the sixty four-year schools of medicine in the United States were officially at least part of a university.'

"And, as you recall, I think it was pointed out to you that they found that the top fifteen ranking schools that they rated, only one was located at a great distance from its university. And, as you know, in regard to the trends in medical education, this survey which Dr. Abraham Flexner was in charge of — and, by the way, I might say that Dr. Flexner has gone on record very definitely in favor of putting the school on the university campus — I think that I might just read you that quotation if I can find it. Dr. Flexner, whose opinion should be regarded as highly as anybody in the country, because to him we are indebted a great deal for the present trends in medical education. You will notice that they state that from 1880 to 1903 the number of medical schools in the United States increased from 90 to 154. There were 27,615 students. In other words, the quality of medical education has increased a great deal because they have done away with the trade schools, the isolated schools, and they are trying to build the schools correlated with the allied sciences correlated with the highest standards that they can possibly achieve. As Dr. Flexner states, 'Can the medical school be developed in a small town? I have visited every medical school in the United States and medical schools in every country in Europe. My answer to that question is an unequivocal Yes.' I go further. 'The right kind of a medical school cannot be developed away from the university.'

"And, of course, along with Dr. Flexner, you have heard the opinion of Dr. Alan Gregg cited upon many occasions. He is the head of the Rockefeller Foundation and he is now on a trip to India and around the world including the study of some European medical schools. I saw him in St. Louis last year. He spoke at the Washington University Fiftieth Anniversary and it was his opinion that Missouri University and the state of Missouri would be making a tragic mistake, one which they would regret for many, many years if they were to separate their medical school and would allow a certain group

in the state to dismember — to divorce the school from its logical location and to drag it off to the far western edge of the state. I think that Dr. Gregg over and over again has shown us that the medical school and the university, and every member, every citizen in the state, in the long run has more to gain by locating the school in the center of the state associated with all the other departments of the university.

### **Dr. Donald H. Barron**

"It is very difficult to determine at the present just where medical education begins and where medical education ends. As a matter of fact, Dr. Donald H. Barron, who used to be at the University of Missouri, the best teacher that I ever had. (Dr. Barron has gone on to Yale University where he has been a very outstanding member of their faculty also.) Dr. Barron says 'To set up a medical faculty in Kansas City is to deprive the school of the opportunities for the interchange of ideas of information and cross-fertilization, with a first class college of agriculture, for example. A faculty well known for its studies on sex hormones and upon energy exchanges, capable of contributing to a fundamental understanding of the problems of obesity and ageing, with well known departments of botany, zoology, physics, chemistry and soil sciences, each of which is becoming increasingly important in the search for and the development of antibiotics, in the use of radiant energy and disease.'

"Who can say now where the study of medicine begins or ends. It would seem to me that the study of medicine more and more is beginning when the student steps into his first day of undergraduate school and then on to graduate school and no one knows where it ends. As Dr. Duckett, I am sure has found, it continues way past the time you get out of medical school. Surely, those interested in geriatrics will wish contacts and cooperation with sociologists and psychologists in the development of their field. Well, as you recall, the International Society of Gerontology is having their convention in St. Louis at the present time and at that convention you are reading in the paper about all the sociological aspects of the field of geriatrics, which is, of course, the field of old age and the studying of diseases of old age and longevity, and that could be developed more readily on the campus of the university where you have all the social sciences and the sociology department and the psychology department and the

other aspects of the related fields.

"If medicine is to minister to the whole man,' Dr. Barron says, 'Those who attempt to achieve that goal can find no more adequate locus at which to carry on their activities than a university which by its name manifests its interests.' And, he goes on to say, 'I need not remind you that a medical school must have a flavor of scholasticism. Its concern is not so much the present as in the future.'

"And, I might add, that someone commended the other day that probably the only link we have with eternity in our institutions is probably our universities, because they go on and on through each generation and we contribute a little bit as we pass along. A medical school in this regard would be particularly pertinent. And, Dr. Barron further says, 'The university is the only home for the medical school.'

"Dr. Henry Sigerist, who wrote a book on the *University at the Crossroads*, says 'We still need more than ever a scientific physician, well trained in the laboratory and the clinic, but we need more, we need a social physician who is conscious of developments, conscious of the social functions of medicine, considers himself in the service of society. Intimate contact with the humanities and the social science departments in the modern university, therefore, is likewise vitally important to the advancement of medicine and has been too long neglected in the training of the present day physicians.'

"I have visited about thirty-four medical schools in the country. I have visited over seventy-five of the hospitals in this country and in Europe and one thing that impressed me a great deal is the relationship of the universities with the city hospital. Now we have been told that you have just got to have a tremendous amount of clinical material. We will deal with that a little bit later. But in regard to the city hospitals, it would be very helpful for us to just think a minute on what has been the experience of the schools in this country with city hospitals? What is the trend? Are they using the city hospitals more? Or, are they finding it necessary to build their own hospitals? Well, now at my own hospital, at Bellevue Hospital in New York, which is one of the largest hospitals in the country and one of the largest in the world, Columbia University used to be associated intimately with that hospital, but they found that the city hospital was not ideal to their purposes and so they moved up town and built their own huge Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. Cornell used to be associated with Bellevue; it ceased that in-

timate association and moved up and built its own hospital. And now New York University, right next door, is building a thirty-two million dollar huge medical center. That is besides four thousand beds at Bellevue. They find that the city hospital is not adequate for their needs.

"The University of Chicago Medical School moved to their main campus and built their own University Hospital. Northwestern did the same thing. They moved over and built the Wesleyan Hospital. Illinois built the Illinois Research Hospital right next door. The largest city hospital in the United States is at Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Hospital. It is a four thousand or so bed hospital. And now, in just the last two years, the University of California at Los Angeles, are they using that hospital? No, they are building their own hospital and they are building it right there on the campus of that university. I had a very good letter from the dean and the assistant dean of UCLA and I will let you have this letter, but would like to read a few pertinent points in this letter. This is from Dr. Norman B. Nelson, Assistant Dean. Dr. Stafford Warren had just left on his vacation but Dr. Nelson says, 'It may be of interest to you to know that when Dr. Warren was offered the deanship, as I remember, he made the statement that he would accept provided the school was located on the campus.' In other words, he was not interested if the school was going to be 'another downtown trade school.' He wanted the school right there on the campus. It might be of interest also to know that we too had our factions who would have put the school other than on the campus and purely for selfish reasons although they could all think of arguments and talks to support their ideas."

"Having been with Dr. Warren as his assistant dean almost since his arrival on the campus and as chairman of the building committee, I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of placing the medical school directly on the campus in an atmosphere of academic science and research, rather than off the campus in an atmosphere of commercial and private practice.'

"I was at the University of Chicago for a year. They used to be known as Rush Medical College down at Northwestern in Cook County which is a thirty-five hundred bed hospital, and they moved out of Chicago. They no longer use the Cook County Hospital.

## **Recruitment of Faculty**

“Dr. Warren brings up the point of the faculty. He says, ‘In reality, it is much easier to develop a good faculty when you have your school right there on the campus.’ He further says, ‘Placing the school on the campus has made it possible to recruit full time academic personnel, especially in the clinical field. Many of these individuals would not have been interested in an off-campus venture.’ He concludes with the statement that, ‘The development of a medical school is an event that happens so seldom and is so expensive that it must be done right. We at UCLA have proceeded very slowly, but in turn feel that we have gotten the best advice possible throughout the country. Everyone in the field of medical education has gone over our plans, including Alan Gregg,’ and he goes on down the list, ‘and scores of others have been most enthusiastic and all have agreed that the development of the medical school as an integral part of the university was the correct procedure.’ He says, ‘To have done anything else would have meant going back to the old proprietary medical school approach, where a group of doctors got together and organized a school,’ in conjunction with the hospital which they already had.

## **Newer Schools**

“The newer schools in the nation who have achieved prominence in the field of medical science and education such as Duke, Vanderbilt and Rochester, can attest to the wisdom of being located on the campus.’ One of these schools, Vanderbilt, is interesting. In 1925, when the dean arrived, he found that they were building a downtown hospital in association with the medical school. Construction on that hospital was stopped and they moved out to the campus. The wisdom of that decision is attested by the remarkable prominence that Vanderbilt has today in the medical world. Another school, the University of Washington at Seattle, is building their hospital on the campus. The University of Oregon used to be in direct relationship to the Multnomah County Hospital and now they are building their own hospital. At the University of Buffalo in New York, there was a great controversy as to whether to keep the school in the downtown location, and after a great deal of controversy, it was finally moved out to the main campus and built as an integral part of the

main university.

“These schools have made a break with these city hospitals. The city hospital is not the most desirable. In the first place, you cannot control the type of patients you get. In Bellevue — it is a wonderful hospital — we have all types of patients, but for teaching purposes, for example, there are many patients that have chronic diseases, leg ulcers, chronic alcoholics, and, of course, you have been reading about all the dope addicts that have been turning up at Bellevue recently. It was brought out by somebody that you have to have twelve to fifteen patients per student in a city hospital if you are going to have the ideal ratio. But if you have your own hospital, where you can control the type of patients that you admit, you get by with five to seven students. That was also in Dr. Dolman's report. In other words, it would be more economical from his standpoint if from no other standpoint.

“Now I am sure there are several other schools that I have neglected to mention that have moved their main hospital to the university campus, but I think, you are beginning to be aware of the fact that this change is present. There is no need in Missouri of reversing this trend.

## **The Smaller City**

“Chairman Hill, I understand, has been investigating this issue very thoroughly in some of the other states. I am sure it has been called to his attention that many of the states, North Carolina, for example, is building a great new medical school on the campus at Chapel Hill — I visited that location — and there you have a town much smaller than the town in which our one main university is located.

“In Gainesville, Florida, a fifty-man commission was appointed to study the proper location. Their commission voted to put the school in Gainesville, partly on the recommendations of the previous studies made by Dr. Gregg and Dr. Flexner.

“New Jersey's opinion was influenced to some extent by Missouri's 1945 decision. And West Virginia was remarkably influenced, as you might recall reading what the governor had to say about the situation in West Virginia.

“Governor Okey L. Patteson's report is worth reading. He says, ‘I have been working diligently on this problem for many weeks.’ They left the responsibility in West Virginia entirely up to the governor to decide the location of the medical school, and, of course, he felt the responsibility very

markedly. Governor Patteson says that, '...and I have burned the midnight oil. Consistently, during the course of my study, I have become more and more impressed with the vast importance of properly locating a medical school. I have noted that mistakes in locations have resulted in great wastes in the taxpayers money.'

"Dr. Dolman, in his report, mentions that everywhere that he went, medical educators were most happy to cooperate and to tell him all they knew regardless of whether they were on a city hospital location or on a university location. So many mistakes have been made by other schools and so few ideally located communities are left with the opportunity to profit from these mistakes from the beginning.' In California, for example, at San Francisco, Stanford University has their medical school, and also the University of California, which also has its first year over at Berkley. They have been going back and forth for several years to try to take the whole medical school and bring it to the campus. And so, he comments, that, 'The centers of gravity of these schools in terms of money invested and all the professional influence lie in San Francisco.' And, it seems that both schools will probably be consolidated there. 'But, the chief point about this situation for us to note' all were agreed that if they could start over again, they would plan to develop complete medical schools on their main university campus.'

"Now here we are in Missouri — we have been discussing this problem longer than most states who have already decided on their issue. All this debate and discussion and talk has been a healthy thing because Missourians are beginning to realize exactly what they want. People all over the state are rallying around this issue. I have here clippings of articles that I have cut out of the papers in the last several years. I think there are about 233 clippings on about 170 pages and this is front page news to people all over the state.

### **Nobel Prize Winners**

"Dr. Corey and Dr. Erlanger of Washington University are Nobel Prize winners in medicine. A Nobel Prize winner from the United States is pretty rare. One from Missouri is even more rare. These two Nobel Prize winners would like to go on record as saying that they unqualifiedly would recommend that the medical school in Missouri be developed on the main campus where it can radiate its influence to

all four corners of the state equally, and where it can integrate with all the other allied sciences. The possibilities of research would be greater.

"I have talked to other doctors in St. Louis. The majority of these doctors were practicing physicians and surgeons or teachers at Washington University. Dr. Ben Eiseman, who is the assistant dean there at Washington University Medical School and who has just recently returned from his second trip to Siam, where he is developing the medical school program in Siam in conjunction with Washington School and other universities in the country. In other words, the State Department is allowing Dr. Eiseman and others to go into these countries in Asia and cooperate in helping train their doctors — there are twenty doctors from Siam coming over to this country to train at Washington University and ten from Washington have gone to Siam. In other words, he is very interested in medical education and he said that I could quote him on the fact that he believed that Missouri should have their medical school there at the university.

"I talked to other doctors who were of the same belief including Dr. E. A. Graham. Dr. Graham is probably the number one surgeon in the United States. The A.M.A. last year voted him the most outstanding physician of the year. He recently returned from Europe. In England he was awarded the Lister Medal in medicine. He has repeatedly felt that the medical school should be on the main campus at the university.

"I have here a list of several pages of people, medical educators outside the state, and friends of the university all over the country who feel that Missouri's interests can best be served by having a medical school on the campus.

"And that goes all the way down to Fort Lauderdale, Florida. I was down there recently and there are some alumni down there who are very anxious to see Missouri achieve the best that it could possibly achieve.

"I would like to entertain any questions that you might have. Maybe there are particular points that you gentlemen are more interested in than others and some of this may be a rehash. If you have any questions, I would be very happy to answer them."

DR. DUCKETT: "Doctor, I would like to ask you this. Now, you say that you haven't seen a single doctor that wasn't in favor of Columbia. Did you know that the Missouri State Medical Association last April passed a resolution that was unanimous in favor of a metropolitan area?"

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

DR. STEPHENSON: "I am well aware of the Missouri State Medical Association's stand. I was stating that in my trip down to St. Louis, I was just surprised that I had not run into doctors favoring the Kansas City site — I am aware that a large segment of the medical profession in the state of Missouri has gone on record as favoring the school in Kansas City. I realize the medical association formerly used to favor the Columbia location and then in 1937, they did not favor any location. And, I have read the reports of Dr. Hendren and I read the reports of the medical association — I have the report of Mr. Skinner, the public relations man who helped the Missouri State Medical Association. It is a very good report and I thought it was well done, in 1949. I am well aware that many doctors in Missouri feel that the school should be in Kansas City but I think though that more and more as this question is being debated and talked about, doctors in rural Missouri are beginning to realize that it is going to be to the benefit of their hospitals and to the benefit of the general practitioners in particular for a medical school to be located in the center of the state where they will be able to more accurately participate in the benefits and the activities of the medical school and keep better informed. Every small hospital in the state of Missouri, it would seem to me, would want a medical school in Columbia because it is going to raise the standards of medical care all over the state."

DR. DUCKETT: "Well, as you speak of the doctors, for instance. In the way of what they might pick up in the way of extra knowledge, that is our graduates, I mean."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I have spent a lot of my time in large cities where the medical students are in contact with the large city specialists — specialists, who are very active and the general practitioner is not encouraged and his place in the medical world is not emphasized particularly. They speak of the general practitioner as the LMD or GP in many of our large schools. In other words, with a medical school in Columbia, the rightful place of a general practitioner would be realized more in the minds of the medical student. He would become more and more conscious of the fact that the general practitioner is probably the one who really requires the greatest amount of knowledge and has the most difficult job in medicine today and in his viewpoint the general practitioner would stand higher, and he would be more likely to go out into rural Missouri. Our two large city medical schools have shown that they are not capable of getting doctors out into rural

Missouri. The family physician needs to have a more permanent place in the general medical picture.

MR. HILL: "Mr. Murphy, did you have a question?"

MR. MURPHY: "Doctor, where did you get your information that the Missouri State Medical Association at one time endorsed the Columbia site?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I have that information in a speech by Mr. McReynolds, who delivered an address before the Kansas City, Jackson County Medical Society on June 28, 1949. He sent me this address last week, and he gives the history of the situation. On the first page, he says, 'Through the joint efforts of the board of curators and the Missouri State Medical Association in 1920-1921, the General Assembly authorized the construction of a state hospital at Columbia to meet the needs of clinical teaching in the full four-year course of medicine.' And then he goes on and develops that point. And, I presume that it was not until 1937 that the report by Dr. Cutter emphasized that perhaps Missouri should wait a while before they think about building a medical school because, in his opinion, there were enough doctors at that time. That was before the war."

MR. MURPHY: "Well is that excerpt from Mr. McReynolds speech — do you interpret that as an endorsement by the Missouri State Medical Association that the medical school should be located at Columbia?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Not at the present, no."

MR. MURPHY: "Or ever? At any time?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Yes, I did interpret that as feeling that the Missouri State Medical Association at one time did favor the Columbia location."

MR. MURPHY: "Well, I mean as you reread that, are you still of that opinion?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I think I would be, yes. Excuse me, do you mean the 1937 report?"

MR. MURPHY: "No, the 1920. I can't see how in the world that can be — we asked the question directly to the president of the Missouri State Medical Association at our Kansas City hearings, whether or not the Missouri State Medical Society had ever endorsed the site of Columbia for a medical school and he answered an unequivocal 'No.'"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, then he is certainly correct and I am wrong." (*Editorial Note: The MSMA, during the 1920s, 30s and 40s repeatedly supported the school in Columbia.*)

MR. MURPHY: "Well, I might say that you are not the only one that has been wrong on that

statement. But I do think the record ought to be cleared up on that. I have just two other brief questions.

"Is it your contention, doctor, that the move of the state of New Jersey in locating a medical school at New Brunswick for Rutgers, which I understand is the state university for New Jersey — is it your position, contention that that is an argument for the location of a medical school in a rural area? I mean is it your position that that should be persuasive with this committee?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I think that there are other points which the New Jersey State Medical Commission emphasized in addition to the rural area location."

MR. MURPHY: "Let me ask you this for my geographical information. Isn't it a fact that New Brunswick is twenty minutes from Newark?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Yes."

MR. MURPHY: "Which is a city of about nine hundred thousand. You could hardly call that a rural area."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Oh, no. Hardly any of New Jersey along there is rural."

MR. MURPHY: "All of eastern New Jersey is rather heavily populated, isn't it true?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "That is true."

MR. MURPHY: "Now there is another question I would like to ask you. In your 1940 report there, the American Medical Association that you referred to, you indicated that they had discussed fifteen medical schools there that were considered outstanding on one basis or the other. I wonder if you have that list of those medical schools? You used it in connection with the statement that none of these medical schools were operated, I believe you said, as separate — apart from the campus. Now what I am interested in is a list of the fifteen medical schools that were considered outstanding in 1940. Do you have that there?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I don't believe I have that without reading through this material. I could certainly get that for you at the close of the meeting."

MR. MURPHY: "Well, let me ask you this. Do you know off hand — could you name at the present time as many as ten or twelve of them from your recollection?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I would have to guess."

MR. MURPHY: "Would it be a pretty good guess? I mean could you do a fair job of recalling what those schools were?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I would certainly pick several I know. I would pick Johns Hopkins University."

MR. MURPHY: "And where is that located?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "That is located in Baltimore. And I would like to quote from the director of Johns Hopkins and several of the directors who have said that Missouri should definitely locate their school in Columbia."

MR. MURPHY: "I appreciate that, but what I would like to know is how many of those outstanding medical schools in 1940 were located in a rural area?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, they say eight were centralized, six were partially centralized and one completely decentralized. Only one of these schools was located in a town a considerable distance from its parent institution."

MR. MURPHY: "Well, that is not quite the point that I was getting at — whether they are in conjunction with or separated from the main university. How many of that list of outstanding medical schools were located in an essentially rural area?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I can only think of probably Iowa University, if that is one of the fifteen."

MR. MURPHY: "Is it your opinion that that would be one of the fifteen?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "At that time, I rather doubt that it was."

MR. MURPHY: "Do you consider today that Iowa would be one of the fifteen outstanding medical schools in the United States?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I wouldn't want to say, because I don't know — I wouldn't feel that I was qualified."

MR. MURPHY: "Now, let me ask you this question along that line. Name two or three outstanding medical schools in the United States that are located in a rural area. That are purely within the first fifteen or twenty."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Duke University."

MR. MURPHY: "Now where is that located?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "That is located in Durham."

MR. MURPHY: "How far is that from a metropolitan area of consequence?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, that is just about — the largest metropolitan area in North Carolina. It is close to Chapel Hill and that is four thousand population. Actually, there are not too many large cities in North Carolina."

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

MR. MURPHY: "Name another one."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, we mentioned Iowa City, we could mention the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and that of course is about thirty-eight to forty miles away from Detroit."

MR. MURPHY: "How large a city is Ann Arbor?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "It was listed at one time, I think, at around twenty-eight thousand."

MR. MURPHY: "Do you know how far Ann Arbor is from Lansing in Jackson, Michigan? I used to work up there."

DR. STEPHENSON: "No, but I would like to quote from the president of the University of Michigan, if I may, about that situation. He comments very pertinently on the size of the population in regard to the University of Michigan. He says, 'It is our experience that such university hospitals either in a small town, that is a town of twenty to fifty thousand, can secure the necessary medical facilities.' And, he says that, 'The argument that we have often heard, that if we had our hospital located in Detroit, we would have more clinical material, has never impressed us as a valid reason for moving the medical school to that city. We cannot see that there would be an advantage to our teaching program to have an over abundance of broken arms and legs and cracked heads. If a teaching hospital has a good staff, the clinical material needed for instruction will come to it.' And, they did build a school in Detroit. They built Wayne University, and I don't think that Wayne has reached the prominence at the present time that Ann Arbor has. There are several cities in our country, in fact, I would say that the only schools in the country which have been given consistently grade B ratings over a long period of time — I don't think that there are any now — are located in some of our larger cities, like New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago."

MR. MURPHY: "Well, Doctor, let me ask you this question. Of all the medical schools in the United States, how many of them are located in what we can generally agree on as rural areas?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, Madison might be considered as a semi-rural area. There is — of course, Chapel Hill."

MR. MURPHY: "That school is a brand new school isn't it? We don't have any experience to go by."

DR. STEPHENSON: "No. Neither do they at Morgantown, West Virginia, where they are building their school."

MR. MURPHY: "Nor Florida."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Nor Florida. Well, now there are several other small cities. It seemed to me that there were about twenty percent of the medical schools in the country that were located in fairly small communities. Burlington, Vermont, has a population of twenty-seven thousand, and I got a letter from the dean there and he thinks very definitely that the rural location should not be considered as a negative factor in the location of your medical school. and Dr. Berryhill of North Carolina thinks that the metropolitan area versus the rural area is not the major factor. It is a question of the university location versus an isolated location. The University of Virginia at Charlottesville, (now Charlottesville is nineteen thousand), and they have a medical school and it is a very good medical school."

MR. MURPHY: "Isn't it a fact that that is very close to a very large metropolitan area?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "That medical school is fifty miles from Richmond, I understand, approximately."

MR. MURPHY: "Isn't it closer to Charlotte?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, it is in Charlottesville."

MR. MURPHY: "You know. You're familiar with that country, doctor."

DR. STEPHENSON: "The University of Virginia is at Charlottesville."

MR. MURPHY: "Now here is one thing that concerns me about this and this is the basis for it, is this, that in so many states, in fact in checking a list that was submitted in Columbia after the hearing, I noted that in almost all of the states where they have a university centered in a rural part of the state, they've located their medical school for better or for worse in a metropolitan area of the state. In other words, almost without exceptions you note if you look at a list of all the medical schools that in almost every instance where the state university is maintained in a rural part of the state that they've got a split school setup. Now I wondered if you could comment on that. I have in mind states like Illinois, Kansas; Kansas, I understand, that the medical school in Kansas has now got three years at Kansas City, Kansas. Their main campus is at Lawrence — all over the United States, and you have heard a lot about the trend toward keeping the thing together, but I want to be certain what the trend really is."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I would like to develop that at length, if I may, because I think it is

extremely important to realize that most of these states developed their medical schools in the days before the present trend, in the days when it was convenient to locate medical schools in large city hospitals. I think, Mr. Murphy, you have a very good point that should be clarified, very definitely right now, it may leave some question, I think we ought to develop that at length. I would like to quote you from several authorities. I would like to mention in the first place that Missouri is extremely ideally located. Here is a map of the medical schools in the United States, and there is Columbia right in the center of the state. Practically, the only opportunity to have a medical school is in the center of a state.

"I would like to quote from the Florida report a minute. 'Forty years ago, most medical colleges were established by affiliation with existing city hospitals, enlisting the voluntary services of a few prominent practicing physicians in the community — and this is forty years ago. These schools were established by affiliation with existing hospitals employing a few faculty members to organize instruction in the basic medical sciences and constructing a building often remote from the hospital for teaching laboratories and a small library.' By the way, I looked at our library over in Columbia the other day and found that we have six hundred and twenty-five thousand volumes. If we had our medical school off the campus, we would isolate ourselves automatically from our large store of knowledge that should be integrated with our medical school.

"The report further states, 'Instruction was offered in the form of lectures, demonstrations, and recitations from textbooks required a small faculty. The college often had little control over the teaching hospital. Sometimes not even to the extent of exercising supervision over the selection of the staff. Research was not encouraged and students were often only tolerated. Now with the rapid advances, the rapid progress in medical science and the need for basic science and research facilities and the evolution of medical colleges, the basic units of the medical center, the importance of the university affiliation took new form. Many existing and most new schools in medicine became associated with established universities, until today there are few medical colleges not affiliated. A university atmosphere and research facilities have become important in attracting a superior faculty. In recent years, the desirability of an even closer association has manifest itself in trying to locate new medical

colleges on a general university campus.'

"In Los Angeles now, they are building a medical school on the campus of the university. I would like for you to read the tremendous plans they have for building their school on the campus. It is a rather lengthy one, but it goes on to say that they are building on a thirty-five acre tract there on the Westwood campus, one of the largest medical schools in the country. It will be the first university medical center completely correlated with the other buildings on the campus. It will be a full scale effort to incorporate the basic sciences and the clinical sciences within the walls of a single university. Physically, the UCLA medical center will reflect its three-fold purpose of teaching, learning, and service. And it goes on to say that the medical center building will be physically connected to another large unit of the university by a three hundred thousand volume bio-medical library joining it and the life science building. Serving both the bio-medical library will be a common meeting place for the pre-medical and medical students and the biological science graduates as well as the faculty. And they conclude with the statement that with increased facilities and newer and more effective modes of training constantly being sought at institutions and schools throughout the country, the pace has been accelerated. UCLA's activities typify this trend. The new UCLA medical college signals the ushering in of a half century bearing great promise for many advances in medical education.

"If we place a medical school in a large city just because it is a large city, it would be a mistake that we would regret for a long time. We will be completely missing the point of what the trend in medical education seems to be."

MR. MURPHY: "Let me ask you this question. Of the medical schools that have been started in this country in the last ten years, can you tell us how many have been started in an urban area as against the number that have been started in a rural area? Do you have any way to ascertain that?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, in the last twenty years, the notable examples that I can think of are Chicago, Rochester, Vanderbilt and Duke. Now those are all located with their parent universities which originally were in large cities, and they located their schools not with the city hospital, but with the main university school. Now, of course, there has been increased activity since the war in developing schools in state universities. And, I think, we should bring this out — a state university is a lot

different than a privately endowed university. In a privately endowed university, it doesn't make much difference where it is located from several standpoints. But a state university serves the people of the entire state and it has to radiate its influence out into every corner of the state and not be on a far edge of the state.

"We have touched on other schools that have been established. Alabama is one example that Mr. Skinner used. It is the only example that I think that could be found in recent years.

"Dean Stubbs was quoted in his speech in Kansas City in which he said, 'if all they want is a medical school to do the job that any medical school has been doing in the past, if we do not care if this school serves primarily as a state function, if we are not concerned about the medical school being part of the University of Missouri, then it does not matter whether the orders of the board of curators are implemented by re-establishing the four-year school at Columbia.' Now I, for one, think that it does matter.

"Dean Stubbs pointed out in Kansas City that there were over two hundred fifty thousand people in an area of fifty miles radius of the university site and in an area of a fifty mile radius. If you expand that to seventy-five miles, you have an additionally larger population. A person can get to Columbia, the university site, a lot quicker than one can get from one part of Kansas City to another part, or from say, St. Louis County to St. Louis City Hospital. In other words, transportation facilities with what they are today, the size of the city is not the important point, it is what the school's function is. It is how it is going to serve.

"Dr. Bachmeyer, who is the president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, writes me in a letter which I will let you have, that — and I am not quoting him to say definitely that he feels that Columbia is the location, but he says this, 'Personally, I favor the construction of a medical school on the campus of the university in close relation with the other divisions of the institution. My opinion is the result of my experience at Cincinnati where the school is about three miles from the campus and latterly at Chicago. I do not believe, however, that the location of a school, that is in a large or small community, is a determining factor as to whether the school is a good one or not.' He goes on to say that 'If the school is located on the university campus and in close proximity to the other divisions of the institution, certain advantages

accrue. The university atmosphere will or should prevail. There is ready opportunity for faculty and students to intermingle. The clinical faculty is more apt to be chosen for their teaching and research qualifications and to devote their efforts to these activities. A teaching hospital is more apt to be owned and operated by the hospital — by the university as a teaching rather than as a service institution. In my opinion, the hospital and outpatients department should be under university control. This is more easily achieved if it is owned by the university than if the hospital is a separate corporation and only affiliated. If the school is not too large, there should be sufficient acutely ill from the area, radius from ten to fifteen miles, to provide — and he has out here — if located in a small town — to provide essential clinical facilities. If a large hospital is erected, over five hundred beds, there may be a preponderance of chronically ill patients. A comparatively small number of obstetrics and acutely ill patients in a detriment to the undergraduate program.' And, he says, 'I am not intimately informed concerning the situation in Missouri and therefore would not venture an opinion concerning the location of the proposed school. I do know that the Kansas City people have exerted pressure in an endeavor to locate the school in that city. Although I believe there are many men engaged in private practice who can make worthy contributions as members of the faculty of a medical school, I am also of the opinion that a school needs a strong nucleus of clinical men who devote their entire time to the school and these teachings and research activities are their primary responsibilities. I strongly support Dr. Lippard's recommendation in the Florida situation, in which it would seem to me to be in many respects similar to the Missouri situation. I trust that the Missouri authorities will approach the question and settle it on the basis of *what is best for Missouri.*'

"In other words, the head of the Association of Medical Colleges feels, as many of the other leaders do, that the size of the city is no longer of such importance, because of increasing transportation facilities. Columbia, if you will look on the map, is located on one of the busiest east-west highways, and also on one of the busiest north-south highways. It's at the junction of the two.

"I trained at the cancer hospital in Columbia, and every day if you will go out there to that cancer hospital, you'll see patients driving up in cars, being brought by relatives. You'll see patients coming up

from every corner of the state, and they go home the same day. In other words, the transportation problems have become less.

"The problem at Columbia is not going to be that of having enough patients, as some people might suggest, but the problem is going to be whether you are going to be able to take care of all the people that will want to come. It has been shown that wherever you increase the standards of medical practice, patients will flock to you. Rochester, Minnesota, is a good example of that. Last year, almost one hundred and fifty thousand people went to Rochester. Rochester is far from any metropolitan area. I was there serving an elective period during my senior year at Washington University. I saw people coming from South America and everywhere, and to get to Rochester you have to get off the main train and take another little branch train into Rochester. It is not even on the main line, and yet a hundred and fifty thousand patients came in there last year. In other words, if you build a better mouse trap, people will come."

MR. MURPHY: "Doctor, from what you have said, the controlling factor, as I understand it, in the location of a medical school doesn't depend upon whether it is urban or rural, it is in your estimation putting it in conjunction with and adjacent to the state campus of the university. Is that correct?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "That is certainly one of the main reasons for putting the school in Missouri there with the main campus. Now, there would be other reasons. That's not the only reason. I think most of you that live in rural Missouri will realize that the problems of an adequate supply of nurses is extremely critical. I know that when relatives get sick, it is very difficult to get a good nurse to come in. I wonder what some of the reasons might be for that? Well, it would seem that when you educate nurses in these large cities, they don't want to go back to the small towns, and they get pretty comfortable with the bright lights of the larger cities. They don't go back to the smaller communities, at least that has been the experience of the nursing schools in Missouri. They are not filling the hospitals of rural Missouri. A nursing school in Columbia would be more likely to aid the nursing shortage in Missouri. It would also be able to correlate the health education along the lines of the rural agricultural extension programs. And I think that is a very big point. The agricultural extension program has gone to all four corners of the state and I am sure that the savings that Missouri has accomplished from soil

conservation on down the line by having this agricultural extension program developed there at Missouri has more than justified the initial cost and operating budget, I think it would be the same thing with the medical school. You would be able to increase the health education to rural Missouri and to the other areas of Missouri."

MR. AVERY: "One other feature that you have touched upon lightly, but that I would like to be informed about is the matter of a teaching staff. The feasibility of using local doctors on a medical staff, or having the schools own employed medical staff. I wish you would give us your opinion concerning the matter."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Certainly, that is a point that is going to have to be considered by this committee before they make up their mind, and I think it is an important problem. As you mentioned, I touched on — May I have that letter that I had from Dr. Barron? Now, I think that Dr. Barron, who is certainly a leader in medical education as well as a great teacher, says, 'I, too, have an interest in the question of the location of the school in Missouri. The years I spent on the academic and medical faculty at the University of Missouri kindled a keen interest in its affairs and those of the people of the state. And then he goes on in connection with the faculty. (Dr. Bachmeyer and several of the others have said that the difficulty in getting a first rate faculty is not going to be any greater than getting a large enough parking lot there in Columbia) Dr. Barron says, 'To create a first rate medical school or maintain one in these times, it is essential to have at its core a group of medical educators interested in the development of a scientific basis for medical practice at all levels. These men will belong intellectually to the full time group, spiritually and intellectually, whatever the terms of their contract. Their task will be to create, maintain and improve the standards of scientific basis for medical care through their influence on the attending staff at the hospitals, the residency programs and the teaching of medical students. The strength of every school in the United States and its professional standing is directly related to the strength and vigor of select men. The University of Missouri, if they are to have a first rate school, will be obliged to recruit a group of such men to head up its services. Experience has shown that it is easier to attract people to the locus of a talented group of experts in medicine than it is to attract those who are interested in advancing the frontiers of biological science in medicine to a center

whose prime feature is the number of patients available. One may cite the growth of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester and the contrasting sterility of a number of medical schools located in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, to illustrate this thesis. Those whose ambitions are to succeed as medical educators have turned their backs upon the profit motive that dominates so many aspects of modern society; they have chosen instead to measure their success in life by the degree to which they can advance the frontiers of our knowledge. Accordingly, they tend to choose opportunities for advancement in terms of the facilities available to promote their fine interests, rather than in terms of financial gain. One sees a few illustrations of the fact that able men stay in positions of good schools, those associated with strong universities. Not only for medicine but for the excellence of their faculties in all branches of knowledge at salaries far below those offered elsewhere by schools without university association. With modern trends in taxation, the years ahead would appear to add further to the emphasis to the importance of opportunities for scholastic and scientific success as against financial. In making such choices, medical educators put a monetary value on the university association and its importance in their goals. They emphasize that medicine and practice can advance no faster and can go no stronger than the basic sciences that form its foundation. And these sciences to contribute to medicine must grow themselves by the interchange of ancillary branches.'

"In other words, if you have a medical school allied with the associated sciences, your faculty is going to be more than eager to come in where they can develop their teaching and their research to the utmost. And that is not the only quotation that I think is applicable to that. Numerous people have commented on that. I think it is certainly a point that needs to be well considered.

"The location of a medical school is not a question of a chamber of commerce attitude. I think that it is good that various places in the city are looking on it from a chamber of commerce attitude, but it goes far beyond that. It should be taken out of that position and put on a statewide basis with what's going to benefit Missouri in the years to come.

"Now, here is a report made by the Virginia group which says that the fact that a man is presently successfully engaged in the practice of a specialty is no guarantee that he will be a good teacher of that specialty. It is essential that the university be per-

mitted to select its own specialists in order to be sure that the best teachers are available. For optimum effectiveness, any medical college should be associated cooperatively with the university in order to attract competent faculty and to make use of research services already established, as well as gymnasiums and other common facilities of existing faculties and administrative offices. Such cooperative association is desirable both from reasons of economy and efficiency and in terms of obtaining public confidence and in ensuring high academic standards.

"Now, there is one other quotation. The Rockefeller Foundation head says, 'If you wish to have the university medical school, the university influence and the administration at a continuing disadvantage then place the medical school in a different city or at a reasonable distance from the university. The prestige of a teaching appointment in a medical school opens some medical faculties and control to the ambitions of practicing physicians who may or may not know as much or care as much as they should about medical education. No other professional group in the university has a similar partnership to handle, and if the partnership is deliberately put at a distance, the university can do little about trouble if it develops.' And he goes on, of course — I would like for you to read all of Dr. Gregg's letters because he has specifically cited numerous other experiences of his to show that the faculty that you get at a university location is going to be of the highest quality and is not going to be difficult to get."

MR. AVERY: "Dr. Stephenson, in your discourse, you mentioned several medical schools that had been established with the use of city hospitals and have in recent years withdrawn from the city hospitals and built their own hospitals. Give the basic reasons, briefly, for this trend."

DR. STEPHENSON: "The basic reasons for the trend away from city hospitals — and I am not sure that I am the person that should be qualified to interpret this trend, because it is a trend that is definitely with us. I have shown you it has occurred in Seattle, Portland, and all the various cities, but it would seem to me that it would be for at least several reasons. One, for example, is the point of control of the type of patients that you have. A city hospital has no control over the type of patients it admits. Its wards can be filled up with patients who come in to spend the winter. Every city hospital in large cities will notice at the first frost that their wards will start filling up with people who come in

with various aches and pains, etc., for the winter, then they go out in the spring. Now, that will seem silly to you, but it actually occurs. You cannot control the type of patients that you have in these city hospitals.

"Most of our city hospitals were built a long time ago and they are not physically constructed for teaching purposes. Usually, the university does not have administrative control over the city hospital, and that was a factor. Politics played a big part. Like in Jersey City, for example. City politics played such a big part in their medical center that they are not even considering that as a location for the medical school. They had a medical school in New Jersey. I think it was Essex County Medical College, and it was disbanded in the last few years.

"I wish that I could give you a few more reasons why all these places have gone away from their city hospitals, because I am sure that in each instance there have been specific reasons. Primarily one of the biggest reasons was that they felt that they needed the hospital right on the campus where they could walk right out the door of one building into the door of another building — like they are doing at the University of California at Los Angeles."

MR. AVERY: "Does anyone else have any questions? Dr. Duckett."

DR. DUCKETT: "Doctor, you quoted several here — Dr. Gregg, Dr. Flexner and another one or two. I would like to ask you — are these men in actual practice of medicine or are they in research work or teachers, or what are they?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "These men have been in the employment of various groups over the country. Flexner with the Carnegie Foundation, I believe, and Gregg with the Rockefeller, and they have spent their entire lives on the problem of medical education. That is a full time job to determine what the trends in medical education are, what the future holds in store for medical schools, and what should be done about it and to advise medical schools and to interpret things that medical schools will need in years to come. In other words, they have, it seems to me, become qualified as no other experts in the country as to what the standards of medical education could well demand."

DR. DUCKETT: "What I'm wondering is in comparison with the rest of the state. How far would you say those acute cases from all parts of the state would go to this hospital. How many would pass up their own hospital at home or close and go to Columbia. I mean acute ones such as pneumonia and

sore throats, flu and various things that we see every day."

DR. STEPHENSON: "I think that is a good point. It would seem to me that if they're within a half an hour drive or an hour drive or within a fifty mile radius they could go very easy and with a great deal more comfort, with a great deal less emotional disturbance than they would in a large city from one part of the city to the other."

DR. DUCKETT: "Well, but do you think they would pass up their family doctor and maybe a hospital at home to do that?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, that's an important point. It would seem to me that a hospital associated with the University of Missouri would not be in competition with the local doctors on that issue. There's been some hint that perhaps this whole thing borders on socialization of medicine, but it seems to me that there's not a single thing to be done in Missouri more to answer the arguments for socialization of medicine than to take care of that small percentage of indigent patients. There's not one who has been a more bitter opponent of socialization of medicine and who has realized the evils than Senator Forrest C. Donnell. Senator Donnell is on the committee of the Missouri Alumni Association who acted in rallying support of the university to the university location. Senator Donnell, upon my request, sent me these five volumes in the hearing on House Bill 1606 in Washington as he was a member of the committee on education and labor in the U.S. Senate and these five volumes are filled with Senator Donnell's almost single handed attempt to defeat this socialized medicine bill at the hearing in the Senate. The doctors of the state, and the medical profession as a whole, owe him a great debt on that accord. The cancer hospital has received the cooperation of all the doctors from Cape Girardeau on up to Maryville and all four corners of the state. They adopted the cancer hospital and it has in no way been in competition with them. In fact, they come to the cancer hospital to see the cases and to be instructed, to attend the meetings. Cancer hospital doctors go out over the state to talk to the different doctors. Patients with advanced cancerous conditions come in from all over the state."

DR. DUCKETT: "Now Doctor, isn't it true that Ellis Fischel Hospital gets mostly chronic?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, now that is a statement which was made by Dr. Hendren, the minority member of the board of curators. In his report he states that he thinks the teaching value of

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the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital would be very doubtful. Well now, I trained there at that hospital for two periods of time and in that period, the percentage of patients that came to that hospital with curable cancerous conditions is as high as any other large cancer hospital in the country. Their percentage of a five-year cure rate is something that Missouri has a great deal to be proud of. Dr. Modlin, who testified before your committee, pointed out how it would be a jewel in the medical school's crown to have that cancer hospital right there in association with the medical school. Doctors in pathology from all over the country come there every year for tumor seminars. Dr. Ackerman wrote the book on cancer which is more or less the Bible of cancer text books over the entire United States. Doctors come from three universities: Missouri University, Washington University and I think St. Louis University. Doctors are training there in radiation therapy. My friend, Dr. William J. Shaw, from Fayette took his elective there at the cancer hospital while a student at Washington University."

DR. DUCKETT: "Doctor, I don't mean to discredit the work. I think they have done a wonderful job, but the thing I'm getting at, I know down in my part of the country all of our acute cancers go there close. They go to Springfield or Joplin and practically all of them that go from our place to Columbia are regarded as incurable. Of course, some of them are still cured, you understand, we all know that they are sometimes. Is that true with us, gentlemen?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "The differentiation between the so-called acute cancer and the chronic cancer is a difficult one to say because a carcinoma of the intestines, a carcinoma of the prostate, a carcinoma of the breast, the thyroid, the bone, all those are — it's hard to say whether they are acute or not because unless they have metastasized to a far distant point, spread to the lungs, spread to the liver, spread to the brain, etc., it's hard to say they are inoperable and when they are operable. They operate on many patients who noticed they had something wrong, say they had blood in their stools or something a week ago. They operate on them and they are incurable. It's hard to say exactly."

MR. MURPHY: "Doctor, what is your home town?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I lived in Columbia. I haven't lived there for nine years."

MR. MURPHY: "Is that where you were born and raised?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Yes. Yes, it was."

MR. MURPHY: "Did I understand you to say that you interned at Cook County General Hospital?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "No sir, I interned at the University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinic. It is located right there on the campus and they, at the present time, are integrating their cyclotron and their atomic energy research with the rest of the university. They are going to be one of the greatest medical centers in the world because of their close association with the rest of the university."

MR. MURPHY: "Are you now with the ...."

DR. STEPHENSON: "With the New York University Bellevue Medical Center at Bellevue Hospital."

MR. MURPHY: "Are you on the staff there?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I am on the staff as what is known as assistant in surgery and, also, I am a resident in surgery at the hospital."

MR. MURPHY: "If you had it to do over again, would you do your internship at Boone County General Hospital?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I don't believe that the Boone County General Hospital offers an internship."

MR. MURPHY: "Are you going to come back to Missouri to practice medicine?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I don't know. I haven't made any final decisions as to where I am going. I think it is a fine place to practice medicine. I think the opportunities in Missouri are as great as any place in the country."

MR. MURPHY: "Now you went to the university's two year course and then you went to Washington for two years, then you interned in Chicago and now you are doing your resident work in New York."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I went back to Barnes, too."

MR. MURPHY: "You went back to Barnes. Do you think that if you had gone to Missouri medical school for four years that your course of activity would have been any different substantially than it has been?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I don't quite understand."

MR. MURPHY: "Let's assume that instead of going two years to Missouri and then two years to Washington, let's say that you had gone four years to a four-year school at Columbia, which is your home town. Where do you think you would have interned under these circumstances?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I would have

interned at the very best hospital that I would have been accepted at. I would have applied at what I thought was the best in the country, and if I was accepted there, I would go. Otherwise, I would take the next best."

MR. MURPHY: "Do you think that would have been in Columbia under any circumstances?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I think very definitely it could have been in Columbia if Columbia had developed a great teaching hospital like the University of Ann Arbor at Michigan which is one of the most sought after internships in the country. The Duke University is one of the most sought after."

MR. MURPHY: "Now that is what I am getting at. You speak of a great teaching hospital. What kind of a hospital is the state going to have to build at Columbia before we start attracting people like you?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, we have already attracted some of the top men in the country to the cancer hospital."

MR. MURPHY: "I'm talking about interning in the hospital. What is your idea of how big a state hospital we are going to have to build there, a teaching hospital?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, in the first place a teaching hospital is the place that attracts the top men in every class, as a rule, for its internship."

