

## ERRATA

Page	Location *	Correction
3	par. 4	Charter date is not May 14, 1892; correct date is May 12, 1892 (ASO-5)(3)
25	top photo	Location is Dr. Littlejohn's office (Source: <i>J.Ost.</i> 1899 May)
34	par. 9	Kretchmar graduated in June 1899.
37	note 39	<i>J.Ost.</i> 1898 Oct, p. 212; 1898 Dec, p. 366
62	photo	George A. Still (not S.)
75	par. 3	The elevation of Bentonville, Arkansas, is 1260 feet.
127	par. 4	Michael A. Lane (not E.) (also in index)
131	par. 4	They were beaten by Yale and Amherst but tied the Massachusetts Aggies (U. Mass.). The contest took place in 1923. (Source: 1924 Osteoblast and Amherst College Archives)
172	par. 1	August 6, 1828 (not 1818)
205	note 15	Feb 1932 (not Jan)
301	par. 3	The key ceremony had begun by at least 1951 and was mentioned in the November 1951 issue of the <i>J.Ost.</i>
309	par. 3	reins (not reigns)
344	par. 1	Whist (not Wist)
365	par. 1	Richard H. Still, Sr. (RHS Jr. graduated in 1958)

## INDEX CORRECTIONS/ADDITIONS

Page	Correction/Addition
288	Richardson, Martyn; discussed on pp. 287
585	Advocates of osteopathy: 97-99 (not 99); 227-228 (not 227)
586	Audrain County lawsuit is discussed on pp. 301-302.
589	Fraternities: Houses are pictured on page 199.
591	Influenza epidemic is discussed on pp. 95-97.
592	Construction of "bridge" is noted on page 429.
594	McManis (not McMannis) – 2 entries
597	Claus Rohweder is first mentioned on page 257.
599	Page references are to Richard H. Still, Sr. (not Jr.); he is not mentioned on page 508.
600	Morris Thompson's honorary degrees are noted on page 293.

## ADDED NOTES

Page	Location	Comment
160	par. 10	\$5,000 would be \$49,814 in 2001 dollars.

- Paragraphs are counted with first partial or full paragraph on the page.
- 08/2005 revised

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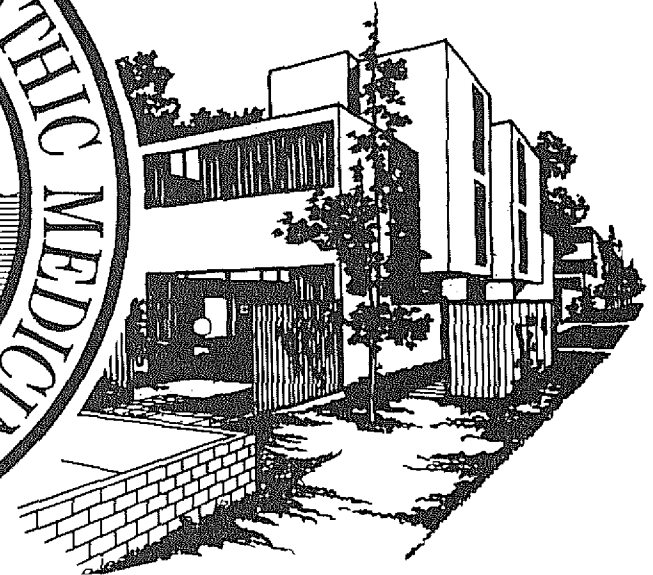
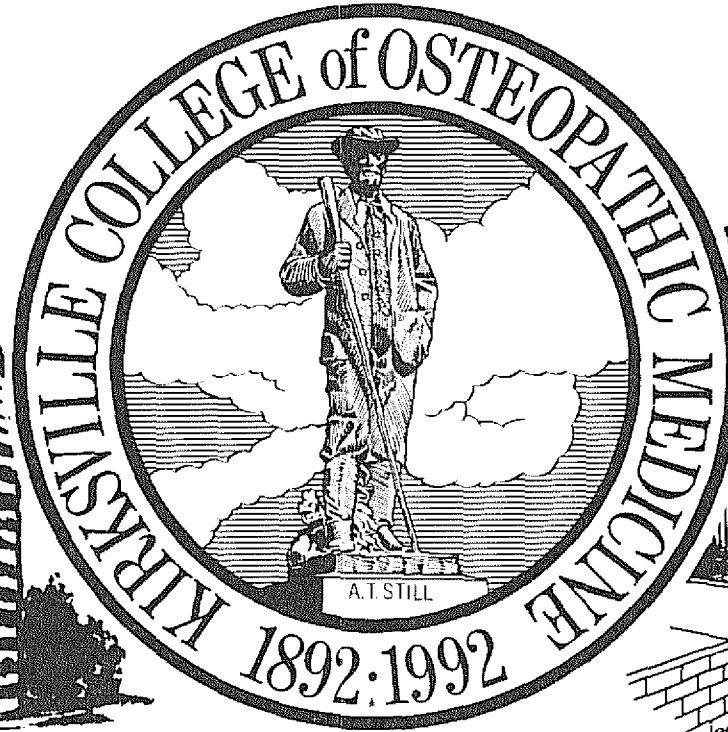
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- p. 160
- p. 144



# CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

“Preserving Traditions...Planning Tomorrows”

1892-1992

*The National College of Osteopathic Medicine celebrates 100 years*

*The First  
School of Osteopathic Medicine*

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*A Chronicle*

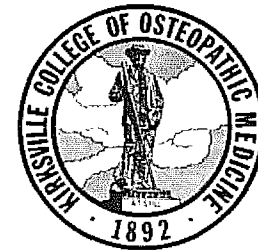
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Georgia Warner Walter

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1892-1992

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## Abbreviations

AACOM	American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine
AAO	American Academy of Osteopathy
AAOC	American Association of Osteopathic Colleges
ACGP	American College of General Practitioners
ACO	American Colleges of Osteopathy
ACOI	American College of Osteopathic Internists
ACOG	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
ACOS	American College of Osteopathic Surgeons
AOA	American Osteopathic Association
AOBNP	American Osteopathic Board of Neurology and Psychiatry
AOCA	American Osteopathic College of Anesthesiologists
AOCP	American Osteopathic College of Pathologists
AOCR	American Osteopathic College of Radiologists
AOHA	American Osteopathic Hospital Association
AMA	American Medical Association
APO	Alpha Phi Omega
ASO	American School of Osteopathy
ATS	Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery
ATSCOS	Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery
CCO	Chicago College of Osteopathy
CCOM	Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine
COPS	California College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons
DMS	Des Moines School of Osteopathy
DMSCOS	Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery
DOH	Detroit Osteopathic Hospital
EENT	Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat
F	Fellow (Precedes acronym for a professional college)
GP	General Practitioner
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
ITS	Iota Tau Sigma
JAMA	Journal of the American Medical Association
JAOA	Journal of the American Osteopathic Association
JO	Journal of Osteopathy
KCCOS	Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery
KCOM	Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine
KCOS	Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery
KOAA	Kirksville Osteopathic Alumni Association

KOC	Kirksville Osteopathic College
KOH	Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital
KOHC	Kirksville Osteopathic Health Center
KOMC	Kirksville Osteopathic Medical Center
KSTC	Kirksville State Teachers College
LOH	Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital
MAOPS	Missouri Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons
MSU/COM	Michigan State University/College of Osteopathic Medicine
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NME	National Medical Enterprises, Inc.
NMSTC	Northeast Missouri State Teachers College (1919-1967)
NMSC	Northeast Missouri State College (1967-1972)
NMSU	Northeast Missouri State University (1972- )
NOF	National Osteopathic Foundation
OB-GYN	Obstetrics and Gynecology
OCOO	Osteopathic College of Ophthalmologists and Otorhinolaryngologists
OMERAD	Osteopathic Medical Education, Research, and Development
OMM	Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine
OP	Osteopathic Physician
OTM	Osteopathic Theory and Methods
OWNA	Osteopathic Womens National Association
PCO	Philadelphia College of Osteopathy
PCOM	Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine
SAA	Student Auxiliary Association
SHOH	Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Hospital
SSS	S. S. Still College of Osteopathy
SWA	Student Wives Auxiliary
TBR	Timken-Burnett Research Building
TCC	Thompson Campus Center
USDHEW	U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare
USPHS	U.S. Public Health Service

## Foreword

I read each chapter of Georgia Warner Walter's history when it was published and have just reread them. First, I find the transition from chapter to chapter is smooth. The "invisible thread," while unseen, certainly is present. That is a quality rare in any historical work.

I was struck by the faithful treatment of detail. For one whose bent is more toward fiction or what I refer to as "remodeled fact" this quality was a delight. Then it came to me that Georgia had "lived" that college for fifty-nine years. Under the wing of her father, M. D. Warner, A.B., D.O., who served so well as dean of the college for two periods while I was its president, then as its librarian and wife of the dean of students. After we lost Dean Warner, his faithful wife, Tina, continued to be active in the affairs of the college serving as a volunteer in many parts of the program and gracing many of the social events as health and schedule permitted.

Georgia has had a rare and rich perspective for a historian; her office was located in the richest source of documentation and illustration from which the book was built, a rare occurrence, indeed. The intensity of the author's research and the depths of the resource material is demonstrated by the fact that each chapter is followed by bibliographic references more numerous than those found in most scientific papers.

I look forward to having the completed book in my library and recommend it highly to all who have any interest in history in general, the healing arts, health delivery, and in particular, the history of the osteopathic school of medicine, for the history of the mother school is, indeed, the history of the profession.

Dr. Morris Thompson

April, 1991

## Preface

"From history we learn the lessons of the past; from it we derive enthusiasm for the present and direction for the future." These words were written by my father, Maxwell D. Warner, D.O., in an article published in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, June 1960, entitled, "Wanted: A College History." This book is my answer to his pleas for a history of the college. My hope is that the publication will preserve traditions while planning for tomorrows.

This book was not originally going to be a book. The first chapter was written as an article for the *Kirksville Magazine* and was written just because I thought it would be interesting to write about "The Beginning" of the school. President H. Charles Moore liked it and asked me to write a sequel for the next issue of the magazine. It was also well accepted, and as other chapters were published, people began to ask if I would make it into a book. President Charles Moore, and later President Fred C. Tinning, requested that I do so. Working from "The Beginning" to the present provided the chronological format that was used.

As director of the college library for seventeen years, I had the resources all at my fingertips, including the back issues of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, *Osteopathic Physician*, *Forum of Osteopathy*, and other osteopathic publications, plus the archival files at KCOM. I have examined these, page by page, and have tried to include the material that I believe to be the most important historically, with some interesting sidelights included here and there. I have tried to be as accurate as possible.

It was not possible to include every happening and every person that was involved with the college. For instance, the names of faculty members were limited to those who remained for several years and, hence, who contributed the most. The pictures of only a few could be included. It becomes necessary for every historian to set a time for the conclusion of the events to be covered. The year 1987, five years before the centennial year, was arbitrarily selected as the cut-off date for changes in administration and faculty and also for many of the events that occurred. Subsequent years remain for some future historian to record and evaluate.

Georgia Ann Warner Walter

Kirksville, Missouri  
June 1991

## Acknowledgments

This book is dedicated to the two men in my life who influenced me to write this book. Both men were former deans of the college and both taught the history of osteopathy. To my father, Dr. M. D. Warner, dean of the college, 1940-1957, who not only brought me into the osteopathic family (the day I was one year old was the same day that he graduated from this college) but taught me to enjoy reading and the pursuit of knowledge, and instilled in me a love of history. To my husband, F. M. "Bucky" Walter, dean of students 1957-1986, who not only encouraged me in this endeavor and put up with my odd hours of research, writing, and typing, but also served as my proofreader and critic. Both men, through their integrity and dedication, endeared themselves to students and faculty alike. It was their example, their knowledge, and their enthusiasm and love for this school and the osteopathic profession that encouraged me to write this book, which I hereby dedicate to them.

I express my appreciation to the A. T. Still Memorial Library, the Still National Osteopathic Museum, the Alumni Office, the Audiovisual Department, the Development Office, and the President's Office for their assistance with this project, with special thanks to Phyllis Blondefield, Michael Boardman, William Castles, Katrina Davisson, Emma Doubet, Pamela Fleming, Jean Lewis, Vicki Robinson, and Sue Rogers.

# Chapter 1

## The Beginning



Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, founder of osteopathy  
and the American School of Osteopathy

**THE FIRST SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE** opened its door in 1892, in Kirksville, Missouri. That door opened into a small frame cottage, only sixteen by twenty-two feet, a far cry from our present campus encompassing approximately sixty acres and fifteen buildings. The amazing thing is that it opened at all, for osteopathy was unorthodox; Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, its founder, was eccentric and considered a quack, and Kirksville was just a sleepy little country village.

There are numerous interesting stories and several conflicting accounts concerning the early days of osteopathy and the first school. Many of them were written several years after the events had taken place, and exact recall of dates, places, and other information is sometimes lost with the lapse of time. Dr. Still even contradicts himself at times. In a letter to the editor of the *Ladies Home Journal* in 1907, he wrote, "When you asked me to write an article for your valuable magazine, it struck me like a clap of thunder, because from June 22, 1874, [the date he announced his discovery] I have kept no record of the 'whats' that I did."<sup>1</sup> For this book every effort has been made to research all known sources in the attempt to present the most accurate reports.

Dr. Still, a physician on the Kansas frontier, had become dissatisfied with traditional medicine. After many years of observing and experimenting, he developed a new theory of drugless medicine based on the proper alignment of the musculoskeletal system. He wanted to explain his new ideas at Baker University in Baldwin, Kansas (a college he and his family had helped to found), but his method of medicine was too radical for its day, and his request to speak there was denied.<sup>2</sup> Had circumstances allowed his acceptance at Baker University, his discoveries might have been absorbed into the mainstream of medicine and there might never have been such a thing as "osteopathy" and especially not a school of osteopathy in Kirksville, Missouri.

Ostracized in Kansas, he returned to northeast Missouri, where he had previously lived. On March 11, 1875, he opened an office above Charlie Chin's Hardware in Kirksville and advertised himself as a "Magnetic

Healer."<sup>3</sup> He also began traveling around the state, seeking individuals to treat, and explaining his theory of medicine, while at the same time studying disease and experimenting with his system of therapeutics.

His first attempt at teaching his skill to others occurred during those days as an itinerant doctor when he was persuaded by a man in Nevada, Missouri, to let the man's son "ketch on" to osteopathy. A little later another man also talked Dr. Still into giving him some lessons in manipulation. Dr. Still was dissatisfied with the results and later said, "I made a great mistake by allowing two men to accompany me and take instruction in osteopathy. At the end of one or two years they both went back to the use of drugs. Their contact with osteopathy was like the contact of pigs with diamonds; they failed to see its brilliance."<sup>4</sup>

However, he soon had so many patients wherever he went that he began to train his sons, first Harry and then Charles, to assist him. Many believed that Dr. Still's skill at curing diseases and injuries was a special gift or magical power that would die with him, but as his sons became proficient in his methods of manipulation, he proved that it could be taught to others.

By 1887 his practice had become so large that he decided to remain in Kirksville and let the patients come to him. And come to him they did, by wagon and train, and his lawn was often filled with crowds waiting to see him. His office was then located in his home, a one-and-a-half-story house at 302 South Fifth Street at the intersection of Fifth and Jefferson Streets. The home faced east. (Later the Laughlin Nurses Home was located on that site, but it faced north.) Although he had two treating tables in his home, he often treated people on the porch, on the lawn, or wherever a place could be found. He soon purchased the northwest corner of that same block of West Jefferson Street (later to become the site of the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital) and a small cottage on that property was used for treating rooms.<sup>5</sup>

As early as 1889 Still had begun to contemplate a school. It wasn't until about that time that he realized he must have a name for his new science. He chose "osteopathy" for the Greek words *osteon*, meaning bone, and *pathos*, to suffer. He explained that the bone was the starting point for his studies, which led to his system of health care based on the musculoskeletal system. His son Charles protested, saying there was no such word in the dictionary. Andrew replied, "I know it, but we are going to put it there."<sup>5</sup> That year, he announced that he had at last perfected his new remedial philosophy, which he had christened "osteopathy," and that a college would be established to teach the new science.<sup>6</sup> In the summer of 1891 land was purchased on the north side of Jefferson Street, directly across the street from his other property. A small residence on that property was also converted into a waiting room and more treating rooms. The cluster

of three small cottages on both sides of Jefferson then contained ten treating rooms kept in constant use by Dr. Still and his sons.<sup>7</sup>

Dr. Still's decision to start a school undoubtedly stemmed from the fact that his practice continued to grow by leaps and bounds until it had become unmanageable. He once contemplated, "What are we to do with all these patients flocking here from all parts of the country?"<sup>8</sup> He realized that he had to have help or break down under the tremendous work load. Although his sons had been assisting him, they were not doctors, and could help only in a limited way. He wanted them to become qualified physicians and he also wanted his other sons, Herman and Fred, and his daughter, Blanche, to be trained in his profession. Several other persons, seeing his success, were also encouraging him to instruct them in his methods.<sup>9</sup>

By 1891, Andrew Taylor Still was sixty-three years old, an age when he might have considered retirement, but many persons needed his help, and he realized that if his discovery was to continue to benefit the sick and crippled, he would have to train others to carry on his work. He stated, "This thought, 'Osteopathy for future generations,' so impressed me that . . . I decided to open a small school."<sup>10</sup>

An informal class was formed by Dr. Still in 1891 to prepare qualified "operators" to act as assistants in his practice and to serve as instructors in the school he was planning. The group of students consisted of Dr. Still's sons and daughter and Joe Hatten, M. L. Ward, and William Wilderson.<sup>11</sup>

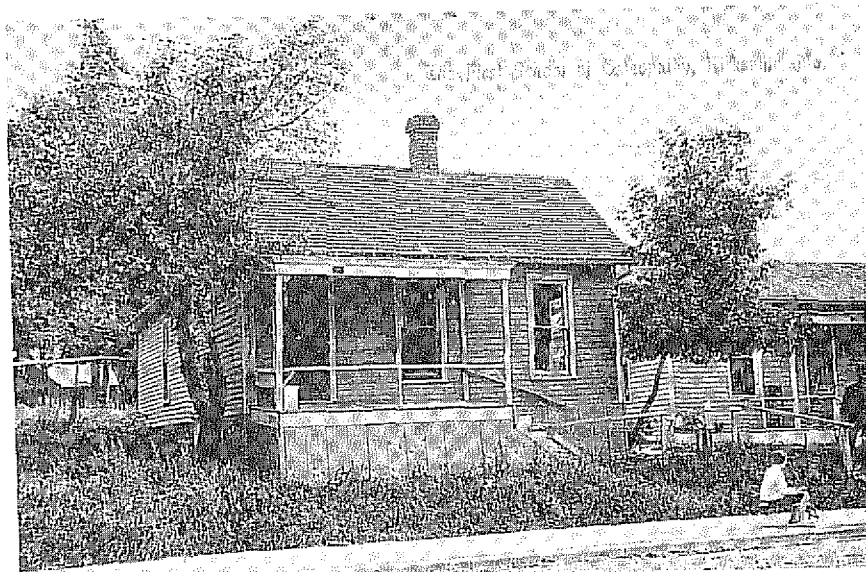
On May 10, 1892, word was received from the Missouri state capital that a charter had been granted giving Dr. Still the right to teach the science of osteopathy. The following day, May 11, the Articles of Association were filed in the Adair County Courthouse and on May 14, 1892, the Certificate of Incorporation was filed in the Office of the Secretary of State. The Certificate of Incorporation stated that the Articles of Association complied with all requirements of the law governing private corporations for manufacturing and business purposes, and the American School of Osteopathy became a corporate body.

The capital stock of five thousand dollars was divided among seven shareholders, with A. T. Still holding the controlling shares. The remaining shares were divided among Mary E. Still (wife), Charles E. Still (son), Harry M. Still (son), Edward C. Still (brother), M. L. Ward, and Eli S. Falor. Still had met both Ward and Falor while practicing in western Missouri where he had successfully treated numerous persons. Ward, a member of the first class, later had a falling-out with Dr. Still and left town only to return a few years later to open the Columbian School of Osteopathy, which will be discussed later.

As stated in the Articles of Incorporation, the purpose and object of the school was "to improve our systems of surgery, midwifery, and treatment of diseases in which the adjustment of the bones is the leading feature of



William Smith, M.D., D.O., of Edinburgh, Scotland, first anatomy teacher at the ASO



The American School of Osteopathy, the first school of osteopathy, founded 1892

this school of pathology. Also to instruct and qualify students that they may lawfully practice the Science of Osteopathy as taught and practiced by A. T. Still.<sup>12</sup>

Dr. Still, always patriotic, had decided to name his school the American School of Osteopathy, for he said he wanted to give the nation the benefits of his discovery. To the students he once said, "This is the American School of Osteopathy and the American flag is the emblem that shall float from that flag staff at all times."<sup>13</sup> The school was often referred to as the ASO, and the ASO soon became known throughout the United States.

In June of 1892 Still was fortunate to obtain, quite by accident, the services of William Smith, M.D., a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Smith, who was then thirty years old, was in Kirksville selling medical books and supplies for the A. S. Aloe Company. As he called on the physicians, he heard many stories of the old "quack" who was hurting their business. When told that the patients were actually cured, Dr. Smith became interested and arranged to meet Dr. Still. The two talked long into the night and Dr. Smith became so intrigued with Dr. Still's revolutionary system of therapeutics that before he returned to his hotel room he had promised to teach anatomy if Dr. Still would instruct him in osteopathy.<sup>14</sup>

According to several references, the first school building was purchased with the land in 1891. However, in his autobiography, Dr. Still wrote, "The school opened in a small house . . . which I erected for that purpose."<sup>15</sup> Dr. Arthur Hildreth clarifies that by stating that a small, frame building was erected in front of the cottage that Dr. Still purchased in 1891 on the north side of Jefferson Street.<sup>16</sup>

The college officially opened in the fall of 1892, although the exact date has also been recorded differently. E. R. Booth's *History of Osteopathy* gives November 1892 as a starting date, but college records indicated the matriculation date was in October 1892.<sup>17</sup> Hildreth, a member of that first class, is quite specific: "The first class officially opened at 10:00 A.M. on October 3, 1892."<sup>18</sup> The number of students in the first class is also controversial and has been reported between ten and twenty-one. Dr. Charles Still explained that "there were only ten or eleven students at the opening of school but [that] within a few months others were admitted so that the class graduated with eighteen members."<sup>19</sup> It also depends on whether or not Dr. Smith and all four of Dr. Still's sons, his daughter, and one of his brothers, Edward C. Still, M.D., were counted as members of the first class. A photograph in the A. T. Still Memorial Library, labeled "The Original Class in Osteopathy, Winter 1892-1893," clearly shows twenty-one persons in addition to Drs. Still and Smith.<sup>20</sup>

From the beginning, the school was open to women. The number of women in the first class has been reported between three and five. In



The first class in osteopathy, 1892-93

### American School of Osteopathy

Know all men by these presents, that  
 William Smith, M.D.  
 having attended a full course of Lectures on, and  
 Demonstrations of Osteopathy, and having, after their  
 examination, been found fully qualified to practice the  
 art in all its branches, is hereby conferred by me  
 with the title Diplomate in Osteopathy.

Given at Kirksville, Missouri  
 this, the 15<sup>th</sup> day of February 1893.

A. J. Still  
 President

The first diploma granted by the ASO

the photograph mentioned above, there are five women in the group. Although Still, a strong liberal, had opened the school to blacks, it was 1970 before the first black graduated from the Kirksville College.<sup>21</sup> Tuition the first year was five hundred dollars for males and two hundred dollars for females.<sup>22</sup>

Classes the first year were apparently unstructured except for anatomy, which was taught from 8:00 to 9:00 A.M. with the aid of *Gray's Anatomy* and a skeleton named "Columbus" or "Mike" – again depending upon the source.<sup>23</sup> The remainder of the day was spent in the treating rooms observing and working with Dr. Still or one of his assistants. It was a drugless system of medicine with emphasis on manipulation. The first term lasted approximately four months and came to a close in March 1893.

According to the charter an M.D. degree could have been conferred upon the graduates of the ASO. Several individuals urged Dr. Still to do so, but he thought his system was different and better than the traditional practice of medicine, and he wanted a different designation for his graduates. He selected the title Diplomate in Osteopathy, or D.O., for the degree, which was later changed to Doctor of Osteopathy.<sup>24</sup>

Dr. William Smith became the first graduate of the first school of osteopathy when he received a hand-printed diploma signed by A. T. Still on February 15, 1893.<sup>25</sup> Upon completion of teaching that first class in anatomy in March, Dr. Smith left Kirksville to set up a practice in Kansas City, Missouri. Eighteen persons were presented certificates at that time although they did not officially graduate until 1894. A few class members who had previously had some training before entering the ASO terminated their studies at that time, but several continued to study with Dr. Still throughout that spring and summer.

Although there was no graduation ceremony that spring, a banquet, the first osteopathic banquet in history, was held in honor of the students in April 1893, at the Pool Hotel (later renamed the Stephenson). About forty or fifty persons attended, including Dr. Still's family, Judge Andrew Ellison and wife, and the students of the first class and their families.<sup>26</sup>

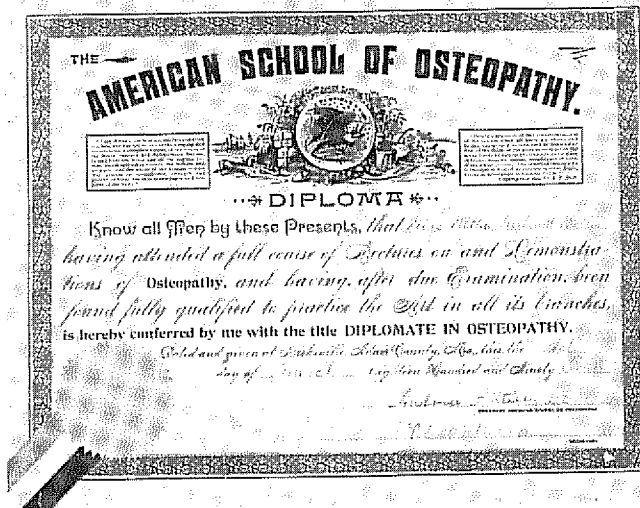
At the end of the first year of school Dr. Still was displeased with the results of his teachings. He said, "At the close of school I found that I had nothing but . . . bunglers, no anatomy – no osteopaths – time lost and nothing but imitators. I tried to get them to reason . . . but could not because of their lack of anatomical knowledge."<sup>27</sup> He decided his school had been unsuccessful and that his attempts to teach were a mistake; he made up his mind not to start another class. That could have been the end of the school and the osteopathic profession. However, he was persuaded to try again and consented to teach another class on a trial basis.

One piece of advice was given to Dr. Still by Father Ryan, a Catholic priest, who admonished him, "But few heads in your class will ever be





Jeanette Bolles, B.A., D.O., second teacher of anatomy at the ASO



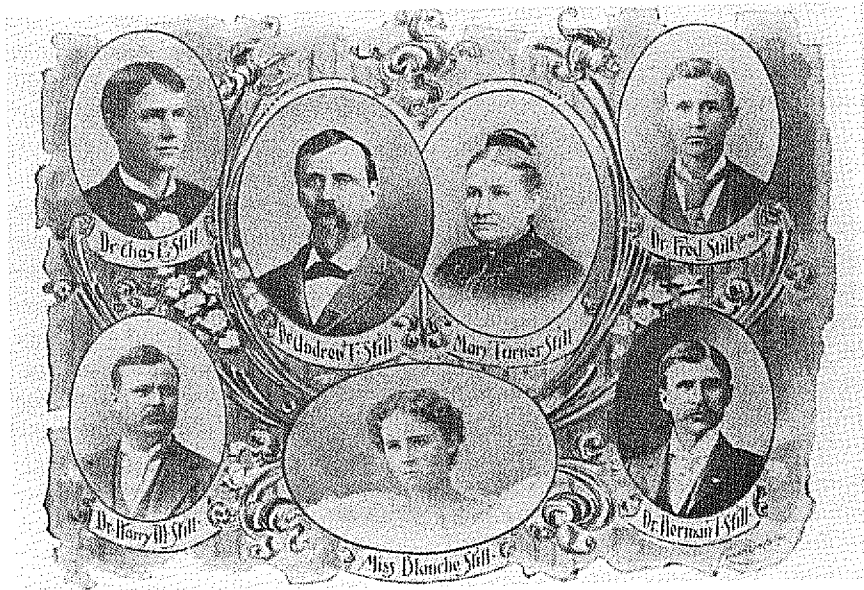
Diploma of Dr. Jeanette "Nettie" Bolles, 1894

able to do honor to your great discovery and you must raise your standard of intelligence in your school or such head will ruin the science and disgust the people before the world knows the merit of your discovery." Dr. Still said he took his advice and got only the "very best of men and minds," adding, "No ignorant man or woman can get into our school, even though they roll in wealth."<sup>28</sup>

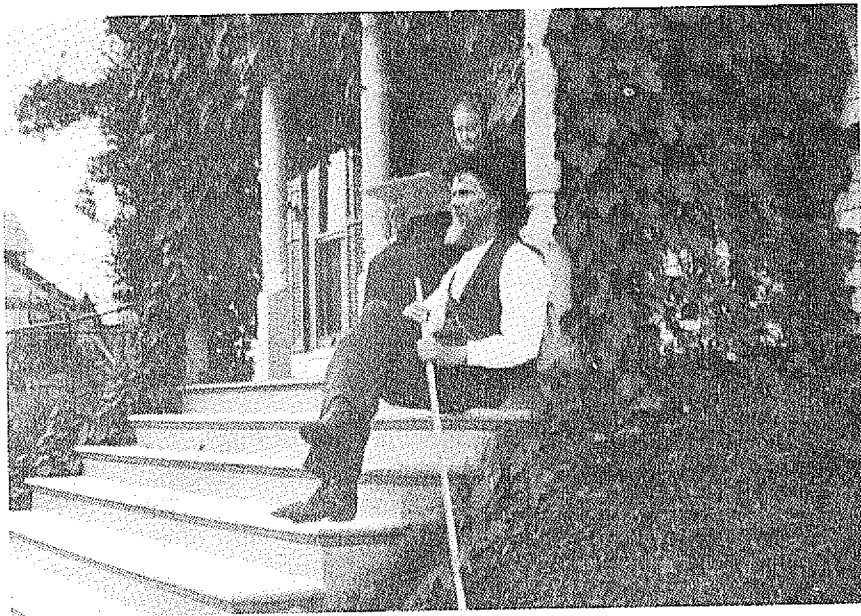
During the summer of 1893 the school building was moved to make way for the Infirmary Building that was being planned to take care of the ever-increasing business. The small building was moved across the street and placed between Dr. Still's home and the little cottage on Jefferson Street. There, in the fall of 1893, classes began for the second year that the American School of Osteopathy was in operation. Around thirty persons were enrolled, including several prominent businessmen who had seen the results of osteopathy and had given up their careers to study the new profession. Among them were Edward C. Pickler, postmaster, George Tull, photographer, and Henry E. Patterson, real estate agent. Mrs. Alice Patterson was also a member of the second class.<sup>29</sup> Also included were several from the first class who returned to complete their second term. Dr. Still commented, "The brainy members of the former class were on hand to complete their studies. Those that did not return are failures." He added that he had profited from his past mistakes and began that term to explain the philosophy of his science.<sup>30</sup>

Mrs. Jeanette (Nettie) Hubbard Bolles, a member of the first ASO class and an 1885 graduate of the University of Kansas, was employed to replace Dr. Smith in the teaching of anatomy for the second year.<sup>31</sup> Dr. Still later said, "I gave her *Gray's Anatomy* and the *Quiz Compend* and told her to do the best she could, and she did well."<sup>32</sup> A year or so prior to the opening of the school, Nettie brought her mother to Kirksville for treatments for an injury she had received in a fall. When her mother was successfully treated by Dr. Still, Nettie asked him if a woman could learn to do that kind of work. His reply was that a woman could learn to do anything a man could do. So when the school started in the fall of 1892, Nettie was a member of the first class.<sup>33</sup>

On March 2, 1894, graduation exercises were held for those persons who had completed their studies in both 1893 and 1894. The first graduation ceremony was held in Smith's Opera House and was followed by an elegant repast at the Pool Hotel. Toasts were given to the new Doctors of Osteopathy and the graduates received their D.O. degrees.<sup>34</sup> Dr. Still told them that D.O. meant "dig on" for osteopathy.<sup>35</sup> The exact number of graduates and the names of the individuals who graduated vary according to different sources. However, according to college records, the following persons received diplomas in 1894: Arthur Bird, Nettie Bolles, A. P. Davis, F. S. Davis, Adolph A. Goodman, Mamie Harter, J. O. Hatton, Arthur G.



The Still family



Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Still relax on the front porch of their home.

