A History

In the fifty years, 1939 to 1989, the Clinic has grown from five founding physicians working with five employees to a medical institution that exceeds 60 physicians and 200 employees.

The original twenty-four rooms have become a multitude of rooms, housed in nine separate buildings. Parking for the main complex, once accommodated in “downtown” Springfield, is now a sea of cars in a city block of yellow-lined slots.

A medical school has come to town and moved forward. The Clinic has moved with it.

Change has been the story of medicine and the Clinic has kept pace.
Springfield Clinic Roster
Clinical Departments & Staff

INTERNAL MEDICINE
General Internal Medicine
Henry F. Rohs, M.D.
Stephen T. Randag, M.D.
Barbara A. Mulch, M.D.
Gary Shull, M.D.

Gastroenterology
Almon A. Manson, M.D.
Mark A. Harrison, M.D.

Endocrinology
David R. Hoelzer, M.D.

Hematology & Oncology
Edward L. Braud, M.D.
Karen L. Hoelzer, M.D.
Charles I. Wabner, M.D.

Cardiology
Marion S. Panepinto, M.D.

Pulmonary Diseases
Steven P. Korda, M.D.

Nephrology
J. Neville White, M.D.
Richard T. Bilinsky, M.D.

Infectious Diseases
Donald R. Graham, M.D.
Roger Harvey, D.O.

Rheumatology
Mark A. Stern, M.D.
Michael A. Pick, M.D.

FAMILY PRACTICE
H. W. R. Fluckiger, M.D.
Natalia H. Kozak, M.D.
Stefan P. Kozak, M.D.
Cameron C. Olson, M.D.
Geoffrey A. Bland, M.D.
Virginia Wade, M.D.
Scott A. Morton, M.D.
Michael J. Wilson, M.D.
James R. Stegeman, M.D.
Robert F. Mulch, Jr., M.D.
Douglas M. Byers, M.D.

DERMATOLOGY
W. Gerald Klinger, M.D.

SURGERY
Stanley A. Burris, M.D.
Edward J. Budil, M.D.
John L. Allen, M.D.
Keith A. Wichterman, M.D.
Walter R. Williams, M.D.

COLON & RECTAL SURGERY
Ernesto B. Eusebio, M.D.
John D. Zander, M.D.

GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY & OBSTETRICS
Randolph Wm. Roller, M.D.
J. Michael Zinzlieta, M.D.
E. Michael Bradley, M.D.
Ernest E. Ertmoed, M.D.
John C. Young, M.D.
Tammie A. Klein, M.D.
William D. Putman, M.D.

NEUROLOGY
Wesley L. Betsill, M.D.
Donald VanFossan, M.D.

ORTHOPEDICS
Walter P. Baisier, M.D.
Choon B. Choi, M.D.
Daniel M. Adair, M.D.

PEDIATRICS
Terry Jones, M.D.

EAT, NOSE & THROAT
Alan S. Rubenstein, M.D.
Charles R. Potter, M.D.
Robert E. Finch, Jr., M.D.

OPHTHALMOLOGY
Stephen A. Kvedar, M.D.
David E. Kinser, M.D.
Susan Strow Siegeman, M.D.
Eric P. Lohse, M.D.
Daniel Dodwell, M.D.

UROLOGY
Thomas E. Baron, M.D.
David A. Roszchart, M.D.

OPTOMETRY
Richard E. Blunk, O.D.
Timothy C. Edwards, O.D.

RADIOLOGY
D. B. Lewis, M.D.
D. William Sherrick, M.D.
Charles H. Williams, M.D.
Roland D. Cull, M.D.
Thomas P. Lake, M.D.
Darrell R. Anderson, M.D.
Steven J. Jackman, M.D.
John M. Snodsmith, M.D.
David J. Porter, M.D.
Charles E. Neal, M.D.
Lisa Wichterman, M.D.

LABORATORY
Travis L. Hindman, M.D.
Joan Barenfanger, M.D.

AUDIOLOGY
Charles E. Swain, Jr., Ph.D.

PHYSICAL THERAPY
Thomas D. Byrne, M.D.

DIETETICS
Sheryl Petit, B.S.

ADMINISTRATION
J. Michael Maynard
Jo-Anne Quinn
Randall Bryant
Barber P. Potts
Betty J. Green, R.N.
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The Springfield Clinic at Fifty Years

The Springfield Clinic in its fifty years traces the history of medicine, step by step, during the period 1939 to 1989, especially the advent and overwhelming development of specialization and superspecialization by physicians, the financing of medical care by third party payers, wide-spread satellite distribution systems of medical service through expansion and merger, and spectacular advances in technology.

In the mid 1930s when the founding partners of the Clinic, other than Doctor Herndon, were opening their solo offices in Springfield, and when the formation of a Springfield Clinic was being discussed among them, the numerous specialties that are practiced today as limited, full-time endeavors were lumped into broad general areas. Four-year residencies were not common.

General surgery, as an example of the 1930s, included rotations through orthopedics, urology, gynecology, thoracic surgery, pathology, and medicine. Ophthalmology and otolaryngology were special and often combined as eye, ear, nose and throat. Neck surgery was performed by general surgeons. In office practice, dermatology might be combined with urology because of the skin and urologic manifestations in the early stages of syphilis. Prostates were removed suprapublically by general surgeons. At the Boston City Hospital in 1934, most prostatectomies were done on the general surgery services. There was a small urology service in which resections were performed by the transurethral route on carefully selected patients by a single urology specialist with the then relatively new resectoscope.

Doctors who did not operate were physicians; a doctor who did operate was a surgeon or a “physician and surgeon.” A surgeon ordinarily did not operate for tonsils and adenoids, but a “physician and surgeon” did. In the 1920s, only a few doctors called themselves internists or general practitioners; the usual title was physician. By 1940, however, the distinction was clear, as teaching hospitals opened three-year programs in general medicine with no time spent in the surgical fields or obstetrics. After World War II, the subspeciality medical fields were granted special divisions on the teaching hospital medical services, and by the late 1940s internists with expanded and concentrated training in subspecialties were entering private practice. Most of them practiced general Internal Medicine in addition to the subspecialty. Neurology was considered integral to the specialty of Internal Medicine; Psychiatry was separate, but was practiced by very few doctors.

Most who were known as surgeons did not practice obstetrics, but many physicians did. Specialists in obstetrics and gynecology were gaining prominence. Pediatricians, likewise, were becoming firmly established in private practice.

A frequent mode of entry into practice was in association with an established doctor, whether in general practice or a specialty. This was not uncommon even for those with a four-year training program behind them. Generally, the young doctor came as an assistant. There was an attitude of apprenticeship, with the new doctor learning from the practical experience of the established physician or surgeon.

Groups and clinics were few. Specialty groups were a rarity. A prominent physi-
Doctor James Graham was born in Springfield and attended Springfield public schools. From there he went to the University of Illinois in Urbana and on to the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago, finishing in 1930. He spent two years in pathology, medicine, and surgery at Bellevue Hospital in New York City and then served a two year surgical residency in Boston City Hospital, ending in 1934.

Doctor B. Lyman Stewart, a native of Boise, Idaho, was a Northwestern Medical graduate who served his Urology residency at the Northwestern hospitals, in a great part under Doctor Harry Culver, a prominent Chicago urologist. Although he rented space with an older group of three physicians (surgeon, orthopedist, and internist), on coming to Springfield he became enthusiastic about the rumored group being discussed by Doctors Eveloff and Graham and let them know he would like to throw his hat in with them.

Doctor E. Harold Ennis was born in Springfield and attended public schools here. His medical school was Northwestern. After a rotating internship at Chicago’s Cook County Hospital he took special work in Obstetrics and Gynecology. He then returned to Springfield in 1935 as a solo Obstetrician and Gynecologist.

Doctor Richard F. Herndon, member of a prominent department store family in Springfield, attended Rush Medical College in Chicago. He had been in practice longer than the other founding partners and had served in World War I. In 1937, the Herndon family was contemplating converting a large residence at the edge of the central “downtown” area to rental office space. Parking was not a problem in the 1930s.

Doctor Herndon had been planning to use some space in the new building for his practice. In discussions between Doc-
tor Herndon and the four beginning doctors about office space and group practice, it occurred to all five doctors that a clinic would be an ideal tenant for a new building. The Clinic idea crystallized.

**EARLIEST YEARS**

By the spring of 1939 a partnership agreement had been written, and Architect Harry Reiger had completed plans for a Clinic building of twenty-four rooms. The Herndon estate was to erect it and lease it to the partnership. The building was ready in November 1939, and the five doctors who had been practicing in their individual offices but who had previously been working closely together during the for- mative months, moved into the Clinic building at 421 South Sixth Street.

The original front "office staff" was Miss Margaret Buoy, who acted as receptionist and stenographer. Miss Buoy had worked previously for Doctor Graham. The "nursing staff" was Miss Irene Deleu, a St. John's Hospital graduate nurse who had worked for Doctor Ennis. Mr. Robert L. Conn, who had no previous medical experience, was engaged as Business Manager. He had been a teller at the Marine Bank and was attending Law School at night.

Doctors Herndon, Ennis, and Graham saw some primary patients along with their specialties; they also did insurance examinations and treated industrial accident patients. Doctor Eveloff and Doctor Stewart confined themselves to Pediatrics and Urology, respectively.

The business arrangements were simple. The five telephones, for example, were located in each doctor's consulting room but were answered in the front office. There were two main lines to the building but no switchboard. An interoffice communication system was signaled by buzzers on the desks.

Stenographic work was relatively simple because all paper work was done by hand by the doctors. Letters were dictated, but they were not numerous in the beginning. All patient records, insurance forms, and bookkeeping were done in longhand. Business meetings were held at irregular intervals and were frequently of a minor nature, such as the state of the typewriter, the telephone bill, the collection percentage, or individual accounts. Third party payments were unusual.

The planned layout of the building served very well, with spacious halls and well-lighted rooms. There was no air conditioning; screens and fans sufficed. On hot summer days, perspiration from the physician's brow might land on the patient's chest, but that was accepted in the thirties.

In early 1940, Helen Lohmeier, R. N., who had laboratory and x-ray training, was engaged both as nurse and technician. The laboratory was housed in one small room. The x-ray equipment consisted of a 100 millampere General Electric all-purpose x-ray unit and was used both for x-ray filming and fluoroscopy. Gastrointestinal x-ray examinations were done by Doctor Herndon. X-ray films were read by the doctor who ordered them. Interpretations were written or dictated and then typed on an X-ray Report Sheet placed in the patient's record. Subsequent x-ray reports were typed on the same sheet.

Miss Buoy, the stenographer and receptionist, was instructed in laboratory procedures and was capable of a fair blood count and urinalysis. She was also instructed in taking x-ray pictures and did a fairly decent job on such x-rays as chests, ankles, wrists, and shoulders. In addition to her other duties, Miss Buoy was never averse to doubling in nursing service.

The janitor force for housekeeping was composed of one Robert Jones, an easygoing fellow who had two or three other jobs on the side. The versatile Miss Buoy, on occasion, swept the place out when Mr. Jones forgot to show up.

A second person was added to the office force in 1940, mostly for telephone and reception. By July 1941, a full time stenographer was added. The stenographer did all of the typing and began to take some of the dictation of records, primarily dictation on new patients.

The first medical staff expansion occurred in 1941 when Doctor Glen Wolf was engaged to practice intern medicine with Doctor Herndon. Further expansion was delayed by World War II.

**WORLD WAR II**

World War II took its toll on the Clinic in 1942; four of the five doctors left for service. Doctor Herndon, being older and a veteran of World War I, had to stay home. Some of the rooms in the building were rented "for the duration" as office space to businesses and to two other doctors. The Herndon estate canceled the rent during the war and held the lease open for the partners until they returned from service in 1945. Doctor Stewart stayed in Los Angeles after the war, and Doctor Wolf remained with the Public Health Service.

In 1944, Doctor Robert Hurie, who was turned down for military service, joined with Doctor Herndon as an assistant, with the thought of becoming a member of the Clinic when it would reopen after the war. He did remain in the Medical Department until 1951 when he entered solo practice in Springfield.

With the Clinic back in operation in 1945, the patient load built up quickly, and the organization prospered. In 1947, a new section of twelve rooms was added, and the laboratory and x-ray were further enlarged.
Herndon estate canceled rent during the war - held the lease open until partners returned from service in 1945.

Doctor Herndon, as the senior member, was able to convince the younger partners that they ought not take all of their money home. A sizeable portion of each month's drawing account was placed in a joint savings account. This money was used later to fund the Springfield Clinic Building Corporation and was substantial enough in 1951 to launch construction of a new building farther out from the downtown district.

In 1947, two registered technicians, the Shellenberg sisters, were engaged for laboratory and x-ray. Each was registered in both x-ray and laboratory. Electrocardiography was introduced in the Clinic in the same year. Until that time, ECG had been available only at the hospitals, under the direction of a pathologist. Also in 1947, the administrative department was enlarged considerably; in addition to four new clerks and typists, a filing system and a record coding system were added. Regular dictation of records was initiated, and by the end of the year Soundscissors were purchased for dictation of records. Today, each physician has a desk top Dictaphone or a hand-held machine with microcassettes and at anytime can dictate via telephone to a trunk line.

The early staff meetings were held at monthly intervals. There were frequent meetings in the hall for discussion of minor business problems. At first, the staff meetings consisted of abstracts from current journals. Later, regular papers were prepared, often for publication.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE

Doctor Richard F. Herndon had been in practice longer than the other founding partners. He had served in World War I. He was highly respected among area physicians as a consulting internist and as a keenly perceptive clinical examiner with an intuitive diagnostic sense. He did not have a day without consultation requests from other physicians, both in the hospitals and in the Clinic. He encouraged the incoming physicians to interest themselves in the subspecialties. The Clinic needed an increasingly broader base. In his view, it needed to expand into the subspecialties.

Doctor Herndon authored a book, An Introduction to Essential Hypertension, published by Charles C Thomas in 1946. The book jacket explained, "It is a concise statement of what is the present concept presented in a way the ordinary practitioner on the firing line of medicine can use to organize his thoughts." A reviewer in the field wrote, "I subscribe almost to the dotting of an 'i' and the crossing of a 't' to everything the author says about treatment."

Doctor Herndon died in 1953. The Clinic contributed three units in a new addition to Memorial Hospital in his memory: the reception area in the Radiology wing, a private room on the seventh floor, and a room on the floor for long-term patients.

The first new physician to join the Medical Department after World War II in 1946 was P. V. Dilts. Doctor Dilts was one of the first to emphasize special fields in addition to his regular internal medicine patients. He welcomed from the other doctors in the Clinic the patients who were having special troubles with allergy and obesity. From the beginning, he developed a sizeable volume of patients in these areas.