MR. MURPHY: "Now, before you go any further, let me ask you this. I don't want to get personal with you, that is not my purpose. I think you appreciate that. What hospitals did you apply to for your internship? Where did you apply?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I applied at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis and I applied at Johns Hopkins and I applied at the University of Chicago."

MR. MURPHY: "Are those all very large hospitals?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "The University of Chicago Clinic is not a very large hospital, no."

MR. MURPHY: "Well, how many beds is it?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I couldn't say for sure. Every patient in that hospital, whether they are a paying patient or not, is a teaching patient. In other words, ...."

MR. MURPHY: "Approximately, how many beds do they have there?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I would say, pretty close to between four hundred fifty and six hundred. I may be over-estimating it, I'm not sure, I'm just not sure. It's in that range. And that's including the obstetrical hospital and the pediatric hospital and the

medical and surgical and orthopedic departments."

MR. MURPHY: "Well, it's fellows like you that we are trying to keep here — we haven't done a very good job on you. That's the reason I wanted to get your reaction on that."

DR. STEPHENSON: "I don't understand."

MR. MURPHY: "Well, you're a fellow that was born and raised at the seat of the University of Missouri where there are some hospital facilities."

DR. STEPHENSON: "But we do not have a four-year medical school there. We do not have the facilities of a four-year medical school."

MR. MURPHY: "What I'm wondering is this; assuming that there had been a four-year medical school there and a teaching hospital of say three hundred beds. Now, you are a specialist in surgery. I am wondering whether you would candidly say that that is where you would have — that would have been your first choice on intern."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I will say this, that experience has shown that the top ranking members of a class are most likely to be kept in the teaching hospital."

MR. MURPHY: "Surgery?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I was applying that not only to surgery but to medicine, pediatrics, orthopedics, obstetrics, psychiatry, etc., because students are a little less inclined to intern away from the place that they went to school for some reason or another. They particularly like to stay at the institution that they trained in, provided that they have a good teaching hospital. At least, it seems to me that has been what is generally preferred in the classes in which I have been."

MR. MURPHY: "That's all."

DR. STEPHENSON: "I would like to know if there is any question in anybody's mind whether they are going to have enough patients at Columbia, because we could go on and talk at length on how easy it would be to have plenty of patients and that's not going to be the problem. It's going to be a problem as to how to accommodate the ones that do want to come; or as to the cost.

We should consider that the — all the hospitals, all the land that Kansas City might want to give, all the gifts that they want to give, all the hospitals in the city — they still could not buy all the intangibles that you are going to achieve by having the school at Columbia. We are not going to be able to buy that atmosphere, that atmosphere of academic scholarship that the late Dr. Fred Zapfee, former secretary of the Association of American Colleges, commen-

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ted on the Columbia situation, saying that all the money in the world couldn't buy that atmosphere. The Kansas City money could not buy the intangibles of the establishment of a rural health extension program, and the benefits of research.

Now we have responsibility; Missouri has the responsibility, for its share in the development of the cure of cancer and hypertension and all the other medical conditions that are still part of the deadly onslaught. We are not contributing to that as much as we could. A school in Columbia with the university would contribute a great deal to that and that is an intangible saving to the state far beyond that which the Kansas City location could achieve. There are other intangible benefits that should be considered. I had a chart made out of all the intangibles that would accrue to Missourians if they would have the medical school at Columbia and I left that in New York. But, I think that these factors are something that you can't put on paper in black and white."

MR. MURPHY: "Let me ask you a hypothetical question, Doctor, I think we have taken long enough here, we ought to get along, but I want to ask you just one question and leave it with you. Do you think that it is — the question of the location of a medical school — is more important than the question as to whether or not we are going to have one?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Let me answer it this way; I think that to say that we need a medical school, we just have to have a medical school, no matter where it is, that is an extremely poor outlook. Dr. Rappeley, who is the Dean of Columbia University in New York, sent a report to the president of the university in lieu of General Eisenhower's absence as president of that university, and he says in this report (I'll leave it with you) to the president, that he warns against unplanned acceleration of medical training, describing it as a great threat to the quality of medical education. He warns against unplanned expansion of enrollment. He said it could easily return the schools to the low standards of the era of forty years ago when medical education was still in its pioneering stages. In other words, the question of location is so important because the question of location determines for all time just exactly what Missouri is to receive from the benefits of its medical school."

MR. MURPHY: "In other words, your position is that if it can't be in Columbia, we are better off without it."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Well, I didn't say that

exactly. But I would say that the question of location is far more important than you might realize. Somebody might say that they would vote for a medical school in any place, just so that we could have one. Well, we are building a medical school that is going to last as we have mentioned before, for years and years, and when those green lights start popping up there on the wall in the House of Representatives this fall and we start seeing which way those green lights are flickering, we will be able to know just exactly what Missouri is going to be able to realize out of its medical school, if it will realize all the potentialities that it should be able to."

MR. MURPHY: "Thank you, Doctor."

MR. HILL: "Does anyone else have any questions? All right, thank you, Doctor. Is there anything else you would like to say?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "I appreciate the courtesy of the committee, and the interest of the committee. I will be very happy to leave these reports with you to look over — there is a great deal more material on the cost and an extensive amount of material on the question of the clinical material. That, in particular, is the only argument that I can see that Kansas City supporters are particularly strong on, at least they think they are strong on. Medical educator after medical educator has shown that the problem of clinical material can be and has been solved in many communities in small hospitals over the country, in universities and it will be in Missouri. I would like to leave that material with you and I would be very appreciative if you can find time to go over it. I will leave these letters with you, also."

MR. HILL: "Thank you, Doctor. You are going to stay for the hearings tomorrow, aren't you?"

DR. STEPHENSON: "Why, yes, I will if I am allowed."

MR. HILL: "Certain, we will be glad to have you with us. Dr. Stubbs, I would like to call on you at this time and ask you if you feel free to answer some questions that this committee would like to ask you concerning your relations, or we will say your resignation from the University of Missouri School of Medicine, also, if you would amplify on a statement that you made regarding your opinion that no four-year medical school could operate in the state of Missouri under the present administration, at the university. We don't want to embarrass you personally and if at any time there are any questions on which you wish to decline in answer, please feel free to do so."

DR. STUBBS: "I believe I will be able to avoid

embarrassment, Mr. Hill.”

MR. HILL: “I am certain you will.”

DR. STUBBS: “I will be glad to answer any specific questions. I hadn't prepared any statement, I thought that the things I had to say I would like to be constructive and outside the realm of any controversy because I think we have had too much controversy, but if there is anything that I think or any ideas that I have that you think will be of value to your committee, I will be glad to answer any questions you ask.”

MR. HILL: “Well, Dr. Stubbs, I would like to start right off with an answer to the question in your resignation when you said that you didn't feel, I don't remember your exact words, but something to this effect, that you didn't think that the present administration in Columbia, at the university, was particularly interested in a four-year medical school. Am I right, is that about the main part of your statement?”

DR. STUBBS: “The president has never told me that he feels we need a medical school and ought to have one. And when I asked him point blank about that question, he simply referred to quotations from the board of curators without any reference to his own statements. Now, I would like to take just a few minutes to point out the tremendous responsibility that rests upon university presidents from a financial standpoint and this whole picture of medical education. I think you realize that our president of Missouri, Dr. Middlebush, was a member of the committee of the Association of American Universities, studying the costs of education, not just medical education, but the cost of all professional educations in the country, and he had been a member of another committee which was looking into some of these problems and he is quite familiar with the many headaches that have come to university presidents in universities that have had medical schools which were running deficits during the past decade or two. For example, I know that down at Vanderbilt they had a financial crisis and it was necessary to reshuffle the endowment funds and change the allotment between the medical school budget and the hospital budget. Up at Yale, I know, a few years ago, finally the university cut the medical school off from the total university budget in such a way that it would have to stand on its own feet and not continue to be a drain on the total university resources. Now, any university president who has a medical school knows that the excessive costs of medical education are a constant threat to a

balanced budget for the entire university. And, I have placed as the number one problem in my thinking on this whole problem for some years now this problem; How can we have a medical school in Missouri and at the same time prevent the annual operational budget of that medical school from jeopardizing other functions of the university. Now, I have placed that question as the number one question in the report I made to the sub-committee of the board made up of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wolpers and Dr. Hendren, a year ago this month. The questions of capital expenditure and questions of location on my list of questions ranked by their importance were number four and five. In presenting that to that sub-committee in the presence of Dr. Middlebush and Mr. Cowan, I didn't have any contrary opinion expressed to my statement that I felt the most crucial problem was the problem of how to get an adequate annual operational budget, not the initial cost, that's not the important thing. It's the annual operational budget of a million dollars, without jeopardizing other university functions.

“Now the university officials have never taken issue with the stand which I took as the number one problem. I, therefore, have felt that that is a problem which has not been solved, but it's a problem that's very difficult to explain to the public without being misunderstood. My personal opinion is that until the university administration is sure that the problem of the annual operational budget can be solved, until they're sure it will be solved, there is grave doubt about the wisdom of proceeding with the medical school. This thinking has come into the record in a number of points, for example, you may remember that in the majority report that Mr. Wolpers and Mr. Anderson turned in, there was a definite statement that the money should come from funds both for the capital expenditures and for the annual operational budget. The suggestion that money should come from sources other than those funds for the rest of the university operation; my feeling is that while this problem has been a determining factor acting as a break on the enthusiasm of the administration, it has been extremely difficult to give expression to this clearly without appearing to be against a medical school. I don't believe that the university administration is against a medical school. I think they are for it if those problems which are the predominant factors in determining their attitudes are worked out. I don't know whether I've made myself clear on that or not.”

MR. HILL: “Dr. Stubbs, I know of no way that

you could completely disassociate an appropriation for a medical school from the rest of the university's appropriations. You could say appropriate one million dollars — we'll just use that as a figure — the legislators in turn will look at the thing as a whole — one million dollars for the school of medicine, eight million dollars, nine million dollars, or whatever the current appropriations happen to be. You think then that this is a reason they don't want to take a chance of jeopardizing the other services they're now offering at the university throughout the appropriations year by taking out a lump sum large enough to run a four-year medical school."

DR. STUBBS: "I'd like to make it clear, Mr. Chairman, that I'm not in a position to speak with accuracy on how the people feel when they haven't told me. I've had to draw my conclusions by the actions that have been taken and by the things that have not been said, but I've been talking now for nearly two years about this being the number one problem and nobody in the administration or on the board has ever contradicted me, so that I would assume that they feel that it is an important problem, but there hasn't been much discussion of it in public, at the board level or at the level of the administration."

MR. MURPHY: "Dr. Stubbs, can you outline some facts or activities or any other indications that would confirm your conclusion that the university authorities don't actually want a medical school and have they pursued any courses of action which are consistent with that position?"

DR. STUBBS: "I can't see from where I sat — I couldn't see from where I sat as dean, all the complexities of course of the university problems and naturally I realize I couldn't appreciate the balance of pressures which were being placed upon the higher echelons for balancing their activities and requests for funds and that sort of thing. I would assume that if we had been serious about moving ahead with a medical school program now, it would have been logical to develop as rapidly as possible on the basis of what we already have, and the policy as judged by the things which have occurred has been to hold the line with what we've got, not to risk any expansion or development or new program until it was certain that all the funds would be forthcoming for having a complete program.

"I can understand that when a university has had its fingers burned as it did in the abortive effort to develop a four-year program several years back and six men were carried through the junior year, then

the thing had to fold back, there would be a great deal of reluctance to move forward, but the point in which I think we ought to do some additional thinking is the point of how can the university convince the legislature that they aren't just willing to have a medical school but that they are determined to have a medical school. This is a very intangible thing and I want to make it clear that anything I am saying I'm simply sharing an opinion which I don't feel I have to prove. I can express this as a personal opinion on the basis of my experience. I can cite some of my experience, but it doesn't convince somebody else. I'm not concerned about whether my opinion is worth anything to you. While we're talking about opinion now, not things that we can prove according to evidence in court, it's been my opinion as I have been in this situation that the problem has seemed so big and there has been so many other problems that the university has been willing to let the legislature be responsible for not having a medical school by being in the position that funds have not been provided.

"To my mind, this is a vicious circle and I'm not implying any blame necessarily on anybody's part but if I had been a legislator knowing what I did about the history of the request for medical school funds, I think I would have wanted to know how serious you are about wanting this money. On the other hand, if I had been a member of the board of curators, I think I could have taken the position, well, if the people of the state aren't any more interested in this than to have the legislature not give us the money to start it, maybe it's not a thing that they want bad enough for us to put first on our list of priorities. I think we've been in a vicious circle here and I certainly wouldn't want to imply that any individual has been acting in bad faith. I think some people have done things differently from the way I would have done them. I think that if I knew what a great problem the operational budget was, I would have tried to formulate a clear statement to keep that before the people all the time rather than letting the argument get onto this controversial issue of location. I think that the — that some things could have been done to de-emphasize controversy. Three years ago, when I first began talking with doctors in the state, I found what I interpreted as a considerable sentiment in support of going on with a medical school in Columbia, if they just get busy and do it. I have watched the development of that — my contacts have been limited — but from those limited contacts with physicians and others in the state, I had

a feeling that the impatience at seeing nothing developed has gradually forced more and more people in the group who are demanding that something be done at Kansas City. I believe that one of the big factors in that is the lack of confidence that anything will be done in Columbia. Personally, I don't believe it's too late. I think that if the university moved ahead aggressively, convinced the legislature and convinced the people of this state that it didn't just go on record as being willing to have a medical school, but it was determined to develop a medical program and a medical school, that considerable support would fall back in behind the Columbia location. I think the crux of the thing is getting away from the controversial issue and getting on a positive area of agreement on program, of what's good for the state, so instead of having people showing each other why it can't be done, we'll have people showing the world why it can be done."

MR. MURPHY: "Dr. Stubbs, do I interpret your remarks to mean that you feel that within the existing plant facilities at Columbia and within the existing budget, or close to the existing budget, that had the university authorities so desired, they could have in fact already established a four-year medical school?"

DR. STUBBS: "No, sir! By no means within the existing budget and the existing plant. The point I would make is that if we had moved forward with the existing plant and with limited existing budgets to demonstrate that everything was being done in developing the medical program with resources we had then, there would have been sufficient increasing support for the program so that the money might have been appropriated for the large budget. I think it would have been suicide to try to embark on a four-year program with existing budgets and existing facilities. That mistake was made once and shouldn't be repeated. I think that it's like priming a pump, that we had used fifty or a hundred thousand dollars here or there that the board of curators could have allotted to certain improvements and developments in the medical school if we had requested sufficient funds to increase the size of the class to sixty during a period when more plans would be worked out for the four-year school. That would have demonstrated to people in this state that the university didn't just think it would be good to have a medical school but would determine to move as fast as possible in developing the medical program. That determination would have created enough enthusiasm to convince you men that the money ought to be appropriated to

build a four-year school."

MR. MURPHY: "Doctor, there at the beginning of our session, there was a bill introduced, I believe in the Senate, for \$13,500,000 for establishing a four-year course at Columbia. Can you tell the committee if you have an opinion as to whether any real effort was made by the university to get that bill moving in the Senate?"

DR. STUBBS: "To tell you the truth, I am not well enough versed in the steps which should be taken in order to assure a bill moving and I'm not well enough acquainted with what was done to be able to answer that question. All I saw of that was just what the outsider can see of it and I frankly don't know the things that you do when you want to be sure you get a bill through."

MR. MURPHY: "Well, I'm not sure I do either. You don't have any opinion at all, that is, to whether there was an actual bona fide attempt to get an appropriation."

DR. STUBBS: "I was just thinking as Dr. Stephenson was making his fine presentation this afternoon that it is a pity that an individual citizen of Missouri, on his own hook and on his own resources, could make a more thorough presentation that we in the university have made, even though we've known for years that we ought to have all the available material and information to present on a moment's notice."

MR. MURPHY: "Let me ask you this question. Doctor, do you think that the — do you have any reason to believe that the university officials have actually continued to fan the fires of this location controversy on the theory that that was the best way not to get a medical school?"

DR. STUBBS: "I don't have any facts that I would like to present to the committee at this time. I have participated in certain conversations which have reinforced my own fears that that might be the result of the way things are being done. I'd like to make a careful distinction between purposeful encouragement of antagonism on the one hand and on the other actions which permit antagonism to grow because of failure to prevent it. Now, from where I sit, I think many things could have been done to de-emphasize controversy and to avoid the development of this very serious split that occurred on the board of curators. I think many things could have been done that weren't done and it seems to me that the responsibility for doing those things should have rested on the administration of the university."

MR. MURPHY: "You've indicated, as you say in

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your opinion, the university has been rather half-hearted in its efforts to really get to this problem and that they've apparently been satisfied to let the legislature take a rather severe beating here year after year in the press on the theory that we won't appropriate the money and that's all right as long as we continue to get the beating. Here's another question I'd like to ask you. Do you have any opinion as to the real sincerity of some other groups that are supposedly vitally interested in this. For instance, the Missouri State Medical Association, do you have an opinion as to whether they sincerely want the establishment of another medical school in Missouri."

DR. STUBBS: "I don't have any reason to think that the Missouri State Medical Society is against the development of a medical school. I have had some experience myself in organizations and know how easy it is for organizations to pass resolutions which apparently represent the majority thinking of the group, but which actually may not have been carefully considered by the majority of physicians in this state. I know that there are many very difficult questions related to the general question of how many doctors do we need. I know that there are many men who haven't forgotten that during depression years, they fell a year behind in the payment of their office rents in large cities. I know there are many men who realize that too many doctors in a community will encourage those who fall short on monthly income to do unnecessary medical work and to do other things which will lower the quality of medical care for the people. I know that there are many men who are very sincerely concerned about the relationship between the number of doctors to the quality of medical care, and when some of these men make statements, they are discredited by their critics as being insincere and simply using the quality of medical service argument as a cover-up for their own selfish interests. I don't have any reason to think that men who make statements like this have any more selfish interest than I do or the rest of us around this table. All of us have difficulty in defining all of our motives. I think that the people that make the argument that too many doctors will lower the quality of medical service usually do it in sincerity and offer concern for the welfare of their patients. Of course, there are people who abuse that, just like there are people that abuse any good argument, but I think that the doctors in Missouri as a whole, are more willing to increase the number of physicians than doctors in general in the country

would be as reflected through the stands taken by the American Medical Association in the past. I think that in recent years, there are quite a number of people in Missouri and the medical field who have been willing to stick their necks out far beyond what the American Medical Association would support in demanding a larger number of physicians for the state. I think by and large that on the question of whether or not the medical society is handling this so as to encourage continued controversy, I wouldn't be able to prove that that wasn't so with some people, but I wouldn't have any reason for telling this committee that I thought it was a purposeful attempt of any one person or any group."

MR. HILL: "Mr. Avery, did you have a question? Dr. Duckett? Mr. Murphy do you have any further questions? Dean Stubbs, thank you very much for coming over here this afternoon and I'd like to ask you to remain here tomorrow for the continuation of these hearings. It might be that some member of the committee would like to ask you a question sometime during the proceedings tomorrow."

MR. MURPHY: "Just a minute. I've got one other question or maybe two. I figured that your position has not changed with regard to location, I mean that you were then and now still advocating the location of a four-year medical school at Columbia, is that true?"

DR. STUBBS: "That's right. If I could go back to the question you asked Dr. Stephenson, I think it's more — I think that developing a medical program in the state of Missouri is a more important problem than the question of location of the medical school."

MR. MURPHY: "You don't agree then with Dr. Stephenson's basic premise."

DR. STUBBS: "Well, I'm not sure that he ever committed himself on what his basic premise was. I agree that the building of a medical school is far too important a question to be approached from the philosophy of expediency, but I also feel very strongly that moving forward on the medical program in Missouri is far too important to continue to delay it for years arguing over the location of a medical school. As I indicated just now, I listed five important problems to be solved in reporting to this sub-committee a year ago and I still feel that I put them in that same order."

MR. MURPHY: "How did you put them?"

DR. STUBBS: "This is what they are: The first one is the question of the operational budget and assuring an adequate operational budget without

jeopardizing other necessary university functions. The number two problem which I was presenting from the standpoint of the university's side of it was facing squarely the fact that in the university family and modern America, the medical school is inevitably a fair-haired boy. I don't recommend that necessarily, I don't think it makes sense, from all angles, but looking at American universities that have medical schools, we have to admit that the fact must be faced that if a university is to have a medical school, it's got to treat it as a privileged citizen because of the total picture of medical schools in our country today so that the second point that I thought as a university, we had to face and face very strongly was to say we're going to have a medical school even though we realize other divisions of the university will feel slighted by putting so much support into a medical program.

"The third point that I thought would have to be worked out was the relationship between the university and other state agencies who are involved in this total medical program, making a distinction between simply having a medical school on the one hand which would be university business and having a medical school which would be integrated with the total state health program which involves other agencies such as the state health department and a number of other state organizations so that the third point that I felt to be worked with and to get manpower to work with and develop a very definite working relationship with a cooperative effort with other state agencies to work out the relation between the medical program and other existing programs in the state. Then, it was down in positions four and five, that in my own thinking, I placed the problem of capital expenditures for the buildings and the questionable location."

MR. MURPHY: "Let me ask you this question then as correlative. First, I'd like to ask you this question. I gather by inference that it is your opinion that the university has not reconciled itself to accepting the premises outlined in your second proposition, namely, that the medical school if at all is going to be a fair-haired boy. I take it that it is your opinion that the — that's one way of saying what you've already said, that they're not willing yet to apparently to concede that if that's so, that they're willing to go along with it."

DR. STUBBS: "Undoubtedly that has been an extremely difficult problem and I haven't had opportunity to discuss the progress of solving that problem with the university officials. From where I sit, it

doesn't look like it's been solved."

MR. MURPHY: "Now, the other question I'd like to ask you is this — do you feel that the situation in Missouri is that the shortage of doctors in Missouri is sufficiently urgent that the legislature might be well advised to go forward on some kind of a basis and subordinate the location question to the overall question of the urgency of the situation. I don't know whether I'm making myself clear or not."

DR. STUBBS: "I don't think that having a medical school rapidly if it's not tied in with some other definite programs is going to do much to solve the shortage of doctors. For example, we could illustrate from our own experience with our practical nurse program. We thought that if we moved ahead and set up a program for training practical nurses, we could do something about meeting the shortage in that category in central Missouri. Now the question is up as to whether it would be worthwhile to continue that program because recruitment of people to take the course didn't come up to expectation and the people that have been turned out have been going off to get better salaries in Kansas and other states and haven't been staying in central Missouri. We have the same proposition with the medical school, that if we simply turned out the physicians and if a far-sighted policy wasn't developed for making certain that those physicians would be attracted back to the places they are needed in the state, we might find ourselves having a medical school and spending a great deal of money of training Missouri boys to go practice in Illinois and Kansas."

MR. HILL: "Dr. Stubbs, thank you again, and you'll stay with us for tomorrow."

On the final day of the hearing, Thursday, September 13, 1951, Dean Melvin A. Casberg argued for the Kansas City location as did Senator David M. Proctor of Kansas City. The president of the Missouri State Medical Association, Dr. C. Edgar Virden, testified and he then introduced other doctors from around the state who testified. They included Dr. J. William Thompson of St. Louis, Dr. E. C. Bohrer of West Plains, Dr. Frank W. Hall of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Dr. W. O. Finney of Chaffee, Missouri, H. E. Peterson of St. Joseph, Dr. W. F. Fracka of Hannibal, Dr. Armand Fries of St. Louis, Dr. Robert Mueller of St. Louis, Dr. Archibald Spelman of Smithville, Missouri, Dr. A. S. Bristow of Princeton, Missouri, Dr. Rollin H. Smith of West Plains, Missouri, Dr. Clyde P. Dyer of Webster Groves, Dr. Watkins A. Broyles from Bethany, Dr. Joseph Johnston of Springfield, and Dr.

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Kenneth Coffelt from Springfield, Missouri.

Mr. Powell McHaney, Dr. Frank C. Mays and I also testified for the committee that afternoon.

### **Thursday, September 13, 1951**

As it appeared then, and even now in retrospect, the truly pivotal point in the entire forty-eight year controversy about the location of the four-year medical school was the hearing held by the Hill committee in the Missouri House of Representatives lounge on September 13, 1951. Austin Hill, as chairman, was presiding. One by one, he presented Dr. Melvin A. Casberg, dean and associate professor of surgery at the St. Louis University School of Medicine; Senator David M. Proctor from Kansas City; former medical school dean Stubbs; and sixteen physicians from Kansas City. All nineteen of these men made rather lengthy presentations — all advocating a Kansas City location four-year medical school; and various members of the committee rather incisively questioned each one.

Also present to add support for Kansas City were four other physicians from Kansas City, one from Springfield, and one from St. Louis. They did not speak.

Dr. Edgar Virden, as the president of the Missouri State Medical Association, proceeded to pound in his possibly overstressed “as taking this opportunity at your invitation to present the viewpoint of the Missouri State Medical Association. You have called a lot of men here this afternoon. We have, Mr. Chairman, three thousand six hundred odd members, do you want me to call them off to you.”

Mr. Hill, rather tersely, replied “No, that will be enough. Thank you, doctor.”

Although badly outnumbered, but certainly not vanquished or squelched, Mr. Powell B. McHaney, president of the board of curators, started off the eventually successful case for the campus location of the four-year medical school with one of the three presentations that were to substantially alter the course of medical education in the state of Missouri. He opened with these remarks;

Mr. Chairman, I really didn't know today would be a show of strength or otherwise I would have had a representative from most of the alumni associations of the state; and quite a few doctors located in the various counties who are graduates of the University

of Missouri. However, I did think that you wanted to know the various options, and for that reason among the doctors you requested be here today, we selected two. One of these doctors is here and the other one found at the last minute that he could not be here but I have a statement to be read from him.

### **Dr. Evarts A. Graham**

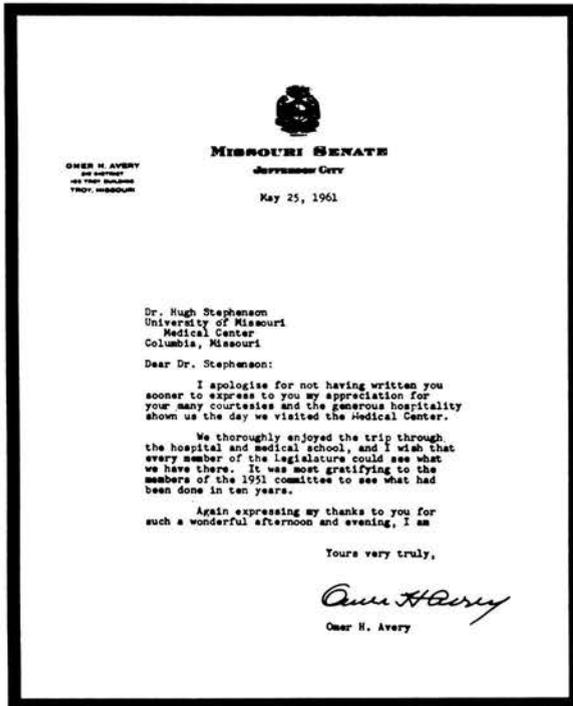


*Dr. Graham had almost every honor in American surgery conferred upon him. He was president of the American College of Surgeons. He was founder of the American Board of Surgery and the first surgeon to successfully remove a lung for cancer. The Graham-Cole-Copher test for gallbladder disease revolutionized the approach to gallbladder surgery.*

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The statement he referred to was from Dr. Evarts A. Graham. As professor and chairman of the department of surgery at Washington University, Evarts Graham was a nationally recognized physician. Dr. Graham had performed the first successful pneumonectomy for cancer of the lung in 1933. He had helped develop the first diagnostic test for gallbladder disease. He had held the most prestigious offices in the various surgical organizations, including the American College of Surgeons.

**Editorial note:** Dr. Evarts Graham died at age 73, March 4, 1957. For thirty-three years, he served as chief of surgery at Barnes Hospital and headed the department of surgery at Washington University. Throughout Dr. Graham's career, he waged warfare



Sen. Avery wrote to express his appreciation in 1961, ten years later. Omer Avery was now a senator.

to improve standards in medical care and medical education, and to eliminate practices he considered undesirable. He was the founder and first chairman of the American Board of Surgery. When Dr. Graham died, he was considered the dean of American surgeons. He succumbed to the disease he spent his last years battling with the weapons of his research, lung cancer. During the last years of his life, Dr. Graham and one of his medical students turned to the study of the relationship between cigarette smoke and lung cancer. Dr. Graham is well-known for his work as an educator and his blunt talks on standards of medical care and such practices as fee-splitting and ghost-surgery. Dr. Graham retired in 1951 after thirty-three years as chief surgeon at Barnes Hospital and head of the department of surgery at Washington University. Although retired, he continued his medical research as professor emeritus of surgery.

Dr. Graham was born in Chicago, the son of a professor of surgery, and was schooled at Princeton University and Rush Medical School in Chicago. He received his M.D. degree in 1907. Dr. Graham distinguished himself in World War I in seeking out a course of treatment for empyema, a complication

of influenza. After studies and experiments, he recommended delaying surgery for this lung ailment. Although he was severely criticized at the time, the empyema mortality rate toppled from as high as 90% to as low as 4%.

When he accepted the chairmanship of the department of surgery at Washington University in 1919, he was the first full-time head of surgery in the United States. As mentioned, he achieved a major research triumph in the 1920s by applying x-ray photography to the study of gallbladder disease — a diagnostic technique now called cholecystography.

It should be noted that Dr. Graham had consistently urged that the State's medical school be located on the campus of the university in Columbia. For example, in November 1945, the Senate education committee held hearings on the bill to move the school to Kansas City. Dr. Graham journeyed to Jefferson City and told the committee that the Kansas City's program had its inception when a group of Kansas City physicians tried to become teachers of medicine. He called the proposal a backward step and reminiscent of the day when there were fourteen medical schools in Kansas City, all staffed by men who thought the prestige of the medical faculty position was high. He said that day had passed in medical education. He also said that the Senate bill would create a medical school, "of what I think every medical educator in the country condemns as a bad plan."

Early in his career, in hoping to upgrade his training and improve the hospital setting in which it occurred, Dr. Graham proposed the establishment of an independent commission that would expand the activities of the American College of Surgeons in hospital accreditation. This proposal eventually resulted in the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (now the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations).

People from around the world attended an April 1957 memorial service on the university campus. Dr. James Gilmore, his first pneumonectomy patient, was there. Dr. Alfred Blaylock, the famous Johns Hopkins surgeon, said "some imminent men are known for their scientific attainment, some for their ability in clinical surgery, others for attainment in stimulating their students, and still others for activities in important organizations. Dr. Graham ranked near the top in all of these activities."

Dr. Graham had always been convinced of the real value of a medical school being on an academic campus of a university. He once told me that one of

the greatest handicaps at Washington University was in the fact that the main campus of the university was separated from the medical school by Forest Park.

### **Testimony By Dr. Frank G. Mays**

Mr. McHaney was, of course, president of the board of curators of the University of Missouri at that time. Before his most successful rebuttal to the presentations of the Kansas City physicians, he presented his support team which must have seemed incredibly weak to the Kansas Citians. He first introduced a physician from the rural area, Washington, Missouri. If the opposition laughed at his selection of speakers, they shouldn't have done so. Dr. Mays, a member of the House of Delegates of the Missouri State Medical Association, a former member of the council of the association, and a former vice-president of that association, was a widely revered physician and surgeon at a rural hospital in Washington, Missouri — a hospital where he had helped grow from thirty-five to one hundred thirty-five beds. His presentation to the Hill committee hearing included a vivid description of his student days in Columbia as a virtual apprentice of Dr. Arthur McComas, whose contributions have been discussed elsewhere in this book. Dr. Mays made those years a vivid contrast with his final two years of graduate medical education at Washington University in St. Louis.

Dr. Mays effectively demolished the oft-repeated Kansas City sales talk regarding the far greater availability of clinical material in that city. He used a graphically simple analogy of the potential patient-content of a circle drawn around Columbia and a half-circle ending at the Kansas border drawn around Kansas City, using as radius the distance then considered reasonable for transporting patients. As to the much-discussed chronicity of the illnesses students could expect to see — a favorite talking point of the Kansas Citians — he made two telling rebuttals. First, he contrasted the educational usefulness of patients he had seen as a student in Columbia as compared with his experience at Washington University — the balance tilted heavily to the former location. And, he double-parried with the telling thrust that, regardless the “crying need of the medical student is the acute case” as had been repeatedly proclaimed that day, but the “the crying need of the medical student is to learn something to practice in taking care of disease, taking care of sick

patients, whether they are chronic or not.”

Continuing his apparent demolition of opposing views, Dr. Mays next addressed the topic of assembling faculties at the two locations;

...I am in no way questioning the ability of my friends in Kansas City. They are excellent men. They are top great men, but anywhere you establish a top medical school, you must do so with full-time teachers, at least ... as heads and assistant heads of departments. There are two groups of teaching institutions in this country, one in the minority ... exemplified by St. Louis University which uses a minimum of full-time men and a maximum of part-time, non-paid staff, as expressed to you by one of your witnesses this morning. As a contrast, I give you Washington University which is making every effort to include more and more full-time teachers of medicine on the staff, believing — and rightly so — that their teaching facilities will be enhanced.

Dr. Mays wasn't one to talk to his opponents over the head with an argument; and he did apologize for not “going outside the state for our comparisons because I don't want to slander our sister universities' states.” He then hit even closer to the center of the target when he quoted, “Dr. Wahl, at one time dean of Kansas University, (who) pointed out that the facilities available to the State of Kansas in the last two years of medicine in Kansas City were inadequate. For that reason, they pulled out of the facilities made available by Kansas City, built their own hospital, and established their own county lines.”

Subsequent contributions of Dr. Mays to the University of Missouri are cited in the Chapter on the Medical School Foundation, Inc.

Dr. Mays was the third recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award given by the university and the first physician to receive this most prestigious award.

### **Second Day Testimony — An Exciting Assignment**

It was a most exciting experience to appear before Austin Hill's committee. Some weeks earlier, I had written Mr. Hill to ask if I might appear before his committee to testify for the Columbia location. He in turn, very graciously invited me to come. It

was certainly an auspicious occasion with doctors from all over the state being present at the hearing. At the time, I was a resident at Bellevue Hospital in New York City, having graduated from Washington University with an M.D. degree in 1945, and prior to that having received my B.S. in medicine from the two-year school at Columbia. It was a generous introduction that was given to me by Mr. Hill, "Stephenson is a native Missourian. He has devoted probably more time for the investigation of this subject than any other single person. He has interviewed medical educators all over the country and I am happy to present this young man who has devoted so much time to this important question."

Since receiving Mr. Hill's invitation, I had been working very hard on my presentation and had hoped to present as much concrete data and logical reasoning as possible.

#### **McHaney Testifies**

Mr. McHaney, Chairman of the board of curators, University of Missouri, appeared and introduced Dr. Mays:

MR. McHANEY: "Mr. Chairman, I really didn't know today was to be a day of show of strength or otherwise I would have had a representative for most of the alumni association of the state and quite a few doctors located in the various counties of the state who are graduates of the University of Missouri and other positions. However, I did think that you did want to know the various arguments, and for that reason among the doctors who requested to appear here today, we selected two. One of those doctors is here. The other one found that at the last minute he could not be here, but I have a statement to be read for him. I'd like first to present to you Dr. Frank G. Mays of Washington, Missouri, who in 1930 was made a member of the house of delegates of the Missouri State Medical Association, has served on the council of the Missouri State Medical Association, has been a vice-president of that association, is a surgeon at Washington, Missouri, connected, associated with a hospital, a successful rural hospital in Washington, Missouri, that has been built from a thirty-five bed hospital to a hundred and thirty-five bed hospital, I'd like to present him to you for his statement in connection with this question."

**Dr. Frank G. Mays, Washington, Missouri,**  
appeared and testified as follows:

DR. MAYS: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. McHaney surely must have been talking to the F.B.I or somebody knowing that much about me. My name is Frank G. Mays, Washington, Missouri. I am a doctor. My background, in addition to what's been said, I would just like to say that my family started in this country at Jamestown in 1607. Three of my ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence, my family doctored in Missouri before the Civil War. Right now, I feel like an Austin automobile in between two semi-trailers. I have never had so many of my friends breathing down the back of my neck in all my life. Neither have I ever seen such a profound unanimity of an opinion of so many doctors as I have heard today. I like the University of Missouri. Graduated there, studied medicine, went on to Washington University and took my M.D. there. I spent my entire lifetime in the practice of medicine and the study of medicine in this state. I'm here today as a private citizen to present my own thoughts and feelings on a school for the University of Missouri. There's little that I can add that hasn't been presented. Some of those men who have talked to you today have made an excellent case for a school at Columbia. I intend not to make myself a rebuttal witness except for the divergence of one or two points where I'd like to point out my previous statement. As to location of the school, I feel the school should be at Columbia. This is not a recent conclusion. It is one which I have held for many years. I appeared before a committee of this legislature years ago and stated my opinion at the time that Dr. Evarts Graham and Dr. Wahl of Kansas presented their views on the subject. We all know that since the establishment of medical schools throughout this nation, economic changes have occurred that have completely revolutionized everything, including the selection of sites for medical schools. I mean by that, that transportation when all those schools were established as my friends have pointed out to you today, were done in an era when the automobile and the good road played a very minimum if any part whatsoever. It's only recently that the United States government decided to haul the mail by truck. They depended on railroads, just as the medical school had to do at a day when they were established. That situation is entirely different now. Columbia is the hub of the state. It's served by good roads in every direction. The population of Columbia is in the opinion of the, pardon my expression, city man quite a small community. But there are a lot of people living in

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Columbia and its vicinity. If you'll draw a circle around Columbia and limit that circle by the distance that you can travel with a patient in forty minutes or one hour and draw a similar circle which you'll be limited to a half-circle at Kansas City where you can travel in the same length of time, you'll find that you'll travel a lot farther in the Columbia area and during that specified time you will have passed the doors of a lot of folks, people that need medical attention just as badly and just as much as its needed in Kansas City; people that do not have that facility available at this time; people who are citizens and pay taxes in the state of Missouri.

"Dr. Stephenson made an excellent case for critical material when he pointed out to you that in Iowa when they have room for a patient, they had stacks of applicants. Gentlemen, does that sound like a dearth of clinical material? No. Further, an experience a few years ago when they tried to establish a four-year school and which had to be abandoned because of finances and because of the stress of time, it was not a lack of clinical material that figured or in any way played any part in the closing of that effort. There was an excess of clinical material as told to me by one of the physicians who was there. They had more clinical material than they knew how to use. I had the good fortune to have started and served my embryonic stage, if I may say so, in Boone County. As a student, I was lucky to be permitted to live out at the Boone County Hospital. Dr. McComas, a surgeon, took me under his wing and I saw patient after patient, I spent my vacation, my summers, my holidays with Dr. McComas. I saw sick people in Boone County, the area that is to be served if the school is located in Columbia. I saw my first acute appendicitis, my first shattered leg, my first fractured skull, my first heart case, all of those things as a student in Columbia and surrounding territories. Not just chronic cases that nobody wanted or that couldn't get attention anywhere else, but cases that I had learned lessons that I've used all these years. When I left Missouri and went to Washington University, the place where supposedly we have an excess of acute cases, I did not see one case of acute appendicitis while I was a senior. After I graduated, I saw acute appendicitis as an intern and as post-graduate training, and so on, of course, but not as a student. You have had many remarks today that the acute case in the junior and senior year was the crying need of the medical students, the crying need of the medical student is to learn something to practice in taking care of disease, taking care of sick

patients whether they're chronic or not. So far as transportation is concerned, that point has been brought up. It has been my good fortune to practice in a small rural area and town in this state. We have a hospital of which we're proud. When I began practice, it was thirty-five beds. It is now expanded to a hundred and thirty-five beds and equipped as well as any hospital in the state so far as its services grow which I did not include deep X-ray therapy and the sort of thing that properly belongs in the fields of the specialists. But for a general hospital where we specialize, gentlemen, in taking care of sick people, we have the facilities. Transportation is not a problem. It does not even figure in our thinking when we send a patient to the hospital. I have them come to my office or to the hospital from distances, and I'm not exaggerating when I say sixty miles away. Those people come of their own volition and with their own transportation. Our hospital serves a considerable area, but nothing like the number of people nor the area that facilities in Columbia could serve were it set up by you gentlemen and the board of curators.

"There is another factor which has been mentioned early today which I would like, if possible, to correct the impression left. One witness said we have the cancer hospital. Too much stress shouldn't be put on that and let's don't pyramid mistakes by adding to it, implying that the cancer hospital of this great commonwealth of the state of Missouri, the first and only hospital established by a political unit anywhere to be a mistake. I merely ask to disagree with that. The cancer hospital has in it the potential of a teaching facility that has no counterpart in any of the schools mentioned by these men. Sure, they see cancer cases, yes, but we have our cancer hospital at Columbia and no one in the sound of my voice or who reads this report will (doubt) my statement when I say that the study of cancer and its solution poses now as one of the greatest if not the one single leading question to the medical profession today. We have facilities already established for students in Columbia to study this, more than we had by a great deal at Washington University.

"The question of a faculty I would like to qualify my statements that I, in no way, question the ability of my friends in Kansas City. They are excellent men. They are top great men, but anywhere you establish a top medical school, you must do so with full-time teachers, at least full-time teachers as heads and assistant heads of the departments. You will

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recall that the trend in this country has been consistently away from medical staffs by part-time and non-paid members. That was very pointedly made in a previous hearing before this legislature which I attended and which is in the testimony of Dr. Evarts Graham of Washington University. There are two groups of teaching institutions in this country, one in the minority exemplified, now we don't need to go outside the state of Missouri because I don't want to slander our sister state universities, we'll stay at home because we're in the family and I trust no offense; but, in our own state the minority group of institutions which we find in America today exemplified by St. Louis University uses a minimum of full-time men and a maximum of part-time non-paid staff as expressed to you by one of your witnesses this morning. As a contrast to that, and again in our state, I give you Washington University which is making every effort to include more and more full-time teachers of medicine on the staff believing, and rightly so, that their teaching facilities will be enhanced. Let's always keep in mind, gentlemen, that the study of medicine is a science that practice of it is an art. You must learn the art of the practice of medicine after you've learned the basic science of medicine, and the basic sciences of medicine will be taught in the first four years. That is necessary. The maximum stress will have to be and is placed always on the first four years. I'm not a financier. God knows, I wish I were. But the question of building an institution, no matter where you build it, you must build it. Kansas City or not, it still must be built. Dr. Wahl, at one time a former dean of Kansas University, pointed out to this previous hearing that I mentioned, and I hope you'll bear with me as I quote again, "That the facilities available to the state of Kansas in the last two years of medicine in Kansas City were inadequate. For that reason, they pulled out of the facilities made available by Kansas City, built their own hospital, and established their own county lines." Dr. Wahl made that statement publicly and you can find it in his testimony. Building an institution in Columbia would certainly not cost any more money than building an institution in Kansas City. I heartily agree with the statement made this morning that instead of stepping back fifty years and building a school for Missouri, let's step forward fifty years and have the best state university. We're building it in modern times, we're building it under modern circumstances. We need it, let's build it.

"Another factor which has happened elsewhere,

and speaking frankly without any sort of insinuations, it was told to us in the House of Delegates last spring in Kansas City by a representative of the city hall that Kansas City now spends, and the statement was essentially certified and corroborated this morning by Senator Proctor, one of every five tax dollars collected on hospitals and public health endeavors. It has been the experience that that expense has been assumed, taken over, by the state involved when it moved in on similar conditions. Those facilities are established for the people in Kansas City at their expense and by their own volition. The people out here in rural Missouri, just as we faced when we built the cancer hospital, we didn't have a place to send the rural patient to get cancer treatment. I remember the hearing very well. Some of the men that are here today were here then, too. We built the cancer hospital. It has been an outstanding success, and it's been a godsend to some of my patients, and to the doctors and their patients throughout the state. In the cities, they have the facilities, and they had them then. We didn't. The same thing holds true now with regard to these facilities on other lines for people which Kansas City has which Columbia and the surrounding territories have not. As to the opinion of physicians, it's a strange thing, as I said here, most of these men, not all of them, thank God, but the most of them that I see here today are men that I have seen come into the work of the Missouri State Medical Association. I went into the House of Delegates in 1930. I've been secretary of my county society since Roosevelt was elected the first time. His job killed him, I'm still alive. But, it's strange to me that the opinions of the men that I observe seem to depend on location, on affiliation, this or that other reason, most of which I know which I wouldn't dare state because if I did, I wouldn't get out of town. But, it does seem strange that that is the case. Down in Franklin County where we have a hospital, we have men who graduated from Missouri and Washington University, most of the men have been trained in this state. We don't have the biggest medical society in the county, there's twenty-six men on our staff down there, and in a recent survey in one of our open meetings, I asked the question if there was anyone there who felt that the school should be in Kansas City and, gentlemen, there wasn't one man in our society that I know of at this time but who favors Columbia as the site for the school. That includes men who went to Columbia just as I did. Now you've heard that men from other places are just as strong

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for Kansas City, even down in the bootheel and so on. Of course, any of the opinions of the doctors outstate might be qualified by the bullish over-riding mind of someone who is testifying here today, I don't know, but at any rate that's the case down in Franklin County. Now the teaching staff, to get back to that. You've got to have a full-time man to head it and as the institution grows, there will be more men who would be available on a part-time basis if the management decided to do that. But, there's absolutely no reason why this institution in Columbia couldn't get all the good teachers it needed. Young men, men who are trained, trained well, who would go there and teach. I hope I haven't bored you. This is all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. "HILL: Thank you, Doctor."

