

Honoring



FRANKLIN D. MURPHY, M.D.

K.P.H.A.

SAMUEL J. CRUMBINE BREAKFAST

April 4, 1961

Kansas City, Kansas

"My three years as dean of the School of Medicine were intensely interesting and exciting. A desire to move forward was in the air at Kansas. It was during that period that the great post-war construction at the University of Kansas Medical Center was authorized by the Legislature and got under way. At the same time, with the assistance of all segments of the people of Kansas, a rural health program was begun, and finally, it was during this period that we created a model mental health program in our state. This surely was one of the finest epochs in Kansas history and the scores of organizations and the thousands of people who eagerly and enthusiastically participated in these developments must always find a glow of satisfaction in their recollections."

Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy
State of the University Message
The University of Kansas
June 5, 1960

THE SAMUEL J. CRUMBINE MEDAL



Presented for outstanding service in public health

Past Recipients

- 1946—Samuel J. Crumbine, M.D.*
- 1947—Clarence H. Kinnaman, M.D.*
- 1948—Charles H. Lerrigo, M.D.*
- 1951—Earnest Boyce, C.E.
- 1952—E. V. McCollum, Ph.D.
- 1954—Earle G. Brown, M.D.
- 1955—Karl A. Menninger, M.D., and
William C. Menninger, M.D.
- 1956—Ralph I. Canuteson, M.D.
- 1958—Vernon M. Winkle, M.D.*

*Deceased

THE KANSAS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION awards the Samuel J. Crumbine Medal for 1961 to Franklin D. Murphy, M.D., Chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles, for his outstanding contributions to health in Kansas.

During his three-year tenure as dean of the University of Kansas School of Medicine, the Medical Center developed rapidly as an outstanding teaching center, not only at the professional level but in post-graduate instruction. In bringing the latest medical knowledge to practicing physicians, the Medical Center developed the best-attended post-graduate courses of their type in the nation.

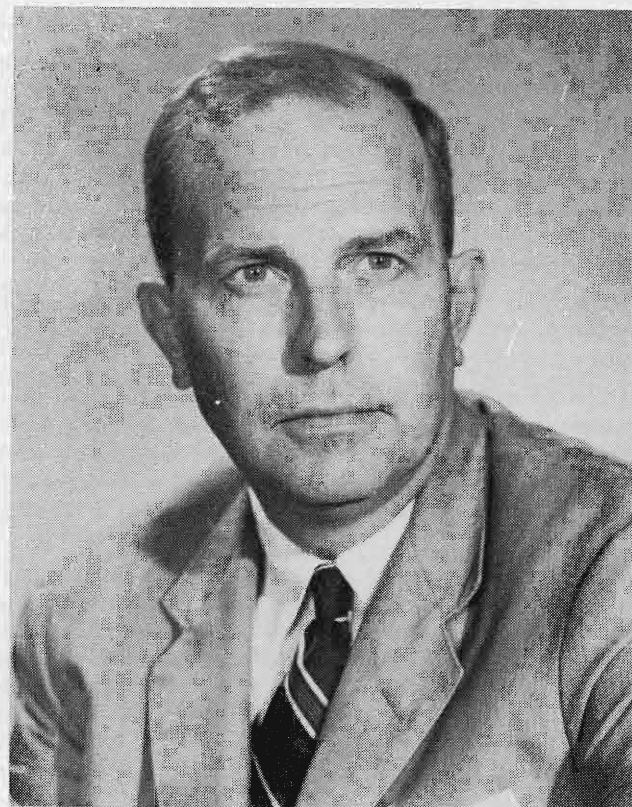
During this period, as well, he promoted the Kansas Rural Health Plan which through the close cooperation of Kansas communities, the medical profession, and the University of Kansas induced many young doctors to remain in Kansas, thereby reversing a long and dangerous decline in medical services and providing medical care in many communities which had been deprived them.

He played a key role in the creation of a model mental health program in Kansas, contributed to tuberculosis control, and helped reduce the health hazards associated with the 1951 flood.

While serving as Chancellor of the University of Kansas from 1951 to 1960, he helped elevate the public image of medicine and public health in Kansas and the nation, he assisted in the establishment of a State Water Resources Board in Kansas which today marks the state as a leader in water-

supply planning, and he was instrumental in making possible the research laboratories of the Communicable Diseases Center of the U.S. Public Health Service at the University of Kansas Medical Center in Kansas City and the recently completed Environmental Health Center on the Lawrence campus.

