We each have a favorite t-shirt, or four. They’re likely old, possibly worn or thread-bare but very soft and comfortable. And it may remind you of a special moment in your life. Let us journey through the last 75 years of Kansas City’s history—with the t-shirt as the backdrop of our everyday lives.

T-shirts are an important part of most everyone’s wardrobe today. But no one just throws on a tee—some thought goes into our selection. Where are we going? What are we doing? Who are we seeing? What do we want to say?

*My Tee & Me* is an exhibition about who we are, as individuals and as a community, through the t-shirts we have worn and are wearing today. *My Tee and Me* is curated by historian and author David W. Jackson and Denise S. Morrison, Director of Collections and Curatorial Services at the Kansas City Museum. This exhibition is presented in partnership with the Gay and Lesbian Archives of Mid-America at the University of Missouri Kansas City (UMKC), curated by Stuart Hinds. Unless otherwise noted, all artifacts and garments are part of the Kansas City Museum collections, or are on loan for this exhibition specifically. The Museum’s collections are co-owned by the City of Kansas City, Missouri and Union Station Kansas City, Inc.

*If you have a garment (like a t-shirt) that depicts something interesting or significant about Kansas City and you would like it preserved for the future, let the Museum know.*


**Did you know?**

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO. SOLD A T-SHIRT IN ITS 1938 CATALOGUE CALLED A “GOB” SHIRT. LIST PRICE: 24 CENTS.
In World War II the Army and Navy began supplying t-shirts to the military as standard issue—to be worn as an undergarment.

In Kansas City the Garment District clothing manufacturers turned their companies output to war work, and women entered the workforce in droves. Due to the nature of their work and changed lifestyles, women began wearing pants more often. Society’s dress code continued to lax post-war, and apparel slowly became more casual. T-shirts gained popularity after WWII, when millions of military veterans started wearing them as casual outerwear.

Railway Ice Co. Fast-Pitch Softball Team
This t-shirt served as a softball jersey in the pre-war years of the early 1940s. Kansas City’s Mexican immigrant communities started fast-pitch softball leagues on both sides of the state line for competitive fun which also became a great way of socializing and building solidarity among their barrios. WORN BY DONOR VINCE SAUCEDA

Kansas City Angels Men’s Fast-Pitch Softball Tourney
Mexican American fast-pitch softball leagues have grown since the 1940s as a new generation keeps the tradition alive. This tee commemorates the 2009 tournament and the back of the shirt identifies inductees to the Mexican-American Fast-Pitch Softball Hall of Fame. WORN BY DONOR WILLIE ESCARRINO

Did you know?

The T-shirt was officially given a definition in Webster’s Dictionary by the 1920s. The term “T-shirt” is used perhaps for the first time in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s first novel, This Side of Paradise (1920).
Kansas City and environs grew exponentially with the Baby Boomer generation’s emergence on the scene through the Korean War era.

The city annexed every which way but west. Suburbs across the metro exploded and incorporated as the population grew from 814,357 in 1950 to 1,309,453 in 1960, leading to increased housing needs. Kansas Citians (like other major cities) experienced White Flight, which in turn affected school districts.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka ushered in school desegregation in 1954. In Kansas City, as neighborhoods shifted from Caucasian to predominantly African American, the school composition mirrored that statistic. As schools around the country were ordered to desegregate, Kansas City managed to avoid it by restructuring and realigning neighborhoods based on racial makeup.

If the t-shirt had been a commemorative identifier during this time (which it was not), you may have seen tees such as: “I survived the Great Flood of 1951!” Perhaps a tee with the stockyards or a meat packing plant logo on it. Maybe a tee commemorating the opening of the Paseo Bridge in 1953, Kansas City’s newest toll bridge. Other signs of the time include air raid drills and atom bomb bunkers; converting the Chouteau Railroad Bridge to automobile traffic; the introduction of major thoroughfares which transformed the city as part of the “Interstate Defense Highway System” including I-29, I-435, I-35, and I-70. The end of the decade saw the phasing out of the city’s trolley cars and busses—all public transit began using gas or diesel engines—until the re-introduction of a starter line, RideKC, in May 2016.

Downtown Kansas City skyline, looking north from Penn Valley Park, c. 1950s.
By the mid-sixties women no longer “had” to wear gloves, and fewer men and women wore hats when dressing up.