MR. McHANEY: "Mr. Chairman, the gentlemen that I referred to that intended to be here today was Dr. Evarts A. Graham, thoracic surgery, Washington University. There's a big convention in St. Louis as you probably know and Dr. Graham had, I think he said, Scottish friends, I think that referred to their nationality. They're to be there today and he couldn't leave. He's leaving for Chicago tomorrow. I do have a letter that I want to read later from Dr. Graham and I want placed in the records.

"There's one question that has been referred to several times here today that I'd like for Dr. Stephenson to reply to. Dr. Stephenson was here yesterday, but for the benefit of some of the medical men here, he is a graduate of Missouri University, Washington University Medical School, interned at Chicago University, Barnes Hospital and is now at Bellevue Hospital in New York. He is a native-born Missourian. His home is in Columbia. He has devoted probably more time for the investigation of this subject than any other single person. He has interviewed medical educators all over the country and I am happy to present this young man that has devoted so much time to this important question."

DR. STEPHENSON: "Mr. Chairman and members of the committee and guests of the committee, the only point that I would like to make is in connection with the great deal of emphasis that has been placed by the guests here today on one of the ten points stressed by Dean Stubbs this morning regarding the criteria for a good medical school. One of those ten points was the presence of adequate clinical material. I would like to add one point. I think I am about the only graduate of a medical school in the last ten years here in this room, and the point that I would like to make is that I think it is

important that we examine exactly how many patients does a medical student actually need to see. Does anyone know how many patients are necessary for the adequate teaching of a medical student. I know of no survey having been made by the American Medical Association or by the State Medical Association. However, when I entered the University of Missouri as a medical student, I kept a very complete record of every patient that I saw, his name and diagnosis and what we did to him and I continued that record on down at Washington University which included periods spent at the St. Louis Jewish Hospital in obstetrics, the St. Louis City Hospital, Koch Hospital, Malcolm-Bliss Psychiatric Hospital, and at time there at the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital in Columbia. I have that report here which includes a list of every patient seen and the type of patient all organized as to the portion of the digestive system, for example, diseases of the bronchi, diseases of the lung, and on down the line and, as far as I know, it is a fairly typical example of what the medical student sees in the course of ones four years. Actually, I think it is important for us to realize that you don't need the huge volume of clinical material that some people might feel that is necessary. At Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, there are approximately a thousand beds in that huge medical center on Kingshighway, and if you will inquire at the hospital, you will realize that of that huge number of patients, the number that are actually used for teaching in the medical school is very small. There are two surgical wards, there are two medical wards, and there is one mixed ward. That's approximately one hundred and fifty beds there. Of those hundred and fifty beds, I made a survey May 19th, 1949, and found that over 65% of those patients in those five wards were actually from out-state Missouri. In actuality, the situation is this: here we have the large area and what should be supplying the teaching patients as we are left to believe today, and in reality those patients were from southern Illinois, southern Missouri and out-state Missouri. I've spent two periods of training at the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital in connection with my period of internship and assistant resident in surgery at Barnes Hospital. If you will drive to Ellis Fischel any day of the week, you will see patients of all ages being brought to the hospital or getting off the bus there at the intersection of Highway 63 and Highway 40, (Highway 40 is probably the main east/west, and Highway 63 is one of the main north/south highways) you will see those patients

arriving from all parts of the state and going home the same day. In other words, the accessibility to the state of the cancer hospital is quite remarkable and I think it is important to realize from the experience of Barnes Hospital, for example, you don't need a huge number of patients that one might suppose. I'm now a resident of surgery at the Bellevue Hospital in New York City, a hospital of approximately four thousand beds. I had an internship at the University of Chicago, which is a teaching hospital of, we weren't sure exactly yesterday whether it's four hundred or six hundred, it's around there, each patient whether it's a paying patient or a charity patient, is a teaching patient and they make the maximum benefit out of each patient in that hospital. At Bellevue Hospital, we have four thousand beds and in connection with chronic patients which we are lead to believe would accumulate in Columbia at the site of the new improved teaching facilities, which I might add would not be comparable to the 1909 situation, or the 1928, 1932 or even the 1938 situation, but at the Bellevue Hospital we, of course, have to accept every patient that comes in off the streets of New York City, including, as you know, a large number of chronic leg ulcers, alcoholics, and debilitated patients which from a teaching standpoint have no benefit that I can discern after at least having seen two or three of those patients, and for students to be continually working those patients up, doing blood counts on those patients, urinalysis on those patients, why they're overloaded, they're overburdened with that type of material and they're not getting the training that they should on the type of patient that requires a great deal of teaching. The acute cases which we are lead to believe are so terribly important and would not be available in Columbia in large numbers, actually you require, you don't need to see huge numbers of these acute cases. In this list of patients that I saw during my four years of medical school, and incidently I've kept a complete list of all the patients I've seen since then which includes almost ten thousand patients, and of this number of patients that I saw during my medical schools days, there were only six cases of appendicitis; in other words, the acute cases which you see are the cases of broken bones, the lacerated scalps, the climatic cases that you see in the emergency wards, you're going to see those during your internship. Those are not the type of patients that require full-time teachers and scientific investigations and laboratory data, blood counts and X-rays, etc. They're the type of patients that you're

going to be called on to see during the middle of the night during the internship and you get so tired of seeing those patients that you wish they'd go someplace else. I don't think that is a problem to worry about where you're going to get enough acute patients. As Dean Stubbs said this morning, many states in the union are requiring an internship for the diploma in medicine and it goes without saying that practically everybody at the present time when he graduates from medicine serves an internship in an approved hospital of the American Medical Association and, of course, I think that there is a tendency to spend too much time in hospitals, and it's over-emphasized a bit. I know I've spent seven years including every other night on call in hospitals with the exception of two in the Army and I think there is probably a tendency to spend too much time in those hospitals. But, at least, everybody is spending a year in a hospital and during that time he's going to see these acute cases that we're worrying about so much today. I don't want to take any more time, but I would like to say it would be my opinion that this school would not fade away at Columbia but I would like to go on record as saying that this medical school in the future would be a great tribute to the judgement of this committee."

MR. HILL: "Thank you, Dr. Stephenson."

MR. McHANEY: "I should have said, because it's true, that this young man has devoted all of his time without any compensation, and at his own expense, I want to make that very clear. He did it out of a sense of duty to his state and to the people of the state."

"A lot of things have been said here today, several of them I don't know whether I should take the time to try to answer or not. I don't agree that back in that school in 1909 that there should have been any more circumcision cases. I think one was enough, although that might have been recommended. There is another statement I think maybe I will disagree with, the statement was emphatically made that, something to the effect that you wouldn't have a medic sea base outside of some ocean or something to that effect. Well, I might inform the counselor from Kansas City that there is a large Naval base located in the desert out in Idaho. I also, in that particular connection, think it's a fit analogy, since he brought up the matter to remind him of one of the best Naval bases for training purposes is the Great Lakes Naval Training Station up in Chicago. It's not located on either ocean, it has just enough water. Therefore, I think that that's a perfect analogy

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for Columbia. It has just enough patients to make a good medical school. I think I'll go into that question a little bit at this time. In hearing these gentlemen, and they are fine gentlemen, there's no question about that, very capable men in their profession, and there's no question in my mind but what they earnestly believe the position that they're advocating. But in listening to them from the point of view that I must listen to them, and the point of view that you must listen to them, and that in the good of the University of Missouri and the good of the state as a whole, two things occurred to me. I noticed two things that stood out. One was the steady playing down of the element of research which is a necessary part of every medical school and every great university. The other was the playing down of the service that can be rendered by a great university and should be rendered by a great university to the entire state of Missouri. And lastly, the effect of a divided school upon the University of Missouri as a whole. These three things were played down in this hearing. Something else to doubt, and that is as each witness would come before you, he would talk particularly of the training of doctors as doctors. He talked of the medical school as a separate emphasis. Every single solitary one of them did that. Now it is my duty as the president of the board of curators and it is every member of the curators duty to think of that, but also to think of what the effect is going to be upon the University of Missouri as a whole. What is the effect going to be upon the people of the state of Missouri as a whole. That's my duty. It may not be the duty of these doctors to think of that particular matter. They're thinking of doctors, the training of doctors, nothing but the training of doctors. The problem is much greater than that. I was reminded as I listened to them, they all say that they went to this school or that school and I particularly noticed that all of them were from schools from metropolitan centers. In other words, their experience has been from schools of metropolitan centers. That is true, I think, of all of them, maybe with one possible exception. It reminded me kind of the old story of the fellow that said, "All indians walk in a straight line," and when the man say, "How do you know?" he said, "Well, the one that I saw did." That's — I have relied in making up my judgement, I think, upon the vast majority opinion of medical educators. There has been a reference here made to the fact that eminent men, medical educators, I presume, could be found on either side. Yet I have listened, very unhappily, for a quotation from an outstanding medical educator

recognized throughout the United States. On the other hand, there has been submitted to you in the brief which was prepared a statement of many medical educators, noted in the field of medical education, which I presume and I believe it to be true, that the physicians and medical training is not too greatly different from other professions. I think there is a difference between a medical educator and a medical practitioner. I will not take your time to review pages sixteen and seventeen containing the statements of several educators, medical educators and otherwise, along with the statements of Dr. Gregg and Dr. Flexner on this subject, but they're all outstanding men in the field of education and medical education. However, since you have no doubt read that brief and, therefore, have before you those statements, I do want to place into the record an additional statement or two from the field of medical education. This statement is found in the statement of the governor of West Virginia who had essentially the same problem before him that this committee and the board of curators had before it. After examining all the available evidence on the subject, he arrived at the conclusion that the medical school should be there at the University of West Virginia, even though it's a town about the same size of Columbia, Missouri, with about the same attributes. In doing so in this statement, he quotes this, "It is of particular significance to note that when Dr. Lippard, Dean of Louisiana State University's Medical School at New Orleans conducted a survey in the State of Florida in 1949, he decided in favor of the small university city of Gainesville with a population of only 15,081 despite the fact that his medical school is located in a large metropolitan center." Then, he goes on to quote Dr. Abram Flexner, a quotation which you have in your record. The quotation from Dr. Lippard is as follows: "The experience of medical schools in small communities has not indicated that they are handicapped seriously by lack of patients. If adequate facilities are provided and a superior faculty is assembled, people find their way to the medical center in numbers and with a variety of illnesses more than sufficient to supply material for clinical observation." That's exactly the same statement that's made by experience in our own state by a rural surgeon in a rural hospital and it's been confirmed here today by actual practice in our own state. Let me continue with Dr. Lippard's statement: 'New state supported medical schools and associated university hospitals as planned, or under construction in Washington, California and North

Carolina. As an indication of the trend, it is observed that all are to be erected on the campuses of state universities. Two of the universities are located in the outskirts of large cities, Seattle and Los Angeles, and the third at Chapel Hill which has a population of about 4,000. Despite the fact that much larger and better developed county hospitals are found in Seattle and Los Angeles and many other cities, the construction of a university hospital was considered essential.' Then we've already quoted from Dr. Berryhill from the University of North Carolina. He made essentially comments on the same subject. It's included in this brief. I may say that after sitting here and listening to these various arguments, I think that every single argument made is answered completely and fully in the brief file with you. I don't know — I can't think of a single argument that has been made here today that is not answered fully and completely in this brief. This brief includes the statement of the university, of the governor of West Virginia, I think will amply show you that the opinion registered here today is not the prevailing opinion among medical educators, and people familiar with university problems and affairs. I'm a little bit at a loss making this rebuttal argument because of the fact that I don't know exactly what this plan and program for the Kansas City location is."

#### **Re: Kansas City Offer**

"One time in the history of this controversy they suggested that the administrative offices be in the Kansas City City Hall. I haven't heard of that recently. Then, when I appeared before the Senate committee on Appropriations, I heard for the first time, and I was president of the board of curators, that there was an offer about Research Hospital. As president of the board of curators, I have never been presented with any matter in connection with Research Hospital by anyone with authority either from the city of Kansas City or from Research Hospital itself. I have checked with the secretary of the board of curators and he has not been informed of any such offer. So, officially, I know nothing of Research Hospital; however, I came here today prepared to talk a little about Research Hospital so I assume that the Medical Association has now receded from the Research Hospital offer and has now gone back to building a complete hospital. I can make no other assumption in view of what was said today. Now, in connection with the problem I'd like to say just a few words because I've been through this before and I

know that you're getting tired, and I know that you have the point in mind, upon which the board of curators has predicated its position. I would like to say this in view of one statement that was made this morning about partisanship. I do not represent any city in the state of Missouri. I came to this question with a fully open mind. I arrived at the conclusion that my later action was to the best interest of the University of Missouri and the people of this state. I am not partisan except I admit that I am a partisan for the University of Missouri. If that damns me, then I suppose, Mr. Chairman, I'm to be damned."

#### **For Campus Location**

"The campus location presents the faculty and the students of medicine with the invaluable asset of close contact with the fundamental sciences of physics, chemistry and biology and related science of psychology, anthropology, sociology. Now, this morning, Dr. Casberg and I have a high regard for Dr. Casberg's ability, in mentioning this particular subject segregated the main thing that we're talking about. He talked about the association of students, one with another. Now that's not what we portend. That is a part of it, a minor part of it, and we do believe that the point made here later is a valid point, but the essential point is that if you place a school in Kansas City, a medical school, you are then going to either be without these allied sciences or you're going to provide them at additional state cost. One or the other, and I don't think you can have a medical school, a good medical school, without them. That was not referred to by anybody today. Second, the campus location develops the educational inter-relationship of the medical schools with the other schools of the university. Now there, I think, we referred to the evidence which you heard over at the University of Missouri at Columbia. There you heard the deans of the various schools tell how their departments, how their various schools, could be and should be inter-related with the medical school, and in turn the medical school inter-related with their schools. You've heard of the school of agriculture and its possible contributions and assistance in medical science. Same thing of the school of veterinary medicine and all of that type. I didn't hear any conversation about that today. Third, it is essential that a school of nursing or department of nursing education and to a considerable extent the training of other help personnel leading to bachelor of science degrees be located on a university

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campus. It is essential to get a bachelor of science degree that you have work from the other schools. If you break the school apart, that will be very difficult. It would prolong in order to receive a Bachelor of Science degree the length of time that a student in those allied fields must go to school. Yet, I didn't hear a word about that today. Fourth, the campus location for a school of medicine eliminates the necessity for duplication of facilities and enables a student to receive a broader education which will enable him to become a better and more useful citizen and physician in years to come. I didn't hear anything today about the facilities that would be abandoned in Columbia if this school is moved to Kansas City and there will be. At least, if not abandoned, their use will be curtailed. I also did not hear of the extra costs that have not been placed in Dr. Diehl's reports. This is one of the faults of the report, of the extra cost that must necessarily be had in Kansas City. The services that will be used by the medical school now exist in Columbia will be used by the medical school that's located there but services that will have to be independently provided if the school should be located in Kansas City. Admission and record service, counseling and testing service. Agencies for social life such as a student union building, athletic facilities, etc. Then, as a minor point, we mention, as a minor subdivision, we mention this point, which was brought out today, that there wasn't much relationship between schools. Now, I grant you that in the city of St. Louis that there wouldn't be much possibility, but compare that possibility in the city of St. Louis with the possibility that exists in a town like Columbia. Now another point is made today, and this issue was made, the training of doctors on the campus of Columbia would be more conducive to their settlement in rural areas. That has been disputed. Despite the fact that Dr. Allen Gregg, Director of Medical Sciences at the Rockefeller Foundation, states that Missouri for a long time will need doctors accustomed to and contented with life in the smaller towns. Large cities set before medical students the attraction of city practices of early specializing, of migration of the still larger cities and of something near to commercialism, and can survive the test of rural practice. Now a statement was made by one of the witnesses that a man reared in a rural community would go back to the rural community. Facts or not, bear that statement out. It's nearer about 50% go back. It is this — is our position, and this is not a major point, but it is

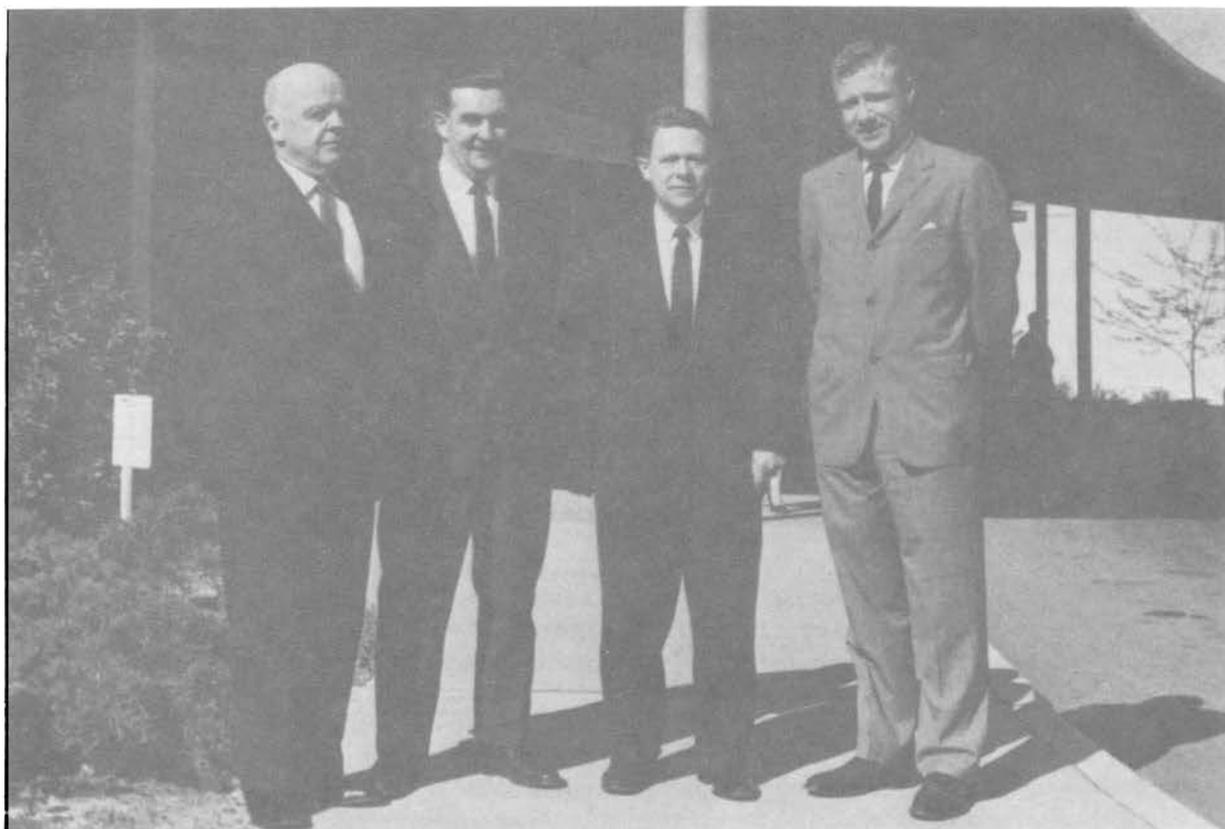
something to be considered that a boy coming out of the country associating altogether practically in city doctors and specialists is more likely to try to become a specialist than one who would be trained in Columbia under the preceptorship plan whereby these gentlemen before they are graduated are signed out to recognizable, capable country doctors. Yet, the preceptorship plan was used more than twenty-five years ago in the case referred to here. Dr. McComas, was that the doctor's name? That kind of thing, I think, and I'm not a doctor, but common sense tells me that that kind of training will be more conducive to bring boys back to stay home than the other type of training.

“The sixth point is the central location of the University of Missouri at Columbia and its excellent highways with rural Missouri make it a logical and convenient place for a medical center for Missouri. I don't want any misunderstandings about the University of Missouri board of curators program in connection with this subject. One place it's stated it's a thousand beds and another place it's deplored that we would have a thousand beds today of the witnesses, the program has been described on page twenty-one of this brief. It is not socialistic in any sense of the word. The purpose of it is that we have a small enough hospital to serve the university. That hospital will, as much as it can, alleviate the serious condition that does exist in rural Missouri for adequate hospital facilities. But that hospital will do much more, none of which is socialistic. It will make available consultation or laboratory, X-ray and allied services from a central agency. That is, that's consultation with other hospitals and consultation with doctors. It will make available to rural physicians contacts with medical teachers and institutions for new techniques and discoveries will be discussed and demonstrated. Now, there it's been said that that couldn't be done from Columbia, Missouri. I leave it to you as to whether a full-time or a practically full-time professor at Columbia will be more likely to hold institutes among country doctors than would a busy practitioner from Kansas City, Missouri, working without compensation. I'll leave that to the committee but I don't believe we need any medical educator even advise on that subject. Promoting a system of preceptorship under which competent doctors will train, if their students are graduates, for a few months each year in the art of practical medicine. Assisting local, county and regional hospitals to qualify for approved internship training where young medical graduates can be

trained, and lastly, giving advice, information and guidance to local hospitals in connection with their management and operation. Such interchange of patients and services here contemplated would be possible only if the medical school and the attended medical center is accessible to all parts of the state. Now, in that connection, reference has been made to the Hill-Burton funds. As a matter of fact, there are no available funds under the Hill-Burton Act at this time, as we all know. We're asking for a hospital to be adequate for the type of school that we will have. Now, reference has been made — oh, there's one other thing — the campus location at Columbia eliminates difficulties of administration. Now there is a consideration, gentlemen, that has not received the consideration by the medical association of this state. There is a consideration which I, as a member of the board of curators, must consider. It is a fundamental importance. I have been around Jefferson City. I have known of legislators and I have known of appropriation bills and I know what happens when a university is split into different factors. I know that. It creates an administrative problem from the university's point of view but it also creates, and you gentlemen as practical men will know it, that if this school is located in Kansas City with as strong of men as they have in Kansas City and they are strong men, fine men, with men who desire the development of their medical school the best of any, you and I know, at least I know, I believe I know what will happen at the various sessions of the legislature. It is important to the University of Missouri, we have more than a medical school at stake, we have a law school, we have a journalism school, we've got a school of agriculture, we have all the other various schools over there and administratively speaking, it is a great fault to split a university. Every argument that has been made for the university medical school at Kansas City, I can make a similar argument for locating the journalism school in St. Louis, or the agricultural school some place else. If those arguments are valid, then you split your university in six or seven different factions just as logically and we all know what would happen in that event. Dr. Allen Gregg, who is one of the greatest experts in the field of medical education, says this, 'I know of no university medical school in a large city which within my memory has not had at least one serious quarrel between the university and its powerful and privileged professional leaders in the city.' In that connection, I'd like to read a letter from a president of a university, which university

has been pointed to here today as an example. This letter was written by the president of the University of Indiana to the president of West Virginia University and I'd like to read it into the record, "I would prefer not to give you the code (apparently there was a study made in which there were code numbers) (that code was requested) unless it is essential for your purpose. When I made this study, it was the first comparative study that had ever been made on that scale. There was a great reluctance on the part of the various medical schools to release their figures. Most of the state-supported schools finally did, but only after I had sworn by all that is high and holy that I would never reveal the code except to the individual institution. If your problem should get involved in public legislative hearings, those institutions located near you such as two Virginia schools and Maryland might resist the revealing of the information, however, if it becomes necessary for you to have the information, let me know and perhaps we can by wire ask for consent of the necessary schools. I have just again looked over my figures and I would be willing to offer the summary observations of my findings. As I have stated about this study of mine was that it was the first thorough nationwide comparative cost study of state-supported schools and was prepared for the Association of American Colleges at its meeting October 28, 1946, at Edgewater Park, Mississippi. In looking over the study again, I can make the following observations: (1) there are more high costs schools in large cities than in small cities; (2) some of the most distinguished medical schools are located in small towns achieving their distinction with relatively low unit costs and with great efficiency; (3) the cost of operating a medical school separate from the principal campus of the university is substantially greater than the operation of a medical school as a part of the university attached to its principal campus. It costs a great deal more to get equal results in the divided institutions; (4) in summary, the study clearly indicates that factors other than the size of the city determine the relative cost of the medical education, and, in fact, if the size of the city has any discernible influence on costs, the evidence would seem to indicate the larger the city, the larger the cost. Now I will add a few observations of my own that were not based upon this study as such but on thirteen years in this office facing the problems of administering a medical school located fifty miles away located in Indianapolis. In trying to equip myself with these

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*10 years later, Senators Avery and Murphy, Austin Hill and I are pictured in front of the University Hospital after giving them their first tour of the medical center. After the tour, we had a luncheon in their honor.*

responsibilities, I have in the course of years visited nearly every medical school in the country and have come to know many of the deans and other personalities in medical education. It was my privilege also to serve on the advisory committee of the recent Federal Security Agency study of the cost of medical schools, so I think I have an experience out of which some conclusions have been reached which have reasonable validity.”

“In my judgement, the historic reasons for the location of medical schools in large town have all disappeared. Modern transportation makes it possible to bring clinical material to a small town in as great an amount as is needed either on a charity or paid basis, and the cost of caring for them after they are in a small town location is less. No longer is it necessary to locate a medical school in a large town in order to get the teaching staff. The modern standards of medical education make it necessary for most of the teaching to be done by geographically full-time people and they can be given facilities and hospitals in small towns quite as well as in large

towns. One has only to refer to the fact that the patients find the doctors wherever they may be, the most dramatic illustration of which is to be found in Rochester, Minnesota. Now very few of these points were answered today, very few of them, one minor point was even discussed. Dr. Dolman, a professor of medicine at the University of British Columbia, was designated by that province to make a survey of medical schools. He visited with over two hundred recognized medical educators and I think it was over thirty-three schools. He returned to his province and he wrote a report, and in that report he set forth the prerequisites for a first-class medical school at the university. Here are his prerequisites. They are the same prerequisites that the board of curators have established, they are the same prerequisites that the University of West Virginia — the governor of West Virginia — has established, the same prerequisites that have been recommended to Florida, the same that were adopted by the state of North Carolina, the last two medical schools to come into existence, and here they are as I read them. As I read them,

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gentlemen of the committee, compare Kansas City with the location of the site of the university.”

“First, a prerequisite is a stable and flourishing parent university; second, a large list of applicants of fine intellect and character from which to select the students; third, an adequate budget; fourth, a carefully picked staff whose main interest and abilities lie in the fields of both teaching and research and who can work together for the greater welfare of the faculty and the whole university; next, that the head, meaning the departmental head, and a number of additional persons in each of the main clinical departments be full-time; That the university through the faculty of medicine be granted complete control of a sufficient number of hospital beds of the right categories to ensure proper teaching facilities and exercise the right to nominate the teaching staff for its affiliated hospitals and to close its ward to all others; further, that the heads of the university clinical hospitals, or rather departments, be chiefs of the appropriate hospital service; next, that quite apart from such teaching affiliations of local hospitals, may be feasible on terms satisfactory to the university there should be a university hospital staffed entirely by the faculty of medicine; next, that the whole medical school be located on the campus as the only satisfactory means of assuring the physical and spiritual affinity between the medical science and the clinical department, within the faculty of medicine and also between the faculty of medicine and other faculties at the university. Now these are prerequisites.

“At the school, it should again be planned as a long-term project so that it may be able to grow specially and functionally and may thus prove nucleus for a medical and health center of the highest possible caliber and renown; that the dean of the faculty of medicine be selected with utmost care, be assured the full confidence and support of his faculty and that the university administration be endowed for the latter with explicit and adequate power. Then, when the university involved is dependent upon grants from public funds, these following prerequisites: The community to be served by the school must be intelligent, progressive, prosperous, sympathetic to this project. The school must extend its influence to all parts of the province by providing various types of post-graduate training for practitioners by helping to improve standards of outlying hospitals. It must develop the closest possible relations with city and provincial health departments, so that numerous reciprocal advantages

may accrue with the public health, the ultimate beneficiary. The faculty of medicine must be prepared to share its resources to the fullest possible extent for the university at large by offering courses in certain of the medical sciences to non-medical graduate students by helping to train students for vocations, ancillary to medicine and by taking charge of and developing the university health service. Those are recognized prerequisites. If you resubmit, that if you take and place the attributes of Kansas City as opposed to those of locating this medical school at the seat of the university that there can be only one conclusion.

“In conclusion, I again repeat that the duty of the university is research, is teaching research and service, and measured by that yardstick there is only one conclusion. We ask this committee to recommend to the legislature that an appropriation of a sizeable amount be made out of this post-war fund because if we're ever to have a medical school it must be done now. This is not a time for us to do the expedient. It's the time for us to look over the long range proposition. If a mistake is made now in a medical school and its location, that mistake will never be rectified. It will be living with you. It will be living with my children and their children. This is not a time for expediency but it is a time for action because the state does have sufficient funds to provide a medical school, and, in saying that, I have every faith in the Missouri State Medical Association. I believe that wherever their school is located, despite the statements of some of its members, that we will have the full cooperation of the medical association of the state of Missouri, at least hope so. Thank you very kindly.”

MR. HILL: “Thank you, Mr. McHaney. Does anyone have any questions they'd like to ask Mr. McHaney. If no one has any further questions, gentlemen, we'll bring these hearings to the close and on behalf of the committee, I would like to thank all of you for bearing with us. I know some of you have left your business and profession and come here. I will tell you that the committee will, as soon as possible, prepare a report. We intend to have it ready the day the House goes back in session, the 25th of September. I will notify Mr. O'Brien and someone at the university when copies of the report will be available. I, again, thank you gentlemen.”

MR. MCHANEY: “There was one bit of record that I should have made and that was Dr. Graham's letter. I will briefly tell you that Dr. Graham is an outstanding physician, and has stated emphatically in

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this letter; and I'll file it with the committee. In his judgement the seat of the university is the proper location. He has endorsed and reaffirmed the statements made by the board of curators in their brief."

On January 6, 1952, I wrote Representative Austin Hill as follows:

Dear Representative Hill:

It was fine to get to hear that the House stood behind you and your committee in your recommendations regarding the establishment of the four-year medical school — even though the amount to be appropriated was not as high as recommended.

It would certainly be gratifying to you, I feel sure, to see the Senate concur with you in their voting. I have talked to a number of Senators and it would seem to me as if the vote will be pretty close, although I don't think there is any cause for pessimism on the part of those who are anxious to see Missouri get a four-year medical school.

I was back in Missouri for a few days last week and talked to a number of people in St. Louis and in and around Columbia. Several mentioned specifically what a great contribution you and your committee had made toward a solution of the controversy regarding the medical school. Should one be established on the campus of an integral part of the allied sciences, I have little doubt that it will remain a reminder to Missourians that you and your committee contributed no small part to its establishment and it will no doubt fulfill the confidence expressed by the committee of the possibility of having a really great medical school for the state of Missouri — at the university.

Best wishes for the new year.

Cordially,

On June 28, 1952, I wrote Representative Austin Hill the following letter:

Dear Representative Hill:

It is now almost a year since your committee began hearings relative to the establishment of a complete four-year medical school for

the University of Missouri. To me, it would seem that your committee is to be congratulated that the decision on the medical school is now a reality. Almost thirty years of debate had preceded the work of the past year. The thoroughness and the sincerity with which you and the committee members approached the issue may very well have provided the final drive for the successful completion of this debate.

Please accept my sincere thanks and gratitude to you for the service which I think you have rendered to our state and I am confident that this will have been compounded many times in the coming years when the dividends from the medical school become apparent. It should be a source of real and continued satisfaction to you as you watch the growth of the medical school. There are few greater things that a state can build.

Should you find yourself in New York any time, it would be nice to visit with you. Thanks again, and best wishes,

Gratefully,

Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D.

### *Comment:*

The transcript of the hearings was via a shorthand effort. The secretary often had difficulty hearing the complete sentence and I have had difficulty reconstructing what was actually said!



*Patients come in all sizes*

A Mary Pax photo

# The House Votes 51-51 Hamlin Casts Tie-breaking Vote

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The Austin Hill committee submitted its report to the House of Representatives on September 25, 1951. The report stated that Missouri desperately needed a four-year medical school to train more doctors and concluded by recommending an appropriation of \$9 million for establishing a four-year medical school. The committee subsequently introduced an appropriation bill in that amount.

Subsequently the House appropriation committee approved the \$9 million for the medical school. The appropriation then became House committee amendment number 59 in the 66th General Assembly Omnibus Appropriations Bill.

The show-down vote in the House over the medical school appropriation came on December 5, 1951. Representative George Snyder, of Jackson County, offered an amendment to the appropriations bill stipulating that the last two years of the medical school program had to be in Kansas City. In response, Representative Shockly raised a point of order that Snyder's amendment was out of order, in so much as it was unconstitutional to legislate in an appropriations bill. The House vote on Shockly's point of order was a 51-51 tie with twenty-seven Representatives absent and seventeen present but not voting.

As a result, the speaker of the house, Roy Hamblin, cast the tie-breaking vote that sustained the point of order and defeated Snyder's amendment 52 to 51.

Undaunted, Snyder offered another amendment, this one to reduce the medical school appropriation from \$9 million to \$6 million. He told his colleagues that the medical school could be started in Kansas City for the latter figure but that a Columbia location would cost at least twice as much. He declared that putting the school in Columbia would be "like putting money in a rat hole." After much debate the House approved this amendment with a 56-64 vote. Thirty-one members were absent and six who were present abstained from voting.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*How many do you recognize?*

# The Senate Votes

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In late December 1951, it became obvious that the long struggle to reach a decision concerning the four-year medical school in Missouri would soon reach its climax.

Shortly before Christmas, George C. Willson wrote me as follows:

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson  
New York University  
Post-Graduate Medical School  
77 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Doctor:

There are thirty-four members of the Senate, which will probably consider in January the omnibus appropriation bill containing an appropriation of \$6 million for the medical school.

We are endeavoring to see that each senator is supplied with the facts of the matter. It would be helpful if you would write us of your contacts, conversations and expressions you have had from any of the senators recently. I know that you have been at work and, as usual, effectively.

My best wishes to you and yours for the coming year.

Sincerely,

George Willson

## Senate Contacts

Over a period of several days, I had called almost every senator from the pay telephone booth in the lobby of Bellevue Hospital. I was impressed with the interest that the senators expressed on the matter and of their sincere efforts to make the right decision. Our general predictions were very close to the final vote, although there were two or three surprises, including a vote by Senator Sawyers of St. Joseph, Missouri, for the Kansas City location.

The 19 to 9 vote cut across party lines. It was one of the most significant votes taken in the efforts to establish a four-year medical school on the campus in Columbia.

George Willson asked me to send him my thoughts about each of the Senators following my telephone conversations. Examples include Senators Edward J. Hogan, Jr.'s telephone conversation on January 2, 1952, "Senator Hogan is whole-heartedly convinced that the greatest benefit to Missourians in all parts of the state will result if the medical school is located as an integral part of the university. He is optimistic about the chance of the Bill passing the Senate" and states "It won't even be close." (He voted for Kansas City.)

The telephone conversation with Senator John A. Johnson on December 22, 1951; "Senator Johnson sounded like one of the best friends the University of Missouri Medical School could have. He believes that the Senate may up the appropriations to \$9 million and thinks that it has a 50/50 chance of passing." He was particularly upset by the attack on Mr. McHaney by Representative Snyder of Kansas City and thought he was just pulling a political stunt. He believed that Senator Patterson will be for the Columbia location. "There seems to be little doubt that Senator Johnson will support the Columbia location." (Both voted for Columbia.)

Senator Harry J. Bryne's telephone conversation on January 2, 1952: "Senator Bryne is definitely for the University of Missouri Medical School at the site in Columbia, Missouri. He states that he will support the board of curators in their efforts. When I decided to contact him further, he mentioned that I could call him collect at his Jefferson City number, 9832. He is not sure how the rest of the St. Louis Senators will vote, but he is very optimistic. He has received the copy of the Governor's report of West Virginia which I sent to him. In addition, he has gone over the material I sent him several years ago and also the material of last June." (He voted for Kansas City.)

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**THE COLUMBIA DAILY TRIBUNE**  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

Nov. 8, 1951

Dear Hugh:

Thanks for your letter and enclosure, which I'm returning as requested. Sorry we didn't get to see it for publication, but maybe that chance will still come.

Your dad informs me you are now up-to-date on the committee hearings and committee action. I really delayed writing in the first place to send you the result of a committee hearing as well as the McHaney talk you said you missed. Your dad, however, said he had taken care of both those matters.

Looks like the bill may get through the house, but there is considerable doubt that the senate will pass it. About the only optimistic man I've found in regards the senate action is George Spencer.

Thanks again for your letter, and hurry up and get through with your interning and externing and get on back to practice here.

Regards,



MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS . . . MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

*Smitty writes that George Spencer is one of the few who are optimistic that medical school bill would pass the Senate.*

Rowland Smith of the *Tribune* writes that he is pretty pessimistic about anything getting through the Senate. He mentions Senator George Spencer, about whom we have discussed.

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. MCCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. GUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & MCCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

December 17, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson,  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School,  
477 First Avenue,  
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

There are thirty-four members of the Senate, which will probably consider in January the Omnibus Appropriation Bill containing an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the Medical School.

We are endeavoring to see that each Senator is supplied with the facts in the matter. It would be helpful if you would write us of the contacts, conversations, and expressions you have had from any of the Senators recently. I know you have been at work and, as usual, effectively.

My best wishes to you and yours for the coming Year.

Sincerely,

*George Willson*

GCW:BC

*December 17, 1951 - We kept the mail flying between the two of us exchanging information about the various senators. While a resident at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, I had sent out mimeographed copies of information to the representatives and senators in 1948 to 1950. Also, at Bellevue in New York City, I made a point of calling almost every senator from the pay phone in the lobby of the hospital. I was pleasantly surprised to know of their sincere interest to arrive at the correct conclusion and often they asked for pieces of information on a specific point that I could subsequently supply them.*

M.U. MEDICAL SCHOOL  
AT COLUMBIA

| <u>Definite</u>      | <u>Probable</u>           | <u>Still to Go</u>        |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>Kirney</u>     | ← 1. Hess?                | <u>W. B. Bartland</u>     |
| 2. <u>Watts</u>      | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 3. <u>Hooker</u>     | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 4. <u>Walker</u>     | 2. <u>Quinn</u> ←         | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 5. <u>Chamier</u>    |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 6. <u>Long</u>       | 25-8                      | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 7. <u>Frazier</u>    |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 8. <u>Johnson</u>    |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 9. <u>Darten</u>     |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 10. <u>Curry</u>     |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 11. <u>Frisse</u>    |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 12. <u>Hawkins</u>   |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 13. <u>Lawyers</u>   |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 14. <u>Hoyou</u>     |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 15. <u>Witte</u>     |                           | <del>W. B. Bartland</del> |
| 16. <u>Crain</u>     | W.V.                      |                           |
| 17. <u>Patterson</u> | W.V.                      |                           |
| 18. <u>Bartland</u>  | W.V.                      |                           |
| 19. <u>Bryne</u>     | W.V.                      |                           |
| 20. <u>Spradling</u> |                           |                           |

| <u>Lost</u> | <u>Found</u>         |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gibson   | 1. <u>Rovercomb</u>  |
| 2. Keating  | 2. <u>Sinneman</u>   |
| 3. Madison  | 3. <u>Smith</u>      |
| 4. Winans   | ← 4. <u>Hilsmann</u> |
| 5. Frisley  | ← HESS               |
| 6. Nolla    |                      |
| 7. Robinett |                      |
| 8. Reid (?) |                      |

Finch - copy of W.V. Allen-Kemp - Gray

My "score card" from telephone conversations

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

Senator James Curry of Ava, Missouri; "Senator Curry has, from the beginning, been one of the strongest advocates in the Senate for the four-year medical school at Columbia. There is no question but that he will always favor the Columbia site for the four-year school. This has been confirmed by a visit to Jefferson City and by several telephone calls as well as talks with him when he was a patient and I was his intern at Barnes Hospital." (He voted for Columbia.)

Senator Frank M. Frisby telephone conversation December 14, 1951;

Senator Frisby, as you may know, has only recently had a heart condition and he has been a patient in the Research Hospital in Kansas City. There is a great deal to indicate that he may vote with the Kansas City group. He does not feel that even an appropriation of \$9 million would be enough for a medical school at Columbia. He has been told that adequate clinical material is not available in Columbia and could not be made available. While he says he is still open to debate, I am doubtful whether he will be of much benefit. He is a member of the appropriations committee and it is still his intention to go to Jefferson City this month for the hearings and for the vote in the Senate, if his health will permit.

(He did not vote.)

Senator Meredith Garten, "A letter from Senator Garten received on February 22, 1951, indicated that he will support any move to establish a four-year medical school in Columbia at the university. He has also received all the various reports that I have sent and I presume that he is still of the same opinion that he was. I have not called him." (Voted for Columbia location.)

Senator Hartwell G. Crain, January 6, 1952, "Senator Crane is making a rather thorough search for the facts and I am sure would be most receptive to any additional information which those of you in St. Louis can give him. It is my impression that he will support Mr. McHaney and the board of curators when the vote is taken, both in the appropriations committee and on the floor of the Senate. He was interested to know which location would attract the best caliber of men for the faculty and asked about several of the cost aspects. I have mailed him a letter in this regard as well as the governor's report. I am going to try to get for him a report from the New Jersey Medical Commission. I think that he will

study all of the worthwhile material that we send him as he appeared to be an unusually interested Senator, at least by telephone conversation." (Voted for Columbia location.)

Senator Edward B. Long, "A letter from Senator Long, of Bowling Green, last February 21, 1951, stated that he was for the University medical school at Columbia and that he would support it in the Senate. After seeing that he is still in that position, I have sent him the Governor's report."

Unfortunately, Senator Long was not able to be present the day of the important vote.

Senator William Hilsman later died unexpectedly while on an automobile trip to Phoenix, Arizona, at age 63. He had been a four-term state senator, having first been elected to the Senate from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1948. Senator Hilsman had been one of the sponsors of Senate bill 56 authorizing the establishment of the Mid-Missouri Mental Health Center in 1972.

Senator William E. Freeland died at age 91 after a long career in public service. He had served in the Missouri House of Representatives from 1923 until 1935 and from 1936 when he was elected state senator. He was the majority floor leader during the 1956 General Assembly. (He didn't vote.)

### **"Utter Folly"**

When Morris Fishbein spoke in Kansas City in 1951 he was quoted in the papers as saying, "The idea of establishing a Missouri medical school in Columbia would be utter folly. The whole thing is absurd," he said. "To establish the school at Columbia would require a hospital of at least 1,000 beds" he said. "It would require the expenditure of more than \$12 million at the onset. It would put the state into the practice of medicine in a big way. Twenty years ago, it took about \$8 to keep a patient in the hospital one day. Ten years ago, it took about \$10. Today, it takes \$15.62. A 1,000 bed hospital at Columbia would be an enormous expense to the taxpayers of the state."

The \$6 million appropriation faced a tough fight in the senate. Senators Edgar Keating and Floyd Gibson of Jackson County led opposition to the appropriation because the University of Missouri board of curators planned to put the school in Columbia. A motion to kill the appropriation in the senate appropriations committee lost on a 6-6 vote.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



**Missouri Senate**

JEFFERSON CITY

ROBERT H. LINNEMAN  
2012 DISTRICT  
ST. CHARLES, MO.

December 19, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thank you for your very good letter of December 17th regarding the proposed Medical School bill which is pending in the Missouri Legislature.

As I told you in our telephone conversation, I will keep you informed as to the progress of the bill and I will let you know when the Committee will hold hearings.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. H. Linneman".

R. H. Linneman

RHL;ls

*Senator Robert H. Linneman voted for the Columbia location.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



Missouri Senate

EDWARD V. LONG  
21<sup>ST</sup> DISTRICT  
BOWLING GREEN, MO.

JEFFERSON CITY  
January 10th, 1952

MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University-Bellevue Medical Center  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Doctor Stephenson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of January 7th, wherein you enclose me a copy of the report made by Governor Okey L. Patteson of West Virginia relative to the location of a four-year Medical School.

As you know, the House in this State has already appropriated money to establish the school at Columbia and such matter is now pending before the Senate. Although, I cannot be certain at this time as to the outcome, I do feel there is more than an even chance that the Senate will also make an appropriation for the school to be established at Columbia. At least I can say that if a Medical School is established in Missouri, I feel sure that it will be located at Columbia.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward V. Long".

Edward V. Long

EVL:hd

*Senator Edward V. Long felt optimistic about the location in Columbia. Senator Long later became a United States Senator from Missouri.*



**MISSOURI SENATE**  
**JEFFERSON CITY**

LEO J. ROZIER  
22ND DISTRICT  
PERRYVILLE, MO.

11 January 1952

Mr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Stephenson:

Thank you for your letter of January 7, 1952, in regard to the location of a four-year medical school for the state of Missouri.

I was certainly happy to receive the information contained in your letter, and sincerely hope that this matter can be settled when we return to session this month.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Leo J. Rozier".