For five years he was a member of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.



Dr. Franklin D. Murphy

FRANKLIN D. MURPHY, M.D.

IT WAS, PERHAPS, INEVITABLE that Franklin D. Murphy should become a physician. The grandson, the son, and the brother of physicians, he was born January 29, 1916, in Kansas City, Missouri. His father, Dr. Franklin E. Murphy, was one of the founding faculty members of the University of Kansas School of Medicine and practiced medicine for thirty years in Kansas City. His brother, Dr. George E. Murphy, today is an associate professor of pathology at Cornell Medical College.

But nothing was inevitable about the way in which Franklin D. Murphy dedicated himself to the service of mankind.

Though his interests began in medicine and his training was predominantly medical, all human knowledge and culture has been equally dear to him. Part of this, perhaps, can be attributed to the influence of his mother. Born Cordelia A. Brown, she was, in her earlier days, a concert pianist.

Dr. Murphy has recalled these early influences in these words: "I have been a very fortunate young man. I grew up in a family that very early gave me the notion that although you have to prepare yourself to earn a living, you also have an obligation and an enormous opportunity to explore human knowledge and human beauty, and that you do this by trying to absorb the forces that are abroad in all parts of the world and in all human activity. No knowledge is unimportant. No response to beauty is unimportant, and, in fact, the most exciting thing of all is the exploration of new and interesting and beautiful things."

After attending preparatory school in Kansas City, he entered the University of Kansas in 1932 and earned his A.B.

degree in 1936 at the tender age of 20. The following year he did advanced work in physiology as an exchange fellow at the University of Goettingen, Germany. Here, perhaps, was the beginning of the international education which has made him an informed and vocal citizen of the world.

In 1937 he entered the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, his father's alma mater, graduating with his M.D. degree in 1941. For the following three years he did post-graduate work in internal medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered the U.S. Army and was assigned to research projects in tropical diseases, particularly malaria.

In 1946 he was separated from the Army with the rank of captain and the Army Commendation Ribbon and Citation.

He returned to Kansas City that same year with his family to enter the practice of internal medicine and to teach in the University of Kansas School of Medicine. Six years earlier he had married Judith Joyce Harris of Kansas City. They have four children: Judith Joyce, Martha Alice, Carolyn Louise, and Franklin Lee.

IN 1948 A CRUCIAL DECISION was made. The medical profession lost a promising heart specialist and the nation gained an outstanding educator. Dr. Murphy has described it in these words: "To my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Malott, I owe a debt that I can never repay, because he took the calculated risk of picking me up at very tender years without much experience and gave me the Medical School responsibility.

"When I was asked to come to the Medical School, to take

on the responsibility of putting it to greater service for people of our state and area, there was not the slightest question of what I should do, what I wanted to do, what I had to do, out of my own sense of compulsion."

At 32 the youngest medical school administrator in the nation, the new dean immediately set to work on what became known as the Kansas Rural Health Plan, to bring the best of medical care to the small communities of Kansas and, by example, of the nation. The problem was grave: while the population of Kansas had increased 25% in 40 years, the number of physicians had decreased 30%. Twenty counties had no doctors at all.

Dr. Murphy convinced the state legislature of the need for action, a conviction tangibly expressed in an appropriation of nearly \$4 million for Medical Center expansion. With the cooperation of the Kansas Medical Society and the Kansas State Board of Health, he persuaded the small communities of Kansas that they needed to act on a local level in providing the means and the encouragement to induce young physicians to settle among them and practice their calling. From these physicians he removed the fear of medical isolation by instituting traveling postgraduate programs and by expanding these programs at the Medical Center.

A final and key part of the Rural Health Plan was the preceptorship program, which requires the fourth-year medical student to spend five weeks working with a practicing physician in a Kansas town of 2,500 population or less. To this program individual Kansas physicians have contributed their time, their efforts, and their own funds. Many recent graduates have returned to the towns in which they served and have gone into practice with their former preceptors.

WITHIN A FEW YEARS, under his direction and that of his successor as dean, Dr. W. Clarke Wescoe, the School of Medicine's production of doctors had been increased from 80 to 100 a year, not one of the state's 105 counties was without a physician, no community with a population of 1,000 or more lacked medical care, and the Medical Center led all medical schools in the nation in the enrollment of physicians in postgraduate education.