Doctor Dilts had been in medical practice in Pittsfield since 1938 and had referred problem cases to the Clinic. He served in the Navy from 1942 to 1945. On release from service he elected to move to a larger city and was looking for a group. He was welcomed into the Clinic and became its first subspecialist. Doc-
Doctor Paul Montgomery, who came to the Clinic in 1949, stressed cardiology as a subspecialty because of the advanced training he had received during his medical residency at the University of Iowa Hospitals. In the late 1950s he encouraged Doctor James Graham, trained in thoracic surgery, to perform bilateral internal mammary artery ligation (BIMAL) and pericardial poudrage to increase myocardial vascularization for patients with coronary artery disease. Doctor Montgomery selected the patients and followed them. An extremely busy and popular internist, he retired in 1987.

This joint effort of Doctor Montgomery and Doctor Graham antedated sophisticated cardiac surgery in Springfield and initiated the interest that led to the search for a cardiologist and then a cardiac surgeon in 1962. BIMAL, pericardial poudrage, and patent ductus ligation were as close to cardiac surgery as the Clinic got until Doctor Paul Smalley and Doctor Robert Harp joined the Clinic in cardiology and cardiac surgery in 1963.

Doctor Almon A. Manson affiliated with the Medical Department in 1949. He was a Northwestern Medical School graduate and completed both an internship and a residency in Internal Medicine at Milwaukee County General Hospital. Although he came as an all-around internist, his subspecialty interest was in gastroenterology. He introduced gastrointestinal endoscopy in the Springfield area, using a semi-rigid endoscope prior to the development of fiberoptic instruments. Before Doctor Manson arrived in the city, only the esophagus was being visualized endoscopically by rigid esophagoscopy performed by an oto-laryngologist, Doctor Stuart Broadwell.

Gastroenterology soon occupied the greater portion of Doctor Manson’s time. He experimented with intragastric cooling and freezing for peptic ulcer disease and upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and proved this to be of no long term value. Doctor Manson served as Chairman of the Department of Gastroenterology at St. John’s Hospital. He is Clinical Associate Professor, Division of Gastroenterology, at SIU.

Doctor Robert T. Patey came in 1952. He was graduated from Harvard Medical School and served his residency at Ancker Hospital in St. Paul, the University of Minnesota Hospital, and the University of Louisville Hospital. Soon after joining the Clinic, he took on arthritis as a subspecialty. Rheumatology as a specialty by that name was unheard of generally in private practice at that time. There were no steroids with which a physician could work wonders. Working closely with Doctor H. Glenn Woody in Orthopedics, Doctor Patey became a virtual part-time medical orthopedist. He kept a close eye on the Physical Therapy Department.
Doctor Patey obtained a license in 1962 for testing and treating hyperthyroidism with radioactive iodine (I 131). He did radioactive vitamin B 12 studies for pernicious anemia and radioactive fat studies for fat absorption. He was a Clinical Associate in the Department of Medicine at SIU School of Medicine.

...had an imprinted pullover shirt for outdoor occasions proclaiming, "I make house calls."

Doctor Patey was always strong on service to his patients, as attested by a letter to the Editor of the Illinois State Register, published October 1, 1965. The letter relates that the father in a Lansing, Michigan, family leaving for St. Louis from the Holiday Inn in Springfield was taken with a heart attack. The family returned to the motel for help. An ambulance was called, Memorial Hospital was notified, and Doctor Patey was contacted. The letter continues, "My father received immediate and kind attention from the emergency personnel and from Doctor Robert Patey of the Springfield Clinic, who was called and arrived at the hospital almost immediately." After much praise, the writer concluded, "We thank the city of Springfield so much."

Doctor Patey had an imprinted pullover shirt he wore for outdoor occasions; it read, "I make house calls." He retired from practice in 1988.

Dr. H. Neale Barnes was a graduate of Northwestern University Medical School. He had an internship at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, followed by a residency in Internal Medicine at Lutheran Deaconess Hospital in Chicago. Finally, he served a second residency in Pulmonary Medicine at Cook County Hospital. He chose to practice this subspecialty in conjunction with Internal Medicine when he joined the Clinic.

In 1957 Doctor Barnes teamed up with Doctor James Graham for Thoracic Surgery and Doctor Rubenstein for Endoscopy to form a Thoracic Medicine and Surgery Section. The three doctors conferred weekly with one or more patients brought in for discussion and recommendation. They published several papers in the pulmonary field in the Clinic Quarterly Bulletin, as well as in the Illinois state and national journals. There was enough thoracic surgery to give Doctor Harp, fresh from Mayo Clinic training, a running start when he joined the Surgical Department for Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery in 1963. Doctor Barnes moved to Florida in 1961 for solo practice of Internal Medicine.

Doctor William J. Conroy finished at Loyola Medical School in Chicago and then went on to hospital training at Little Company of Mary Hospital in Evergreen Park and Brooke Army Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was in private practice in Chicago from 1956 until 1959 when he came to the Springfield Clinic.

Doctor Conroy brought his subspecialty of diabetes with him, a field that developed over the years into a virtually full time occupation.

With a strong feeling for professional relations, Doctor Conroy was the lead person of the Clinic to various group practice associations. For sixteen years, 1970 to 1986, he was the Clinic's delegate to the American Group Practice Association. He had acted as a Surveyor for the Accreditation Committee and served as President of the North Central Region of the American Group Practice Association in 1974. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, an accrediting body devoted to outpatient or ambulatory care, from 1979 to 1986.

Active in Springfield civic life, Doctor Conroy has been a Director of Champion Federal Savings and Loan Association since 1973. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Medical Staff of St. John's Hospital from 1970 to
Doctor Gary Shull joined the department in 1989. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago School of Medicine and served his residency in the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. Doctor Shull had practiced in Decatur and Indianapolis before joining the Clinic.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT

Doctor James Graham, the founding partner in General Surgery, had four years of broad, multi-specialty surgical training, including the then emerging thoracic surgery, in busy metropolitan teaching hospitals—Bellevue in New York City and City Hospital in Boston—from 1930 to 1934. The first pneumonectomies were done almost at the same time in 1932 (Graham in St. Louis and Reinhardt in Baltimore). Lobectomy and segmental resection were to come later. Crohn's disease was first described in the same year.

The varied experience gave Doctor Graham a wide perspective on experiments, discoveries, and rapidly developing innovations in the surgical field. While at Boston City Hospital he had the opportunity to view the administrative organization of the Lahey Clinic.

In Doctor Graham's first year in practice, 1935, he arranged with the diener at the University of Illinois College of Medicine for the delivery of two cadavers per year, one each semester, for anatomy classes at St. John's Hospital School of Nursing. He arranged for several surgeons to prospect the anatomical structures for lectures to the nurses.

Doctor Graham was Clinical Professor of Surgery. He lists twenty-eight publications, including three books. He served with the American Medical Association civilian surgical program in Vietnam in 1968. He was President of the Sangamon County Medical Society in 1950 and in 1973. Active in the civic life of Springfield, he served as President of the United Way, was a Director of the First National Bank, was chosen Copley First Citizen in 1968, and appointed to the Board of Directors of St. John's Hospital in 1983.

Doctor Earl Donelan, the first addition to general surgery in 1946, did not profess to be a full-fledged surgeon. He was a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Medicine and served a rotating internship at Cook County Hospital in Chicago. His interests were in general medicine and surgery. He worked chiefly with Doctor Graham. Doctor Earl left the Clinic to enter solo general practice in 1949 because at that time most clinics did not have a General Practice Department. It was not until twenty-eight years later that Dr. Fluckiger joined the Clinic in 1977 to establish a Department of Family Practice. This was at a time when the Illinois Board of Higher Education was concerned about the diminishing number of general practitioners in downstate Illinois. The Family Practice Department in the Clinic now includes eleven physicians in five locations.

Doctor Donelan played an important role in the Clinic by demonstrating that the group eventually would need to open a Department of General Practice, in addition to physicians who came in as specialists. Board certified and Board eligible. The Clinic was too timid for the General Practice step in 1951.

Doctor Donelan later became one of the pioneers of full-time Emergency Department physicians at St. John's Hospital; in this capacity he held the title of Clinical Associate Professor at SIU until he retired in 1982.

The Surgical Department expanded further when two Springfield natives joined the Clinic, Doctor Arthur M. Lindsay in 1948 and Doctor James T. Cunningham in 1949. Both doctors were Board eligible. They were graduates of the University of Illinois College of Medicine and served residencies in Chicago, Doctor Lindsay at Grant Hospital and Doctor Cunningham at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Neither of these surgeons subspecialized but treated abdomi-
nal, breast, neck, trauma, and fracture cases.

Doctor Lindsay left the Clinic in 1958 to join the Research Department at Eli Lilly Company in Indianapolis. He returned to Springfield later and engaged in a solo surgical practice until 1968 when he became a full-time Emergency Department physician at Memorial Medical Center. He served as Chairman of the Department until he retired in 1983. Doctor Lindsay was Clinical Associate Professor. Doctor Cunningham was killed in an automobile accident in 1979. He had operated on Doctor Graham for acute appendicitis in 1960.

As each new physician was added to the Clinic staff, the Clinic gained the special skills that characterized the hospital where the new staff member’s residency had been served. Doctor Lindsay’s special skills, added to the Surgical Department, were in neck surgery. His residency hospital, Grant in Chicago, admitted a heavy volume of neck surgery to the service of Doctor Lindon Seed under whom Doctor Lindsay served. Doctor Seed, a member of the faculty at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, enjoyed an exceptional experience in neck surgery. Thyroidectomies were especially numerous in the 1930s and 1940s before the advent of such antithyroid drugs as thiouracil and propylthiouracil.

Neck surgery was performed by the General Surgeons until Doctor Rubenstein joined the Clinic in 1956 in Otolaryngology and further expanded neck surgery. He acquired some of the thyroidectomy cases.

Doctor Edward A. Scollin joined the Surgical Department in 1957. He was a graduate of the University of Tennessee College of Medicine and had his hospital training at Maumee Valley Hospital in Toledo and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Wichita, Kansas. Doctor Scollin left the Clinic in 1958 for solo practice in surgery.

Doctor Stanley A. Burris, a graduate of Washington University School of Medicine, fresh from residencies in St. Louis City Hospital and Jewish Hospital in St. Louis, entered the Surgical Department in 1956. He brought Vascular Surgery with him and opened this rapidly expanding field in the Springfield area. Doctor Burris soon established a reputation in the field and made vascular operations standard fare in this region. His impressive volume of vascular surgery did not interfere with his considerable skills in general abdominal, neck, and breast surgery.
Doctor Burris is a semi-pro magician, a talent he brought along to Springfield as a bonus. He also is adept at sketching, another talent he often exercises to illustrate his note in a hospital chart. The State Journal-Register of April 7, 1963, reported, "Doctor Stanley Burris was elected general manager of Henry Kyes Tent 31, Circus Fans of America at its dinner and social hour." He is a Director of Town and Country Bank.

He retains his membership in the St. Louis Surgical Society. Here in Springfield he is Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery.

Doctor Edward J. Budil, a Harvard Medical School graduate who completed a Surgical Residency at Barnes Hospital, came to the Clinic in 1961. He quickly added to the Clinic’s already considerable prestige in vascular surgery with aortoiliac endarterectomies, Fogarty catheter extractions of emboli, and peritoneovenous shunts. With Doctor Jack Baldwin, he helped organize the first Burn Unit at Memorial Medical Center. He helped run the unit as Co-director for several years.

Doctor Budil, like Doctor Burris, brought along a second talent, an impressive singing voice with which he might grace not only a social event but also, in a soft and barely audible manner, the operating room. He is a member of the St. Louis Surgical Society and Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery at SIU School of Medicine.

The vascular surgeons were to be of great help to Doctor Robert Harp when he opened the Cardiac Surgery field in Springfield a few years later.

Doctor John L. Allen, a graduate of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, brought the fruits of the New York Presbyterian Medical Center residency program to the Surgical Department in 1966. He carried a number of new ideas with him. He initiated vascular access for kidney dialysis and has continued in this work to the present. He worked with the first kidney transplant team in Springfield in 1970. This opened the path for a highly developed transplant service in the medical school later and brought with it the immunologic laboratory and other support services necessary for this work. He introduced a variety of pediatric surgical procedures for the newborn.

Doctor Allen has always had a strong interest in the organizational aspects of the Clinic. He acted as Chairman of the Planning Committee for several years. He is a Clinical Professor of Surgery at SIU and has served as President of the staff at Memorial Medical Center and as Chairman of the Department of Surgery, both at St. John’s Hospital and at Memorial Medical Center.

Doctor Keith Wichterman came to the Surgical Department in 1979. His father, Doctor Glen Wichterman, after finishing a residency at Memorial Hospital in Springfield, set up a general practice in New Berlin. Doctor Glen worked closely with the Clinic, acting as surgical assistant to all of the members of the Clinic Surgical Department. Doctor Keith was well known to the Clinic staff all through his schooling at Washington University and his residencies at Jewish Hospital in St. Louis and at Yale New Haven Hospital. Doctor Wichterman participated in the first treatments of breast cancer by lumpectomy and radiation therapy. He initiated continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) and cholecystoscopy in Springfield. He served for a year as Co-director of the Burn Unit at Memorial Medical Center and as Chairman of the Department of Surgery at that hospital. He is Clinical Associate Profes-
Doctor Eveloff spent twelve and fourteen-hour days between Clinic hours, house calls, and telephone calls, sometimes sixteen-hour days when telephone calls at home and mothers dropping by his home with babies were included. Much of this work is handled now in the hospital Emergency Departments or by Nurse Associates in the Clinic. Physician Assistant Nurses making rounds with and for the physician were introduced by the Clinic in 1958.

Doctor Eveloff was elected to the School Board, District 186, in 1963 and re-elected for three years in 1966. He was President of the Board in 1965. In announcing his candidacy in 1962, Doctor Eveloff said, “as a physician specializing in the health of children, I am eager to aid in improvement of the environment for school children, the proper balance between teacher and pupil numbers, the balance of emphasis on academic education and athletics. I am especially concerned with counseling for total health, including mental health, vocational guidance, the physical facilities of our school health program, the role of the nurse, nutrition in school lunch programs, sanitation, and lighting.”

Doctor Eveloff has been a delegate to the Illinois State Medical Society and President of the Pediatric Section. He has served as Staff President of St. John’s Hospital and as a Director of Springfield College in Illinois. He is Clinical Professor of Pediatrics. Doctor Eveloff retired from practice in September 1988 after a very long and distinguished career. He is now President of Detoxification Technologies Corporation.

Doctor Charles N. Christensen joined with Doctor Eveloff in Pediatrics in 1950. He had his medical schooling at the University of South Dakota and the University of Pennsylvania. His hospital training in Pediatrics was at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. He performed the first exchange transfusion in Springfield for erythroblastosis foetalis. Doctor Christensen remained with the Clinic until 1957 when he left for a position as Pediatrician at the Miners Memorial Hospital in Pikeville, Kentucky. He then joined Eli Lilly and Company as a physician in the Medical Division. He moved up in the company over the years, rising to the position of Vice President, Lilly Research Laboratories. He retired in 1983.