Hildreth, J. D. Hill, Lou J. Kerns, Miller Machin, F. Polmeteer, William Smith, Charles E. Still, Edward C. Still, Fred Still, Harry M. Still, Herman T. Still, and M. L. Ward.<sup>36</sup> The ASO Directory of 1903 also verifies these names as 1894 graduates.<sup>37</sup>

The first noteworthy newspaper coverage of the American School of Osteopathy and Infirmary appeared in the *Saint Louis Globe Democrat*, October 1892. It was a favorable and accurate account and referred to Kirksville as "a Missouri mecca for invalids."<sup>38</sup> Then in April 1893, the *St. Louis Republic* published a two-column article on osteopathy. Mr. Dodge, a special correspondent, spent several weeks in Kirksville interviewing and observing the activities at the ASO and Infirmary while preparing the article.<sup>39</sup>

The *Journal of Osteopathy* was launched in May of 1894. It was published by the American School of Osteopathy with Dr. Nettie Bolles as editor. The subscription price was fifty cents for one year, and five thousand copies were printed. By then H. E. Patterson had been hired to serve as secretary to the institution, and in January of 1895 Blanche Still assumed the position of editor in chief of the *Journal*.<sup>40</sup> The object of the journal was to correctly interpret and advance the science of osteopathy. It was obviously intended to promote the school and infirmary and contained many case histories and testimonials from patients. "The early numbers included several articles by Dr. Still, written in his inimitable idiom and often misunderstood style of metaphor and allegory."<sup>41</sup>

The *Journal of Osteopathy* announced the course of study for the fall term of 1894 as follows:

The course can be completed in two years, two terms of five months each, to be spent upon anatomy. The remainder of the time to be devoted to practical work under the direction of an experienced operator. All students must receive a grade of 90 percent to pass anatomy. No one permitted into the operating rooms until the first term in anatomy is completed. Textbooks: *Gray's Anatomy*, *Dunglison's Dictionary*, *Yeo's Physiology*, *Potter's Compend of Anatomy*. Tuition: \$500 for the full course.

The *Journal* also explained the new requirements for entrance:

All applicants for admission to the American School of Osteopathy should have physical endurance, strength, a strong constitution and be free from bondage to any drug either in the shape of stimulant or narcotic. They should possess a good English education and a receptive mind in order to acquire the details of anatomy which is [sic] essential to the proper understanding of Osteopathy. Experience has proven that those who have previously studied medicine,

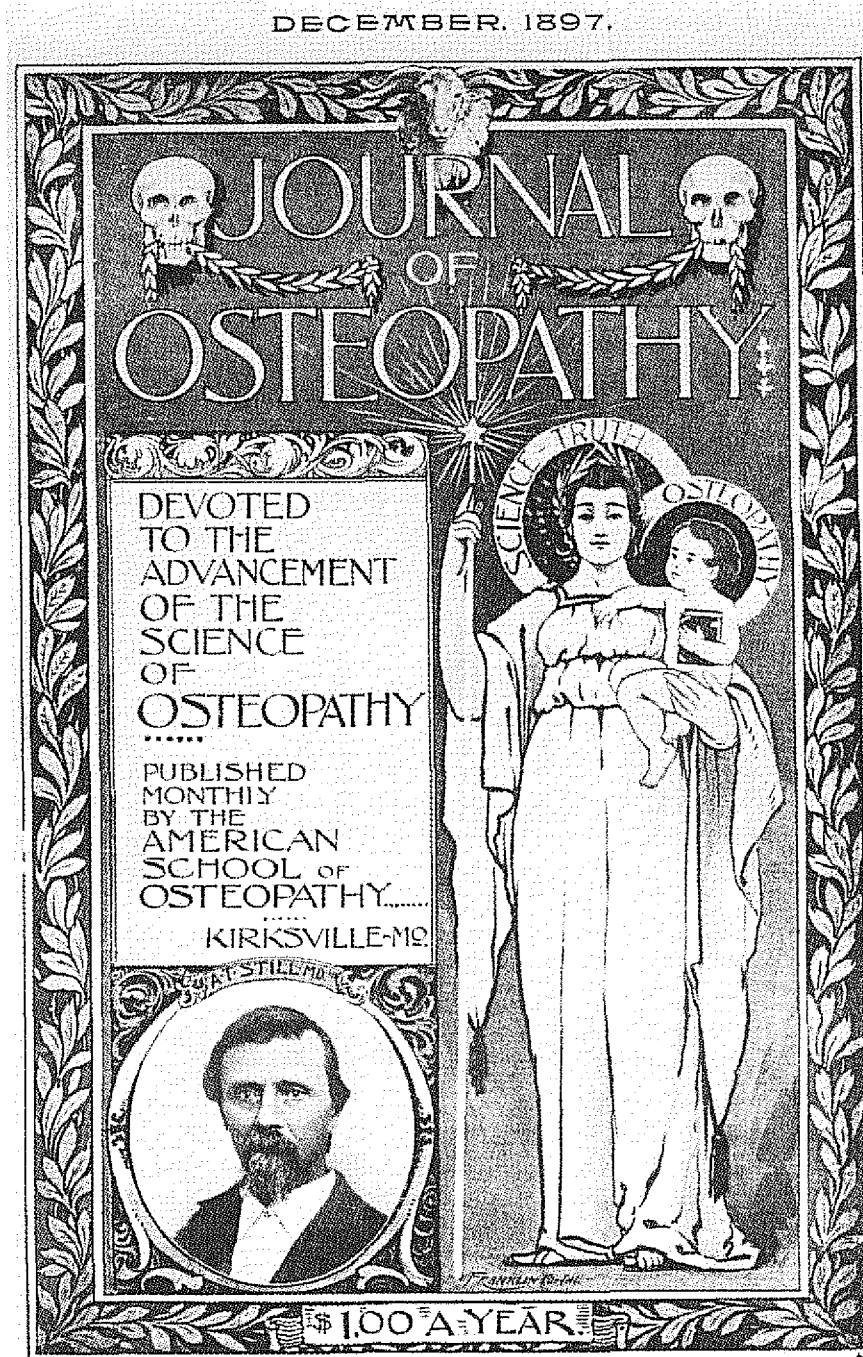
and afterwards tried to add Osteopathy, have been but a hindrance to the science. . . . After careful consideration it has been established that as a general rule no person shall be admitted as a student who has previously studied and practiced medicine.<sup>42</sup>

That statement was obviously in reference to the two Davis brothers, who were homeopathic doctors and who were members of the first class. They moved to California and started the School of Naturopathy. A directory of graduates printed in 1901 by the college also lists Miller Machin and J. O. Hatten as M.D.'s. The restriction against admitting medical doctors was discontinued in 1897.<sup>43</sup>

The first issues of the journal helped explain the problems with legislation which had ensued with the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri for 1889. The chapter dealing with medicine and surgery stated, "Every person who does not possess a diploma or license from a legally chartered medical institution in good standing and is not a graduate shall present himself before the state board of health and submit himself to such examination as the board shall require. . . . Anyone who shall . . . publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries, or deformities, by manipulation or other expedient, shall pay to the state a license of \$100 per month."<sup>44</sup> As the osteopathic school was not among those regarded in good standing the bill was apparently instigated to put a stop to Dr. Andrew Taylor Still; however, it was never enforced.

As word about the continued success of Dr. Still and his new school of osteopathy spread throughout the state, it caused considerable consternation among the medical doctors who felt threatened by this phenomenon. The State Medical Board of Health formulated a new bill, presented to the Missouri House, which would require anyone practicing osteopathy to have first graduated from a reputable medical college. Passage of that bill would have been disastrous to the ASO, so Dr. Still and his friends launched a petition campaign which was circulated throughout the state in the winter of 1892-93. Hundreds of letters were sent to the legislators, and Judge Andrew Ellison and Dr. William Smith went in person to Jefferson City to work against it. The bill was defeated by a vote of 34 to 81. The school was saved, but plans were then begun for a new bill which would give legal recognition to osteopaths.<sup>45</sup>

The first charter, which had been granted under the law that controlled business and manufacturing corporations, seemed deficient. So new Articles of Incorporation were drawn up and filed in the Adair County Courthouse on October 22, 1894. On October 30 they were filed with the Secretary of State under the Missouri law regulating educational and scientific institutions.



The wording of this charter is somewhat different from the original one. Article III states:

The object of this corporation is to establish a College of Osteopathy, the design of which is to improve our present system of surgery, obstetrics, and treatment of diseases generally, and place the same on a more rational and scientific basis, and to impart information to the medical profession, and to grant and confer such honors and degrees as are usually granted and conferred by reputable medical colleges; to issue diplomas in testimony of the same to all students graduating from said school under the seal of the corporation, with the signature of each member of the faculty and of the president of the college.<sup>46</sup>

Article IV vested power of the college in the Board of Trustees, then composed of A. T. Still (president), Harry M. Still, Charles E. Still, Herman T. Still, Thomas A. Still (nephew), and Blanche Still. According to the 1894 charter, an M.D. degree could have been granted to the graduates of the ASO. Several people encouraged Dr. Still to do so, but he held firm in his decision to confer the D.O. or Diplomate in Osteopathy degree.<sup>47</sup>

Plans for the new Infirmary Building were getting under way, and the November issue of the *Journal of Osteopathy* carried an announcement from the Board of Trustees that another class would not be started until after the first day of August 1895. But, according to Carl P. McConnell, D.O., a class of six students began work that fall of 1894. He said,

We simply insisted on beginning work and had to beg them to take our money. The new building was just being constructed, and they felt that students would be a source of extra responsibility . . . School work was unsystematized and distinctly in embryo. Anatomy and less physiology comprised the didactic part of the curriculum. Classroom practice of Osteopathy and principles of Osteopathy did not appear until later . . . but was more than compensated for by the personal and clinical instruction of Dr. Still and the staff of infirmary physicians. . . . One thing is certain: we received the pure unadulterated Osteopathy. . . .<sup>48</sup>

That was the third and last class to begin its instruction in the little two-room wooden building, for by the fall of 1895 the big, beautiful new Infirmary Building was in operation. Dr. Still reflected that "It took much 'cut and try' to start without a dollar or a friend who had any knowledge of the science which I was trying to unfold, with mountains of prejudice to overcome."<sup>49</sup> The first few years the school had been in operation had indeed taken much "cut and try," but the American School of Osteopathy was definitely off and going! A remark of Dr. Nettie Bolles seems a fitting

end for this chapter: "Our Institution is yet in its infancy – who can predict what the future has in store?"<sup>50</sup>

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29. Hildreth, *Lengthening Shadow*, 41.
30. Notes, Still Papers, MSS, STAT-44.

31. "Dr. & Mrs. Starks," *D.O.* 14 (Feb. 1974): 56-57.
32. Booth, *History of Osteopathy*, 79.
33. "The First Woman Doctor of Osteopathy," *Forum of Osteopathy* (Apr. 4, 1930): 14 (hereafter cited as *Forum*).
34. "Graduating Exercises," *JO* 1 (May 1894): 2.
35. Joseph Sullivan Papers, Still Museum.
36. College records, Registrar, KCOM.
37. A.S.O. Directory of Graduates, 1903 (hereafter cited as ASO).
38. Booth, *History of Osteopathy*, 449.
39. "The A.S.O.," *St. Louis Republic*, Apr. 29, 1899.
40. *JO* (May 1894): 3; (Jan. 1895):4.
41. Warner, "Sources of History," 31
42. "Requirements," *JO* 1 (May 1894): 3; (July 1894): 4.
43. A.S.O. Directory of Graduates, 1901.
44. P. F. Greenwood, "Position Osteopathy Occupies Under State Law," *JO* 1 (May 1894): 2.
45. "A Petition," *JO* 1 (May 1894):4.
46. Violette, *History of Adair*, 254-56.
47. Booth, *History of Osteopathy*, 80-81.
48. *Ibid.*
49. Still, *Autobiography*, 154.
50. Nettie H. Bolles, "Editorial," *JO* 1 (Apr. 1895): 3.



Dr. A. T. Still beside the infirmary

## Chapter 2

### Building

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, only two years after opening, had outgrown its first little wooden school building. The number of patients continued to increase and could no longer be accommodated in the various small cottages. The number of individuals desiring to study osteopathy also continued to grow. New accommodations had to be found. The success of Dr. Still's school and his practice drew offers with inducements of land and monies to relocate in Des Moines, Kansas City, Macon, and Sedalia.<sup>1</sup> Concerned that he might leave Kirksville, a number of local citizens held a meeting on May 26, 1894, to discuss the importance of keeping Dr. Still's institution in Kirksville. A committee was appointed to secure donations, and a large sum of money was raised. The amount has varied with different reports but was approximately twenty-five hundred dollars. A list of contributors is on file in the Still National Osteopathic Museum.<sup>2</sup>

Two days later another meeting was held, and the following resolution was adopted and presented to Dr. Still:

We the citizens of Kirksville, assembled at the Mayor's Office May 28, 1894, to take into consideration the advisability of assisting to erect an infirmary in conjunction with A. T. Still for his use and benefit of humanity beg to express our appreciation of his great ability as the founder of and exponent of the American School of Osteopathy. That we as citizens feel proud of him as a fellow townsman; that we have the utmost confidence in his skill as a healer as is evidenced by hundreds of his patients who come halt and lame and depart in a few weeks with high hearts and straightened limbs; that we feel proud that he has gained a national reputation and made Kirksville known in every state in the union, and we earnestly ask Dr. Still to remain with us, and we promise him substantial aid and our most hearty support in holding up his hand as the greatest healer of modern times.<sup>3</sup>

Donations of land on which to build were also presented at this time: S. M. Pickler offered five acres in the western part of town and R. M. Brashear offered ten acres in the eastern section. When presented with these declarations of esteem, Dr. Still declared that he would remain in Kirksville. However, Dr. Still made the decision to remain in the same locale on the north side of West Jefferson Street rather than accept the proffered lands. He purchased sixty-one acres just west of his other property from a Mrs. Haley for seventy-five hundred dollars and the G. R. Brewington residence which adjoined the Haley land for three thousand dollars. The new infirmary building would be built on the site of the first schoolhouse.<sup>4</sup>

It was in June of that year that Fred Still, Andrew's youngest son and a member of the first class of the ASO, died from injuries previously incurred from an accident.<sup>5</sup> Despite that sad occurrence, plans progressed for the new building. Thomas A. Still, a nephew of Andrew's and a successful architect, was contracted to design and build the infirmary. Among his credits were the La Plata High School, the Macon Opera House, and the business college at Memphis.<sup>6</sup>

The August 2, 1894, issue of the *Kirksville Democrat* published the following letter from Dr. Still thanking the citizens for their support but explaining that he had decided to build his building exclusively with his own money:

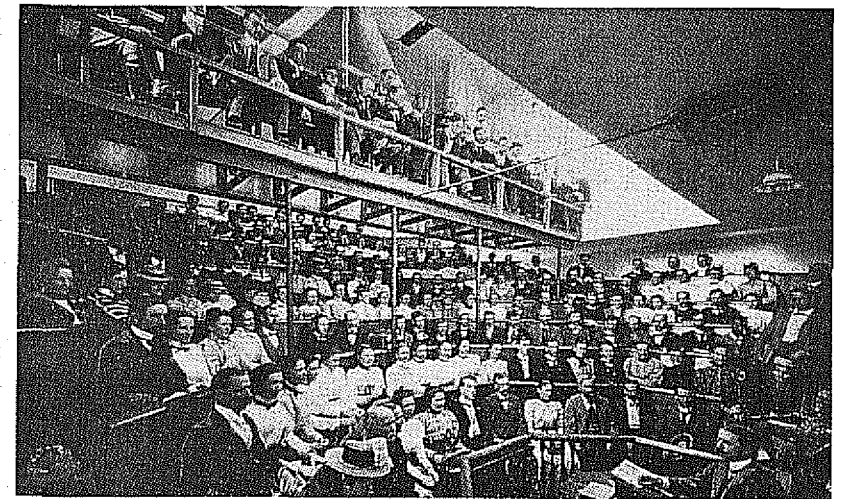
To the citizens of Kirksville: Who of their small fortunes have donated money, labor, brains, good words, and materials, allow me to thank you for your kind gifts and appreciation which prompted it. For the benefit and upbuilding of your city was given and for that purpose has it been used. The \$2,500 which was subscribed has been invested in a commodious hotel building which is under the direction of my son, Harry M. Still. Not a dollar of the above money has been used for the new building, which may be called the Temple of Anatomical Engineering. As I have unaided and alone developed the Science of Osteopathy I wish the new building to be the work of my own hands, and thus let no other individual have any claim on it whatsoever. . .

Yours in Kindness and Friendship,  
A. T. Still.<sup>7</sup>

The hotel mentioned in that letter opened in November of 1895 and was located at 500 West Pierce Street. The twenty-four room building intended for the use of patients was located close to both the ASO and the Wabash Depot. Advertised as "The Still Boarding House," it was modern for that day with electric lights, call bells, and water and heat throughout.<sup>8</sup>



The Infirmary Building, built 1894



Class in Descriptive Anatomy being conducted by Dr. William Smith, 1902

Ground for the Infirmary was broken on August 6, 1894, which was A. T. Still's sixty-sixth birthday.<sup>9</sup> The cornerstone which was placed on the southeast corner bore this inscription on the east: "Erected August 10, A.D. 1894. T. A. Still, Arch.;" and this on the south: "Osteopathy, Discovered by T. A. Still, A.D. 1874."<sup>10</sup>

On January 10, 1895, a dedication ceremony was held, and several local newspapers gave vivid descriptions of the new Infirmary Building and a glowing account of the activities. The three-story, colonial style structure was forty-eight by eighty-eight feet and had cost fifteen thousand dollars. An eleven-foot colonial porch fronted the south and continued around the front part on the east side. A paved driveway of macadam formed a handsome carriage court around the veranda. Construction was of red pressed brick with Calloway County sandstone used for trimming, and the roof was slate gray. The inner walls were frescoed in oil, and the woodwork was of oak and cypress. Every convenience of the day was provided for: steam radiators, hot and cold running water to every room, baths, toilets, electric lights, fire hydrants with hose, elegant furniture, carpeting, and an electric bell system which connected every room and office.

The first floor was partitioned into an engine room, fuel and storage rooms, gentlemen's toilet and bath, and seven operating (treating) rooms. The second or main floor was divided by a large hall running the entire length of the building. On either side were the secretary's office, ladies waiting parlor and boudoir, gentlemen's waiting room, and ten operating rooms with specially designed treating tables made with Morocco leather coverings. On the third floor was the impressive lecture room, named Memorial Hall in honor of Dr. Fred Still. It was decorated in ivory and gold and held two hundred fifty opera chairs arranged on arc lines on a sloping floor. The rostrum was carpeted and the speaker's desk was of cypress. On the rostrum was a rosewood piano, a silk flag with gold fringe and an eagle-tipped staff which had been a gift from the students. The room was illuminated by eighty-five incandescent lights. Also on the third floor was the classroom (twenty by twenty-five feet) complete with skeletons and mannequins. Across the hall was Dr. Still's private office and library.<sup>11</sup> The attic housed what the *Macon Times* called the "chamber of horrors," the dissecting room. There were the pickling vats, gruesome vaults, and marble-topped tables. "Exteriorly the appearance of the building is imposing and solid. An American Eagle surmounts the whole and typifies the national character of the institution. A big golden dragon, the weather vane, mounts guard on top. The whole building, within and without, gives the impression of beauty, convenience, and stability."<sup>12</sup>

A public reception was held in the afternoon, and hundreds of persons surged through the building. The crowd was estimated between fifteen

hundred and two thousand. The dedicatory services were held in the evening in Memorial Hall with standing room only. Thomas A. Still officiated, and speeches were given by A. T. Still and other prominent persons. The *Kirksville Journal* headlined it: "A splendid occasion. A great crowd. Music and eloquence galore."<sup>13</sup>

On Sunday, January 20, 1895, a special showing of the new building was held for the black people of the community. After a tour, Dr. Still addressed those assembled in Memorial Hall.<sup>14</sup>

When the new Infirmary was dedicated it was considered to be larger than necessary, but the success of the institution far exceeded expectation. During the first year, 1895, the business at the Infirmary more than doubled, and more than thirty thousand treatments were given that year.<sup>15</sup> Between four hundred and five hundred patients were in the city at any one time for treatment.<sup>16</sup>

A reporter for the *Kirksville Graphic* described the situation that he found when he visited the Infirmary in the fall of 1895:

The hall and reception rooms were thronged with patients 'waiting their turns' for treatment. The greatest rush occurs in the forenoon, and the scene about the Infirmary from early morning until noon beggars description. From over the hills, in every direction, patients can be seen wending their way, some in carriages, others in invalid chairs wheeled by attendants, while many are painfully hobbling along on crutches. There are invalids from almost every corner of the United States, and of every degree of infirmity. . . . All day long there is a constantly moving stream of humanity going to and from the building, while every train brings in a new detachment of patients.

Inside the Infirmary, everything is managed as smoothly as clockwork. Patients are not allowed to loaf in the hall, but must wait in the reception rooms. . . . The almost constant ringing of electric bells announcing that 'Room so-and-so' is ready for another patient . . . the incessant click of the typewriter . . . the frequent 'Hellowing' at the telephone and the general counting room appearance of the business office, impress the visitors. . . .

The same article mentioned that it was already necessary to think about expanding the facilities and that a contract had been let for a forty-foot addition to be placed upon the north end of the existing building.<sup>17</sup>

The cost of treatments in 1895 was explained in the *Journal of Osteopathy*: "No work is done on the 'no cure, no pay' plan, but examinations are made free, and every patient is told frankly if there is no hope of benefit. Treatments are given from one to three times a week, according to the

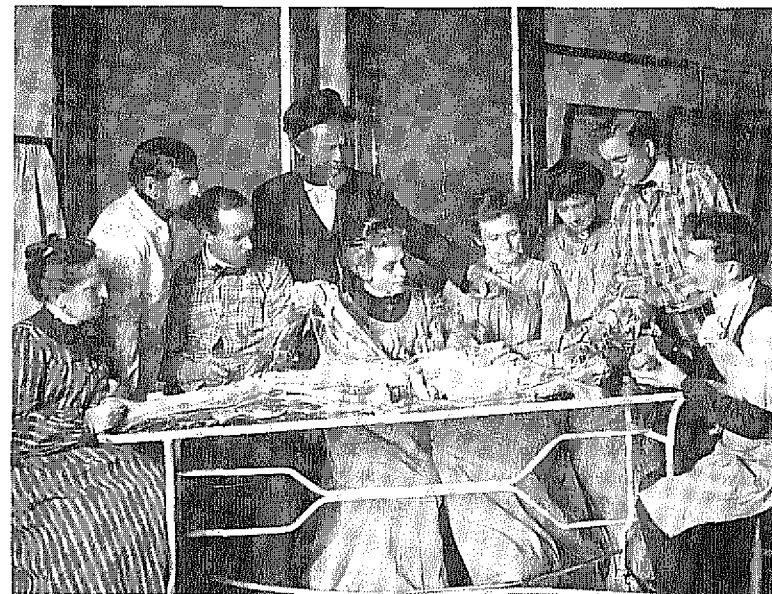
requirements of the case. The charges are uniformly twenty-five dollars per month or fifteen dollars for a half month."<sup>18</sup>

Another interesting notice to patients clearly shows Dr. Still's strong feelings against the use of alcohol: "All patients who come here for treatment MUST abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors of every kind while under our care. We do not wish to treat habitual whiskey tubs. This rule must be strictly obeyed by all patients, and those who feel they cannot conform to it had better stay away."<sup>19</sup>

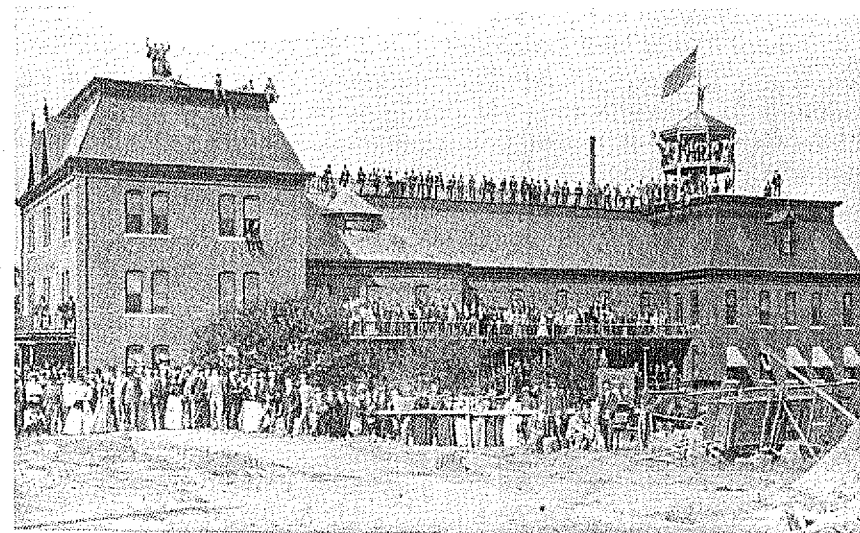
Meanwhile school facilities were also becoming overloaded. The fall term began in October 1895 with a class of 28. But so many applications were coming in that a new class was started in January 1896, with 23 students. The demands for matriculation kept pouring in, and it was decided to start another class in May of that year which would run during the summer. The May class with 51 students was so large that the anatomy class had to be divided into two sections. That summer the student body numbered 102.<sup>20</sup> Incoming students were required to sign a student contract which stated that they would never indulge in the use of intoxicants as a beverage and would not gamble nor frequent gambling resorts. It also stipulated that after they received their diploma they would not engage in the practice of osteopathy in Adair County.

Additional facilities for both the school and the Infirmary were absolutely necessary and in May of 1896, construction was started on the addition to the north which would double its capacity. Only two months later, in July, plans were announced for another addition to be added onto the south which would treble the size.<sup>21</sup> It was being planned to accommodate one thousand patients and five hundred students.<sup>22</sup> When both annexes were completed in December of 1896, the building was four stories high, contained sixty-seven rooms, had thirty thousand square feet, and had cost eighty thousand dollars. The additions had been designed to correspond with the original architecture and the 64 by 176 foot building was an attractive, imposing structure. An outside covered walkway on each floor extended across the east side of the building, which allowed access to either annex and provided fresh air to the patients and students. A promenade also extended along the roofline leading to the observatory where one could survey the surrounding countryside. An American flag sailed from the top of the observatory roof, which rose one hundred feet above the ground.

The first floor contained the mailroom, headquarters for the *Journal of Osteopathy*, toilet and bathrooms, boiler and storage rooms, and three treating rooms; in the north wing were two classrooms (each thirty-one by forty feet) with a seating capacity of six hundred. The second floor (street level) held four large waiting rooms (two for gentlemen and two for ladies), two offices, a private consultation room, three toilet rooms,



Dr. A. T. Still with Dissection Class



Infirmary Building with annexes, completed 1897

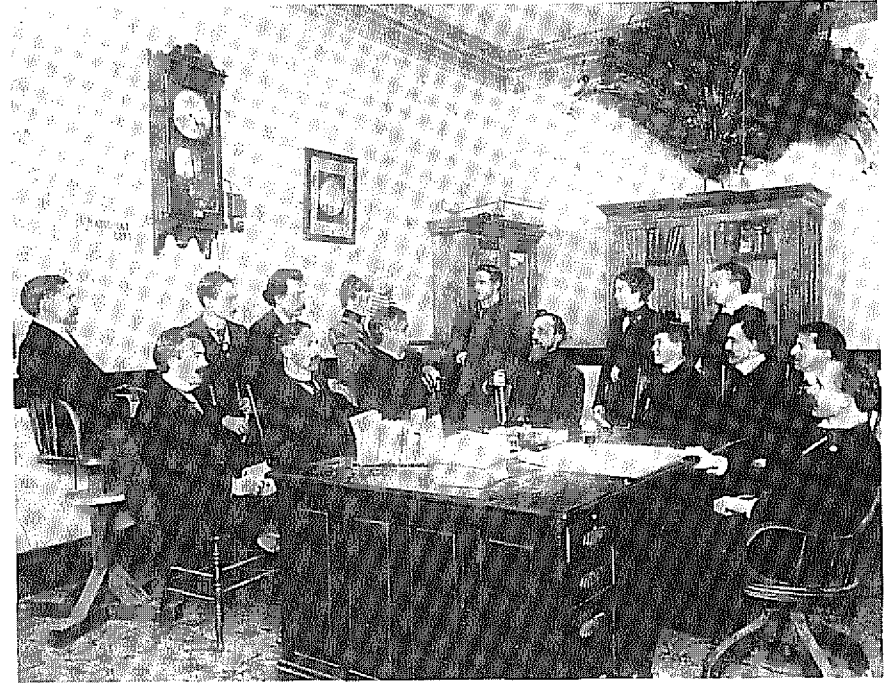


two bathrooms, and a clinic room. Classes were regulated by a bell system controlled in the dean's office. Every recitation was to be exactly one hour. Ten minutes before the hour the bell rang to warn all it was drawing to a close. Five minutes later it rang again as a further warning and on the hour a final bell announced it was time for dismissal. On the third floor were four large classrooms, Dr. Still's library and office, and two assembly halls. The old Memorial Hall and the new North Hall could be combined by raising the rolling doors which separated them. Together they could seat one thousand people. The fourth floor held the dissecting room (twenty by forty feet) and an amphitheater (thirty-eight by forty feet) for demonstrations on the cadaver. It would seat over two hundred. Another room held anatomical and surgical specimens and was also used as a reading room. Three large attic rooms could be utilized as required.<sup>23</sup> The hallways and several of the offices were decorated with Dr. Still's taxidermic collection of deer, elk, and fowl. One specimen was a mammoth moose head from Alaska whose antlers had a spread of seventy inches and forty points.<sup>24</sup> With both annexes completed, the new ASO building was an impressive sight. The *Kirksville Journal* called it a "magnificent building."<sup>25</sup>

The inclusion of bathrooms may seem strange to us, since plumbing and running water were a rarity in that day. But the Infirmary advertised baths as good as could be found in any city for twenty-five cents each or ten for two dollars. It was stressed that the baths were not only for patients but also available for the general public.<sup>26</sup>

A large private lake was created among the hills about one half mile west of the Infirmary to furnish an abundant supply of water to the institution. It covered 4 acres and was about 30 feet deep. The dam was 125 feet across and 45 feet high. A steam pump sent the water through a three inch pipe with enough force to reach the top floor of the four-story infirmary. Known at the time as the Infirmary Water Works, it was later referred to as Still's Lake or Pond.<sup>27</sup>

Other changes were also occurring at the school. Entrance age requirements which in 1895 had been set between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were raised to the age of twenty. The course for 1896 was extended from eighteen months to two years, with four full terms of six months each, which would be the equivalent of the four-year courses then taught in most medical schools.<sup>28</sup> There were to be no vacations except for a short holiday at Christmas. However, the summer of 1896 must have been extremely hot, for in July the students were allowed to vote on a summer vacation which was granted from Friday, August 7, until Monday, September 7. Also that summer it was announced that due to hot weather all patients would be treated before noon, with office hours beginning at 7:00 A.M.<sup>29</sup> The next year the schedule returned to four five-month terms.<sup>30</sup>



Dr. Still in his new office surrounded by his faculty, 1897

Dr. Littlejohn's

(J. O. St. 1899 Mar 4)



Dr. and Mrs. Still's new home on Osteopathy Street, completed 1899

The first few years the school had been in existence the curriculum was in an embryonic stage. The clinical courses were taught on a trial-and-error basis by Dr. Still and other family members. Science classes were mostly anatomy with a little physiology and pathology thrown in. Summerfield S. Still, D.O., (a nephew) had taken over the teaching of anatomy when Dr. Nettie Bolles left to open a practice in Colorado.