Eventually, Kansas City’s tailored coat and suit industry collapsed when markets for such apparel dried-up and overseas companies produced cheaper, off-the-rack clothing. The Garment District, employing 8,798 in 1954, quickly dwindled and became a thing of Kansas City’s past. Other milestones in Kansas City history during this decade include: more city annexations, hospital and highway expansions, emergence of suburban malls as downtown dies a slow death; Hallmark announces the idea of Crown Center (1967), and rioting immobilized the city after Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s assassination (1968).

T-shirts, on the other hand, grew in popularity for self-expression as well for advertisements, protests, and souvenirs. Few things are more universally simpatico with the 1960s as the tie dye t-shirt. This “far out” technique was popularized in the states when it became synonymous with the hippie movement that started in San Francisco by April 1967.

What could be more sixties than television’s Batman series? And what better way to show love of your favorite show than wearing a tee.

Unlike concerts today, where getting a souvenir t-shirt of the event and band is a must, the legendary 1964 Beatles concert in Kansas City—which lasted 31 minutes—had no t-shirt to commemorate it. What IS held onto as a souvenir of that most costly of concerts at Municipal Stadium is the ticket stub, with one side showing Charlie O. Finley in a Beatles-style wig.

*The Museum has not yet received an authentic 1960s-era tie dye tee for its collection. The problem most likely is that tees are worn, tossed out, used as rags, or donated to charity before most of us think about posterity. Help us spread the word about the importance of tees in Kansas City’s history!

**TIE DYE ORIGINATED IN INDIA, JAPAN, JAMAICA, AND AFRICA AS EARLY AS THE SIXTH CENTURY. SOME FORMS OF TIE DYE ARE BANDHANI (THE OLDEST KNOWN TECHNIQUE) USED IN INDIAN CULTURES, AND SHIBORI, PRIMARILY USED IN JAPANESE CULTURES.**

**TIE DYE ON DISPLAY**

TIE DYE

A 1980s throwback to the tie dye shirts of the 1960s.
T-shirts started serving many purposes, as marketing products, as commemorative trophies, as tourism souvenirs, and simply as fashion statements in their own right. The t-shirt was about to hit center stage.

Kansas City was growing by leaps and bounds. Arrowhead Stadium at Truman Sports Complex was completed in 1972, the same year President Harry Truman died; Kemper Arena and H. Roe Bartle Exhibition Hall opened in 1976, and that summer the Republican National Convention was held at Kemper nominating the incumbent President Gerald Ford.

Businessman Lamar Hunt brought his NFL Dallas Texans to town in 1963 and assumed the name of the Kansas City Chiefs. On January 11, 1970, the Chiefs defeated the Minnesota Vikings in Super Bowl IV. Today sports apparel dominates popular culture. In Kansas City, you can’t go anywhere on “game day” or “Red Friday” and not see folks dressed in tees supporting their hometown team.

Kids got happy (the McDonald’s Happy Meal was created in Kansas City, 1977) and started showing their “tee” spirit. Youth groups like the Girl and Boy Scouts, Campfire, and Kansas City's own, unique Camp Little Flower (founded in Raytown, Missouri in 1920) wore specially made tees to show their participation in these groups.

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**Tees On Display**

**Bicentennial – Camp Little Flower**

Kansas City’s 1976 Bicentennial was, perhaps, the first event in recent memory where “commemorative and/or promotional memorabilia” became commonplace.

**Worlds of Fun Resort**

Lamar Hunt announced a resort/theme park concept in 1969 that became Worlds of Fun, which opened in 1973. This t-shirt, c. 1980, advertises a WOF resort which never got built but the theme park has expanded well beyond the original plan.

**Camp Towanyak / Camp Little Flower**

Camp t-shirts from Camp Towanyak (Camp Fire Girls, c. 1970) in Shawnee, Kansas and Camp Little Flower in Raytown, Missouri.

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**Did you know?**

Several million t-shirts are donated to the Salvation Army each year. These are auctioned off by the pound and shipped off to third world countries.

First game in Arrowhead Stadium, August 12, 1972. The Kansas City Chiefs recorded a 24-14 preseason victory against the St. Louis Cardinals. Running back Ed Podolak scored the first touchdown in the facility. Regular season ticket prices for the team’s first season at Arrowhead were $8 for box seats and $7 for reserved seating.
Self-expression and individuality, especially in fashion, hit a zenith in the 1980s.