Doctor Gwendolyn I. White came to the Department in 1955. She is a graduate of the University of Toronto College of Medicine. Her hospital work was done at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, and at Lankanau Hospital in Philadelphia.

Doctor White was the first practicing woman Pediatrician in Springfield to be Board Certified in Pediatrics (1961) and the first to become a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics (1962).

Doctor White was especially interested in adolescent and teenage Pediatrics. She served as Pediatric Consultant to the University of Illinois Division of Services for Crippled Children at the Springfield General Clinic and at the Rheumatic Fever Clinic at Effingham. For eight years she was in charge of the City Health Department’s Well Baby Clinic in Palmer school, serving the John Hay Home Housing area. She was a member of the attending Pediatric Staff of St. John’s Hospital High Risk Nursing Center. Dr White left the Clinic for solo practice in 1965 and retired in 1986. She was Clinical Associate Professor of Pediatrics.
Doctor Jose L. Gonzalez joined with Doctor Eveloff and Doctor White in 1957. He was graduated from the University of Havana, Cuba, School of Medicine. He began his hospital training at St. Anthony's Hospital in Denver. This was followed by a Family Practice Residency at St. Francis Hospital in Colorado Springs and by Pediatric residencies at the University of Colorado Medical Center and the University of Chicago. He was Pediatrician in charge of the Pediatrics Department at the United States Naval Base in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, before coming to the Clinic. Doctor Gonzalez withdrew in 1961 to enter solo practice, from which he retired in 1987. He was a Clinical Associate Professor of Pediatrics.

Doctor Virgilio R. Pilapil, a board certified Pediatrician with subspecialty training in Pediatric Cardiology, was the first subspecialist to join the Pediatric Department. He joined the Clinic in January 1970 and proved a big help to Doctors Harp and Smalley.

Doctor Pilapil obtained his medical degree from the Far Eastern University in Manila and did his Pediatric residency at St. Vincent Hospital and Duval Medical Center in Jacksonville, Florida, followed by a Pediatric Cardiology fellowship at the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson. He then served two years of active duty with the United States Navy where he was assigned as Staff Pediatrician and Director of the Pediatric Cardiac Clinic at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Virginia. He remained in the Naval Reserve after discharge from the service and he now holds the rank of Captain.

He introduced catheterization of the umbilical artery and vein for blood gas studies and arteriography in neonates. When intravenous hyperalimentation became acceptable as a parenteral mode of supplying nutrition, he was involved with the first patient on whom this was used at the then Premature Center at St. John's Hospital in collaboration with the hospital pharmacists.

Doctor Pilapil revived and became the second Editor of the Springfield Clinic Medical Bulletin in 1973 and arranged for it to be copyrighted. He simultaneously assumed chairmanship of the monthly Springfield Clinic Scientific Meeting.

Doctor Pilapil is a Clinical Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the Southern Illinois University School of Medicine. He has published over twenty medical articles in various national and state medical journals. In addition to Pediatric Cardiology, Doctor Pilapil carried on a general practice of Pediatrics. He left the Clinic in March 1981 to enter solo practice.

Doctor Donald J. Boon, whose subspecialty was Pediatric Allergy, was a member of the Pediatric Department from 1971 to 1974.

Doctor Cary Tauchman joined the Pediatrics Department in 1984 after training at the SIU affiliated Hospitals, St. John's and Memorial Medical Center. He moved to Wisconsin to join a single specialty group in 1985.

Doctor Terry Jones joined the Clinic in 1987, after having practiced with Doctor Ann Pearson in the Medical Group from 1985 to 1987. He graduated from SIU School of Medicine and served his residency at St. John's Hospital and Memorial Medical Center. He is a Clinical Instructor in the medical school.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Doctor E. Harold Ennis, the founding partner in Obstetrics and Gynecology, was alone in the department and needed backup for obstetrics when he was out of the city. For this, he was able to trade calls successfully with his fellow obstetricians outside the Clinic. On occasion, Doctor Graham had to double in Obstetrics and fill in. In 1939, Obstetrics was barely a few years away from the third year medical students delivering babies in homes and apartments, supervised by residents with a backup chief resident or attending physician available in the hospital. After World War II, General Surgery in the Clinic relinquished gynecologic procedures to Doctor Ennis' department. Doctor Ennis died in 1967.

Doctor John Power joined with Doctor Ennis in 1947, but he left the Clinic in 1949 to pursue postgraduate work. He
was followed by Doctor John Hubbard who remained until 1950 when he moved to Decatur. Doctor Paul Raber took his place. Doctor Raber was with the Clinic until 1952 when he, too, moved to Decatur.

Doctor Victor H. Beinke joined the department in 1954. He was a graduate of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and obtained his residency training at West Suburban Hospital in Oak Park, Illinois, and with the University of Illinois Division of Manteno State Hospital at Manteno, Illinois. He was certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Doctor Beinke left the Clinic for solo practice in 1962. He died in 1988.

Doctor Robert R. Fahringer joined with Doctors Ennis and Beinke in 1961, but he too felt the call of solo practice and left in 1963 to set up his own office, from which he retired in 1987.

Doctor John Spangler joined in 1967 and remained with the Clinic until 1972 when he moved to Honolulu. Doctor Spangler was a graduate of Indiana University School of Medicine. He served his residency at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis and at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago.

In 1961, Doctors Ennis and Beinke were selected by G. D. Searle company to pursue a clinical study of the drug Flagyl (metronidazole) prior to the submission of the company’s final report to the Federal Food and Drug Administration. In an article published in Obstetrics and Gynecology, the doctors reported that problem cases fell into two disparate groups, (1) pregnant women and (2) prostitutes. The thalidomide incident at the time made the Food and Drug Administration shaky about the release of new drugs, particularly drugs used during pregnancy. Among 1400 women treated with Flagyl during pregnancy, the incidence of malformation was not higher than in the general pregnant population.

The next year, 1964, Doctor Robert T. Maleitch became associated in Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was a graduate of the University of Indiana School of Medicine. He served his residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Barnes-Jewish Allied Hospital Group in St. Louis. Doctor Maleitch had been in practice in St. Louis before moving to Springfield. He was an Assistant Clinical Obstetrician and Gynecologist at Washington University School of Medicine and was on the Visiting Staff at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis Maternity Hospital, and Jewish Hospital. He maintained a very active practice at the Clinic until he retired in 1987.

Doctor William Schultz associated with Doctor Maleitch in 1974. He received his medical degree from the University of Illinois College of Medicine and served his residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospital. Doctor Schultz withdrew in 1983 to join Springfield Obstetric and Gynecologic Associates.

Three physicians, Doctors E. Michael Bradley, Randolph W. Roller, and J. Michael Zinziela, joined the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of the Clinic as a group in March 1985. All three trained at the Southern Illinois University School of Medicine affiliated hospitals. Each is a Clinical Assistant Professor at SIU.

Two years later, in 1987, Doctors Ernest E. Ernmoed and John C. Young, who had practiced Obstetrics and Gynecology in their office one-half block south of the Clinic, joined their practice with the Clinic but maintained their separate offices.

Doctor Ernmoed received his medical degree from Northwestern University and served his residency at the SIU hospitals, St. John’s and Memorial Medical Center. He is Clinical Assistant Professor.

Doctor Young is a founding member of the Care Center of Springfield, a ten-year-old organization to battle the stubbornly high infant mortality in Illinois, together with the high teenage pregnancy rates, and to link indigent women with appropriate medical care and other needed resources. Five hundred prospective mothers with problem pregnancies now pass through the Center annually.

The Care Center received the Illinois State Medical Society’s top Non-physician Award for 1988. When asked by a State Medical Society interviewer how the Center enlisted the crucial participation of area doctors, Doctor Young said, “We asked them point blank, ‘Will you take care of patients free?’ A nucleus of physicians responded positively.” Doctors Young and Ernmoed successfully supervised a team of obstetricians and pediatricians in July 1988 during the city’s largest multiple birth, quadruplets at St John’s Hospital.

In July 1988, Doctor Tammy A. Klein associated with the Department on the main Clinic campus. She served her residency at SIU affiliated hospitals, St. John’s and Memorial Medical Center. Doctor William Putman, a graduate of Creighton University School of Medicine, joined with Doctors Young and Ernmoed in July 1989. He served his residency at Southern Illinois University School of Medicine Affiliated Hospitals.

**UROLOGY**

The first Clinic urologist, Doctor B. Lyman Stewart, one of the five founding partners, was a Northwestern Medical School graduate who continued his urology residency work with the Northwestern hospitals. Doctor Stewart was an enthusiastic and highly productive partner. Stationed in the Los Angeles area in World War II, he became acquainted with Doctor Elmer Belt, a urologist who had especially adept at perineal prostatectomy. Doctor Belt, who had formed a group of urologic surgeons, enjoyed an extensive
practice and a national reputation. Doctor Stewart joined the Belt group after his discharge from service. This left the Urology Department vacant.

The Clinic, which had always worked closely with other Springfield physicians, relied exclusively on urologists in solo practice until Doctor William S. White joined the Clinic in 1954. Doctor White was a native of Canada and had his schooling and training in Toronto. He was the husband of the Clinic's pediatrician, Doctor Gwendolyn White. Doctor William White stayed with the Clinic until 1957 when he went into solo practice. He died in 1982. The Doctors White were the parents of another talented Springfield physician, Doctor Jill White Sullivan, of St. John's Hospital Department of Radiology.

Doctor Nicholas A. Kabalin succeeded Doctor William S. White but remained for less than a year, again leaving a lapse in the Department until Doctor Victor E. Trautmann reopened it in 1963. During his fifteen years with the Clinic, Doctor Trautmann developed a large following. In addition to being a highly competent urologist in both open and closed surgery, he had an unusually warm and considerate manner that cemented his patients' loyalty to him. Doctor Trautmann served as one of the visionary forces behind the establishment of the Foundation for Medical Care of Central Illinois, which still serves as the largest independent practice association in downstate Illinois. He left the Clinic for solo practice in 1978.

Doctor Thomas E. Baron opened the Department again in 1981. He had finished at the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1972 and had served his Urology Residency at the same institution from 1972 to 1977. He moved to Springfield after practicing in the “Kidney Stone Belt” of North Carolina for four years. The Department again expanded rapidly under his direction. He introduced in Springfield the Stamey procedure for incontinence; he was among the first to use extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL). Doctor Baron is Clinical Associate Professor of Urology at SIU and is coordinator of the ESWL center at Memorial Medical Center. In May 1989, Doctor Baron completed his studies for the MBA at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

Doctor Baron was ready for help by 1985, at which time he brought in Doctor David A. Roszhart who is a graduate of SIU School of Medicine and who had served his residency in Urology in the SIU program at St. John’s Hospital and Memorial Medical Center. Doctor Roszhart was well known to the Clinic staff when he joined. He has published and presented several papers on urologic subjects relating to ultrasound of the prostate, the flexible cystoscope, and urodynamics. Doctor Roszhart is a Clinical Associate Professor.

ORTHOPEDICS

Doctor H. Glenn Woody, not long out of residency in Orthopedics, joined the Clinic Department of Surgery in 1949. He received his medical degree from the University of Chicago, Rush Medical College and served Orthopedic residencies in the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children in Chicago and the Hines Veterans Administration Hospital in Hines, Illinois.

In a short time, Doctor Woody took over all fractures and bone and joint surgery which the General Surgeons had been managing up to that time. This established the Department of Orthopedic Surgery.

Doctor Woody managed orthopedics alone for nine years, aided by the General Surgeons alternating with him for evening and weekend calls. However, he was always available for the difficult cases, except when he was on vacation or with the National Guard for two-week camp periods in the summer. Doctor Woody remained active in the National Guard throughout his practice years, retiring finally as a General in 1984.

Doctor Basilius Zarecnyj joined the Clinic in Orthopedics in 1958. He is a graduate of the University of Bonn, Germany. He served residencies in the United States in hospitals affiliated with Oklahoma University and with Northwestern University and also had a Fellowship in Orthopedics at Northwestern University.

One of Doctor Zarecnyj's many interests in Orthopedic Surgery centers on bone, joint, and ligamentous injuries related to sports, and he has done much to develop and support this field in Springfield. He left the Clinic in 1962 to establish a solo practice and later formed the Springfield Orthopedic Center, one of the first full-fledged single specialty groups in the city, with the member orthopedic surgeons emphasizing various orthopedic subspecialties.

Doctor Haydee Kimmich associated with the Orthopedic Department in 1962. She was the first woman orthopedic surgeon to practice in Springfield and the first surgeon in the area to emphasize Hand Surgery as a major subspecialty. She and her husband, Doctor Homer Kimmich, in Head and Neck Surgery, withdrew from the Clinic to set up their own office in 1964. They moved to Pennsylvania in 1975.

Doctor Woody again managed alone until 1965 when Doctor Walter P. Baisier joined the Orthopedic Department. Doctor Baisier was graduated from the University of Louvain, Belgium. He completed his residency in Orthopedics at the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Memorial Hospital in Boston. Doctor Baisier introduced laminar airflow operating suites in the Springfield hospitals prior to opening the field of joint replacement. He performed the first hip and knee replacements in the area. He was one of the early advocates and users of arthroscopy. He also has worked extensively in spinal surgery.
Doctor Baisier first visited in Switzerland to observe joint replacements. He performed his first total hip replacement in May 1970 and had completed his one hundredth on September 27, 1972. In 1973, Doctor Baisier worked in Aix-le-Bains, France, at the world famous Clinic of Doctor Herbert, who is known for his work in total hip and total knee replacements. Doctor Herbert's Clinic began promptly at 6:30 A.M., Monday through Saturday.

Doctor Choon B. Choi came to the Orthopedic Department in 1972. He is a graduate of Yonsei University Medical School in Korea. His hospital training was at New York University Medical Center, St. Francis Hospital in Wichita, and St. Joseph Hospital in Denver. He is a Clinical Associate Professor.

Doctor Daniel M. Adair associated in 1984, the year Doctor Woody retired. Doctor Adair attended SIU School of Medicine, served his Orthopedic residency at Bowman Gray in North Carolina and practiced for two years at the Physicians Group before joining the Clinic. He founded the Sports Medicine Program at Humana Hospital and now directs the Sports Care Program at Memorial Medical Center. He is a Clinical Associate Professor at SIU. He lists seven publications.

Orthopedic advance during the life of the Clinic is illustrated by the general surgeon, Doctor James Graham, reporting a case of hip pinning (Moore pin) at a Sangamon County Medical Society meeting in 1937. At that time, general surgeons performed orthopedic operations, not so today.

**GASTROENTEROLOGY**

By 1970, Doctor Manson was occupied full time with Gastroenterology. Endoscopy referrals were numerous and equipment for diagnostic studies had been added progressively in the Clinic and in the two hospitals. Shortly after Doctor Kerrison Juniper joined the faculty of the Medical School as Chief of Gastroenterology in 1972, a Gastrointestinal Laboratory was established in St. John's Hospital. Prior to that time fluoroscopic control of endoscopic procedures was carried out in the x-ray laboratories or the surgical departments of the hospitals. Colonoscopy had been introduced in 1970 when Doctor James Graham reduced and limited his work to Colon and Rectal Surgery.