LJR:hvs

*Senator Leo J. Rozier wrote on January 11 and four days later Senator John Hoshor seemed to indicate that he was favoring the Columbia campus.*

## Aesculapius Was A Tiger

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. McCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. GUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & McCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

January 14, 1952

Dr. Hugh Stephenson,  
New York University-Bellevue Medical Center,  
356 Second Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

I believe you have a list of the Senators and members of the Senate Appropriations Committee. We are informed that the following members of the Committee favor the Columbia location and the appropriation:

|        |         |                         |
|--------|---------|-------------------------|
| Webbe  | Chamier | Robinett,               |
| Kinney | Long    | A. M. Spradling Jr      |
| Crain  | Rozier  | (Senator elect from     |
|        | Hawkins | Cape Girardeau in place |
|        |         | of Senator Gilmore.)    |

We are told that the following Senators, not members of the Appropriations Committee, are likewise favorable:

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| Pentland  | Johnson   |
| Hogan     | Patterson |
| Linneman  | Curry     |
| Revercomb | Prieze    |

The above is limited to those who are regarded as pretty firm. There are six others about whom we are hopeful. They are:

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| Hess     | Quinn  |
| Hillsman | Witte  |
| Byrne    | Garten |

News comes to me by grapevine from Fort Lauderdale that among your Eastern friends you are known as "Square Toe Stephenson". What do you do with your spare time?

Sincerely,

*George Willson*

GCW:BC

*George Willson sums up the way the vote is likely to go.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



JOHN HOSHOR  
18th DISTRICT

**MISSOURI SENATE**  
JEFFERSON CITY

CHAIRMAN  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
WELFARE

January 15, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University - Bellevue Medical Center  
Post Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue,  
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thank you for your most informative letter of recent date, following our conversation. I am glad to have your comments in writing and I appreciate the time and effort expended in making available for me your opinions and reasons for favoring the campus of Missouri University as the logical site for the new medical school.

I am in receipt also of your letter of January 7th and its accompanying report concerning the location of West Virginia's medical school. Concrete examples are sometimes the best evidences in forming conclusions and it is revealing to know that where medical schools are located in conjunction with state universities, the results are entirely satisfactory.

May I again express my thanks to you for your interest and with kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

  
John Hoshor

JH:cdc

*Senator Hoshor voted for the Columbia location.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. McCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. GUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & McCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

January 24, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.,  
N. Y. University-Bellevue Medical Center,  
356 Second Avenue, N. Y. 10

Dear Doctor:

Recently Dr. Frank Mayes of Washington, Missouri had an interview with Senator Jasper Smith of Springfield. He did not convert Senator Smith, who instead tried to satisfy Dr. Mayes that a Medical School at Columbia would be the opening wedge for socialized medicine. Evidently this is going to be the tack which will be taken by Senators Smith and Keating at the hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee, which I understand will be held on the afternoon of February 4. We have not met this argument head-on before and I would like to see us fully prepared.

I wonder if you would rough out the argument as you see it and get it to Powell McHaney and me not later than next Thursday or Friday.

I apologize for imposing an additional burden on you but would certainly like to have your views.

The Legislature itself is in recess until February 25th, due to a technical adjournment on account of the Redistricting Bill which has just been passed.

Sincerely,



GCW:BC

*The important vote would be almost a month away, February 27, 1952.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF  
THE VICE PRESIDENT  
IN CHARGE OF  
EXTRA DIVISIONAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

January 25, 1952

Dr. Hugh Stephenson  
Department of Surgery  
New York University  
Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Hugh:

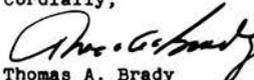
I am returning your letters of which I have had photostats made. We are still working on the Senate which has its hearing on February 4.

You will hear many optimistic reports on how the vote lines up but I am still not very hopeful. The House Bill has 45 million appropriations in it and they will cut this to less than half. I fear the School will go down the drain.

Your work has done a lot of good and we are still doing all we can.

Regards and thanks.

Cordially,

  
Thomas A. Brady  
Vice President

*Vice-president Tom Brady was not very hopeful.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



**MISSOURI SENATE**

**JEFFERSON CITY**

January 28, 1952

**CHARLES A. WITTE**  
12TH DISTRICT

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University Post Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue,  
New York 16, New York.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I thought you might be interested in knowing that the so-called omnibus bill—House Bill 496— which carries a nine million dollar appropriation for a new medical school, is now in the hands of the senate appropriations committee of which I am not a member. Hearings will be held here on February 4, 5, 6 and according to the plan as announced in the papers, the section dealing with the medical school will be discussed on February 4 at 3 P. M.

This is an important phase of the medical school situation—no matter where it is built, the school will require a considerable outlay of money.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "C. A. Witte".

Charles A. Witte

CAW/n

*Senator Charles A. Witte indicated that the Senate hearing House Bill 496 was scheduled for February 4, 1952. He eventually voted for re-establishing the medical school on the university campus.*

## *History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

On February 28, 1952, Mr. George Willson wrote me as follows:

Dear Doctor:

On Tuesday, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the omnibus appropriation bill carrying \$6 million for the medical school. A motion was made in committee to eliminate this appropriation and the motion was lost by a vote of 6-6. Senator Noble voted for the motion. Senator Webb was momentarily absent from the chamber and his vote would have made it 7-6 in our favor.

The moment of decision had finally arrived. The Senate would soon make their decision as to whether there would be a four-year medical school for Missouri, as recommended by the University of Missouri's board of curators.

### **February 27, 1952**

The key vote occurred on February 27, 1952, when, for the first time, the sentiments of the Senate were revealed. Senator Edgar K. Keating, of Kansas City, offered an amendment to strike the medical school item of \$6 million from the omnibus appropriations bill. The Senate defeated the motion to eliminate the appropriation by a vote of 19-9.

The nineteen senators voting for the Columbia location included the following: Senators Richard J. Chamier of Moberly, J. E. Curry of Ava, Arkley W. Frieze of Carthage, Meredith Garten of Pierce City, C. R. Hawkins of Brumley, John Hoshor of Savannah, John A. Johnson of Ellington, Robert Linneman of St. Charles, J. F. Patterson of Caruthersville, Harry J. Revercomb of Shelbina, William H. Robinett of Mountain Grove, Leo J. Rozier of Perryville, Albert M. Spradling, Jr., of Cape Girardeau, W. R. Walker of Carrollton, Michael Kinney, Anthony W. Webbe, and Robert Pentland of St. Louis. Also voting for the Columbia location were the St. Louis County senators Hartwell G. Crain and Charles A. Witte.

In support of the Kansas City location were Floyd R. Gibson of Independence; John W. Noble of Kennett, chairman of the appropriations committee; W. O. Sawyers of St. Joseph; and Ives Reid of Belton. Senators Edward H. Hogan, Jr., David A. Hess, Harry J. Bryne, and William Hilsman also

voted for the Kansas City location.

Our general predictions were very close to the final vote, although there were two or three surprises, including a vote by Senator Sawyers of St. Joseph, Missouri, for the Kansas City location. The 19 to 9 vote cut across party lines. It was one of the most significant votes taken in the efforts to establish a four-year medical school on the campus in Columbia.

### **Senate Passes Medical School Appropriation Bill**

After the Senate passed the medical school appropriation bill, I was thrilled to receive telegrams from Vice-President Brady and Leslie Cowan, as well as Powell McHaney; all indicated the successful vote in the Senate.

### **Senator Richard Chamier**

Senator Richard J. Chamier died February 22, 1984, at age 74. He had been a member of the Missouri Senate from 1941-42 but was called to the Army for five years before returning to the Senate in 1948. He served as majority floor leader in 1951-52 during his second term. Senator Chamier remained active in supporting MU throughout his life. He was president of the Missouri Alumni Association as well as his law school alumni association and the Law School Foundation. While serving in the Army during World War II, he was stationed in Italy as a Colonel of the 85th Infantry Division and was honored with the Combat Infantryman Badge with star and the Legion of Merit with combat "V and cluster" and a Bronze Star with three clusters.

The Faculty/Alumni Awards program at the University of Missouri came into being primarily because of the deep conviction of Richard J. Chamier. He believed that our university and our alumni association should do a great deal more to honor its faculty and alumni. Each year at the Faculty/Alumni Awards program, the "Richard J. Chamier Toast" is given. The untimely death of Paul Christman, who received the Faculty/Alumni Award at the inaugural banquet, led to the annual inclusion of the Chamier Toast as a remembrance of awardees who have departed this life. Each year, at the banquet, the chairman asks those to join in this toast by raising their glass. "To those, who because of their distinguished achievements have previously



MISSOURI SENATE  
JEFFERSON CITY

JOHN HOSHOR  
18th DISTRICT

CHAIRMAN  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
WELFARE

February 4, 1952

## Senate Group Approves M. U. Medical Course

Jefferson City Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Feb. 26.—A House-approved allotment of \$6,000,000 for the establishment of a full four-year medical course on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia was approved tonight by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

This represents a reduction of \$3,000,000 under an allotment recommended by a Special House Committee which made a study of the medical school question and sponsored legislation calling for an initial appropriation of \$9,000,000 with the selection of the site left to the Board of Curators.

### TWO-YEAR COURSE NOW

A two-year medical course is now available at Columbia and the board is on record as favoring the establishment of the additional two-year course on the main university campus.

In the House, the request for \$9,000,000 was reduced to \$6,000,000 largely through the influence of Jackson County members who conducted a fight for the establishment of the last two years of the course in Kansas City.

The medical school allotment is included in the omnibus appropriation bill which the committee completed and reported to the floor tonight. An effort to restore the \$9,000,000 figure may be made when the bill is considered on the floor.

Senator John W. Noble of Kennett, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was unable to estimate tonight how much was stricken from the bill as passed by the House with total allotments of \$45,204,294, which wiped out the \$38,000,000 treasury surplus and created a deficit of some \$4,622,965 in the general revenue fund. He said, however, that

about \$2,000,000 was eliminated from the House-approved \$11,000,000 post-war reserve bill appropriating funds for institutional rehabilitation and repairs.

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
Bellevue Hospital  
First Ave. & 26th St.  
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thank you very much for the copy of New Jersey's report on Medical Education and the information contained therein. It is an interesting fact that their legislature, state university, members of the medical profession as well as the Governor were unanimous in their opinion that the medical school should be an integral part of the university.

I appreciate your making available for me this report.

Very truly yours,

JH:cdc

John Hoshor

Senator Hoshor

Senate committee on appropriations gives approval on February 26, 1952.

History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou

8 1 PM 7 04

**CLASS OF SERVICE**

This is a **Deferred Telegram** or **Deferred Telegram** (the deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address).

# WESTERN UNION

(27)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

**SYMBOLS**

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Letter Telegram

VLT=Victory Let.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt at destination is indicated by the date line at point of destination.

SA589

S.CMA137 PD=COLUMBIA MO 1 506P=

DR HUGH STEPHENSON=

MS 4

477 FIRST AVE NEWYORK UNIVERSITY BELLEVIEW

MEDICAL CENTER DEPT OF SURGERY NYK=

MAY NEED TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING FOR SENATE HEARING MONDAY NOON. LEAVE HERE AT TEN MONDAY=

THOS A BRADY VICE PRES UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

**Cloudy and Showers**

Forecast for St. Louis and vicinity—Mostly cloudy today, with likelihood of showers by tonight; low near 40, high in upper 50s.

Other weather data, page 34.

# St. Louis Globe-Democrat

One Hundred Years Old This Year

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Vol. 77—No. 262—Section A
St. Louis Thursday Morning, February 20, 1932—3 Sections—30 Pages

## HOUSING AUTHORITY HERE UP

### Senate OK's M. U. Medical Site Funds

**Motion to Block Action Is Defeated**

By HUME S. MCVAL, Chief of Jefferson City Bureau. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—A House-approved statement of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a full four-year medical course on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia was sustained by the Senate today in the

**Jury Finds Reese Guilty and Decrees Death Penalty**

Samuel N. Reese, 18-year-old killer, was found guilty of first degree murder last night, by a Circuit Court jury which fixed the punishment at death in the gas chamber. The nattily-dressed, handsome-looking youth apparently was unmoved when the jury of eight men and four women brought in its verdict after three hours and 40 minutes of deliberation. Reese's father, mother, Mrs. Fannie Reese, owned in a five-acre farm with her husband, was sitting nearby as the jury came



an underground tunnel to City Jail. His chief concern seemed to be for his father's welfare. He managed to catch her eye as he was led away, waved to her and said, "All right, don't worry about me." Earlier the youth told a Globe-Democrat reporter: "The mob worried about me; I don't think I'll go to the chair." Circuit Judge Robert L. Aronson, presided at the trial.

**DOWD MAKES FLEA**

First Assistant Circuit Attorney Edward L. Dowd, who had gone home when the verdict was

Globe-Democrat reports on senate vote

## **MEDICAL SCHOOL OKEH**

*Globe-Democrat - Feb. 28, 1952*

Approval by the Missouri Senate of an appropriation of \$6,000,000 to establish a four-year School of Medicine and State Health Center at the University of Missouri should assure final action on this long-needed public health program at this session of the Legislature. The Senate's action was forecast when its Appropriations Committee reported favorably on the medical school item in the Omnibus Appropriation Bill. The House has already passed on the appropriation and may be expected to approve it when the revised bill is sent back for final passage.

Prompt action now means that a start can be made this year in building the teaching hospital and other facilities needed for a Class 1 medical school. The university's Board of Curators agrees that the physical equipment for such a school can be provided with the \$6,000,000, although a realistic appraisal of Missouri's needs suggests that it would be better policy to provide the full \$9,000,000 recommended by a special House committee which studied the question.

The Senate's action has settled the basic controversy which has blocked a four-year medical school for at least two decades—the question of whether the school should be located in Columbia at the seat of the university or in Kansas City. The omnibus appropriation bill, as reported out by the committee, does not specify

*Site finally settled*

## *History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

stood here, we express our esteem. And we honor them, again, with thoughtful remembrance and appropriate appreciation.”

In 1967, Chamier received his alma mater's highest award, the Distinguished Service Award. Earlier he had received the Faculty/Alumni Award along with Don Faurot, Howard A. Rusk, Nobel Laureate Fred Robbins and Virginia Young.

### **Senator William M. Quinn**

State Senator William M. Quinn was a member of the Missouri Legislature more than a quarter of a century, having been elected in 1932 to the House and to the Senate in 1934. He was 72 years old when he died at his home in Maywood, Missouri. When he died, he had been a member of the Senate longer than any other man, except Senator Michael Kinney of St. Louis.

### **Senator C. R. Hawkins**

C. R. Hawkins of Brumley, Missouri, died at age 58 of heart disease at the Mayo Clinic four years after the University Hospital was opened. He had been elected four times to the state Senate from the 33rd District. The *Globe-Democrat* awarded him the Meritorious Public Service Award for being the most effective member in debate.

### **Senator Michael Kinney**

Senator Michael Kinney deserves everlasting credit for his service to the people of Missouri in so

many ways. In the field of medical education and health services, his contributions were certainly outstanding. He deserves great credit for helping to see that the re-establishment of the four-year medical school be on the main campus of the University of Missouri-Columbia as an integral part of the allied sciences (this was before there was a University of Missouri-Kansas City). Not so well known, perhaps, are his efforts to see that a state cancer hospital was established. Lloyd C. Stark, governor of Missouri at the time of the establishment of the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital, wrote Dr. Edward L. Keyes on February 10, 1958, “In my opinion, there never would have been a state cancer hospital except for Dr. Fischel's untiring efforts. I hope you will not overlook, in your writing, that had it not been for the close cooperation of Senator Michael Kinney, of St. Louis, we never could have succeeded in getting the Bill through the Missouri state legislature. I have always considered the establishment of this splendid, and, I believe the first of the state cancer hospitals in the United States, as the outstanding contribution I was able to make to the people of Missouri during my administration.” It was Senator Michael Kinney who introduced Senate Bill Number 3 on January 20, 1937, calling for a state general hospital. The Bill did not get out of committee but a substitute Bill was formulated by Senator Kinney and was presented to the Senate committee on public health on March 10, 1937, calling for the establishment of a state cancer hospital for the treatment of cancer and allied diseases at or near Columbia, Missouri. It was the Kinney Bill that was finally successfully passed.

Senator Kinney died at age 97.

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. McCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. GUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON II

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & McCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATHMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

February 28, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.,  
New York University Post Graduate Medical School,  
477 First Avenue,  
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

\* On Tuesday the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Omnibus Appropriation Bill carrying \$6,000,000 for the Medical School. A motion was made in Committee to eliminate this appropriation and the motion was lost by a vote of 6-6. Senator Noble voted for the motion. Senator Webbe was momentarily absent from the Chamber and his vote would have made it 7-6 in our favor.

Yesterday the Senate defeated a motion to eliminate the appropriation by a vote of 15-9. I enclose clipping.

Since the Omnibus Appropriation Bill was amended in other respects it must go back to the House for concurrence. The House may either accept the amendments or may disagree and ask for a conference committee, so there is still work to be done.

If and when the appropriation is passed it must then go to the Governor for signature.

We will never forget all that you have done.

Sincerely,

*George Willson*

GCW:BC  
Enc.

*George Willson wrote the next day to review actions of the senate.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Missouri Senate*

JEFFERSON CITY

Caruthersville, Missouri  
June 11, 1952

J. F. PATTERSON  
SEN. DISTRICT

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson  
Bellevue Medical Center  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

This will acknowledge receipt  
of your kind letter of June 4, 1952.

I believe all citizens of this  
state will be grateful in years to come for  
the action of the Legislature in making it  
possible to begin the four year medical school  
at Columbia.

It appears to me that Missouri  
can now take her place with other states in  
the field of training doctors for service in  
this state. I am sure future years will prove  
the action very wise and that in a few years  
all ideas that the school should have been con-  
structed some other place will be dispelled.

Please accept my thanks for your  
advise and interest in this matter and feel free  
to call upon me at any time I can be of service  
to you.

Yours very truly,

*J. F. Patterson*  
J. F. Patterson

*Senator Patterson voiced his sentiments.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



**MISSOURI SENATE**

**MICHAEL KINNEY**  
31<sup>ST</sup> DISTRICT

**JEFFERSON CITY**

June 18, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University - Bellevue Medical Center  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thanks for your letter of June 4 and for your nice remarks about me.

I feel that a four year medical school will be of great value to this state, and at last it is a reality after all these years.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael Kinney".

*Senator Kinney had a long and productive career serving the people of Missouri. A great public servant, he was thought to have served longer in the legislature than any living legislator — 55 years.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

LAW OFFICES  
**FRIEZE AND CRANDALL**  
BANK OF CARTHAGE BUILDING  
CARTHAGE, MISSOURI  
TELEPHONE 2659

ARKLEY W. FRIEZE  
VERNIE R. CRANDALL

June 6, 1952

Dr. Hugh Stephenson, Jr., M.D.  
Department of Surgery, New York University  
Bellevue Medical Center  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Your kind letter of June 4 has just been received and I acknowledge your expressions with gratitude and thanks.

I was happy to be of some small assistance in the enactment of this matter, and feel that it will tend to promote and serve the welfare and people of the State.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

FRIEZE & CRANDALL

By

*Arkley W. Frieze*

*Senator Arkley Frieze voted for the re-establishment of four-year medical school in Columbia. His prophesy was made 45 years ago.*

# Smitty

---



Rowland Smith

Kerth McClain photo

## **Columbia: Rowland Smith's beat for 52 years**

*Rowland "Smitty" Smith*

*Courtesy Columbia Daily Tribune*

Very few journalists, as day to day reporters, have had such a prolonged and consistent influence on reporting the university community's news than has Rowland Smith. "Smitty," as he was affectionately called by all who knew him well, was born October 11, 1907, as Rowland H. Smith. In 1925, he moved from his home in Charleston, Missouri, to Columbia. He began as a student reporter for the *Columbia Daily Tribune* in 1926.

For over thirty years, he handled correspondence for metropolitan newspapers, including the *Kansas City Star* and the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*. During World War II, he was a news writer and editor for the Office of War

information in New York, London and Germany.

Smith was one of the most popular, if not the best known, journalists covering the University of Missouri. His "beat" was the entire University of Missouri campus. He reported campus activities for the *Columbia Daily Tribune*.

Few have observed the evolution of university programs, and known the principal figures involved more intimately and over a wider span of years than Smitty.

Smitty, long an advocate for the four-year medical school, kept me informed on what he believed was happening. By the Fall of 1951, there would be some optimism that the medical

school location in Columbia would pass the house, but there was considerable doubt about the senate. In a letter of November 8, 1951, sent to me at Bellevue Hospital in New York, Smitty said, "About the only optimistic man I have found in regard to the senate action is George Spencer."

Smitty's first wife, the former Ann Booth, was a member of the university staff for seventeen years. Later, in 1963, Smitty married Jane Froman. Jane died at age 72.



(Missourian Photo by Mary E. Rowland)  
MR. AND MRS. ROWLAND H. SMITH

## Singer Jane Froman is Married To Editor Rowland H. Smith

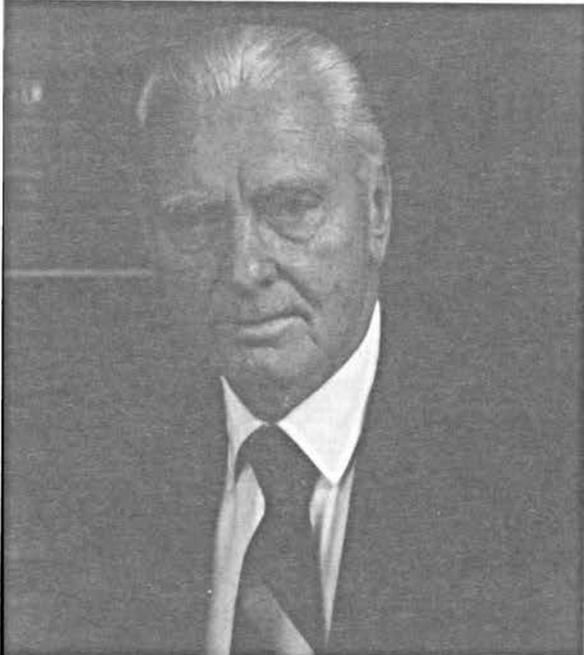
Courtesy *Columbia Missourian*

Smitty died on December 21, 1990, at age 83. He is buried in Columbia Cemetery.

### **Editorial Comment:**

During the late 1920s and the early 1930s, I was a proud "bat-boy" for the *Tribune* baseball team managed by Smitty. The team was a highly successful member of the Twilight League which played their games at the old baseball field behind Rollins Field, which is now the location of the university swimming facility. I still have my treasured *Tribune* baseball uniform.

# George Spencer Was Right



*Senator George Austin Spencer*

Smitty wrote me on November 8, 1951, saying, "It looks like the bill might get through the House, but there is considerable doubt that the Senate will pass it." He also said, "About the only optimistic man found in regard to the Senate action is George Spencer."

Today, in 1997, George A. Spencer continues to remain one of the most optimistic and enthusiastic persons I know. His continued support of our medical school and medical center is a matter of record.

Today, at 91 years of age, George Spencer continues to be active. He passed the bar in 1931. He opened his law practice in 1932. Subsequently, he served as city attorney, Boone County prosecuting attorney, six years in the Missouri House of Representatives and eight years in the Missouri Senate. He continued to maintain an active law practice with his office in the Guitar Building on Eighth Street.

Five years ago, the Missouri Bar Association honored George Spencer for having practiced law for sixty years.

## *Spencer Letters As Legislator Given to M.U.*

Fourteen years of correspondence and legislative material collected by George Spencer, Columbia attorney who retires tomorrow as a member of the Missouri Senate, have been presented to the Western Manuscripts collection at the University of Missouri.

The material covers such major legislative topics as location of the university medical school, juvenile delinquency problems and water conservation -- two topics which Spencer explored in committee studies -- as well as the special legislature session at which the \$75,000,000 capital improvements bond issue was adopted.

Spencer served six years in the House and eight in the Senate, the last two sessions as majority floor leader. His material, which filled eight filing cabinet drawers, is the first of its kind the Manuscripts collection has obtained.

The material will be left in boxes for 18 months to two years until it can be filed and cataloged in the new wing of the university library which is under construction. It may be used by individuals with Spencer's permission to consult, and becomes available publicly only after his death.

When Senator Spencer retired, he presented fourteen years of correspondence and legislative material to the Western Manuscripts Collection at the University of Missouri. Much of the correspondence was as to the location of the university medical school. Material given to the Western Manuscripts filled eight file cabinets.

## *History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

George Spencer was born on February 5, 1906, in Centralia, Missouri. His first eight years of school were in a one-room rural school. He graduated from the Centralia High School and subsequently attended the Rosenthal School of Business, learning shorthand, typing and bookkeeping. He graduated from the University of Missouri law school in 1932.

Throughout his career, George Spencer has been a dedicated public servant serving the city, county and state for over fifty years. He formed the Missouri Municipal League in 1935 and was the executive director of the league from 1935 until 1943. He formed the first water district in Boone County, which was only the third water district in the state of Missouri. He also formed the Boone County Fire Protection District and was one of the founders of the Missouri State Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was elected the first state president of the organization. He helped organize and was the first president of

the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce. During his years in the legislature, he was one of the main sponsors to obtain the four-year school of veterinary medicine at MU and supported the location of the medical school on the MU campus.

Senator Spencer bred and raised American Saddle horses and produced champion gaited mares.

When he finished his second term in the Missouri Senate, where he was majority floor leader his last four years, he ran for attorney general of the state against Tom Eagleton. It was a highly contested race with Senator Spencer carrying ninety-seven of the one hundred and fourteen Missouri counties. Eagleton carried the St. Louis area and defeated Spencer.

Senator George Spencer's efforts on behalf of obtaining the four-year medical school for the university are documented elsewhere in this book. His efforts were highly effective.

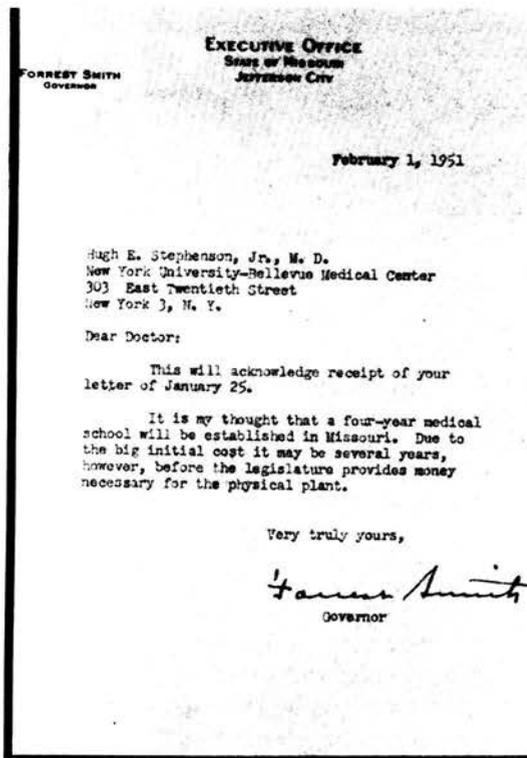
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\*George A. Spencer died October 10, 1997. He is buried in Memorial Park Cemetery in Columbia.

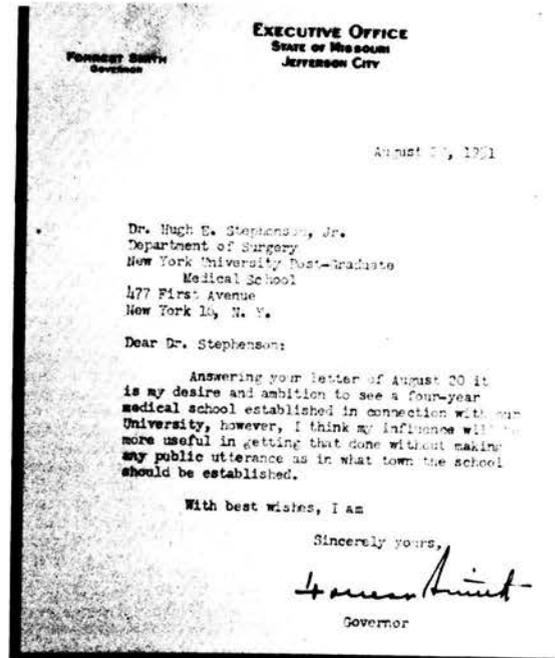
# Governor Smith Signs Bill For Four-Year Medical School!

## Will The Governor Sign the Bill?

Even after the appropriation bill had passed both the House and the Senate, there was still doubt whether Governor Forrest Smith would sign the bill. He said he did not believe that \$6 million was enough to start a first-class medical school. He also said that he was wary of starting a four-year medical school because he believed that the university administration (that is Pres. Middlebush) was opposed to it for financial reasons. Moreover, the governor said that the physicians with whom he had talked believed that the four-year medical school would not help the doctor shortage in rural areas. The real problem, they believed, was the shortage of hospitals and laboratory facilities in rural areas.



Letter from Gov. Smith dated February 1, 1951



Governor Smith was non-committal about the location but did believe the four-year medical school would be re-established.

While the governor was deciding whether to sign the bill, he received about a hundred forty letters from private citizens on the issue. Letters asking him to veto the appropriation outnumbered the others by a three to one margin.

May 29, 1952

Finally, however, Governor Forrest Smith signed on May 29, 1952. It should be added that even though the Governor signed the Bill, he had deleted several words authorizing the University of Missouri to buy additional land on which to locate the school. Apparently there was a rumor going around that some Columbia promoters hoped to unload worthless land on the university as the hospital site, and the Governor wanted to prevent this from happening.

# Gov. Smith Says M. U. Heads Do Not Want 4-Year Med. School

## Senate Votes 6 Million for Med School

### Appropriation Brings Establishment of School Here Step Nearer

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 28 (AP)—A four-year medical school at Columbia looks closer to reality now than it has for years.

The Missouri Senate brought it a step nearer yesterday by agreeing with the House that \$6,000,000

## Heinkel Urges Smith to Sign Appropriation

Governor Forrest Smith's apparent uncertainty about approving a proposed \$6,000,000 appropriation to establish a four-year medical school at the University drew a quick retort from F. V. Heinkel, president of the Missouri Farmers' Association, today.

The MFA has long urged establishment of the school to provide doctors for the rural areas. Smith said in his press conference at Jefferson City today that he didn't think \$6,000,000, approved by the senate yesterday, is enough for a first class medical school, and added that he believed Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush and Vice President Leslie Cowan of the

## Voices Sorrow At Cut to Six Million

### Governor Won't Say Whether He Will Sign Appropriation Bill

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 28 (AP)—Gov. Forrest Smith said today he was disappointed the legislature has cut a pending fund for a four-year medical school to \$6,000,000.

The governor said he didn't

*It would be three months before Gov. Smith signed the final bill.*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
CENTRAL FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

May 15, 1952

Mr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University-Bellevue Medical Center  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Hugh:

We had our meeting with the Governor on Tuesday. I do not see how anything more can be done now. I hope we did a good job. Certainly, we answered some of the false notions that the doctors and Kansas City folks had given him.

I have no evidence whatever for my opinion, but I still think he will approve the item. If he does, I think the matter will be settled and we can get to work on it here. The long wait at this time is trying and I would like to disappear until it is done. I look for it every day, but he still has until June 14 to make up his mind.

Thanks for your letter and help.

Cordially,

Thomas A. Brady  
Vice President

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

May 5, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University - Bellevue Medical Center  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Hugh:

Thanks very kindly for your letter of April 20th, together with its enclosure. I have not had time to read the pamphlet in connection with "Support of Research in Medical and Allied Fields" but I will do so. As you know, the life insurance companies are donating funds which help in a small way. Last year I think the funds donated permitted each medical school to receive about \$7,500.00.

It is nice to hear that the outstanding surgeons agree with us as to the location of the Medical School. This serves to bolster me up just after I had attended a Law Day at the University of Missouri and talked to a lot of Kansas City lawyers. They are about as ignorant as the Kansas City doctors in connection with this subject.

To date I have not heard from the Governor. I have written him two letters and saw him in person once. On each occasion I have told him that if he had any questions about the matter at all, before he took any subsequent action I would appreciate it if he gave me an opportunity to talk to him in detail. I believe that he will do that. Recently more rumors are coming back to the effect that he is going to approve the bill although he declines to do so. I really think he will approve the bill but by the time you receive this letter, he may have disapproved it. It is that kind of a situation.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Powell  
Powell B. McHaney

PM:MS

Vice-president Brady was guardedly optimistic in his letter of May 15, 1952.

On May 5, 1952, Powell McHaney wrote that even though he had talked to the governor, he was still not sure what the governor would do.

# MISSOURIAN

1952

12 Pages

Number 29

Partly cloudy Friday with showers beginning in afternoon or evening.

## Governor Approves Bill For Med School Money

### But He Prohibits Using Any Part For Buying Land

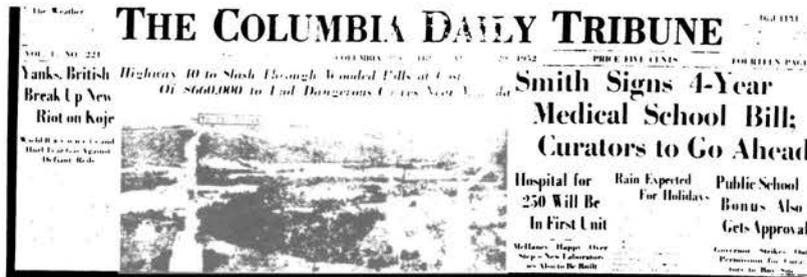
**JEFFERSON CITY (UP)**—Gov. Forrest Smith today approved a six-million-dollar appropriation for establishment of a four-year Missouri medical school but specified that none of the money could be used to purchase land.

Smith signed the 23-million-dollar omnibus bill which contained the medical school appropriation. He vetoed a paragraph which permitted the University Curators to buy land for the school with part of the six-million-dollar appropriation.

*On May 29, 1952, the governor approved the \$6 million appropriation for the University of Missouri School of Medicine.*

These deletions by the governor led to complications; Kansas City attorney, Robert Jackson, acting on behalf of university alumnus Henry Mahley, an outstanding football running back at the University of Missouri in the 1930s, challenged the legality of the appropriation with the argument that the deletions of the words made the entire appropriation invalid.

In deference to this challenge, the state comptroller declined to release the appropriation of the university and asked the state attorney general for a ruling on the validity of the appropriation. Armed with the same argument about appropriation validity, Representatives Floyd Snyder and Dwight



*Columbia Daily Tribune headlines of May 29, 1952. The issue had finally been decided.*

Beals introduced a House resolution asking that the attorney general test the validity of the appropriation in court.

In the meantime, the university had

awarded a contract to the John Epple Construction Company of Columbia to begin clearing and grading the medical school site. Thirty-five Army barracks that had housed students during the post-war enrollment binge had to be cleared to make way for the new medical center. Although the university still had not received any part of the \$6 million appropriation, the construction company began work in early December 1952.

**Attorney General Dalton  
Rules Appropriation Valid**

Attorney General John Dalton, who was later to become governor, finally ruled that the appropriation was valid and on January 26, 1953, the state comptroller released the funds for the medical school, establishing a four-year medical school on the main campus of the university (there was no University of Missouri campus in Kansas City at that time) as an integral part of the allied sciences. By placing the medical school in the center of the state, it would more easily radiate out its beneficial influence to the rural sections of the state, foster cooperative research with other branches of the university on the main campus and be a major source of patient care to areas of the state sorely in need of such care.

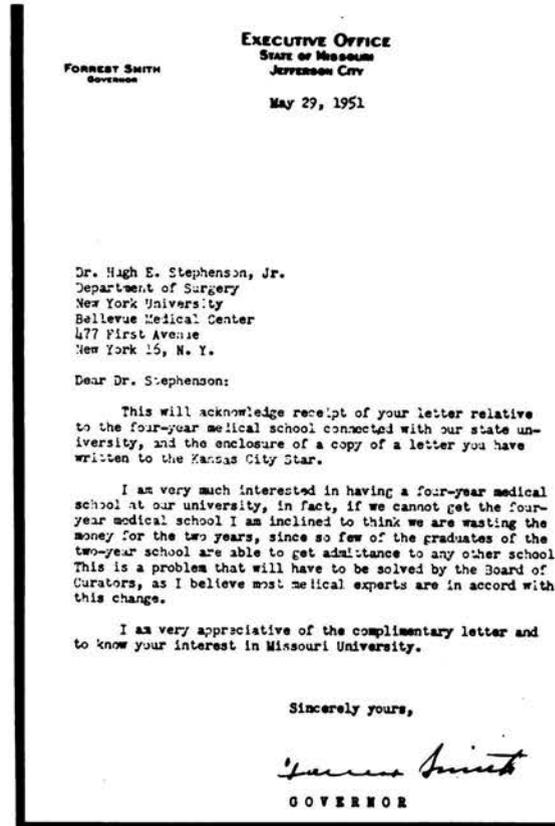
Still refusing to give up, two Jackson County state senators, Frank Wilkinson and Charles Madison, introduced a bill in the Senate to force the University of Missouri Curators to locate the last two years of the medical school in Kansas City. But, since construction had already begun in Columbia, the legislature did not seriously consider the bill.

On the contrary, the Sixty-seventh General Assembly, on June 1, 1953, passed an additional \$7.5 million appropriation for completing the new four-year medical school, and \$1 million for operating the medical school.

Shortly after Governor Smith signed the omnibus appropriation bill containing a \$6 million allotment for a four-year school of medicine and a state health center at the University of Missouri-Columbia, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* published its lead editorial entitled "Medical School Victory," stating that "Missouri can now have one of the finest public health programs in the nation." Further into the editorial, they state "*The Globe-Democrat* entered actively into the campaign to establish the School of Medicine and a state health center at Columbia because we were convinced, first, that there is an urgent need for more doctors and better health facilities in rural Missouri, and second, because we felt that the best interests of the university as well as of the health program demanded the location of the school in Columbia as an integral part of the university.

"The program, which includes a county extension health service, similar to the university's Agricultural Extension Service, mobile laboratories, and refresher courses for rural physicians, has

attracted wide attention since it was first formulated by the board of curators in 1945. It has served as a model for the health programs of other states. Now it can serve the people of Missouri for years to come.



*In this May 29, 1951, letter, one year before the final signing of the appropriation, Governor Smith indicated his interest in having the four-year medical school at the university. In the letter, he said, however, that "So few of the graduates of the two-year medical school are able to get admission to any other school." This is incorrect. To my knowledge, only one student has failed to successfully transfer from the two-year medical school.*

"To the achievement of this program, an objective which had been sought by the University of Missouri for more than a quarter of a century, much of the credit must be given to Governor Smith. The Governor in his 1949 message to the General Assembly pointed out the need for a four-year medical school and urged the appropriation of funds for its establishment. His message to the 1951 legislature again underscored the importance of providing more doctors and better medical facilities for rural Missouri.

"Heavy pressure was brought to bear upon him, particularly in recent months, by the interests in

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

**West Virginia University**

MORGANTOWN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 12, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
New York University--Bellevue Medical Center  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thank you for your letter of June 10. I had not heard of the Missouri decision. It seems to me that the Governor of Missouri has acted wisely in following the advice of the University of Missouri and in placing the enlarged medical program at the site of the rest of the University. If the West Virginia example was of some value to the Missouri authorities, it is but a partial payment of the assistance which we, in our turn, received from others.

Sincerely yours,

  
Irvin Stewart

*President Stewart applauded Governor Smith's decision.*

Kansas City which placed sectional pride above the state's welfare. Governor Smith properly ignored these attempts to persuade him to veto the appropriation, which would have delayed indefinitely the entire program. In the scope of its benefits and its

while he was a public official than anyone who had occupied the Missouri Governor's chair.

The long and sometimes acrimonious debate over re-establishing a complete medical education program for the University of Missouri was at an end.

contributions to the welfare of this state, we believe the establishment of the School of Medicine will rightfully be recognized in the future as one of the outstanding achievements of Governor Smith's administration. "

"This newspaper is proud of its small part in the realization of this program. We join in commending Governor Smith for his wise decision which now makes it possible."

Forrest C. Smith died at age 76 in the Gulfport Memorial Hospital. He was returning to Jefferson City from a Florida vacation. He was governor from 1948 to 1952 after serving four terms as state auditor, 1932-48 — longest tenure in that office in Missouri's history. He had previously been defeated in his first effort to be state auditor in 1928.

It is said that Governor Smith knew more Missourians by their first name and shook more hands

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
CHARLESTON 5

OKEY L. PATTESON  
GOVERNOR

June 16, 1952

Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M. D.  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Doctor Stephenson:

I sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness in advising me that Governor Smith has approved the complete four-year medical school for the University of Missouri on the main campus at Columbia.

From my exhaustive study of the location of a medical school, I am firmly convinced that the campus is the proper place for such schools, and am indeed happy that Governor Smith concurs in my thinking.

Again thanking you for writing, and with best wishes for the success of the University of Missouri Medical School, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
OKEY L. PATTESON,  
Governor.

OLP:wlg

*Gov. Patteson wished the best for the new four-year medical school.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS  
THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

June 17, 1952

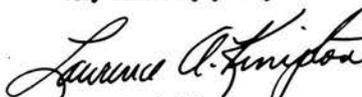
Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Department of Surgery  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I was delighted to receive your letter of June 10, 1952 informing me that after thirty years Missouri has finally established a complete four year medical school as an integral part of its program on the main campus at Columbia. I am particularly interested because my home is Missouri and I have had many contacts with the University.

If we can be of any assistance to you, I hope you will call on us. We believe thoroughly in our Medical School and in its type of organization. It would be an honor to us if the University of Missouri would incorporate our kind of program. The best of luck.

Very sincerely yours,

  
Lawrence A. Kimpton  
Chancellor

*Chancellor Kimpton of the University of Chicago and former Missourian believed that Missouri made the right decision.*

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK 20

ALAN GREGG, M.D., VICE-PRESIDENT

June 20, 1952

*Allen Gregg of the Rockefeller Foundation was a highly respected medical educator, whose opinion was much sought. He applauds the action of the governor in the signing the medical school appropriation bill.*

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of June 10. I, too, was heartened by the news that the Governor of Missouri had made some headway in the long-continued effort and had made what I believe to be the right decision in terms of the location of the medical school. I am sure that the University connection - and with it, close and easy relationships - is the right course for medical schools to follow when they have the chance. I was also grateful to you for sending the editorial from the Globe-Democrat, for it confirmed the story I had heard that Governor Smith had that important support in the decision that he made.

I couldn't share your generous suggestion that this decision was in any sense a personal accomplishment of mine, but I am a good deal more than delighted that the local decision was what it was, and I only hope and pray now that they get a dean of the caliber they need to bring the whole undertaking into the next stage of development. Thanks for your generosity.

Yours sincerely,

*Alan Gregg*

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

# Powell B. McHaney

## — His Leadership Essential



Portrait of Powell B. McHaney

Mr. Powell B. McHaney was chairman of the board of curators at the time of the establishment of the four-year medical school. His outstanding leadership was a key factor in coordinating the efforts in establishing the four-year school on the campus of the University of Missouri prior to its opening in 1956. On November 10, 1956, Mr. McHaney gave the opening address at the dedication ceremony in front of the hospital. His untimely death in an automobile accident in 1957 was a tragic loss.

When Powell McHaney died, his brother John W. McHaney, of Jefferson City, wrote a letter to Dean Pullen to thank him for the fine tribute he had paid his brother. Among other things, he said, "The last time I saw him, a very short time before his death, he was chiding the governor about more money for 'his' medical school.

2A St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Saturday June 9 195

### McHaney to Lead M.U. Fight for 4-Year Medical School

COLUMBIA, MO., June 8 (Special).—Powell B. McHaney, head of the General American Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, and new president of the University of Missouri Board of Curators, told the Globe-Democrat today that he will lead a fight to set up the proposed four-year medical school at Columbia.

"The State Legislature, in my judgment, does not have the right to fix the site as Kansas City, or any where else, even if it saw fit to do so," McHaney declared.

"If the Legislature doesn't agree on Columbia, we'll try to build up public opinion to the extent that the Legislature does agree," he added.

McHaney was elected president of the university Board of Curators in an organizational meeting here yesterday. He succeeds John H. Wolpers, Poplar Bluff publisher, who died May 20. McHaney had been appointed to the board by Gov. Smith Feb. 2 and had backed Wolpers in the Columbia site.

#### NO STAND MADE

James A. Finch Jr., Cape Girardeau attorney, recently was named to fill the vacancy on the board left by Wolpers' death and in the only meeting of the board since then gave no indication of his stand on the medical school site question. But only three of the eight other members of the board oppose Columbia, so the majority decision will stand in any event.

At a luncheon which the Board of Curators gave in the Daniel Boone Hotel here today for university deans and assistant deans, after university commencement exercises, McHaney administered an indirect admonishment to those minority members.

#### AUTHORITY QUESTIONED

Individual members of the board have no power as such, he pointed out, and the majority controls the board's action. The majority has presented the Columbia site plan to the Legislature, but was told no money is available. Then the three minority members a few days ago proposed a revised plan, with Kansas City as the site.

And yesterday, the Missouri House, apparently considering the site question unsettled, decided to set up a special committee to pick a site. In the past, the House has backed Kansas City.

McHaney, a graduate of the university, formerly served as assistant Attorney General of Missouri



—Edwyn Studio

POWELL B. McHANEY,

and counsel for the Missouri Insurance Department. He became president of General American Life Insurance Company in January, after serving several years as its vice president and general counsel.

*Powell McHaney was appointed to the board of curators on February 2, 1951. As the article mentions, the Missouri House of Representatives decided on June 8, 1951, to set up a special committee to pick a site for the medical school. Things looked grim as the House had, in the past, backed Kansas City.*

"He did not look for or expect praise, but I know, that he derived deep pleasure in the accomplishment of tasks and our great medical center with its brilliant future was to him one of his greatest achievements.