By June of 1896 these courses were offered: use of the microscope, urine testing, use of the stethoscope, diagnosis and symptomatology, surgery for the use of accidents and injuries, an advanced course of obstetrics and diseases of women, treatment of poisons, and of course, osteopathic principles and practice. A separate course in physiology was introduced, and anatomy became more extensive with the practical demonstrations conducted in the new amphitheater.<sup>31</sup>

Dr. William Smith returned in June of 1896 at the request of Dr. Still to head the Anatomy Department and to assist in enriching the curriculum. Dr. Smith said: "Then began the true work by all of building up a truly scientific institution, which would withstand all criticism. All was not done in a day, but as each new branch was added to the curriculum, it was taught properly from the beginning."<sup>32</sup>

By 1897 the teaching of osteology, myology, neurology, angiology, histology, syndesmology, chemistry, and physics had been integrated into the course of instruction.<sup>33</sup> By 1898 classes in psychology, pathology, venereal diseases, public health, and medical jurisprudence were offered.<sup>34</sup> In 1899 a class in hygiene was added. Also that year the first course in dietetics was offered as an optional class for third and fourth term students and was so popular there was standing room only.<sup>35</sup> By the end of the century it was claimed that the ASO curriculum included all subjects taught in regular medical schools with the exception of materia medica (use of drugs), with osteopathic methods taught instead.<sup>36</sup>

Although surgery was used from the beginning, an erroneous opinion was formed that osteopathy was opposed to the use of the "knife." Although Dr. Still recognized that surgery was necessary in certain cases, he tried to avoid it as much as possible, and used it only as a last resort. He explained: "Surgery as taught at the American School of Osteopathy is to be used as often or as much as wisdom finds it necessary in order to give relief, save life or limb when all evidence with facts shows that blood cannot repair the injuries. It is then and only then that we use surgery to save life, limb, and organs of the body."<sup>37</sup>

The Infirmary was not intended to serve as a hospital, but with so many sick people around the need for such a place was soon felt. As early as 1895 a maternity hospital was opened in a twelve room cottage located in the 200 block of South Fifth Street, just northeast of the Infirmary.<sup>38</sup> The necessity of having surgical facilities was also evident, and in 1898



Histology Laboratory, 1902



Chemistry Laboratory, 1902

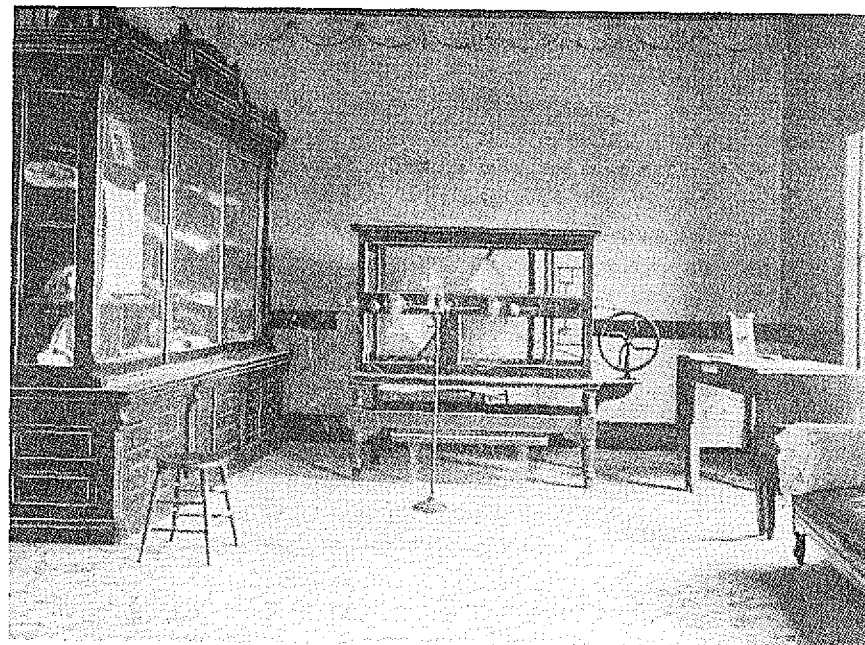
the maternity hospital was converted into the A. T. Still Surgical Sanitarium. Announcements were made that the Infirmary was prepared to take the most difficult cases which previously had to be referred to the cities. The Surgery Department was headed by Dr. William Smith. He was assisted by J. B. Littlejohn, also an M.D. from Scotland with a degree from the University of Glasgow.<sup>39</sup>

An X-ray machine was installed at the Infirmary in 1898, only two years after Wilhelm Rontgen first demonstrated his discovery on January 23, 1896.<sup>40</sup> Dr. Still and his colleagues recognized its significance in confirming osteopathic diagnosis. The machine, a ten-plate Van Houton and Ten Broek, was ordered from New York at a cost of one thousand dollars. It was one of the first styles made in America and was the largest model then in use. The ASO had the honor of having the second X-ray machine west of the Mississippi River. David Littlejohn, Ph.B., M.D., J.B.'s brother, was made head of the X-ray department. He would also assist in surgery. Although some surgery had previously been taught at the school, a class in minor surgery had been introduced by Dr. Smith in 1897. With the new hospital and X-ray equipment and the assistance of the Littlejohn brothers the course was strengthened and improved.<sup>41</sup>

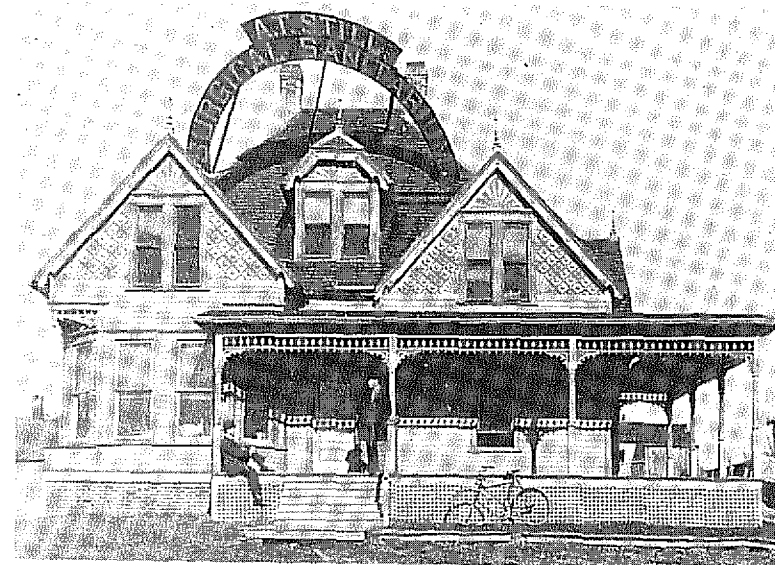
At the time of the Kirksville tornado in 1899, Still's Sanitarium was the only hospital in town and several of the victims of the storm were taken there for emergency treatment. Thirty-three people were killed and two hundred homes were leveled.<sup>42</sup> Several persons affiliated with the ASO were directly affected by the storm. A student, William B. Howells of New York City, was killed. One student's wife was killed, and another lost both his wife and mother. The home of Judge Andrew Ellison was demolished. A number of students lost all of their possessions when the homes they resided in were destroyed. In order to assist them Dr. Still refunded their tuition.<sup>43</sup> The building used for the A. T. Still Surgical Sanitarium was later used as a rooming house. On February 6, 1921, the house was destroyed by fire.<sup>44</sup>

Many other changes took place in the faculty and staff during the developmental stages of the first school. Violette's *History of Adair County* gives a rundown of faculty members and their years of employment. However, according to other accounts, there are some variations. Although all three of Dr. Still's sons were affiliated with the school from its inception, they were not all in residence all of the time. Apparently Dr. Still sent them out to various locations to introduce osteopathy into unknown territory.

Dr. Charles E. Still spent most of 1894 in Red Wing, Minnesota, but returned to supervise the work of the Infirmary in the fall of 1895. About that time Dr. Harry Still went to Evanston, Illinois, and opened a branch Infirmary, followed in a short while by an additional office in Chicago. Because of the success of the practice, Dr. Arthur Hildreth joined



Early X-ray machine



A. T. Still Surgical Sanitarium

him for a while in that endeavor. In the spring of 1897 Dr. Still recalled both Harry Still, D.O., and Dr. Hildreth to Kirksville to assist in the burgeoning practice and the greater amount of work being generated by so many students. Herman T. Still, D.O., paved the way for osteopathy in several states by opening an office and working diligently to build a practice. Once established he turned it over to new D.O.'s and moved on to new territory. Between 1894 and 1898 he had broken ground in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Texas. He returned to Kirksville in 1898 for a while before moving on to the state of New York. Blanche Still received her D.O. degree in 1895 but never actively practiced. She helped in other ways at the institution but devoted most of her time and talents to her home and family.

Three of Dr. Still's brothers, who had all been practicing medical doctors, also became osteopathic physicians. Edward Cox Still graduated in the first class and practiced in Macon, Missouri. James Moore Still received his D.O. degree in 1895. He was the father of S. S. Still, D.O., who founded the Des Moines College. Thomas Chalmers Still, who resided in California, studied for a year in Kirksville and returned to California to practice osteopathy.<sup>45</sup>

Dr. Still, with his prophetic vision, knew that in order for his school to flourish he would need qualified people to assist him, so he recruited doctors and professors who had studied at renowned institutions both in the U.S. and abroad. These individuals gave the little school respectability, depth, and new dimensions to the teachings of Dr. Still. They were responsible for many of the changes in the curriculum and "laid the groundwork for building osteopathy upon an intellectually broader base."<sup>46</sup>

With the elevation of the curriculum in 1897, Dr. Still added the following individuals to his staff: D. M. Desmond, Ph.D., a graduate of both Harvard University and the Baltimore Medical College (physiology); C. W. Proctor, D.O., a graduate of Allegheny College in Pennsylvania with postgraduate work at the University of Berlin, Germany (chemistry); Charles Hazzard, D.O., a graduate of Northwestern University and also the ASO (histology and later, principles of osteopathy);<sup>47</sup> A. H. Sippey, M.D., Ph.D. (urinalysis); Clarence L. Rider, D.O. (librarian and assistant in anatomy); J. W. Conner, D.O. (operator); J. W. Henderson, D.O. (operator); Ella Still, D.O., wife of S. S. Still (operator); Alice Heath Proctor (chemistry laboratory); Alice Patterson, D.O., wife of the business manager (obstetrics and gynecology); and Carl McConnell, D.O. (operator and, later, senior professor of osteopathic practice).<sup>48</sup>

In February the following year, 1898, Dr. John Martin Littlejohn, a brother of the two Littlejohns already mentioned, was chosen to chair the Department of Physiology. He was well qualified with several degrees earned in Scotland, including a Ph.D. and an LL.D. He came to Kirksville

from Amity College in Iowa where he had been serving as president.<sup>49</sup> All three Littlejohn brothers studied osteopathy while serving on the faculty and later earned their D.O. degrees. Also added to the staff about that same time were Marion E. Clark, D.O., who replaced Dr. Alice Patterson as professor of obstetrics and gynecology, and William R. Laughlin, M.S., D.O., as anatomy professor. Dr. Laughlin had been teaching at the Kirksville Normal School.

C. M. T. "Turner" Hulett, D.O. (nephew of Mrs. A. T. Still) became the first dean of the College in 1897. He resigned in January of 1899, and Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn was elected by the Board of Directors to replace him.<sup>50</sup> Dean Littlejohn finished the spring term, but that summer he and his brother, J. B., sailed for Europe.<sup>51</sup> That fall Dr. Still appointed Arthur G. Hildreth, D.O., to the deanship. Because of his limited educational background, some of the more learned professors of the faculty opposed his appointment. They also believed that because Dr. Hildreth was "ultra-osteopathic" and strongly opposed the use of drugs, he would restrict the advances then being made toward a more comprehensive and scientific education. When Dr. Still and most of the faculty backed Dr. Hildreth, four of the professors, including Dr. William Smith, resigned.<sup>52</sup> Dr. Hildreth served until 1900 when George M. Laughlin was made dean. Hildreth's short term as dean may have been due to the controversy but could have been because of his increased involvement in working toward osteopathic legislation.<sup>53</sup>

A number of other individuals whose names have cropped up in the early issues of the *Journal* also gave of their time and talent to help establish the first college of osteopathy. Some of them served short periods of time as operators at the Infirmary, as laboratory assistants, or in other capacities. It is impossible to list here all of those who contributed during the "Building" years.

Although Missouri was the home of osteopathy, it was not the first state to legally recognize it. Vermont has that honor; its victory was won in November 1896. North Dakota was second in February 1897. After the defeat in 1893 of the Missouri bill that would have required a degree from a medical college before one could practice osteopathy, plans were formulated for a new bill. In January 1895, Dr. Arthur Hildreth was selected by Dr. Still to go to the capitol at Jefferson City, Missouri, to work for its passage. Dr. Hildreth states that it was his first such venture and that he knew absolutely nothing about politics. However, he realized he needed to educate the legislators about osteopathy. He decided to become acquainted with each legislator and to treat any who were not feeling well. His first patient was the state auditor, Colonel Seibert, who was on crutches suffering from rheumatic fever. In three weeks he discarded his crutches and became an advocate of osteopathy.

The bill was introduced into the Missouri House by Perry D. Grub, representative from Gibbs, Adair County, and into the Senate by A. M. Seaber, senator from Kirksville. It passed the House by a good majority and the Senate by every vote except three; all three dissenters were medical doctors. However, when it reached Governor Stone, he vetoed it, declaring osteopathy was "mysterious" and "secret." He also stated that medicine was a science that required a thorough education, and he said the osteopathic education was deficient. Perhaps Governor Stone did the school a favor, for his veto was directly responsible for the upgrading of the curriculum previously described.

The bill was revised and again Dr. Hildreth, assisted by Henry Patterson, D.O., the ASO secretary, went to Jefferson City in its behalf. It was resubmitted in 1897 by Judge Edward Higbee, representing Schuyler County (the county lying north of Adair) in the Missouri House of Representatives. This time it passed both branches of government overwhelmingly.<sup>54</sup> A new governor, Lon V. Stephens, was now in office. Governor Stephens was familiar with osteopathy since both he and his wife had received treatments from Dr. Still at Kirksville. This time there was no veto; the bill was signed by Governor Stephens on March 4, 1897, at exactly the same time that President William McKinley was being inaugurated in Washington, D.C., Governor Stephens stated: "The people of Missouri were for giving the friends of osteopathy the protection of our state laws."<sup>55</sup> Osteopaths could now legally practice on an equal basis with medical doctors in the state of Missouri. The enactment of this law set a precedent for other states to follow.

When the telegram arrived in Kirksville announcing the passage of the bill, an impromptu celebration ensued. About two hundred students, headed by the ASO band, joined by a group of patients and citizens, formed at the school and marched to the depot to meet the conquering heroes. When the train pulled in and Drs. Hildreth and Patterson appeared upon the steps, a wild "hurrah" went up. The heroes were hoisted onto shoulders and carried to a waiting carriage. The procession then moved around the square as the crowd roared "Rah! Rah! Rah! Missouri passed the bill." The procession then marched to the Old Doctor's home, where they heard short talks from Drs. Still, Hildreth, and Patterson.

But that wasn't enough - Saturday, March 6, was set for a grand celebration. The day was ushered in with the firing of guns. Stores and houses were decorated. The entire population "made a day of it" and the whole city donned a Fourth of July attitude. At 2:00 P.M. sharp, every church bell in the city began ringing, fire bells clanged, factory whistles blew, the alarm whistle for the light plant and water works joined the chorus. Business houses closed, and the populace turned out en masse to attend the ceremony at the Infirmary. Both assembly halls at the Infirmary

were full to capacity with many people standing and others sitting in the windows. The speeches were said to have consumed five hours.<sup>56</sup>

Dissection material was often difficult to obtain, so when a student informed Dr. Smith that he might be able to obtain some bodies in Chicago, he and Dr. Clarence Rider took the train to Chicago and contacted the nightwatchman at the Dunning Morgue, who told them to appear at the morgue at midnight. When they arrived they selected four bodies, paid for them, embalmed them and packed them into four wooden trunks which they had built and brought with them. They hired an expressman to take the trunks to the American Express Office for shipment on the next train to Kirksville. When they awoke the next morning and read the morning news, the headlines glared: "Big Robbery at Dunning Morgue." When the superintendent of the morgue discovered the missing bodies, he called the police and a five hundred dollar award was offered for the arrest of the man or men who "filched the bodies." As there was no value on a corpse, they were to be charged with stealing four sheets in which the bodies had been wrapped. Drs. Rider and Smith, somewhat shaken, and the bodies, made it safely back to Kirksville before their identity became known. The governor of Illinois asked the governor of Missouri to surrender the robbers, but Governor Lon V. Stephens refused. Drs. Rider and Smith had personally explained the situation to him, and he had been deluged with telegrams asking him not to do so. The end result of the morgue story was that Governor Stephens, who had already signed the bill legalizing osteopathy in Missouri, also made it possible for the osteopathic school to get its quota of the state's unclaimed dead.<sup>57</sup>

In the fall of 1893, Daniel David Palmer paid a visit to Kirksville, which Dr. Hildreth described as follows: Mr. Palmer came to town with a man by the name of Strothers, who had studied for a while at the ASO the winter before. Although he had not completed the course and did not have a certificate, Mr. Strothers had been practicing in Davenport, Iowa, and was returning to Kirksville for further study. Mr. Palmer came to take treatments with Dr. Still. He was treated by Dr. Still and other operators for a few weeks and also visited with several students. Dr. Still's daughter, Blanche, later stated that Mr. Palmer had been a guest at their dinner table, as were many others. She elaborated that it was not unusual to set places for up to eighteen since students and patients were often guests. Hildreth commented that the next they heard of Mr. Palmer he had discovered the "chiropractic" system of therapy.<sup>58</sup>

As we near the end of the nineteenth century in our narrative, we realize that many other events could have been and maybe should have been discussed. Therefore, the following highlights have been gleaned from the *Journal of Osteopathy* and other resources:

- ▶ The population of Kirksville was five thousand in April of 1895. The atmosphere of the city was described by one of its citizens as "Mud, Mules, and Manipulation."<sup>59</sup>
- ▶ Celebrating the Founder's sixty-eighth birthday, a group of friends gathered at the Infirmary. The Kirksville Cornet Band performed from an elevated position in the observatory atop the building. A large American flag was presented to Dr. Still to be flown from the observatory. He said, "No higher emblem could be offered me. . . . It shall ever float in the breeze of osteopathy. . . . When she is gone we will get another."<sup>60</sup>
- ▶ The first charity entertainment was held June 1, 1896, at the Infirmary. Local citizens and students performed under the direction of Dr. William Smith. The money collected was to be used to help defray the expenses of indigent patients. None of the money would be used to pay for treatment – that would be given free.<sup>61</sup>
- ▶ Football enthusiasts were endeavoring to create an interest in organizing football at the ASO as early as the fall of 1896.<sup>62</sup>
- ▶ The first student organization was founded on October 6, 1896, when about fifty students met to adopt a constitution and by-laws.<sup>63</sup>
- ▶ The first commencement under the new second charter was held June 22, 1897, with forty-eight students graduating. About sixteen hundred people attended the ceremony.<sup>64</sup>
- ▶ In the spring of 1897 a call went out to all the graduates of the ASO who had graduated with less than twenty months training. They were urged to come back, at no additional charge, to put in the extra time needed to complete a twenty-month course. A new diploma would be issued which would comply with the new laws being enacted in several states.<sup>65</sup>
- ▶ The first steps toward a national organization were taken on February 6, 1897, when several students and practitioners met to discuss such a possibility. A committee of sixteen, four students from each class, was appointed, and on 13 March they submitted a constitution. It and an invitation were sent to the better-known colleges announcing a meeting of The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy to be held April 19, 1897. That meeting was actually the first annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association.<sup>66</sup>
- ▶ Howard Kretschmar, world-renowned sculptor, who was then a student at the ASO, completed work on a bust of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in 1897. The bust sold for three dollars.<sup>67</sup>

- ▶ Two blind students were enrolled in the February 1898 class.<sup>68</sup>
- ▶ The drama, "Crutches for Sale," written by Dr. William Smith and student Robert Darton was presented at the Opera House on February 23 and 24, 1899.<sup>69</sup> It was later written into a novel by the accomplished author, John R. Musick.<sup>70</sup>
- ▶ Tuition was reduced to three hundred dollars cash or three hundred fifty dollars in payments to begin in February 1899. This was done to keep in line with the tuition being set at the new osteopathic colleges.<sup>71</sup>
- ▶ A. T. Still's *Autobiography* was published in March 1898 and sold for five dollars.<sup>72</sup>
- ▶ Mother Still began her new home on Osteopathy Street at the far end of West Jefferson. It was started in April of 1898 and completed in March of 1899. The beautiful home became a Kirksville landmark.<sup>73</sup>
- ▶ *The Philosophy of Osteopathy* by A. T. Still was just off the press in November 1899. It could be ordered from Miss Blanche Still at Kirksville for ten dollars.<sup>74</sup>
- ▶ The Alumni Association of the ASO held its second annual meeting during the June commencement in 1899. Dues were twenty-five cents.<sup>75</sup>
- ▶ Dr. Harry Still resigned from the Board of Trustees December 1, 1899. He intended to practice in St. Louis with his brother, Herman.<sup>76</sup>
- ▶ Some of the advertisements that depicted the influence of osteopathy were "Osteopathic Hospital for Crippled Watches and Jewelry – Thomas Jewelry House"; "Tinsman and Moore – Leading Photographer – Photos of A. T. Still and the Operators for Sale"; "The Osteopathic Souvenir Spoon. Solid Silver, Skeleton Handle with fine photo of Dr. Still in the Bowl"; "Books! Books! Osteopathic and Medical – Normal Book Store"; "The ASO registers its vote for electric street lights"; "Quincy, Omaha, and Kansas City Railroad. Special invalid rates at less than half price for those desiring to come to Kirksville once or twice a week for treatment"; "The Wabash: Direct Line from Kansas City, St. Louis, Des Moines, and Ottumwa. Reclining chair cars on all trains. Sleeping cars on through lines. Special sleeping car fare: Kirksville to Kansas City – one dollar; Kirksville to Los Angeles – five dollars, fifty cents"; and "A representative of the Infirmary meets all trains, day and night to help patients who need assistance."<sup>77</sup>

By the turn of the century, the first little school of osteopathy had blossomed into a full-fledged college with a comprehensive medical curriculum, over seven hundred students, and a faculty of eighteen. Osteo-

grad.  
1899

pathic physicians were becoming accepted, and several states were giving them legal recognition. The sleepy little country village had changed into a bustling city with two colleges, the ASO and the State Normal School. Many new hotels, boarding houses, and mercantile establishments had been built. Dr. Still had literally put Kirksville on the U. S. map as osteopathy spread throughout the country.

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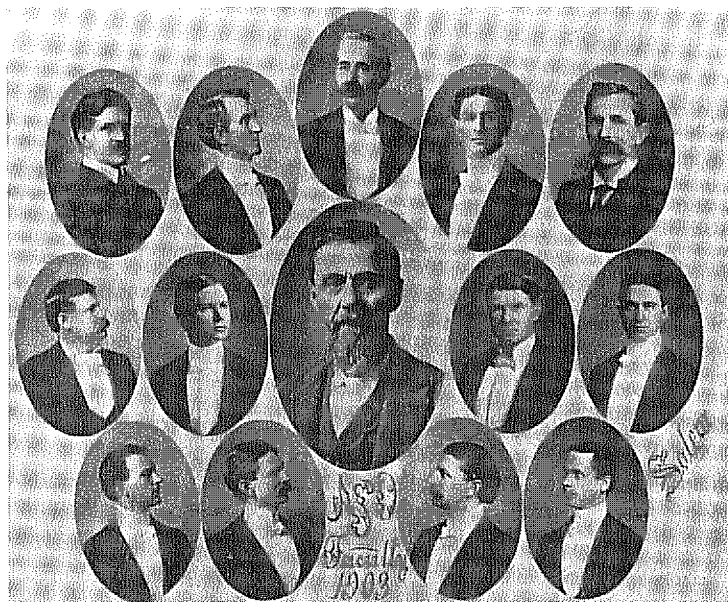
## Chapter 3

### Growing

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY CONTINUED full steam ahead as the twentieth century got under way. To accommodate the large number of applicants, two classes were started each year, one in February and one in September.<sup>1</sup> In 1901 the February class had 156 freshmen, and the September class started with 160 members.<sup>2</sup> One of the largest classes to matriculate was in February of 1905 with over 200 persons.<sup>3</sup> Only ten years after its founding, by January of 1902, the first school of osteopathy had graduated 1,200 students.<sup>4</sup>

George M. Laughlin, D.O., was appointed dean of the school and editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy* for the school year 1900-1901. Dr. Laughlin (brother of William R. Laughlin, D.O., who was already on the faculty) was a graduate of the Kirksville Normal School with a Bachelor of Scientific Didactics degree. He taught school several years before studying osteopathy. In the spring of 1900 two important events occurred in his life. On April 11 he married Blanche Still, Andrew's daughter, and on June 28 he graduated from the ASO.<sup>5</sup>

Several other changes in faculty took place that year. Guy D. Hulett, B.S., D.O. (brother of C. M. T. Hulett, D.O., who had recently resigned as dean) replaced Carl McConnell, D.O., as professor of osteopathic practice. F. P. Young, A.B., M.D., joined the staff as surgeon. When Drs. Henry and Alice Patterson resigned from the staff to establish a practice in Washington, D.C., Warren E. Hamilton, D.O., was appointed as the new business manager and Georgia Carter, D.O., was assigned a position as an infirmary operator. She was followed by Josephine DeFrance, B.S., D.O. In an age of extreme modesty, it had become the policy of the school to retain at least one lady osteopath to service the women patients who preferred a lady physician. A new position that year was director of athletics, which was filled by Ernest C. White, M.D., former coach of the Tiger football and track teams at the University of Missouri-Columbia. White had been active in sports at Cornell University and had won the title of Amateur Athlete of the United States in 1898. Both White and Young also became osteopathic physicians, as did practically all of the Ph.D.'s and M.D.'s who were on the faculty during those early days.<sup>6</sup>

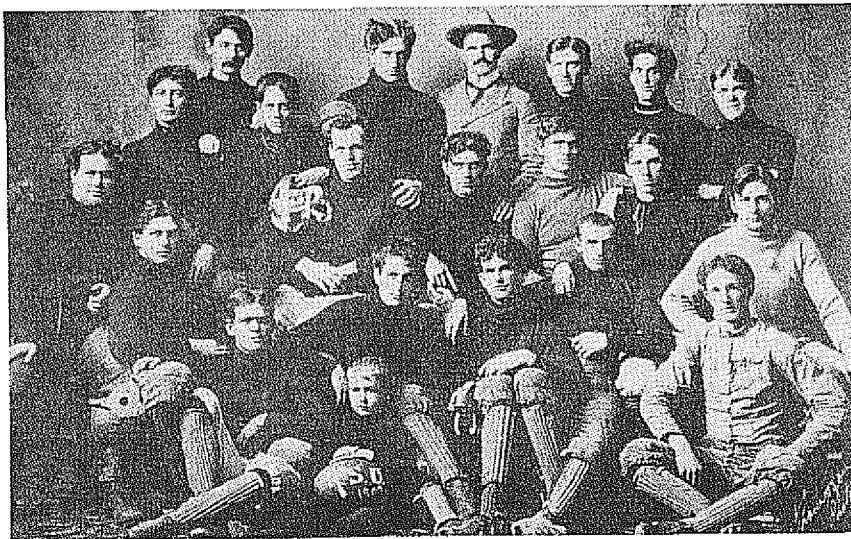


ASO Faculty, 1903





Still Athletic Field



Football team, 1901

A number of prominent business and career men gave up their previous positions to study osteopathy. One was W. D. Dobson, A.M., L.L.D., D.O., who had been president of the Kirksville State Normal School for eight years before relinquishing that post to become an osteopath. He was appointed to the ASO faculty to teach chemistry and hygiene for the school year of 1901-2. E. C. Link resigned as teller and assistant cashier at the First National Bank to enter the ASO. After his graduation in 1902 he remained at the school to teach symptomatology and assist in clinical osteopathy.<sup>7</sup> From this point, changes in faculty will not be recorded, except individual professors who made a significant contribution to the school. Our point has been made – that from its beginning the first school of osteopathy employed well-qualified individuals who gave the college the esteem and respectability necessary to establish it as a reliable scientific institution.

To help facilitate the teaching of the new method of health care, several books were written by the faculty members on osteopathy or related subjects. They were W. R. Laughlin's *Anatomy in a Nutshell*, J. Martin Littlejohn's *Practice of Osteopathy*, McConnell's *Practice of Osteopathy*, Hazzard's *The Practice and Applied Therapeutics of Osteopathy and Principles of Osteopathy*, G. D. Hulett's *Principles of Osteopathy*, Clark's *Applied Anatomy and Diseases of Women*, Proctor's books on chemistry and *Lecture Notes on the Nervous System*, and Young's *Surgery from an Osteopathic Standpoint*. Another book by A. T. Still, *The Philosophy and Mechanical Principles of Osteopathy*, was published in 1902.<sup>8</sup> Textbooks for the entire two-year course could be purchased for forty-five dollars.<sup>9</sup> By 1900 book reviews had become a regular item in the *Journal of Osteopathy* with many medical and scientific books recommended for the physicians in the field.

Sports were becoming quite popular at the school, and new students were encouraged to join the Athletic Association and get involved in "physical culture." The administration believed that "a sound body was essential in ensuring a sound mind."<sup>10</sup> A large number of male students participated in intramural football, baseball, and track. Dr. Still also believed exercise was beneficial for women, and the female students were encouraged to play tennis and basketball. The 1901-1902 college catalogue states that a half dozen tennis and basketball courts were located on school grounds and that the school owned its own enclosed athletic field with covered grandstand. It was called Still's Athletic Park and contained a baseball diamond, football gridiron, and cinder track. It could seat seven hundred students.<sup>11</sup> The land, which previously had been used by the city for fairgrounds, had been purchased by the ASO in 1897.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to intramural sports, the school also became involved in intercollegiate sports and was a charter member of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association.<sup>13</sup> The ASO team was called the "Osteopaths," and



ASO parade led by Old Glory and ASO band



Mandolin and Glee Club of 1897

the school colors were red and black. The cheerleaders, who in those days were males, cheered the team to victory with such yells as: "Oskie wow-wow! Skinny wow-wow! Osteopaths! Ribs raised, bones set, We cure - You bet! Osteopaths!!!"<sup>14</sup>

The Kirksville Normal School became their arch rival. In addition to several other nearby colleges, competition was pitted against some of the larger universities such as St. Louis University, Washington University, Drake University, Notre Dame, and the Universities of Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Texas. In 1901 the ASO baseball team won a thirteen-inning game against Kansas University. In football that same year they scored 48-0 over the University of Texas. The ASO won the Missouri State Football Championship for 1901.<sup>15</sup> However, they weren't always victorious, and contrary to rumors, they were trounced by Notre Dame in 1903, 28-0.<sup>16</sup>

Two interesting occurrences took place in 1900 at the University of Missouri-Columbia. The first was a field day in June which the ASO entered with only four men participating. St. Louis University, with sixteen men entered, won the meet; the University of Missouri, with twenty-five men, placed second; and surprisingly, the small ASO team took third place. Henry Pettit of the ASO was acknowledged as the "spectacular athlete" of the event.<sup>17</sup>

The second incident was the opening game of the football season which pitted the ASO Osteopaths against the University of Missouri Tigers. A special Wabash train with four cars was scheduled to carry 225 enthusiastic ASO boosters to the game at Columbia. The train was bedecked with the school colors, red and black. After the game, which the University of Missouri won 13-0, the Tiger fans rushed to the station, tore the ASO banners from the train, and bore them triumphantly through the city streets. They also grabbed canes, hats, and trophies from the ASO crowd. As the ASO students resisted, a general riot ensued with several on both sides injured. The train made a hasty retreat with its morally dejected and physically injured crowd. At a short layover in Moberly, the chief engineer received an osteopathic treatment to calm his nerves and ease his tension. The Columbia newspapers apologized for their overzealous fans.<sup>18</sup> However, revenge was sweet for the next year, on October 5, the ASO beat the University of Missouri, 22-5.<sup>19</sup>

Many of the students also enjoyed music. The ASO Band led the parades and added spirit to the ball games while the school orchestra performed at assemblies and programs. The Glee Club and several quartets and soloists often contributed to both school and local events. A mandolin club was organized and gave several performances.

Several social organizations were organized on campus. Both the YWCA and the YMCA were quite active during this period and maintained

houses where the students could find inexpensive lodging. The Southern Club was organized for students from the southern states, and by 1900 the Knights of Osteopathy, the Atlas Fraternity, and the Axis Sorority had been founded.<sup>20</sup> By 1905 the Iota Tau Sigma and Theta Psi Fraternities, the Delta Omega and Phi Phi Omicron Sororities were all in existence.<sup>21</sup> The Senior Society was organized for scientific investigation, where senior members read and discussed technical papers. In 1906, the British Association was founded with over twenty members from England, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.<sup>22</sup> Several state groups were started such as the Ohio Association and the New York State Club. The Stillonian Club, for both men and women, was started in 1909, Alpha Tau Sigma in 1912, and the Acacia Club and Phi Sigma Gamma in 1915.<sup>23</sup> Only the Atlas Club, the Theta Psi and Iota Tau Sigma Fraternities, and the Delta Omega Sorority are still active.