Doctor Richard L. Smith joined Doctor Manson in Gastroenterology in 1978. Doctor Smith received his M.D. degree from Washington University School of Medicine. He served as Internal Medicine Residency at the University of Utah Affiliated Hospitals, completing his term as Chief Resident of the Department of Medicine. He was Staff Physician with the U.S. Public Health Service and Staff Physician at the Veterans Administration Hospital in St. Louis. He completed a Fellowship in Gastroenterology at Washington University before coming to Springfield in 1978. In 1984 Doctor Smith elected for a hospital based practice and joined with the Gastroenterology group at St. John's Hospital.

Doctor Cynthia Wait, who had completed her Fellowship in Gastroenterology at Cook County Hospital, became the first woman gastroenterologist in Springfield when she associated with Doctor Manson in 1986. She enjoyed enormous popularity among her patients, including children, one of her special interests. In 1987 she married and joined her husband in Waukegan.

Doctor Mark A. Harrison joined the Clinic in Gastroenterology in 1988. He received his medical degree from the University of Missouri and served an internship and then a residency in Internal Medicine at the University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics. These were followed by a Fellowship in Gastroenterology at the same institution. He is a Clinical Instructor in Gastroenterology in SIU School of Medicine. He has special interests in laparoscopic liver biopsy and esophageal manometry.

In 1989 Doctor Alec Chan-pong joined as the third member of the department. He served his residency at the University of Wisconsin and his Fellowship at the University of Vermont.

**OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY**

The Clinic's first experience with Otolaryngology was in 1955 in combination with Ophthalmology. Doctor Stephen West, who had been in the practice of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in Taylorville, moved to Springfield to open the ENT Department in the Clinic. He was a few years older than most of the staff members. Like most combination Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat physicians of that time, his training and experience in neck surgery was meager. General Surgeons, for the most part up to the time of World War II, handled thyroidectomy and neck surgery, radical or otherwise.

Doctor West moved out to solo practice in Springfield at about the time Doctor Alan S. Rubenstein was being interviewed for Otorhinolaryngology and Neck Surgery.

Doctor Rubenstein joined the Clinic on September 17, 1956. He had been in practice in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, before transferring to the Springfield Clinic. His training at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City, in radical head and neck surgery and endoscopy had been extensive. He advanced the Department to encompass Otolaryngology, Maxillofacial Surgery, Head and Neck Surgical Oncology, Audiology, and Otolaryngologic Allergy.

From the start, Doctor Rubenstein made a practice of taking two or three surgical courses each year. He prefers courses rather than meetings in order to be able to concentrate on a particular subject, especially in a hands-on situation.

In 1959, Doctor Rubenstein went to Memphis twice to work with Doctors Shea and Austin. Doctor Shea had been
Dr. Rubenstein and Dr. William Weiss arranged for the first operating microscope – later donated to St. John’s Hospital.

Associate Professor in the Department of Surgery, Division of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, at the medical school.

Doctor Rubenstein worked with Doctor Barnes and Doctor James Graham to establish the Chest Section. This section introduced Inhalation Therapy at St. John’s Hospital, beginning with a kind of crash cart for bedside bronchoscopy to relieve tracheal bronchial mucus and atelectasis. Inhalation Therapy is now a function of the Respiratory Therapy Department. The Chest Section’s thoracic surgery activity was the forerunner of cardiac surgery in central Illinois.

Speech therapy was introduced into clinical practice by Doctor Rubenstein and Virginia Lee. Mrs. Lee also did audiology. A sound room was constructed in 1960. Audiology has been a regular service in the Department since that time, and the facilities for diagnosing and treating a wide number of hearing problems have continually been improved and advanced.

Doctor Rubenstein has published a significant number of articles relating to treatment of head and neck cancer, appraisal of head and neck cancer patients, reconstruction of voice boxes, surgical procedures involving the nose, and advancements in ear surgery.

Doctor Homer Kimmich was with the Department from 1962 to 1964. He withdrew in 1964 and with Doctor Haydee Kimmich opened a private medical office in the city. Doctor Phillip Furman, who had trained at the Mayo Clinic, joined in 1970 but withdrew in 1972 to move to North Dakota to join the Grand Forks Clinic, North Dakota.

First operating microscope in Springfield, acquired by Alan Rubenstein, M.D. and William Weiss, M.D. and later donated to St. John’s Hospital.

Throughout the years, Doctor Rubenstein has taken many ear and temporal bone courses. One such course sponsored by Cincinnati physicians allowed Doctor Rubenstein to introduce homograft tympanoplasty (the use of preserved ear drums to totally replace severely damaged ear drums). This permits repair of middle ears and ear drums, and middle ear bones (ossicles), not previously amenable to satisfactory reconstruction.

Doctor Rubenstein spent various periods of time in New York with Doctor John Conley, in head and neck surgery. Another significant course was with Doctor Holinger in Chicago in Bronchosophagology. In particular, the retrieval of foreign bodies caught in air and food passages was studied.

Doctor Rubenstein is one of the original faculty members of SIU School of Medicine and holds the rank of Clinical
Doctor Charles R. Potter joined the Clinic in 1982. He is a graduate of Washington University School of Medicine and he trained at Jewish Hospital and at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. He introduced septoplasty and septomaxillaryplasty, done without nasal packing; this provides for an immediate postoperative airway and greatly reduces postoperative pain.

Before coming to Springfield, Doctor Potter was Assistant Professor of Surgery, Division of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, at Hershey Medical Center in Hershey, Pennsylvania. He is currently Clinical Associate Professor of Otolaryngology at SIU School of Medicine. Doctor Potter has a grant from Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for a comparative study of the efficacy of cefotaxime vs. cefazolin prophylaxis in head and neck cancer surgery. He lists eleven publications.

Doctor Robert E. Finch, Jr., in 1986, came to the Clinic ENT/Head and Neck Department from a solo practice in Colorado and then in Springfield. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama School of Medicine in Birmingham. He served his General Surgery internship at St. Louis University and his residency in Otolaryngology at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. He also served a Fellowship in Head and Neck Surgery at the University of Wisconsin. Doctor Finch was the first to perform sinus endoscopy in Springfield. He was also the first to use YAG lasers to treat telangiectases in the head and neck of patients with Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome. Doctor Finch is currently a Clinical Assistant Professor at the SIU School of Medicine. In 1986 he was named Clinical Attending Surgeon of the year by the SIU surgical residents. Recently, Doctor Finch has received a grant from the Lederle Pharmaceutical Company for the study of cefixime in the treatment of sinusitis. He lists three publications.

Charles E. Swain, Jr., Ph.D., Southern Illinois University, has been Clinic Audiologist in the Department of Otolaryngology since 1983. A member of the American Speech and Hearing Association, he holds the Certificate of Clinical Competence in Speech Pathology. He established a hearing aid service in which the Audiologist dispenses hearing aids directly to a patient on recommendation of an Otolaryngologist. He is certified by the Illinois Department of Public Health as a Hearing Aid Dispenser.

CARDIOLOGY AND CARDIOTHORACIC SURGERY

In 1962, Doctors Montgomery and Graham, who had been using internal mammary artery ligation and pericardial poudrage to enhance myocardial vascularization, recognized that with the great strides being made in cardiac physiology and cardiac surgery their simple attempts were ineffective and far from the vanguard. The Clinic would have to do better than that. Although it was the general opinion in Springfield that the city was too small and too far from teaching centers (no medical school in Springfield in 1962) to even consider cardiac surgery, the two doctors thought otherwise. They interviewed cardiac surgeons coming out of training in Cleveland, Houston, and the Mayo Clinic.

Doctor Robert A. Harp, still in his Fellowship at the Mayo Clinic, looked over the situation in Springfield and was sure...

Springfield not too small or too far from a teaching center (no medical school in 1962) for cardiac surgery.
it had potential. But, he said, the Clinic would first have to secure a cardiologist.

Recruitment brought Doctor Paul E. Smalley, fresh out of the University of Cincinnati, the Lahey Clinic, and New England Deaconess Hospital. Doctor Smalley also saw the potential. He came to Springfield to join the Clinic in late 1962.

Organizing the hospitals for cardiac catheterization, acquiring the necessary equipment, and training personnel kept Doctor Smalley busy for the better part of a year. By that time, 1963, Doctor Harp arrived, and with the encouragement and financial help of the Sisters of St. John's Hospital and a generous friend of the hospital, he spent the next six months acquiring equipment, outfitting an operating suite, training personnel, and establishing a pig laboratory. He trained Fenner Sutton, a laboratory technician at the Clinic, to run the by-pass pump. Doctor Graham turned his thoracic surgery over to Doctor Harp. The vascular surgeons, Doctors Burris and Budil were ready to assist. The Clinic and Springfield were in the cardiac business!

Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery took off from the start in Springfield. Doctor Virgilio Pilapil, a pediatric cardiologist, and Doctor Marion S. Panepinto, who had recently completed his residency at the University of Iowa, joined in 1970.

Up to that time, Doctor Smalley was the only cardiologist doing adult cardiac catheterization. He needed help. Doctor Pilapil became involved not only with cardiac catheterization in infants and children, but eventually with cardiac catheterization and coronary arteriography in adults.

Being the first Pediatric Cardiologist in the city, Doctor Pilapil was the first to perform cardiac catheterization in very young infants and premature and introduced the newly known non-surgical balloon atrial septostomy (Rashkind Procedure) to help cyanotic newborns with transposition of the great vessels. In 1972, he introduced through a pilot study the heart sound screening program for school children in three Springfield public schools.

In 1971, Doctor Anthony Hawe joined the Clinic in association with Doctor Harp in Cardiovascular Surgery. Doctor Hawe was graduated from Liverpool University in England. He served his residency at Northern Hospital in Liverpool.

Doctor James T. Dove associated in Cardiology in 1973. He received his degree in Medicine from Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland and served as a resident at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City and at the University of Rochester, New York.

By 1974, Doctor Harp felt the need for a hospital base, since he was spending most of his time in St. John's Hospital. He moved into St. John's Hospital, developed an excellent paramedical team, and gained a wide reputation throughout downstate Illinois. Doctor Hawe stayed in the Clinic as cardiac surgeon, and Doctors Panepinto and Dove continued as cardiologists. Dr. Smalley had moved to Memorial Medical Center to direct a cardiology unit there.

On August 18, 1976, Doctor Harp was killed in an airplane crash in Colorado.

By 1979, Doctor Dove decided that he should be hospital based. He withdrew from the Clinic to an office in St. John's Hospital where he envisioned a comprehensive group of cardiologists and cardiovascular surgeons. This had been accomplished in the formation of the Prairie Cardiovascular Center, composed of six Cardiologists and three Cardiac Surgeons.

Doctor Hawe followed to the hospital in 1979, leaving only Doctor Panepinto as the Cardiologist in the Clinic. In 1988, in addition to his full practice in Cardiology, Doctor Panepinto served as President of the Sangamon County Medical Society.

In 1981, Doctor James D. Rogers joined the Clinic in Cardiovascular Surgery. He introduced the surgical technique of cold cardioplegia, and he placed the first diaphragmatic pacer in a quadriplegic person with a C1-C2 paralysis in 1983. The atrial diaphragmatic pacing apparatus was flown in from Yale University where Doctor Rogers had trained. Doctor Rogers moved to Springfield, Missouri, in 1984.

Two other cardiologists were with the Clinic for short periods, Doctor James Madison in 1979 and Doctor Kelvin van Osdol in 1983. Doctor Madison moved to a university practice in Minnesota and Doctor van Osdol moved first to a cardiology group in Springfield and then to a cardiology group in Springfield, Missouri.

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

Ophthalmology was introduced to the Clinic in December 1955 by Doctor Stephen L. West who had been practicing in Taylorville and wanted to move to a larger city. Doctor West was of the "old school," trained in ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, and endoscopy – EENT. Judged by the standards of 1989, EENT in 1955 was superficial, with little technology for diagnosis or intraocular surgery. Doctor West moved out of the Clinic to solo practice in September 1956.

The Eye Department was vacant for four years until Doctor Michael Walsh took over in 1960. Doctor Walsh was a native of Ireland and had attended the Medical College of the University of Galway. His hospital training was in the United States at St. Mary's Group of Hospitals and St. John's Mercy Hospital in St. Louis. The Department progressed nicely for four years under Doctor Walsh. In 1964 he decided he would like to try solo practice and he moved to his own office.

The Eye Department was inactive for eight years until Doctor Stephen A. Kwedar joined the Clinic in 1972. Doctor Kwedar was from a medical family; his
father, Doctor A.T. Kwedar, a surgeon, and his uncle, Doctor Edward Kwedar, an ophthalmologist, practiced in Springfield. Doctor Stephen preferred group practice. He attended Northwestern Medical School and had his hospital training at the University of Oregon and at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis.

Doctor Kwedar brought many new techniques to Springfield: intraocular lens implantation, phacoemulsification, trabeculectomy and trabecuoplasty, photocoagulation of diabetic retinopathy and retinal holes, dacryocystorhinostomy, the YAG laser, and laser iridectomy.

When Southern Illinois University Medical School opened in Springfield, Doctor Kwedar served as Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology. This was necessarily a part time position. When a full time Chairman was appointed, Doctor Kwedar became Clinical Professor of Surgery. He holds an M.S. degree in Neuroanatomy.

Doctor David E. Kinser joined the Clinic in 1977. Doctor Kinser received B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in Engineering Science and Engineering Mechanics from Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, Ohio. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Michigan. He did his internship at Virginia Mason Hospital in Seattle, Washington, and served his Ophthalmology residency at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver. While waiting for his residency to begin, he spent several months in Springfield practicing with Doctor Harvard Romence. During that time he acted as assistant to several of the Clinic surgeons. He is Clinical Assistant Professor.

Doctor Eric P. Lohse joined with Doctors Kwedar and Kinser in July 1988. Doctor Lohse, a native of Dixon, Illinois, received his undergraduate and medical school training at Northwestern University in Chicago as a participant in the special six-year Honors Program in Medical Education. Subsequently, Doctor Lohse completed his Ophthalmology residency at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago and finally did a Fellowship in Corneal Transplantation Surgery, Refractive Surgery, and External Diseases of the Eye at Washington University/Barnes Hospital in St. Louis before coming to the Clinic. Doctor Lohse did the first corneal transplant in the city of Springfield on August 24, 1988. Prior to this time, patients had to travel to Chicago or St. Louis for corneal transplantation.

Doctor Susan Strow Stegeman, a native of Springfield and a graduate of SIU School of Medicine, joined the Clinic in 1988 from a private practice in Springfield. She had served her Ophthalmology residency at the University of Alabama Hospitals in Birmingham.

"In 1988 Ophthalmology moved to the Clinic's newest office in St. John's Hospital Pavilion."