"May his great spirit of loyalty and unselfish devotion to duty hover over our university like a cloud and give it great inspiration to achieve in the years to come."

The University of Missouri board of curators accepted the portrait of Powell B. McHaney and it was kept on display in the main lobby of the University of Missouri medical center for some time prior to its being placed in McHaney Hall. The portrait was done by the Edwyn Studios of St. Louis.

McHaney was a native of Whiteoak, Missouri. He graduated with an A.B. from the University of Missouri in 1925. He received an L.L.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1928. In 1933, he became an assistant attorney general for the State of Missouri and for two years was counsel for the Missouri Insurance Department before entering private practice. Mr. McHaney is one of four 1925 graduates of the university elected to Phi Beta Kappa honorary membership in 1950. In 1951, he became president of the General American Life Insurance Company. At the time of his election to the board of curators, he was national president of Pi Kappa Alpha, national college social fraternity.

Powell McHaney was killed in a car accident on a snowy night in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, December 3, 1957. At the time of his untimely death, McHaney was still president of General American and chairman of the Missouri State Mental Health Commission. He was also chairman of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He had been given the 1954 St. Louis Award for leadership in education and community welfare.

He had been most effective as a leader in the affairs of the university; as a student, as an alumnus, as well as doing his service on the board of curators. Dean Pullen issued a memorandum to all department chairmen the day after McHaney's death, in which he



MISSOURI U. FOOTBALL has ardent fans in Powell B. McHaney, wife and son. He's on university's Board of Curators, formerly was board president

*Shown in the center of this photograph are Powell B. McHaney, his son Powell, Jr., and Mrs. McHaney, attending a football game in the mid-1950s. Years later, I was attending an Iowa State-Missouri football game in Memorial Stadium when I was paged to return to the university hospital. To my surprise, the patient was Powell McHaney's son. That afternoon, I operated for an acute appendicitis. It was my opinion that no amount of care and courtesies extended to young McHaney could have been too good for the son of a father whose leadership had been so vital in re-establishing the medical school in Columbia.*

---

paid tribute to Mr. McHaney, and said, "No other single individual is more responsible for the development of the University of Missouri Medical Center as it presently stands than was Mr. McHaney." Over 117 honorary pallbearers attended the funeral in St. Louis. Mr. McHaney was buried in the family plot of Oak Ridge Cemetery in Kennett, Missouri.

## Aesculapius Was A Tiger

GLENN W. HENDREN  
VICE PRESIDENT

LESLIE COWAN  
SECRETARY

R. B. PRICE  
TREASURER

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD  
JAMES SMITH BUSH, ST. LOUIS  
LESTER E. COX, SPRINGFIELD  
J. A. DAGGS, MEMPHIS  
W. P. ELMER, SALEM  
GLENN W. HENDREN, LIBERTY  
POWELL B. MCHANEY, ST. LOUIS  
STRATTON SHARTEL, KANSAS CITY  
FRANK STONNER, CHAMPAIGN  
JOHN H. WOLPERS, POPLAR BLUFF

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE CURATORS

August 2, 1951

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
W. P. ELMER  
POWELL B. MCHANEY  
FRANK STONNER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
STRATTON SHARTEL  
JAMES SMITH BUSH  
LESTER E. COX

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Since receipt of your letter of July 5th, I have been very busy in connection with Board of Curators' matters. Dr. Brady and I have just finished a new brief concerning the location of the Medical School. Really, it is nothing more than a recapitulation of prior briefs prepared on the matter brought down to date, with an analysis of Kansas City's offer from a financial point of view. As soon as the brief is printed (and it is at the printer's now), I will forward to you several copies.

I wish that we had about fifty people out here in Missouri as enthusiastic about the Medical School and its possibilities as you are. If we had them, we would get the job done at this next session of the Legislature. Don't take this statement to mean that we will not get the job done for I do believe that we will have a good opportunity.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours



Powell B. McHaney

PEMch:RS

*Powell McHaney lost little time in exerting his leadership on behalf of the re-establishment of the four-year medical school in Columbia. His letter of August 2, 1951, expresses an optimistic view.*

History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou

POWELL B. MCHANEY  
PRESIDENT

GLENN W. HENDREN  
VICE-PRESIDENT

LESLIE COWAN  
SECRETARY

R. B. PRICE  
TREASURER

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W. P. ELMER, SALEM  
JAMES A. FINCH, JR., CAPE GIRARDEAU  
GLENN W. HENDREN, LIBERTY  
POWELL B. MCHANEY, ST. LOUIS  
STRATTON SHARTEL, KANSAS CITY  
FRANK STONNER, CHAMPIOIS

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE CURATORS

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
W. P. ELMER  
JAMES A. FINCH, JR.  
FRANK STONNER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
JAMES SMITH BUSH  
LESTER E. COX  
J. A. DAGGS

November 2, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University  
Bellevue Medical Center  
Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I assume that someone has written you, but night before last, that is, October 31st, the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives approved the amendment to appropriate \$9,000,000 for the Medical School as recommended by the Special Committee of the House of Representatives. This means that the matter will be presented on the floor of the House of Representatives and if the amendment passes, it will then go to the Senate as a part of the Senate Omnibus Bill. The Senate Committee on Appropriations cannot remove the amendment without a vote on the floor of the Senate. In other words, if we succeed in having the House of Representatives adopt the amendment as recommended by the Appropriations Committee, we will have successfully circumvented Noble's Appropriations Committee of the Senate in that the matter then must be voted on by the full number of Senators.

Thanks very much for your continued interest and help.

Sincerely yours



Powell B. McHaney

PBMCh:RS

*Powell McHaney wrote me to indicate the good news that the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives has approved the \$9 million as recommended by the special committee of the House. This was, indeed, excellent news. He outlines the projected strategy for moving for Senate approval.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

GLENN W. HENDREN  
VICE-PRESIDENT

LESLIE COWAN  
SECRETARY

R. B. PRICE  
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POWELL B. MCHANEY, ST. LOUIS  
STRATTON SHARTEL, KANSAS CITY  
FRANK STONNER, CHAMPAIGN

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA  
OFFICE OF THE CURATORS

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
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JAMES A. FINCH, JR.  
FRANK STONNER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
JAMES SMITH BUSH  
LESTER E. COX  
J. A. DAGGS

November 20, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University Post-Graduate  
Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Doctor:

George Willson has sent me a copy of your letter to him dated November 11th. All of us appreciate the help that you have given. It is one of the bright pages in this episode dealing with the Medical School.

In the last paragraph of your letter you refer to certain Senators. Senator Sawyer and Senator Rozier are definitely for the Medical School at Columbia. Senator Gilmore is a question mark but I believe will be for the School at Columbia. I have no information as to the other Senators listed in that paragraph. We should be able to pick up at least three or four votes from them.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours



Powell B. McHaney

PEMcH:RS

*A prediction on Senator W. O. Sawyer was wrong. He voted for the Kansas City location. Senator Gilmore did not vote. Senator Leo J. Rozier supported the medical school in Columbia.*

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*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*

GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAINT LOUIS

February 27, 1956

OFFICE OF  
THE  
PRESIDENT

Doctor Hugh K. Stephenson, Jr.  
School of Medicine  
University of Missouri  
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Doctor:

It was very thoughtful of you to write me your gracious note of February 8 which has not been answered due to my absence from St. Louis. Thanks very much for it.

In connection with Fort Lauderdale, I have not had occasion to be in Florida in the last three years but I agree with you that this would be a nice time to be there. Wynne probably is in the height of his glory and having a great time.

I can never forget the valuable assistance that you gave the Medical School. Had it not been for the material that you obtained and your efforts, I doubt that we would have had a Medical School, for it was the material that you had obtained that convinced quite a few people that the report which the Board of Curators had obtained did not contain the true picture.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours

Powell B. McHaney

PEMcH:rb

*With the medical center nearing completion, Mr. McHaney wrote on February 27, 1956. In his letter, he refers to Mr. Wynne M. Casteel of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who had been a former roommate of Powell McHaney. Wynne strongly supported Powell in his leadership role of the board of curators. Wynne had played for the Missouri Tiger football team, along with Don Faurot in the 1920s. The entire football team stayed at his hotel, the Casa Mona, when they went to Florida for their first Orange Bowl game. For many years, his prized Bengal tiger skin, that he himself shot in India, was on the trophy wall of the athletic department.*

*It is interesting that Wynne's grandson, Mark, married Mary Flake McHaney, a granddaughter of Powell McHaney's brother.*

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When Powell McHaney died on December 4, 1957, tributes poured in from all over the country. One newspaper proclaimed, "The state of Missouri has lost one of its leading citizens. A man of pleasing personality and friendly. A man successful in business, yet he was able to find time for hours of daily working for community improvement and humanitarian projects. He was a man of high intellectual attainments who sought ever to make his own alma mater stronger and better."

Bassett McHaney, president of the board of curators. Mr. James A. Finch, Jr., gave a talk on the life of Mr. McHaney and his contributions to the University of Missouri. Mrs. McHaney of St. Louis and members of her family were present. At the dedication, a bronze plaque with the name of the building was placed.

McHaney Hall was originally a nursing residency hall connected by an underground passage to the hospital. It provided living quarters for 105 nursing students and housemothers until 1967. In 1972,

## Powell B. McHaney Dies In Washington Auto Crash

By The Missourian's Wire Services

WASHINGTON — Powell B. McHaney, 52, member since 1951 and immediate past president of the University Board of Curators, was killed in a head-on highway collision in Washington, D. C., at 2:45 a.m. today.

Mr. McHaney, a St. Louis insurance man, was a passenger in a car driven by Miss Norma Lee Kenton, 25. The automobile collided with one driven by George Thornberry, 32, of Glenn Dale, Md., the Associated Press said. Thornberry, a Prince Georges County policeman, was in his private car.

Miss Kenton was treated for back injuries at District General Hospital and released. Thornberry was treated at Casualty Hospital for cuts and bruises and possible head injuries.

Columbia Weather Bureau said

snow fell steadily during the night at Washington and four inches of snow was on the ground there today.

MISS KENTON was held under \$2,000 bond for action of the coroner. She is an entertainer, employed at Crossroads Restaurant, a suburban night club in Bladensburg, Md. Her professional name is Sherri Winters.

Mr. McHaney was in Washington to attend a convention of the American Life, a trade association of which he was head.

He had been a member of the University Board of Curators six years and was president three years, retiring from the latter position in 1954. His term as a board member was to expire in 1961.

Mr. McHaney also was chairman of the recently organized State Mental Health Commission, having been appointed by Gov. Blair last summer.



POWELL B. McHANEY

*Missourians were greatly saddened by Powell McHaney's death on December 7, 1957. He was 52 years old.*

The *St. Louis Globe Democrat* closed an editorial on Powell McHaney by saying, "Few citizens in all St. Louis history have given more of themselves than Powell McHaney. The entire state will mourn his death at an all together too early age."

### McHaney Hall Dedicated

By formal action of the board of curators, a ceremony was held on Saturday, November 22, 1958, at which time the Nurses Residence Hall in the medical center, was named in honor of Powell

McHaney Hall closed its doors for almost a year while under renovation. Dr. Charles R. Peterson was chairman of the hospital's department of physical medicine and rehabilitation when McHaney Hall opened as a rehabilitation center. Remodeling was financed by almost a million dollar grant from the vocational rehabilitation section of the State Department of Education.



Powell Bassett McHaney Hall

POWELL McHANEY was born at White Oak, Missouri on June 30, 1905, the son of James Flake and Eva Ann (Moore) McHaney. He received the A. B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1925 and the LL.B. degree from Harvard University in 1928. Washington University conferred on him the LL.D. degree in 1955.

He began his legal practice in St. Louis in 1928, then served in the office of the Attorney General and in the Missouri State Insurance Department. From 1935 to 1942 he practiced, with specialty in insurance law, in St. Louis, then became vice-president and general counsel of the General American Insurance Company, executive vice-president in 1950 and president of the company in 1951.

He was a director in many important business concerns, and a leader in many community and civic enterprises.

He was a director of Lindenwood College and from 1951-1957 a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, from 1951-1954 serving as President of the Board.

He was a member of many legal and insurance associations and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, and Alpha Kappa Psi.

As President of the Board of Curators, he led the movement to build the Medical Center on the campus of the University of Missouri.



POWELL BASSETT McHANEY  
1905-1957

On November 22, 1958, in a formal ceremony of the board of curators, the university dedicated this building to Powell B. McHaney. In 1972, the medical center received a \$940,000 grant from the vocational rehabilitation section of the Missouri Department of Education to remodel McHaney Hall. Although McHaney Hall had originally been a dormitory for women students and nurses, it housed the physical medicine and rehabilitation department from 1968 to 1997.

When construction began in August 1972, it included a five-story addition on the east side of the building. The addition, called the Howard A. Rusk Rehabilitation Center, was named after the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine's alumnus who pioneered rehabilitation medicine after World War II. It was designed especially for the care of paraplegic, quadriplegic and stroke victims who needed long-term rehabilitation. At that time, it was officially called Rusk Institute in McHaney Hall.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS:

When the Rusk Institute was dedicated, it was clear that it would be the Rusk Institute in McHaney Hall. Unfortunately, the portrait of Powell McHaney was removed from McHaney Hall. I salvaged the portrait shortly before it was to be discarded by the university archives. Because of action by the hospital administrator, few know that the building "McHaney Hall" was formally designated by the board of curators of the University of Missouri. McHaney Hall has lost its identity — the identity that honors the leadership of Powell B. McHaney whose energy and enthusiasm for the medical center brought the establishment of the University of Missouri four-year medical school and hospital through fruition. The bronze plaque that was removed from the wall has not been located.

Hopefully, some day this major oversight will be corrected.

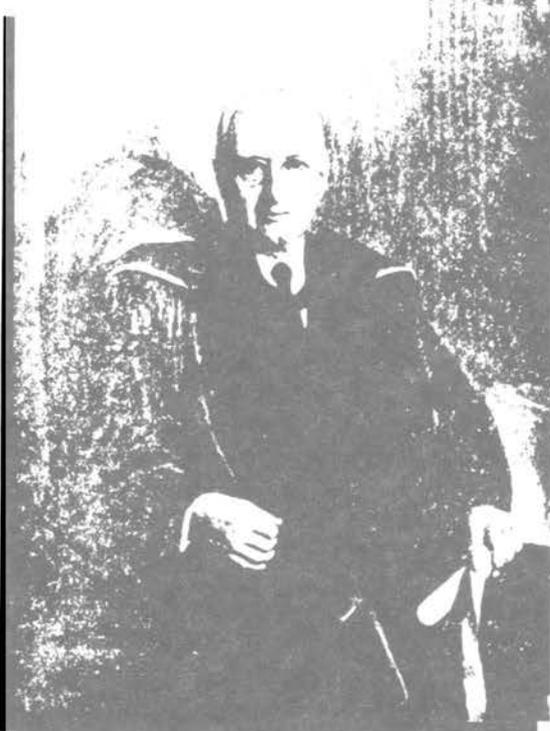
## Addendum

The story of McHaney Hall now seems to have a happy ending. With the new Rusk Rehabilitation Center being relocated to its new facility, the university has stated, "Henceforth, McHaney Hall and the old Rusk Center will be referred to as McHaney Hall so as not to be confused with the new facility." At the board of curators meeting on July 24, 1997, in Jefferson City, the board approved the hiring of an architectural firm to design and renovate the second, third and fourth floors of McHaney Hall. Later, the first and fifth floors will be renovated. The cost was estimated to be \$3.3 million.

A new bronze plaque will be designed to properly designate the name. The portrait of Powell McHaney will be returned to its proper place in McHaney Hall. As a curator, I was proud to play a part in ensuring that the honor given in Powell McHaney's name be restored to its proper place.

# Frederick A. Middlebush

## — A Tribute



*President Frederick A. Middlebush, one of the university's most distinguished and effective presidents for almost nineteen years.*

Early in 1954, President Frederick Middlebush incurred an illness which made it impossible for him to carry out his duties as president of the University of Missouri. When he announced his retirement, it marked the end of the longest presidency in the history of the University. He had become president in 1935, 13 years after coming to the University as an associate professor of political science.

Perhaps because he had become president in the midst of the Great Depression, he was especially leery of the university expanding beyond its financial backing from the state. It was his belief that, "the university should never expand its programs at the expense of a high standard of quality; which means, in practice, beyond its assured degree of financial support." In fact, early on, he had been only lukewarm to the idea of a four-year medical school because he was concerned that it was beyond the university's assured financial support. Despite Middlebush's fiscal caution, however, the

university had grown under his administration. Elmer Ellis, who succeeded President Middlebush, first as interim president, sums up his record thus:

It is easier perhaps for us to look at buildings he secured, because these are here and are not indispensable. On the Columbia campus alone, we have the addition to the west end of the library, a student health clinic, Jesse Auditorium, the north wing of the Student Union, Hill Hall, Walter Williams Hall, KOMU-TV, the Laboratory School, several dormitories, and above all, the Medical Center. The last of these particular achievements ... the greatest improvement in the university, I believe, in this century.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF  
THE VICE PRESIDENT  
IN CHARGE OF  
EXTRA DIVISIONAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

March 28, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., M.D.  
New York University Post-Graduate  
Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Hugh:

I have been intending to write but the log jam here has caused me to wait hoping I would have news. The Legislature is still in recess but powerful forces are trying to break the deadlock over the public school appropriation.

The fellow I first tried to get for the Health Service is still dickering and may take it. The President and I both feel that it would probably be a mistake for you to get caught in the position since it is not the right one for you.

I think Frank Mays and other friends will be on hand for M.M.A. meeting and I doubt if Virden can slip anything through. At any rate, we will be watching it closely.

I don't see that it would hurt anything for you, as an alumnus, to send the Governor your letters from medical educators and simply say that you thought he might like to know what such people thought about it.

It doesn't worry me much that many doctors have opposed this location. I think most of them will pitch in and help once it is located here.

Many thanks for your letters. I had a good talk with your parents a few nights ago.

Cordially,

*Thomas A. Brady*  
Thomas A. Brady  
Vice President

A native of Michigan, Middlebush had graduated from Western Michigan Normal in 1911 and had completed his graduate work at the University of Michigan by 1916. He later received honorary

University of Missouri  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COLUMBIA

FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH  
PRESIDENT

July 15, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

My dear Hugh:

I have your letter of July 4 which reached my office during our Medical School visitation trip. We made the Charlottesville and Chapel Hill trips and the Pacific coast trips all in the same week. Since we have a Board meeting coming up at the end of July it is necessary for us to move ahead rather rapidly with our tentative plans, at least on site.

We had a very profitable visit both at Charlottesville and at Chapel Hill. We did not have the opportunity of visiting Duke. Our sessions at Seattle and Vancouver and at the University of California at Los Angeles were very profitable indeed. A week before this trip we had visited the University of Colorado at Denver. I am leaving on Thursday of this week on a rather extended trip East, partly in connection with the work of the Commission on Financing Higher Education and I shall also visit four or five Medical Schools and hospitals on the way. I am planning to spend one-half day at Vermont following visits to Ann Arbor, Western Reserve and Rochester. I want to have a look at the hospital at Columbus on the way back.

With cordial personal regards, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours,



*President Middlebush tells in his letter of the many medical schools that he visited in the summer of 1952.*

degrees from Hope and Knox Colleges, from the University of Michigan and from Washington University in St. Louis. Prior to coming to Missouri, he had been on the faculty of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. He had been abroad for research in London, The Hague, and in Paris in 1920-21. In the summer of 1927, he served as a visiting professor of political science and public law at Stanford University.

Twice, he had served as acting president of the university. In the summer of 1931, and after the death of Walter Williams, in 1934, he was named acting president. As president, he also was in charge of the School of Mines at Rolla, as it was called then.

Again, after a retirement dinner on June 6, 1954, it was stated that, "the establishment of the four-year school of medicine and the state health program is

perhaps the most important single step in the university's 115 years. Designed primarily to meet the needs of the state, it is recognized as a model in its field. Under Dr. Middlebush's leadership, the school has received the approval of the legislature and \$13.5 million to erect a modern teaching plant. An outstanding faculty has been assembled and classes in the new school will be organized in the coming Fall."

During President Middlebush's tenure, the college of veterinary medicine was established in 1946 and awarded its first degree in 1950. There was considerable expansion of the adult education program throughout the state, bringing the university's educational facilities into the homes of citizens of the state during his tenure. Also established was the department of forestry. The school of social work, the school of practical nursing, the research and wildlife conservation, the school of journalism courses

in radio broadcasting and in television, the college of engineering, graduate courses in sanitary and public health engineering, and a graduate curriculum in social work.

In 1935, when Dr. Middlebush took over the administrative reins, gifts and grants for research totaled \$16,164 for the biennium. In 1953, such gifts and grants amounted to \$565,000. The number of volumes in the library more than doubled and valuable collections were added, including the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, established through a grant from the humanities division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

In 1935, there were 296 structures in the University of Missouri's physical plant. In 1954, it had reached 564. The dormitories had increased from 1 to 11. The faculty and staff had grown from 986 to 2,391. Total income for the university had grown from slightly more than \$7 million to more

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

than \$30 million by 1953.

Governor Phil M. Donnelley, in recognition of "The noteworthy contributions of Dr. and Mrs. Middlebush" proclaimed June 10, 1954, as "Middlebush Appreciation Day."

Charles C. Clayton, class of '25, wrote, "It is a new university he bequeaths to his successor — and unto the people of Missouri. It bears the imprint of his vision, his leadership and his devotion, and it will long remain a memorial to him. There is another memorial that we of the alumni hope he will cherish even more — the affection in which he is held in the hearts of thousands of loyal graduates and former students of the university."

In 1966, Dr. and Mrs. Middlebush made a gift of their 300 acre farm on Highway 63 south of Columbia to the University of Missouri-Columbia.

President Middlebush died June 8, 1971, at age 80. At the funeral services, President Ellis said, "Probably no man has done as much to add to the prestige and the solid reputation of the university as he did." The pallbearers from the medical school were Dr. M. Pinson Neal and myself.



*It was under Dr. Middlebush's presidential leadership that crucial decisions regarding the medical school were made in the 1940s and early 1950s.*

On October 10, 1972, the business and public administration building of the university was renamed for Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush. His many accomplishments outside of the university included his serving as trustee to the Carnegie Foundation. He was on the Commission on Financing Education. He was a board member of the U.S. Naval Academy and

the Merchant Marine Academy. He also served as a member of the Hoover Commission on reorganization of the executive board of the government and was president of the National Association of Universities.

Dr. Middlebush first joined the MU faculty in 1922 as an associate professor and later as a professor of political science and public law until 1926. He was then named dean of the school of business and public administration and retained that position until his appointment as president in 1935. His administration included the critical years of the Depression of the 1930s and through World War II, when enrollment dropped to 2,000. After the war, the enrollment jumped to an unprecedented 14,000 students.



*President Frederick Middlebush*

When President Middlebush retired in 1954, the University of Missouri Alumni Association honored him with a retirement dinner on June 10, 1954, at Rothwell Gymnasium. Bill Corum, famous sports columnist, broadcaster and president of Churchill Downs, was the toastmaster. Over one thousand persons attended. Speakers also included Governor

## *History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*An aerial view of the medical center prior to the construction of Harnes and the VA Hospital in the late 1950s.*

Courtesy of Charles-Marr Studio

### **Study Medical School**



**Three university officials studied the new health center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., this week in preparation for setting up an expanded health program and four-year medical school here. Shown conferring with U.N.C. Chancellor Robert B. House, second from right, are, left to right, Dr. Glenn Hendren, vice president of the board of curators; President Frederick A. Middlebush; and Powell McHaney, president of the board of curators.**

*Along with Curator Glenn Hendren, vice president of the board of curators, and Powell McHaney, president of the board of curators, Dr. Middlebush is shown meeting with University of North Carolina Chancellor Robert B. House on their visit to Chapel Hill in the early summer of 1952.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

Phil Donnelly, Powell B. McHaney, Darwin Hindman, and Cullen Coil, as president of the University of Missouri Alumni Association.

Dr. Middlebush had completed almost two decades of distinguished service as the head of the oldest state university west of the Mississippi River.

University of Missouri  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COLUMBIA

FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH  
PRESIDENT

April 16, 1953

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University-Bellevue Medical Center  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

My dear Hugh:

I have your letter of April 13 which I have read with great interest. Our Appropriation Bill is now before the Senate and we have already had our Hearing which was a very friendly one indeed. One of the leading sponsors of the Kansas City opposition to the Bill in the House made one of the leading speeches in favor of our being granted the full appropriation. He took the position now that the decision on location had been made, he thought that everybody should get together and enable the University to develop the best possible Medical School. We are hoping very much that the Senate will pass both the building appropriation and the appropriation for operation of the Hospital and Medical School as it was sent over to them from the House.

It was very good indeed to hear from you.

With warmest personal regards, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours,



April 16, 1953

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

University of Missouri  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
DEVELOPMENT FUND

December 28, 1959

*President Middlebush always considered the re-establishment of the four-year program in medicine on Missouri campuses as his greatest achievement. He visited the medical center many times before his death at age 80 in 1971.*

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
807 Stadium Road  
Columbia, Missouri

My Dear Hugh:

Mrs. Middlebush and I appreciate very much indeed your cordial Christmas message. I am sorry not to have had the opportunity before this of having something of a visit with you.

As you know, I continue to be tremendously interested in the progress of the Medical School which I am sure is significant. I have thought many times of the days you and I spent struggling together on the development of this program. I shall forever feel indebted to you for the very great help you gave the University in those early troubled days.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes for the new year, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

*F. A. Middlebush*  
F. A. Middlebush  
President Emeritus  
Director, Development Fund

FAM:msd



*At one point, President Truman considered housing all of his presidential papers on the campus of the University of Missouri-Columbia. Here he is shown with Powell B. McHaney and President Middlebush. Standing are Professor Elmer Ellis, Curator Fred Heinkel and Vice-President Tom Brady. The man on left is unidentified.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

1951 SEP 16 PM 5 41

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SA626 N.Y. 5238

S•CMA193 PD=COLUMBIA MO 18 332P=  
 DR HUGH STEPHENSON=  
 NEW YORK UNIVERSITY BELLEVUE MEDICAL CENTER DEPT OF  
 SURGERY 477 FIRST AVE NYK=  
 PLEASE CALL ME COLLECT AT ONCE OFFICE 9312 HOME 4945=  
 THOMAS A BRADY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

*Dr. Brady and I were in close touch on an almost daily basis.*

**Vice-President Thomas A. Brady  
A Key Figure Throughout**

During the crucial years that the decision regarding the medical school was hanging in the balance, Thomas A. Brady was vice-president of the University of Missouri and it was he that coordinated many of the activities between the various groups involved.

Dr. Brady kept me closely informed on events as they unfolded, even though I was working at Bellevue hospital in New York City. Brady was never excessively optimistic. On October 3, 1951, he indicated that the vote of new curator Jim Finch from Cape Girardeau was still in question. On January 25, 1952, he was even less optimistic and said "I feel the school will go down the drain."

When the bill to re-establish the four-year medical school at the university finally reached Governor Smith's office, Brady was somewhat optimistic that the governor would sign. Both had grown up in the same town together and they visited frequently.

Thomas A. Brady died June 10, 1964, at age 61.

He had been a member of the faculty for eighteen years. He was dean of divisional administrative activities at the university at the time of his death. Dean Brady was given the Distinguished Service Award by the University Alumni Association for his contribution to the university, students, and education in general. He was not able to receive the award personally, but his daughter, Sally Ann, accepted the presentation by Bradford Brett of Mexico, Missouri, the national alumni president.

Later, the student commons was named the Thomas A. Brady Commons in his honor and a plaque listing Dean Brady's accomplishments has been installed in the Thomas A. Brady Commons.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF  
THE VICE PRESIDENT  
IN CHARGE OF  
EXTRA DIVISIONAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

October 3, 1951

Dr. Hugh Stephenson  
477 First Avenue  
New York University Bellevue Medical Center  
Department of Surgery  
New York City 16, New York

Dear Hugh:

I return the two letters from Dolman and Wells. I noticed the other was a copy so have sent it to Mr. McHaney.

I expect to have all the transcripts for you shortly -- the Jefferson City transcript is promised for today. I will send Dr. Dolman's article back with them. There is no recent word from Mr. Finch's reaction to our material but I am hoping it did some good. There is a Board meeting within a few days that may develop something.

Thanks for your help. We are still in there pitching away. I had a good talk with your father a few days ago.

Yours cordially,

  
Thomas A. Brady  
Vice President

*No news regarding Curator Finch's opinion*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF  
THE VICE PRESIDENT  
IN CHARGE OF  
EXTRA DIVISIONAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

May 15, 1952

Mr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University-Bellevue Medical Center  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

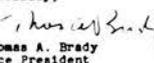
Dear Hugh:

We had our meeting with the Governor on Tuesday. I do not see how anything more can be done now. I hope we did a good job. Certainly, we answered some of the false notions that the doctors and Kansas City folks had given him.

I have no evidence whatever for my opinion, but I still think he will approve the item. If he does, I think the matter will be settled and we can get to work on it here. The long wait at this time is trying and I would like to disappear until it is done. I look for it every day, but he still has until June 1<sup>st</sup> to make up his mind.

Thanks for your letter and help.

Cordially,

  
Thomas A. Brady  
Vice President

*Dean Brady and Governor Smith were long-time friends.*

**Leslie Cowan —  
A dedicated servant of the  
university**

Leslie Cowan served the University of Missouri for about half a century. He was born August 28, 1888, and died December 1, 1974. He had first come to the university as a student in 1908 and put himself through school by washing windows and firing furnaces at the university. By 1913, he was secretary to the president. When he retired in 1956, he was vice president of the university in charge of business operations and secretary of the board of curators.



*Leslie Cowan*

After retiring, Cowan was given an honorary life membership in the Alumni Association in the Missouri Schools of Mines and Metallurgy. Cowan was decorated by the King of Greece for his work with the American Red Cross in 1922 and 1923. Always frank and forthright, Cowan was a major force in fighting for the interests of the university, particularly in regard to the establishment of the four-year medical school.

When Leslie Cowan died at the age of 86, he was vice president emeritus of the university which he had served faithfully for more than 48 years. Cowan retired in 1956, at about the same time the medical center was opened.

Dale Bowling, vice president for management said, "I don't know anyone who had the university's interests at heart as much as Leslie Cowan."

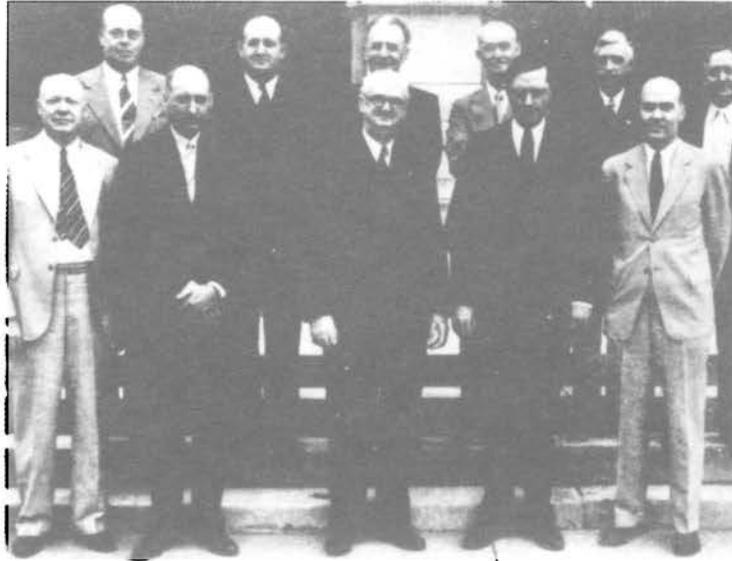
*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*McHaney Hall in the immediate foreground, before the addition of the Rusk Institute. "Temporary" dorms are still in place following World War II.*

## George C. Willson, II Public Servant

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*The board of curators standing in front of Jesse Hall. (Front Row, L to R) John H. Wolpers, Dr. Middlebush, Frank M. McDavid, George C. Wilson and John H. Lathrop. (Back Row, L to R) H. Charles Cox, Harold J. Moore, Earl F. Nelson, H. J. Blanton, James A. Potter and Leslie Cowan.*

---

The accomplishments and benefits from major public policy decisions often hinge on the leadership of a single individual. As it was with Dr. Dan G. Stine in the middle 1940s, so it was with George C. Willson in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It was at this time that the final crucial decision was made by the board of curators and the state of Missouri as to where Missouri would best profit from the location of a reestablished four-year medical school program.

Although George C. Willson had served the university in a most distinguished fashion as a member of the board of curators from 1927 to 1939, he had always been a most dedicated and effective alumnus since his graduation from the University of Missouri Law School. Although his contributions to his alma mater were many, his role in the establishment of the four-year medical school in Columbia probably marked his main contribution.

George Willson, himself the son of a physician, was convinced that the medical school would best serve Missouri by being placed as an integral part of the university on the main campus in Columbia. (There was no four-campus system at that time.)

Whether President Middlebush or vice-president Tom Brady or Lester Cowan urged him or whether he took this on as a labor of love on his own, I do not know. At any rate, George C. Willson, II, provided much of the essential leadership that was necessary to organize efforts to finally get the four-year medical school on the campus of the university.

Willson was able to mobilize strong support from two St. Louis daily newspapers, the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Furthermore, he was able to mobilize the university alumni organization to campaign actively for the Columbia site.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & MCCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 8, MO.

September 19, 1951

Dr. Irvin Stewart,  
President, University of West Virginia,  
Morgantown, West Virginia

Dear Dr. Stewart:

At the request of Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr. I enclose herewith five copies each of the editorials in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and St. Louis Globe-Democrat in respect of your Medical School.

We have been greatly interested and greatly assisted in our situation here by Governor Patten's report. Currently we are endeavoring to get the necessary appropriation from our Legislature for our Medical School.

With expressions of high regard,

Sincerely,

*Geo. McClellan*

GCW:BC  
Encs.

*University of West Virginia continued to be a help.*

**Willson Leads  
St. Louis  
Alumni Association**

At their July 19, 1951, meeting, the board of governors of the St. Louis Alumni Association of the University of Missouri adopted a resolution supporting the decision of the board of curators to develop a four-year school of medicine and a state health center on the campus at Columbia. They directed the president to appoint a committee to enlist the support of other interested groups to support the action of the curators.

On August 26, 1951, the committee, headed by George C. Willson, along with Forrest C. Donnell and Russell L. Dearmont sent a letter to all of the counties in Missouri with alumni associations urging their strong support. It included a wide variety of supporting documents, including articles from Missouri's Rural Health Plan. The committee urged that the alumni association act promptly. The St. Louis Alumni resolution said,

We believe that if located in Columbia, the four-year school of medicine, hospital and health center will serve the public health in all Missouri, particularly in the areas outside of the city better than if located in a large city.

We believe that the school of medicine needs, and will suffer if it is denied, a day by day cooperation with other divisions of the university, particularly, physics, biology, psychology and the social sciences, which the Columbia location assures and which will not be available in the other locations.

We believe the university will suffer if the medical school, located at the university, (since 1872) is now removed to another location, just as the university would suffer by the removal from Columbia of the college of agriculture or the school of journalism, which have so materially contributed to the greatness of the university.

Finally, we believe that, located in Columbia and lending a service shared and appreciated by the people of every county in the state, such as a school of medicine would have a better prospect of adequate financial support in the future than if located elsewhere.

Because we believe these things, we

enlist your support, not only as alumni, but as citizens of Missouri.



*Not long after the medical school was established on the campus at Columbia, George Willson moved to Palm Beach, Florida, because of his wife's poor health. He retired from his practice of law at the time. As far as I know, he did not visit the medical school at any time after it was constructed. A man of great vision, George Willson had been proud of the medical school he helped create.*

---

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. McCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. BURN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & McCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

September 19, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson,  
New York University Post Graduate  
Medical School,  
477 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

Thank you for yours of September 16th and all you have done. I have sent the editorials to Dr. Stewart.

Confidentially, one of the Committee remarked to one of our friends that you were the most helpful witness they had heard.

The newspapers predict that the Committee will recommend an appropriation of about \$10,000,000 for the Medical School and will not contest the location of the School by the Board of Curators. I am told that at the meeting of the Board on Saturday Curator Cox will offer a resolution modifying the previous Board action so that the last two years of the Medical School will be located in Kansas City. I note that the Board's report of August, 1951, at page 10, indicates that a divided School will not be approved. If you have anything more definite or more clinching on this point you might get it to Powell McHaney, General American Life Insurance Company, 1501 Locust Street, St. Louis, up to Friday afternoon, or send it to him in care of Leslie Cowan at Columbia to reach him Saturday morning.

Our work among the Alumni Associations is producing definite but slow results. We note that the Doctors outside the rural areas who have been opposed to us are susceptible to the facts and fair argument and some have already changed. I have a meeting of our Committee tomorrow and will write you further about that.

GCW:BC

Sincerely,

*George C. Willson*

*This letter was received from George Willson not long after the committee hearings in Jefferson City. Curator Cox was expected to offer a resolution to change the board's actions so that the last two years of medical school would be located in Kansas City.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. MCCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. DUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON II

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & MCCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATHMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

September 21, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson,  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School,  
477 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Did you tell me that each of the  
Nobel prize winners in St. Louis is in favor  
of the Columbia location? I have some recollect-  
ion of something of the kind. If it is true we  
might make a good story out of it.

Sincerely,  


GCW:BC

*Yes, all of the Nobel Prize winners at St. Louis University School of Medicine and Washington University were in favor of the Columbia location.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES S. MCCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. BURNH  
GEORGE C. WILLSON

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & MCCLELLAN  
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September 26, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.,  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School,  
477 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

Thank you for your informative letter of September 24th. I enclose clipping from the Globe-Democrat summarizing the report of the Legislative Committee, which was filed late yesterday afternoon.

Some one made a last minute effort Monday afternoon or night to get the Committee to recommend a split school, with the last two years at Kansas City. We were in telephone communication with the Committee most of yesterday presenting the objections to the split school. This last minute effort accounts for some of the statements in the report. I do not know who advised them that a split school would be approved but we are checking on this today.

I can't tell you how much you have helped the University and the State. It should be a source of great satisfaction to you. I will keep you advised.

Sincerely,

*George Willson*

GCW:BC

*A report of the committee was filed on September 25. Even at the last minute, efforts were made to get the committee to recommend a split school.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. McCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. GUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON II

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & McCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
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ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

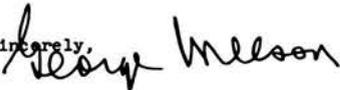
November 14, 1951

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.,  
New York University Post-Graduate  
Medical School,  
477 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

Thank you for yours of November 11.  
I believe that in the last analysis the St.  
Louis Senators will be with us. Senator Webbe  
has been helpful, also Senator Hess. I am  
sending your letter to Powell McHaney for his  
information.

When Hal McHaney, of Kennett, recently  
sent me copy of the resolution of his Alumni  
Group, with letters from seven Doctors approving  
the Medical School and the Columbia location,  
I wrote him, "If we had 100 alumni like you,  
we would have a real University." The same  
goes for you, Doctor, doubled, in spades.

Sincerely,  


GCW:EC

*Everyone realized that the "Moment of Decision" was nearing.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES S. McCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. GUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & McCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

December 7, 1951

Dr. Hugh Stephenson,  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School,  
477 First Avenue,  
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

I enclose editorial from this morning's Globe-Democrat, which brings us up to date on the Medical School. While it is barely possible that the House might reconsider its cut in the appropriations, I think it is unlikely, and that the Bill will go to the Senate with the appropriation at \$6,000,000.

Please note the suggestion in the Globe's editorial that the Senate can restore the original figure of \$9,000,000. I think this should now be our objective. Perhaps you may now wish to emphasize this in your correspondence with the Senators.

My renewed thanks for all you have done.

Sincerely,



GCW:BC  
Enc.

*The Senate vote was to be soon.*

# Aesculapius Was A Tiger

Great News! Mr. Wilson sent me the editorial from the St. Louis Globe Democrat of May 30, 1952, proclaiming a "Medical School Victory." Now, 55 years later, I believe Governor Forrest Smith would indeed have much of which to be proud. **GW**

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. McCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. GUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON III

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & McCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATHMEN'S BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

June 3, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.,  
Bellevue Hospital,  
1st Avenue & 26th Street,  
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

Replying to your kindly letter of June 1, you are entitled to hang something over your desk as a reminder of the very effective service you rendered the University.

I regard the job as about one-third done. The next step is to get these buildings in being in Columbia and after that comes the continuing job of building a great Medical School there. That, of course, will take time and money and some intelligent management at the top.

Professor Josiah Royce once said that the glory of the imperfect is that it may everyday more nearly approach perfection. I suppose that goes for the State University, as well.

I wish we had one hundred alumni like you.

Sincerely,  
*George Wilson*

GCW:BC

On June 1, 1952, I wrote Mr. Willson from Bellevue Hospital,

Your telegram bringing me the news is being framed and I intend to hang it over my plane desk as a permanent reminder that no matter how bad things might get, right will finally win out — and also as reminder of the spirit and devotion and service which you and your group exemplified. You can hardly imagine how elated I was.

George Wilson answered my letter of June 1 with prophetic words which have proved to be true throughout these more than five decades.

14A *H&S* *Many thanks to you G.C.W.*  
St. Louis Globe-Democrat Friday, May 30, 1952

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### MEDICAL SCHOOL VICTORY

Missouri can now have one of the finest public health programs in the nation. Gov. Smith assured a start on this program yesterday when he signed the omnibus appropriation bill, containing a \$4,000,000 allotment for a four-year School of Medicine and State Health Center at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

Plans for the teaching hospital and the other facilities needed for the school are now on the drafting boards. University officials have indicated that the contracts can be let this summer and by September it is expected the first concrete will be poured for the medical center which is to become the focal point for a state-wide health service.

In the achievement of this program, an objective which has been sought by the university for more than a quarter century, much of the credit must be given to Gov. Smith. The Governor in his 1943 message to the General Assembly pointed out the need for a four-year medical school and urged the appropriation of funds for its establishment. His message to the 1951 Legislature again underscored the importance of providing more doctors and better medical facilities for rural Missouri.

Heavy pressure was brought to bear upon him, particularly in recent months, by the interests in Kansas City which placed sectional pride above the state's welfare. Gov. Smith properly ignored these attempts to persuade him to veto the appropriation, which would have delayed indefinitely the entire program. In the scope of its benefits and its contribution to the welfare of the state, we believe the establishment of the School of Medicine will rightfully be recognized in the future as one of the outstanding achievements of Gov. Smith's administration.

Gov. Smith's only comment in signing the bill was that he felt the \$4,000,000 provided by the Legislature is not enough. For that reason he struck from the bill the authorization for the acquisition of land. Fortunately, the university already owns sufficient land for the facilities planned, and in line with the Governor's recommendation has planned to use the entire appropriation for buildings and classroom facilities.

among has planned to use the entire appropriation for buildings and classroom facilities.

If additional land is needed in the future, Gov. Smith pointed out, the next Legislature can provide the money needed for its acquisition. He also suggested that the Assembly supplement the present appropriation in the future, emphasizing that \$4,000,000 is "pathetically deficient" for the program planned for this state. The Board of Curators originally requested \$13,000,000 and a special House committee which studied the university's plans last year, recommended \$9,000,000.

However, university officials have explained, it will be possible to establish a four-year Class One school, capable of graduating 80 students a year with the appropriation provided by the Legislature, as well as a teaching hospital of 200 beds. Once this program is underway we are confident the next Legislature will see fit to provide the additional money necessary to expand the program.

The Globe-Democrat retraced its steps in the campaign to establish the School of Medicine and the State Health Center at Columbia because we were convinced, first, that there is an urgent need for more doctors and better health facilities in rural Missouri, and second, because we felt that the best interests of the university as well as of the health program demanded the location of the school in Columbia as an integral part of the university.

The program, which includes a county extension health service, similar to the university's Agricultural Extension Service, mobile laboratories, and refresher courses for rural physicians, has attracted wide attention since it was first formulated by the Board of Curators in 1945. It has served as a model for the health programs of other states. Now it can serve the people of Missouri for years to come.

This newspaper is proud of its small part in the realization of this program. We join in commending Gov. Smith for his wise decisions which now make it possible.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

May 13, 1953

The Missouri decision to locate the medical school on the campus in Columbia had a few far-reaching implications. On May 13, 1953, I wrote Mr. George C. Willson from New York City and included the following paragraphs:

Dear Mr. Willson:

Many in Missouri fail to realize how far-reaching the decision would be to locate the medical school on the campus at the university. There is no question but that already it has played a big part in some of the changes in medical education from a long-range standpoint. As you know, the West Virginia decision was based to a large extent on the reports out of your group at Missouri as well as subsequent data from Missouri. Governor Patteson and President Stewart kept their eye on Missouri very closely.

Just this week, Governor Dan McCarty signed the bill to put the four-year medical school in Florida on the campus of the university at Gainesville instead of in Miami, Jacksonville, Tallahassee or Tampa. In January of this year, I was appointed a consultant for their medical school study in this connection and went down to Gainesville for several days. They also have a fine potential, but Miami has been fighting for the school for years with partial success. This year, the appropriation for the Gainesville campus sailed through the House and Senate in record-breaking time, after a great deal of groundwork had been done. Will send a full report on their study findings to Missouri in the next few days.

After a good deal of correspondence with the New Jersey group, it looks like things are very bright for them to put the school on the campus at New Brunswick instead of Jersey City or Newark.