One club, which was started not for the school but indirectly by the school, was the Sojourners Club. Julia Foraker, the wife of U.S. Senator Joseph B. Foraker, from Ohio, whose son was a patient of A. T. Still, was its founder. The club was founded in 1897 to provide the many women patients who were temporarily residing in Kirksville an opportunity to meet socially and intellectually with local women. The first Sojourner's Library was located in the Infirmary Building.<sup>24</sup>

As each new class matriculated, the class was organized and class officers were chosen. Strong rivalry existed between the classes, and class songs, yells, and colors were frequently exhibited around campus. Class rush was a combination of games and contests to see which class would be "supreme." A more dignified, but gala, event each year was the freshman reception which was planned and carried out by the junior class. Memorial Hall was decorated with the freshman colors, and games, music, and refreshments introduced the new students to the ASO community.<sup>25</sup>

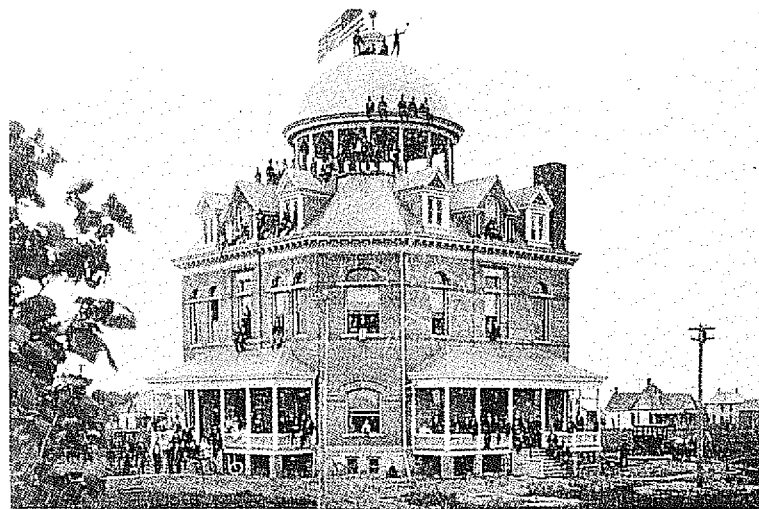
A large picnic in honor of the students was planned for October 5, 1900. Dr. Still announced that he wanted all the people of Adair County to come and meet his students. He expected "every man, woman, and child, black or white, old or young, . . . to bring their baskets with pies and chicken and everything good to eat." The mayor proclaimed the day a holiday and called it "Dr. A. T. Still Day."<sup>26</sup> The businesses and schools were closed at noon and everyone went to the parade. Leading off were "Old Glory" and the ASO Band, followed by the National Guard, the Grand Army (Civil War Veterans), and then various local lodges, such as the Elks and Odd Fellows. Then came the carriage with Dr. and Mrs. Still, followed by members of the faculty. The students marched or rode in their respective classes; many were in costume and others carried banners and class colors. After marching around the square, the parade wound down Jefferson Street to Osteopathy, where they broke rank and roamed over

the ten acres of land surrounding the homes of Drs. A. T. and C. E. Still. Tables had been set up under the maple trees, and following several renditions by the ASO Orchestra and a few short speeches, the sumptuous meal was enjoyed. The Infirmary Building was open for inspection, and a free football game was played that afternoon. The local newspapers reported it as the biggest and best picnic ever held in Kirksville or Adair County.<sup>27</sup>

It was such a success that the following year a barbecue was hosted by the ASO for the entire community. Trenches were dug, and fires blazed all night, turning thirty cords of wood into glowing charcoal for the occasion; forty-five hundred pounds of meat were consumed. The day's activities started with the booming of a big field gun, and the usual parade led by the U.S. flag and the ASO Band, followed by speeches, food, music, and games. Towards evening a short shower dampened the spirits, but it was followed by a beautiful rainbow and a glorious sunset – a lovely ending for a perfect day!<sup>28</sup>

On June 27 and 28, 1900, a group of forty-two D.O.'s met at the college to organize a state organization. W. H. Eckert, D.O. (ASO 1899), was elected president, and Minnie Potter, D.O. (ASO 1898), was elected secretary of the new Missouri Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. Fees would be one dollar a year.<sup>29</sup>

One thorn in the way of the blossoming school was the Columbian School of Osteopathy which had also been opened in Kirksville by Marcus Ward, D.O., M.D. Dr. Ward's association with Dr. Still went back to Still's "tramp" doctor days when in 1890, ill with chronic asthma, Ward was taken on a stretcher to see the "healer" in Eldorado Springs, Missouri. When Dr. Still was able to cure him, Ward became interested in osteopathy and was among the first group of people that Dr. Still trained to assist him in his new school.<sup>30</sup> He was one of the original stockholders of the ASO, holding eight of the fifty shares.<sup>31</sup> After graduating in the first class, Ward had a falling out with Dr. Still, and Dr. Still released him from his ties with the ASO. According to an article in the *Adair County Farmer*, the reason for the disagreement was that Dr. Still caught him in some falsehoods and also his examination grades had been extremely low.<sup>32</sup> Dr. Ward claimed it was because Dr. Still was jealous of him and didn't want him to practice in Kirksville.<sup>33</sup> Whatever the reason, Dr. Ward left town in May of 1894. He then attended the Ohio Medical School of Cincinnati and received an M.D. degree in April of 1897. In June of that same year he returned to Kirksville and opened a practice in the Willard residence on the southeast corner of Franklin and McPherson streets.<sup>34</sup> Dr. Ward was able to interest some local businessmen, who thought another osteopathic school might be lucrative, in starting another college. R. M. Brashear was the principal stockholder, and land on East Normal in the



The Columbian School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, 1897-1901

Brashear addition was selected for the college (where Brashear Park now stands).<sup>35</sup> Advertisements went out extolling the virtues of the Columbian School of Osteopathy. The course was to be a combination of manipulation, surgery, and materia medica (drugs). The fact that the Columbian School would teach the use of drugs was of great consternation to Dr. Still and many loyal osteopaths, for in that day osteopathy was based mainly on manipulation with a very limited use of drugs. Dr. Still is quoted as saying, "Keep drugs out; we don't want materia medica; we don't need it."<sup>36</sup>

The Columbian School offered a twenty-month course of four terms (five months each) which would prepare the student for a D.O. degree. An optional year of medicine and surgery could be taken. At the completion of that third year an M.D. degree would be granted. Tuition for the first two years was three hundred dollars, and the third year cost an additional two hundred dollars.<sup>37</sup>

Ground for Dr. Ward's building was broken on August 20, 1897, and construction was started. A charter was secured in October, and classes opened in November of 1897 in the upper rooms of the McGuire Building (off the northwest corner of the square) with thirty-one enrolled.<sup>38</sup> The new building, which was a striking structure, was completed in 1898, and both classes and patients moved into the new facility. It was three stories

high, constructed of brick in the Grecian style of architecture with a huge white dome at the top.

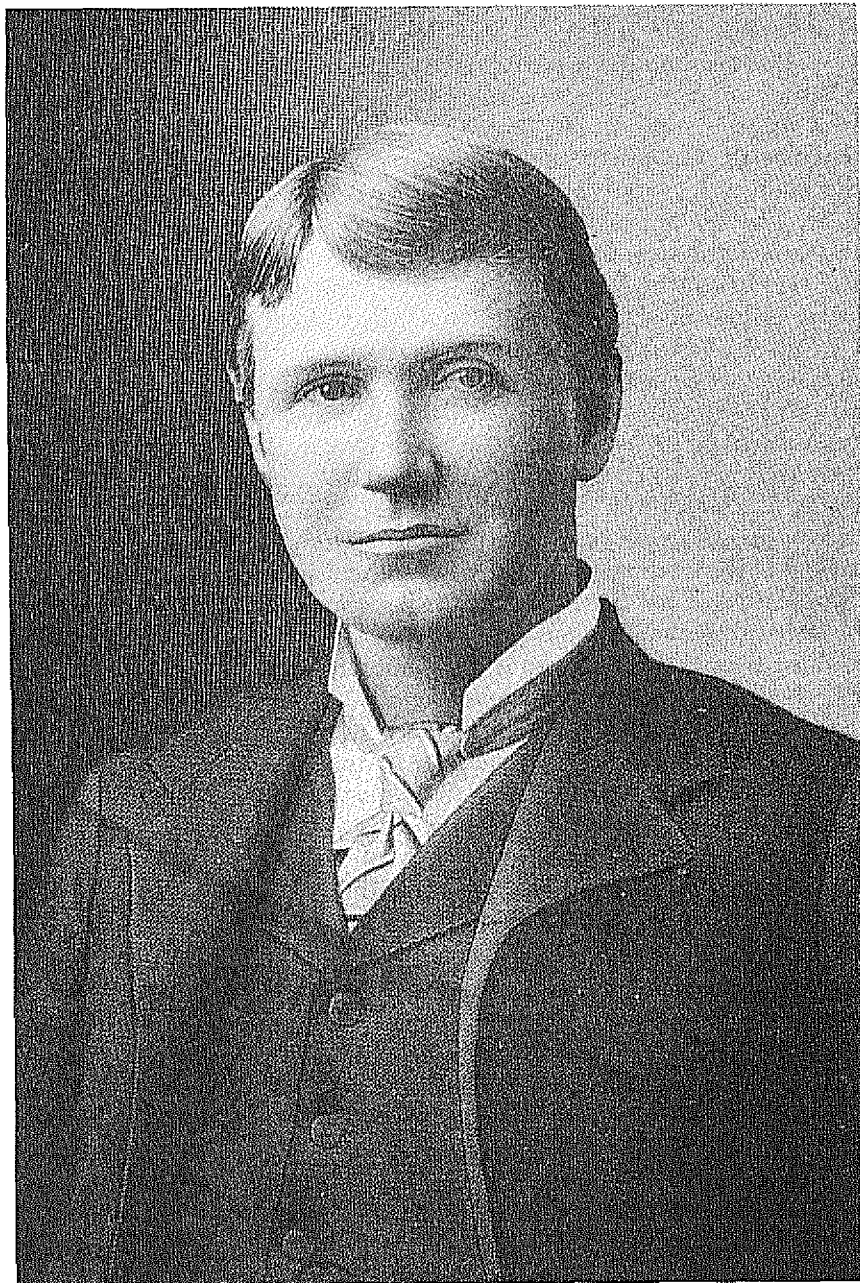
Great animosity greeted the establishment of another osteopathic institution in the same town, and Dr. Still and many of the local citizens were openly hostile to Dr. Ward. Dr. Charles Still recalled that the new school used "cut throat" methods and would meet incoming students at the trains and try to persuade them to attend their school instead of the ASO. The Columbian Infirmary also held "free" clinics to entice patients to the establishment.<sup>39</sup>

However, the greatest pill to swallow was that Dr. Ward claimed to be the originator of osteopathy. He said that although he had worked with Dr. Still and had helped him develop osteopathy, he had begun an investigation along those lines as early as 1862 and had made the discovery in 1889. Dr. Ward claimed that he had now developed osteopathy into a higher and finer science which he called "True Osteopathy."<sup>40</sup> Most people felt these claims to be untrue for he had previously been a devout follower of Dr. Still. Competition and rivalry were keen, and many bitter words were said on both sides. In January of 1899 the *Weekly Graphic* stated that "the town has seen enough bickering, and the businessmen of Kirksville are getting tired of the fight between the American and Columbian Schools. A war between combinations of spleen and bad grammar is never interesting to those not actually engaged in the combat."<sup>41</sup>

In January of 1900 Brashear and the other stockholders withdrew their support, leaving Dr. Ward in full control of the school.<sup>42</sup> Financial problems ensued, probably due to poor business management. Apparently many students had been admitted on credit and did not fulfill their obligations. We know that several of the Columbian students were dissatisfied with their training and transferred to the ASO. Also, several of the faculty resigned because the school was unable to fulfill its contracts.<sup>43</sup>

Three classes graduated from the Columbian School of Osteopathy: the first with thirty-nine students on June 25, 1899, the second with thirty-eight graduates in February 1900, and the third, number undetermined, in June 1900. Classes were started in the fall of 1900, but before the school year was over, Dr. Ward left town and the school was suspended.<sup>44</sup> Dr. Charlie Still said he was contacted and asked to finish the students at the ASO which he said he would do for twenty-four dollars each. The students were then transferred to the ASO.<sup>45</sup>

In July of 1901 the Ward Infirmary Building was advertised for sale and was purchased by R. M. Brashear.<sup>46</sup> The building stood empty for many years, with two exceptions: it was opened briefly in 1905 as another infirmary by J. T. Dodson, D.O.,<sup>47</sup> and during the 1910-1911 school year the building was used as the Theta Psi Fraternity House.<sup>48</sup> In February of 1914 Dr. George Still and his father, Dr. S. S. Still, purchased the property.



Charles E. Still, D.O.

Dr. George (who was then with the ASO) announced plans to open a medical school in the old Ward building. It would be called the Missouri Valley Medical College and would be affiliated with the ASO.<sup>49</sup> These plans met with so much opposition in the ranks and from the student body that within two days he renounced that decision.<sup>50</sup> The building was later destroyed by fire.

A number of other osteopathic colleges were opening around the United States. Since they were in direct competition with the ASO and reflected upon the osteopathic profession as a whole, the new schools were greeted with some trepidation by Dr. Still and his cohorts. Several proved themselves worthy of the profession and became allies in turning out good osteopaths. Others were deficient in education; a few were nothing more than "diploma mills." The editor of the *Osteopathic Physician* stated, "promiscuous founding of mushroom colleges, without financial backing and lacking every advantage . . . is getting to be a crime against the profession."<sup>51</sup> During the next few years the ASO made concerted efforts to close or merge some of those schools. Although Dr. A. T. Still was president of the school for the rest of his life, his son Charles, and Warren Hamilton, secretary and treasurer, had assumed the administrative responsibilities and were directly involved during these struggles.

The National School of Osteopathy, started by Drs. Elmer and Helen Barber (both ASO 1895), was located in Kansas City. The National School never met the accepted standards of the other schools and graduated its students after a very abbreviated course. Also, Dr. Elmer Barber wrote two books which he advertised as being the only source necessary to learn manipulation. The ASO went on record in the *Journal of Osteopathy* as opposing the National School and accused the Barbers of running a "diploma mill." The Barbers sued the ASO in a one hundred thousand dollar libel suit. The trial was held in Sullivan County in October 1900. The decision was in favor of the ASO when the jury found the plaintiff was illegally conducting a school of osteopathy. The National School then ceased operation.<sup>52</sup>

The Milwaukee School of Osteopathy was forced to close its doors in 1901 when the M.D.'s forced a bill through the state legislature requiring a four year course of instruction for osteopathic schools. The Milwaukee School arranged for its students to complete their education at Kirksville.<sup>53</sup> The Colorado School of Osteopathy at Denver, formerly the Bolles Institute of Osteopathy, had been organized in 1897 by Dr. Nettie Bolles. It was a small school but strived to provide a good education. Only twenty-one persons received diplomas before it was incorporated into the ASO in 1904.<sup>54</sup> The Ohio College of Osteopathy at Chillicothe, which had been in financial trouble from its beginning, closed its doors in 1904 and was consolidated with the ASO.<sup>55</sup> The Atlantic School of Osteopathy ran into

both financial and legal problems after moving to Buffalo, New York from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. School officials approached the "Mother School" to bail them out and in 1905 the Atlantic School also merged with the ASO.<sup>56</sup>

The biggest merger and the biggest surprise was the takeover of the Des Moines school. The S. S. Still College of Osteopathy had been founded in Des Moines in 1898 by Summerfield S. Still (nephew of A. T. and former teacher at Kirksville). The Des Moines College had itself already absorbed two colleges – the Northern Institute of Osteopathy at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the Northwestern College of Osteopathy at Fargo, North Dakota.<sup>57</sup> Apparently there were hard feelings between the two schools from the start, but as the Des Moines school grew and prospered, the rivalry with the ASO accelerated. One editorial stated that college jealousy threatened the profession and another wondered, "Why should a divided family bring a divided profession?"<sup>58</sup> During the winter of 1903-1904, negotiations between the two schools resulted in the entire stock of the Des Moines School being purchased by the ASO, and Dr. Charles Still and Dr. Warren Hamilton were made trustees of the Des Moines college. It was announced that both colleges would maintain their separate existence and go on as before.<sup>59</sup> S. S. Still retired from the Des Moines college, while about that same time his son, George, accepted a position there to teach anatomy and surgery.

Rumors were rife that the two schools would merge into one big institution, probably in Des Moines, the bigger city. Kirksville citizens were afraid of losing one of their major assets, and the mayor called a citizens' meeting to determine how to keep the institution in their city.<sup>60</sup> However, the ASO asserted that they would stay in Kirksville.<sup>61</sup> The "Old Doctor" did not want to move. When rumors had surfaced the previous year about a move to St. Louis, he had stated that, "He had fought and won his battles on Kirksville soil and said he was willing to complete his life work there, rather than transplant his institution to a big city."<sup>62</sup>

Contrary to previous statements, in April of 1905, it was announced that the Des Moines college would close at the end of the term. The equipment and students would be transferred to Kirksville, and arrangements were made for several of the faculty to join the Pacific college. With the closing of the S. S. Still College at Des Moines, six colleges had been consolidated with the ASO and, as one editorial said, the ASO had brought into line every other osteopathic college in the Midwest except the one in Chicago, which had been started by the Littlejohn brothers.<sup>63</sup>

However, that victory was short-lived, for another college was soon started in Kansas City, and the remaining faculty at Des Moines immediately sought financial backing and founded a new college on the same site as the old, to be called the Still College of Osteopathy.<sup>64</sup> At that time the

Des Moines college bought out the Southern School of Osteopathy at Franklin, Kentucky. But the faculty at the Southern School resented their president selling them out, and they reorganized and were able to keep their school going for several years.<sup>65</sup> Finally, in May 1908, the Southern School also merged with the ASO.

As these schools were consolidated, their students were transferred to Kirksville, and the former graduates of the defunct schools were presented new diplomas from the ASO.<sup>66</sup> A degree from the Kirksville school was highly prized, and postgraduate courses were held so graduates of other legitimate osteopathic colleges could obtain a diploma from the ASO. One additional year at the Kirksville school was required. A number of "fake" D.O.'s appeared on the scene trying to make a quick buck with a fake diploma. Practically every issue of the *Journal* described another osteopathic imposter who had been uncovered.

The annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy was held in 1901 in Kirksville with former ASO Dean C. M. T. Hulett as president. Eight schools were represented and three others were admitted. At that meeting the name of the organization was changed to the American Osteopathic Association (AOA). The AOA meeting held in Milwaukee in 1902 proved to be an important and interesting meeting. The AOA voted to raise the educational standards by extending the course of instruction to three full years of nine months each, beginning in 1903. They abolished the February entrance class, and all schools would begin in September and graduate students only once a year in June. A system of college inspection was adopted with annual visits to each campus. E. R. Booth, D.O. (ASO 1900), was appointed the first inspector.<sup>67</sup>

At that same meeting the ASO resigned from the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy (ACO), which was meeting in conjunction with the AOA meeting. The associated colleges had been organized in 1898 to help regulate and control the many new colleges that were springing up around the country. ACO membership was open to representatives of the approved colleges, while the AOA was open to all osteopathic physicians. Speculation about the ASO resignation vacillated between their disapproval of the three-year course to jealousy between the ASO administration and S. S. Still, who at that time was president of the Des Moines School and who had been elected the new president of the ACO.<sup>68</sup>

Dr. Hildreth states that before attending the meeting Dr. A. T. Still had asked him to recommend disbandment of the group, since he felt it was no longer needed and that the AOA should handle that kind of work. When the group did not agree, Dr. Charles Still rendered the ASO resignation, which was promptly accepted.<sup>69</sup> In a statement in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, the ASO attempted to explain its position:

There are too many schools in the association that teach too little of osteopathy and too much that is non-osteopathic, and, therefore, that which is detrimental to the case. . . . The American School does not endorse the business methods of certain schools in the Association, whose business methods are, for the sake of attracting business, questionable. . . . Membership in an association with such schools is an endorsement of their methods and an acknowledgment that the character of their work is equal to that done by the better schools. . . . Let the Association make the standard by which to measure the school.<sup>70</sup>

To help clarify their stand they also prepared the following platform:

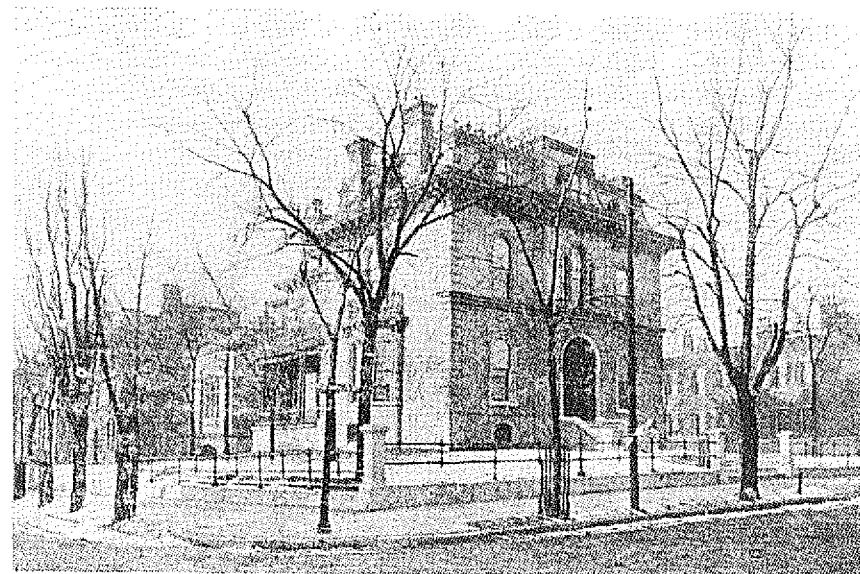
1. We are opposed to the use of drugs or remedial agencies.
2. We are opposed to vaccination.
3. We are opposed to the use of serums in the treatment of disease.
4. We realize that many cases require surgical treatment and, therefore, advocate it as a last resort.
5. The osteopath does not use electricity, x-radiance, hydrotherapy, but relies on osteopathic measures in the treatment of disease.
6. We have a friendly feeling for other non-drug, natural methods of healing, but we do not incorporate any other methods into our system.
7. We believe that our therapeutic house is just large enough for osteopaths and that when other methods are brought in, just that much osteopathy must move out.
8. Osteopathy is an independent system and can be applied to all conditions of disease except purely surgical cases.
9. We believe in sanitation and hygiene.<sup>71</sup>

The ASO, along with several of the other colleges, was somewhat recalcitrant in complying with the new regulations. They continued to matriculate February classes up through February of 1905, and it wasn't until September of 1905 that the three-year course of nine months each was put into operation.<sup>72</sup> A seven-month postgraduate course was offered to former two-year graduates, and alumni were urged to return to school and earn a new three-year diploma. Tuition for the third-year course was one hundred fifty dollars.<sup>73</sup>

The osteopaths faced many trials and tribulations during this period, not only from the "pseudo" operators who gave osteopathy a bad name, but from the open hostility of the medical profession. As the D.O.'s struggled to obtain legal rights in the various states the AOA realized that some of their problems were due to the unprofessional language which had evolved with the profession. In order to enhance their image, the following changes in terminology were encouraged:



Arthur G. Hildreth, D.O.



The St. Louis Branch of the A. T. Still Infirmary, open between 1893-1903

Discontinue	Use
Diplomate of Osteopathy operator handle business or work osteopath or osteopathist	Doctor of Osteopathy doctor or physician treat practice osteopathic physician

And so some of the tradesman's terms, which had been used since the beginning of the first school, were eliminated. However, there was some controversy over the word "osteopath," and many D.O.'s felt it was appropriate and continued to use the word. It was also recommended that women osteopaths be referred to as Drs. and that Mrs. and Miss be dropped from in front of their names; after all, Mr. was not used in front of a male physician's name. An osteopathic physician should be recognized by profession, not by sex.<sup>74</sup>

Although the state of Missouri legalized osteopathy in 1897, it was 1903 before the Missouri State Board of Registration and Examination was authorized and began to function. One of its first acts was to present the first certificate issued by the Board to the "Old Doctor." In a letter to Dr. Still, Dr. J. H. Crenshaw (ASO 1899) of St. Louis, secretary of the new board, wrote,

Recognizing the fact that Missouri bears the proud distinction of being the birthplace of osteopathy, it should be and is the avowed policy of this, the first Missouri Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination, to conform strictly to the law. . . . The law requires that all who practice osteopathy in the state should secure licenses from the State Board and a list of those so licensed be recorded, it is the unanimous sense of this board that the list so recorded be headed by the distinguished and honored founder of osteopathy, Doctor A. T. Still.<sup>75</sup>

The A. T. Still Surgical Sanitarium, which was opened in Kirksville in 1898, had been very successful but entirely too small for the burgeoning practice. More patients needed surgical or critical care than the sanitarium could handle. Therefore, in 1903 the ASO announced the opening of a branch infirmary in St. Louis. Property at Garrison Avenue and Morgan Street was leased and a lovely twenty-six-room house was turned into a hospital.<sup>76</sup> Dr. Arthur Hildreth, who had just completed two terms as the Adair County Representative to the Missouri State Legislature, was the physician in charge.<sup>77</sup> Osteopathic physicians, who at that time were denied hospital privileges in medical hospitals, were encouraged to send their extreme cases to the St. Louis Branch Infirmary, and at the end of the first week, Dr. Hildreth announced a full house.<sup>78</sup>

A special six-week summer session was held in St. Louis during 1903. The first postgraduate course away from Kirksville was a success with one hundred fifty D.O.'s in attendance. The course was taught by Dr. Hildreth and F. G. Crowley, D.O., both of the St. Louis Sanitarium and M. E. Clark, D.O., of the Kirksville faculty.<sup>79</sup> Another summer session was planned for the following year which would coincide with the big World's Fair being planned for St. Louis in 1904. Arrangements were made with the Homeopathic Medical College for the use of its facilities for the summer session. The homeopathic physicians were very courteous and even provided some interesting clinical cases for the demonstration clinic.<sup>80</sup>

The AOA also made plans to hold its eighth annual meeting in St. Louis in conjunction with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during the week of July 11-14. The fair authorities designated July 12 as "Osteopathy Day," an honor which exemplified the growth and respect the budding profession had gained during its short existence. Over twenty-five hundred persons attended the reception held on "Osteopathy Day" in Festival Hall. The general sessions of the AOA were held in the Missouri Building. The osteopathic members were housed at the "Inside Inn," which was also the scene of their banquet on the fourteenth. The highlight of the event was the appearance of A. T. Still, who was roundly applauded and cheered. The fact that it was one of the largest banquets held during the fair and the fact that it was entirely "liquorless" earned several favorable comments from the press.<sup>81</sup>

Dr. Hildreth, as president of the St. Louis Osteopathic Association, was directly responsible for the success of both the summer school and the osteopathic meeting at the World's Fair. But in 1907, after a fifteen-year affiliation with A. T. Still and the ASO, Dr. Hildreth cut his ties with the school and retired for a much-needed rest. He later opened a private practice in St. Louis. The St. Louis Branch Infirmary continued its operation under the direction of Dr. W. D. Dobson until it was closed in 1908.<sup>82</sup>

As early as 1904 plans were under way for the construction of a large new hospital in Kirksville. Architectural plans were drawn, and ground to the west of the Infirmary was prepared; a small hill was leveled, and a ravine filled in. The hospital would be on the corner of Jefferson and Osteopathy Streets, directly west of the Infirmary Building. On June 22, 1905, the cornerstone was laid by A. T. Still. It happened to be the thirty-first birthday of osteopathy, for it was June 22, 1874, in the state of Kansas, when Dr. Still had first announced his new discovery.<sup>83</sup> It seems only fitting that the first hospital ever constructed for osteopathic physicians and their patients was to be built in Kirksville, the home of the first school of osteopathy.



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## Chapter 4

### Expanding

**THE NEW ASO HOSPITAL, THE FIRST OSTEOPATHIC** hospital to be built, was opened in the spring of 1906. It was 78 by 108 feet with two stories and a basement. The building was so constructed that windows were possible on the lower floor; therefore, the hospital was often described as a three-story building. It was of red brick trimmed with gray stone, and the floors were of hard maple. A sanitary system of plumbing and ventilation was installed, and a separate building housed the heating plant, which also supplied steam heat for the Infirmary Building. The hospital contained private rooms; two wards; office and reception rooms; a kitchen, pantry, and dining room; operating, sterilizing, and preparation rooms for obstetrical and surgical cases; and a surgical observatory or "pit" where students could witness actual cases. The facility could accommodate fifty to seventy-five patients. Cost of the new building was thirty-five thousand dollars.<sup>1</sup>

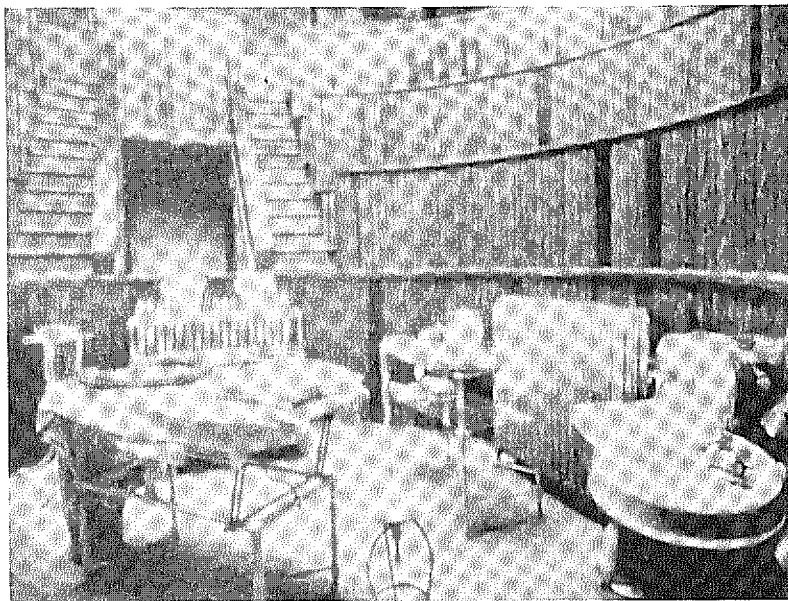
The new hospital started with a staff of three doctors and two nurses. Frank Young, D.O., who had been a surgeon at the A. T. Still Surgical Sanitarium, was the chief surgeon, and Dr. George Still, son of S. S. Still and grandnephew of Andrew, shared the surgical duties with Dr. Young. Dr. George Laughlin relinquished his deanship to Dr. W. D. Dobson and assumed the position of head of the Department of Practice at the hospital. The Board of Trustees was then composed of Dr. A. T. Still, president, Dr. Charles E. Still, Dr. George M. Laughlin, Warren Hamilton, and the Honorable M. D. Campbell.

The dedication ceremony was held May 25, 1906, in conjunction with the seventh Annual Meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association. The conventiongoers were treated to a tour of the new hospital, and surgical demonstrations were presented by Drs. Frank Young and George Still with the following operations: double harelip, circumcision, periorrathy, tongue tie, and club foot.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth gave the dedicatory speech and hailed the event "an epoch in the history of osteopathy, for we will undertake to teach the students surgery."<sup>3</sup> Although some surgery had previously been taught at the school, it had been very limited; now major surgery would



ASO Hospital on the corner of Jefferson and Osteopathy Streets, built 1905



The Surgical Pit

be taught. Some osteopaths were critical of this adoption of surgery at the ASO, for they felt it detracted from "pure" osteopathy. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still had always recommended less use of the knife than was prevalent in the medical profession, but realized it was necessary in many circumstances. He now stated, "We claim under our charter to teach surgery. If we fail to teach that branch, we have not lived up to our promise, and we have not lived up to our obligation to the students."<sup>4</sup> Dr. George Still said, "Osteopathy and surgery are blood relations. Osteopathy has no war with surgery. . . . They must sooner or later be mixed."<sup>5</sup> Dr. George Laughlin explained, "Not all osteopaths must become surgeons or specialists in other lines, but they must have the necessary training for diagnostic purposes and, that a few who desire to do so will have the opportunity to become surgeons. Osteopathy must have its surgeons and other specialists to whom the general practitioner can send his cases. . . ."<sup>6</sup>

Osteopathic physicians were denied access to medical hospitals, so the ASO advertised its facilities and services to the osteopathic profession as "an institution which combined safe, modern surgery and modern diagnostic methods with osteopathic treatment and an osteopathic atmosphere." All patients received daily treatments. The terms were reasonable and compatible with good service; wards cost ten dollars per week and private rooms were fifteen dollars to thirty dollars per week. Those rates included board and general nursing. Special nurses were available at three dollars per day.<sup>7</sup> Many doctors throughout the United States referred their patients to the Kirksville hospital.

The hospital prided itself on its sanitation and used only sterile materials throughout the hospital, which was not always done in that day. The surgeons wore white duck suits, face masks, and hair covers and scrubbed for twenty-five minutes. A special laundry with sterilizing equipment handled all the hospital laundry. Sterilizing consisted of washing and boiling for one hour and then baking for one hour.<sup>8</sup>

The construction of the new heat plant allowed for several changes in the Infirmary Building. The anatomy dissection room was moved to the top floor of the heat plant, and space vacated by it and the old heating equipment was converted into a new chemistry laboratory which could seat between seventy-five to one hundred students. The entire interior of the Infirmary was painted and frescoed, and better ventilation and lighting were installed. New teaching materials were obtained: models for obstetrics, seventy large illustrations for anatomy, and numerous slides for the electric light stereopticon. The school now contained three buildings with nearly one hundred rooms and a seating capacity of twelve thousand, eight laboratories and apparatus worth ten thousand dollars.<sup>9</sup>

Wilfred Streeter, M.D., D.O., from Massachusetts, in an article following a visit at the time of the hospital dedication, said, "The parent school



<sup>A</sup>  
George S. Still, M.D., D.O., Chief Surgeon at the ASO Hospital; President of the college, 1919 - 1922.

has the finest equipment of any and can rival any medical school." He also talked about its location and voiced this opinion: "To my mind it is the best thing that ever happened to osteopathy that the parent school began its career in a small place. If the school were in a large city, the faculty and students would meet only for class work, and the distraction of city life would divert the minds of the students from osteopathy. It is the atmosphere, and students gain much by unconscious absorption."<sup>10</sup>

Dr. George Still became the knight in shining armor. His proficiency in surgery made a name for him throughout the profession. He had come to Kirksville as a boy when his parents came to study osteopathy. He graduated from the Kirksville High School, and from the Normal School (now Northeast Missouri State University) in 1900. He received a B.S. degree from Drake University in 1901 and both an M.S. and an M.D. from Northwestern University in 1904. He then served as the pathologist for the Des Moines police force while also enrolling as a student and serving on the faculty of the Still College of Osteopathic Medicine at Des Moines (founded by his parents, Drs. S. S. and Ella Still). When the Des Moines College changed hands in 1905, Dr. George joined the ASO staff. At that time he enrolled as a senior student at the ASO and received his D.O. degree in 1906.<sup>11</sup> By 1907 he was made chief of staff at the ASO Hospital; at that time Dr. Frank Young removed to the new Des Moines School.<sup>12</sup> By the fall of 1910 the general management of the hospital was in Dr. George Still's hands.<sup>13</sup>

Dr. George Still's success was so great and his services so in demand that he often made trips all over the United States to consult and operate on patients who were unable to make the trip to Kirksville. The April 1913 *OP* mentioned that Dr. George had been exceptionally busy the past month with visits to Montrose, Colorado; Tazewell, Virginia; Paris, Kentucky; Decorah, Iowa; Canton, Illinois; and Webb City and Joplin, Missouri.<sup>14</sup> The local osteopaths assisted in the operations and always cared for the patients afterwards. By 1912 he had operated on 150 field cases, and none had proved fatal.<sup>15</sup> During the summer of 1913, Dr. George Still traveled to Europe where he visited hospitals and studied with surgeons in Vienna, Bern, Berlin, Paris, London, and Edinburgh.<sup>16</sup>

Dr. George Still is credited with "revolutionizing the practice of surgery by osteopathy." By employing osteopathic care in pre- and post-operative cases and by eliminating drugs except for anesthetics and antiseptics, he proved the diagnostic and recuperative value of osteopathy in surgical cases. He said, "I give A. T. Still full credit for originating osteopathy in connection with surgery. I merely apply what he has taught."<sup>17</sup>

During the same period of time that Dr. George Still was building his reputation, Dr. George Laughlin was also gaining acclaim for his work in orthopedics. Dr. Laughlin was one of the first men in America to take



Nurses' home



Nurses' cottage

up the work of the famous Austrian surgeon, Adolf Lorenz, M.D., who performed a "bloodless surgery" on congenital hip dislocations. The principles were extended by Dr. Laughlin to other deformities, including cases of spinal curvatures. As word of his success spread, other orthopedic cases which required regular surgery came to him, and he drifted into orthopedic surgery. This self-made surgeon developed such a fine technic that he was considered the orthopedic authority in the osteopathic profession. His success rivaled that of Dr. George Still.<sup>18</sup>

Both Dr. George Still and Dr. George Laughlin were pioneers in osteopathic surgery, and the ASO capitalized on their popularity. In December of 1909 the first Surgical Review Week for postgraduates was held. The fee was nine dollars, and the clinics conducted by Still and Laughlin were held in the hospital amphitheater with eighty-three D.O.'s present. Reports of the clinics were excellent, and the midwinter surgical course became a regular event and was, from then on, termed the "Two Georges' Review Week."<sup>19</sup> (In future reference we will refer to George Still as Dr. George and George Laughlin as Dr. Laughlin).