Doctor Daniel Dodwell, a retina surgeon, joined the staff of the Ophthalmology Department in 1989. He is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts School of Medicine and served residencies in the Massachusetts Medical Center, Northwestern University Hospitals in Chicago, the McGaw Medical Center in Chicago, and the Lakeside Veterans Administration Hospital in Evanston.

The Optometry section of the Eye Department was started in 1972. Doctor Kwedar brought in Richard E. Blunk, O.D. Doctor Blunk received his B.S. degree from the University of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and his O.D. degree from the University of Waterloo, School of Optometry, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.


The Optical Shop of the Springfield Clinic was started in 1973. It was headed by Mr. Larry Muir, a board certified Optician. A finish lab was started in 1986 and is headed by Mr. Roger Wainwright, who is also a board certified Optician.

In 1988 the entire Ophthalmology Department moved to the Clinic's newest office in the second floor of St. John's Hospital Pavilion and opened a fully modern set of operating suites, along with an advanced Optical Shop, featuring video instructional tapes for patients.

**PULMONARY MEDICINE**

Doctor Neale Barnes was responsible for the Clinic's first effort in Pulmonary Medicine. He joined with Doctor James Graham and Doctor Alan Rubenstein in 1957 to form a Thoracic Medicine and Surgery Section. Doctor Barnes moved to Naples, Florida, in 1961.

Doctor Steven P. Korda reestablished Pulmonary Medicine when he joined the Medical Department in 1971. A graduate of Budapest Medical School, Hungary, Doctor Korda came to the United States for an internship at St. Michael's Hospital in Newbruck, New Jersey. He then took a residency in Internal Medicine at Middlesex Hospital in Newbruck, New Jersey, and this was followed by a Fellowship in Pulmonary Medicine at the University of Illinois Research and Education Hospital in Chicago.

Doctor Korda practiced Pulmonary Medicine as a subspecialty, preferring, like many Internists, to keep his hand in general Internal Medicine. He set out immediately to update the Clinic in spirometric equipment for ventilatory function testing. This was a time, too, when many workers and their widows were seeking medical disability assessments.
for anthracosis. The men were examined in the Clinic; widows procured the hospital and physician office records of their deceased husbands. Inhalation Therapy equipment was installed for outpatient treatments. Doctor Korda taught the nurses and technicians and supervised the overall operation. He did the first percutaneous pleural biopsy in the city. Together with Doctor Hawe and Doctor Panepinto he initiated the first Stat Code system for the Clinic. In 1973, Doctor Korda is a Clinical Associate in Internal Medicine at SIU.

Doctor Glennon Paul joined Doctor Korda in Pulmonary Medicine in 1974. Doctor Paul attended the University of Missouri School of Medicine and had his special training in Pulmonary Medicine and Allergy at the University of Washington in Seattle. He withdrew from the Clinic in 1975 to enter solo practice.

**NEUROLOGY**

The Clinic Neurology Department was opened in 1969 by Doctor Wesley L. Betsill who had his initial training at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and finished with a Neurology Residency at the Medical College of South Carolina. Doctor Betsill was the first Clinical Neurologist in the Springfield area. Prior to the time Doctor Betsill joined the Clinic, all of the internists handled neurology; none of them considered it as a subspecialty. In 1970, Doctor Betsill organized The Electroencephalographic School of Technology at St. John’s Hospital and has been Medical Director of the school since then. He was instrumental in organizing the teaching program at Southern Illinois University of Medicine School; he is Clinical Associate Professor.

The electroencephalograph was introduced in Springfield in 1950 when a Task Force on Epilepsy that included neurosurgeon Floyd S. Barringer and psychiatrist Milton Bauman recommended the purchase and installation of the necessary equipment by St. John’s Hospital. Fred Stamp, M.D., an associate of William Gibbs, M.D., in Chicago, made a weekly trip to Springfield for EEG interpretation.

Expertise in neurologic diagnosis prior to Doctor Betsill’s time was supplied by Doctor Barringer, the neurosurgeon.

In 1972, Doctor Muktesh L. Mehta joined the Clinic Neurology Department with Doctor Betsill. Doctor Mehta was a Research Fellow in Neurology at Massachusetts General Hospital (1968), Senior and Chief Resident in Neurology at the New England Medical Center (1969 and 1970), and Resident in Neurology at Harvard Medical Hospital (1971). He left the Clinic in 1974 to enter solo practice. He is a Clinical Assistant Professor at SIU School of Medicine.

Doctor Claude J. Fortin was with the Neurology Department for a short time, July 1986 to May 1987. He left the Clinic to join with Doctor Donald Pearson, neurosurgeon, to form a Neurology/Neurosurgery team.

Doctor Donald Van Fossan joined Doctor Betsill in the Neurology Department in 1989. Doctor Van Fossan was graduated from St. Louis University School of Medicine and served his residency in Neurology at the University of California in Davis.

The Clinic enjoyed a short experience with Neurosurgery when Doctor Matthew Castro joined. He was with the Clinic for two years, leaving in 1974 to practice in the Chicago area.

**HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY**

The Clinic opened Hematology and Oncology in 1966 as a separate section in the Medical Department under Doctor Charles I. Wabner, who joined the Clinic that year to introduce the specialty to the Springfield area. Doctor Wabner had his residency in Internal Medicine at the University of Louisville Hospitals. This was followed by a Fellowship and Faculty membership in Hematology and Oncology at Ohio State University. Under Doctor Wabner, Hematology and Oncology grew rapidly as a specialty in Springfield. He did the first continuous infusion for chemotherapy in 1966. He helped organize the first Oncology Unit at Memorial Medical Center. Doctor Wabner was Chairman of the Department of Medicine at Memorial Medical Center from 1978 to 1984; he was President of the Staff from: 1978 to 1980 and Chairman of the Oncology Committee from 1978 to 1984. In 1984 he accepted the position of full time Medical Director at the same institution, which required his withdrawal from the Clinic. He held the position until 1987 when he returned to Hematology and Oncology in the Clinic. Doctor Wabner is Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine at SIU.

In 1979, Doctor William Zimmer joined Doctor Wabner. He withdrew in 1981 to a full time Oncology practice based in St. John’s Hospital.

The Hematology and Oncology Section was not vacant for long after Doctor Wabner accepted the Medical Directorship at Memorial Medical Center, for Doctor Edward L. Braud came to the Clinic from a solo practice in Alton in January 1985 to continue the section. Doctor Braud is a graduate of Louisiana State University School of Medicine and served his Internal Medicine Residency and Fellowship in Hematology/Oncology at Oklahoma University Health Sciences Center. He is Chairman of Memorial Medical Center Cancer Committee and Director of the Bone Marrow Transplant Unit. Doctor Braud is a Clinical Associate in the medical school.

Doctor Karen L. Hoezler followed soon, joining with Doctor Braud in July 1985. She completed her work at St. Louis University Hospitals. She is a Clinical Associate at SIU.

Doctors Wabner, Braud, and Hoezler are investigators involved in clinical research trials through the Central Illinois
Community Cooperative Oncology Program (CCOP), along with Doctor James Wade, oncologist in Decatur. They have access to National Research trials and investigational drugs. Now, patients may receive chemotherapy infusions as they recline in comfortable lounge chairs and watch television in the Clinic’s outpatient Chemotherapy suite. A laminar flow hood is used by nurses when they compound these sterile and powerful agents.

**COLON AND RECTAL SURGERY**

In 1970, Doctor James Graham reduced his practice to surgery of the colon, rectum, and anus. He visited centers in Knoxville, Tennessee; Rochester, Minnesota; and San Francisco, California; with special reference to colonoscopy. Fluoroscopic control of colonoscopy was established that year in the operating suite at St. John’s Hospital, the precursor of the Gastrointestinal Laboratory. Rita Nortrup, R.N., left the Infectious Disease Unit at St. John’s Hospital to train in Enterostomal therapy at the University of Rochester to become the first Enterostomal Therapist in downstate Illinois. Enterostomal Therapy was introduced in St. John’s Hospital and in Memorial Medical Center, an Ostomy Club was formed, and regular monthly meetings of the Club were initiated. A Stoma Center was established at St. John’s Hospital. When classes were begun in the medical school in 1974, the Ostomy Club members and Enterostomal Therapists held seminars for the students on “Life with an Ostomy.” Enterostomal therapists attended ostomy patients in the Clinic on Wednesday afternoons.

By 1975, the Colon and Rectal Surgery section needed help, and Doctor Ernesto B. Eusebio was recruited from Doctor Stanley Goldberg’s service at the University of Minnesota. Doctor Eusebio was Assistant Professor of Surgery at the University of Minnesota and Assistant Chief of Surgery at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Minneapolis. His medical degree is from Far Eastern University in Manila. Doctor Eusebio has an abiding interest in continuing medical education and has been recognized by the Illinois State Medical Society for his contributions to Continuing Education and for his work as a Continuing Medical Education (CME) Surveyor.

Doctor Eusebio brought the full range of the University of Minnesota experience to the section. Among other innovations, he was enthusiastic about the continent ileostomy (The Kock pouch) and ileoanal anastomosis (Park’s pouch). He developed a colonoscope holder to facilitate guidance of the instrument. The SIU School of Medicine Television Department, in 1984, co-produced with Doctor Eusebio a video on “Parasacral Approach to Lesions of the Proximal Rectum.” Innovative surgical procedures, such as tattooing for chronic pruritus ani and parasacral approach to lesions of the proximal rectum, have been championed jointly by Doctor Eusebio and Doctor Graham. Doctor Eusebio revitalized the Springfield Clinic Medical Bulletin as its Editor. He is a Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery at SIU School of Medicine. He lists 14 state and national scientific publications. Additionally, he has written numerous editorials, book reviews, and essays.

By 1981, patient volume had increased sufficiently to support a third Colon and Rectal surgeon. Doctor John D. Zander came to the Clinic from his Fellowship in Colon, Rectal, and Anal Surgery at the Ferguson Hospital and Clinic in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He has particular interest in gastrointestinal stapling as applied to surgery of the colon and rectum and in the increasing surgical use of the colonoscope.

Doctor Graham retired from clinical practice in 1983, but he remains an active author and a consultant to the State of Illinois Division of Rehabilitation, the Illinois Department Public Aid, and the Illinois Bureau of Long Term Care. He is a member of the Board of Directors of St. John’s Hospital.

**DERMATOLOGY**

Doctor Charles N. Wasilewski opened the Department of Dermatology in the Clinic in 1962. His stay, however, was short because he and his wife, having come from the eastern part of the United States, preferred the mountains to the midwestern plains. Doctor and Mrs. Wasilewski left for the East in 1963.

It was ten years before Doctor Adarsh A. Kumar reopened the Dermatology Department in August 1973. Doctor Kumar received his medical schooling at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi. He served a medical internship at Cook County Hospital in Chicago and then a Dermatology Residency at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke’s Medical Center from 1970 through 1973. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and the American Board of Dermatopathology. Doctor Kumar was among the first in the area to use cryosurgery in dermatologic practice and was the first practicing dermatopathologist in central Illinois.

**From 1974, the Ostomy Club held seminars for medical students on “Life with an ostomy.”**
In 1977, Doctor Kumar introduced long wave ultraviolet light (P U V A) in Springfield. An Associate Clinical Professor in the medical school, Doctor Kumar has lectured and published extensively. He resigned from the Clinic to open a solo practice in 1986.

Doctor W. Gerald Klingler joined with Doctor Kumar in Dermatology in 1981. He is a University of Michigan Medical School graduate and served his Dermatology Residency at the University of North Carolina and the National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health. He offered skin cancer screening to the public at no charge and has made special use of cryosurgery for skin cancer control. He is Clinical Assistant Professor in the medical school.

Doctor Elizabeth Small associated with the Clinic in Dermatology in 1985. She is a 1977 graduate of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and completed her residency in Dermatology at Johns Hopkins in 1981. She was a solo practitioner in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, from 1981 to 1986. Doctor Small is a Clinical Associate Professor. Her special interests are in photoaging, adult acne, and sclerotherapy of spider veins. She left the Clinic at the end of 1988.

FAMILY PRACTICE

The Clinic might have opened a Department of Family Practice in 1947 when Doctor Earl Donelan joined the staff in the Surgical Department. He had come from his training at Cook County Hospital in Chicago. Although he was in the Surgical Department, his interest was in general medicine and surgery. However, General Practice was not a usual department in clinics at the time, and the partners at that time were not visionary enough to establish such a department. Doctor Donelan left the Clinic in 1951 to begin solo Family Practice.

Twenty-six years later, in 1977, Doctor H.W.R. Fluckiger joined the Clinic to establish the Department of Family Practice. He had served an internship at Memorial Hospital (Springfield) in 1951 and practiced solo for a number of years. The department flourished, building up a large volume of patients in a short time. Doctors Natalia and Stefan Kozak, a husband and wife team in Family Practice, joined with Doctor Fluckiger later the same year. The Kozaks had graduated from Washington University School of Medicine and had served residencies in Family Practice at the University of Iowa. Doctor Stefan teaches regularly at SIU Department of Family Practice where he serves as a Clinical Associate.

Doctor Michael J. Wilson associated with the Family Practice Department of the Clinic in 1987. He served his residency in Family Practice in the SIU program, then practiced with the Christian County Medical Clinic in Taylorville before joining the Springfield Clinic.

Family Practice is now one of the foundation departments in many clinics, as it is in the Springfield Clinic. The fact that the Clinic has a Department of Family Practice has not deterred General Physicians, Internists, and Pediatricians, both in the city of Springfield and outside of the city, from referring patients to the Clinic specialists. These good relations exist because the specialists have long maintained the tradition of treating the discrete illness of referred patients and then returning the patient to the care of the primary physician.

In 1985, three physicians in Family Practice, Geoffrey Bland, Joseph Cerbin, and Virginia Wade joined the Clinic as a group. Together with the Clinic, they constructed a satellite Clinic Building at the southwest corner of the city. Doctor Cerbin left for a practice in Michigan and later to manage a satellite office for the South Bend Clinic.

Doctor Bland is a graduate of Dalhousie University School of Medicine in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He completed his residency training in the Halifax hospitals: Victoria General, Grace Maternity Hospital, and Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children. He is Clinical Assistant Professor at SIU School of Medicine.

Doctor Wade is a graduate of Albany Medical College. She served her residency in the SIU Family Practice programs at St. John’s Hospital and Memorial Medical Center. She is a Clinical Instructor at SIU.
Doctor Scott A. Morton joined with Doctor Bland and Doctor Wade at the Wabash Family Practice Center. Doctor Morton is a Springfield native and a graduate of SIU School of Medicine, as well as the SIU Family Practice residency program in SIU affiliated hospitals. He is a Clinical Instruct... 

In 1987, Doctor James Stegeman, another graduate of the SIU Family Practice program, joined the satellite on Wabash Avenue by way of the Carle Clinic in Urbana, Illinois, where he had been a co-developer of several clinical projects: an Occupational Medicine program, the first Critical Incident Debriefing Team in Illinois, and certain objective quality assurance tools for physicians. He is a Clinical Instructor in the school.