Fashion labels dominated the market, and we began seeing iconic branding labels like Izod, Generra, Nike, and Polo. An explosion of t-shirt shops began to transform the shirt-making process from heat-transfer to screen printing. Youth began to guide fashion trends by layering t-shirts, flipping collars of pique polo shirts, and cuffing and rolling their jeans. Generra even introduced heat-sensitive or hyper-color t-shirts that flew off clothing racks, the company garnering $50 million in a four-month time span.

The decade saw triumph and tragedy for Kansas City. With the loss of two professional sports teams (hockey’s Kansas City Scouts and basketball’s Kansas City Kings), the city was over the moon with the World Championship win of the Kansas City Royals over their interstate rivals the St. Louis Cardinals in 1985. Four years earlier the city suffered one of its worst disasters with the Hyatt Regency walkway collapse. 114 people lost their lives the night of July 17, 1981.

In the 1980s, t-shirts began to be used as billboards. Tees were used to promote causes directly—to commemorate an event—or indirectly, like the pop music group Wham! demonstrated in the iconic MTV video of the song Wake Me Up Before You Go Go. They wore a simple white t-shirt with a subtle message, “CHOOSE LIFE,” to express their view about the divisive abortion issue that became case law in this era.

A popular 1985 World Series t-shirt showing the I-70 shield. On October 27, 1985, Kansas City Royals fans took the celebration to the field after the game 7 win against the St. Louis Cardinals (11-0) at Royals Stadium.

Photo by Richard Mackson-USA TODAY Sports

1980s

Tees on Display

ADIDAS
Adidas was just one of many corporate names that were trendy to wear. This tee was purchased at a local Foot Locker in 1980.

WALK FOR LIFE KC
Originally named Walk for Life, Kansas City’s first AIDS Walk in 1988 started at Frank A. Theis Park with under 100 walkers. (Marking 30 years in 2018, AIDS Walk KC and its t-shirts are explored more fully elsewhere in this exhibit.)

KC SPIRIT FEST
The now-defunct KC Spirit Fest, a three-day annual event, began at the Liberty Memorial in Penn Valley Park in 1985, bringing top-knotch entertainment to the city’s core.

Did you know?

IN 1985 FIVE MILLION T-SHIRTS WERE SOLD WORLDWIDE, THAT NUMBER WOULD RISE TO TWO BILLION BY 2005. GET YOURS NOW, THEY’RE SELLING FAST!
T-shirts hit their stride and this decade was all about trendy modifications—remember the crop top?

Glow-in-the-dark inks, heat-sensitive fabrics, foil printing to all-over printing, if you think it, someone can make it happen.

Diversity championed in the 1990s when Emanuel Cleaver II became Kansas City’s first African American mayor in 1991. After serving two successful terms as mayor, Cleaver would win the election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 2005, where he currently represents Missouri’s 5th congressional district. And, Kay Waldo Barnes was elected the first woman mayor of Kansas City on her 61st birthday in 1999. As mayor, Barnes led the push to revive downtown Kansas City. The Sprint Center and the Kansas City Power & Light District were her most important projects.

In 1996, voters in Jackson, Clay, and Platte counties in Missouri and Johnson County in Kansas approve a one-eighth cent bi-state sales tax to restore and redevelop Union Station and create a science museum. The tax raised $118 million toward the total $250 million project. The remaining money was raised through private donations and federal funds.

Union Station opened to the public once again on November 10, 1999. The building, restored to its former glory, now includes shops, restaurants, theaters, exhibits, and Science City, an interactive science center.

Did you know?

According to a survey conducted by online t-shirt design company CustomInk, 87% of Americans who wear t-shirts have at least one they refuse to throw away for sentimental reasons.

UNION STATION “BACK ON TRACK”
A slogan that was seen on t-shirts, posters, buttons, and whatever else it could possibly go on. The historic Bi-State Cultural Tax was the first in the nation to attempt a tax that covered two states and five counties acting together to tax themselves for the good of the metropolitan area.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT
Founded in 1993 in order to protect the rights of immigrants and refugees who were victims of torture. The Human Rights Project group now has expanded its role to encompass women’s rights and the rights of children. This t-shirt is autographed by Peter, Paul and Mary, an American folk trio who became popular in mainstream music with their hits Blowin’ in the Wind and Puff the Magic Dragon. They performed in Kansas City at a fundraiser for the project.
Commemorative tees over the last 30 years have grown exponentially in popularity.

They continue to be a thread in the fabric of our daily lives. Think about the tees in your closet...some that you wear weekly...others that have been moved to the back, but you just can’t get rid of them because of their sentimental value. Chances are you’ll never have a time in your life where you won’t be acquiring a new tee!