When the new hospital opened two ASO students with some previous nursing experience were employed until other nurses could be obtained.<sup>20</sup> But no osteopathically trained nurses were available because none had ever been trained. Therefore, in 1906 a nurses' training school was established "in order to supply and maintain the hospital force of nurses and to make it possible for osteopathic physicians having patients who required such skills to have them cared for in an osteopathic manner."<sup>21</sup>

Leone Dalton, an ASO student, was the first director of the nursing school.<sup>22</sup> She was followed by Dr. Mary Walters, who was both an R.N. and a D.O. Dr. Walters traveled to Rochester, Minnesota, to inspect the Mayo hospitals and based her operation on their nursing school.<sup>23</sup> Requirements for the ladies, as stated in the college catalog, were intelligence, good health, the equivalence of a high school diploma, a height between five feet four inches and five feet eight inches, a weight of 120-160 pounds; they were to be twenty to thirty years old. Each lady received an allowance of three uniforms per year, including shoes. The uniforms were pale blue with white aprons and caps; senior students wore all white. They were also given free room, board, and laundry, and the seniors received five dollars a month. There was no tuition, but the ladies certainly earned their keep. There were only two shifts, 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., and 7:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. with thirty minutes allowed for lunch. When the school started, the course of study was two years. In 1912 it expanded to two years and six months and by 1914 was changed to a three-year course, which was one year more than the state law required.<sup>24</sup>

The nursing student served a three-month probationary period, then signed a contract which read:

I . . . do hereby agree to remain three years from date, a pupil of the American Hospital Training School for Nurses and promise during that time to faithfully obey the rules of the school and hospital, to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same; and that if, for any reason, I should break my contract, I will be subject to expulsion from the school.<sup>25</sup>

An old rooming house on the corner of Osteopathy and Jefferson, just south of the hospital, was turned into a nurses' cottage. As the program grew, a new nurses' home was constructed directly to the east of the old house. Built in 1916, it was a two-story brick building with large screened-in porches across the front. It could accommodate thirty-two nurses.<sup>26</sup> It is interesting to note that the nursing students, who were all female, were told where to live, with strict rules and regulations enforced, while the female osteopathic students had no such restrictions.

In 1907 the ASO students, with Dr. William Smith's assistance, organized a project to raise money for the purpose of equipping charity wards in the hospital. A lecture by Dr. Smith on the history of osteopathy was arranged at the Harrington Theatre. Dr. Smith was an eloquent speaker and had once lectured in the Carnegie Lyceum Hall in New York.<sup>27</sup> The students sold tickets and canvassed every house in town. They also solicited donations by dressing and performing as street minstrels or as members of the Salvation Army. Other students dressed as nurses and sold arm badges for \$1. The sum of \$1,169 was collected and two wards, one for men and one for women, were fitted with plumbing, furniture, linens, and gowns. Twenty persons could be cared for.<sup>28</sup>

Hospital Saturday became an annual event, and for several years the school set aside the first Saturday in November for the project. The day always started with a parade led by the college band, usually dressed in bizarre costumes. Different student groups vied for the best costumes, and there were Indians, prisoners in striped suits, clowns, hoboes, Japanese girls, and more. Each group devised its own means of raising money and tried to bring in the largest amount. Schemes included everything from selling popcorn and homemade candy to jinrikisha rides or wrestling matches.<sup>29</sup> The faculty even got involved. One year Drs. Laughlin and Link were shoe shine boys while Drs. Charlie Still and Gerdine were an organ grinder man and his dancing bear.<sup>30</sup> The money raised in ensuing years helped defray the patients' expenses. The actual cost per patient in the charity wards ran about five dollars per week. For those who could pay limited amounts, the charge was three dollars for local residents and seven dollars for others.<sup>31</sup> The wards were run by students who donated their time to serve as both nurses and interns. There they gained much

practical experience. They were supervised by staff doctors whose services, including surgery, were donated.

An internship program, which was scattered through the senior year, was introduced in 1907. The course began with experimental surgery on cadavers and animals. A laboratory was equipped with metal operating tables, and forty-eight zinc-lined cages were built for the animals. In addition to the practical work taught in the wards, classes in diagnosis and emergency surgery were taught. Dr. Smith's class on ambulance care and bandaging was quite popular. The students also observed surgery and obstetrics in the amphitheater. It was a frequent occurrence for the telephone to ring in the middle of the night at the rooming houses with the words, "O.B. in the Pit!" whereupon every senior was supposed to rush to the hospital to observe the delivery.<sup>32</sup> That was the beginning of the extern program in use today.

The AOA Annual Convention for 1908 was held in Kirksville to commemorate the eightieth birthday of A. T. Still. Special stickers were available for posting on grips and suitcases. They were four inches in diameter and were red and black (the school colors) with "Paps" picture in the center. They were sent upon receipt of "a cent or two for postage."<sup>33</sup> The convention was held in DeFrance Park on East Jefferson (between Mulanix and Florence streets) under a big tent. The Methodist Church, only three blocks away, provided rest rooms, child care, and meals. Attendance reached nearly two thousand, and all hotel rooms were filled with conventioners. Practically all states were represented, in addition to Ireland, Mexico, Hawaii, and Canada. Surgical clinics presented by Dr. George and Dr. Laughlin were attended with enthusiasm; for many of the D.O.'s it was their first time to witness major surgery.

The highlight of the convention was the birthday celebration when a large portrait of A. T. Still was unveiled. The artist was George S. Torrey, who had painted such famous persons as Theodore Roosevelt and King George of Greece. He had been commissioned a year before by the ASO Alumni Association. The unveiling was done by Still's granddaughter, Helen Gladys Still (Dr. Charlie's daughter). The portrait today hangs in the Board Room in the Gutensohn Osteopathic Health and Wellness Clinic. A silver loving cup engraved "To the Beloved Founder of Osteopathy on His 80th Birthday" was also presented to Dr. Still by the AOA (The cup is now located in the museum). Tributes were also given to Dr. Still by the local citizens, who praised him for his contribution to the community, for his genius, his generosity, and for being a good neighbor. He responded in his usual inimitable style.<sup>34</sup>

During the years after the hospital was born and trying its wings, several events of interest occurred at the college. The first college yearbook, the *Osteoblast*, was introduced in 1907. It was edited by the junior class,



Torrey portrait of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still

which began the precedent of the junior class preparing it each year. The cover of the first edition, which cost three dollars, was of soft red leather with black lettering.<sup>35</sup> A. T.'s new book, *Osteopathic Research and Practice* was published in 1910. The price was eight dollars for a leather edition or six dollars for cloth.<sup>36</sup> The Museum of Anatomy and Physiology was started in 1907 with several interesting specimens. In December of 1909 seventy new oil immersion microscopes were imported from Germany, and a new room was outfitted for a histology laboratory.<sup>37</sup> In 1905, the ASO had complied with the AOA regulation banning the matriculation and graduation of two different classes per year. However, in order to accommodate the large numbers seeking enrollment, the administration decided to reinaugurate the two-class system, and a new freshman class was again matriculated in February of 1909. In those days the classrooms were so large and crowded that choice seats were at a premium, so seating was based on the order of matriculation. The seats were numbered, and as students paid their \$150 tuition, they were allowed to choose their seats.<sup>38</sup>

The faculty came and went, some staying longer than others and some contributing more than others. The following left their mark at the ASO: L. van Horn Gerdine, with degrees from the University of Georgia and Harvard, a D.O. from the Boston College of Osteopathy, and an M.D. from Rush University, professor of physiology and neurology; Charles Hoffman, Ph.D., M.D., D.O. professor of pathology and bacteriology; R. E. Hamilton, M.S., D.O., professor of histology and later dean of the School; Franklin Fiske, A.B., D.O., chemistry and osteopathic practice teacher (both Fiske and Hamilton served as editors of the *Journal of Osteopathy*); William Horace Ivie, B.S.D., D.O., instructor in osteopathic mechanics; Earl L. Laughlin, D.O. (brother of George Laughlin), staff physician and clinical osteopathy teacher; A. D. Becker, D.O., anatomy teacher; E. C. Murrell, L.L.B., a Kirksville lawyer and medical jurisprudence teacher; and Frank Bigsby, M.D., D.O., professor of pediatrics and obstetrics.<sup>39</sup> The faculty continued to undergo many changes and the administration was criticized for losing some of its best professors. But Dr. Charles Still, vice president, answered, "It is true some good men go out from the faculty, but there are always just as good or better ones coming on. . . . Men may come and men may go, but the ASO is bigger than any one man."<sup>40</sup>

## NOTES

1. "New Hospital at Kirksville," *OP* 7 (Apr. 1905): 1.
2. "Program at the Missouri Osteopathic Association," *JO* 13 (June 1906): 201.
3. "The Greatest State Meeting Ever Held," *JO* 13 (June 1906): 190.
4. "Remarkable Remarks," *JO* 25 (Jan. 1918): 33.
5. George A. Still, "The Relation of Osteopathy to Surgery," *Osteoblast* (1907), unpag.
6. "The ASO Hospital," *Osteoblast* (1907), unpag.
7. "The ASO Hospital," *OP* 24 (Sept. 1913): 16.
8. "Ideal Preparation & Technique," *JO* 19 (Nov. 1912): 700.
9. "A Few Facts About the ASO," *JO* 12 (Dec. 1905): 376-78.
10. Wilfred Streeter, "Osteopathy at Kirksville," *JO* 13 (July 1906): 325-36.
11. Violette, *History of Adair*, 1,050-52.
12. "Dr. F. P. Young to Still College," *OP* 12 (Oct. 1907): 3.
13. "Hospital Notes," *JO* 17 (Sept. 1910): 504.
14. "Dr. George Still Makes Some Long Operating Trips," *OP* 23 (Apr. 1913): 11.
15. George A. Still, "Field Experiences," *JO* 19 (Nov. 1912): 664-66.
16. "Dr. George Still in Europe," *JO* 21 (July 1913): 394.
17. Booth, *History of Osteopathy*, 741-42.
18. Arthur L. Evans, "Gift of a Country School Teacher," *National Magazine* 55 (Feb. 1927): 253-54.
19. "Review Week," *JO* 17 (Jan. 1910): 61-62.
20. "History of the ASO Hospital," *Osteoblast* (1917), 22-23.
21. "The ASO," *Osteoblast* (1911).
22. "Dr. Dalton Locates at Racine," *JO* 14 (Sept. 1907): 305.
23. "To Inspect the Mayo Hospital," *JO* 15 (Oct. 1908): 638.
24. See 20.
25. *ASO Catalogues: 1914-1915*, 85.
26. "New Home for Nurses at Kirksville," *OP* 30 (Aug. 1916): 11.
27. "News, Notes & Comments," *JO* 16 (Jan. 1909): 47.
28. "The ASO Student Free Wards," *JO* 15 (Jan. 1908): 25.
29. "Student Wards," *Osteoblast* (1909), 73-76.
30. "Hospital Saturday," *Osteoblast* (1910), unpag.
31. "Sketch of the ASO Hospital," *JO* 19 (Nov. 1912): 693.
32. "Study of Surgery at the ASO," *Osteoblast* (1908), unpag.
33. "ASO Stickers," *JO* 15 (June 1918): 352.
34. "Proceedings of Annual Meeting," *JO* 8 (Sept. 1908): Suppl. 31.
35. "The Osteoblast," *JO* 13 (Oct. 1906): 315.
36. "Dr. A. T. Still Has Written a New Book," *OP* 18 (Oct. 1910): 1-2.
37. "In D.O. Land," *OP* 15 (Jan. 1909): 11.
38. *ASO Catalogues: 1915-1916*, 12.
39. "ASO Has New Equipment," *OP* 16 (Dec. 1909): 9.
40. "That Bitter Attack on ASO," *OP* 12 (Nov. 1907): 6.

## Chapter 5

## Changing

IN THE LATE FALL OF 1909 the American School of Osteopathy was visited by Abraham Flexner, who had been commissioned by the Carnegie Institute to make an inspection tour of all the medical schools in the United States and Canada. The results appeared in the famous Flexner Report in 1910. It severely rapped the osteopathic schools. Flexner's comments about the Kirksville school were as follows:

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY. Established 1892 and owned by two individuals. ENTRANCE REQUIREMENT: Less than a common school education. ATTENDANCE: 560 (ranging in age from 18 to 54 years). TEACHING STAFF 12, with 11 student assistants. RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR MAINTENANCE: Fees, amounting to \$89,600 (estimated). LABORATORY FACILITIES: These are absurdly inadequate for the number of students, as is likewise the teaching staff. A single room, with a corresponding preparation room, is used as bacteriological and physiological laboratory, a six weeks' course being given by one teacher to successive squads of 32. In the same way separate additional laboratories are provided for chemistry, anatomy, and pathology. Material for pathological demonstration is bought; there is no museum, and no effort is made to save gross material. The dissecting room is foul. The "professors" in charge of histology, pathology, and bacteriology are senior students. CLINICAL FACILITIES: A hospital of 54 beds adjoins, but its work is practically all "surgery"; the ward cases are "occasionally used for clinics. Students witness operations." Obstetrical work is comparatively scanty. There is no other hospital in town. A large dispensary is operated. An instructor is at hand the first time the student administers a "treatment"; after that, "only if summoned." A course of twenty lectures on the fallacies of medicine is given, so that the graduate will know why he does not use "drugs." The school is a business in which a large margin of profit is secured by its owners. The teaching furnished is of the cheapest kind. Its huge income is therefore largely profit.<sup>1</sup>





Mary Elvira Turner Still, lovingly called "Mother Still"

The officials of the ASO and osteopathic educators as a whole were upset over the report and felt that the derogatory remarks were unjustified, and many of the statements untrue. They believed the motive behind the report was to curtail the output of osteopathic physicians. The editor of *Osteopathic Physician* said the statements about the ASO were "absolutely false."<sup>2</sup> The Board of Trustees of the AOA appointed a committee to investigate the report. Percy Woodall, D.O., (SSO 1899) chairman, called it a malicious attack on osteopathy. He said that no sincere effort had been made to obtain true and accurate information and that the time spent by Flexner at the institutions had been too brief for him to have gotten a true perspective. Woodall termed Flexner "a self-seeking, tyrannical and prejudicial judge."<sup>3</sup> Many regular allopathic colleges were also severely criticized by Flexner (of the 155 then in existence, he approved only 31) and the allopathic educators were also duly concerned. In fact the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis filed a one hundred thousand dollar suit against Flexner and the Carnegie Foundation.<sup>4</sup>

Nevertheless, the Flexner Report was responsible for many of the changes and improvements in medical education which took place in the following years. The first change at the ASO occurred in 1910, the same year as the report, when a four-year high school diploma was required for entrance. Until then the passage of an entrance exam could qualify an individual. At that time many persons did not attend high school; in fact many did not go beyond the eighth grade country school. So, provision was made with the Kirksville Board of Education for ASO students who had not completed high school to take evening work to complete their high school credits.

By September 1912 an optional fourth year was instituted. As explained in the college catalog, the course was extended five months beyond the third year; making a total of 560 hours. Each student elected twenty clinical lectures per week, participated in additional laboratory work and prepared a thesis on an assigned subject.<sup>5</sup> The fourth year did not become compulsory until the fall of 1916. As students rushed to beat the four-year requirement, matriculation was heavy. The September 1915 class had 176 freshmen from 34 states, and the January class of 1916 was the largest midyear class since they had been reinstated, with an enrollment of 75.<sup>6</sup> By the fall of 1916 all osteopathic colleges had adopted the four-year program.<sup>7</sup>

Death came to Mary Turner Still, wife of Andrew Taylor Still, on May 28, 1910. Married fifty years, she had lived to see her husband's science firmly established, and he who was once ridiculed and rejected now honored and revered. She was survived by her husband, three sons, Charles, Harry, and Herman, and one daughter, Blanche Laughlin. In her eulogy she was praised for her self-denial, constancy, and loyalty through the years of trials and adversity. She was termed osteopathy's "Noblewoman"



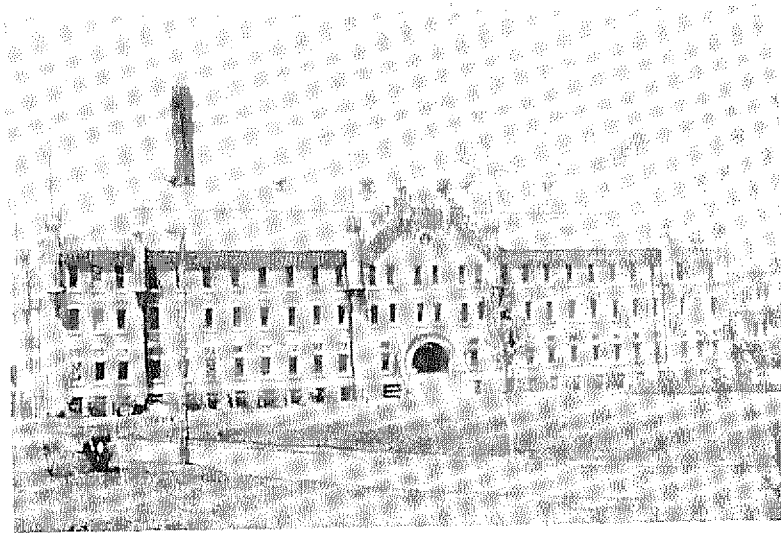
Harry M. Still, D.O.

and fondly referred to as "Mother Still" by everyone in the profession. Her death came at the time of graduation for the class of 1910. They offered to cancel their ceremonies, but Dr. Still encouraged them to go ahead. They held their class day exercises the evening before the funeral, but cancelled the public ceremonies planned for commencement on May 30. Instead, the new doctors received their diplomas in a quiet ceremony in the presence of their families. Dr. Still spoke to the class and said his wife always encouraged and supported him, never suggesting he turn back, but always urging him onward. He said he could never have survived the early assaults and disappointments but for her optimism and faith. He then presented the diplomas. That afternoon the class attended the funeral en masse in black caps and gowns.<sup>8</sup> The 1910 *Osteoblast* was dedicated to "Mother Still."<sup>9</sup>

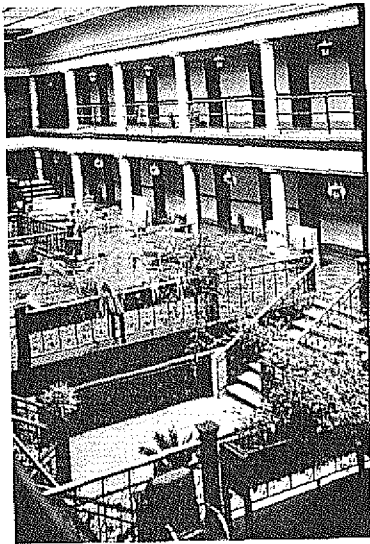
Dr. Warren Hamilton died in 1911 at the age of forty-two. He had ably served the school as business manager and trustee for several years. Mr. E. C. Brott, Hamilton's assistant, was elected the new secretary of the ASO.<sup>10</sup> In 1910 the Honorable M. D. Campbell resigned from the Board of Trustees, and his place was taken by W. G. Fout, a well-known Kirksville businessman (his daughter was married to E. C. Brott).<sup>11</sup> Dr. Harry M. Still terminated his osteopathic practice in New York and returned to Kirksville in 1911 as president of the Citizens Bank of Kirksville and also to serve as business advisor to the ASO.<sup>12</sup> Incidentally, Dr. Harry Still brought the first electric car to Kirksville in 1912.<sup>13</sup> Dr. William Smith had left the college in 1910 and returned to his native Scotland. He died there February 15, 1912, from pneumonia. "Dr. Bill" was eulogized as the man who found Dr. Still, who encouraged him and gave him the confidence to open the first college and, thereby, build the osteopathic profession.<sup>14</sup>

In 1911 Drs. Charles E. Still, George M. Laughlin, and Earl H. Laughlin opened the A. T. Still Park Springs Sanitarium at Bentonville, Arkansas. It consisted of a large, brick house and six two-room cottages located in the center of a large, wooded park of several acres. There were four springs on the grounds and numerous walkways amid the flowers. At seventeen thousand feet above sea level the air was thought to be beneficial. Dr. Earl Laughlin resigned his position at the ASO to take charge of the sanitarium, and all nurses there were graduates of the ASO Nurses' School. Although run by officials of the ASO, it was not part of the institution but an independent business venture.<sup>15</sup>

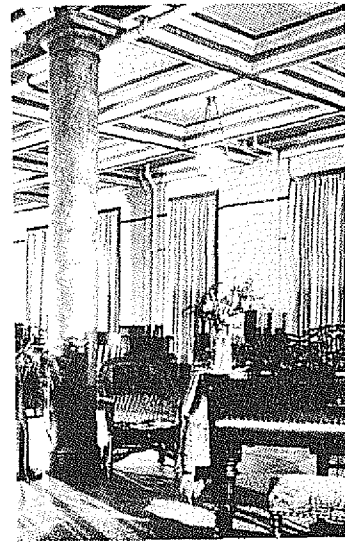
Another private enterprise which indirectly affected the college was the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium at Macon, Missouri, which was owned and operated by Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, president and superintendent; Dr. Charles E. Still, vice president; and Harry Still, secretary and treasurer. The beautiful grounds and splendid buildings, once the Brees Military Academy, were purchased from Brees' widow in September 1913, for six



The Still-Hildreth Sanatorium, Macon, Missouri, 1913-1968



Atrium of the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium



Music Room of the Sanatorium

hundred thousand dollars.<sup>16</sup> The Still-Hildreth Sanatorium opened March 1, 1914. It was the first osteopathic institution to specialize in the treatment of mental and nervous conditions. Years before, Dr. A. T. Still had expressed the conviction that "his profession would, under proper environment in their own institutions, cure a large percentage of these cases."<sup>17</sup> His sentiments about the new sanatorium are reflected in the following statement:

#### WHY I WANT THIS INSTITUTION OPENED

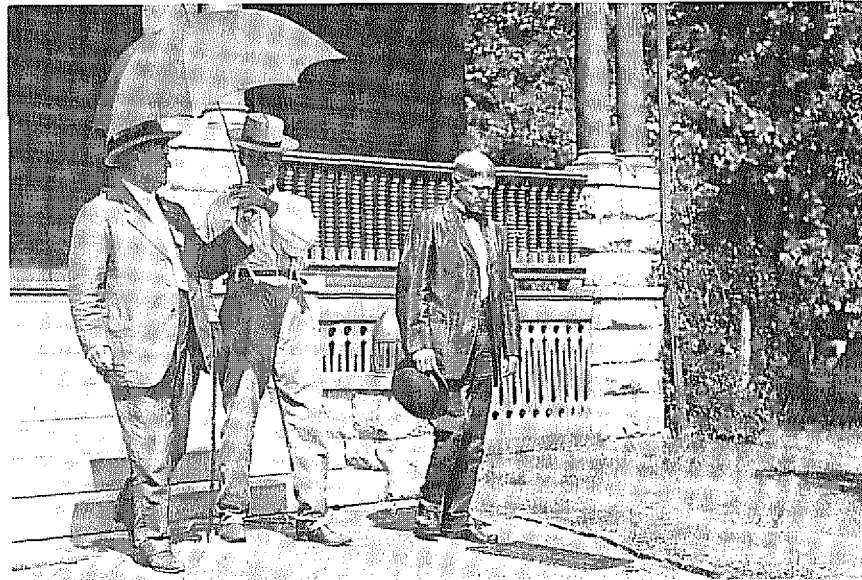
I raised the American flag of liberty in 1874. The American flag with the right to reason, and I am glad that we are now in possession of the flag of the Military School located at Macon, Missouri, and we are going to honor it by knowing the cause of insanity and many other nervous disorders, if possible.

I think this is a victory in progress that I have fought for, for the last forty years, and I am fully satisfied that it is one of the best moves that could be made. The flag of scientific progress is accepted as a truth and honored as such, not only in America, but in other countries. I think it will give us a chance to know, teach, practice, and remove the causes of insanity and relieve the unfortunate person by removing the producing cause, which we have demonstrated in many cases to be a spinal abnormality or dislocation of the bones of the spine, which we find to be true in the dissection of all the insane subjects that we have examined in the last seven years.

Go on with the good work; you have my hearty approval. I will say go on and on.

A. T. Still<sup>18</sup>

The main building was a magnificent structure of buff-colored brick. It was four stories high, 224 feet across and 80 feet deep. The open construction with rooms built around an open atrium with frosted glass roof above allowed sunlight to stream into the upper three floors. A grand stairway of marble and ornate steel rose from the main floor to the huge glass-domed court two stories high in the center of the building. Built to be completely fireproof, all doors, casings, moldings, baseboards, and wainscoting were of molded copper; the floors were marble and large round pillars supported the high ceilings. It contained office and treatment rooms, one hundred twenty sleeping rooms, twelve deluxe apartments, a large kitchen and dining room that could seat four hundred, an auditorium for programs and motion pictures, a music room, a billiards room, a library, a laundry, and a barber shop. Another smaller building, also of buff-colored brick, was called the Annex. Once the academy gymnasium, it was converted into quarters for those patients who needed more restrictive care. A comfort-



Left to right: Harry, A.T., Charles Still going to the Parade of States at the 1913 AOA Convention in Kirksville

able, two-story house on the grounds provided living quarters for the superintendent's family.

The property of nearly four hundred acres of gently rolling Missouri countryside offered plenty of opportunity for outdoor exercise, which was considered an important part of the recovery program. Baseball, tennis, and croquet courts were available, and many walkways wended through the beautifully landscaped grounds. A small lake provided fishing, swimming, boating, and ice skating. A lovely pavilion overlooking the lake was the scene of many pleasant picnics and parties for both patients and staff. A greenhouse and gardens provided flowers and vegetables for the patients, and a dairy barn and a registered herd of Holstein cattle provided ample dairy products for the table.<sup>19</sup>

Dr. L. van Horn Gardine, professor of neurology at the ASO, soon became associated with the Sanatorium and in a 1916 interview with a reporter from the *New York Tribune*, he described their holistic approach to treating neuropsychiatric patients, which consisted of good diet, fresh air, exercise, recreation, therapeutic hot baths and packs, along with osteopathic treatments, which provided a stimulating and stabilizing effect on

the autonomic nervous system. A relaxed homelike atmosphere was used, and every effort was made to make life agreeable and enjoyable. Their whole concept was to cure the patients, not just care for them.<sup>20</sup> Many patients responded to the excellent care, and a large number were cured. The Still-Hildreth Sanatorium gained a national reputation for its humane treatment of the mentally ill.

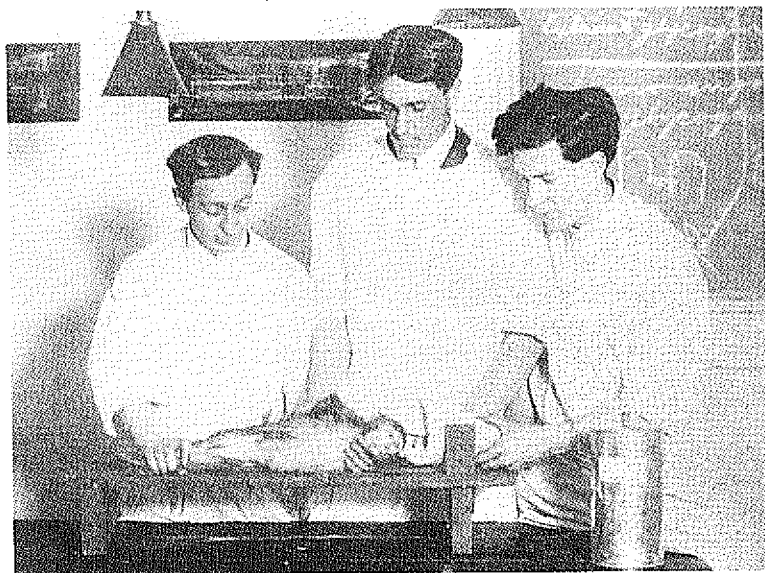
The large institution, just thirty miles south of Kirksville, became a main source of instruction for ASO students; there they gained firsthand knowledge of how to treat mental and nervous cases. For many years every graduating senior served his stint at Still-Hildreth.

The AOA Annual Convention was again held in Kirksville in the summer of 1913. This time A. T.'s eighty-fifth birthday was celebrated. A large tent equipped with electric lights and fans was erected to the east of the Infirmary Building. It served as convention headquarters, where eleven hundred D.O.'s registered. During the convention a large number of operations were performed by the two Georges. The 'Pit' was chockful of doctors and students.

On August 6, "Pappy's" birthday was observed by an all-day celebration, which was enjoyed by both visitors and townsfolk. It was estimated that 15,000 people honored Kirksville's most famous citizen with their presence that day. The Parade of States was staged; with 2,274 participants, it took an hour to pass the reviewing stand where the "Old Doctor" was enshrined. Floats had been entered by practically every state osteopathic association. Kansas won the first prize for its fourteen-foot sunflower (the Kansas state flower); fifty-two Kansas D.O.'s also marched and carried parasols decorated as sunflowers. The parade was followed by a barbecue which was held on the grounds of the State Normal School; four thousand pounds of beef were prepared. Twenty mounted police patrolled the city during the celebration.<sup>21</sup>

A small model of the statue of A. T. Still, to be built by the foremost sculptor George Julian Zolnay, was unveiled at the convention. The project had been initiated by the ladies of the Sojourners' Club, who had raised fifteen hundred dollars. It would take several years to make and when completed would cost six thousand dollars. A sum of three thousand dollars had been collected as a birthday gift, but when it was presented to "Pappy" he said he wanted it to be used for research and turned it over to the A. T. Still Research Institute, the national research organization organized in 1906.<sup>22</sup>

Research at Kirksville had started as early as 1898 when Drs. John M. Littlejohn, C. M. T. Hulett, and student H. F. Goetz did some experiments on dogs in an old barn on Osteopathy Street. Their first work was concerned with the effects of stimulation and inhibition in relationship to manipulation of the spinal area. In 1899 several instruments were ordered from Germany,



John Deason, M.S., D.O., left, with assistants, conducting research at ASO, 1919

and a small laboratory was fixed up in the garret of the Infirmary Building. A. T. Still should receive credit as the first researcher. Even after the school was started, he could often be found behind his home conducting some type of experiment.<sup>23</sup>

Although Carl McConnell, D.O. (ASO 1896), is said to have done some research while on the faculty at the ASO, apparently it was never recorded. The earliest report of his work appeared in the *Journal of Osteopathy* in 1905, but by 1900 he had relocated in Chicago. The next recorded mention of research at Kirksville is of an experiment made in 1905 by C. H. Hoffman, D.O. (ASO 1905), on the normal contractions of the muscle fiber of the gall duct in rabbits, cats, and dogs.<sup>24</sup>

John Deason, M.S., D.O., was the next man at Kirksville to attempt to establish the results of osteopathy. Dr. Deason had earned an M.S. at Valparaiso University before entering the ASO where he received his D.O.

in 1910. His first work on animals, including monkeys, was done in 1909.<sup>25</sup> The extent of his work is evidenced by the fact that his paper, "On the Pathways for the Bulbar Respiratory Impulses in the Spinal Cord," was published in the *The American Journal of Physiology*, vol. 28, April 1, 1911.<sup>26</sup> This was probably the first article by an osteopathic physician to be published in a scientific journal. In 1913 Dr. Deason left Kirksville to become director of the A. T. Still Research Institute, which was moving into new quarters just two miles west of the Loop in Chicago.<sup>27</sup>

Following Dr. Deason's departure, the school secured the services of Michael Lane, Sc.B., who had acquired an international reputation in biological research while at the Research Department at the University of Chicago. The results of his work, published in the *American Journal of Anatomy* in 1905 and 1907, were discussed at the International Medical Congress at Budapest in 1908, and tested at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.<sup>28</sup> Later, while in Kirksville, he received a D.O. degree. In Kirksville, Dr. Michael Lane established laboratories in six rooms on the second floor of the Odd Fellows Building (southwest corner of square). There, in addition to his research in immunology, he conducted postgraduate courses in clinical pathology. Six D.O.'s were accepted for each four-week course; the fee was fifty dollars.<sup>29</sup>

In 1913 Drs. S. S. (ASO 1895) and Ella Still (ASO 1897) returned to Kirksville – Dr. S. S. to resume his teaching of descriptive anatomy and Dr. Ella, the foremost gynecologist in the profession, to head that department. Dr. Ella had gained a national reputation; she twice served as vice president of the AOA.<sup>30</sup> In 1914 Edyth Ashmore, D.O. (SSS 1901), joined the faculty as head of the Department of Osteopathic Technique. She was the author of *Osteopathic Mechanics: A Textbook*, published in 1915 by the Journal Printing Company. When she resigned in 1916, W. C. Warner, D.O. (ASO 1916), was named head of OTM. Dr. H. Virgil Halladay (ASO 1916) was appointed to teach anatomy and histology. Dr. Halladay had been in charge of the dissection labs while a student.<sup>31</sup>

A new intern program was announced in November 1913. This was different from the one started in 1908 for senior students. Examinations for field physicians or graduating seniors from any osteopathic college would be held December 15 and 16, and four interns would be selected. Dr. George Still explained that they would be judged on the merits of the exam – friendships would not count. He said, "The only requisite is brains and the ability to use them."<sup>32</sup> Eleven contestants took the written, oral, and practical exams. The first four interns selected were Drs. Thomas Ashlock (ASO 1899), O. C. Dickey (ASO 1914), H. S. Hain (ASO 1914), and B. Von Pertz (ASO 1914). On January 1, 1914, they began their duties, which included handling section clinics, treating surgical cases, attending



Drs. S.S. and Ella Still upon their return to Kirksville, 1913



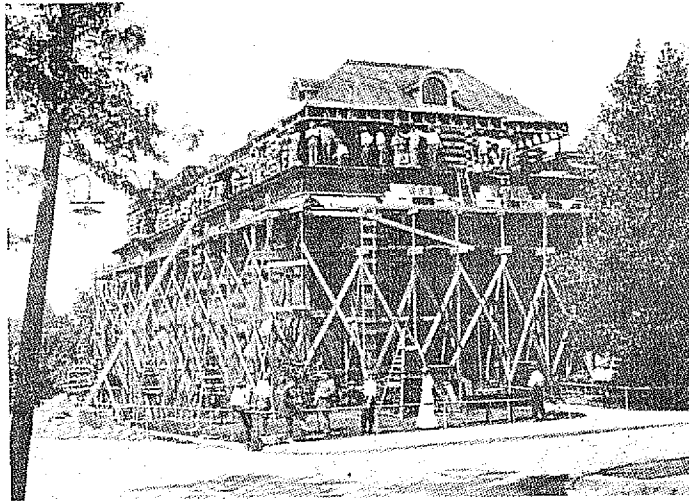
Dr. Charles E. Still's new home on Osteopathy Street

to emergencies, giving anesthetics, and examining patients at the Infirmary. The course lasted six months. The intern program proved successful, so in May new intern exams were given, and six interns were selected from twenty-seven candidates. The competitive exams were then given twice a year, in April and December.<sup>33</sup>

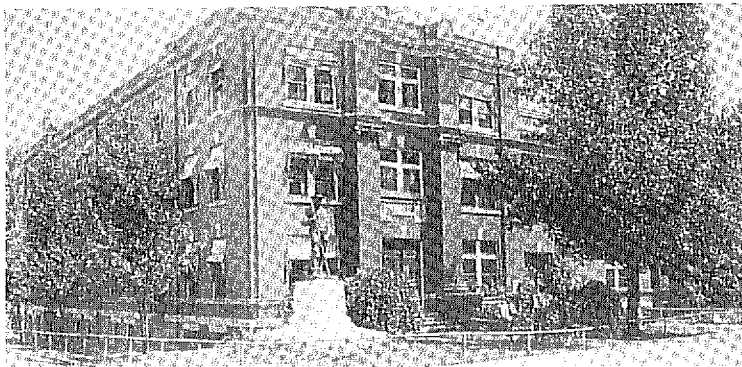
Following are some interesting items from the *Journal*:

- ▶ The first issue of the *ASO Neuron*, a school paper edited by the students, was published in 1913.<sup>34</sup>
- ▶ In February 1914, a fire broke out in the bacteriology lab. It apparently started from some sterilizing apparatus. By quick action of several students using one of the building fire hoses, it was quickly brought under control. Damage was estimated at fifteen hundred dollars, most of it water damage to the main office, which was located below.<sup>35</sup>
- ▶ Construction on a new home for Dr. Charlie Still began in 1914. It was located on the hill at the end of Jefferson Street, north of A. T.'s big home.<sup>36</sup> (It presently serves as the Atlas Club.)
- ▶ A student activity fee of two dollars was unanimously approved by the student body in 1914; a season ticket was good for all home games. The ASO baseball team was undefeated in 1915 and won the Missouri State Championship that year.<sup>37</sup>

The biggest event of 1914 was the enlargement of the hospital. The patient load was so great that additional space was imperative, and a new fourth floor was added. The roof was raised eighteen feet on jacks and timbers and the fourth story was sandwiched into the building. Work on the construction and renovation began July 1, 1914. During July and August no cases except emergencies were accepted. Several of the staff took advantage of the slack time to vacation at Dr. George's cottage at Lake Emily, Minnesota.<sup>38</sup> One of the biggest improvements was the installation of an elevator, which was large enough to hold a hospital bed. The elevator opened on all three original floors and was a great relief to both doctors and nurses and also to the students, who had been carrying patients to and from wards and operating rooms. The lower floor was made into an orthopedic department for Dr. Laughlin. The old women's ward was equipped for plaster of paris work and with mechanical devices. A sun parlor was built onto the east of the hospital for Dr. Laughlin's convalescent cases. Filled with plants and flowers, it was often called the greenhouse. The other wards on the lower floor received new paint, beds, and bedding.