Two physicians, Doctors Cameron C. Olson and Kenneth DeVries, established the Family Practice Center in Sherman in 1985. Both physicians were natives of Canada and came to Springfield to practice in Humana Hospital in 1982. Doctor DeVries left for Wisconsin in 1986. Doctor Olson practices part time at the main campus of the Clinic in Springfield.

**INFECTION DISEASES**

Doctor Donald R. Graham came from the Centers for Disease Control in 1980 to establish the Division of Infectious Diseases in the Clinic. A graduate of Washington University School of Medicine, he served a residency in Internal Medicine at Jewish Hospital in St. Louis and then a Fellowship in Infectious Diseases at Washington University Hospitals (Barnes, Jewish, and Veterans Hospitals). From there he went to Atlanta, Georgia, to serve as an Epidemiology Service Officer and in the Hospital Infections Branch of the Centers for Disease Control.

Doctor Graham introduced Springfield to the Epidemiologic Method for Investigation of Disease Clusters in hospitals and other institutions. He was not long in gaining the confidence of Springfield physicians, in and out of the Clinic, in the role of an Infectious Disease specialist in the management of multisystem illness. Diseases such as AIDS, Toxic Shock Syndrome, Campylobacteriosis, delta hepatitis, Legionellosis, have entered medical parlance in this very brief time.

Doctor Graham initiated a foreign travel-related disease prevention and treatment clinic. He started publication by the Clinic of a Monthly Newsletter for patients that is inserted in all of the Clinic billings. In 1986, Doctor Graham served for five weeks with the Department of Medicine at Hospital Albert Schweitzer in Deschapelles, Haiti. There, he assisted in the organization of an infection control program. X-rays were taken there in the same fashion as they had been at the Clinic in 1940. In 1988 he worked at the Hospital Tony Facio Castro in Limon, Costa Rica, along with a 36-person delegation from the Illinois Volunteer Optometrists Service to Humanity.

Doctor Graham has written extensively in numerous state and national journals with 62 published articles, abstracts, reviews, letters, and editorials.

... came from the Centers for Disease Control in 1980 to establish the Division of Infectious Diseases.

He is Clinical Assistant Professor, Division of Infectious Diseases, of SIU School of Medicine and Chairman of the Board of Public Health Advisors to the Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Springfield.

Doctor Mark A. Pierce joined with Doctor Graham in the Infectious Disease Section in 1983 and left in 1987 for further graduate work at the University of Alabama.

Doctor Roger Harvey joined the Division in 1989. He is a graduate of the University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences in Des Moines, Iowa. Doctor Harvey served a residency in Internal Medicine at Western Reserve Care System in Youngstown, Ohio, and a Fellowship in the Division of Infectious Diseases at Detroit Medical Center, Wayne State University.

**RHEUMATOLOGY**

Doctor Patey’s interest and effort in collagen and rheumatoid diseases, dating back to 1954 as a subspecialty, were formalized in the Clinic when Doctor Mark A. Stern opened the Division of Rheumatology in July 1982. Doctor Stern is a graduate of the Indiana University School of Medicine and took his Internal Medicine and Rheumatology training at St. Louis University. He served on their faculty for two years.

In short order, after establishing himself firmly in the Clinic, Doctor Stern, in cooperation with physicians in a number of Central Illinois communities, began supplementing the Clinic’s satellite concept. Together, these physicians organized Rheumatology Clinics in their local hospitals. The list of hospitals and cities involved in the cooperative effort is impressive: St. Mary’s Hospital, Decatur; St. Anthony’s Hospital, Effingham; St. Francis Hospital, Litchfield; Passavant Hospital, Jacksonville; Bro-Menn Hospital, Bloomington; Hillisboro Hospital, Hillsboro.

Within three years, Doctor Stern needed help. Recruitment brought Doctor Michael A. Pick from solo practice on January 2, 1985. Doctor Pick was well acquainted with the Springfield Clinic. Having attended Southern Illinois University School of Medicine in Springfield, he continued his graduate and residency training in the medical school associated hospitals, St. John’s and Memorial Medical Center. He had served his Rheumatology Fellowship at Los Angeles County Medical Center. He is Clinical Associate Professor at SIU.
ALLERGY

Doctor Vine Dilts in 1946 introduced his Clinic partners to Allergy as a subspecialty of Internal Medicine. In 1956 Doctor Rubenstein supplemented the service from the Otolaryngology aspect.

Doctor Glennon Paul joined the Clinic in February 1974 in Allergy and Pulmonary Medicine, restricting himself to these fields. He remained with the Clinic until August 1975 when he left to enter solo practice. Doctor Rubenstein, in Otorhinolaryngology, has paid a great deal of attention to allergy as it affects his field.

In July 1987 Doctor Ronald Mings, of St. Louis University and Jewish Hospital in St. Louis, joined the Clinic with practice limited to adult and pediatric Allergy. Active in lecturing and publishing while with the Clinic staff, Doctor Mings was Clinical Associate with the medical school. In the interval between his Internal Medicine residency and his Allergy Fellowship, he had practiced Internal Medicine for eight years in West Frankfort, Illinois. He returned to his home area of southern Illinois in December 1988, when he joined the Carbondale Clinic.

ENDOCRINOLOGY

Endocrinology was initiated as a subspecialty in the Medical Department by Doctor Conroy when he joined the Clinic in 1959. The base of this endeavor was diabetes, but as time passed more and more endocrine disorders, other than diabetes, came his way. He trained the nurses and aides attached to his section in handling the special aspects of diabetic management. In 1980, a Diabetics subsection was added. By 1983, patients were being taught to measure blood glucose levels at home, which aided greatly in their diabetic control.
The Endocrine section was ready for more help in 1985. Doctor David R. Hoelzer was recruited and joined the department. A Biology graduate of Colgate University, Doctor Hoelzer obtained his Medical degree from St. Louis University. He served an Internal Medicine residency at St. Louis University Hospital and followed this with a Fellowship in Endocrinology and Metabolism at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. Doctor Hoelzer has published several articles in the field of Endocrinology. He serves as Clinical Assistant Professor at SIU. Following in the footsteps of Doctor Diits, he founded and currently directs the Optifast Obesity Management Center at St. John’s Hospital.

**DENTAL DEPARTMENT AND ORAL SURGERY**

A Dental Department was opened for General Dentistry in 1954 by Doctor Allen T. Smith, D.D.S. Two years later in 1956, a second dentist was added, Doctor Carter Hagberg. From that time on, with the exception of three years, there were two dentists in the Department: Carl Haiser, D.D.S., from 1957 to 1959; C. Kirk Thieben, D.D.S., 1961 to 1982; Richard L. Tega, D.D.S., 1968 to 1979. Doctor Smith retired from the Clinic in 1966.

An Oral Surgeon, Doctor Robert A. Colantino, D.D.S., joined in 1972 and was in the Department until 1978 when he left to form a single specialty group.

By and large, it appeared that each dentist, after a short or long time, decided he would prefer to practice solo or with a dental group. Although the Dental Department operated successfully, and the medical doctors and dentists got along as well as partners and business associates, there was not sufficient crossover diagnosis and treatment to create a close mix. The department closed with the death of Doctor Thieben in 1982.

**SATELLITES**

The Clinic has eight satellites in the Springfield area, in addition to scheduled specialist visitations to a number of hospitals and clinics in central Illinois.

The Clinic experience with satellites dates back to 1949 when together with Doctors Malmberg and Bransford of Auburn, the Clinic established Auburn and Davenport branch offices of the Clinic. Although satellites and branches of clinics and hospitals are commonplace today, the concept was not well received by the profession when introduced by the Clinic at that early date, 1949. The displeasure of medical societies is illustrated by a comment made at a State Society Council meeting and forwarded to the Clinic in January 1952: “The importance of this type of practice is obvious and the inroads it could make into the general practice of the little fellow is serious. It could be unethical.”

A charge of unethical conduct was introduced in the Sangamon County Medical Society in December 1952. The President of the Society, in accepting the charge, stated that the only way to get a ruling from the Judicial Council would be to find the Clinic guilty of unethical conduct, censure the Clinic, and let an appeal by the Clinic go on up to the Illinois State Society and the American Medical Association. The action of the Sangamon County Society was upheld by the State Society without an option.

To make peace with the Society and to avoid interference with a steadily growing referral practice, the Clinic withdrew from satellite practice in 1953. Peace it was, for in the ensuing years two more members of the Clinic were elected President of the Sangamon County Medical Society. Satellites were established again in 1985, without objection.

The history of satellite practice is interesting. The Ross-Loos Medical Group of Los Angeles established a branch practice system in 1946 as “a group with one head office and 11 branch
offices in surrounding cities.” The Central Medical Group of Brooklyn with branches on Long Island and the Rip Van Winkle Clinic with branches through the Hudson Valley in New York were in operation prior to 1949. Each of these Clinics had difficulties with its respective Medical Society, but each persisted.

HOSPITAL-BASED PRACTICE

In addition to satellites and the main Clinic facility on Seventh Street, the Clinic now is also hospital-based; it has joined the vast array of hospital-based physicians. The second floor of the Medical Office Building at St. John’s Hospital Pavilion is leased by the Clinic. Here, again, is history. When the founding partners of the Clinic were formulating plans for the Clinic, a single physician, Doctor Walter Bain, was both Pathologist and Radiologist for St. John’s Hospital. Springfield Hospital, now Memorial Medical Center, had two hospital-based physicians, a Pathologist and a Radiologist.

Hospital-based physicians now seem “innumerable.” Some hospital departments, such as Anesthesia, Radiology, and Pathology, have more physicians than the founding partners dreamed for the entire staff of the Clinic.

MERGER WITH HILLSBORO

On May 1, 1989, a merger was accomplished between the Springfield Clinic and the Hillsboro Medical Center. The staff in Hillsboro includes: Doctor Barbara Mulch who was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago, and served her residency in Internal Medicine at Ohio State University Hospitals; Doctor Walter Williams who is a graduate of St. Louis University School of Medicine and served his residency at St. John’s Mercy Hospital in St. Louis; Doctor Douglas Byers who is a graduate of Southern Illinois University School of Medicine and who served his residency in Family Practice at St. Joseph’s Hospital in Mason City, Iowa; Doctor Robert Mulch who was graduated from Rush Medical School in Chicago and served his residency in Family Practice at Riverside Methodist Hospital in Columbus, Ohio.

Hillsboro Medical Center, now joined with Springfield Clinic, serves satellite medical offices in Raymond and Greenville, Illinois.

All of the regular Clinic services were included in the Plan. But it was clearly stated in the contract that some speciality fields were not covered, for example, in 1955, neurosurgery or dermatology. In these instances, patients were referred to physicians outside of the Clinic. Charges made by the outside physicians were not covered by the Plan. Injuries and diseases covered by Workmen’s Compensation were excluded.

Clinical Periodic Payment Plan was a method for a regular fixed payment for medical care.

Monthly fees were $5.00 for a single subscriber; $6.00 for a subscriber and one dependent; $7.00 for a subscriber and two dependents. The Dependent Fee Schedule included major operations at $25.00; normal maternity and delivery at $35.00; hospital visits at $1.50. That was in 1955!

Partly because the Plan was not pushed or marketed, it did not reach a large volume or a broad base. It was therefore discontinued in 1963. Currently, the Clinic works with the Foundation for Medical Care of Central Illinois and other third party intermediaries, including Medicare, Medicaid, Blue Cross, Equitable, Unity HMO (St. John’s Hospital), Pro Care HMO (Memorial Medical Center), and others.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION (HMO)

In 1955, the Clinic negotiated a medical services contract with the United Mine Workers of America. All of the mine workers and their families were entitled to the medical and surgical services the Clinic provided. A flat sum for a prospective twelve-month period was calculated from the charges the Clinic had made for the miners and their families during the preceding twelve months.
Up to the time of the agreement, regular Clinic charges had been billed on individual patients to the United Mine Workers Welfare Fund in St. Louis; they had been paid promptly.

A negotiated percent of rise in utilization of services and rise in fees reasonable for the area determined the upcoming twelve months flat payment. The contract was renegotiated every six months, always amicably, for a period of six years. The Welfare Fund changed direction in 1961. The contract antedated by thirty years the next health maintenance organizations in Springfield: Unity, Pro Care, and total Health Care. Since their inception, the new HMO's have struggled and have scaled back.

SPRINGFIELD CLINIC MEDICAL BULLETIN

In 1952, the Clinic began publication of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Springfield Clinic. Each issue carried an average of six articles on pertinent medical and surgical subjects, written for the Bulletin by the Clinic Staff. The mailing list included all practicing physicians in central and southern Illinois.

Now at Volume 16, the Bulletin is published semiannually. There were lapses from 1957 to 1973 and from 1975 to 1983.

Current issues include original articles, editorials, and edited addresses delivered by guest speakers and Clinic staff members at evening and all day seminars sponsored by the Clinic and the hospitals. The seminars are authorized by the Accreditation Council on Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to grant Category I CME credit.

The Bulletin employs a managing editor and carries commercial advertising. Successive editors have been Doctors James Graham, Virgilio Pilapil, and co-editors Ernesto Eusebio and Donald E. Graham. Listing in the Index Medicus is pending. The Bulletin adheres to the policies of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, of which the Clinic has been a member since 1985.
MEDICAL SCHOOL

In 1965, the Illinois Board of Higher Education was faced with a large proportion of graduates of the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago going into the medical and surgical specialties rather than general practice; many left Illinois to practice in other states. The steadily decreasing number of graduates who did enter general practice, and remained in Illinois, did not locate in the small communities.

As a solution, the Board recommended to the Legislature the establishment of two medical schools downstate, one in Springfield affiliated with Southern Illinois University and the other in Peoria affiliated with the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

Doctor Homer Kimmich of the Clinic was instrumental in arranging a symposium, "The Medical School Today," attended by invited faculty from a number of American medical schools. The sessions were held at the State House in chamber of the Illinois General Assembly.

The two large, high volume hospitals in Springfield were considered adequate for clinical teaching of students and for residency programs, and in this capacity for serving jointly as the equivalent of a University teaching hospital; this was a plus for Springfield. Joint discussions toward a common goal were initiated in late 1968 among the three participating institutions: Southern Illinois University, St. John's Hospital, and Memorial Hospital (later to become Memorial Medical Center).

The Clinic gave enthusiastic support to the new perspective on medicine in Springfield, a medical school. The Chancellor of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Doctor Robert MacVicar, appointed Doctor James Graham of the Clinic to serve as a surrogate for the University in Springfield for the tasks of coordinating local physician involvement, for joint planning by the University, St. John's Hospital, and Memorial Hospital as a University Hospital Complex, and to act as a member of the Search Committee for a Dean and Provost.