I would think that Mr. Clayton might find additional data along with the above worthwhile for an editorial in the *Globe*, about the time the Senate votes as it will serve to show Missourians that their wise action will probably directly influence the location of at least three to four other

medical schools. I remember an editorial you sent me entitled "Where Missouri Leads, It Should Follow."

After the decision on the location of the four-year medical school program, Mr. Willson continued to maintain an active interest in his alma mater. He was honored to be the speaker, presenting the general commencement address for the university. As might be expected, Mr. Willson used the usual charges and cliches. He did observe that the university had "barely scratched the surface of the reserves of alumni loyalty now lying latent." He also stressed the point that the alumni should know the needs and how to help and how to work with the university. He said, "The average alumnus may find that task difficult. Too many times, alumni below the rank of curator are unable to find out what the university needs, and what help it wants, and if it is possible to work with the university."

He mentioned that the best example of how alumni are willing to be involved is demonstrated by their activities in helping to obtain the medical school location on the campus proper.

On one occasion, I visited George Willson at his home in West Palm Beach, Florida. The last letter that I received from him was August 12, 1957, when he wrote me from his home in West Palm Beach as follows:

Dear Hugh:

The struggle for the medical school was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life — partly because at times it seemed so hopeless, but chiefly because of the few who never wavered — like you. It should be remembered that the whole affair was conducted in accordance with protocol. The decision on the medical school was made by the board of curators. Then, Powell McHaney came to us and asked for help.

The alumni agreed to form a committee to do what we could in support of the board. The only appeal we ever made was in terms of the best interests of the state.

Mrs. Willson's health has been such that we may spend much of our time here where, I think, she can have a better life than in St. Louis.

Missourians should remember that Charles Clayton, of the *Globe-Democrat*,

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

was a tower of strength in the medical school campaign.

With expressions of high regard.  
Sincerely, George C. Willson

**George C. Willson, III**

Mr. Willson's son, George C. Willson, III, also a graduate of the University of Missouri and a member of the same law firm in St. Louis, served as legal counsel for the Missouri Medical School Foundation, Inc., for almost twenty years — always without pay. He had a near-perfect attendance at the meetings.

There is more about George C. Willson, III, in the chapter on the Medical School Foundation. George Willson, III, died April 13, 1996, of injuries he suffered when he was struck by an automobile in London while on business. He had practiced with the law firm of Willson, Cunningham and McClellan for forty-seven years.

GEORGE C. WILLSON  
JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.  
JAMES B. MCCLELLAN  
RICHARD D. GUNN  
GEORGE C. WILLSON III

WILLSON, CUNNINGHAM & MCCLELLAN  
ATTORNEYS AND LEGAL COUNSELORS  
BOATHMEN BANK BUILDING  
ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

May 15, 1953

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson,  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School,  
477 First Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:

It is a real pleasure to have your letter of May 13th.

Both the House and Senate have agreed on \$7,500,000 for the Medical School buildings and a reasonable appropriation for maintenance but the Bill got into a disagreement between the two Houses on other matters and has come to a conference committee which will probably act next week. We are hopeful that all may be well, and that the Governor will sign the Bill. You may know that the Governor recommended this \$7,500,000 for buildings in his message to the Legislature.

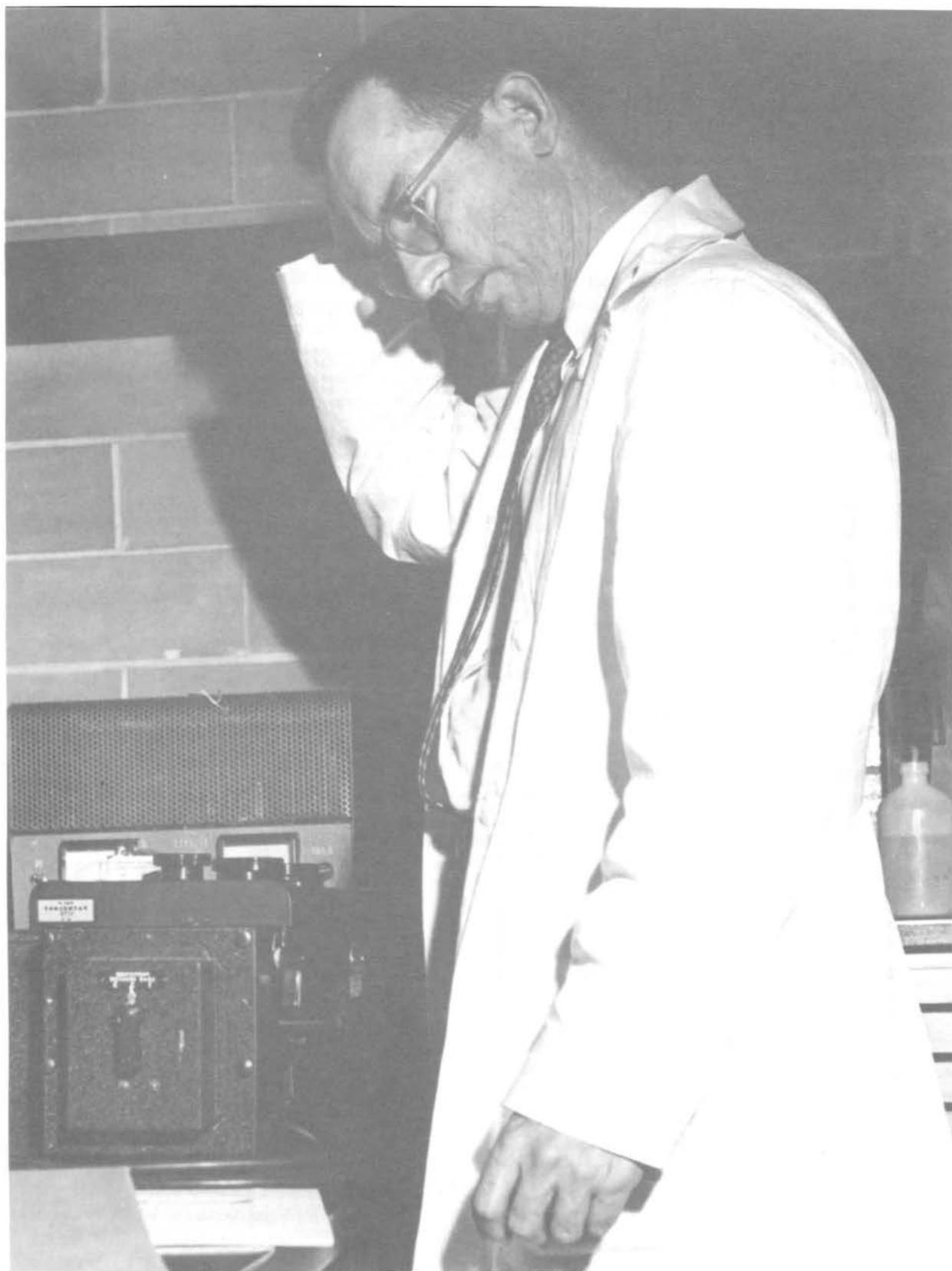
I will call your letter to the attention of Charles Clayton as he will be interested in the situation in other States. All of us here remember with deep gratitude your leadership and help in the matter. I wonder if you have met the new Dean of the Medical School at Missouri, Dr. Roscoe Pullen, who came from the University of Texas. I understand that he is still in his position at Houston but will be in Columbia full time beginning June 1.

I'm sure you won't mind my passing your letter on to Charles Clayton and Powell McHaney who, of course, will regard it as confidential.

Sincerely,  


GCW:BC

*The appropriation disagreement finally reached the conference committee in the Spring of 1953. As noted in Mr. Willson's letter of May 15, 1953, there was still some anxiety about how the governor would react.*



*Deep in thought— Dr. Fred Lucas*

# Arthur Rochford McComas, M.D.

A Man of Unusual Vision and Action



*Dr. Arthur McComas*  
Photo by Mary Paxton Keeley

It was appropriate that the first Citation of Merit presented by the University of Missouri Medical Alumni Association was awarded to Dr. Arthur Rochford McComas at the Sheraton Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis on Wednesday, April 11, 1956.

When the University of Missouri Alumni Association presented Dr. McComas a Certificate of Merit, it was the first time that the association's award had gone to a member of the medical profession. At age 87, he was considered one of the oldest practicing physicians in America. He was active in efforts to close down the infamous "diploma mills" in Missouri in the early 1920s. He was the father of the Crippled Children's Bill establishing the Crippled Children's Service and was a prime mover in creating the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital in Columbia.

On November 10, 1956, Dr. McComas sat on the

speakers platform at the dedication ceremony of the new medical center as a specially invited guest. Within a few days, he was dead at the age of 88.

The picture at left of Dr. McComas was taken by Mary Paxton Keeley in Dr. McComas' office in Sturgeon, Missouri, sitting in front of his rolltop desk with his hightop leather shoes. Mary Paxton regarded this as her best effort in photojournalism.

Dr. McComas was a physician for more than sixty-five years in Sturgeon, Missouri, the place of his birth on August 4, 1868. When he graduated from the University of Missouri in 1888, the institution consisted of only three buildings and the historic columns had not yet become a landmark. He was valedictorian of his medical school graduating class at the Beaumont Hospital Medical School in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1890. That same year, he returned to his home community to begin his professional career.

Dr. McComas' contribution to Missouri medicine and the University of Missouri were most significant. As mentioned, he has often been called the "Father" of the Crippled Children's Bill establishing the Missouri Crippled Children's Service. The Bill was introduced and passed by the state legislature almost seventy years ago. Earlier he had fought hard to see that the move to establish a general hospital was successful.

For more than thirty-five years he devoted his interest toward the establishment of a four-year medical school at the University of Missouri. He worked hard in this direction, especially during his long service, from 1915-1937 as chairman of the council of the Missouri State Medical Association. No one has served longer as chairman of the council. In 1922, he was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association. He appeared numerous times before the state legislature on behalf of medical education in this state between the years of 1915 and 1940. When the third year of medicine was offered at the University of Missouri in 1932-33, he was a member of the teaching staff.

During World War I, he was a captain in the United States Army Medical Corps. After the war, he was a visiting surgeon on the staff of Boone County Hospital and was the hospital's vice-chair-

man of the staff since the hospital was organized in 1922. For many years he was a regular delegate to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association and was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was active in the American Legion and was a member of Missouri's Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity.

His father, Dr. James M. McComas, practiced medicine in Sturgeon and having been a Union soldier with the Illinois Regiment, became an Illinois resident during the Civil War. His father died in 1921 at the age of 76. Dr. McComas' father married Margaret Ann Rochford in 1867. She was the daughter of a prominent Missourian, John Rochford

infancy, treated bare feet bruised in play, watched over them through maturity, and treated them in the infirmities of age. He has been a physician to their children and grandchildren and he still receives them at his mildly cluttered desks." Dr. McComas gave years of devoted service as an able and trusted family physician. Because of his vigorous leadership in the state, the last half century has seen progress in the field of Missouri medicine which might not otherwise have been achieved.

On May 23, 1940, over 150 Columbians and Boone County doctors gathered at the Pinnacles, north of Columbia, to honor the "Sage of Sturgeon"

A. R. MCCOMAS, M. D.  
STURGEON, MO.

Hugh E. Steptunow, M.D. Jan 27-56  
Columbia, Mo.  
Dear Doctor - I just ran across a copy of  
The St Louis Medical Society Bulletin of March  
9-1951 - Reading your letter to me since  
I was reminded of a similar argument I  
as chairman of the Council of the State  
medical association, accompanied by  
Dr. A. W. N. Lester of Columbia, the Board  
of Curators, in Kansas City, many years ago,  
such as Dr. Graham's position, clinic material,  
Lacation, Heap of indigent "one patient studied  
& cat" your whole letter to me was very refreshing  
I am very glad you sent it.  
Kindest regards, A. R. McComas

This is my last correspondence from Dr. McComas. Dr. McComas was very active almost until the day he died in November 1956.

who came to Boone County in 1837. A portion of the town of Sturgeon was donated from land acquired after a successful trip to the California gold rush in 1850. Dr. McComas' wife, Fannie Mayer, died in 1895 and their two sons both died at an early age.

Dr. McComas was well known for the standard breed trotting horses that he raised and he once owned a dog which received 58 ribbons in field trials. In an interview with Dr. McComas, the *Columbia Missourian* stated, "He has brought babies into the world, brought them through the perils of

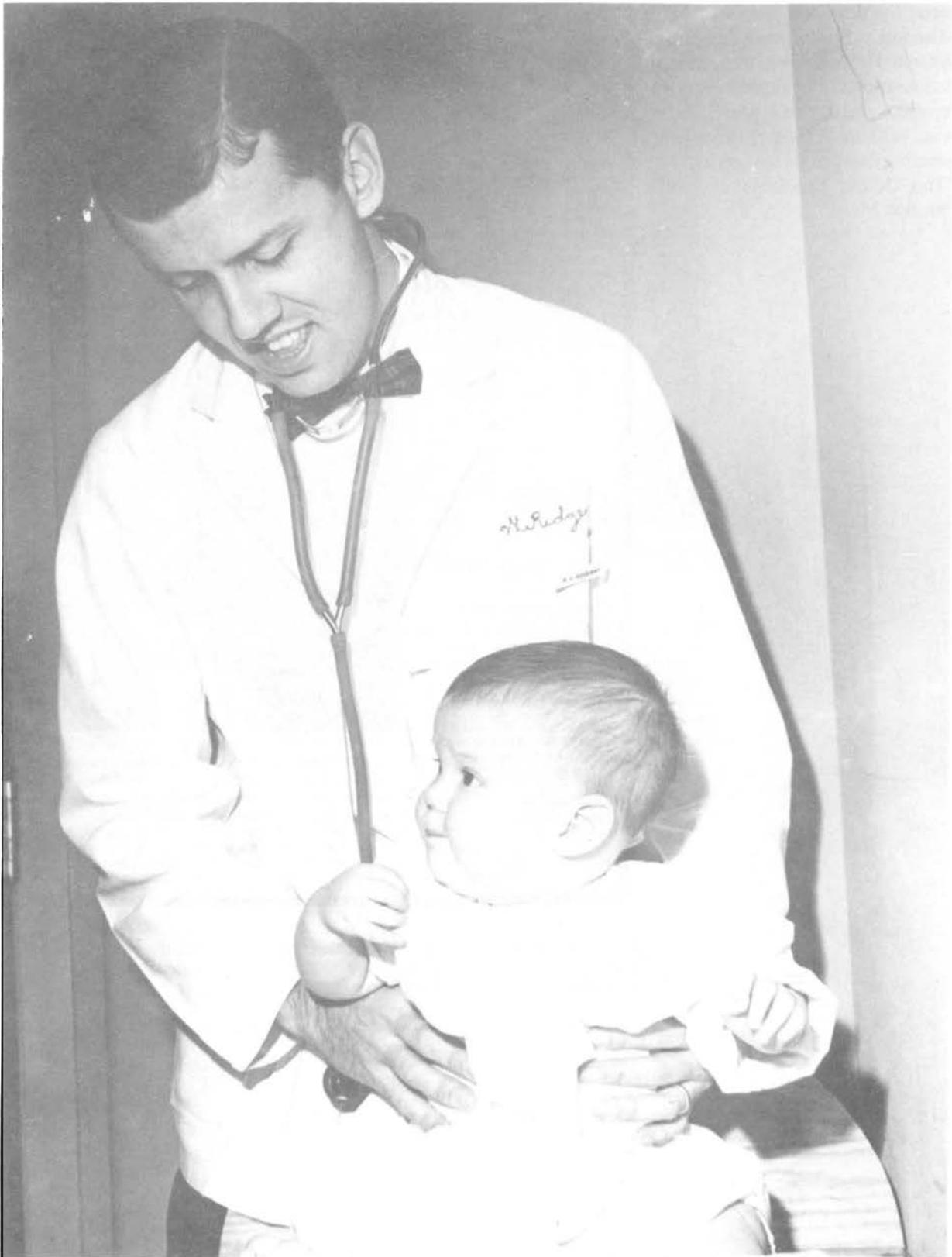
with a barbecue. Personal testimonials of his character, integrity, wisdom and honesty were given.

It was Dr. McComas who suggested in 1922 that a new four-year medical school be constructed on the site of the cow pasture on the south end of Hillcrest Avenue (where it is today).

### McComas Award

The first winner of the Arthur Rockford McComas Memorial Medical History Essay Contest for medical students was Warren A. Heffron, a

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*William G. Ridgeway as a third-year medical student. He graduated in 1961.*

Photo by Mary Paxton Keeley

second-year student from Marshall, Missouri. Some years later, Dr. Warren Heffron won the Alumni Association's Physicians Service Award. The second year winner was William G. Ridgeway. The winning essay presentation was on, "The Ocular Problems of Some Famous Men."

## M.U. Displays Medical Relics Of Dr. Arthur R. McComas

A collection of items once owned by or related to the career of the late Dr. Arthur Rochford McComas, Sturgeon physician and University alumnus, will be on display in the main corridor of the University Medical Sciences Building through Dec. 1.

He received degrees in surveying and pedagogy from the University in 1888 and his M.D. degree from Beaumont Hospital Medical School, St. Louis, in 1890.

He was active in his practice until he died in November, 1956, at the age of 88. For more than 35 years Dr. McComas worked toward the re-establishment of the four-year School of Medicine at the University. He was present at the dedication of the new Medical Center in 1956, only a few days before his death.

He received the first Citation of merit ever given by the Medical Alumni Assn. of the University several months before his death. In many years he was chairman of the Missouri State Medical Society's health and education committee. He was instrumental in setting up the State Crippled Children's Service, and was a leader in establishing the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital.

Most of the items in the display were given or lent to the Medical Center Library by a nephew of Dr. McComas, A. G. McComas, lawyer of Elk City, Okla.

In addition to the display, A. G. McComas gave the University some 400 volumes from Dr. McComas's library.

Last June the School of Medicine announced the establishment of the Arthur Rochford McComas Memorial medical history essay contest for students enrolled in the school.



The amputation kit used by the late Dr. Arthur Rochford McComas, Sturgeon, is one of the items on display in the University Medical Sciences Building. A. G. McComas, (left), nephew of Dr. McComas, and William K. Beatty, medical librarian, examine the kit which was given to Dr. McComas in 1919 by the late Dr. A. W. McAlester who was dean of the University School of Medicine for years. The collection includes photographs, letters, membership cards and citations of merit.

*Dr. McComas worked more than three decades to re-establish the medical school at Columbia. He is often considered the "Father" of the State Crippled Children's Program and of the Ellis Fischel Cancer Hospital.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



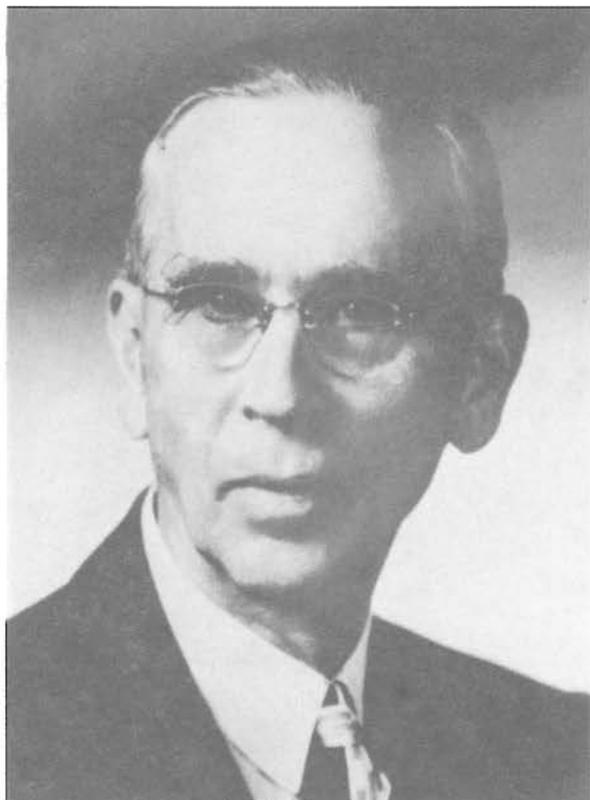
*Dr. Arthur McComas had his office in a small white building near the old family homestead in Sturgeon. He cared for the ill in his community since the horse and buggy era. He was often called, "Father" of the Crippled Children's bill and was a prime mover in the establishment of Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital. As chairman of the Missouri State Medical Association Council from 1915 to 1937, he worked hard for the establishment of a four-year medical school at the university. When the third year of medicine was offered at the university in 1932-33, Dr. McComas was appointed to the teaching staff. He began practice in Sturgeon with his father, Dr. James M. McComas.*



*Anatomy dissection — Early 1960s*

# M. Pinson "Pappy" Neal, M.D.

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*M. Pinson Neal, M.D.*

No history of medicine at Ol' Mizzou would be complete without a tribute to Marcus Pinson Neal, often referred to affectionately by students as "Pappy."

For half a century, M. Pinson Neal was a real pillar of the medical school. The memory of this great man has been a unifying force for five decades of MU graduates.

Dr. Neal came to the University of Missouri and the medical school in September 1922 as professor of pathology and departmental chairman. In 1937 and until 1946, the department of pathology and the department of medical bacteriology, preventive medicine, and hygiene were unified with Neal as chairman. He served as acting dean of the school of medicine from September 8, 1951, to June 1953 when an illness required him to relinquish the deanship. He voluntarily gave up the chairmanship of pathology in 1954. In June 1958, Dr. Neal became professor emeritus of pathology.

The year 1971 marked the beginning of his 50th year at the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine and his eighty-fourth birthday. More than 400 students, colleagues and friends met for a reception in his honor in the Alumni Lounge of the Memorial Student Union on September 24, 1971.

Dr. Neal joined the Missouri State Medical Association (MSMA) in 1923. He continued to be active in organized medicine until his death. He was a delegate and alternate delegate to the MSMA House of Delegates, Councilor for the 5th District, and chairman of the Council of MSMA.

At the 111th annual session of the Missouri State Medical Association in St. Louis on March 23, 1969, a resolution honoring Dr. Neal was introduced in the House of Delegates by Dr. G. Donald Shull of Jefferson City, one of his former students. Dr. Neal received a standing ovation from the House of Delegates when the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. Following is the resolution:

Whereas, The Membership of the Missouri State Medical Association recognizes that the evening shadows are lengthening upon the life of one of their distinguished colleagues, and

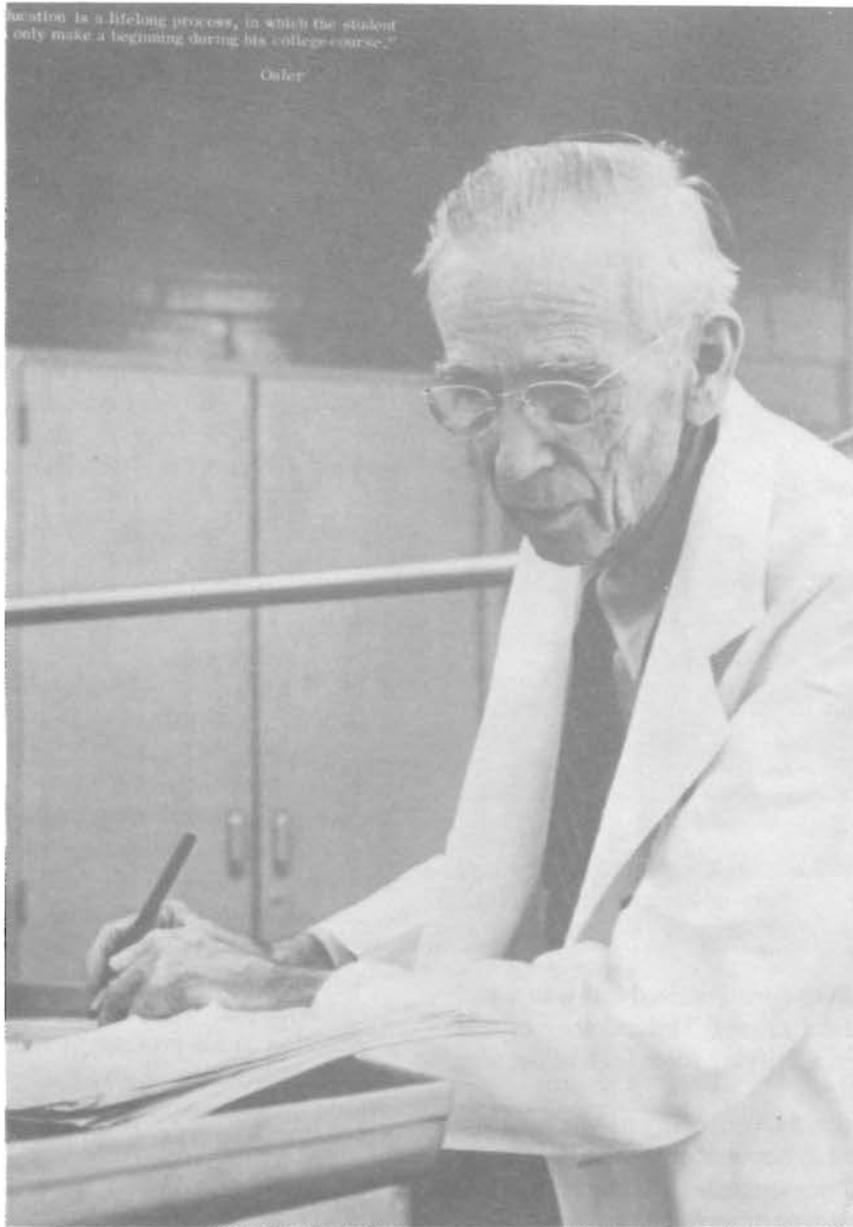
Whereas, This distinguished physician, teacher and tireless worker for the Missouri State Medical Association has earnestly endeared himself to his legions of friends and former students, and

Whereas, His ideals, principles and devotion to his profession and its members have favorably influenced the life of physicians throughout the United States, and

Whereas, This body assembled wishes to express its sincere gratitude and esteem for the distinguished elder statesman of medicine, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Missouri State Medical Association at its 111th annual session in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 23rd day of March, 1969, does hereby take this

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*



*Dr. Neal was extremely proud of his collection of pathology specimens.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*Dean Roscoe Pullen, Dr. Neal, Dr. A.W. McAlester, III and Dr. Frank G. Mays*

opportunity to recognize the outstanding services and contribution of M. Pinson Neal, M.D., to the medical and teaching profession, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be duly signed by the President, Secretary and Councilors of the Missouri State Medical Association and forwarded to Dr. M. Pinson Neal with the best wishes of the membership of the Missouri State Medical Association.

Throughout Dr. Neal's years of classroom teaching, he was a stern taskmaster and somewhat feared by students. After leaving his class, it did not, however, take former students long to realize that Dr. Neal was truly their friend and would be in the years to follow.

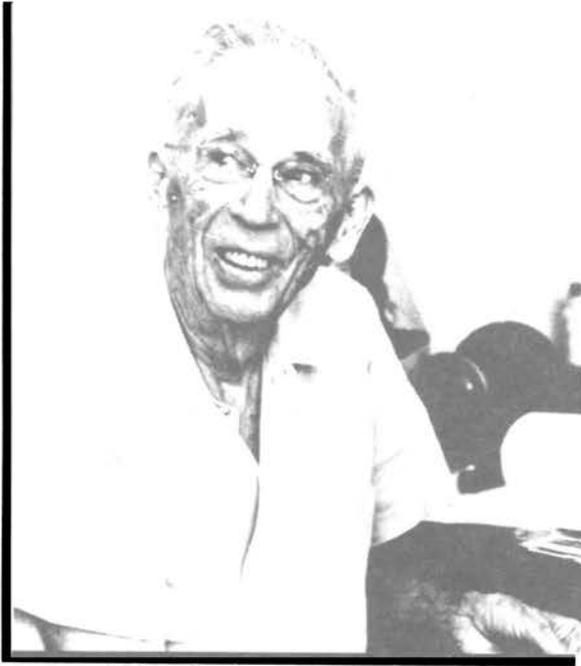
A native of Heflin, Alabama, Dr. Neal attended the University of Alabama and received his M.D. degree in 1912 from the University College of Medicine in Richmond, Virginia. He served for more than two years during World War I in the U. S.

Army Medical Service in France and received a citation from General Pershing for his meritorious service to troops in the field. He taught briefly at Northwestern and the State University of Iowa before coming to Missouri.

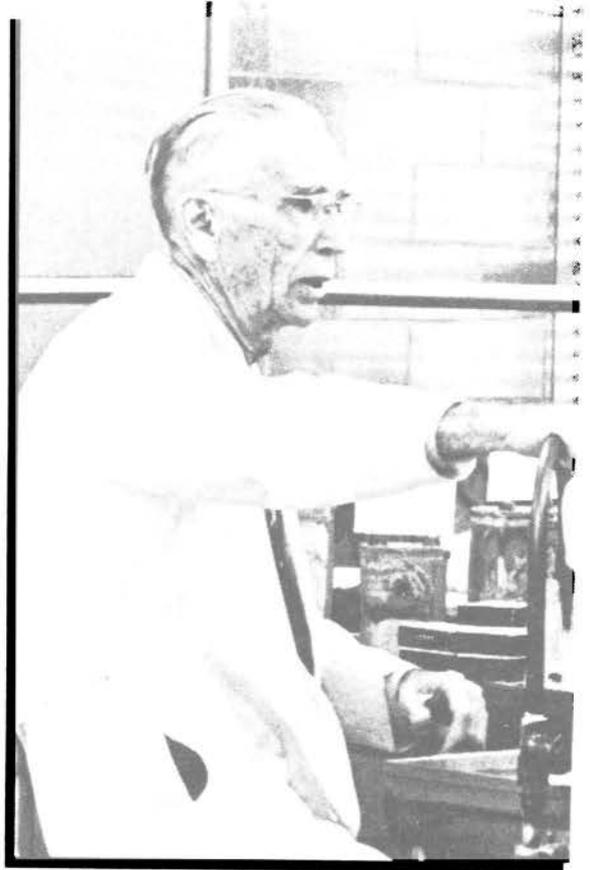
Dr. Neal was a great believer in the teaching value of the autopsy. Before Dr. Neal came to the University of Missouri in 1922, one autopsy had been performed in the county the previous year. While he was on the staff of the University Hospital, he performed more than 1,300 autopsies in Missouri. He would usually take his students along so they could learn from the post-mortem examination the first-hand knowledge of the cause of death.

Dr. Neal was president of the Southern Medical Association and in 1968, he was awarded their Distinguished Service Award. The award is given to members who make outstanding contributions to the advancement of medical science and/or the association. Dr. Neal was 81 at the time of this award. At age 81, Dr. Neal seldom missed a day at his office and gave special lectures on frequent occasions.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*



*Before the days of air conditioning*



*Always affectionately known as "Pappy"*



*During autopsy dictation*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*Dr. Neal with one of his pathology classes.*

While in medical school, a disastrous fire occurred during Dr. Neal's sophomore year and, for two years, classes were held in an old, drafty former tobacco factory. Of the 39 medical students in the class, 5 got active tuberculosis the next year as a result of that experience. Two died. Dr. Neal was one of those contracting tuberculosis which required him to enter a sanatorium in North Carolina. He worked in the research laboratory while a patient.

The following resolution was introduced by the Boone County Medical Society at the Missouri State Medical Association meeting when Dr. Neal failed to attend his first annual session in over 50 years:

Whereas, This is the first annual session of the Missouri State Medical Association in over 50 years that has not been attended by Dr. M. Pinson Neal, emeritus professor of pathology at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and

Whereas, Dr. Neal is now recuperating from a fractured hip (Incurred while in his office at the University of Missouri School

of Medicine) and is presently making an excellent recovery, and

Whereas, Dr. Neal has served the Missouri State Medical Association in a great variety of ways during this last half century, has been an effective and dedicated teacher and friend to many generations of medical students, and

Whereas, Dr. Neal has been a long time leader in his profession, past president of the Southern Medical Association and was a member of this house of delegates for many years, and

Whereas, Dr. Neal is respected and loved by all the members of this association, and

Whereas, Dr. Neal's son, Dr. M. Pinson Neal, Jr., has this month been named provost of the University of Virginia Commonwealth University, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the Missouri State Medical Association express to Dr. Neal their sincere congratulations on the accomplishments of Dr. M. Pinson Neal, Jr., and also of their heartfelt



*Dr. Neal was a president of the Southern Medical Association. Some years later, his son, M. Pinson, Jr., followed him as president.*



*Bertis Westfall & Margaret Flynn visiting with Dr. Neal on his 84th birthday*

*M. Pinson Neal, Jr., was a 1951 graduate of the two-year school. He has had a distinguished career as a professor and chairman of the department of radiology at the University of Virginia-Richmond and served as provost of the University of Virginia Commonwealth University.*

wishes for a most speedy recovery and a return to the 116th Annual Session of the Missouri State Medical Association in Kansas City, April, 1974, and

Further Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to Dr. M. Pinson Neal at his present address of the Candle Light Lodge in Columbia, Missouri.

Dr. Neal's wife, Mathilde, was also quite active in medical activities. She was the first president of the Boone County Medical Society Auxiliary and one of the charter members of the society. She was also president of the Missouri State Medical Association Auxiliary.

In 1971, Dr. Neal completed his 125 page book *The Genesis, Heritage and Progress of Medical Education at the University of Missouri, 1941-1970*.



*Portrait of Dr. M. Pinson Neal*

This portrait of Dr. Neal was painted by Daniel MacMorris of Kansas City. The presentation for the Alumni Association was made by Dr. A. W. McAlester, III, a graduate of the School of Medicine and grandson of Dean A. W. McAlester. The portrait hung in McAlester Hall Auditorium until the school moved to the new medical center in 1956. The oil portrait no longer hangs in the medical school library, but was rescued by John Townsend, professor and chairman of pathology, and resides in his office.

Also present at the presentation were Dean

Roscoe Pullen and Dr. Frank G. Mays, president of the Missouri School of Medicine Alumni Association. It was a splendid affair.

Funds for the oil portrait were raised by former students of Dr. Neal and a scrapbook of letters from those former students was presented to Dr. Neal. As secretary of the Alumni Association, I wrote to our living alums and it was a real pleasure to receive the letters addressed to Dr. Neal expressing the students love and affection to him over the years. A bound copy of some 100 letters was presented to Dr. Neal at the alumni luncheon in 1957. Dr. Neal is shown at the luncheon with the bound copy of the letters on the table before him.

Other pictures show Dr. Neal in his office and his most frequent stance was to sit on the edge of the table with one leg over the edge. Dr. Neal's high standards of competence inspired students during their professional lifetime.

Dr. Neal was the first president of the Missouri Society of Pathologists. On his 84th birthday, the department of pathology presented Dr. Neal with an engraved gold watch.

According to Dr. Neal, the hardest time for the medical school was in 1932 when the school was forced to go from a four-year school to a two-year school due to the depression. Actually, it had gotten only up to the third-year level when it was cut back. Everyone from the president to the lowliest employee got a 15% salary cut.

In Dr. Neal's opinion, the MU school of medicine has a "captivating past, a challenging present, and an unbelievable, intriguing future."

#### **M. Pinson Neal, Jr.**

Dr. Neal's son, M. Pinson Neal, Jr., graduated from the two-year medical school in 1951. Dr. Neal, Sr., had much reason to be proud of his son who has had an illustrious career. In 1971, he was appointed assistant vice-president for health sciences and in 1973, was named provost of Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. He was the first to assume this newly created post. Dr. Neal (Jr.) had received his degree from the University of Tennessee. He has been professor of radiology at the Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. Both Dr. Neal and his son were presidents of the Southern Medical Association and both received the highest award, The Distinguished Service Medal.

Dr. M. Pinson Neal, Jr. was the 23rd recipient of the Citation of Merit Awards. Today there is the M.



*Dr. Neal working with a group of students*

Pinson Neal, Jr., Outstanding Resident Award in the department of radiology at the Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University.

#### **M. Pinson Neal Loan Fund**

The M. Pinson Neal Loan Fund was first established as a scholarship fund in the Missouri Medical School Foundation on June 6, 1956. It was accepted by the board of curators on June 7, 1958. The fund provided for a \$100 M. Pinson Neal Annual Scholarship. The first contributions were made by Dr. Frank G. Mays and Dr. L. O. Muench, both of Washington, Missouri.

At Dr. Neal's request, and with the concurrence of donors, the fund was changed to the M. Pinson Neal Loan Fund on April 30, 1961. At that time, Maxine W. Gottry was secretary of the University of Missouri Medical Foundation and Mary Helen Jones was the treasurer. As of March 31, 1997, the total worth of the Neal Fund was \$26,634.58.

After a serious fall from a ladder, Dr. Neal's health began to decline and in the Spring of 1973, he

made up his mind to sell his home on Maupin Road and move to the Candlelight Lodge. On June 30, 1973, he had an auction sale for his home furnishings.

I still recall that day in late Spring of 1964 when from my office at the northwest corner of Parker Hospital I could hear a loud and protracted cheer come up from the lecture room at McAlester Hall. It was the students accolade to Dr. M. Pinson Neal on the occasion of his last pathology lecture to the students.

Dr. M. Pinson Neal died on August 18, 1973 at Boone County Hospital. Several of us were asked to speak at the memorial service for Neal on August 21. Dean William D. Mayer had some especially appropriate remarks. Some of Dean Mayer's remarks included the following:

One of the highest honors of my life was bestowed upon me by M. Pinson Neal, Jr., distinguished physician and medical administrator, when he asked me if I might share a few words with you today

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

concerning his father, M. Pinson Neal, Sr. It is an honor for me that Dr. Neal's son has provided me with the opportunity to share with you the feelings of esteemed dignity and integrity which all of us have held and shall always hold for Dr. Neal, the father.

I would suggest that all of us have been impressed in some small way, or large, consciously or subconsciously, knowingly or not, by the truly remarkable force and spirit that was represented in each of us by M. Pinson Neal. Obviously, each of you, as you sit here today, know that of which I speak. For each of you, the form, the nature and the occasions of the impact were different. But I suspect that for each of us the benefit was lucidly clear.

For me, personally, it began twelve years ago when as a fledgling pathologist, newly in receipt of my board certification, I arrived as a young assistant professor in the department of pathology at the University of Missouri. I had the good fortune to share office space with Dr. Neal, then in his seventies and over four decades my senior. I soon learned that this emeritus professor with an active analytical and penetrating mind, was capable of contributing daily to the growth and development of myself and other young faculty members. I often used to think, "If this is M. Pinson Neal at the three-quarters of a century mark, what must he have been at half-century or quarter-century or in the years intervening?"

As I traveled through the state and as I visited alumni of the School of Medicine, the answer and the magnitude of his impact over those years became clear. From everywhere, graduates would say, "How is Pappy Neal doing?" To be followed quickly by such statements as, "I never had a greater teacher. He made us work hard, but I'm thankful he did." It is this man and his full understanding of the dignity of man, reverence for life and the respect for oneself and for all whom one serves, and of the true meaning of the words quality and integrity, who has honored all of us in this unique capacity to make these insights meaningful." We will honor M. Pinson Neal not by being here today, but by remembering that which he helped us learn about life and death and

the nature of man and by remembering our obligation to share what he has shared with us with those who will live after we have departed.

Dr. Neal was buried in Heflin Cemetery in Heflin, Alabama. He was eighty-five years old.

### **New Chairman of Pathology Appointed**

In 1954, Dean Pullen turned to the task of finding a new chairman for the department of pathology since Dr. M. Pinson Neal, who had been chairman since 1922, was giving up the departmental reign by 1954. "Pappy" Neal would be difficult to replace. The thin and soft-spoken pathologist was one of the medical school's most revered faculty members. To succeed Neal as department chairman of pathology, Pullen chose Dr. Joseph E. Flynn. His appointment became effective July 1, 1954, as professor and chairman. At the time of his appointment, Dr. Flynn was an associate professor of pathology at Columbia University College of Medicine in New York City.



*Dr. Joseph E. Flynn*

Dr. Flynn remained in this post from 1954 until he died at age 48 on October 23, 1960. Dr. Flynn is buried at the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis County.

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

Dr. Flynn was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on July 10, 1912. He was an alumnus of Loras College in Dubuque and received his doctor of medicine degree from the state university of Iowa in 1938. He interned in Cincinnati and taught pathology at the state university of Iowa from 1939 to 1941. From 1941 to 1945, he was with the Columbia University faculty and on the staff of the Army and Navy General Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

After serving in the Army, he was appointed assistant professor of pathology at Columbia University and was advanced to associate professor in 1948.

Dr. Flynn served as president of the Missouri Society of Pathologists in 1957-68. He was married to Miss Margaret Alberti on May 12, 1938. Both his daughter, Phoebe, and son, Timothy, are graduates of our school of medicine. The distinguished career of Dr. Margaret Flynn is discussed elsewhere in this book.

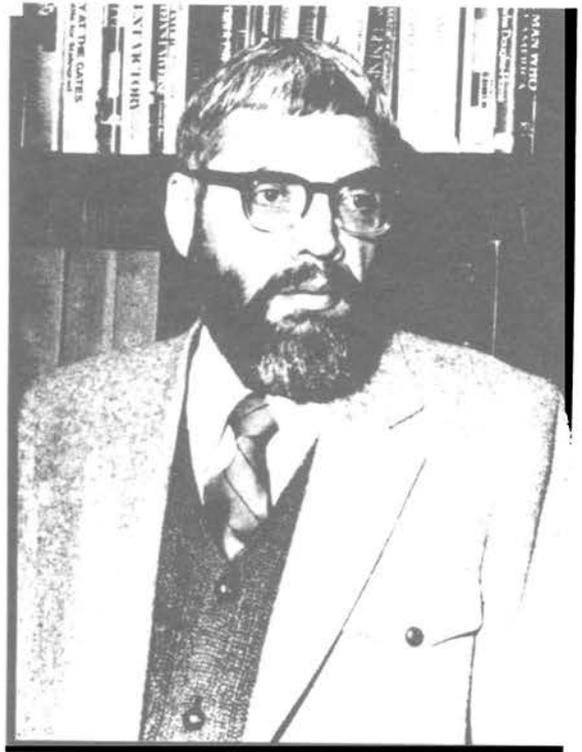


*Dr. John F. Townsend*

Dr. John Townsend graduated from the Mizzou school of medicine in 1961. At that time, he received the Missouri State Medical Association's award as the top student in his class. He also won the Parker B. Francis Award in anesthesia and the surgery award. Few students have ever equaled or surpassed John's scholastic record, including his undergraduate and medical school days.

Dr. Townsend has served as professor and chairman of pathology since Dr. Fred Lucas left in 1977. The department is now the department of pathology and anatomical sciences. He is a long-time member of the executive committee of the medical staff. Few departmental chairs are more highly esteemed and respected by their own faculty than is Dr. John Townsend.

Some years ago, the school of education building was named after Dr. Townsend's father, professor Loren G. Townsend. Dr. Loren Townsend continues active and is the author of a recent book. He will be 100 years old in the Spring of 1998.



*After having been interim chairman following Dr. Fred Lucas, Dr. John Townsend was appointed permanent chairman of the pathology department in September 1978. He was the first graduate of Mizzou's four-year medical school to become a department chair at his alma mater.*

# James Austin Finch, Jr.

## —Over a Decade as President of The Board of Curators

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To fill the vacancy created by the death of John Wolpers on May 21, 1951, Governor Forrest Smith nominated James A. Finch, Jr., a prominent Cape Girardeau attorney on June 4, 1951. It was a critical time as far as the board of curators decision to re-establish the four-year School of Medicine at the University of Missouri. While Wolpers favored the Columbia location, no one knew how the new appointment, Jim Finch, would vote. Some believed that the vote was split 4-4 on the board of curators with Mr. Finch likely to cast the deciding vote.

Sometime after Mr. Finch was appointed to the board, I took the train home to Columbia from Bellevue Hospital in New York and drove down to see Mr. Finch. It was a cold, snowy day, but I arrived in time to spend a couple of hours with Mr. Finch, during which time he was very friendly and cordial. He asked a number of meaningful questions and I left feeling somewhat encouraged.

I am confident that Jim Finch was wooed by persons on both sides of the debate, including Powell McHaney and George C. Willson of St. Louis. At one point, Mr. and Mrs. Finch were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Glenn Hendren in Independence. When the vote was finally taken, Curator Finch voted for the re-establishment of the four-year school on the campus at Colum-

bia. A major ally of our medical school, and living in Cape Girardeau, was Dr. Raymond C. Ritter. Dr. Ritter has been a wonderful friend and colleague for almost five decades.

Mr. Finch moved quickly into a leadership position on the board and became its president in 1954. He would remain president for almost eleven years. He succeeded Powell McHaney as president of the board of curators and, in fact, was president at the time of the dedication of the medical school and hospital on November 10, 1956.

When James A. Finch, Jr., died on April 1, 1988, at age 80, Henry Andrae, a Jefferson City attorney, who also served on the University of Missouri board of curators said,

“Finch was generally considered the preeminent curator ever to serve on the university's board.” He said further, “He is a shining example of every graduate that ever came out of the university and those still to come.”

Governor John M. Dalton appointed Finch as a judge on the Supreme Court of Missouri in January 1965. Mr. Finch's term on the board expired January 1, 1965. He was on the state's highest bench for ten years and served as chief justice of the court from 1971 to 1973.