Raising the roof on the ASO Hospital



The A. T. Still statue stands beside the enlarged and remodeled ASO Hospital

The main floor was painted, and a diet kitchen was added. The X-ray department received new equipment, and the dark room was enlarged and a ventilator installed. Three ventilators were also installed in the pit. The third floor, which had been the top floor, was turned into the women's and children's floor and received fresh paint and new furniture. The new fourth floor had fourteen fine private rooms and one suite with its own bathroom. Very nice oak and maple furniture was obtained; the beds had adjustable headrests. The fourth floor also contained its own diet kitchen, linen closets, bathrooms, and an emergency operating room. A separate stairway and elevator served this floor, and it also had its own heating and water supply, so it would not get interference from the other floors. The newly renovated and enlarged building received a new tile roof. The hospital reopened for business in September 1914.<sup>39</sup>

Two famous persons visited the institution in 1915. In February, Helen Keller visited Kirksville. She called on the "Old Doctor" and also toured the ASO Hospital and met Dr. George. While in Kirksville her teacher, Mrs. Macy, became ill and received some osteopathic treatments from James Fraser, a senior student. When they departed Kirksville they asked that he be allowed to accompany their party until Mrs. Macy was completely recovered.<sup>40</sup> Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show played in Kirksville on August 12, 1915. While in the city William Cody visited Dr. Still. Cody's father had been the speaker of the first Kansas Legislature in which A. T. had served as a representative from Douglas County, Kansas.<sup>41</sup>

On March 25, 1915, Dr. Charlie sold his half interest in the Infirmary Building to the ASO Corporation for twenty-five thousand dollars.<sup>42</sup> The corporation had been formed in 1903 and in 1904 the ASO offered sixty thousand dollars of preferred stock at six percent (six hundred shares for one hundred dollars). Money was needed at that time to help with several enterprises, such as acquiring the Des Moines school, adding a third year to the course, and building the new hospital.<sup>43</sup> The corporation owned the hospital and nurses' cottages and now held one-half interest in the college building. Dr. Charlie remained vice president of the Board and the college, but his interests had branched out into cattle, mining, an insurance company, and the two sanatoriums at Macon and Bentonville. In 1914 he had run for mayor of Kirksville and had been elected by a majority of 497 votes.

Some antagonism had been building between Dr. George and Dr. Charlie for several years. It reared its head when Dr. George bought the old Columbian School of Osteopathy in 1914 and announced his plans to start a new medical college. Both the "Old Doctor" and Dr. Charlie were upset over that action, as well as other D.O.'s in the field. The editor of *Osteopathic Physician* criticized Dr. George for making the ASO too surgical and for wanting to adopt materia medica while at the same time blaming



Unveiling ceremony for the statue of A.T. Still

Dr. Charlie for being too weak.<sup>44</sup> Then in June 1915 a dispute occurred and Dr. George resigned as chief surgeon; he accused Dr. Charlie of interfering with his management of the hospital. Dr. George was too big a man to lose, and the dispute was resolved by giving him free reign at the hospital.<sup>45</sup> That winter Dr. George acquired a large share of stock from the Hamilton estate and from Dr. Charlie; he now owned one-fifth of the entire capital stock of the ASO Corporation.<sup>46</sup> At that time he became a member of the Board of Trustees. Dr. George Still had become "the dominant personality at the institution."<sup>47</sup>

The statue of Andrew Taylor Still by George Julian Zolnay was finally completed in 1917. The project which had been started in 1913 by the Sojourners' Club had fallen into limbo. But in 1916 Dr. George renewed the project and started a campaign to raise the remaining funds. To get it started he and six friends contributed fifteen hundred dollars. He insisted the statue must be finished and urged its completion by the next summer, so the unveiling ceremony could be held just before or after the annual AOA meeting which was to be held in Kansas City. In that way many people traveling to Kansas City for the convention could also journey to Kirksville for the dedication.<sup>48</sup>

The unveiling occurred May 23, 1917, with a large crowd in attendance. Dr. George, in charge of the program, introduced John R. Kirk, president of the Normal School, who introduced the speaker of the day, the Honorable John E. Swanger of Sedalia. Swanger had helped secure the passage of the osteopathic bill in Missouri. He referred to Still as a "seer" and a "prophet." Andrew's youngest grandson, Charles E. Still, Jr., pulled the cord for the unveiling.

The statue, thirteen feet of marble and bronze, was located on the southwest corner of the lawn in front of the hospital on the corner of

Osteopathy and Jefferson Streets. Zolnay depicted Dr. Still in his typical frontier attire with leather boots, slouch hat, and carrying a long staff. The inscription at the base was a quote of Dr. Still's, "The God I Worship Demonstrates All His Work." The growth and success of osteopathy did indeed seem to depict God's work. The ceremony was witnessed by Dr. Still. Although not very well since suffering a slight stroke in the fall of 1914, he was able to view the event from a chair located on Dr. Charlie's lawn across the street from the crowd. Few men have had the privilege of being so honored with a statue of themselves in their lifetime.<sup>49</sup>

In only a few months the "Old Doctor" was gone. Andrew Taylor Still died at the age of eighty-nine on December 12, 1917, at 3:30 P.M. He had suffered another stroke the evening before. His casket, draped with the Stars and Stripes and surrounded by floral tributes, lay in state at his residence. Four students dressed in military uniforms stood at attention at the casket, while other students directed the thousands who came to pay tribute. The funeral was held in the home at 2:30 P.M. on Friday. The address was given by Dr. Still's longtime friend and colleague, Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, and prayers were offered by Dr. W. B. Christy, pastor of the Methodist Church. Immediately following the service a procession was formed which marched to Forest Cemetery, where a Masonic Service was conducted by Judge Higbee, Past Grand Master of the Missouri Masons. The lengthy procession, marching four abreast, was in the following order: men in the uniform of the American Osteopathic Relief Association (formed at the beginning of World War I); forty field doctors with delegations from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and several other cities; ASO faculty; ASO student body; faculty of the Normal School; the pallbearers, eight large men who had been selected from the student body for their size (it is said they resembled the Grenadiers of Frederick the Great); the hearse; and the cars holding family members.<sup>50</sup>

At the time of his death there were over five thousand D.O.'s in practice in the United States. Telegrams of condolence poured in from all over the nation, and many cities held their own memorial services (Clarence Darrow, the famous lawyer in the Darwin Case, gave a memorial address at the Central Music Hall in Chicago.)<sup>51</sup> Practically every newspaper in the country told of Dr. Still's death and recounted his life's story. Many tributes were paid him. Some likened him to Abraham Lincoln, others called him a genius, and others the world's greatest scientist. The Kirksville mayor proclaimed all schools and businesses to be closed during the hour of the funeral to honor "Kirksville's greatest citizen." The Kirksville Commercial Club declared, "Dr. Still has done more for this city than any other person that has lived in the city, bringing it from a country town to the commercial center of northeast Missouri."<sup>52</sup>





Close-up of the A. T. Still statue

But the greatest tribute was the genuine fondness with which he was held by his former students, who simply called him "Pap" or "Daddy Still." The beloved father of osteopathy and founder of its first school was dead, but the visionary ideas and beliefs of this frontier doctor would not die with him.

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In Respect to the Late

**ANDREW TAYLOR STILL**

This Place of Business Will Be Closed

**FROM 2:00 to 4:00 P. M.**

**FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14**

By Action of the Commercial Club



The "Old Doctor"

## Chapter 6

### War and Turmoil

A. T. STILL'S DEATH IN 1917 occurred during troubled times, as the war to end all wars was in full swing. When the United States entered World War I in the spring of 1917, everyone was eager to do their part, and osteopathic physicians were no exception. However, when D.O.'s tried to enlist as doctors in the Medical Corps, they were rejected. Surgeon General William Crawford Gorgas, a past president of the American Medical Association, pointed out that the law stated that only physicians with the degree Doctor of Medicine would be eligible to serve as doctors in the U.S. Medical Corps. A great deal of effort was expended by the D.O.'s to have the law changed, but enough pressure was brought to bear by the AMA to induce Gorgas to threaten a boycott, declaring that if the osteopaths were accepted into the Corps, the M.D.'s would not enlist, in fact would withhold their services.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, many D.O.'s joined other branches of service or served in supporting roles, rather than as doctors, in the Medical Corps. Many other osteopathic physicians stayed at home to care for the civilian population, and by proving themselves capable physicians, they gained many new friends for the profession.

In Kirksville, the American School of Osteopathy geared up for the war effort by forming the American Osteopathic Relief Association in April 1917. Dr. George Still was selected the director general of the group. He stated, "If we cannot get recognized, we will get prepared and cooperate. We will outfit at least one volunteer hospital." Three hundred forty men and sixty women signed up. They were divided into three branches: the physicians, the students who would serve in other capacities in the hospital, and the women who would serve as nurses. Companies of twenty-five were formed. They met in Dr. Charlie's pasture on Osteopathy Street, where they carried out drills and held classes in camp hygiene and emergency care. Several of the other osteopathic colleges formed similar organizations.<sup>2</sup>

As America's young men went to war, enrollment at all of the osteopathic colleges dwindled. Because so many students had enlisted during the year, school was dismissed a month early in the spring of 1918, and graduation was held on May 3.<sup>3</sup> That fall the Kirksville school opened



The ASO American Osteopathic Relief Association, formed during World War I, practice carrying the injured



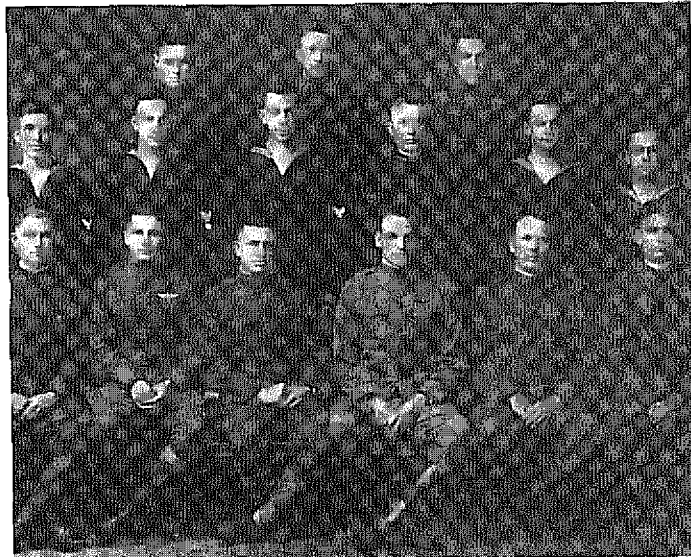
Kirkville's Influenza Hospital, 1918

with only twenty-five freshmen, the smallest beginning class since the school opened in 1892.<sup>4</sup> Although osteopathic physicians were not accepted into service, the ASO Nurses School was approved as a training school for the U.S. Nurses Corps, and seventeen women were assigned to the school for training as Army nurses.<sup>5</sup>

In the fall of 1918, Dr. George, head surgeon at the ASO, announced free service at the ASO Hospital to any osteopathic physicians or students, or Adair County men who had not been accepted into service because they were in need of remedial surgery in order to stand drill. They were given his personal services free of charge, plus free beds and nursing. He later included the students in the Student Army Training Corps at the Normal School (now Northeast Missouri State University) and the boys in the twenty surrounding counties.<sup>6</sup> At the close of the war in November 1918, Dr. George announced that for the next two years any osteopathic physician or student who had been in service and who needed surgery would be cared for at the ASO Hospital.<sup>7</sup> In April, the offer was extended to include any returning sailor or soldier in the United States who had been injured in foreign service. They were given free surgical, orthopedic, and osteopathic care but were expected to pay for their own room and board.<sup>8</sup> No records are available to tell how many veterans took advantage of these generous offers.

In 1918, the Army camps were struck with an epidemic of Spanish influenza which killed thousands. Records put the camp death rate at 34 percent; for every thousand men who contracted the disease, 345 men died.<sup>9</sup> Then the epidemic spread to the civilian population, and the D.O.'s on the home front went to work to fight the dreaded disease. When the "flu" hit Kirkville, the Red Cross called a meeting of all interested persons, and Dr. George Laughlin was placed in charge of the local efforts to protect Kirkville's citizens. It was decided not to admit any contagious cases to the hospital, so an emergency influenza hospital was organized to handle the most severe cases. The Theta Psi Fraternity House at 201 South Franklin, which was temporarily closed because of the war, was turned over to the Red Cross, and in less than twenty-four hours a seventeen-bed hospital was in operation. Dr. Tom Ashlock, who had remained on staff upon completion of his internship at the ASO Hospital, was in charge, and Cora Gottreu, R.N., also from the ASO, was head nurse. The hospital opened November 16 and closed December 16. During that month thirty-six patients, nineteen of whom also had pneumonia, were cared for at the Emergency Influenza Hospital. Only one fatality was reported, a child who was critically ill when brought in.<sup>10</sup>

The ASO was dismissed during that month, and the two upper classes volunteered to make house calls. Sixty-six students cared for 1,114 cases, 41 with pneumonia, often giving the patients two manipulative treatments



The War Babies Class, June 1919

a day. There were only six fatalities in the Kirksville community. Several other students went into rural areas, staying in villages where there were no doctors. Others went along the Santa Fe and OK Railroads, stopping where they were needed. A few went over into Illinois, and others went to assist D.O.'s elsewhere in the field.<sup>11</sup>

Since D.O.'s around the country began reporting their successes in treating the "flu," the AOA asked them to keep records so that statistics could be compiled on a national scale. As a result, 2,445 D.O.'s sent in the osteopathic survey, and of 110,122 cases of influenza treated by D.O.'s, the death rate was .25 percent; in 6,256 cases of influenza complicated by pneumonia, only 10 percent died. The osteopathic profession was pleased with those results; it felt they demonstrated the curative powers of "pure" osteopathy. Compared to today's standards, those mortality figures seem very high, but the allopathic statistics were forty times higher than the osteopathic. In influenza cases treated by M.D.s the death rate was 6 percent; in cases with pneumonia there was a wide variance – from 25 to 68 percent, depending upon which city was reporting. New York City had the highest percentage.<sup>12</sup>

Twenty million died worldwide, and in the United States 548,000 perished in the pandemic.<sup>13</sup> A total of 116,708 Americans died from the war, a considerably smaller number than were lost in the epidemic. And of those deaths only 53,513 were dead from battle wounds, while 63,195 died from other causes, many of them from the Spanish influenza. World War I officially came to an end November 11, 1918.<sup>14</sup>

An addendum to this World War I story is that General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Forces in France, was born in Laclede, Missouri, and was a former Kirksville resident. He was attending the Kirksville Normal School when he took the competitive exams that won him his appointment to West Point.<sup>15</sup>

When the veterans who had been upperclassmen before entering service returned to Kirksville to complete their education, a special program of study was arranged so that they could finish their work by June 1919. Dubbed the "War Babies Class," they opted to dispense with all class activities and customs and devote their entire time to study. Instead of an elaborate graduation exercise, an informal program was held on June 2, 1919, at the George Still home, where sixteen veterans were presented their diplomas.<sup>16</sup> With the war over, enrollment made a comeback, and one hundred fifty new students matriculated in the fall of 1919.<sup>17</sup>

Following are a few items of interest gleaned from the *Journal of Osteopathy* in the months following the close of the war:

- ▶ W. C. ("Pete") Maxfield, former ASO football star, had been selected the best shot-putter in the U.S. Army and was chosen to participate in the Olympics in Paris in 1911. There he won third place.<sup>18</sup>
- ▶ Dr. Quintus L. ("Buddy") Drennan, a 1916 ASO graduate, was placed in charge of corrective work and casting at the Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. Since D.O.'s were rejected as doctors during the war, his appointment marked quite an achievement for the profession.<sup>19</sup>
- ▶ Several Kirksville citizens, including Dr. George, formed the Kirksville Aeroplane Company and purchased a used army biplane. Dr. George said he would use the plane to rush to emergency cases or to transport patients to the hospital. After its purchase, the plane was being flown to Kirksville by two local men when the plane crashed, killing Charles Rorabough of Kirksville, injuring Dean Winger of La Plata, and destroying the plane, thus putting an end to the Kirksville Aeroplane Company.<sup>20</sup>
- ▶ William Howard Taft, former president of the United States, arrived in Kirksville in June 1919, to present a lecture at the State Normal School. However, he had a sore throat and could hardly talk. The president of the Normal School, John R. Kirk, told him he was in the



The "Two Georges" with the ASO Hospital Staff



"ASO Owners Split Up" from January 18, 1918, Daily Express

right city to be taken care of and called the ASO for someone to treat Mr. Taft. After the treatment, Taft said he was "as good as new" and was able to deliver his speech. He was so pleased with the results that he secured a list of osteopaths in the cities he would be visiting so he could obtain their services if needed.<sup>21</sup>

- ▶ The big Miller apartment and business building was going up just south of the post office on South Franklin Street. South Franklin was fast becoming a prominent business street.<sup>22</sup>
- ▶ The name of the First District Normal School was changed in 1919 to Northeast Missouri State Teachers College (NMSTC). However, it was more frequently referred to as the Kirksville State Teachers College (KSTC). For informal purposes in this text we will refer to it as the Teachers College or KSTC.

Meanwhile, the ASO was having its own war. Following the death of A. T. Still, who had officially remained president of the school until his death, a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called in January 1918. The remaining trustees were Drs. Charles and Harry Still, Dr. George Still, Dr. George Laughlin, and E. C. Brott. The board elected Mrs. Mae DeWitt Hamilton, widow of Warren Hamilton (former ASO business manager) and the only other large stockholder, to fill the vacancy left by the death of the "Old Doctor." At the election which followed, Dr. Charles E. Still, vice president and acting head of the ASO for many years, was not elected to fill his father's presidency. The stocks were stacked against him. Instead, the office was voted to George M. Laughlin. But, because of his loyalty to Dr. Charles, he refused to accept the position. The board would not act on Dr. Laughlin's written resignation, and the presidential office was left open at that time. Dr. George Still (a great-nephew of A. T. Still) was elected vice president and assumed the responsibilities in the absence of a president. E. C. Brott was elected secretary/treasurer.<sup>23</sup>

The news hit the papers with a splash, and the headlines of the *Kirksville Daily Express* screamed: "THE ASO SPLITS UP: NEW SCHOOL IS THREATENED. OUSTING OF DR. CHARLIE STILL AS HEAD PRECIPITATES A BITTER STRUGGLE."<sup>24</sup> Allegations bounced back and forth. Dr. George explained that the ASO would no longer continue to pay eight thousand dollars a year, plus dividends, to a man (Dr. Charlie) who neither taught nor treated and who had diversified interests. Bunting editorialized in the *Osteopathic Physician* that the board had the right to elect whomever they wished. He speculated that if Dr. Charlie had put more of his time and money back into the institution rather than into "cattle, pigs, and sanitorias" he might have had the controlling interest.<sup>25</sup>

Dr. Charles alleged he had been tricked into selling his stock. He and Mrs. Hamilton had agreed that he would sell half his stock to George

Still while Mrs. Hamilton would sell an equal amount to George Laughlin, providing a parity of interests. Dr. Charles guilelessly sold his shares, but Mrs. Hamilton changed her mind and did not sell, putting the controlling interest in the George Still camp.<sup>26</sup> He also claimed that he had purchased fifty shares of stock from Dr. Hamilton on June 2, 1909 (before Dr. Hamilton's death), but had never received the certificates.<sup>27</sup> That spring of 1918 Dr. Charles filed five lawsuits against the school; one of them asked for the division of the Corporation and a settlement to the stockholders. He also filed a separate suit against Mrs. Hamilton.<sup>28</sup>

Both sides felt they had acted legitimately. Many years later the Hamilton family believed they had never been compensated for monies contributed during earlier financially trying times.<sup>29</sup> The Charles Still family felt Dr. Charlie, who had held the college together during the "Old Doctor's" later days, had been served a low blow and was criticized unfairly. Dr. Charles was dealt another blow during this same period of time when his daughter, Gladys, became ill in 1917 with tuberculosis. The family spent some time in New Mexico where her health did improve, but her death came September 3, 1919, at the age of twenty-four.<sup>30</sup> At this time it is not for us to say who was right and who was wrong. This is a historical account, and every effort is made not to take sides but to portray the times and relate the events as they happened. It should be acknowledged that all of the people involved during those days of upset and the days of turmoil that followed contributed in their own way to assist the ASO and the osteopathic profession with their growing pains.

The story spread that Drs. Charlie and Harry Still, Hildreth, and Laughlin would start a new school and put the ASO out of business. In fact, at the request of the Hannibal Commercial Club, they did visit that city to investigate the possibility of locating an osteopathic school there.<sup>31</sup> It was also rumored that the AOA would assist in that endeavor. The AOA rebutted, saying it would not help finance a new school, for it was too busy struggling with the declining enrollments at the already existing colleges because of the war. They also stated that they would not take sides and asked the Kirksville people to unite and not to expand.<sup>32</sup>

Rumors also abounded that Dr. George would "medicalize" the school and would move it to Chicago. He denied those rumors and claimed it was a campaign of war to break up the school so that the other faction could regain control. The new board announced that the ASO would not become "medicalized," that instead they would strengthen the osteopathic features of the program. The board stated, "No faculty member will be retained who is not in sympathy with osteopathy, who doesn't teach osteopathy, and who doesn't use osteopathy." They also announced an end to all private classes, such as had been given by some of the faculty for

extra fees. All such courses would be incorporated into the regular curriculum.<sup>33</sup>

The 1915 report of the Associated Colleges Inspector, Dr. C. C. Teall, had cited the ASO for "a great deal of private instruction . . . including a course in materia medica given to those who could pay." It should be noted that a formal complaint against extra paid classes was registered with the Board of Trustees by the graduating class of January 1916. They also voiced dissatisfaction with the attitude of the faculty: only one faculty member and not a single trustee attended their graduation sermon.<sup>34</sup>

In April 1918, Dr. Harry Still sold his half interest in the school building and the two and a half acres to the north of the school on which the heating plant was located. The corporation paid Dr. Harry \$26,750, going \$15,000 in debt to make the purchase. The editor of *Osteopathic Physician* congratulated Dr. Harry for selling out instead of pushing for the partition suit and division of the property.<sup>35</sup>

At the close of the spring term in 1918 Dr. Laughlin resigned from the board, saying that although he had not accepted the presidency he would continue as an instructor and dean of the college. He said there was nothing but a friendly spirit between himself and the board. The board reiterated that Laughlin's relationship with the school would remain the same and they wished him well in whatever he did.<sup>36</sup> However, shortly after that Dr. Laughlin announced his plans for a new hospital to be built on lots on the south side of Jefferson (opposite the ASO buildings) which he and his wife, Blanche, owned. The hospital, which would cost five thousand dollars, was to be three stories high with a basement, would be of brick and concrete, and would be eighty by forty-four feet. The contract was let to I. N. Wilhide on June 11, 1918.<sup>37</sup>

The first act was to move the small frame building which had once housed the First School of Osteopathy. Originally constructed across the street on the north side of Jefferson, it had been relocated to make way for the first Infirmary Building. It was now moved back by the alley behind where the new Laughlin Hospital was to be built. In that move an addition at the back and the front porch were removed.<sup>38</sup>

Dr. Laughlin established offices in a building at the north end of Fourth Street. There he conducted his office and surgical practice while his new building was being constructed.<sup>39</sup> In August, he announced his resignation from the ASO faculty. That same month Charles C. Teall, D.O. (ASO 1899), was appointed to the faculty to chair the department of osteopathy. Dr. Teall was coauthor of McConnell and Teall's *Practice of Osteopathy* and had served as past president of the AOA and as an inspector of the colleges.<sup>40</sup> He later became dean, replacing R. E. Hamilton, D. O., who assumed the deanship when Laughlin resigned.<sup>41</sup>

The new Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital (LOH), dedicated to Andrew Taylor Still, opened for business in April 1919. The fireproof structure contained forty-two rooms. There were thirty-five rooms for beds and two operating rooms, one surgical and one orthopedic. The convenience of an electric automatic elevator was provided. At this time, Dr. George Laughlin, chief of staff, was assisted by Dr. Frank L. Bigsby.<sup>42</sup> An advertisement for the Laughlin Hospital, one year later, claimed that during its first year of business over nine hundred surgical cases were handled, with only three mortalities. Receipts were over \$105,000, and the hospital was already out of debt.<sup>43</sup> In just a short time the staff had grown to eight doctors, several of whom had defected from the ASO. By the early twenties it included George Laughlin, D.O., general and orthopedic surgery; F. L. Bigsby, D.O., obstetrics and genito-urinary diseases; Earl L. Laughlin, laboratory diagnosis and heart and lung diseases (both Bigsby and Dr. Earl had been associated with the ASO Hospital); Roy M. Wolf, M.D., D.O. (ASO 1912), assistant surgeon; A. C. Hardy, M.D., D.O., eye, ear, nose, and throat; and John Halladay, D.O. (ASO 1920), (brother of Dr. H. Virgil), X-ray technician and house doctor.<sup>44</sup>

The Laughlin Training School for Nurses opened August 1, 1919, as an adjunct of the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital. A large home adjacent to the hospital on the east was obtained for the nurses' home (located on the site of A. T. Still's old home).<sup>45</sup> Ruth Storey, R.N., was the directress of nurses. Tuition for the three-year course, including books and free uniforms, was \$122.50.<sup>46</sup>

Despite the internal dispute, World War I and the competition of a new hospital in their own front yard, the ASO Hospital and clinic continued to flourish. During the last term of 1918, over thirty-two thousand treatments were given at the institution.<sup>47</sup> Because the hospital was filled to capacity, it was found expedient to expand, and the old nurses cottage on the corner of Osteopathy and Jefferson was turned into "The Specialty Hospital" for the EENT Department. It was directed by John N. Waggoner, M.D., D.O. Dr. Waggoner had received his M.D. at Yale and in 1905 his D.O. at the ASO. Although a course in EENT had been taught for several years, the new space and equipment allowed for educational expansion in that area, and classes in ophthalmoscopy and refraction were added to the four-year curriculum.<sup>48</sup> The need for additional hospital space was pressing, and in the spring of 1918, Dr. George offered to buy or lease the Grim Medical Hospital. When his offer was rejected, he purchased the Hamilton residence on Pierce Street and converted it into the Missouri Womans Hospital. (This later became the Atlas Club.) B. D. Turman, D.O. (ASO 1916), was the obstetrician in charge. The Womans Hospital opened for business in

October 1918.<sup>49</sup> In response to a demand from Kirksville businessmen, the ASO opened a downtown office on the square in the spring of 1919. It enabled persons to obtain osteopathic treatment without the necessity of going to the school. M. R. McCollum, D.O. (ASO 1919), supervised the operation.<sup>50</sup>

In December 1918, it was publicly announced that all lawsuits and controversies among Charles E. Still, the ASO, and Mrs. Hamilton had been amicably settled.<sup>51</sup> The actual contract, signed November 4, 1918, consisted of payment to Dr. Charles of \$8,000 salary for the year 1918, \$10,000 cash, \$10,000 in Liberty bonds, and a sum of \$17,500 to be paid during the next five years. In return he would "release, surrender, and settle all claims or demands" and would "give his goodwill and moral support in the conduct of the business of the ASO."<sup>52</sup>

At the annual stockholders meeting on January 20, 1919, two new board members were elected. They were S. S. Still, D.O. (Dr. George's father), and E. H. Henry, D.O. (ASO 1902), a stockholder and a member of the ASO faculty. In the election that followed on February 4, George Still was elected to the presidency, which had been unfilled since George Laughlin had refused to accept the office. Dr. George Still officially became the second president of the ASO. At forty years of age, he was the youngest president of any of the osteopathic colleges. He would be assisted by S. S. Still, vice president, and E. C. Brott who was reelected secretary/treasurer.<sup>53</sup>

One of the first decisions of the new Board was to construct a new laundry which would handle all of the bedding, uniforms, towels, etc., from the five buildings then being operated by the ASO. A building for that purpose was erected behind the main hospital at a cost of six thousand dollars.<sup>54</sup>

On December 12, 1919, a memorial service was held to honor the school's founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, who had passed away on December 12, 1917. The presidents of all the classes met with Dr. George to plan the event. Following a brief ceremony in the assembly hall, a floral wreath was placed on the statue of the "Old Doctor," which was then located on the ASO grounds. That arrangement was made, according to Dr. George, because no tombstone or memorial had been erected at the cemetery. It was decided that a similar ceremony would be held each year to honor the founder of the school, and that was the beginning of the present Founder's Day ceremonies.<sup>55</sup>

It is evident that a great deal of antagonism remained between the two feuding families. Blanche Still Laughlin reacted to the statement about the tombstone with a letter to the editor in the *Kirksville Daily Express* declaring that a large family marker had been in place for several years where her mother and other family members were interred. She continued:





U.S. Tire Company Sign located south of Kirksville



H. Virgil "Spine" Halladay, D.O.,  
with his articulated spine

The members of my father's family and those who were his sincere friends during his life appreciate beyond measure the activities of the students, the osteopathic profession, and others who wish to honor his memory simply as a token of their appreciation of his high genius and high character; but when it appears that there are those connected with such a move, who were not his friends and whom he had reasons to heartily dislike, I feel it my duty to publicly make this correction.<sup>56</sup>

The next two events in this historical chronology are evidence of the respect Dr. Still had earned and the impact he and the first school of osteopathy had made not only on the city of Kirksville, but also on the entire nation. In the spring of 1920, Kirksville was selected by the United States Tire Company to be the site of one of its historical sign-boards which were being erected near various cities throughout the United States.<sup>57</sup> The sign represented an open book with the pages relating something of interest about the nearby town. The Kirksville sign, which was erected three miles south of town on what was then called Goose Neck Hill, read:

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. KIRKSVILLE.  
3 MILES FROM HERE.