Doctor Richard Moy of the University of Chicago faculty was selected as Dean and Provost of the new school in January 1970. He remains as the longest serving, currently active Dean in any American medical school. The Clinic physicians signed on as associate faculty in a wide range of capacities, from Clinical Associate to Clinical Professor. The original Springfield Clinic building on Sixth Street was leased to the school to house a rapidly accumulating medical library.
The developing plan for the school envisioned the use of local practicing physicians as Associate faculty in support of academically oriented full time faculty members who would head the departments and divisions of the school. The school would offer a three-year curriculum, summers included, with the first year of basic sciences taught on the main campus in Carbondale and the succeeding two clinical years in Springfield. Since 1985 the school has had a four-year curriculum. The large number of Board certified and Board eligible physicians in Springfield made this a feasible program.

Springfield physicians and the Clinic physicians were not totally devoid of teaching experience by virtue of the fact that they had been teaching in the two Nursing Schools in Springfield for a number of years. Teaching included the basic sciences of physiology and anatomy, as well as clinical subjects. The Anatomy Department at the University of Illinois supplied a cadaver each semester for prosection and lectures at St. John’s Hospital School of Nursing.

When in 1974 the first class of twenty-five students advanced from the first school year in Carbondale to the Springfield campus, the Clinic physicians along with all the other Associate faculty were ready for students and residents to join with them at the bedside, in the operating rooms, in offices, and in the Clinic departments. Clinic physicians are encouraged to participate in the academic exercises of the medical school: conferences, rounds, lectures, seminars, and student-resident tutorials.

The establishment and development of Southern Illinois University School of Medicine in Springfield has been a major endeavor in the history of downstate Illinois. Now, 72 students graduate each year, along with a total residency complement of over 110, taught by approximately 90 full time and 800 volunteer clinical faculty in central and southern Illinois, including 38 members of the Springfield Clinic staff.

HEALTH EDUCATION
On display in reception areas and in consultation and examining rooms are various publications that have been written by the Clinic staff in the field of health education. There are 43 such publications in all. Some of the earlier titles were:
- Food Categories
- General Directions for Your Diet
- How to Reduce
- Ulcerative Colitis
- Hemorrhoids
- After Your Gall Bladder Operation
- After Your Stomach Operation
- Home From the Hospital
- Pregnancy Care
- After Your Baby Arrives
- Personal Record of Immunizations
- Obesity
- Proper Care of Your Teeth
- Inhalation Therapy
- Varicose Veins
- Family Periodic Payment Plan
- Basal Metabolic Rate

These publications are designed for patient consumption. They have been well received by the lay public and have also received favorable comment from members of the profession who have seen them.

The Chicago Daily News ran an article August 17, 1960, by Daily News Science writer, Arthur J. Snider, commenting favorably on these Springfield Clinic booklets as welcome assists to patients in understanding the nature of their conditions and what they needed to do to cooperate. The writer had run across an article about the booklets published by two of the Clinic physicians in the Journal of Abdominal Surgery.

Since 1984, the Clinic has offered videotapes describing common diseases and operative procedures. Topics range from AIDS to prostate surgery; tapes may be viewed at the Clinic or at home. Educational articles written by Clinic physicians now circulate to patients in a monthly “Newsletter” that is included with all billings.

CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION
Long before the State of Illinois required proof of CME, the Clinic recognized the need for regular update on clinical theories and practice. In addition to individual participation in courses and specialty college meetings, the Clinic organized regular update meetings for area physicians. First held in 1976, they expanded to the largest meeting room of the Springfield Sangamo Club by 1982,
and now welcome an average of 50 to 60 physicians each month. The largest attendance was 115, at the 1985 conference on malpractice prevention, sponsored jointly by the Clinic and the Illinois State Medical Society.

A natural outgrowth of the monthly evening meetings is the full day symposium. Inaugurated in 1984, each symposium has a theme, lighted by nationally known speakers in the field and supported by local and regional speakers.

In 1980, a Continuing Education program for nurses and other area medical personnel was instituted.

including those from the Clinic and Southern Illinois University School of Medicine. Topics have included: Inflammatory Bowel Disease (1984), Neoplasms of the Digestive Tract (1985), Disorders of Blood Clotting (1986), Infectious Diseases for the 1990s (1987), and Diseases of Bone Mineral Metabolism (1988). A keynote speaker and the James Graham, M.D., Professorial Lecturer are the featured guest speakers. Professorial Lecturers have included Stanley Goldberg, M.D. (University of Minnesota), Robert Beart, Jr., M.D. (Mayo Clinic), Edwin Salzman, M.D. (Harvard Medical School), Joseph S. Solomkin, M.D. (University of Cincinnati), and William A. Peck, M.D. (Washington University).

In 1980, a Continuing Education program for nurses and other area medical personnel was instituted. Seminars are conducted by the professional staff of the Clinic and are held from 7:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. in the main reception area of the Clinic. A schedule is published in the newspaper along with a tear-out pre-registration form. The program was initiated and developed by Betty J. Green, R.N.

LABORATORY

The laboratory emerged from its one room operation when the Clinic moved to the new building on 7th Street in 1952. It was doubled in size and equipment. The chief technician at that time supervised both the laboratory and X-ray. Soon, however, the volume of procedures required the establishment of separate departments.

In 1953, more space was added to the laboratory. Medical direction was provided initially by Doctor Patey. After a number of years, Doctor Patey was succeeded in this role by Doctor Rohs and then Doctor Wabner and Doctor David Hoelzer, respectively, when they joined the Clinic as internists.

The laboratory received a State license as an independent laboratory in the late 1960s. In order to assure quality, the Clinic sought a Director certified by the American Board of Pathology. Through negotiations between Doctor John Allen and Doctor Grant Johnson, Chairman of the Department of Laboratory Medicine at Memorial Hospital, Doctor John Dietrich was assigned to serve as Director of the Clinic laboratory. Doctor Dietrich served in this capacity from 1972 until the duties were taken over by Doctor Travis Hindman of Memorial Medical Center in 1986. Doctor Hindman is a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Medicine. He served his residency in the Southern Illinois University affiliated hospitals. His special interests are cytopathology, gynecologic pathology, and autopsy pathology.

Doctor Joan Barenfanger is associated with Doctor Hindman. She is a graduate of Southern Illinois University School of Medicine and served her residency in the SIU affiliated hospitals. Her special interests are virology, microbiology, infectious disease, and autopsy pathology.

The laboratory has continued to expand and is equipped with state-of-the-art instrumentation. Services are provided in the areas of chemistry, hematology, microbiology, and urinalysis. The chemistry and hematology sections have been increasingly computerized since 1978. Specialized reference services are provided by such national laboratories as the Mayo Clinic, Smith-Kline Biscience Laboratories, Palo Alto Research Institute, Philadelphia Children’s Hospital, and the University of Colorado Dermatopathology Laboratory.

The laboratory staff now consists of eight technologists and six laboratory assistants. Mr. Fenner Sutton, after many years of dedicated service, was succeeded as laboratory manager by the current manager, Mr. Ron Taube, in 1986. Fenner Sutton was trained by Doctor Robert Harp as the first open heart by-pass pump technician in Springfield.

RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The initial 100 milliamp General Electric X-ray unit that was purchased for the opening of the Clinic in 1939 served as the sole piece of equipment until 1952. Along with the move to the new building that year, a second X-ray unit, a Picker 1940 model, that had to be set by impulses and not by time in seconds, was installed. The Clinic advanced not only to two units in twin radiographic rooms but also began its long association with the staff of the Radiology Department of Memorial Medical Center.

Doctor J. Edward King, up to that time the only Radiologist at Memorial Hospital, was joined in the hospital by Doctor David Lewis who affiliated with the hospital as Associate Radiologist. This gave Doctor King sufficient freedom to do upper gastrointestinal and colon x-rays at the Clinic three mornings a week and to read all of the day’s films later in the afternoon. The chief technician at that time supervised both laboratory and x-ray. Rolland Justison began as x-ray technician in 1963; he is still with the Clinic twenty-six years later. He trained an aide who worked in the darkroom. Rolland recalls the installation of a film processor.
in 1965. Up to that time, the hand processed films were passed through the washer and the dryer. To speed up patient service, the wet films would be taken out to the doctor so he could show them to the patient. Then the films, usually streaked after going to the doctor, were returned to the dryer. This added up to thirty to forty-five minutes by the time the films were dry. The processor reduced the time to seven minutes. A new Kodak processor reduced the time to three-and-a-half minutes, as compared with ninety seconds today. There are now two processing units.

Image intensifying units replaced the old fluoroscopic screens in 1967. This eliminated the need for Radiologists and personnel to adapt the eyes for the darkroom by wearing red goggles. With an intensifier, the fluoroscope could be used in subdued light. Mr. Justison recalled, “Every time you turned on the lights, you had to put on the red goggles. This scared the children.”

A General Electric tomodigraphic unit came in 1971 as the first multi-directional unit in Springfield. It took slices of anatomy down to one millimeter.

By 1971, Doctor William Sherrick of the Memorial Radiology Staff joined Doctors King and Lewis in the Clinic work. Now, eleven Memorial Radiologists come on a daily rotating schedule. A second Radiologist comes in on scheduled days for special and invasive procedures, such as mammograms, arthrograms, or ultrasound that displays organs on a video screen and reproduces the images on either polaroid or x-ray film.

**RADIOLOGY CONSULTANTS TO THE CLINIC**

All of the Clinic radiology consultants are certified by the American Board of Radiology.

Darrel R. Anderson, M.D., University of Minnesota, Providence Hospital, Seattle. He is Clinical Associate Professor and Assistant Chairman, Department of Radiology, Southern Illinois University.

Roland D. Cull, M.D., is also certified by the American Board of Nuclear Medicine, Northwestern University and Wesley Hospital, Chicago. He is Assistant Professor, Southern Illinois University.

Steven J. Jackman, M.D., University of Minnesota and Mayo Clinic. He is Clinical Assistant Professor and Diagnostic Radiology Residency Director, Southern Illinois University.

Thomas F. Lake, M.D., University of Minnesota, St. Mary’s Hospital in Duluth and Mayo Clinic. He is Clinical Assistant Professor, Southern Illinois University.

David B. Lewis, M.D., University of Kentucky, St. Joseph Hospital in Louisville and Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. He is Clinical Professor, Southern Illinois University.

Charles E. Neal, M.D., Southern Illinois University School of Medicine and Affiliated Hospitals. He is Clinical Assistant Professor.

David J. Porter, M.D., Indiana University and University of Michigan Hospitals. He is Clinical Assistant Professor, Southern Illinois University.

D. William Sherrick, M.D., Yale University, University of Minnesota and Mayo Clinic. He is Clinical Professor, Southern Illinois University.

John M. Snodsmith, M.D., Tulane University and Mayo Clinic. He is Clinical Assistant Professor, Southern Illinois University.

Charles H. Williams, M.D., University of Illinois, Presbyterian-St. Luke’s in Chicago and Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. He is Clinical Associate Professor, Southern Illinois University.

Lisa S. Wichterman, M.D., Southern Illinois University, Memorial Medical Center, Springfield, Illinois.

There are now four x-ray units in four separate rooms, four technicians, and two aides. There is an X-ray Department at the Wabash Avenue satellite.

**PHYSICAL THERAPY AND REHABILITATION**

Physical therapy at Springfield Clinic began January 2, 1962, in a storeroom area of about 9x24 feet, curtained off into several sections. Charles Argenta was the therapist. For the most part, the treatments were confined to diathermy, whirlpool, massage, manipulation, and exercisers. Mr. Argenta published a book that set forth physical therapy procedures and what might be expected from them. He left the Clinic in 1969. He was followed by Marlene Hudson, a Registered Physical Therapist who received her training at Eastern Illinois University and Washington University. Prior to joining the Clinic, she had been in Physical Therapy at St. John’s Hospital.

Don Vasterling succeeded Miss Hudson in 1971. He had been Chief Physical Therapist at Memorial Hospital. He held a Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Therapy and a Master’s degree in Psychology; both degrees were earned at St. Louis University. Don expanded the Department to triple in size, equipment, and volume of physical therapy patients. Patient volume was in the range of 50 patients daily.

Don Vasterling died suddenly in 1981. His wife Mary, who was working as a therapist part time, stepped in to guide the department for several months until Linda Crews took over from April 1981 to December 1982.

By the time Thomas Byrne came to the Physical Therapy Department in January 1982, the demand for rehabilitation and physical therapy had increased considerably, due in no small measure to the development of the Rheumatology section. Byrne earned a Bachelor's degree in Physical Therapy at the University of Illi-
nois. He followed this with clinical training at Children’s Development Center in Rockford, Mercy Hospital in Champaign, and at Memorial Medical Center and St. John’s Hospital in Springfield. He was a member of the staff at St. John’s Hospital.

To solve problems of space and additional equipment, a satellite Rehabilitation and Physical Therapy Center was opened in 1987. This is located six blocks south of the Clinic. Most patients are seen initially on referral in the Physical Therapy Section in the main Clinic building. Follow-up visits are scheduled for the satellite. The Rehabilitation Center offers one of the most inclusive and finest therapy programs in the area. The number of therapy procedures is now in the range of 110 daily.

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS
The founding partners in 1939 were most careful in their handling of referred patients. They recognized that a Clinic’s size and its concentration of specialists grouped at a single address might influence some referred patients to transfer

An immediate telephone call, followed by a letter dictated the same day, was standard procedure. If the patient returned to the Clinic after being dismissed to the referring physician, the patient would be seen and advised to return to the referring doctor who in turn would be informed immediately of the visit and the advice, both by telephone and by follow-up letter.

The same careful handling was applied to hospital referrals as well. A referred patient was never discharged from the hospital; that was a function of the referring doctor. The only exception was in the case of a patient transferred from out of Springfield. The Clinic physician would then complete the clinical resume and provide discharge instructions and medications until the patient returned to his hometown physician.

Relations with the profession in the framework of the Sangamon County Medical Society generally were excellent. One incident of strained relations over publicity and “advertising” is amusing by today’s standards. The medical society, Rotary and Kiwanis, in public agencies such as the Division of Services for Crippled Children and the Division of Rehabilitation. They also actively supported community agencies like the United Way, the Mental Health Centers of Central Illinois, the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association of Illinois, the American Red Cross, the Poliomyelitis Foundation. For the 1988-1989 campaign, the Clinic served as a Pacesetter Organization for the United Way; donations improved by 85 percent. Most of the Clinic partners held elective offices in the county and regional medical societies and the hospital staffs at one time or another.

Partners were elected to the School Board and the Convention Center Board; some served on bank boards, tuberculosis boards, and municipal and state commissions. All of this activity confirmed the role of the Clinic as a community institution.

GOVERNANCE
Initially, policy was made by consensus among the five partners. Although voting was a rarity, each of the five partners owned 20 percent of the assets (equipment, cash, and accounts receivable), and each therefore had a vote weighted at 20 percent.

Beginning in 1945, after World War II, as new doctors associated with the Clinic, the partnership agreement was changed to allow associates to become partners, usually after one year. An incoming partner bought a minor percent of the assets, purchasing equal fractions from the founding partners. A new partner had a weighted vote equal to the percent of ownership.