Judge Finch was born November 13, 1907, in St. Louis. His early youth was spent in southeast Missouri in the town of New Madrid,



*Major James A. Finch served in the Army Air Corps from 1942 to 1945.*

Photo courtesy of Mrs. James A. Finch, Jr. and Mrs. Gail Hubbell

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

POWELL B. MCHANEY  
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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE CURATORS

September 21, 1951

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
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LESTER E. COX  
J. A. DAGGS

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University  
Bellevue Medical Center  
Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

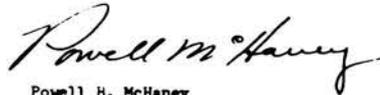
Since writing you a letter today, I have received your letter of September 18th. Thank you very kindly for the excellent suggestions which you have made relative to possible suggestions to interest the various Foundations. I will take them up with Dr. Middlebush and George Willson.

Mr. Finch seems to take the position that a good school can be located either place, that is, Kansas City or Columbia. I have cited him the quotation from the American Medical Association's survey showing that of the fifteen highest ranking schools only one was a divided school. This shook him a bit, and if I had other information relative to the ranking of medical schools, I might shake him more.

Dr. Graham is going to see Finch tomorrow if he comes through here on his way to Columbia.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours



Powell B. McHaney

PMcH:SEL

*Mr. Finch was undecided for several months.*

## Aesculapius Was A Tiger

POWELL B. MCHANEY  
MEMBER

GLENN W. HENDREN  
VICE-PRESIDENT

LESLIE COWAN  
SECRETARY

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE CURATORS

September 24, 1951.

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
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JAMES A. FINCH, JR.  
FRANK STONNER

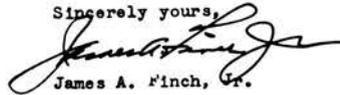
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
JAMES SMITH BUSH  
LESTER E. COX  
J. A. DAGGS

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.,  
Department of Surgery,  
New York University -  
Bellevue Medical Center,  
477 First Avenue,  
New York 16, New York.

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 19th in which you have gone at quite some length into a further discussion of the problem involving the location of the Medical School. I appreciate very much receiving this additional information from you. I read your letter but have not studied it as carefully as I want to, and if after going over it further I have any questions about it I will write you further.

Sincerely yours,



James A. Finch, Jr.

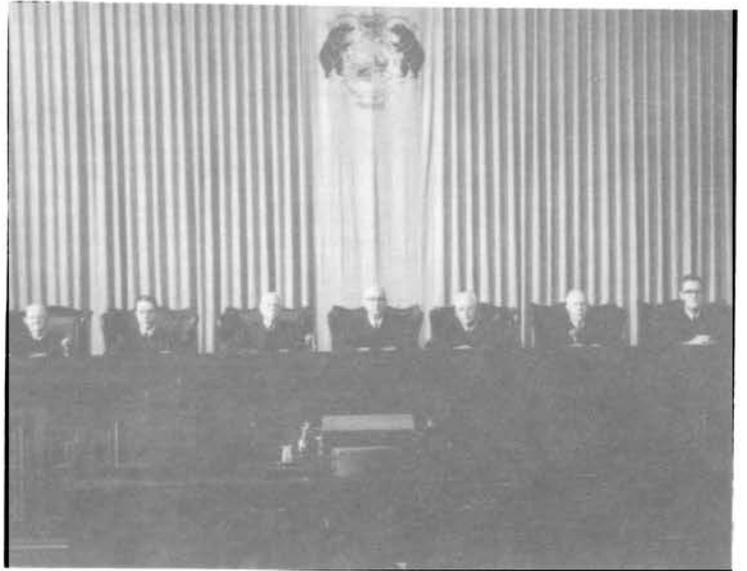
JAFJr:CB.

*Mr. Finch wrote on September 24, 1951. A major ally of our medical school, and living in Cape Girardeau, was Dr. Raymond C. Ritter. A good friend of Jim Finch, Dr. Ritter was also a wonderful friend and colleague for almost five decades*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*University of Missouri board of curators shortly after the appointment of Mr. Finch, who is on the far right of the front row.*



*Judge Finch is the second from the right.*

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

where his father was regarded as a very renowned and capable lawyer. He came to the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1927 and graduated with an A.B. degree in 1930 and a doctorate of jurisprudence degree in 1932.



*Jim Finch at his desk on February 1964*

He distinguished himself on the campus as being an outstanding leader. He was president of the senior class in arts and science, active in YMCA, president of the Athenaeon Society and president and captain of the varsity debate squad and vice-president of the forensic board. He ran for and was elected president of the student body, with a campaign slogan, "Finch for Fairness." Each semester, he was on the scholastic honor roll and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After admission to the law school, he made the highest grade in his freshman law class and served on the editorial board of the prestigious *Law Review*. He was elected to membership in the Order of the Coif, the highest scholastic achievement a student may earn in the law school. Following graduation, he served for several months as assistant attorney general of Missouri, following which he and his father formed the law firm of Finch and Finch in Cape Girardeau. His younger brother also joined the firm. In 1942-45, Jim Finch served as a major in the Army Air Corps, mostly in the European Theater of War.

After the appointment as judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, he served for fourteen years. He was a member of the Missouri Bar Association and a Fellow of the American Bar Association. He was



*Commencement activities*

a member and past president of the Missouri Law Foundation and he received the Distinguished Service Award from the law school of the University of Missouri-Kansas City. From the law school at the University of Missouri-Columbia, he received a Certificate of Merit and in 1966, his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was elected to the Missouri Academy of Squires in 1963 and was the first president of the Missouri Supreme Court Historical Society. In 1964, the Society of Phi Delta Kappa presented him with an award as the layman who had done the most for education in Missouri.

Judge Norwin D. Houser said of Judge Finch, "He had an exceptional gift of leadership, born of devotion to any cause that enlisted the interest, together with the willingness to invest whatever time, energy and work was necessary to master a subject and enlist the cooperation of others. He did his homework. When he spoke on any subject, he spoke with the voice of authority. When he spoke, people listened. He knew what he was talking about, and those who heard him knew he knew what he was talking about." He also said of Jim Finch, that he set a "high water mark of excellence."

At the time of his death, one newspaper editorial writer commented, "It was not simply his remarkable

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Curator president Finch with Chancellor John Schwada.*

intelligence that makes him so memorable a person, formidable though his mind was. It was the judgement, the character of the man that shown through so unmistakably.”

“Jim Finch was simply one of the great ones. Very few men have ever served their community, their state and nation with the unassuming but remarkable distinction that he brought to any task he faced.”

My last correspondence with Mr. Finch was on October 1, 1982:

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is a copy of the 25th anniversary celebration of the graduation of the four-year medical school class. I do hope that you will always be extremely proud of the very significant role you played in the decision to establish the four-year medical school.

It is hard to believe that more than a quarter of a century has passed.

I do know that we will always be very grateful to you.

Sincerely,



*Helen and Jim Finch celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary a year before his death.*

*Photo Courtesy Mrs. Gail Hubbell & Mrs. James A. Finch, Jr.*

# Medical School Planning Moves Forward — President Middlebush Comes To New York City — New Dean Selected

---

On June 14, 1952, I wrote President Middlebush from Bellevue Hospital as follows:

Dear President Middlebush:

The kindness of Mr. Cowan and yourself in inviting me to join you for dinner Wednesday night was most appreciated. To share with you two in a discussion of some of your thoughts relative to a complete four-year medical school, was particularly an added pleasure. After the University of Missouri's dreams of a medical school for so many years, the realities of the actual concrete planning must be all the more exciting. We can be grateful for the long delay in that we have been forced to examine and re-examine the broad objectives and purposes that this newest member of the University of Missouri family will be likely to fulfill.

As was suggested by both of you, I have contacted Dr. Lester J. Evans and we are going to meet together Monday (June 16) afternoon. In preparation for our meeting, he sent me a good bit of data for me to review. I am looking forward to meeting him and learning more of his views about "comprehensive medicine" and increasing integrated medicine with particular emphasis on ambulatory outpatients, about which we discussed the other evening. His concept that the general physician offers the simplest road to comprehensive medical care, providing that the medical educator is able to train the competent general physician seems almost tailor made for the Missouri situation.....

Dr. Evans' views on medical education could have been given this year and would still seem as relevant! Especially his points about ambulatory care and training of the general practitioner.

On February 11, 1953, President Frederick A. Middlebush wrote to indicate that he was traveling through New York City and hoped that he and I would be able to have "a good visit."

We did indeed have a long talk about various aspects of the proposed four-year program. This included a long walk together through Central Park.

A new hospital, a new nurses dormitory, and a new medical sciences building had to be built in Columbia to inaugurate the four-year program. There was some disagreement about the best site for the new buildings, however, and by 1952 the curators had not yet decided on a location.

## Search For New Dean

In addition to choosing a site for the new buildings, the curators had to find a new dean for the



*The "temporary" housing built after World War II had to be torn down to make room for the medical school.*



*"Hospital Drive" circa 1948*

medical school. When Dean Trawick Stubbs resigned on September 8, 1951, the curators had named Dr. M. Pinson Neal as acting dean on September 8. He was considered only a temporary replacement, however, because he wanted to return to teaching pathology. Moreover, Neal was already 64 and was not in the best of health.

### **Weaver Declines Offer**

At the same meeting when the curators had named Neal as acting dean, they had appointed a committee to search for a new, permanent dean. One year later, the committee offered the deanship to Dr. Myron Weaver, the dean of the University of British Columbia Medical Faculty. Weaver had previously been Assistant Dean at the University of Minnesota under dean Harold Diehl — an earlier consultant to the curators. Missouri newspapers reported that

Weaver was to be the new dean. And, the university's office of public information prepared a news release that began: "Columbia, MO, August 22, 1952 — "President Frederick A. Middlebush announced today that Dr. Myron Weaver, dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., has been appointed dean of the University of Missouri School of Medicine." But the press was jumping the gun — Weaver declined the curators' offer. (More on this later)

The search committee deliberated several additional months before offering the deanship to Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen. On January 9, 1953, President Middlebush announced that Pullen would become the dean.

It was the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Education Association, headed by Ward Darley, that recommended Roscoe Pullen to President Middlebush.

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

University of Missouri  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COLUMBIA

FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH  
PRESIDENT

June 23, 1952

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University-Bellevue Medical Center  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

My dear Hugh:

I appreciate very much your letter of June 14 and the enclosures. We are moving ahead with our planning program. We leave for Little Rock tomorrow and on July 7 and 8 we plan to visit Charlottesville and Chapel Hill.

It was good to have a visit with you in New York the other day.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours,



*President Middlebush and members of the board visited a number of medical schools on campuses such as University of Missouri.*

University of Missouri  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COLUMBIA

FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH  
PRESIDENT

February 11, 1953

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
New York University Post-Graduate Medical School  
477 First Avenue  
New York 16, N. Y.

My dear Hugh:

I have your letter of February fifth which I have read with much interest. According to my present schedule I expect to be in New York on Saturday of this week and will be staying at the New York University Club. On Sunday I have a meeting of the Association of American Universities and I have some tentative appointments for Saturday. I wish, however, that you would get in touch with me at the University Club. I am certain I can fit in time for a good visit with you if you are available.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours,



*President Middlebush and I took a long walk in Central Park. It was exciting to hear his vision for the medical school*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizou*



*The Hearnes Center had just been completed when this pix was taken. Stadium Blvd. is on the right between Hearnes and the VA Hospital. Hospital Drive runs from stadium between the medical center and the VA Hospital.*

# The Building of the Medical School and University Hospital



A new hospital, a new nurses dormitory, and a new medical science building had to be built in Columbia to inaugurate the new four-year program. There was some disagreement about the best site for the new buildings, however. By

## Selecting the Site

Middlebush, in turn, sought recommendations from the medical faculty. One who offered an opinion was the school of medicine acting



*"The beginning of a great medical center" was the title of this photograph by Mary Pax. She was very proud of this photograph which she had taken on that early December morning at the time when the first shovel full of dirt was being removed for the construction of the hospital and medical school.*

1952, the curators had not yet decided on a location. They consequently formed a five-man committee to review possible sites, and made James Finch the committee's chairman. The committee then asked for a site recommendation from University President Frederick Middle-

dean, Dr. M. Pinson Neal, who told Middlebush that there were four possible sites for the new buildings; the area surrounding the two-year medical school buildings; the open land near the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital; the area south of the men's gymnasium; and the land that formerly was the university golf course, on which the university had erected temporary

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1958

PRICE FIVE CENTS

18 PAGES—2 SECTIONS

# John Epple Is Low Bidder On Addition to Hospital; Is Ready to Start Tonight

John Epple was again low bidder for the hospital addition in 1958.

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1954

ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS

# Epple's \$1,742,000 Bid Wins Contract for Medical Building

## Total Cost of \$2,950,400

## Awarded by Board of Curators

The University Board of Curators today awarded the contract for general construction of a new Medical Sciences Building to the John Epple Construction Company of Columbia at a low bid price of \$1,742,000.

The Curators awarded all contracts on the basis of low bids on their Plan II base proposal, which specifies the date of completion of the contract as Dec. 30, 1955, but does not exact liquidated damages from the contractor for failure to complete by that time.

John Epple's low bid for the medical science building on November 20th, 1954

COLUMBIA, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1958

# PANM Ike's

## Epple Gets Contract for M.U. Hospital

### Starts Work at Once on \$7.3 Million Medical School Unit

The University of Missouri Board of Curators, meeting in an eight-hour session at 10:30 p.m. Friday, awarded a \$7,300,000 contract for constructing a medical school unit in Columbia that will include a 100,000-sq-ft addition to a 100,000-sq-ft building.

The curators were awarded the bid of \$7,300,000 by John Epple Construction Company of Columbia, Mo., which was the lowest bidder among 12 competitors.

The contract was awarded to Epple Construction Company of Columbia, Mo., which was the lowest bidder among 12 competitors.

The contract was awarded to Epple Construction Company of Columbia, Mo., which was the lowest bidder among 12 competitors.

John Epple was low bidder for the hospital construction.



Two of Mr. John Epple's sons, Robert C. Epple and John A. Epple, Jr., assisted him in the construction of the university hospital and medical school. Both have continued to be outstanding members of the community. Mrs. John A. Epple, Jr., served effectively as a member of the university board of curators from 1983 to 1989, including a year as president. Over twenty years later, John A. Epple, Jr., and Robert C. Epple and their wives donated thirty-three acres of land south of Research Park and just south of Hinkson Creek to the university. On October 17, 1976, Chancellor Herbert Schooling presided at the dedication of the Lawrence King Epple and Kathryn Christman Epple Recreation Area. The two doctors, both graduates of our medical school had been killed earlier in a tragic automobile accident.

barracks to house a post-war glut of students. Neal subsequently recommended the area surrounding the two-year medical school because that site would allow the four-year school to use the older medical buildings — McAlester Hall, and Parker and Noyes Hospitals. Middlebush followed Neal's lead and made the same recommendation to the curators committee. He suggested that new buildings constructed just west of McAlester Hall could be connected with the old buildings by a walkway over Sixth Street.

The curators rejected Middlebush's recommendation. They believed that the area near McAlester Hall was too small to provide ample parking and room for future medical school expansion. Instead, they chose the area between Defoe and Crowder Halls, extending south to Stadium Boulevard — the location of the old golf course. This 13-acre area was close to the center of campus, but it was still big enough to allow for parking and future expansion. The temporary barracks located on the site were vacant and could be torn down with impunity.

At the beginning, the construction phase of the new teaching hospital began with the submission of bids for grading the site and installing underground plumbing and footings for a start of the medical center. John Epple Construction Co. was the low bid at \$62,600. Seven companies had submitted bids.

### **Construction Contract Awarded for the New Hospital**

On December 11, 1952, the University of Missouri board of curators meeting in an eight-hour session at Rolla, awarded \$7,303,912.54 in contracts for the construction of the teaching hospital in Columbia. The plumbing, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning contract was awarded to the Wallace Plumbing Company of Dallas, Texas.

S. C. Sachs Electrical Company of St. Louis won the electrical work bid. The elevators and dumb-waiters were bid to a St. Louis firm also.

It was not until October 25, 1954, that the University of Missouri started advertising for bids for a medical science building that would cost approximately \$3.5 million. Subsequently, the curators awarded contracts for \$2,950,400 for the medical science building. The John Epple Construction Co. was the low bidder for the medical science building, awarded on November 20, 1954.

The B.D. Simon Construction of Columbia

received a \$286,900.00 contract to build underground steam and water supply tunnels.

## **M. U. Medical Contract to Epple Firm**

### **Curators Consider At- tack on School in Legislature**

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9 — A preliminary construction contract for the first building of the new medical school at the University of Missouri in Columbia was let here today by the university's board of curators.

The contract for grading of the site, excavations, footings and plumbing for the building went to the John Epple Construction company, of Columbia on a low bid of \$62,600.

Leslie Cowan, vice president of the university and secretary of the board of curators, emerged from the board's closed meeting to make the announcement.

The board's meeting was expected to last most of the day.

Cowan reported that a resolution introduced in the legislature by two Jackson county legislators attacking construction of a state medical school hospital at Columbia was being considered by the board.

Two representatives from Jackson county introduced Wednesday a resolution to require the attorney general to have the courts determine the validity of an appropriation that allocated six million dollars for a start on a four-year state medical school.

The representatives, Democrat Floyd Snyder and Republican Dwight Beals, maintain that Gov. Forrest Smith invalidated the entire appropriation measure by vetoing a section of the bill.

*On January 9, 1953, the contract was let for the grading of the site, excavations, footings and plumbing for the new medical center.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

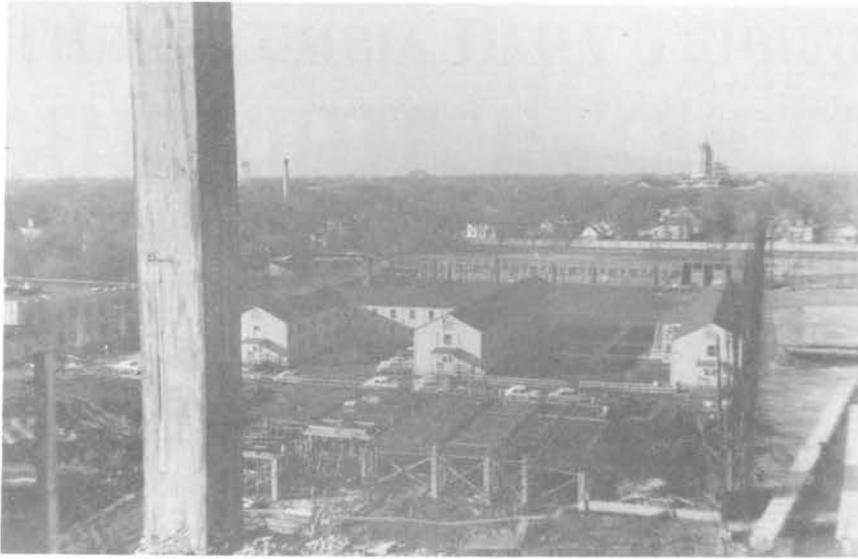


*The architect's drawing of how the completed medical center would appear.*



*World War II barracks on the site for the new Health Sciences Center*

## *Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*Looking north from the hospital under construction shows the medical school building underway, the temporary dorms, and Rollins Field, where Missouri football games were played until the mid-1920s.*

### **Added Power**

Five hundred thirty-seven thousand dollars of the original \$13,500,000 medical school appropriation was used to improve the university's present power plant in order to supply the university hospital.

A 16" pipeline to carry steam to the medical center and an addition to the power plant at Sixth Street and Stewart Road was carried out to double the previous heating capacity of the power plant.

### **Air Conditioning**

Because of a lack of funds, only a small portion of the medical center was air conditioned at the

onset. Individual patient rooms did not become air conditioned until the late Spring of 1975. In fact, the medical center was the last building on the campus to be constructed without air conditioning. The operating rooms and the animal research labs were air conditioned from the onset.

It was not until the Fall of 1974 that the completion of full air conditioning for the university hospital was attempted. Air conditioning to all floors was soon completed and included such areas as the kitchen and laundry. The new system brought individual room thermostats to patient rooms, so that each room's temperature could be adjusted for the best comfort of the patient.

***Barracks Come Down to Clear Way for Medical School***



*World War II barracks occupied the site of the new medical center.*



*The linkage of the university power plant to the medical center is shown being extended across the area now occupied by the law school and Brady Commons.*



## History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou



Shown here is a picture of the early construction of the university's new mall which stretches from Conley Avenue to the medical center. Dirt being excavated from the new B&PA building University Avenue and Ninth Street being used to fill in the area back of Brewer Field House. The mall has two sidewalks and a 24' landscaped area between to connect the medical center with the red campus.

### Second Floor of M. U. Teaching Hospital Takes Shape



Shown from the Southwest with a view of the billboard which pictures the medical center in completed form is a view of the \$10,000,000 teaching hospital under construction for the university on Stadium road. Workmen are working atop the second story of the eight-story building which is scheduled for completion in December, 1955. To the rear will be located

—Tribune Photo  
a medical science building, while farther to the right will be a nurse's home. The three buildings are to be constructed with \$13,500,000 provided by the general assembly to step up the medical school curriculum from two to a full four-year course.

*A favorite pastime of Columbians was to drive by the construction of the new medical center and observe its progress.*

The Weather  
Clear and cool. The  
high 60, low 40. A  
S. E. Wind, 10-15 M.P.H.

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VOL. LIV, NO. 58

Member of The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, MO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1954

PRICE FIVE CENTS

26 PAGES-2 SECTIONS

## M. U. OPENS \$3 MILLION MED. SCHOOL BID

### Western Powers Agree to Launch Atom Plan in U. N.



#### Sciences Bldg. Contract to Be Let Soon

#### Move Comes as Concrete Is Poured for Top Floor of Hospital

As work on the new hospital building for the University of Columbia is well advanced, the university is expected to announce soon that it has selected a contractor for the new medical sciences building. The building, which will cost about \$3 million, is to be built on the site of the old medical building. The new building is to be a four-story structure with a total area of about 100,000 square feet. It is to be built in a modern style and will include a library, lecture halls, and other facilities. The university is expected to announce the contractor for the building in the next few weeks.



Early 1954

*The medical school construction began after the hospital construction was well underway.*

#### Medical Science Building Behind Schedule

Plans for the new medical sciences building were behind schedule early in 1954. Although the architects originally promised to finish the plans by July 1, 1954, they were unable to meet the deadline because they were having trouble designing those teaching departments that still did not have a chairman to direct the planning. Nevertheless, the plans were finished by the Fall of 1954 and the university awarded a contract to the John Epple Construction Company of Columbia for construction of the medical sciences building. The price was \$1,742,000. Contracts awarded to other firms for plumbing, heating, air-condition and electrical systems brought the university's total to \$2,950,000.

## *History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

### **The University of Missouri Medical School Building Rapidly Takes Shape.**



WITH THE DOME OF JESSE HALL POINTING UP THE BACKGROUND, the 8-story teaching hospital for the University of Missouri medical school is being rushed toward a January, 1956, opening date. Meantime, a staff is being built, with twenty-three new members added. Still to be chosen are heads of the departments of surgery, radiology, microbiology and psychiatry, as well as several department heads within the university hospital. The fourth floor of the big teaching hospital is partly enclosed, the floors of the fifth story are in place and the excavation for the medical science building, behind the larger structure, is almost completed. Bids for the science building are to be opened within a few weeks. The nurses' home, east of the hospital, may be completed at approximately the same time as the other buildings. First to be made ready is the out-patient wing of the hospital, which is scheduled for completion by next August. An eye bank and a bone bank are planned for the medical center.

### ***Rapid Progress on M. U. Hospital***



*The medical center represented the largest construction project in mid-Missouri.*

## Aesculapius Was A Tiger



### Hospital Builders Contribute Saturday's Pay to Speed 'Torchy' Along



Forty-eight of the 52 workers who donated four hours' working time at the University Teaching Hospital to the United Fund drive Saturday are shown here at the hospital.

Front row (l. to r.): O. Frevert, W. Province, Lam Morrow, James Farrar, James Palmer, H. E. Rappetto, W. P. Morton, M. L. Sheridan, James Owen, and H. R. Miller.

Second row: C. H. Sapp, J. R. Alt, W. Bayte, R. M. Scott, G. W. Wilhite, Arch Varvel, W. Huskey, Marvin Richard, Ted Eaton, Curtis Black, Charles Davidson, K. J. Nichols, E. L. Jackson, W. A. Vaughn, and J. P. Kidwell.

Third row: Law Quick, Wylie Coats, A. C. Pierce, Eric Lytle, V. J. Bayer, J. Cook, Wallace Moreau, E. E. Sapp, Owen Oliver, Earl Cochran, R. C. Murray, Ed

McGee, R. M. Henry, William Strawn, J. M. Finley, LeRoy Stiers, David Hays, Wade Bryant, J. O. Hanamon, Clifford Clark, James Ramsdell, Ed Caywood and Homer Creasy.

All men are employed by the Epple Construction Company with the exception of Herty, Strawn, Finley, Bryant and Clark, who work for S. C. Sachs, St. Louis, electrical contractors.

*Here are a few of the unnamed heroes of our story — those who helped in the actual construction of our medical center.*



*The Epple Construction Company moved rapidly.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*Note the university observatory building in the immediate foreground. The Mid-Missouri Mental Health building and the VA Hospital had not yet been started.*



*Mid-Missouri Mental Health building completed*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*The medical science building nears completion.*



*This aerial view of the medical center was taken on May 1, 1964. At the top of the picture are seen the "temporary barracks" from World War II, which were being used as office space. One unit was used for overnight lodging for indigent patients. In the foreground, is the still totally unlandscaped front lawn of the medical center.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*The Hearnes Center, as well as the VA Hospital, have been completed in this picture but work had not yet begun on the nursing school or the Lottes Library.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*This aerial view of the south part of the campus shows the medical center with the newly completed VA Hospital and nursing school building. The Lottes Library was yet to be constructed. The south end of Memorial Stadium had not been fully completed.*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*



*The newly completed medical science building. Note the window air conditioning units.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



***Work on Medical Center Progressing on Schedule***

**All Missouri Will Gain.**

**Kansas City Times:** Given good construction weather and no strikes, the University of Missouri will offer a full, 4-year medical school curriculum in the Fall of 1956.

The heart of the school, a 441-bed hospital, should be completed in about eighteen months. Work has just begun on a 3½-million-dollar medical science building and plans for a nurses' home are in the final stages. Already the faculty has been increased by nearly 50 per cent and more teachers are on the way.

Within a few years the school expects to graduate seventy-five physicians and as many nurses each year. In the past, Missouri's young men and women who left the state to finish their medical training often remained away. In the future the state will not only produce many more physicians and nurses, but a far greater percentage should stay within its borders. The immediate advantages are obvious. Basically, more doctors mean better health for the citizen of Missouri. But the 4-year medical school will bring other results too: communities that now are without physicians will be encouraged to build hospitals. Practicing physicians will have facilities for important graduate studies. Hundreds of students in allied fields such as bacteriology and biology will profit immensely.

Rich and populous Missouri has been without a complete state medical school while other states forged ahead. Now we are moving fast to cover lost ground. The long-range gains for the entire state should be tremendous.

*Kansas City Times*

# Dean Pullen Arrives — June 1953

In August of 1952, it was reported in the newspapers that Dr. Myron Weaver, dean of the University of British Columbia medical faculty, would become dean at the new medical school. On August 22 of that year, Dr. Weaver rejected the offer to become dean of the University of Missouri School of Medicine, saying, "I prefer to stay here. We have enjoyed the experience of having started the medical school here and I want to keep on with the work." In commenting on the matter, Mr. Powell McHaney wrote me in New York on August 22, 1952,

Frankly, I was sorry that the paper jumped the gun in connection with Dr. Weaver. Someone at Columbia apparently gave the reporter that information and, while it was substantially accurate, the timing was not good either for Dr. Weaver or the university. Dr. Weaver has done an excellent job at the University of British Columbia, but being an American citizen, he finds it a little difficult to continue there for very long. At the same time the news item came out of Columbia, he had not talked with his president as he had expressed his desire to do so and he felt obligated to do. This may cause some trouble.

If it should develop that Dr. Weaver could not accept the position, then we will be in a little difficult position in offering the job to some other person. The other person will know that he is second choice and that is not good.

After several months of deliberation, the search committee appointed to look for a new dean recommended Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen. Ward Darley of the Council on Medical Education of the AMA had recommended Roscoe Pullen to President Frederick

## Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen New Dean of School of Medicine

Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen of the University of Texas has been appointed Dean of the University of Missouri School of Medicine. His appointment was announced Jan. 9 by President Frederick A. Middlebush following a meeting of the Board of Curators.

Dr. Pullen is now Dean and Professor of Medicine at the University of Texas Postgraduate School of Medicine in Houston and Professor of Clinical Medicine at Baylor University College of Medicine, also in Houston. He went to Houston from the School of Medicine of Tulane University of Louisiana where he had served as Professor of Graduate Medicine, Director of the Division of Graduate Medicine, and Vice-dean.

Dr. Pullen, who succeeds Acting Dean M. Pinson Neal, will also have the titles of Professor of Medicine, Medical Consultant



**Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen**

*Dean Roscoe L. Pullen's appointment was announced January 9, 1953, by President Frederick A. Middlebush. Dean Pullen did not arrive permanently until June 1953.*

L. Middlebush. Pullen came to the University of Missouri from the University of Texas-Post Graduate School of Medicine in Houston where he was professor of medicine and also professor of clinical medicine at Baylor University College of Medicine. Pullen's new salary was \$17,000; the only university salary higher than this was that of President Middlebush.

Dean and Mrs. Roscoe L. Pullen and their two young sons arrived in Columbia in June 1953. Dean Pullen's arrival marked the beginning of a new era in the history of medicine for Ol' Mizzou. The Pullen

**AUGUST 13, 1952**      **PRICE FIVE CENTS**

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# M. U. Medic School To Be Built in Area North of Stadium Road

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**Dr. Weaver Is  
Slated for  
Dean's Post**

*In August 1952, the media announced that Dr. Myron Weaver, of the University of British Columbia, would be appointed dean.*

*After some deliberation, Dr. Myron Weaver decided to stay at the University of British Columbia. It would be almost four months before the first dean would be selected for the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine's new four-year program.*

## Weaver Turns Down Medical Dean Offer

**Says He Prefers to Remain at Canadian Institution**

VAN COUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 22 (AP) — Dr. Myron Weaver, dean of the University of British Columbia medical faculty, today rejected an offer to become dean of the University of Missouri medical school.

In turning down the University of Missouri offer, Dr. Weaver said: "I prefer to stay here. We've enjoyed the experience of having started the medical school here and I want to keep on with the work."

Dr. Weaver joined the University of British Columbia faculty in the Summer of 1949. He became a key man in the establishment of the medical school here which opened in 1950.

family moved into a home on Morningside Drive near the eastern end of Wilson Avenue.

President Frederick A. Middlebush wrote me on January 12, 1953:

Dear Hugh:

First I want to tell you that the board of curators at its meeting on Friday last week appointed Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen, dean of the University of Texas Postgraduate School of Medicine as dean of the medical school I am enclosing with this communication a copy of our newspaper release which will give in great detail Dr. Pullen's history. He was high on our list when we started our survey over a year ago. However, when I made inquiry about him, President Harris of Tulane told me that he had already accepted the appointment at Texas. A few weeks ago, Dean Nicholson of Arkansas wrote me that he thought that Dr. Pullen was very disappointed in the Texas project and might be willing to consider favorably the Missouri position. Thereupon negotiations were opened up which resulted in the action referred to above. I spent two days at Houston with Dr. Pullen, going over the Texas situation and also the Missouri situation and having secured a first-hand picture, I can see why he felt very frustrated in his present post. We are taking up with the University of Texas the question as to how soon Dr. Pullen can be released to come to Missouri, presumably it will be about the first of June. In the meantime, he will be available for part-time service on a consulting basis on the hospital and medical school planning and also for work on the development of the staff. I have talked with him about our interest in your case and he, I may say, is very much interested. I should like to keep in touch with you on the possibility of your coming on to the Missouri clinical staff. I assume that the effective dates of the clinical appointments will be sometime ahead and in the meantime you, of course, would have to plan your course of action. I am strongly of the opinion that there is a real future at the University of Missouri in these clinical positions and needless to say, if it can be worked out, I would be very pleased to see you occupying a very prominent position in the organization. I would appreciate it if you

would keep in touch with me as we move along.

You probably already know that we are beginning our new legislative session and two of the Kansas City legislators have already introduced a resolution to the effect of which, if it is passed, would be to block our use of the \$6,000,000 already appropriated. We should know within the comparatively near future the outcome of the issue. As the *Globe-Democrat* has said in a good editorial: 'They never quit.'

#### **House Appropriations Committee Votes \$6 Million**

By a margin of two votes, the House Appropriations Committee, on December 5, 1952, cut the proposed \$9 million appropriations for a four-year medical school to \$6 million. This amendment to the Omnibus Bill to cut the proposed medical school appropriation was adopted on a 54 to 52 vote as the House refused an amendment to establish the school in Kansas City. Both Representatives Omer Avery of Lincoln County and Austin Hill, of Howard County, fought hard to see that the \$9 million appropriation was maintained.

Earlier in the Spring of 1953, there was some concern that Dean Pullen might be drafted into the Army as the New Orleans Draft Board classified him 1A. The draft board subsequently informed him that he would be inducted into the armed services on June 16. Still, the Pullen family went ahead with plans to move from Houston to Columbia on June 1. Both the University of Texas and the University of Missouri petitioned the draft board to defer Pullen's induction, and he was granted a deferment. He had not originally planned to become dean until August 1, 1953, but the illness of Interim Dean M. Pinson Neal prompted the board of curators to move Pullen's appointment up to June 1.

#### **Dean Pullen's Vision for Medical School**

From the very start, Pullen considered one of the primary goals of the medical school to be that of educating doctors for Missouri's rural areas. He shared the hope of others that the four-year school would make it possible for men and women with limited financial means from rural areas of the state to pursue a medical education. Pullen himself had

grown up in a small town in southern Illinois and his family had been of modest means.

Dean Pullen definitely believed that the new medical school should be strongly committed to investigative efforts as well as to his primary goal of training doctors for rural Missouri.

He repeatedly told the press and medical groups around the state that the medical center would concentrate on research dealing with heart disease and cancer. Most of his early faculty appointments were of those individuals who had a strong focus on cardiovascular research efforts.

The mid-1950s was a heady time for scientific and medical research. For instance, in 1953, James Watson and associates published a historical description of the structure of DNA. The first successful kidney transplant was performed at Boston's Peter Bent Brigham Hospital on December 24, 1954, almost fifty years after Guthrie's experimental work. At the same time, researchers were racing to develop a vaccine against polio. Our own Fred Robbins was to win a Nobel Prize for his work on polio. Successful field trials with the Salk vaccine in 1954 and 1955 led to its being heralded as polio's conqueror. The last death at the university hospital from poliomyelitis occurred on November 10, 1956, the day of the dedication of the new University of Missouri Medical Center.

Obviously, it was a huge job that Pullen was facing when he assumed the deanship. The job called for outstanding leadership and organizational skills as well as considerable vision. In the summer of 1953, the medical school was comprised of four divisions; school of medicine proper, the department of nursing education, the University Hospital, and the State Crippled Children's Service. The dean of the medical school was in charge of all four and had to maintain a separate budget for each.

Although only 38 years old, Pullen had considerable experience in medical school and hospital administration. He had been assistant hospital director of Charity Hospital in New Orleans from 1944 to 1946 and had been medical director of the King County Hospital System in Seattle, Washington, in the late 1940s. An Illinois native, with an M.D. degree from Northwestern University, Pullen also was a prolific writer. He had authored or co-authored about 50 journal articles and studies and had written two widely used medical texts. In addition, he had become editor of the American Lecture Series in internal medicine in 1951.

A huge effort in recruitment of new faculty

personnel would be required. Planning the new curriculum for the four-year program would be taxing. And, of course, the construction of the new medical school, nursing school and the university hospital would require hours of planning and close work with the St. Louis architectural firm of Jameson, Spearl, Hammond and Gorelock.

Even at this early stage, Dean Pullen believed that the clinical activities of the medical center would emphasize heart disease and cancer. The emphasis on cancer was particularly logical in view of the location of the Ellis Fischel Cancer Hospital in Columbia.

### **Closing of the Hospital To Private Patients**

It was a surprise to the members of the medical school faculty, Columbia doctors who had been practicing at the university hospital and even employees of the hospital when they learned that Dean Pullen had told a state Senate committee that Noyes Hospital would no longer be open to private patients after July 1, 1955.

Pullen told the Senate committee that the hospital facilities were open to all 114 counties in Missouri but, after July 1st, all of the beds would be needed for teaching purposes. He said that Noyes Hospital averaged 10 to 15 private patients a day from the Boone County area. At that time, however, it had not been decided whether private patients would be accepted at the new hospital when completed in the summer of 1956.

Miss Bertha Hochuli, superintendent of the Boone County Hospital responded by saying that Boone County Hospital holds about 75 patients on an average and that the hospital's capacity was 80. Even an increase of 10 private patients a day would be too great a load on its facilities.

At that time, Noyes and Parker Hospitals, combined, had 148 beds. Forty-eight of the beds were reserved for student health services.

The *Columbia Daily Tribune* commented, "We doubt that the closing of the hospital to private patients — if it really should be closed at this time — will deprive many Columbians or Boone Countians of hospital care. Since the university institution has boosted its rates and permitted its facilities to run down to the point where for two years it has not been able to win approval of the American College of Surgeons and other accrediting agencies, and since the recent expansion of the Boone County Hospital,

there has been less and less dependence by the community on the university hospital. It may well be, that when the teaching hospital is in operation, the load on the Boone County Hospital will even be reduced by the teaching hospital, actually providing more room at Boone County Hospital for paying private patients. So, the university's action need not cause big concern from this standpoint, ungracious as the method of disclosure may have been."

This unfortunate action by Dean Pullen had serious repercussions. For almost two decades, it was the general feeling in the community that the policy toward accepting private patients by the university hospital was a confused one.

### **Recovery Room Opens**

The recovery room at Parker Hospital for the surgical operating rooms was first opened in August 1955. A recovery room had previously not been available for patients.

Richard L. Johnson, the superintendent of the hospital, announced at the time that the recovery room would be air conditioned and equipped with custom-built structures, oxygen tents and other emergency equipment. The recovery room at the university hospital was available when the hospital was opened.

### **An Advisory Committee for the Medical Center Appointed**

President Ellis and Dean Pullen appointed members of an advisory committee to serve as a liaison agency between practicing physicians and the medical center and to give advice and counsel to administrators and faculty members of the school of medicine.

The members on the 1956 advisory committee of the medical center included Drs. Duff Allen, Donald M. Dowell, Thomas Dwyer, James R. Amos, Dennis Elrod, Fred Kyger, A. W. McAlester, III, John W. McHaney, Charles Martin, Frank G. Mays, Walter Siebert, W. S. Sewell, Walter Tillman, Jr., and Carl S. Vohs. All were well-known physicians. From a practical standpoint, this very prestigious advisory council did not achieve its goals and it was gradually

dissolved.

### **Developing a Curriculum**

The basic curriculum that had been taught in U.S. medical schools since the Flexner Report in 1910 was beginning to be revised in the 1950s. A conference jointly sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) and the American Psychiatric Association (APA) in 1951, led to widespread introduction of courses in behavioral sciences as a basis for clinical experience in psychiatry, for example. Dean Pullen wrote to a number of other medical schools for descriptions of their medical school curriculum. Much of the curriculum reflected the help and assistance of Dr. William A. Sodeman, the first full-time chairman of



*On Sept. 22, 1955, the Kansas City Star pictured the 25 medical students that elected to complete the four-year program.*

the department of medicine.

Young and energetic, Dean Pullen approached problems with great vigor. He had constant exchange of letters with medical educators, hospital administrators, and architects on the design of the buildings and he visited numerous medical schools and hospitals, studying their architectural plans.

### **Allied Health**

The medical school and hospital also prepared to train large numbers of allied health personnel. It was hoped to establish a degree program in medical technology in conjunction with the college of education. In addition, courses were planned in food service management in conjunction with the department of home economics, and in medical journalism with the school of journalism.

### **Continuing Medical Education**

Developing continuing medical education programs for the state's practicing physicians was another high priority for Dean Pullen. At a meeting of the Missouri State Medical Association, he assured the physicians that the medical school recognized its obligation to help practicing physicians and other health personnel to keep abreast of progress in medical science. He said that the expanded medical faculty would conduct post-graduate activities in cooperation with the Missouri State Medical Association and the Missouri Academy of General Practice. Regularly scheduled courses for practicing physicians would be offered in Columbia, Springfield, and Joplin. The medical school also would hold monthly seminars in Columbia for the personnel of rural hospitals and clinics.

A capable and intelligent man, usually rather serious, Dean Pullen, throughout his deanship, was unable to delegate a great deal of the efforts that he reserved for himself. Certainly he worked long and hard. Although he did attempt to play a little golf, he didn't appear to set aside much time for relaxation.

Dean Pullen keenly felt a strong sense of responsibility for developing a first-rate medical center. His standards were high and he seldom would settle for a situation that seemed second best.

When I arrived the first part of July 1953, William A. Sodeman had also just arrived and we had offices across the hall from each other on the first floor of the north end of Parker Hospital. The hospital had been rather hastily converted as I had a bathtub and sink adjacent to my corner room.

It was a friendly and sociable time in that the faculty was small. In the mid-morning or mid-afternoon, we often all took a coffee break by going over to Ralph Morris' Ever Eat Cafe across from Swallow Hall. Much of our planning and curriculum discussion was accomplished there. Almost any type of faculty entertainment in those days included an invitation to the entire faculty of all the departments, which still amounted to a small handful of people.

Having come from an extremely active surgical service at Bellevue Hospital in New York City, it was difficult for me to be patient while we organized our clinical services. Much of my spare time was spent working on the first edition of my book on cardiac arrest and resuscitation. Miss Ruth Ann Barnhart was my first secretary, with her desk and typewriter in the same room as my desk. Her starting salary was \$120 a month. She was an enthusiastic,

highly intelligent and effective secretary. We did not use dictating equipment but Miss Barnhart was good at taking notes in shorthand. It was with much joy to me that Ruth and her husband, David Altag, were on hand for my retirement party almost forty years later.



Ralph Morris

*Ralph Morris*

### **Budget Preparation**

Another of Pullen's most pressing tasks early in 1954 was that of preparing a budget for 1955-57 bi-annum, which had to be submitted by April 8, 1954.

Preparing the budget was difficult for several reasons; there were few clinical faculties Dean Pullen could turn to for help in estimating

departmental budgets. As a result, he had to estimate departmental needs himself. Furthermore, he was handicapped by the university's lack of experience in operating a four-year medical school. Because there were no budgets from past years to use as a guide, Pullen often wrote deans of other universities to get detailed outlines of their school's budgets.

### **Construction and Planning**



*Dean Pullen looking over architectural plans for the new hospital and medical science building.*

Pullen and other university officials carefully considered how many beds the new hospital should have. At that time, the AMA and the AAMC recommended that each medical student on a clerkship be assigned three to five new cases of teaching value each week. To meet these requirements, recommendations required having four beds per student in the clinical years. With 75 students in each third year and fourth year class, the medical school needed 600 teaching beds. Since the use of Parker and Noyes Hospitals and an affiliation with the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital would give the medical school

access to 159 beds, the new hospital needed to have 441 beds to meet the 600 bed total.

By late 1953, Pullen and the architects had completed plans for the hospital. Construction began December 9, 1953, after the curators awarded the base contract for \$7.7 million. John A. Epple was awarded the principal contract for building the hospital and medical school.

Epple had been a prominent builder in central Missouri for many years, having constructed 26 buildings on the Stephens College campus and having done the Churchill Memorial in Fulton, as well as most of the college buildings at Westminster and Central Methodist College.

### **Epple Chapel**

When the University Hospital was completed, it included a fully furnished non-denominational chapel given by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Epple of the Epple Construction Company. President and Mrs. Frederick Middlebush presented the hospital with a hand-tooled family bible owned by Mrs. Middlebush. The bible was placed on the alter, open to a color printing of the Lord's Prayer.

When John Epple died, the *Columbia Tribune* commented on his death by remarking, "What we remember is his power. He was powerful in his business instincts. He wanted to be successful, and he did it the right way — by being strong, honest, competitive, and quality oriented. When he won, he won fairly. He was tough but straight and true. The respect that came to him was of the deepest kind."

### **Clinical Teaching Resumed at MU**

In the Autumn of 1955, twenty-five students out of an initial class of thirty-nine, elected to continue at the University of Missouri Medical School instead of transferring to a second school as had been the custom with the awarding of the B.S. degree.

The medical center had not been completed at that time and, therefore, the clinical facilities provided for the third-year medical students were based at Noyes and Parker Hospitals and at the Student Health Center which were located on the old Red Campus. In addition, students spent a portion of their time at the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital, which had 104 active beds.



*The medical school graduation class of 1954. In the front row, the faculty consisted of (left to right) Drs. Westfall, Neal, Pullen, Overholser and Sodeman.*

### **Construction of the New Medical Science Building**

It was almost a year after the contract for the University Hospital was awarded that plans were finished for the new medical science building. Originally, the architects had promised to finish the plans by July 1, 1954, but they were having difficulty meeting the deadline since several teaching departments still did not have a chairman to direct the planning.

### **Preceptorship Program Begins**

The medical school inaugurated its new Preceptorship Program in June 1956. Six of the senior students were sent out for training with rural general practitioners for five and one-half weeks. In most cases the student lived with the physician and his or her family, accompanying the physician on office, hospital and home assignments.