Kirksville is the seat of the original school of osteopathy, a discovery made in 1874 by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, who as an itinerant doctor performed wonderful cures with his new science.<sup>58</sup>

The National Museum in Washington, D.C., contacted the ASO for materials for an osteopathic exhibit. Dr. George, assisted by Norman Glover, D.O. (ASO 1915), compiled the items, including a complete file of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, college yearbooks, pictures of Dr. Still and the school buildings, a bust and medallion of Still, anatomical charts by F. P. Millard, D.O. (ASO 1900), of Toronto, Canada, and the surgical instruments used by Dr. Still while a surgeon in a Kansas Regiment during the Civil War. The materials were sent to the Smithsonian in July 1921.<sup>59</sup>

Included in the Smithsonian exhibit was an articulated spine which had been developed by Dr. Halladay in his laboratory at the ASO.<sup>60</sup> Halladay had joined the faculty after graduation in 1916.<sup>61</sup> His first acclaim to fame came at the AOA convention in 1917 when he displayed the entire somatic system which he had dissected from the body of an infant.<sup>62</sup> Dr. Halladay's displays became eagerly awaited events at each new convention, and his crew of prosectors spent many hours in the lab creating the exhibits. His later efforts produced an articulated trunk and the famous articulated spine which won him the nickname "Spine" Halladay.<sup>63</sup> His unique method of preservation, which kept the system pliable, was innovative, and the

government sought to obtain his formula. However, they would not guarantee any recognition to Dr. Halladay, so his formula remained with him.<sup>64</sup>

On June 16, 1920, a fire broke out in the boiler room of the heating plant. At that time the dissection laboratory was located in that building. Fearing for his specimens, Dr. Halladay donned a gas mask, entered a rear window, and saved them. The fire was contained in about two hours by the Kirksville Fire Department with minor damage to the building.<sup>65</sup> Dr. Halladay was the author of the book, *Applied Anatomy of the Spine*, published in 1920.<sup>66</sup> A fine musician, he was the popular director of the ASO Band. Before studying osteopathy, Dr. Halladay, a local boy, studied and then taught music at the local normal school. A member of the Kiwanis Club, Dr. Halladay had a number of cards printed which he distributed at Kiwanis meetings. The slogan read: "You use eighteen muscles when you frown; four make a smile. . . . Rest your face." The cards were so popular that he had several more made up which sold at the bookstore. He also designed stickers for auto windshields, which read: "Kirksville, Missouri, the Home of Osteopathy."<sup>67</sup>

Although rumors of a new school had been afloat for several years, Dr. Laughlin startled the community and the profession by disclosing his plans to found a new college in Kirksville to be known as the Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy. In May 1921, Dr. Laughlin purchased land on the corner of Elson and Jefferson, and plans were underway for the construction of a large brick school building. Dr. Laughlin, dissatisfied with the way the ASO was being run and with the quality of education then being given, felt that another Kirksville college based on good educational principles was necessary to preserve the osteopathic heritage. He said his school would be run without profit; if money was made it would be reinvested in the school.<sup>68</sup> The school would be conducted "wholly for the benefit of the students and in the interests of osteopathy in general."<sup>69</sup> He further stated:

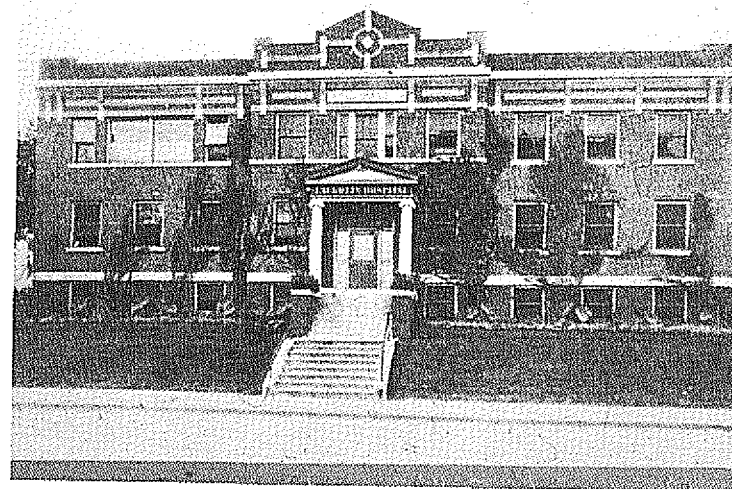
It is my plan to employ a number of first-class men to help with the teaching; all, of course, will be full-time instructors. I will equip the school with good laboratories and accept only students who are well qualified for the work. I will finance the venture personally, and there will be no four-flushers or dispensers of hot-air on the payroll, and no one will draw a cent of salary except those who earn it; but I expect to pay the teachers liberally for good service. There will be no pie-cutting, and nobody rides free on the train. . . . Dr. Harry Still says I will go broke, and Hildreth is dead against it. . . . I am determined to put it over and believe that I can.<sup>70</sup>

It would seem that Kirksville's own war was not over, and the two opposing osteopathic teams would now fight their battle on the school ground.

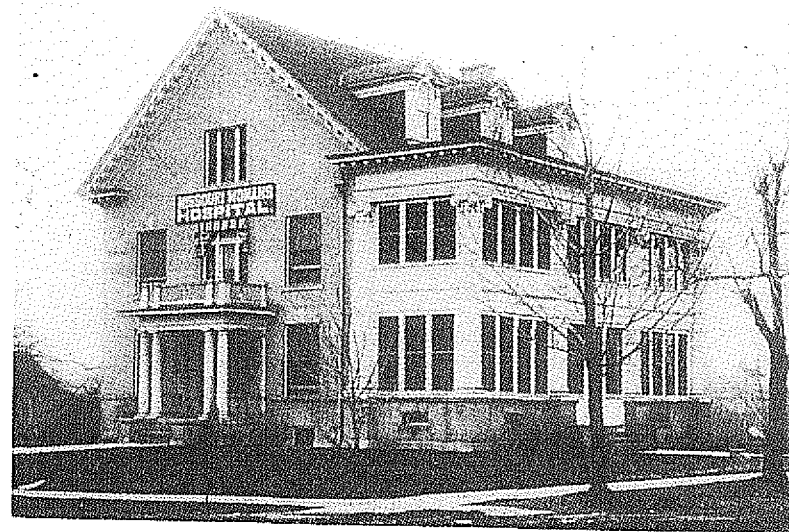
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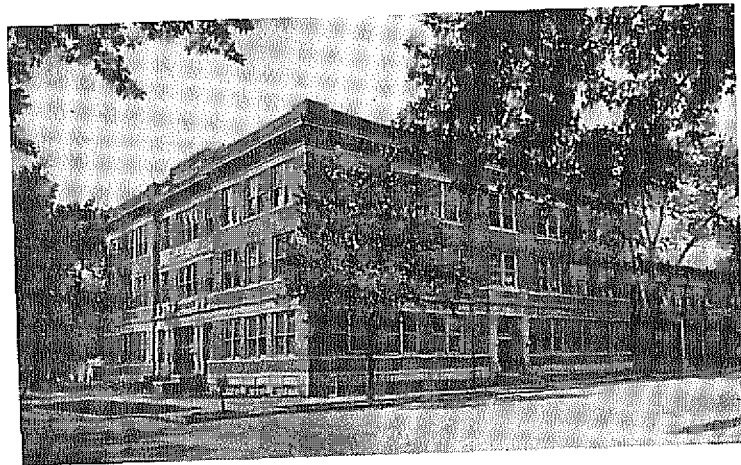
Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital, built 1918-1919



Missouri Woman's Hospital, operated between 1919-1923



Blanche Still Laughlin with Mary Jane and George Andrew



The Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery, built 1922

## Chapter 7

### The Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery

THE ANDREW TAYLOR STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY (ATSCOS) came into being in 1922 in Kirksville, Missouri, in the building erected for that purpose by the "Old Doctor's" daughter and son-in-law, Drs. Blanche and George Laughlin. Three stories of concrete, steel, and brick, the one-hundred-by-one-hundred-foot building was located on the northwest corner of Elson and Jefferson Streets, about five blocks east of the older American School of Osteopathy (ASO).

An application for a Decree of Incorporation for the school had originally been filed by Dr. Laughlin on December 8, 1921. Then, on March 28, 1922, a new petition was filed by attorney Paul E. Higbee for the petitioners: Drs. George and Blanche Laughlin, Dr. Earl H. Laughlin, Dr. Frank Bigsby, and Dr. A. C. Hardy. The Articles of Association asked for reorganization and reincorporation, converting it from an ordinary business corporation into a purely educational institution to be operated not-for-profit. Officially signed by S. S. Cavett, clerk of the Circuit Court of Adair County, Missouri, on April 4, 1922, the document was at once filed with the secretary of the State of Missouri, who authorized the incorporation of the Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery as an endowed, nonprofit, educational institution for the purpose of "teaching students the science of osteopathy, medicine, surgery, and all other subjects pertaining thereto . . . and to grant and confer such honors and degrees to its graduates as are usually conferred by osteopathic colleges, and such other degrees as the Board of Trustees may thereafter decide to confer."<sup>1</sup>

The new college was to be controlled by a Board of Trustees composed of Dr. George Laughlin, president, Dr. Frank Bigsby, vice president, Dr. Earl Laughlin, treasurer, and trustees Drs. Blanche Laughlin and Arthur Hardy. John L. Burns was appointed as secretary to both the Board and the college. He also served as publicist and editor of college publications.

In August of that year Dr. Harry Still (A. T.'s son) joined the Board of Trustees. Dr. Earl relinquished his duties as treasurer to Dr. Harry, businessman and financier, who was then president of the Citizens National Bank. Dr. Earl remained a member of the Board.<sup>2</sup>

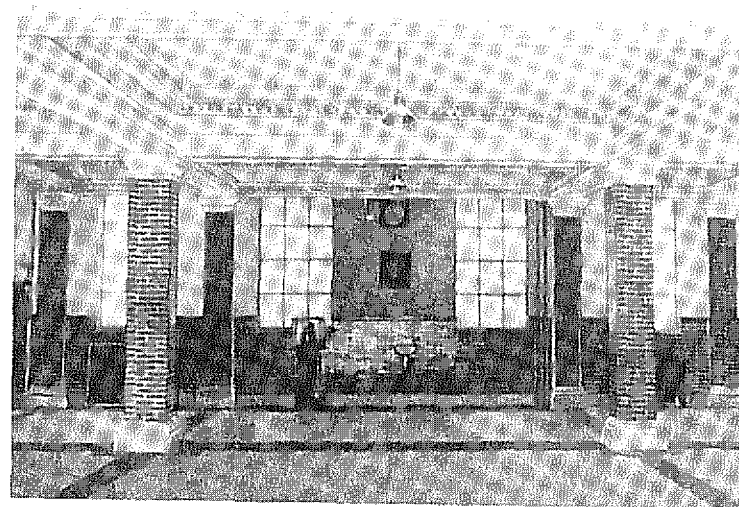
On September 20, 1922, at 10:30 A.M. seven hundred persons assembled in the auditorium on the upper floor of the new building for the dedication ceremony. The platform was draped with patriotic bunting, and a bust of A. T. Still was placed center stage. John R. Kirk, Ph.D., president of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College (NMSTC), served as master of ceremonies. The crowd was welcomed by Mayor W. E. Neil and Judge Edward Higbee, justice of the Missouri Supreme Court from Schuyler County. Also extending greetings were E. E. Loose, D.O. (ASO 1914), for the American Osteopathic Association (AOA), Dr. Jeannette Bolles on behalf of women osteopaths, W. Harvey Cottrile representing the student body, and Dr. Arthur Hildreth, longtime friend and colleague of the Still family. Special music was presented by the NMSTC orchestra under the direction of Professor Johannes Goetze, the Brunswick Quartette, and Phradie Wells (a Kirksville girl who later sang with the Metropolitan Opera).

Dr. George Laughlin gave the dedicatory address, presenting the building to the Board of Trustees for the profession, stating that it had been built as "an expression of love and esteem for Andrew Taylor Still." Dr. Laughlin said,

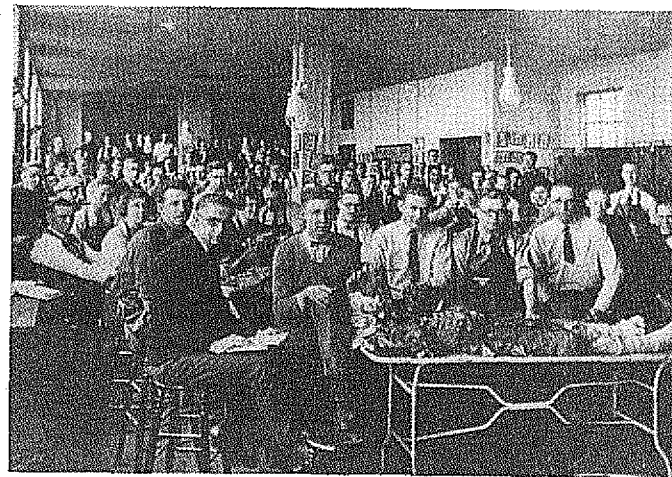
I have founded this school to add to the stability and permanency of Osteopathy as a science and to do my part in promulgating a system of practice which I know will be of service to humanity. This school is to be a memorial to Dr. Still, a school erected to teach his discovery, to maintain the practice upon a high plane and to conduct it as I feel if he were alive he would want to conduct it, free from commercialism. . . . I offer this Institution as my contribution to Osteopathy.

C. C. Reid, D.O. (ASO 1899), vice president of the AOA, accepted the building, praising Dr. Laughlin for his generosity and saying, "What more fitting remembrance could be thought of than this beautiful edifice. in which the very spirit of Andrew Taylor Still shall perpetuate the work of his living hours. . . . Long live the new college as a beacon light to those who step out into the field of practice." An open house was held in the afternoon with tours of the premises conducted by students. That evening a reception was held to honor the new officials and faculty, with Drs. George and Blanche Laughlin receiving.<sup>3</sup>

The splendid building, designed by Kirksville architect Erwin Dunbar and constructed by contractor Leonard E. Poehlman, had cost \$165,000. A reporter for the *Kirksville Daily Express*, impressed with the building,



Lobby of ATSCOS



Dissection Laboratory at ATSCOS



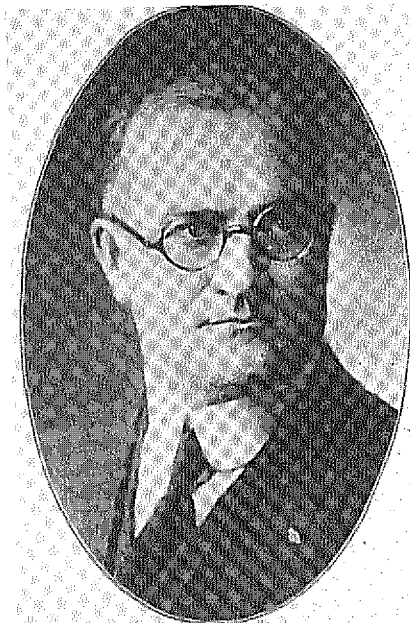
George M. Laughlin, B.S., D.O., President of ATSCOS and KCOS, 1922-1944

wrote, "From basement to roof the new building represents the latest and best in college construction with every detail perfectly planned and executed. The building is a revelation to Kirksville."<sup>4</sup> The main entrance off Jefferson Street stood three feet above ground level and was approached by a flight of six broad steps which led into a spacious lobby decorated with tapestry brick wainscoting and pilasters and columns which supported a beamed ceiling; the floor was of terrazzo marble. Located to the west of the lobby were the president's suite and the A. T. Still Memorial Library (now the college bookstore), and on the east were the dean's office and the business office, which contained a fireproof vault. A corridor running through the center of the building connected the west and east entrances to the lobby and the north wing, which held a reception room and twenty treating rooms, each with a lavatory and a McManis treating table.

On the second floor were three classrooms which could each seat 160 students, one of which was equipped with a projectoscope for showing lantern slides. The study chairs of veneered mahogany with foldaway desks were arranged in elevated tiers in an amphitheatre setting. On the north were the laboratories for embryology, bacteriology, histology, and pathology. Ninety new microscopes were installed, fifty from the Lietz Plant in Germany and forty from Bausch and Lomb.<sup>5</sup> The chemistry and dissection laboratories were on the north side of the third floor. The dissection room, with sanitary, inclined, metal tables, was planned to accommodate four students to a table. The south section held the lecture hall and another large classroom, which were separated by elevating doors; when opened the combined auditorium could seat around seven hundred persons. The basement held the heating plant, janitor's quarters, storage rooms, mailroom, and a small body room which was connected to the dissection lab by a special elevator. A small gymnasium (thirty-one by forty feet) was located in the northeast corner of the lower floor; it offered a small handball or volleyball court, punching bags, wall machines, mats, dumbbells, and other athletic equipment. Close by were men's and women's toilet and locker rooms.<sup>6</sup>

Although the building had publicly and formally been given to the profession, there was a fifty-thousand-dollar lien against it, and until that was paid, the building could not officially become the property of the college. Until that time, when it would become self-sustaining, it would be maintained by a fund set aside for that purpose by Dr. Laughlin.<sup>7</sup>

An innovative program was introduced by Dr. Laughlin when the literature for his new school announced that both a D.O. degree and a B.S. in medical science would be offered by the college. Students could earn both degrees in six years, two years less than if taken separately. The College of Applied Sciences was to be operated in conjunction with the osteopathic school, utilizing much of the same equipment and faculty. The



Arthur D. Becker, D.O., Dean  
of ATSCOS and KCOS, 1922-1926



Faculty members Dudley B. Turner, Ph.D., D.O., chemistry and X-radiance,  
and Grover Stukey, B.S., D.O., anatomy

purpose was to aid in the intellectual attainments of osteopathic physicians by providing not only a thorough education in the sciences but a broader knowledge of cultural subjects. Classes in English, history, public speaking, mathematics, economics, sociology, and a foreign language would not only be beneficial to the profession but would be helpful to the individual with everyday problems and would better prepare the physician for his role in the community.<sup>8</sup>

Not to be outdone by its rival, the ASO officials announced in October 1922 that they, too, would give a B.S. degree, claiming that they had the same rights to do so as any other college.<sup>9</sup> However, in March they reneged on that statement, saying that after investigating the matter they did not think it would be in the best interests of the school. Although they could legally do so, neither they nor any other osteopathic college would be able to meet the standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and thus would lose such recognition as they had achieved.<sup>10</sup> ATSCOS went ahead with its program declaring that Article III of the charter obtained from the state of Missouri contained a clause permitting the establishment of such a school and the granting of a B.S. degree in medical science. Seventy persons enrolled in the program that first year. Tuition was seventy-five dollars, plus a twenty-five dollar matriculation fee.<sup>11</sup>

Dr. Laughlin was persuasive in obtaining veteran physicians and teachers for his faculty. Arthur D. Becker, D.O., was named dean. Dr. Becker, a 1903 graduate of the three-year course at the Des Moines Still Osteopathic College and of the fourth year at the ASO in 1910, had previously taught at the ASO, but for the past ten years had been in private practice in Minnesota. He had served on the Minnesota State Board of Examiners, had been president of the Minnesota State Osteopathic Association, and had served three years on the AOA Board of Trustees. The starting lineup included Drs. Earl Laughlin, Frank Bigsby, A. C. Hardy, John Halladay, and Roy M. Wolf, who were already associated with the Laughlin Hospital.<sup>12</sup> Added to that nucleus were Dudley B. Turner, Ph.D., D.O. (ASO 1915), former teacher at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, who would teach chemistry and X-radiance, L. van H. Gerdine, M.D., D.O. (ASO 1906), associated with the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium, who would deliver lectures on mental and nervous diseases, Paul D. Higbee, L.L.D., prosecuting attorney for Adair County, who would teach medical jurisprudence, Leon E. Page, D.O. (ASO 1917), who would teach applied anatomy. Dr. Page later published several books including *Practical Anatomy*, 1925; *Osteopathic Fundamentals*, 1926; and *The Old Doctor*, 1932. (Dr. Page was the father of Geraldine Page, the well-known actress who was born in Kirksville in 1924 while her father was on the faculty.)<sup>13</sup> Orville D. Ellis, D.O. (ASO 1922), would be assistant in osteopathic technique and

in the clinic, Seth Thomas, D.D.S., would teach oral and dental problems, and Grover Stukey, B.S., who transferred from the ASO, would serve as an instructor in anatomy while completing his senior work toward his D.O. degree. Three other students with degrees were also employed to teach in their respective fields: R. P. Keesecker, B.S., biology, W. Harvey Cottrille, A.M., sociology, psychology, and public speaking, and Earl Walters, A.B., chemistry. S. G. Bandeen, M.S., V.M.D., D.O. (ASO 1922), would serve as dean of the College of Applied Sciences and would also teach bacteriology. Dr. Bandeen, who had received his education at the University of Wisconsin, Michigan State College, and the ASO, was a member of the Royal Institute of Public Health of England.<sup>14</sup>

School officially opened September 11, 1922, with 190 students. By October 1, when enrollment was closed, 221 students had matriculated, including 89 upperclassmen who had transferred from other osteopathic colleges, 5 postgraduate students, and 127 freshmen.<sup>15</sup> Many of the transfers were from the ASO, where they believed the quality of education had deteriorated. Grover Stukey later commented, "During my first year in the ASO the students broke class twenty days, disrupting classes."<sup>16</sup>

The advertising campaign had been a success! Temporary headquarters had been set up in the Miller Building shortly after Dr. Laughlin announced his plans to establish a school, and Secretary Burns had mailed over twenty thousand pieces of literature describing the college.<sup>17</sup> *Achievement*, the official college journal, made its appearance as early as March 1922 and was instrumental in introducing the fledgling college to the D.O. population. School colors of burnt orange and Yale blue were selected, and a school logo was designed with the capital letters of ATSCOS entwined into a monogram.<sup>18</sup> Burns had indeed done his job as publicist very well. In October of 1923 he resigned to accept a position with the AOA, and W. L. Barnard was appointed as the new secretary.<sup>19</sup>

The four-year course offered 4,980 hours of instruction, exceeding AOA standards. Tuition was \$150 a year with a \$25 matriculation fee and lab fees of around \$30. Microscopes could be rented for \$8 per year, and the incidental fee for books was about \$30. Furnished rooms could be rented for \$2.50 to \$5 a week, and a table board could be secured at private homes or boarding houses for \$4.50 to \$7 a week.<sup>20</sup>

An active student body with many upperclassmen helped put the new school on a collegiate basis, and several fraternities, sororities, and clubs were organized that first year, including a college band and a glee club. The Glee Club ambitiously presented the operetta "Kathleen" in March of 1923.<sup>21</sup> *The ATSCOS*, the official student publication, came off the press every Monday. The first editor was S. J. Bolt. A subscription for one year was only one dollar. However, the cost of production was subsidized by a number of local businesses with their advertisements: Janes Restaurant, The



ATSCOS's first May Day Picnic, 1923

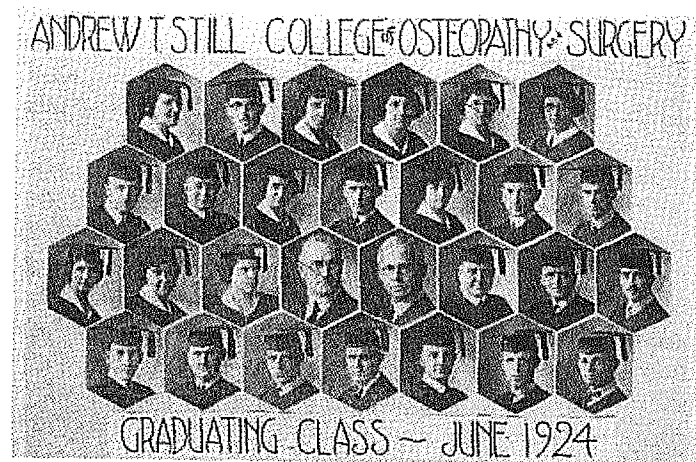


Owl Drug Store, Stouts Music House, Myers Brothers Footwear, Travers Furniture, Fellers Wallpaper and Paints, Harry Bamberg and Son, Palace Bakery, and Princess Theatre.<sup>22</sup> The first college yearbook, the *Stillette*, was published in the spring of 1923, with Harold I. Magoun as editor. It sold for five dollars and fifty cents a copy, and for twenty-five cents extra you could have your name imprinted on the cover in gold leaf.<sup>23</sup>

The administration announced, as early as April, that it would establish a Student Council to regulate student activities and to consider and act upon such matters as moral and personal conduct. Shortly after school started the Associated Students of ATSCOS was organized. A few interesting vignettes from the constitution follow:

There is a citizenship in student life as real and vital as any community. It has its problems, its obligations, and its responsibilities; it has a profound influence on the formation of student ideas and ideals. . . . The President shall be nominated from the Junior Class at large on regulation petition blanks to be signed by not less than 25 percent of the student body. . . . To be elected the candidate must receive a plurality vote of the student body. . . . The Chairman of Elections and Traditions shall see that all freshmen wear the regulation caps. . . . The Manager of Athletics shall provide for entertainment of the visiting teams. . . . The Chairman of Mass Meetings and Demonstrations shall be marshall of all parades. . . . He shall lead the singing and cheering. . . . He shall see that good order is preserved at all times and report infringement of gentlemanly or ladylike conduct.<sup>24</sup>

College athletics got off the ground the first year when a football team was organized with student Bob Starks as coach. Dr. Laughlin donated money for uniforms and equipment and the green, untried team prepared for its first game against Kemper Military Academy. Although the ATSCOSIANS suffered a 76-0 defeat, they went on to become a seasoned team, holding St. Benedicts of Atchison, Kansas, to a scoreless game. The football squad formed the "S" Club to promote athletics and sportsmanship. Among their activities were several benefit dances at the Winter Garden, held to raise money for athletic sweaters and equipment, and a He-Man Stag Party for all male ATSCOSIANS with wrestling and boxing matches and free food. Intramural baseball was organized the next spring, and courts for tennis and basketball were built directly west of the new building.<sup>25</sup> Also, that spring of 1923, Dr. Harry Still presented ATSCOS with fifty acres of land (formerly Dr. Charlie's pasture and more recently used by the ASO for recreational purposes) to be used as the A. T. Still College Country Club with stipulations that only ATSCOS students and faculty or those connected with the Laughlin Hospital could use the facilities. The rugged



ATSCOS Graduating Class, June 1924

golf course followed the hills and vales around Still's Lake, also used as the "ol' swimmin' hole".<sup>26</sup>

The college encouraged all of its students to participate in some type of athletics, and senior student William K. Ganong, a former YMCA trainer, was employed to conduct gymnasium classes and to teach corrective exercises. The gym was reserved two afternoons and one evening a week for use by women students and Laughlin nurses. H. John Lucier, a student with an extensive athletic background, was retained as coach and director of athletics for the second year.

Classes were dismissed May 1, 1923, for an all-school picnic which had been planned by the sophomore class with S. G. Cox and C. R. Starks as chairmen. The group of students and faculty met at the school and hiked to Owenby's Lake, where baseball, volleyball, races, and contests were held. Boating was a popular activity of the day, and everyone enjoyed roasting hot dogs and drinking lemonade. Everybody had a grand time and it was decided to make the May Day Picnic an annual event.

The first Junior-Senior Banquet was held April 20, 1923, at the Methodist Church with Fred Mix Still (Dr. Harry's son), president of the junior class, as toastmaster. Dr. Laughlin spoke to the group, emphasizing that "we must sell osteopathy . . . we must educate the people." The president of the senior class, R. P. Keesecker, proclaimed, "This new institution will cast its shadows over the breadth and width of this land."<sup>27</sup>

The first graduation of the Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery occurred in January 1923, only a few months after it opened, when four transfer students completed their work and became new D.O.'s. ATSCOS's first graduates were Henry Stukeley (brother of Grover), Courtney C. Thomas, Mary L. McNeff, and Carroll A. McKinley.<sup>28</sup> Then in May, thirty-six diplomas were presented: twenty-four to new Doctors of Osteopathy, four with the B.S. in Medical Science, four graduate degrees to D.O.'s who had completed their fourth year of study, and the four January graduates.<sup>29</sup> The first postgraduate course was given during the summer of 1923, with sixty-one registered from seventeen states and Canada.<sup>30</sup>

The faculty was strengthened its second year by the addition of Drs. Stella Fulton (ASO 1915) and George Fulton (ASO 1913). Dr. George was professor of physiology and clinical osteopathy, and Dr. Stella was in the department of gynecology; she was later appointed advisor of women. George S. Elkins, D.O. (ASO 1915), was made chairman of psychiatry, and George H. Payne, D.O. (ASO 1912), was in charge of the clinical department and supervised student treatments. Student Merrel R. Dunn taught physics, Clinton Ware, biology, and Ralph Vorhees, histology.<sup>31</sup> Dr. Charles E. Still, fully recovered from his recent illness brought on by the ASO breakup, became directly involved with the school during its second winter, serving as associate clinical professor of osteopathy. "Dr. Charlie" was affectionately welcomed into the fold.<sup>32</sup>

The fall of 1923 saw ATSCOS starting its second year with a student body of three hundred.<sup>33</sup> As Dr. Laughlin had predicted – he had done it. Kirksville's new osteopathic school had "gone over with a bang!"<sup>34</sup> Dr. Laughlin had heeded A. T.'s parting admonition given to him during Dr. Still's last hours, "Give to osteopathy the best you have. If its enemies attempt to enter in, drive them out. Fight for what I have fought for, and osteopathy shall win the world."<sup>35</sup>

## NOTES

1. "Incorporation Petition to Secretary of State," *Express*, Apr. 5, 1922.
2. "Dr. H. M. Still is Treasurer," *Daily News*, Aug. 28, 1922.
3. "Great Day for Osteopathy," *Achievement* 1 (Oct./Nov. 1922): 11-13.
4. "New College Adds Much to Kirksville," *Express*, Sept. 6, 1922.
5. "Kirksville's New College in Full Swing," *OP* 43 (Jan. 1923): 10.
6. "Worthy Memorial to a Great Man," *Achievement* 1 (Mar. 1922): 5-12.
7. "Report of Inspection," *JAOA* 22 (Jan. 1923): 283.
8. "ATSCOS," *Achievement* 2 (June 1923): 55.
9. "ASO to Give B.S. Degree," *JO* 29 (Oct. 1922): 571.

10. "No Degree Except D.O.," *JO* 30 (Mar. 1923): 146.
11. "School of Applied Science," *Achievement* 1 (Dec. 1922): 21.
12. "Preliminary Faculty Announcement," *Achievement* 1 (Apr. 1922): 4-5.
13. "Broadway Star Geraldine Page Receives Award," *JO* 60 (Jan. 1953): 24.
14. "The Faculty," *Achievement* 1 (Dec. 1922): 22-23.
15. "New Enrollment at College," *Daily News* Oct. 17, 1922.
16. Barbara Peterson, "From the Archives," *D.O.* 15 (Mar. 1975): 27.
17. "New College Adds Much to Kirksville," *Express*, Sept. 16, 1922.
18. "College Colors," *Achievement* 1 (June/July 1922): 13.
19. "John T. Burns Resigns," *ATSCOS* 11 (Oct. 1923).
20. "Andrew T. Still College of Osteopathy & Surgery," *Announcements* (Kirksville: ATSCOS 1922).
21. "Kathleen a Big Success," *ATSCOS* 19 (Mar. 1923).
22. Advertisements, *ATSCOS* 9 (Oct. 1922).
23. "Stilletto," *Achievement* 2 (Dec. 1922): centerfold.
24. "Associated Students," *Stilletto Yearbook* (Kirksville: ATSCOS, 1924); (hereafter cited as *Stilletto Yearbook*).
25. "College Athletics," *Achievement* 2 (June 1923): 72-74.
26. "Generous Gift from Dr. Harry," *ATSCOS* 14 (May 1923).
27. "Student Activities," *Stilletto Yearbook* (1924).
28. "January '23 Class," *ATSCOS* 29 (Jan. 1923).
29. "A. T. Still College of Osteopathy & Surgery," *JAOA* 22 (June 1923): 608-9.
30. "First Post-Graduate Course of ATSCOS," *OP* 44 (Aug. 1923): 19-20.
31. "Andrew T. Still College of Osteopathy & Surgery," *Catalogue 1923-1924* (Kirksville: ATSCOS, n.d.).
32. "Dr. Charlie E. Still Joins Staff," *Achievement* 2 (Dec. 1923): 4.
33. "With Our Colleges," *OP* 4 (Oct. 1923): 4-7.
34. "New A. T. Still College Goes Over With a Bang!," *OP* 42 (Sept. 1922): 1.
35. "Historical Sketch," *Achievement* 3 (Jan. 1924): 12.