Early in 1950 he was named by the Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the nation's ten outstanding young men.

"Those years at the Medical Center," Dr. Murphy recalls, "were exciting, they were creative, not only in a technical sense but in terms of the great opportunity that comes to people occasionally in this life to put an institution to work for the benefit of their fellow men. This is the Christian faith stripped to its bare essentials. You feel the compulsion, within your limitations, to do what you can for the society that brought you to life and nurtured you and gave you the chance to do it."

These were the years, also, when the pioneer Kansas mental health program, which made the state a model for the nation, was founded, and Dr. Murphy played a central role in that beginning. He helped expand the programs for teaching and study of thoracic diseases at the Medical Center, and the medical research program moved forward rapidly on many fronts.

In 1951 a search for a successor to University of Kansas Chancellor Deane W. Malott proceeded no farther than the University's Medical Center. "The only debate I had," Dr. Murphy has said, "was not whether I should or should not

serve K.U., but where. . . . The chance to become more intimately related to all spectra of human knowledge and to all of the disciplines that make up the University was the compelling reason."

Following the flood of 1951, Dr. Murphy headed a committee which coordinated the clean-up efforts and helped reduce the health hazards implicit in the devastation.

DURING HIS NINE-YEAR SERVICE as Chancellor of the University of Kansas, his activities, though possibly less dramatic, may have been of even greater significance to the future of the state. His concern with an ample, safe water supply in Kansas during the drought of the Fifties, for instance, helped lead to a legislative study and the establishment of a State Water Resources Board in 1955. As a result, Kansas is acknowledged today as a leader in water-supply planning.

Under his overall supervision, the School of Medicine and the Medical Center, directed by Dr. W. Clarke Wescoe, moved forward in facilities, programs, and research. One high point was the establishment on the Kansas City campus of the U.S. Public Health Service's Communicable Diseases Center, and the building of its new facilities. Another was the construction of Wahl Hall and the procuring of funds for its addition, which will allow all four years of medical education to be given on the Kansas City campus beginning in 1962.

On the Lawrence campus he was instrumental in the de-

velopment of research contracts and laboratories, typified by the Hall Laboratory of Mammalian Genetics and the recently completed Environmental Health Center.

Above all, by the breadth of his interests, the depth of his dedication, and the vigor of his leadership, he not only sustained but increased the long-time commitment of the University of Kansas to quality in education, and by his example and vocal concern he elevated the public image of medicine and public health in Kansas and in the nation.

IN THE FINAL SUMMING UP, his efforts as a physician and a leader in health matters cannot be separated artificially from his career as an educator. It is typical of these times that service is most often and most succinctly summarized in lists of organizations, and to these Dr. Murphy has given his time, his energy, and his imagination.

Among them are the Veterans Administration, the Board of Governors of the American Red Cross, the American Council on Education and the State Universities Association, which he served as chairman and president respectively, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Ford Foundation Committee on the University and World Affairs, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Menninger Foundation, the Eisenhower Exchange Scholarship Program, and the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange of the Department of State, which he has served as chairman.

He also is a member of the American Board of Internal Medicine, the American College of Physicians, Phi Beta

Kappa, Sigma Xi, and many other honorary and voluntary organizations.

He has traveled widely through Europe, Russia, and Latin America, and his voice is heard in the educational councils of the world.

But perhaps Dr. Murphy has summed up best in his own words his career to this point and the moral fiber which has been woven through it:

"Excitement and beauty is in accumulated knowledge and in new knowledge and in the creative ability of man to try by all possible means to communicate this excitement to young people, so that they will not be denied the richness of the capacity of man to deal with knowledge and beauty creatively.

"This is the exciting thing about the educational process—not merely teaching somebody how to take out a gall bladder or to build a bridge or to write a will. This is easy. This is pedestrian. To do that and a great deal more—to try to make men and women worthy of being called God's creatures.

"Because if it is true that we are created in God's image, then we have a responsibility to give that image meaning and to fill it out. And to be denied this opportunity to be able to move into the exciting vistas of all that is beautiful and important and great in the world, is a sin. It is the worst of all sins."

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* Moved out of State

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