After the withdrawal of Doctor Stewart (1945), who remained in Los Angeles after the war, and the retirement of Doctor
Hemdon (1952) because of illness, Doctors Ennis, Eveloff, and Graham gradually sold down to 51 percent, which they retained until 1958. A reorganization at that time changed the voting to one vote for each partner. At the same time, the three remaining founding partners reduced their 51 percent ownership by selling portions of their equity to entering partners.

In the next year, the Clinic buildings and the equipment that were owned by Doctors Ennis, Eveloff, and Graham as the South Springfield Company were sold to a new corporation, the Springfield Clinic Building Corporation, in which all partners and eventually the employees could invest. In 1985, the Springfield Clinic Building Corporation sold its assets to the Clay Scarritt Partnership, which now owns all of the Clinic buildings and equipment.

With the change to one vote for each partner, the partnership agreement provided for the election of a Planning Committee, with the founding partners remaining on the committee as voting members. By 1969 the founding partners were in the minority as the Planning Committee enlarged.

The Planning Committee became an executive committee responsible to the partnership. It now consists of members who may serve no more than two consecutive three-year terms. The committee each January selects a chairman from among its members.

NURSING SERVICE

In 1955 only two sections of nurses existed, the north side of the main building under Ann Hickey, R.N., and the south side under Lorraine Wood, R.N. Later, nurses and aides were organized along departmental lines with a supervisor for each department. In 1979 Betty J. Green, R.N., was designated Chief Nurse.

Betty was well acquainted with the Clinic systems, as she had previously been an office nurse for Doctor Dilts and had served as supervisor of an expanding Medical Department. Under the auspices of the Medical Audit and Peer Review Committee, Betty set up a Nursing Audit Committee, the goal of which was to assess the status of nursing service, assure quality nursing care in the Clinic, and involve the nursing personnel in decisions. Later, the goal was expanded to include education and risk management. As the Clinic grew and these administrative duties increased, a need was recognized for someone to work directly with the nurses. In July of 1986, Mary Stewart, R.N., assumed the responsibilities of Nursing Coordinator in addition to her duties as office nurse for one of the surgeons. In the fall of the year, Mary realized her own family would be increasing, and she wished to lessen her Clinic responsibilities. The duties of Nursing Coordinator were then assumed by Lynda England, R.N.

In a reorganization of the Clinic administration in 1987, Betty Green moved out of the area of nursing to become the Systems Coordinator. Lynda England was appointed Nursing Director. Under Lynda's guidance, nursing involvement and communication have expanded through an elected Nursing Representative Committee. Lynda has also put emphasis on the quality of nursing service by the creation of standardized nursing procedures and Clinic-wide cardiac emergency capabilities. With the expansion of the Clinic to the many satellite locations, the need for direct contact of Nursing Administration with all departments increased. The position of Assistant Nursing Director was created to coordinate all of the satellite personnel and procedures. Suzanne Havey, R.N., was appointed to this position.

NURSE PRACTITIONERS

In 1960 the Clinic initiated the Nurse Physician Assistant concept in the city. A nurse who worked with the physician or surgeon in the Clinic and/or in the operating suites would make daily hospital rounds with the physician, or in his stead. She could make notes in the charts, leave orders on the physician's instructions, see new admissions, and discharge patients. The system established a comforting continuity for the patient and a sense of reader access indirectly to the physician.

The Nurse Assistant or Nurse Associate concept grew rapidly from a solely assistant relationship to the current concept of the nurse practitioner in collaborative practice with the physician, both in the hospitals and in the Clinic. A nurse from the Obstetrics Department of the Clinic would make frequent and sometimes prolonged visits to a Clinic patient in the hospital labor. Nurses from the Surgical Department assist surgeons in operations.

An interview with a Clinic nurse illustrates the manner in which nurses are interwoven throughout the fabric of the Clinic family among physicians, technicians, administrators, auxiliary personnel, patients, and the public.

Mary Langenfeld, R.N., works in the Otolaryngology Department. "When I started working at the Clinic in 1964, we were all on one floor. Houses occupied the Scarritt Street and Seventh Street parking lots and the corner of Sixth and Scarritt. There was a garage facing our alley. Doctor Henkel was on the corner. Since then we have added three floors, many parking lots, many buildings, and many people. All sorts of new medical procedures have been discovered and many new diagnostic tools. The whole Clinic has been redecorated twice since I've been here. The one thing I miss most is the feeling of being part of a family, patients included, since the enlargement."

ADMINISTRATION

The first Business Manager, a position to be called Administrator in later years, was Llewelyn Conn. He remained with the Clinic until 1942 when four of the five partners went into military service.

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In 1945, at the end of World War II, Harry Hart was employed as Manager. He left in 1954. Francis Wenzel took over as Administrator in the same year.

"I was enthused because I was aware of the Clinic staff interest in 'going somewhere.'"

Mr. Wenzel’s response in an interview about the early days of the Clinic is presented here in part.

"My career in management started in Auburn, Illinois, in 1950 at the Auburn Clinic, which eventually became a branch of the Springfield Clinic. During my tenure at that location, we doubled the size of the facility and my interest in physical expansion was energized."

"Doctors K. J. Malmberg and P. W. Bransford were the principals in the Auburn Clinic and they always spoke highly of the Springfield Clinic and the caliber of medicine practiced there. They felt it represented the ‘wave of the future’ insofar as the practice of medicine was concerned."

"When the opportunity came to take a position with the Clinic and move to Springfield, I was enthused since I was aware of the staff interest in expansion and ‘going somewhere.’"

"An aggressive program of staff expansion was under way when I appeared on the scene in Springfield, and although the Clinic was already in its second housing phase it became apparent early on that additional building plans had to be undertaken. The first of several property acquisitions occurred in 1954 when we purchased a house at 1030 South Sixth Street from the estate of a deceased owner. It was at this site that the Dental Department was first located and a portion of the Administrative Staff occupied the second floor."

"A scenario of staff additions, lack of parking, cramped working space, and overtaxing of existing facilities gave way in 1958 to a commitment to acquire property and build an addition immediately north of the existing structure at 1025 South Seventh Street."
“Prior to the above acquisitions, a site study was completed to determine if the Clinic should stay where it was or relocate. Several overtures were made to property owners about the community, and at one time we put together a deal to purchase much of the Adloff farm for $75,000. This property is now Capital City Shopping Center and the buildings immediately south.”

“Eventually the decision was made to stay in the present location and the services of Ellerbe and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, were engaged to design and oversee the construction of a new addition. Ellerbe and Company had extensive experience in clinic construction, having been a primary architect for the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.”

Mr. Wenzel was very active in professional organizations and community affairs. In the Clinic he departmentalized, converted to computers, microfilmed medical records, established the Credit Union, pushed for a pension plan, initiated the house organ “Mouthpiece,” organized the Prepayment Plan and the HMO, oversaw the satellites, and acted as Secretary to the Springfield Clinic Facilities Corporation, the doctor-owned corporation that owned the buildings and large equipment that were leased to the Clinic and that owned and operated the Pharmacy.

John W. Montgomery began as Assistant Administrator in 1954 and succeeded Francis Wenzel as Administrator in 1963. Mr. Montgomery retired at the end of 1987 and stayed on as Consultant through the transition in 1988. During his twenty-five years as Administrator, the Clinic grew from twenty to fifty physicians. Satellites were resumed, and the number of employees increased by over one hundred people. The main campus of the Clinic now occupies an entire city block. Two remaining buildings on the block were purchased, and one lot is leased for parking. The property is now owned by the entity, Clay Scarritt, which is a partnership of physicians and some employees of the Clinic.

A Family Practice facility was erected at 2200 West Wabash Avenue. Office space was leased in Sherman for two Family Practice physicians. Office space for one physician was temporarily leased at Doctors Hospital, 5230 South Sixth Street. A rehabilitation Center was in operation at 1717 South Sixth Street.

Patient volume has grown by ten times since 1983.

During his tenure, John Montgomery was active in clinic organizations throughout the country. He served as President of the American College of Medical Group Administrators in 1978 to 1979. For many years he was the Senior Administrative Surveyor of Clinic and Health Care Facilities that seek accreditation, serving on 80 surveys throughout the United States and Canada. He has surveyed with the American Group Practice Association, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care.

Mr. Montgomery has been active at committee, officer, and board levels in the Springfield, the state and national Chambers of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and his church board.

Computer operations, introduced by Mr. Montgomery, have been updated continuously from the first IBM Tab System, installed in 1963, to the present IBM Model 3800 that connects with 94 terminals. Some of the terminals are located in the satellites. The Clinic has instituted over three thousand software programs that are used in daily operations. Computerized billing now prepares a super bill with a second copy that, when attached to a patient’s insurance form, provides all the information the insurance carrier needs for making payments. This is known as “Instant Insurance.”

A search committee was formed in 1985 to seek a new Administrator to replace John Montgomery who had announced plans to retire at age 65. Mr. J. Michael Maynard was selected and he joined the Clinic in February 1987.

Mr. Maynard holds two Master’s degrees from Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia, one with a Major in Management and another with a Major in Accounting. He served as Administrator in the Medical Arts Clinic of Dixon, Illinois, from 1980 to 1987. He established in Dixon a marketing oriented strategy of three satellite clinics with two more satellites in the development stage at the time he came to the Springfield Clinic.

The Dixon Clinic during Mr. Maynard’s tenure experienced a physician/employee ratio lower than both the national and Illinois averages.

Two Assistant Administrators have served the Clinic for a number of years, Jo. Anne Quinn and Barber Potts. They are responsible for many functions, but each has a primary office. Mr. Potts is in charge of Personnel. Miss Quinn is responsible for Purchasing.

Jo. Anne Quinn, who joined the Clinic in 1948, holds an Associate in Arts degree from Springfield College. She established the Insurance Department. Initially, she was the Insurance Department. She developed the bid system for the purchase of Clinic supplies and equipment.
Barber Potts holds a Bachelor's degree from Birmingham, Alabama, Southern College and a Master's degree in Divinity from Nashotah House Episcopal Seminary in Nashotah, Wisconsin. Before joining the Clinic in 1970 he was manager of new accounts at the Illinois National Bank in Springfield.

Mr. Randall Bryant is now Chief Accountant at administrative level.

DEPARTMENTALIZATION

It became apparent in early 1955 that efficient management of the day-to-day operation of the various Clinic functions could not be the sole responsibility of one person. Accordingly, a plan for departmentalization of all functions was presented to and approved by the Finance Committee in April 1955.

The various departmental breakdowns are indicated in the Table of Organization.

From this system, an Employee Council was developed. This group was composed of all supervisors, the Administrator and Assistant Administrator. It provided a formal means of bringing to the attention of proper individuals the problems that arose from time to time in the Clinic operation. A further refinement was made when the Employee Council was incorporated into the Business and Personnel Committee with a partner doctor as chairman. This change took place in 1957, and the Clinic operates today in this fashion. The “Employee of the Month” award began in 1984 under the aegis of Planning Committee Chairman Keith Wichterman, M.D. Time clocks, identification badges, and a uniform dress code were introduced in 1988.

The Clinic moved from a “one big gang” type of operation to a more orderly segmented approach. The philosophy of this arrangement assumes that a series of small jobs overseen by one person on each job is easier to manage than one big job. To accomplish this, authority was delegated, stature was given individual employees who could and would assume responsibility. Morale was improved and incentive was created. Following is the Table of Organization as it was listed in 1960.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Committee</th>
<th>Administrative Staff</th>
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<tr>
<td>Records and Insurance</td>
<td>Laboratory</td>
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<td>Laboratory and X-ray</td>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
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<td>Business and Personnel</td>
<td>Records</td>
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<td>Registration/Reception</td>
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<td>Research and Education Accounting</td>
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<td>Vascular Diseases Stenographic Insurance</td>
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<td>Orthopedics</td>
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<td>Otolaryngology Dental</td>
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ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Until 1956 the Clinic accounting system consisted of hand posted books with the only mechanized aspect of the operation being the posting of accounts receivable. With the volume of transactions on the rise, hand posted books became unacceptably cumbersome due to difficulties in balancing, numerous chances for errors, and time consumed. The National Cash Register billing machine was showing its age and frequent breakdowns occurred. Two Burroughs machines were installed and a new system which completely mechanized the Clinic accounting system was inaugurated. Computations in the ledgers were made automatically, and the number of errors was cut to an insignificant figure. It was possible to have a financial statement prepared within 36 hours after the close of the previous month’s business. The system was created and designed especially for the Springfield Clinic. By 1980, two full time computer programmers, Ken Cardoni and Gary Hudelson, were in the Clinic’s employ. The Clinic now has two Certified Public Accountants on staff full time.

PHARMACY

A pharmacy was opened in the new Clinic building in 1952. This service was owned and operated by the Clinic’s landlord, a facilities corporation which was owned initially by the remaining founding partners, Doctors Ennis, Eveloff, and Graham. The pharmacy was sold in 1956, along with the Clinic buildings, to a corporation in which all physician partners and long term employees could invest as stockholders. In 1985, the pharmacy was transferred to a successor organization, the Clay Scarritt Partnership.

Staffed originally by one Registered Pharmacist, Al Seymour, and occupying a space equivalent to one large examining room, Professional Pharmacy grew to a service that employed three Registered Pharmacists and provided telephone and mailing convenience, in addition to home deliveries in the city with its own car and driver.

Chemicals, drugs, and medications used in the Clinic Departments and satellites are supplied by the pharmacy. Accounting and billing are through the corporation and are separate from the Clinic. Prescriptions for patients written by Clinic physicians may be filled at the Clinic Pharmacy or at any pharmacy in Springfield or in the patient’s hometown. Likewise, the Clinic Pharmacy will fill a prescription written by any licensed Illinois physician.

Five supervisory Registered Pharmacists have managed the Clinic Pharmacy throughout its 32 years:

Alton Seymour  Richard Mulcahy  John Vonno  Richard Chapman  Edward Herter, Ill
FIFTY YEARS

In the fifty years, 1939 to 1989, the Clinic has grown from five founding physicians working with five employees to a medical complex that exceeds 60 physicians and 200 employees.

The original twenty-four rooms have become a multitude of rooms housed in nine separate buildings. Parking, once accommodated in “downtown” Springfield, is now a sea of cars in a city block of yellow-lined slots.

Ground was broken in the summer of 1989 for a $14 million building expansion program. An alley was vacated to give the Clinic complex a solid city block. This will provide space for 20 more physicians who will be added to the staff by 1991. The expansion will include space for additional physical therapy services and a new radiology section with updated CAT-scan equipment.

Records and accounts have evolved from handwritten documents to computerized printouts.

Equipment has changed from the likes of a 100 milliampere General Electric all purpose x-ray unit to radiographic scanning, tomography, and ultrasonography. Procedures have developed from blood counts one at a time through the eyepiece of a microscope to computer counting, and urinalysis in a test tube over a Bunsen burner to electronic analysis.

Statements for services, once paid out of pocket, have been transferred to third party payers.

A medical school has come to town and moved forward. The Clinic has moved with it.

Change has been the story of medicine and the Clinic has kept pace.