June 3, 2000, marked the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Kansas in the County of Jackson, Missouri, a town which became Kansas City. Today, Kansas City is composed of five counties, and contains Missouri’s second largest metro area. The city’s “Celebration of the Heart” featured a multitude of community-based events and activities culminating in a reading of the city’s Sesquicentennial overview history into the U.S. Congressional Record on June 7 by Senator John Ashcroft.

On November 1, 2015, the Kansas City Royals beat the New York Mets (4 games to 1) to win the World Series championship for the second time in their history. Approximately 700,000 people—mostly in blue Royal’s sports apparel—descended upon downtown Kansas City at Union Station to celebrate. Talk about fandom fever. That’s a LOT of t-shirts!

The rise of online shopping has created a proliferation of t-shirt companies. Have an event? There’s a tee for that. Kids in sports camp? Yep, there’s a tee waiting to be created for that. Offering amazing variety and serving as a souvenir, t-shirts say a lot about us and our community.

KC150 CELEBRATION
This Hands Across the Bridge t-shirt is just one of many souvenir items created for Kansas City’s 150th anniversary.

KC ROYALS “MUSTARD”
Mustard is a reference to the between-innings race at Royals games starring condiments mustard, ketchup, and relish.

KC ROYALS 2015 WORLD SERIES
On loan from David W. Jackson

Jeff Pinkerton, a Senior Researcher at the Mid-America Regional Council, estimated that each Royals home game results in a $6 million boost in economic activity in Kansas City. Imagine how much of that is “covered” by t-shirt sales.

The Scout, an award-winning statue created by Cyrus E. Dallin in 1910, is located east of Southwest Trafficway in Penn Valley Park, south of downtown Kansas City. It is more than 10 feet tall, and depicts a Sioux Indian on horseback surveying the landscape.

2000s
Activism

You likely have a t-shirt or more that was acquired through a cause that you believe in, an initiative that you support, an event that called your name, or to visually ‘vote’ your opposition to a harmful proposal. T-shirts are your voice in a crowd!

Kansas Citians have a generous, can-do attitude that is representative of the KANSAS CITY SPIRIT, pictorialized by Norman Rockwell in the middle of the last century. You’ve seen it. A strong, commanding citizen rolling his sleeves up… looking determined…ready for whatever comes his way.

We face the challenges and triumph; whether it is a personal health challenge or that of a loved one—or, one that plagues an entire population. We run, walk, and golf for causes from raising awareness, to rallying public support. And, we wear t-shirts to tell the world there is power in numbers.

We care. It’s that simple. It’s why others across the country recognize Kansas City as being the “Heart of America.” Though the phrase first appeared in the local Kansas City Star in 1986, its first use as a slogan to describe the City was at an Eagle’s convention in 1914. The slogan was printed on event literature, banners, and badges. It was, “a phrase that will stick in the mind of the delegates, and we consider it an excellent form of advertising for Kansas City,” said E.J. Shannahan, president of the local Eagle’s lodge, who coined the term.

The Museum’s best represented causes come from Kansas City’s LGBTQ communities, as explored throughout this exhibition. Just as LGBTQ people were seeing some progress towards equal rights, their communities were shattered by the AIDS epidemic. Kansas Citians, gay and straight, came together to raise money for AIDS research, work with City Hall; collaborate to provide services to those in dire need; and forge a united future as ONE KC!

LEUKEMIA AND LYMPHOMA SOCIETY WALK
Identifies itself as being worn by a survivor, c. 2008.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON “THE GREAT MARCH”
The 1987 event provided the first national media coverage for ACT UP, with AIDS activists front and center. Around 750,000 people marched.

CONDOM CRUSADERS “BETTER LATEX THAN NEVER”
The Condom Crusaders were a group who provided safer sex packets to gay and lesbian bars throughout the Kansas City metro area. T-shirt, c. 1988.

NATIONAL COMING OUT DAY
One of the longest, consecutive, commemorative events in our city’s history is the AIDS Walk Kansas City.

Started as “Walk for Life” by the AIDS Service Foundation of Greater Kansas City in 1988, this annual walk/run recognizes the impact of the pandemic and honors those who have been affected. Walkers/runners get a specially produced, commemorative t-shirt.