The first six preceptors were: Drs. J. H. Trolinger of Jackson, Missouri; Pete V. Siegel of

Smithton; Kenneth Glover of Mount Vernon; Arthur Spelman of Smithville; Doyle C. McCraw of Bolivar and Wyeth Hamlin of Palmyra. They had official appointments by the board of curators. The first students electing preceptorships in the class of the first graduating class were Howard D. Adams, Jefferson C. Davis, Thomas J. Fisher, Loy J. Barnes, Joe E. Hecker, and William P. Dennis.

### **First Patient Admitted**

On September 16, 1956, George Prewitt of High Hill, Missouri, was the first patient to be admitted to the new hospital. September 16 marked the final day of 57 years of service for Parker Hospital and 30 years for Noyes Hospital. The move to the new hospital took 4 hours. All together, forty-nine patients were moved.



*The waiting room for the outpatient clinics was almost always filled.*

### **Visiting Professors**

In the early days of the medical center, the surgery staff was comparatively small and to help compensate, leading surgeons from around the mid-west and elsewhere were frequent guests of the department. Dr. J. William Hinton, chairman of the department of surgery at New York University and Bellevue Hospital, for example, lectured and held conferences during visits to the medical center.

### **21 Get First Degrees as Doctors of Medicine**

On Saturday morning, June 8, 1957, Colonel Frank H. Skelly, grand marshal of the commencement procession, led a four-service color guard and degree candidates through the red campus on the march to Brewer Field House and the University of Missouri's 115th annual commencement exercise. The procession began in Francis Quadrangle amid the tolling of the bell atop Switzler Hall.

Of the seventeen hundred members of the class of 1957, on this the 115th annual commencement,

twenty-one of the graduates were recipients of the first doctor of medicine degree since 1909.

As was customary, for years to come, the medical school followed the College of Arts and Science in the procession. The medical degree was the second degree to be give by the university, dating back to the early 1840s. The twenty-one graduates of the School of Medicine were: Philip R. Acuff, Columbia; Robert William Buben; John Edward Oakley; Edward L. Ritter, St. Louis; Dennis Clemens Drake, Columbia; Henry Albert Totzke, Columbia; Joseph Edwin Hecker; and Richard Morton Turney, Independence; Walter Foster Gillespie, Kansas City; Howard Dwight Adams, Chillicothe; Loy J. Barnes, Louisiana, Missouri; Jefferson Carroll Davis, Neosho; William Paul Dennis, Esther, Missouri; Thomas James Fischer, Canton, Missouri; James Spencer Gordon, Windsor, Missouri; Glennon A. Homer, Cassville, Missouri; Albert L. Howe, Brentwood, Missouri; Kitchel Herbert Huber, Moberly; Charles Thomas Riley, Jr., Lebanon, Missouri; Roland Ralph Springate, New Haven, Missouri; and James Edward Stickler, Kirksville, Missouri.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 9, 1958

Departmental Chairmen, School of Medicine  
Miss Potter  
Mrs. Mason  
Mr. Perry

This is to advise you today, January 9, 1958, marks the fifth anniversary of my appointment as Dean of the University of Missouri School of Medicine. It was on January 9, 1953 that the Board of Curators and the President of the University of Missouri appointed me as Dean of the University of Missouri School of Medicine and now of the new University of Missouri Medical Center. As this fifth anniversary is reached, I want to take this opportunity to express to everyone on the faculty and the staff of the University of Missouri Medical Center both my personal and official appreciation for your wholehearted support and cooperation which have made these developments possible.

Sincerely yours,



Roscoe L. Pullen, M. D.  
Dean

mc

*Dean Roscoe L. Pullen's appointment was announced January 9, 1953, however, Dean Pullen did not arrive permanently until June of 1953.*

### The Stress and Strain of Being a Dean

If Dean Pullen was being rather successful at getting the hospital built, the faculty recruited, and the educational programs put together, he also was personally paying a heavy price. He wrote a friend, "Everything is going well here at Missouri although I find that there are not enough hours in the day. I'm trying to put in about 36 hours a day in this office and not doing too well — I find that I am literally worn out and not working efficiently any longer."

He also felt guilty about not being able to spend much time with his two sons. He told a friend, "They still have, I am afraid, the worst father in the state of Missouri, since I don't have time to take them fishing, hunting, on scouting expeditions, and do all the other activities which a normal boy ought to be able to do." And what little time he spent with his sons was not always happy. Because his oldest son, Rick, was flunking all of his fifth grade subjects,

Pullen tutored him in his spare time.

Another personal problem for Dr. Pullen was his wife's health. She had a cancerous leg amputated a few years earlier and she was frequently requiring hospitalization. Her medical problems seemed to accentuate after they moved to Columbia.

Roscoe Pullen was still a reasonably young man. He had worked hard during most of his life. He was generally an intense and serious minded person. In my many meetings with him, I was impressed with his overall intelligence, energy, and sincerity. His grasp of medical education was sound. It did not seem easy for him to relax.

The departure of Sodeman to the Jefferson Medical College was a severe blow to Pullen. He, himself, was becoming more and more

dissatisfied with his duties as dean. By June 1957, he wrote to his parents, "These are days in which I feel personally inclined to take that position (the chairmanship of the department of medicine) myself and let someone else be dean, because this is becoming an extremely hard and thankless task."

Despite his growing unhappiness with being dean, Pullen was proud of his work. He wrote to a friend in August 1957, "I am awfully afraid that there is awful lot of restlessness in the University of Missouri School of Medicine which is unavoidable considering that four years ago there was nothing on this site except a cow pasture and no faculty. I don't have to tell you because you both know it very well, indeed, that I have worked very hard, often to the sacrifice of my own personal, financial and family interests — but I hope that the people of Missouri everywhere will take pride in the medical center."

He later wrote to a friend at Tulane University, "I don't believe that I have ever had a job which was more challenging, which required more individual personal effort than this job has required during the past several years. I look back on the days at Tulane

with considerable envy. They were days in which I had an opportunity to engage in medical science writing and research, as well as administration. Apparently these days have all gone forever.”

Although Dean Pullen was becoming increasingly despondent about his job and his life, the medical school appeared to be progressing well. In November 1957, the National Institutes of Health awarded the university \$373,000 for construction of clinical research facilities at the medical center. The university spent the money on a five-story addition to the corridor connecting the medical science building and university hospital and on an underground laboratory to house the new Vandegriff generator given by the Donner Foundation.

### **Dean Pullen Resigns**

President Ellis announced on Tuesday, March 24, 1959, that he had accepted the resignation of Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen as dean of the medical school. In the statement, he said, “The University and the state are both deeply indebted to him for his brilliant and successful leadership in building the medical school, and in the recruitment of the excellent staff for its operation.”

In his autobiography, *My Road to Emeritus*, former president Elmer Ellis reflects on his relationships with Dean Pullen:

It was natural, I suppose, that one of the most difficult administrative problems I had was at the School of Medicine, natural because of its recent expansion to a four-year school. Middlebush had selected Dr. Roscoe Pullen as the first dean to the new school, who was an attractive young administrator from the University of Texas Graduate School of Medicine. Dr. Pullen was recommended to him by the education committee of the American Medical Association, which was headed by Ward Darley, a former president of the University of Colorado whom I knew and respected. Pullen took over energetically and did a very good job of recruiting the original faculty for the school, but the problem of administering the school seemed to be more than he could carry. Some of these matters were coming back to me indirectly, some more directly.

One day, the highway patrol reported that Dr. Pullen had been arrested near War-

renton for driving while intoxicated and had spent the night in the Warrenton jail sobering up. I called Pullen and told him that I wanted to talk to him. He came over immediately as if he had been expecting a call. I repeated to him what I had heard and he said it was all true. Then, amazingly, he produced receipts for four martinis he had drunk in a restaurant in Wentzville. I talked to him very seriously about what had happened and told him the possible consequences of it.

Fortunately, the metropolitan press protected the university by not reporting the news and it was only published in the Warrenton newspaper. His alibi was that his job gave him so much to do that he could not stand the strain without some release. I had heard alibis like this before from him so I picked it up immediately and asked why he had to be in St. Louis at that time. The explanation was pretty lame, as it was with many other problems he had. As I look back at it from a longer perspective, he was a great hand, when he had executive decisions to make that required hard thinking, to go into the hospital and busy himself doing routine work that belonged to other people. So, he was up to his ears in busy work while important decisions went unmade.

The medical school was so complicated and diverse that it took a man of more than average judgement to know what had to be done first. I left the whole question up in the air with the promise, volunteered by Pullen, that he would lay off the liquor. A short time later, when I was present at a medical professor's home, to meet a visiting dignitary, Roscoe was there and when the drinks were served, he very pointedly came around and told me he was drinking ginger ale. A short time later, Dale Bowling reported that, when passing a liquor store early that morning, he had seen Pullen leaving the store, quite obviously, on the way to his office to begin his day. I admit that I was completely nonplussed as to what to do. He had a semi-invalid wife who seemed to have little influence concerning his problem, and he was obviously of little help to her.

In the meantime, I was going over

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

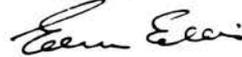
February 7, 1958

Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Chairman, Department of Surgery  
N309, Medical Center

Dear Dr. Stephenson:

I am asking you to serve as Acting Dean of the School of Medicine and Acting Director of the University Hospitals during the period February 6 to February 12 (noon), during the absence of both Dean Pullen and Assistant Dean Engley from Columbia. I hope that you will be able to accept this assignment.

Sincerely,



ELMER ELLIS

cc Dean R. L. Pullen  
Mr. John Perry  
Mr. Ray Bezon  
Miss Sara F. Grant

*"Dean for a Day"*

*As the letter from President Elmer Ellis indicates, I was appointed acting dean of the School of Medicine and acting director of the University Hospital during a February 6-12, 1958, absence of Dean Pullen and Assistant Dean Engley. Dr. Thomas A. H. Alphin was also one of the early assistant deans under Dr. Pullen. Unfortunately, not much happened during this six-day tenure!*

Pullen's work and finding instances that I had not known and which were not in the interest of the school in any sense. I reported to the board at the next meeting what I saw and what the situation was, as far as I could tell. The president of the board, James Finch, had passed on some information which he had secured. The board was of one mind that we had to replace Pullen as soon as possible. This led to a situation that was the most disagreeable to me of all in my term as president. I asked him to come to my office sometime during the afternoon and I had to tell him he was through. He seemed amazed and felt mistreated. I told him that he could give me a resignation by morning or I would have to announce his dismissal. I had no one to replace him, of course, but I took four faculty members of the School of Medicine who knew the school well and put the deanship in trust with them temporarily.

By the time Pullen resigned, in the Spring of 1959, the four-year medical school was firmly established and fully operational. By February 1959, there were 232 medical students in the four classes. In addition, the faculty numbered 215, and there were 576 employees, even though the sixth floor of the hospital still was not open. All of the medical school departments except psychiatry were completely developed.

At the time of Dean Pullen's resignation, he was physically and emotionally exhausted not only from his work at the medical school but from a number of severe personal problems. The curators granted him a leave of absence, after which, he was to return as a professor of medicine. In May 1959, Pullen's personal life tragically deteriorated even further when he and his wife divorced and he subsequently decided not to return to the faculty at the University of Missouri. Instead, he moved to Spokane, Washington, in the summer of 1959 to enter private practice.

Dr. Pullen was forty-five years old when he died unexpectedly at his home in Spokane, Washington.



*Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen in front of the medical school under construction*

*History of Medicine at Ol' Mizzou*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA

March 24, 1959

PROFESSORS GWILYM S. LODWICK, Chairman  
FRANK B. ENGLEY JR  
ROBERT L. JACKSON  
C. THORPE RAY  
✓ HUGH E. STEPHENSON JR.

Gentlemen:

I am designating you as an administrative committee to conduct the affairs of the Medical School during the period from today until we secure a replacement of Dean Pullen. Professor Lodwick will be the Chairman of the Committee and I am designating him as Acting Dean of the School of Medicine and Acting Director of the University Hospitals with full authority to act in all cases. He will consult with the committee on matters of policy and I am confident that all of you will give him your help without stint. No one knows better than I that this is a heavy responsibility for you and the University will be indebted to you for your unselfish service.

Sincerely,



ELMER ELLIS

*On the same day as Dean Pullen's resignation was accepted, Elmer Ellis appointed an administrative committee "to conduct the affairs of the medical school until a replacement for Dean Pullen is obtained.*

# PULLEN RESIGNS AS M. U. MEDICAL DEAN



Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen



Dr. Gwilym S. Lodwick

## But He Plans To Keep Title Of Professor

### Will Return Next Year After Leave of Absence

Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen, under whose administration the University of Missouri medical school was expanded from a two-year to a full-four year course and constructed a \$13,000,000 medical center, has resigned as dean of medicine, President Elmer Ellis announced today.

*President Ellis accepted Dean Pullen's resignation on March 24, 1959. In the late summer of 1959, Dr. Pullen left for Spokane, Washington, to enter private practice. President Ellis appointed an interim committee to run the school with Dr. Gwilym Lodwick as chairman and acting dean.*

"He had been born in Princeville, Illinois, on January 6, 1915. He was an honor graduate of Knox College at Galesburg and received a bachelor and doctor of medicine degree at Northwestern University. He interned at Charity Hospital in New Orleans. Prior to coming to Missouri, he was on the medical school faculty at the University of Washington, the University of Texas and Tulane. He was buried in Peoria, Illinois.

When Dean Pullen resigned from the medical center, Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the university, was quoted as saying that the center "will always be a monument to the labors of Dean Pullen." The *Columbia Missourian* in an editorial at the time of Dr. Pullen's death said "Dean Pullen had the tremendous task of keeping an eagle eye on the construction of the complex medical buildings and, at the same time, of gathering a competent staff of teachers, doctors, and technicians and other workers needed for the schools of medicine and nursing and

the medical center. He never spared himself. After the hospital and completed school opened for business, Dr. Pullen spent the larger part of his waking moments on the job. His job was not only that of being dean of the School of Medicine. He was professor of medicine; medical consultant and executive officer of the State Crippled Children's Service, which had moved to the new buildings; director of the medical center, and acting chairman of the department of psychiatry. He instituted the preceptorship program for medical students. He was also a consultant to the faculty of the Puerto Rico School of Medicine and helped them to design a new medical science building in San Juan."

An editorial in the *Columbia Daily Tribune* at the time of his death said that his life was, "No doubt shortened because of his herculean endeavor on behalf of the university and the state of Missouri. In the six years he was dean, he never spared himself. His job was not only that of being dean of the School of

Medicine, but he was also professor of medicine, medical consultant, and executive officer of the state's Crippled Children's Service, director of the medical center and active chairman of the department of psychiatry." The editorial concludes, "As we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family of this noted medical educator and administrator cut down in the prime of life, we offer them the consolation that the university and the state of Missouri will long remember their debt to Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen."

**Administrative Committee  
To Conduct the Affairs  
of the Medical School**

When President Ellis accepted the resignation of Dean Pullen, he appointed an administrative committee to conduct the affairs of the medical school as described in the following letter to the committee.

Gwilym S. Lodwick, Chairman  
Frank B. Engley, Jr.  
Robert L. Jackson  
C. Thorpe Ray  
Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.

Gentlemen:

I am designating you as an administrative committee to conduct the affairs of the medical school during the period from today until we secure a replacement of Dean Pullen. Professor Lodwick will be the chairman of the committee and I am designating him as acting dean of the school of medicine and acting director of the University Hospitals with full authority to act in all cases. He will consult with the committee on matters of policy and I am confident that all of you will give him your help without stint. No one knows better than I that this is a heavy responsibility for you and the university will be indebted to you for your unselfish service.

Sincerely

Elmer Ellis



*Dr. J. William Hinton, professor and chairman of surgery at N.Y. U. Bellevue Medical Center, was a nationally known surgeon and founder of James IV Association of Surgeons. He was one of our first visiting professors to the medical center.*

# Moving Day — September 16, 1956



The day finally arrived! On September 16, 1956, patients were moved from the Parker Memorial Hospital and Noyes Hospital to the new University Hospital. September 16, 1956, marked the final day of fifty-seven years of service for Parker Hospital and thirty-three years for Noyes Hospital. All together, forty-nine patients were moved that day.

The patients were first fed breakfast at Noyes Hospital and then moved by ambulance and station wagon to the University Hospital. All patients went to the fourth floor. The fifth, sixth and seventh floors were used for furniture and equipment storage.

Later, as the number of patients increased, the seventh floor was opened for obstetrics and pediatrics. Surgery occupied all of Four West and medicine Four East. During the following year, the fifth floor was opened for surgery.

The first patient to be admitted to the new hospital was George E. Prewitt of High Hill, Missouri.

The move to the new medical center was completed without incident, although one critically ill man had to be given oxygen en route. Mrs. John Kadlec, wife of Missouri football assistant coach, John Kadlec, was given a blood transfusion in the ambulance transporting her to the new hospital.

Also opening on September 16, 1956, was the hospital chapel, donated by general contractor John A. Epple and Mrs. Epple. Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush, president emeritus of the university and Mrs. Middlebush presented a hand-tooled family Bible donated by Mrs. Middlebush to the chapel of the new hospital.

The four buildings vacated by the move of the medical center to its new location on Hospital Drive were put to new use. McAlester Hall was assigned for general classroom use. Noyes Hospital was assigned as temporary office space to relieve crowding and Parker Memorial Hospital was used by the testing and counseling bureau and the child guidance clinic. The nursing education building was later razed to make room for new buildings to be built.

## September 16, 1956

When the medical school opened, Conwell Carl-

son, a well-known member of the *Kansas City Star's* staff, wrote, "Now the University of Missouri has the finest buildings for training young persons to become physicians, nurses and allied health workers in health care. The state's new medical center is near the football stadium and is ready for patients, students and a full-time faculty of 120 and an army of nurses and employees.

"The Fall semester starting Monday will see 75 freshmen, 37 sophomores, 38 juniors and 21 seniors of the medical school deployed in the spiffy classrooms, laboratories, libraries, science teaching wards and expertly planned out-patient clinic areas of the medical center. It's interconnected teaching hospital and classroom buildings are beautiful examples of how the academic bedside clinic and research aspects of medical teaching can be fitted together. Counting \$100,000 in federal funds, \$13.6 million was available for the project and it was built for \$13,540,418. The hospital, when opened, had twelve and a half acres of floor space. The cost figure for each square foot was \$21.90. The appropriation included hospital equipment costing over \$400,000.

"The movement of the medical library took four days. Over 30,000 volumes were moved to the new location."

During its first few months of operation, the hospital averaged about 100 patients daily in the 120 available beds. Shortage of money, nurses, and upperclass medical students continued to preclude full use and, until June 1957, patients would occupy beds on the fourth floor only, although there were long waiting lists for beds, especially in surgery and internal medicine. The seventh floor became operational in mid-1957. The fifth and sixth floors did not open until later. In 1957, there were 301 births at the university hospital.

**Medical Center: Another State Milestone**

Jefferson City Capital-News: Dedication ceremonies of both public and private institutions are commonplace, but usually the meaning behind the ceremonies has an impact in the specific area for years to come.

Such a dedication ceremony was held last Saturday at Columbia where formal ceremonies were held for the \$13.6 million University of Missouri Medical Center. But in this case the impact will be felt throughout the whole state for years to come.

The medical center didn't originate overnight. In fact Powell B. Mellancy of St. Louis, a university curator and president of the board when the decision to expand the medical school and build the 441-bed hospital was made, said the dedication marked the climax of a movement begun 46 years ago by men interested in the welfare of the state, progress of the university and advancement of medical education.

On the platform, too, was former Governor Forrest Smith, in whose administration the building program was authorized.

Certainly, the new medical center with its teaching facilities and hospital will put Missouri on a status with other states which already have state-supported medical training schools. Missouri was long overdue in reaching this stage.

Many Missourians went to medical schools outside the state to receive training. And in the course of events they settled down to practice in other states. They became lost to Missouri.

The erection of the medical school and teaching hospital will help to prevent some of this loss, especially in the rural areas where at least in some sectors there is a shortage of doctors.

In fact, Dr. Rocco Pullens, dean of medicine who directed construction of the three buildings making up the medical center, detailed plans of selection of students and expansion of internship training to help alleviate the shortage of physicians in Missouri by encouraging graduates to enter general practice in the state.

The new medical center at the University of Missouri marks another milestone in the history of the state. It will help to spell out future eras of better health for innumerable Missourians.

In commenting on the opening of the new medical school the *Kansas City Times* stated in an editorial, "In terms of more doctors, nurses, and technicians, the results could be tremendous. Over the years, the health standards of the entire state can be raised all along the line. Communities now without physicians will be encouraged to build clinics. The doctors will have facilities for graduate study. At the University; students in such allied health fields as bacteriology and biology will find greater opportunities. The prestige of Missouri will be enhanced enormously. All these developments assume, of course, a dynamic top-level leadership."

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*



*Dean Ruby Potter, nursing school, is shown helping move pediatric patients to the new medical center.  
Mary Pax Photo*

From September 1956 to July 1957, the medical center treated 19,483 patients. There 221 births that year. The hospital blood bank reported that 1,220 pints of blood were administered.

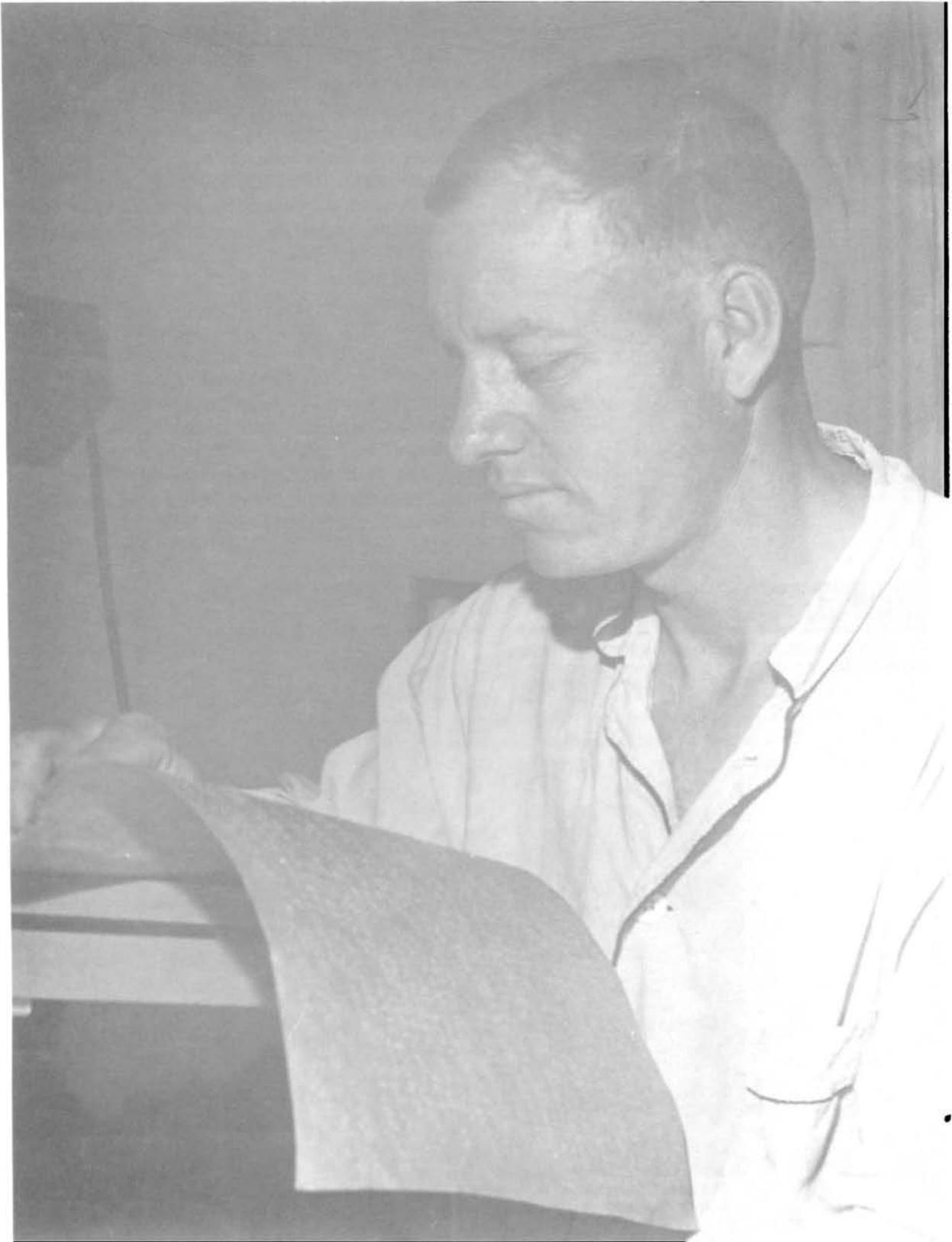
By September 30, 1958, two years later, the university hospital had opened additional wards adding 56 new beds to bring the capacity to approximately 186 beds. The surgical beds on the fifth floor were increased by 20 new beds as well as the same number on the medical service on the fourth floor. When in full operation, the hospital planned to house 441 patients.

Contrary to the impression of some, private patients were never to be excluded in the new admission policy announced by Dean Roscoe Pullen. Columbia doctors would continue to serve as part-time physicians but private patients could be admitted, providing they agreed to be "teaching patients."

Mr. William K. Beatty was the librarian in charge of the medical library prior to its move to the new medical center. He came here in June of 1956. While here, he was sponsor of the medical history group.



*Columbia looking southwest at 8th and Walnut, 1950  
©Boone County Historical Society, Permission granted to reprint*



*One of our patients*

Photo by Mary Pax

# The Dedication of the New University of Missouri Medical Center

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## The Great Day Finally Arrives!

After many months of planning and four years of construction, the official dedication of the medical center took place on Saturday, November 10, 1956, on the portico in front of the University Hospital.

The committee planning the dedication exercises for the new medical center consisted of Dr. William A. Sodeman as chairman, Dr. M. Pinson Neal, Dr. Gwilym S. Lodwick, Ms. Ruby Potter and Mrs. Katherine Mason from the School of Nursing and myself. Ex-officio members of the committee were Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen, Frank B. Engley, Jr., hospital administrator John Perry and Ms. Dorothy L. Vorhies, head of dietetics.

On October 22, 1956, I wrote Dr. J. William Hinton, professor and chairman, department of surgery at New York University Post-Graduate Medical School:

Dear Doctor Hinton,

The date for the dedication for the University of Missouri Medical Center has now been officially set by the president of the University and the board of curators for Saturday morning, November 10, of this year. It is intended to be a public dedication ceremony and will be held on the grounds outside of the hospital

I do not know who will give the main speech, but I believe that Dr. Alan Gregg of the Rockefeller Foundation has been asked. The ceremony will start about 10 a.m. and lunch will follow in the University Hospital. The University of Missouri plays Colorado in the stadium across the street at 1:30 p.m. — which will probably be the deciding game for the Orange Bowl contender. You will receive a formal invitation as soon as the final printing has been made, but you and Mrs. Hinton are certainly most cordially invited to attend.

Sincerely,

(He did attend)

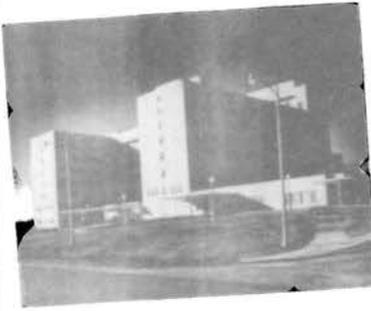
Three days before the dedication, Dean Pullen issued a memo regarding a relocation of dedication exercises. "After careful consideration with the buildings and grounds department, and other consultants, it seems best to locate the formal dedication exercises at 10 a.m. on Saturday, November 10, under the canopy of the front door leading to the main lobby of the University Hospital. The platform will be located in that position with the podium for speakers, microphones and the like. The band will be located in the alcove leading to the right. Chairs will be placed in the driveways approaching the front entrance of the University Hospitals. It is estimated that these driveways will accommodate up to 1500 chairs. Additional visitors will be permitted to stand on the unseeded, freshly graded areas of the lawn immediately in front of the University Hospitals. This means that all medical center personnel and visitors as well will be permitted to park in the regular parking areas to the west of the University Hospitals, as well as across Stadium Road."

The dean's office directed that "The first and second year medical school classes at the University of Missouri School of Medicine will continue without interruption, according to their curriculum." The third and fourth year classes, however, were active during the day as ushers. The fourth year class president was Richard Turney and Arnold Funckes was president of the third year class. It was decided, in the event of inclement weather, dedicatory exercises would be held in the auditorium of Jesse Hall.

Invitations to the dedication ceremonies for the new medical center were sent to all former Missouri governors, curators, and former university curators, and alumni association leaders. Deans of medical schools in Missouri and surrounding states, publishers of the metropolitan newspapers in the state, and other distinguished citizens received invitations as did physicians in Columbia and the surrounding areas, and members of the medical center advisory committee. Representing Washington University School of Medicine was Dean Emeritus Phillip Schaffer.

My own memory of that cool, clear, crisp

You Are Cordially Invited . . .



To Attend  
The  
**DEDICATION**  
of the  
University of Missouri  
**MEDICAL CENTER**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th  
10 A. M.

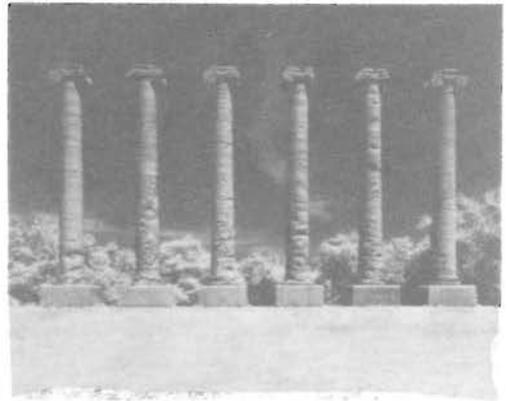


**John Epple Construction Company**  
General Contractors  
Columbia, Mo.

John A. Epple John A. Epple, Jr. Robert C. Epple

November 10, 1956

*The University of Missouri*



DEDICATION

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI MEDICAL CENTER**

10 a.m., Saturday, November 10, 1956

**Stadium Road**

**Columbia, Missouri**



*The Board of Curators  
The President and the Faculty of the  
University of Missouri  
request the honor of your presence  
at the  
Dedication of The University of Missouri Medical Center  
at 10 a.m.  
Saturday, the tenth of November  
Stadium Road Columbia, Missouri*

*The formal invitation to the dedication*

## Aesculapius Was A Tiger

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
Columbia

School of Medicine  
Office of the Dean

October 11, 1956

President Elmer Ellis  
105 Jesse Hall

Subject: Dedication Exercises, University of Missouri Medical  
Center, 10:00 a. m., Saturday, November 10, 1956.

Dear President Ellis:

I am pleased to advise you that the Faculty of the School of Medicine and the School of Nursing wish to recommend the following arrangements for the Dedication Exercises of the University of Missouri Medical Center, to be held at 10:00 a. m., Saturday, November 10, 1956.

#### PLACE

The Committee recommends that the Dedication Exercises be held on the west side of the University Hospitals, with the construction of a special platform, microphone and sound system. Chairs would be placed on the asphalt normally restricted for parking of cars. In the event of inclement weather, the Auditorium in Jesse Hall has been reserved for the entire day until 5:00 p. m.

#### COMMITTEE

Dr. William A. Sodeman, Chairman  
Dr. M. Pinson Neal  
Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Dr. G. Lynn S. Lodwick  
Miss Ruby Potter  
Mrs. Katherine Mason

#### EX-OFFICIO

Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen  
Dr. Frank B. Engley, Jr.  
Mr. John Perry  
Miss Dorothy L. Vorhies

#### INVITATIONS

The Committee is currently engaged, in cooperation with the Photo Service, in the preparation of suitable formal invitations to be printed and mailed to a carefully selected mailing list. The Committee will spend the next several days preparing, checking and re-checking this mailing list. It is to be mailed to all members of the General Assembly, all members of the platform party, all honored guests, medical and nursing alumni and alumnae, and others.

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In the invitation to the honored guests there will be included a specially prepared card which indicates that they are invited to the luncheon afterwards, and will be eligible for admission to the restricted area, as well as to the platform party.

#### PLATFORM PARTY

The compilation of those eligible for the platform party is receiving very careful consideration from the Committee. Our tentative list numbers 40 people, and this will be revised somewhat after further analysis. All members of the platform party will receive, in addition to the formal invitation, a written letter from either this office or that of Doctor Sodeman as Chairman of the Committee.

#### RESERVED AREAS

It is suggested that chairs in specially restricted areas be provided for honored guests, officials of the various State Agencies, and members of the General Assembly.

#### PROGRAM

After long and careful deliberations, the Committee submits the following tentative program and seeks the benefit of your advice and counsel.

#### TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Dedication - University of Missouri Medical Center  
10 a. m., Saturday, November 10, 1956  
President Elmer Ellis, Presiding

Music - University Band.

The National Anthem - University Band.

Invocation - Reverend Hugh O. Isbell, Minister, Missouri Methodist Church, Columbia, Missouri; President, Missouri Council of Churches.

Welcome - President Elmer Ellis, University of Missouri.

Introduction of Honored Guests - President Elmer Ellis.

Development of the University of Missouri Medical Center.

The Honorable Powell B. McHaney, Curator of the University of Missouri.

Dedication of the University of Missouri Medical Center.

The Honorable James A. Finch, Jr., President,

Board of Curators, University of Missouri.

Significance of the University of Missouri Medical Center to the State of Missouri.

The Honorable Phil M. Donnelly, Governor of the State of Missouri.

Benediction - Monsignor John P. Flood, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Columbia, Missouri.

Old Missouri - University Band.

8:00 a. m. - 5:00 p. m. - OPEN HOUSE - Public cordially invited.

Again, after careful consideration, the Committee recommended unanimously that the honor of giving the Dedication address should be extended to President Finch of the Board of Curators.

-3-

#### USHERS AND GUIDED TOURS

All medical and nursing students will serve as ushers for the event and assist in guided tours of the Medical Center from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p. m. on that date. All members of the faculty of the Schools of Medicine and Nursing will be in their offices, and all laboratories will be open and ready for inspection.

#### INVITATION TO THE GOVERNOR

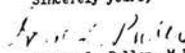
The Committee requests that the President of the University extend a very warm and cordial invitation to Governor Phil M. Donnelly to participate in these Exercises, and to render an address on the subject, "The Significance of the University of Missouri Medical Center to the State of Missouri." The Committee likewise requests that the President of the University extend similar invitations to President Finch and Mr. McHaney of the Board of Curators. With your permission, the Committee will extend personally and formally invitations to Reverend Isbell and Father Flood, as well as make arrangements with Professor George Wilson for the University Band.

#### LUNCHEON

A special luncheon will be prepared and served in the Cafeteria of the University Hospitals for members of the platform party, members of the General Assembly, and honored guests. The hour for the luncheon will be announced.

Dr. William A. Sodeman, as Chairman of the Committee, will meet with Dean Thomas A. Brady as quickly as possible in order to review these arrangements and to seek the benefit of his advice and counsel. The Committee requests your advice and criticisms.

Sincerely yours,

  
Roscoe L. Pullen, M.D.  
Dean

mc

*Dean Pullen wrote to President Ellis outlining the recommendations of the dedication exercise committee*

## McHaney and Pullen to Speak At Medical Center Dedication

Powell B. McHaney, St. Louis, member and former president of the Board of Curators of the University, and Dr. Roscoe L. Pullen, dean of the School of Medicine, will speak at ceremonies dedicating the new Medical Center at the University at 10 Saturday morning.

Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University, will preside at the dedication ceremonies and introduce the guests.

**THE CEREMONIES** will be held on the parking apron west of the

new Teaching Hospital if weather permits. In case of inclement weather, the exercises will be in Jesse Auditorium, President Ellis said. Dr. Ellis said an attempt will be made to have local radio announcements about 9 a.m. Saturday if the exercises are to be moved into the Auditorium.

The program will open with music by the University Band under direction of Prof. George C. Wilson. Dr. Hugh O. Isbell, pastor of the Missouri Methodist Church will ask the Invocation, and President Ellis will offer greetings from the University.

**MR. MCHANNEY**, who was president of the Curators when Legislative approval of the new School of Medicine and its location on the campus in Columbia with a building appropriation of \$13,500,000 was obtained, will speak on, "Our Continuing Job."

Dean Pullen, who has had the task of consulting on actual construction features and furnishing, and of assembling a faculty for the expanded School of Medicine will speak on, "Potentialities of the University of Missouri Medical Center."

The audience will join in singing "Old Missouri," and the Benediction will be pronounced by the Very Rev. Monsignor, John P. Flood, pastor of Sacred Heart Catholic Church to close the program.

*The dedication ceremonies were actually held in front of the main entrance to the hospital, not on the west side as indicated.*

November morning is still vivid. Seats were placed in the circle drive in front of the Hospital as well as on the grass. The official dedication party was seated beneath the portico of the hospital. The official party included Governor Phil Donnelly and Governor-elect James Blair, Jr., Dean Roscoe L. Pullen, University President Elmer Ellis, and former president of the board of curators Powell B. McHaney. Also seated were Dr. J. William Hinton, professor and chairman of the department of surgery at New York University School of Medicine and Dr. Arthur S. McComas. Former Governor Forrest Smith, under whose administration the building

program was authorized, was also on the platform.

The University of Missouri band was there in full force, playing the national anthem and Ol' Missouri. The invocation was given by Dr. Hugh O. Isbell, pastor of the Missouri Methodist Church in Columbia. The benediction was provided by Monsignor John B. Flood of Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Columbia.

From Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, came Mr. and Mrs. Wynne M. Casteel. Wynne Casteel and Powell McHaney had been roommates and he seldom forgot to remind Powell of how fine it would be if Missouri had a four-year medical School. Four generations of Casteels attended UMC. Wynne, Jr., played varsity basketball and Mark Casteel (grandson) were on the varsity tennis team. Wynne, Sr., died December 17, 1971, at age 67, and Mona on January 9, 1997. All were great supporters of Mizzou.

Although Jim Finch had become president of the board of curators, Powell B. McHaney represented the board on the program. The entire board of curators were present.

Powell B. McHaney gave one of the major speeches at the dedication on November 10, 1956. Looking out on that beautiful golden autumn Missouri morning, Mr. McHaney envisioned great days ahead for the medical school — days filled in the

training of future generations of Missouri doctors and days when one of medicine's most significant discoveries would be made — at the University of Missouri School of Medicine. His was a dream to challenge us all. McHaney remarked that getting funds to maintain and operate not only the medical center but also the entire University would be a continuing problem in the future. He pointed out that Missouri had not kept pace with the needs of higher education; Missouri ranked 42nd in per capita expenditures for higher education. He also noted the low salary scale for faculty at the University and warned that the University would lose its best faculty

unless it raised salaries. This statement was made in 1956. It is still being echoed and re-echoed today, in 1997.

At the time of the dedication, the new five-story nurses dormitory was completed but neither the medical sciences building nor the hospital were in the final stages of completion, although both were in use. It was expected that the legislature would provide funds for opening up 220 patient beds in the first fiscal year and 330 for the following year. In the last half of the second fiscal year, it was anticipated that full use of the hospital would be achieved.

Powell McHaney declared in his address,

We cannot and must not evaluate the medical center solely in terms of the number of Missourians that will be graduated from it as medical doctors. We must keep constantly in mind that this medical center will furnish not only doctors for the people of Missouri, but will grant greatly needed hospital care to indigent patients throughout the state — people who would otherwise suffer needlessly because of the lack of medical hospital care.

McHaney praised the acquisition of the medical facilities as an accomplishment that, “will be beneficial to the state of Missouri and its people long beyond the lifetime of those gathered here today.”

After the dedication exercises, guided tours of the facility were offered to visitors.

I remember later on that morning, being called to the bedside of a teenage pregnant mother who was dying of poliomyelitis. To my knowledge, this was the last death from poliomyelitis that occurred within the medical center.

Later that afternoon, a large crowd watched Missouri outplay the Buffalos, but finally had to settle for a 14-14 tie. Colorado went on to the Orange Bowl and defeated Clemson. Missouri played Kansas in the next game before a Homecoming crowd of 28,000 and Coach Don Faurot's last game as Missouri coach. In the last seconds of the game, defensive left tackle Chuck Mehrer sacked the Kansas ball runner in the end zone for a safety and Missouri won 15-13 to cap a great ending for our legendary Missouri coach. Throughout his years at Missouri, Coach Don Faurot was an ardent supporter and patient of the medical center.

Don Faurot lived almost forty more years and

died at age 92 while a patient at the medical center. Knowing death was near, he remained lucid until almost the end. Throughout, he tried to comfort his family and was his typical kind and considerate self that so characterized his entire life.

On the Saturday morning of the dedication, I hosted a breakfast at the Tiger Hotel for Dr. Arthur McComas, Dr. J. William Hinton, and a number of doctors in the community. Dr. McComas was a member of the platform committee during the dedication. It had been a dream of his to see the four-year medical school established since back in the 1920s when he was president of the Missouri State Medical Association. He had even recommended that the site of the four-year school be at the south end of Hillcrest Avenue, where it actually is now!

Early the next week, Dr. McComas was dead. In a letter to Dr. J. William Hinton, on November 16, 1956, I wrote,

Dear Dr. Hinton,

It is certainly a good thing that the dedication was last week because the weather has turned rather bad here this week. The funeral for Dr. McComas yesterday afternoon was in his little town of Sturgeon and in a little Christian church across the street from his home. Many of the doctors whom you met at the breakfast were at the services. I'm certainly glad that you had the opportunity to meet him as he, no doubt, represents one of the really great men in the history of Missouri medicine. He was the father of the Crippled Children's Service which has become quite a big thing in Missouri. He was also the father of the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital. And, as you know, he was most influential in the many years of work for the medical school. He was president of the Missouri State Medical Association over 35 years ago.

As far as I can tell, there are two students interested in the Bellevue internship in our Medical School (senior class). Both of these are desiring straight internships in surgery and both of them are interested in coming to the fourth surgical division at Bellevue Hospital. With best wishes.

Sincerely,  
Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr.  
Chairman, Dept. of Surgery

The two students were Tom Fischer and Jefferson Davis. Dr. Tom Fischer has been active in the alumni association and as president of the University of Missouri Medical School Foundation, Inc. Jefferson Davis later won the Citation of Merit Award from the University of Missouri Medical Alumni Association. He died of a malignant melanoma in 1989. Our hyperbaric medicine facility is named for Dr. Jefferson Davis because of his world pioneering in the medical uses of hyperbaric oxygen therapy.

### In Proper Perspective

Two days after the dedication, the *Columbia Daily Tribune* in their lead editorial bemoaned the fact that "sometimes we miss the boat."

With all of our progress, sometimes we at the University-Columbia community miss the boat — painfully. We fail to take advantage of our opportunities to gain a place in the sun for our institutions and our community—to reap the harvest of bringing people to Columbia and telling the story of our institutional and community excellence to the people of the state and the nation.

What we are thinking about this morning is the dedication of the university's new medical center last Saturday. The opening of the four-year medical school with its multi-million dollar plant, if not **the most important event in the university's history since the institution's actual founding, was certainly one of the most important.** It was an event of national significance. Only once in a blue moon is such an institution put together and placed in operation by any university. If the institution with this great hospital is to provide leadership for state-wide medical service to the state, as its proponents hoped it would, its opening was of tremendous significance to the people of the state. It may be fifty or a hundred years before anything of equal importance occurs on the MU campus.

Yet, this dedication, which might have been the platform for gathering of both medical men and women and of civic leaders from throughout the state to hail completion of the first step in launching so important a development in the affairs not only of our university but of the state as a whole, became just a little family gathering. None of the state's major newspapers were here; only a handful of representatives of other medical institutions attended. The program was timed to conflict with a major medical meeting in another state, and to be crammed into an hour before a major football game would jam the city's hotel facilities.

Dedication of the medical center, viewed by the university itself with the importance it really merits, could have done quite a selling job to the people of the state and to the legislators themselves. Too often in our

## MEDICAL SCHOOL DREAM MATURES

The M. U. \$13,600,000 Teaching and Treatment Center Is Dedicated.

### M'HANEY CITES A NEED

Additional Funds for Building Expansion, as Well as Maintenance.

(By The Star's Own Service.)

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 10.—The University of Missouri formally dedicated its \$13,600,000 medical center in ceremonies today at which Powell B. McHaney of St. Louis, curator of the university, and Dr. Roscoe B. Pullen, medical dean, were speakers.

McHaney was president of the curators when the legislative decision was made to expand the university's medical school to a full 4-year course leading to a doctor of medicine degree.

Dr. Pullen directed construction of the three buildings which house the 441-bed teaching hospital, the medical sciences building and the nurses' home.

#### Occupied Since Sept. 15.

While the buildings are not all complete, the teaching hospital was occupied September 15 and since that time has been providing facilities for an average of approximately 100 patients a day. Use of the facilities will expand as enrollment in the medical school grows, although the 441-bed capacity is not expected to be required for two or more years.

*It was an inspiring occasion.*

*Aesculapius Was A Tiger*

community, both at the university and elsewhere, we deal too lightly with things that are important. We are not suggesting flamboyant publicity campaigns as a Florida resort, cheesecake type, but we are suggest-

ing that there are a great many achievements and potentials in our community, particularly in the university portion of it, that need to be told, exploited, if you will, in proper fashion.

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*Aerial photo taken November 16, 1966*

Photo by Andy Tau