2018 marks the 30th year of the walk. “It’s difficult to call it an anniversary—that sounds too celebratory,” said Michael Lintecum, AIDS Walk KC event director. Still, it is one of the longest-running (no pun intended) walks in the country. Mike Sugnet, who participated in the AIDS Walk from the beginning, and Terry Newell collected the t-shirts each year. Mike donated the first 21 years of t-shirts to the Kansas City Museum as part of its Gay and Lesbian Archive of Mid-America (GLAMA) collection, which was founded the same year (2009) by colleagues and fellow archivists, Stuart Hinds, David W. Jackson, and Christopher Leitch.

“Initially the t-shirts were clustered with dynamic graphics illustrated in bright, engaging colors. This reflects the atmosphere of insistent hope pervading AIDS activism at the time. Lately the images on the shirts, aside from the logos of corporate and foundation sponsors, have adopted a memorial function, listing simple columns of names of individuals who have fallen to AIDS in preceding years. This is naturally more sobering than the original images. Such a shift demonstrates the dogged determination of long-term participants and to some degree their resignation to the fact that AIDS while manageable, is still a deadly scourge that requires a society-wide response, ongoing now for 22 years with no end in sight.” (Christopher Leitch, Introduction, What We Did for Love—AIDS Walk T-Shirt Collection, 2010, ©Kansas City Museum)
The first AIDS case in Kansas City was reported in the *Kansas City Times* on October 14, 1982.

The **AIDS Service Foundation of Greater Kansas City** was founded in 1992 and originally designed to raise funds for four organizations: 1) **Good Samaritan Project**; 2) **Heartland AIDS Resource Council**; 3) **Kansas City Free Health Clinic**; and 4) **SAVE, Inc.** Each organization originally committed to contribute $5,000 to the Foundation. Each organization had two representatives on the Board, and they appointed members of the community at large.

As of 2010, contributions to the AIDS Service Foundation benefit equally: 1) **Kansas City Free Health Clinic**; 2) **SAVE, Inc.**; 3) **Good Samaritan Project**; 4) **Hope Care Center**; and 5) **AIDS Service Foundation Community Fund**.

The AIDS Service Foundation Community Fund awards grants to nonprofit organizations that service the specialized needs of the diverse communities dealing with H.I.V./AIDS, provide support to their families and friends, and/or promote education and prevention. Other programs include: **Arts Audiences Against AIDS**, **AIDS Walk**, **Ribbon of Hope Awards Dinner** (started in 1993 and lasted for a decade), and **Coterie Theater’s Dramatic AIDS Education Project**, in conjunction with the Kansas University Medical Center, where volunteer doctors and actors go into schools and talk about AIDS.

The AIDS Service Foundation records are preserved in the Kansas City Museum archives as part of the GLAMA collections, as are materials that help document a variety of other LGBTQ-related organizations formed over the last 25+ years to serve worthy causes.
Beyond being wearable billboards for obvious and much needed causes for the greater good of all Kansas City citizens, t-shirts also provide an identity whenever we join a group, team, or community effort. Everyone wearing a similar t-shirt strikes an immediate affinity or brand, doesn’t it? The more interesting the logo, memorable design, or expressive slogan, the better.

Kansas City’s LGBTQ communities have done the best so far—as a whole—to collect and donate for preservation, aspects of their daily lives, including their long struggle for equal rights. The creation of GLAMA has provided a centralized point of collection. Remarkably, this history dates from the early 1800s, as chronicled in the first, comprehensive history on this subject, Changing Times: Almanac and Digest of Kansas City’s LGBTQIA History, by David W. Jackson.

After 150 years of taking one step forward and two steps back, the modern gay rights movement was born in Kansas City in 1966 when leaders from 15 existing gay and lesbian groups from across the country decided to meet downtown and form a national coalition. Three years later, flames ignited with riots in New York City’s Stonewall Inn, and the fight for equal rights for LGBTQ citizens was on its way. A year later, NYC celebrated its first gay pride parade in 1970. Kansas City’s first pride festivities were in June 1974.

The LGBTQ communities became more diverse themselves as we as a society closer studied gender, sexuality, orientation, and identity. The outcomes are proving to be as colorful and unique as a rack of t-shirts at your local thrift store.

Sappho’s
Sappho’s was a women’s bar in the basement of the Cabaret, downtown at 1014 Oak Street. Melinda Ryder did some of her earliest drag performances there.
T-shirt, c. 1977.

Rabid Kittens Softball Team

KC Pride 2000
An event that showcased local drag celebrities Flo, Belle Starr, and Melinda Ryder.

Heartland Men’s Chorus
The Heartland Men’s Chorus, a nonprofit group founded in 1986, travel around the globe making music.
Since its founding in 2009, the Gay and Lesbian Archive of Mid-America (GLAMA) has attracted a number of collections to document the diverse LGBTQ communities of the Kansas City metropolis. Highlighted here are just a few of the collections that have been donated:

**Mr. Todd and Mr. Bratt Collection** features files from GALA, a late-80s/early-90s pride organization, in which they were active. In addition, Mr. Bratt compiled and donated nearly 40 scrapbooks of newspaper clippings and other ephemera documenting LGBTQ issues from 1985 through current day.

**Evelyn “Evie” Akers Collection** includes a scrapbook from the founder of the Kansas City Coed Sports Association.

**Michael Boles and Robert Heishman Collection** features images of patrons and performers at local Kansas City night clubs—including the Colony Club and Forest Ballroom, 1962–1968.

**Diane Constantin Collection** features a scrapbook, LP record albums, magazines, and other materials reflecting the local lesbian community.

**Olene Crowley Collection**, at nearly 100 years of age, Crowley donated images, matchbooks, documents, and other ephemera related to various Kansas City bars and night clubs, including the Jewel Box, Cat Balleu, Yum Yum Club, Pink Garter, Trocadero Club, and Arabian Nights (aka The Tent), 1960s–1980s.

**Bruce Winter and Kirk Nelson Collection** features costumes and promotional paraphernalia related to Winter’s 35-plus year career performing as Melinda Ryder, for which Nelson served as costume designer and dressmaker, among other roles.

**Lavender Ladies Collection** includes an array of material from a local lesbian social organization, including periodicals, books, sound recordings, posters, and other Sapphic ephemera.
Thank You!

A museum is only as good as the items donated to it. The Kansas City Museum is grateful for its many donors who over the years have given their family treasures to the Museum so that future generations can be educated and entertained by them. Thanks to the following donors (and their tees) for helping make *My Tee & Me: Statement & Identity in Kansas City* possible:

**Introduction**

**Mary Sapp**
Elvis event, Kansas City Museum

**1940s**

**Vince Saucedo**
Railway Ice Co.

**Willie Escareno**
Kansas City Angels

**1950s**

**Ursula Burr**
“Ring the Bell for Ike”

**Elsa Johnson**
KC School Desegregation

**1970s**

**Mary Sapp**
Camp Little Flower

**Camp Fire Alumni/Heartland Council**
Camp Towanyak

**1980s**

**Don and Phyllis Carlyle**
Adidas

**Mike Sugnet**
Walk for Life (AIDS Walk KC)

**Marsha Rodriguez**
KC Spirit Fest

**1990s**

**Mary Sapp**
Union Station “Back on Track”

**LaBudde Special Collections, UMKC**
Human Rights Project

**2000s**

**KC150 Co./Jan Burmeister**
KC150

**Ellen Goheen**
KC Royals “Mustard”

**AIDS Walk KC**

**Mike Sugnet**
AIDS Walk KC

**Christopher Leitch**
Kick AIDS Butt

**Activism**

**Kirk Nelson/Bruce Winter**
Leukemia and Lymphoma Society

**Steven Pierce**
March on Washington and Condom Crusaders

**LaBudde Special Collections, UMKC**
National Coming Out Day

**Community**

**Stuart Hinds**
Sappho’s

**David Krom**
Rabil Kittens

**Kirk Nelson/Bruce Winter**
KC Pride 2000

**LaBudde Special Collections, UMKC**
Heartland Men’s Chorus

Thanks to these lenders for helping fill the gap in the story of *My Tee & Me*:

**David W. Jackson**
KC Royals 2015 World Series and GLAMA

**Denise Morrison**
Kansas City Museum and Tie Dye

**Randal Strong-Wallace**
Worlds of Fun

*Items are part of the GLAMA Collection.

In addition, the Kansas City Museum would like to acknowledge the commitment, enthusiasm, and support of the **City of Kansas City, Missouri** including Mayor Sly James, the City Council, and Kansas Citians who generously provide public funding for the Museum. The Museum is grateful for support from the **City of Kansas City, Missouri Board of Parks and Recreation Commissioners** and the Director and staff of Parks and Recreation.

Graphic design of the exhibition is by Carrie Maldman, Print Media Design, with production by Custom Color.

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**THE FAR SIDE**


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The Kansas City Museum is owned by the City of Kansas City, Missouri and operated and managed by the City of Kansas City, Missouri Parks and Recreation Department.