Library in the ATSCOS building

## Chapter 8

### ASO *vs.* ATSCOS

THE LITTLE TOWN OF KIRKSVILLE now had two colleges of osteopathy and two osteopathic hospitals vying for students and patients. Kirksville, the “Mecca” of osteopathic health care, was booming, thanks to the business generated by the hospitals and colleges. The Rotary, Kiwanis, and Commercial Club joined forces to deal with the growing community and raised funds to build several small houses to be sold or rented to students. The city also began to develop additional blocks in the downtown area to be used for commercial purposes. The Teachers College was spending \$283,000 on two new buildings, the Ophelia Parrish Demonstration School (Junior High School) and Kirk Auditorium. A new fifty-thousand-dollar Presbyterian church was under construction, and plans were announced for a new Methodist church. The Wabash Railroad announced its intention to build a new depot, and the Schryack and Givens Business and Apartment Building was in progress on the corner of Main and Washington.<sup>1</sup> A group of Kirksville businessmen, including Dr. Harry Still, formulated plans for a one-hundred-room hotel to be located close to the new depot where it would be convenient for patients, visitors, and students arriving in town. Named the Travelers Hotel as the result of a contest, it was slated for completion in time for the upcoming AOA Convention to be held in Kirksville in the summer of 1924.<sup>2</sup>

The city appropriated funds for the purchase of land for a city park and on June 7, 1922, the ASO Board of Trustees voted to sell Block No. 22 of the Brashear addition to the city for four thousand dollars to be used for that purpose.<sup>3</sup> In 1914, Dr. George Still and Dr. S. S. Still had purchased the property, which had been the Columbian School of Osteopathy.<sup>4</sup> The building stood empty for several years and was later destroyed by fire. Brashear Park is still enjoyed today by the citizens of Kirksville.

The older American School of Osteopathy (ASO) found both Dr. Laughlin’s new school, The Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery (ATSCOS) and the Laughlin Hospital to be sources of irritation. Competition was keen, and full-page advertisements ran opposite each other in the osteopathic journals. Dr. Laughlin announced his school as



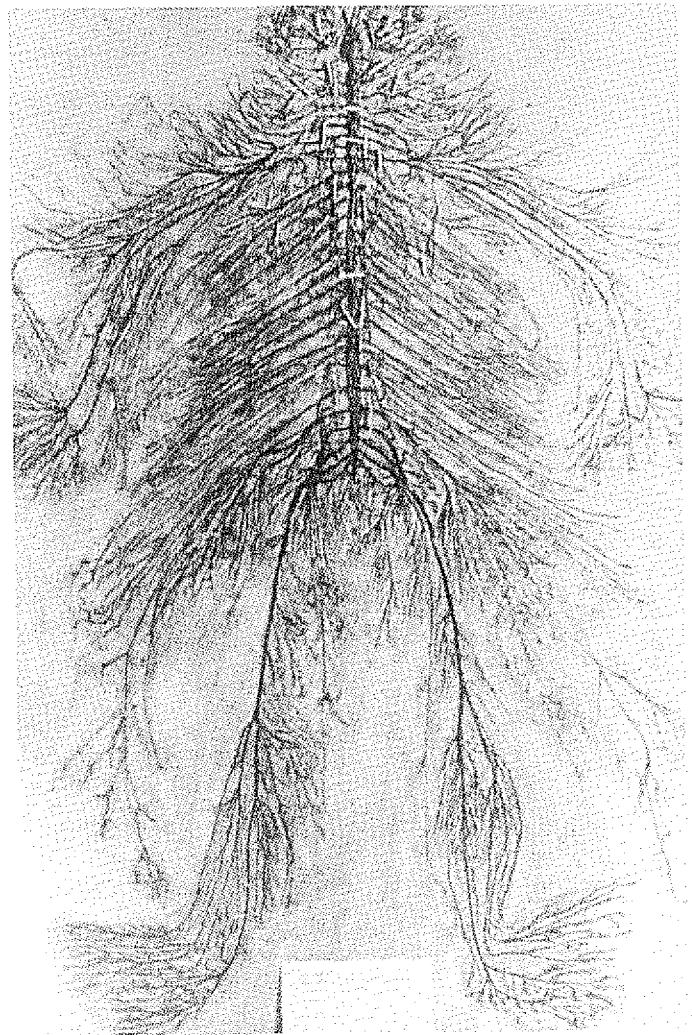
Dr. George Still in front of ASO Hospital

the newest and finest, while the ASO emphasized the "Mother School" as the oldest and largest and the only one with which the "Old Doctor" had been connected.<sup>5</sup> Rivalry between the schools ran rampant. Bitter feelings and resentment grew in both student bodies, and harsh words and criticism tossed back and forth sometimes erupted into street fights between the two groups of students.<sup>6</sup> Mary Jane Denslow recalled that she and her mother, Dr. Blanche Laughlin, were forced off the sidewalk by four ASO students who locked arms and marched straight at them.<sup>7</sup> The family feud pitted cousin against cousin, and social activities in town were arranged so the Dr. George Still group and the Dr. George Laughlin followers would not be attending the same functions. The profession and the town were divided into two camps – those who thought Dr. George Still could do no wrong and those who thought Dr. George Laughlin was absolutely right!

Although Dr. George Still, president of the ASO, was severely criticized by his opponents in Kirksville, his abilities were recognized professionally, and in 1920 he was elected president of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. As its president, he emphasized the necessity of having a local physician interview prospective students. The following year he was appointed by the AOA to its Board of Delegates.<sup>8</sup> Dr. George was actively involved in community activities. He helped found the Kirksville Rotary Club and was its first president, serving for five years. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Knights Templars and the Elks Club. He served on several committees for the Commercial Club, working for better roads and higher teachers' wages. He also served as physician for the high school Tigers' athletic teams.<sup>9</sup> Dr. George's reputation and his popularity do not seem to have been tarnished by the ASO split.

Although critics found fault with the management and operation of the ASO, a number of positive changes occurred with Dr. George at the helm. In 1921, a course in optometry was offered by R. E. Hamilton, D.O., for students and D.O.'s who wished to add the fitting of glasses to their practice. At that time the Specialty Hospital's name was changed to the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital. Added to the curriculum in 1921 were classes in dental and oral problems taught by G. N. Daily, D.D.S.; podiatry under the direction of R. M. McCollum, D.O.; and a course in pharmacology, the chemical makeup of drugs and their results, was introduced by Henry Fucher, Ph.D., H. S. Hain, D.O. (ASO 1914), an ASO graduate with special orthopedic studies in Berlin, replaced Dr. Laughlin in orthopedic surgery. In the summer of 1922 Dr. Charles C. Teall resigned as dean of the college, and his place was taken by the Rev. F. W. Condit, who had been pastor of the Kirksville Christian Church for two years. Dean Condit also served as director of student activities and taught a class in psychology.<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Michael E. Lane, professor of pathology and immunology, died suddenly on March 19, 1921. Through his research, he had become inter-



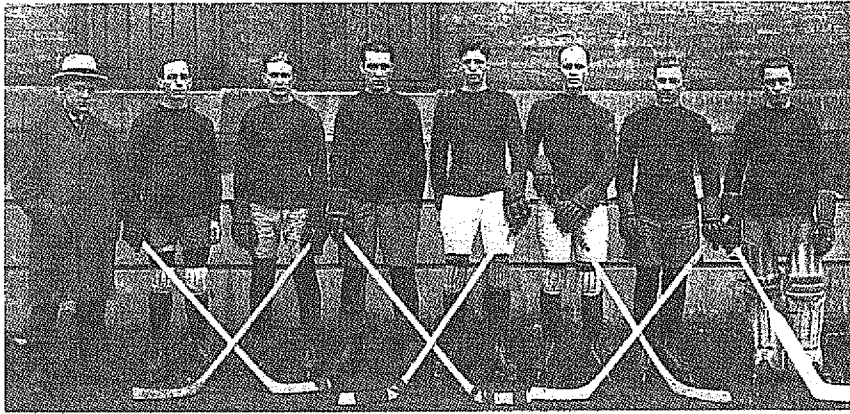
The complete nervous system of the human body as dissected by students, M. A. Schalck and L. P. Ramsdell, during school year 1925-1926

nationally recognized and was the author of numerous articles, including *Dr. A. T. Still, Founder of Osteopathy*, which was published in book format by Bunting Publications in 1925. While at the ASO he had concentrated his work on antibodies produced by the spleen, the results of which verified some of Dr. Still's earlier theories. The loss of his creativity was a great loss to the profession. A memorial was established at the John Crerar Library at the University of Chicago, where he earned his degree and did his early research. His name was engraved in the marble at the entrance to the Crerar Library.<sup>11</sup> Today the Crerar Library houses a number of osteopathic publications.

Volume 1, Number 1 of the *ASO Neuron* appeared September 29, 1921. It was a rebirth of *The Neuron* which had been on the scene a few years before World War I. A weekly publication by the students and for the students, its principal aims were "dissemination of school news, fostering of school spirit, and molding of a liberal and progressive public opinion." The editor, W. E. Forbstein, stated that they would publish a record of all school activities and the best original literary efforts submitted, which could be either serious or humorous, but that they would publish "neither blarney nor bias." *The Neuron* sold for five cents a copy or one dollar for a year's subscription.<sup>12</sup>

Athletics at the ASO had come to a standstill during the war, but the returning students soon revived them. As sports returned to campus, some discussion occurred that a mascot should be selected for the ASO, as was the custom of most collegiate teams. The "Ram" was selected to be the ASO mascot when Dr. "Virg" Halladay suggested it as the logical choice, pointing out that A. T. had originally selected the "Ram" as his symbol and that a ram's head was displayed at the top of the ASO diplomas.<sup>13</sup> In his autobiography, Dr. Still explained that when he was a child an old ram had caught him off guard and had sprawled him flat, which had taught him to "look backward and forward, upward and downward, right and left, and not to sleep in the enemy's country, but always to be on guard." Also, later in the autobiography, he describes a dream in which a ram butted him, causing him to climb the tree of knowledge searching higher and higher in the branches for the secrets of success. When he reached the top, he found that "success is the reward of personal effort and confidence in self to solve all problems of life." Thereafter, he often referred to "the ram of reason."<sup>14</sup>

Reentry into the field of intercollegiate sports began when Wilbur H. S. Bohm broke the discus and shot put record at the Missouri Valley Conference in Ames, Iowa, in 1919. He went on to win the Eastern Conference and entered the Olympic tryouts the next year.<sup>15</sup> Bohm, ASO class of 1921, later served as trainer for several professional baseball and football teams. He was the recipient of the Helms Athletic Foundation



ASO hockey team, 1922-23



ASO basketball team, 1921-22

Hall of Fame Award and received the Award of Meritorious Service from the National Athletic Trainers Association. KCOS honored Dr. Bohm with a Certificate of Merit, which was awarded at the Third Annual Sports Medicine Seminar in 1970.<sup>16</sup>

Coach "Ned" Adams whipped his recruits of freshmen and returning veterans into a respectable football team, which met its opponents with fight and pep. Although defeated all through their first year, the "Rams" were on their way to becoming a formidable foe on the gridiron. The 1920 season pitted them against KSTC, the Des Moines Osteopaths, Mexico and Kemper Military Academies, Texas Christian at Fort Worth, and the Haskell Indians in Lawrence, Kansas. The baseball team of 1921, coached by E. L. Caldwell, was undefeated with twelve straight wins. The basketball team of 1920-21, led by Captain Verne Lechner, toured several states, playing in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana. But the most exciting games were with their arch rival, the KSTC "Bulldogs." Large crowds turned out, and led by the ASO Pep Band and cheerleader "Ned" Sinsabaugh, the cheering section vociferously urged the "Rams" on to victory.<sup>17</sup> About five hundred students were present at a special awards assembly in the spring of 1922, when forty red sweaters with big black "O's" on the front were presented to the varsity men.<sup>18</sup>

In 1922, the ASO purchased eight acres of land several blocks south of the college to be used for an athletic field. The ground was sodded, bleachers were built, and a seven-foot high fence was built around the 350-by-450-foot perimeter.<sup>19</sup> This area later became the site of the KCOS student housing units which were located there after World War II.

A novel sport for Kirksville came to town during the winter of 1921-22, when hockey was introduced at the ASO by several students who had previously played college or amateur hockey. When weather permitted, Still's Pond offered practice sessions, and the team traveled east for its initial season. They were beaten by Yale and the Massachusetts Aggies but tied Amherst 1-1. The next year Still's Pond was in the possession of ATSCOS and off-limits to the ASO, so Drs. Benjamin Riley (ASO 1900) and Frank Teal (ASO 1918) of New Haven, Connecticut, footed expenses to send the team to Canada for a two-week training session during Christmas vacation. They played several teams in Canada, but their games with Army at West Point and with Notre Dame were cancelled because of unfavorable ice conditions. However, a feather in their cap was when the "Rams" defeated the University of Michigan "Wolverines" 6-3.<sup>20</sup>

The spring of 1922 saw other student activities blossoming. The ASO Glee Club was furnished with uniforms of white trousers and shirts with black silk ties.<sup>21</sup> The ASO College Band, directed by "Doc" Halladay, presented several concerts, and in April the Atlas Club performed a "Minstrel Show." During the war, with decreased enrollment, the fraternities had

almost closed shop, but as the veterans returned, so did the fraternal organizations. By the fall of 1922, there were six fraternities on campus: the Acacia, Alpha Tau Sigma, Atlas Club, Iota Tau Sigma, Phi Sigma Gamma, and Theta Psi. The BPOE (Elks) also had a large chapter at that time. Two sororities were active, the Axis and Delta Omega. Sigma Phi Sigma was organized in October of 1921 as an interfraternity council "to promote good fellowship, good scholarship, and cooperation between individuals and fraternities." In order to become a national organization, it was necessary to change the name, and in 1925 it became Sigma Sigma Phi.<sup>22</sup>

On October 14, 1922, at 1:30 A.M., the Kirksville Fire Department was called to a fire at the ASO Hospital. At the first alarm the fraternities were alerted, and as smoke filled the building the fraternity men valiantly wrapped and carried all patients across the street to the Nurses' Home. The fire had started in the dumbwaiter shaft and was ablaze from the basement to the second floor. The firemen were able to contain the fire without considerable damage, and, fortunately, no one was injured.<sup>23</sup>

The need for additional laboratory space was becoming acute, and in December 1920 Dr. George Still announced plans for a laboratory building to be built on Pierce Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets.<sup>24</sup> Demolition and removal of existing buildings was started, and the Mark Kaucher Architectural Firm of St. Louis was hired to draw the plans. Before the plans were finalized, the location was changed to Jefferson Street directly east of the Infirmary Building, where the old ASO tennis courts and athletic field had been located. The contract was awarded to A. L. Bartlett for \$74,802.36. Ground was broken in September of 1922, the same month that Dr. Laughlin's new college opened its doors.<sup>25</sup>

The Pierce Street land was sold to the Theta Psi Fraternity, and in 1925, their beautiful, three-story Dutch colonial style house was erected. The main floor held the entry hall, a large living room, solarium, library, and a guest room with an "in-a-door" bed and its own tiled bathroom. The second floor was divided into study rooms, while the third floor was a large dormitory where all the men slept. The kitchen and dining area were located in the basement. The Theta Psi crest was engraved in marble over the fireplace and in the stone above the main entrance.<sup>26</sup>

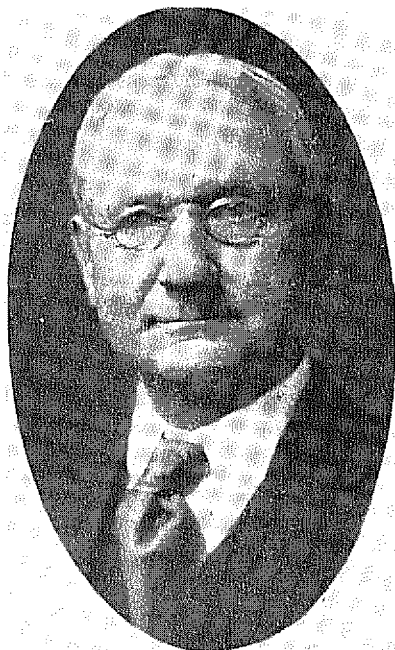
Architectural plans for the laboratory building were changed to include space for a large gymnasium, which Dr. George explained would be beneficial to the students, not only while in school, but also after they graduated. He felt that "a healthy mind required a healthy body," and he announced, "Henceforth, athletics of some form will be required of all our embryo doctors. They must learn to keep themselves physically fit and be living examples of health." A course was being planned which would be helpful to the graduates in their communities, preparing them to teach preventive medicine and to oversee physical and athletic events for either sex.<sup>27</sup>

In spite of ATSCOS, the ASO seemed to be forging ahead. But then the unexpected happened. Dr. George Still was accidentally killed on November 23, 1922. The accident as described in the Kirksville newspapers is as follows: His death occurred following a party given by the Stills for interns and nurses in the large barn located behind their home, which they had remodeled for entertaining. This was one of a series of parties planned for various institutional groups. Most of the guests had already left, and Mrs. Still was outside bidding others goodbye. Dr. George and Dr. T. I. Montieth (ASO 1922), along with two students, Floyd Cowan and Russell Laney, who had assisted in the orchestra for the evening, were seated in front of the fireplace discussing a rash of burglaries that had been taking place in Kirksville. Dr. George had been showing them an automatic revolver purchased because of the robberies, which dropped to the floor and discharged as he picked it up. "The bullet struck him in the left cheek and penetrated to the brain causing instantaneous death."<sup>28</sup>

The shock of his death at forty-one years of age stunned the Kirksville community and the osteopathic profession. Notices of his death appeared in newspapers all over the country, and within twenty-four hours, over five hundred telegrams had been received. The fact that many of the headlines read "Dr. Still Kills Self" or "Famous Osteopath Dies From Own Gun" gave rise to the rumor that he had committed suicide. But with several witnesses, Coroner Bigsby declared it an accidental death.<sup>29</sup>

The funeral was held at the Christian Church, which was filled to capacity. The Reverend F. W. Condit, dean of the ASO, gave the sermon, calling Dr. George "one of Kirksville's best-known and best-liked citizens and one of its biggest and most liberal-hearted persons." He said, "Dr. George was so successful in his work and so active in his life that some people became envious of him."<sup>30</sup> The overflow crowd was accommodated at the Methodist Church, where Judge Walter Higbee spoke extemporaneously about his friend. Following the services, the crowd solemnly marched to Forest Cemetery, where a graveside service under the auspices of the Masonic Blue Lodge, with Knight Templar escort, was held with Charles F. Link officiating. The ceremony was climaxed when Lieutenant Thomas Webber flew his airplane over the treetops and dropped two floral bouquets upon the scene.<sup>31</sup>

The next morning a special convocation was held for the ASO student body. While assembled, they voted to have a statue of Dr. George created, similar to the one of A. T. Still, and \$594 was raised for the project.<sup>32</sup> Mrs. Still later commissioned Iva A. McCarthy, Kirksville artist then residing in New York City, to design and cast the statue, estimated at \$6,000.<sup>33</sup> The statue was never accomplished, and it is not known what became of the money that had been contributed. Many tributes and resolutions honoring Dr. George were received praising him for his vim and vigor, love of life,



Summerfield Still, D.O., LL.M., ASO President, 1922-24



Ardella Dockery Still (Mrs. George), ASO Vice President, 1922-24

intellectual achievement, and skill as a surgeon. He was credited as the person who had revolutionized the practice of surgery in osteopathy. He was praised for his generosity and kindness and was remembered as "a big man with a big heart."<sup>34</sup>

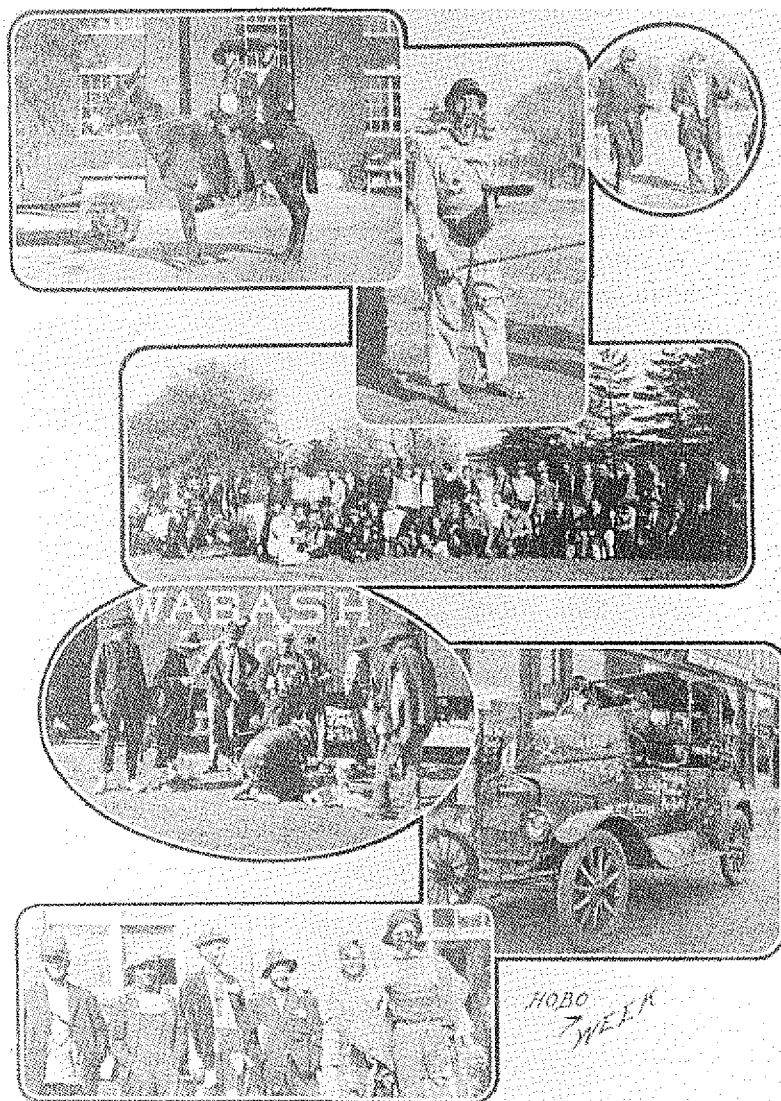
Four days after the tragedy, on November 27, 1922, the ASO Board of Trustees named Vice President Summerfield S. Still, D.O., LL.M., the third president of the first school of osteopathy. Summerfield, the son of James Moore Still, D.O., M.D., was a nephew of A. T. Still and the father of Dr. George Still. He was one of the early graduates of the ASO (1895) and served as an anatomy instructor in the school's infancy. In 1898, he founded the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy in Des Moines, Iowa. However, when that school ran into difficulties and was taken over by the ASO in 1904, S. S. Still resigned and went into private practice. While in Des Moines, he earned a degree in law from Drake University. The Des Moines School closed but was re-established by a different group of D.O.'s. Drs. S. S. and Ella Still returned to Kirksville in 1913, he as professor of anatomy and she in the department of gynecology. Summerfield had become a member of the ASO Board of Trustees in 1919 and was elected Vice President that year.

Mrs. George Still (Ardella) was made the new vice president. She opened a small office in the Infirmary Building and assumed an active role in the operation of the institution. Ardella Still had been active in the Sojourners Club, the League of Women Voters, and was chairman of the Federated Club Women of Missouri.<sup>35</sup> A double shock was dealt her when two days after her husband's death her father, Thomas J. Dockery, Kirksville businessman, died. Dockery had been in ill health for some time, but it was believed the shock of Dr. George's death hastened his own.<sup>36</sup> Dr. B. D. Turman was elected secretary/treasurer, and Mrs. Warren Hamilton and Mr. Brott continued as Board members. Brott had resigned as secretary to become manager of the Travelers Hotel. Dr. John Waggoner was selected as Dr. George's worthy successor at the hospital. A graduate of Harvard, the ASO, and the Yale Medical School, he was well qualified to carry on the surgical work of Dr. George. He had previously served on the ASO faculty, but recently had been in private practice in Atlantic City, New Jersey.<sup>37</sup>

A month after Dr. George's death the Womans Hospital on Pierce Street was closed. The three-story brick building with double-tiered, enclosed porches across the front was purchased by the Atlas Club for twenty-five thousand dollars. It was remodeled to house forty men, and a kitchen and dining room were arranged in the basement. A state-of-the-art radio receiver with loud speaker was installed in the parlor.<sup>38</sup>

An AOA inspection of both colleges was conducted in November 1922, just three days after the tragic accident. In his report, R. B. Gilmour,





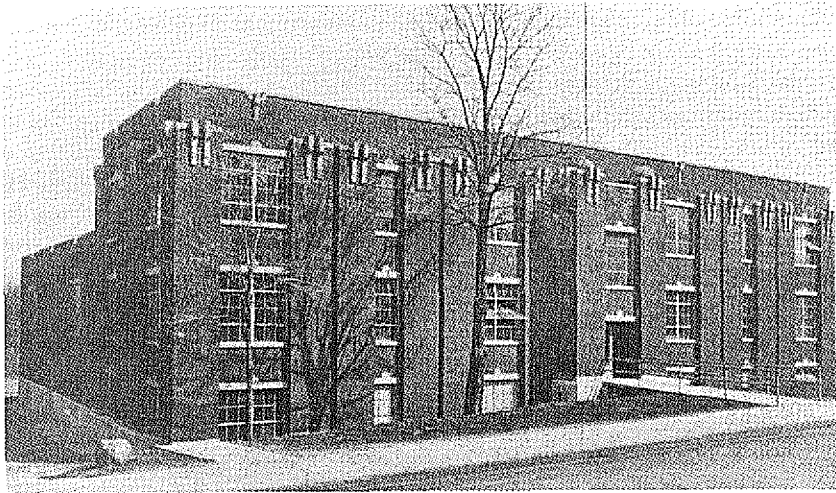
Hobo Days at the ASO

D.O. (ASO 1922), chairman of the AOA Department of Education, passed the young ATSCOS with flying colors and recommended its graduates be admitted for membership in the AOA. His comments on the ASO were favorable; although reports had been received concerning the lack of discipline and other problems at the ASO, he indicated that a conscientious effort had been made to improve the quality of education and the facilities. He said his trip to the two schools was "a very agreeable surprise," for he found the faculty and student body at both colleges to be "extraordinary" and believed the "students were receiving the kind of osteo-instruction that we desire."<sup>39</sup> Apparently, the competition was good for both schools. The new college, now officially recognized, was off to a good start, while the ASO, spurred on by its rival, had improved considerably. Both schools seemed ready and eager to "dig on" for osteopathy.

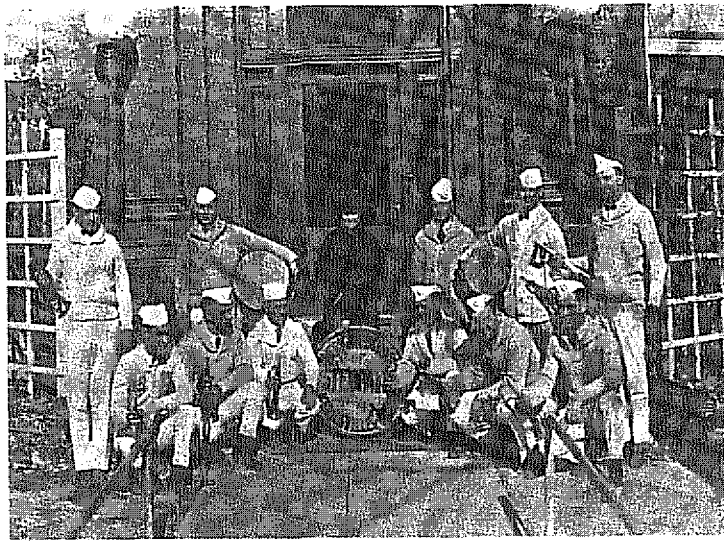
Despite the loss of Dr. George Still, life at the ASO went on. Construction of the new building progressed, while school activities kept rolling. Intramural sports were prevalent, and the "Rams" continued to participate in intercollegiate sports. The ASO Buglers were formed, and the band, orchestra, and glee club, with student soloist Harold Geis, collaborated on a special program which was broadcast over WDAF in Kansas City on May 13, 1923. *The Kansas City Times* gave them an excellent review.<sup>40</sup> Hobo Days rolled around each fall when the students dressed in their tackiest clothes, skipped classes, and paraded around town for a little fun.<sup>41</sup> A new operating table was installed at the hospital under the direction of W. B. Thwaites, D.O. (ASO 1912). Ten new McManis tables were placed in the Infirmary; their use had become part of the curriculum.<sup>42</sup> The patient load at the clinic seemed busier than ever, with forty-eight thousand clinical treatments and almost fifty thousand home calls given during the year 1922.<sup>43</sup>

The official opening of the George Still Memorial Library was held March 12, 1923. The old Red Cross room in the Infirmary had been remodeled for a library and reading room. The bound volumes of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, *JAOA*, and *JAMA*, along with other reference works which had been housed in the journal office, were moved to the new location. Mrs. Ardella Still presented her husband's private library, and S. S. and Ella Still donated several books, bringing the total holdings to 485 volumes. A. J. Still (A. T.'s nephew and professor of chemistry while studying osteopathy at the ASO) was appointed librarian. The library was to be open between 1:00 P.M. and 3:00 P.M. during the week, except on Fridays.<sup>44</sup>

The laboratory/gymnasium building was finally completed in the spring of 1923, about six months after Dr. George's death. The dark red brick building, trimmed with white stone, had cost two hundred thousand dollars. The front of the building, three stories high, held eleven classrooms,



George Still Memorial Building, built 1922-1923



ASO Buglers with Mrs. Still

four laboratories, four offices, four supply rooms, two shower and dressing rooms, the main lobby, stairways, and halls. The gymnasium, located behind the laboratory section, was 70 by 108 feet with a twenty-eight-foot ceiling and a concrete floor covered with hard maple. Large, double doors connected the gym to the front part of the building. Two exit doors were placed on the east and west. Seating was on two sides of the gym, but future plans called for a balcony with additional seating which would connect the gym to the second floor of the laboratory building. The new gymnasium would not only make it possible for physical education to be required but would also provide space for student meetings and social events.<sup>45</sup>

The George Still Memorial Building was officially dedicated on May 22, 1923, with President S. S. Still presiding. George Goode, D.O. (ASO 1905), president of the AOA, gave the dedicatory address, saying, "Let us enter this new building hopefully, optimistically, and with deep and warm resolve to make the ASO what it ought to be – a great, powerful force for the good of osteopathy." Music was furnished by the ASO Band and Glee Club, and the Reverend H. D. Marlin closed the ceremony with prayer.<sup>46</sup> That evening the gymnasium was the scene of the largest dance Kirksville had ever witnessed. Given by Mrs. Ardella Still for the ASO students and faculty, the graduating classes of the Kirksville High School and KSTC, the ASO nurses and numerous townspeople, with honored guests from the AOA and the Missouri Osteopathic Board of Trustees, the dance was a huge success. With red, white, and blue lights flashing on and off, the grand march of 416 people, 16 abreast, was led by Julia Estella Dockery (Ardella's sister) with C. Allen Brink and E. D. Sinsabaugh representing the student body. A few days later, graduation exercises were held in the gym with Ardella Still the commencement speaker. President S. S. Still presented diplomas to 105 new doctors of osteopathy.<sup>47</sup>

The fall of 1923, one year after ATSCOS had opened and almost a year after Dr. George's death, enrollment at the ASO was over six hundred, while ATSCOS had grown to three hundred students.<sup>48</sup> Both schools seemed to be holding their own, and speculation that the new college would put the old school out of business did not seem to be coming true.

At the close of the 1923 spring term, five students embarked upon an unusual advertising campaign for osteopathy and the "Mother School." Billed as "The Harmony Doctors," they literally sang for their supper from Missouri to the Pacific Coast and from Canada to Mexico. They were booked into theaters, clubs, cabarets, and hotels. They also appeared before numerous Rotary and Kiwanis clubs. Their Dodge touring car was colorfully decorated with skulls and crossbones, doctors' insignias, ASO and AOA emblems, and humorous sayings. The quartet consisted of Bryon Rabbit, Travis Scoggin, Fay Beard, and Lovene Booth, with Fred Shumate as driver.

They received royal treatment from the local D.O.'s in towns and cities across the country.<sup>49</sup>

One year after the death of George Still, a memorial service was held in his honor. Felix Rothchild, principal of the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School, remembered the many good things Dr. George had done and recalled he had a "personality that glowed."<sup>50</sup> During the ceremony, a bronze plaque was dedicated and placed in the vestibule of the George Still Memorial Building. The inscription read:

In memory of Dr. George A. Still, whose love for his fellowman and for science was beautifully exemplified in his life and work; whose tenderness was like that of a child, while his strength was that of a giant; whose devotion to every call of humanity has earned him the name of the Great Heart, this building is lovingly dedicated.<sup>51</sup>

A large boulder, seven feet high and four feet thick, arrived by train in Kirksville on December 8, 1923 from Glacier National Park in Montana. It had stood close to the cabin where Dr. George enjoyed vacationing, and Mrs. Still had received permission from the park rangers to have the stone moved. It was placed as a memorial marker at the grave where it stands today as a symbol to this rugged individual who loved the great out-of-doors.<sup>52</sup>

During the same years that the two osteopathic colleges were in competition, a third school entered the Kirksville scene. It was the McManis School of Electronic Medicine based on the Electronic Reactions of Abrams (ERA). The methods of Albert Abrams, the originator of the ERA, appealed to many D.O.'s, who felt it was another way to aid in their diagnosis and therapy. For several years the osteopathic journals were filled with letters and articles on the "pros" and "cons" of the ERA. Early in 1923, the Missouri State Osteopathic Board adopted a resolution opposing the practice of ERA until it could be proven scientifically. Dr. Laughlin at ATSCOS and Dr. Waggoner at the ASO were asked to conduct investigations into it. Both reached the conclusion that it was a "hoax," and its use by osteopaths was not professional. Dr. Laughlin wrote, "It is not osteopathic in principle and has no connection with osteopathy. . . . Its use by D.O.'s is injurious to osteopathy."<sup>53</sup> As a result, the McManis School of Electronic Medicine was closed. Although successful with the McManis table (over two thousand were then in use in the U.S.A.), J. V. McManis, D.O. (ASO 1905), always seemed to be searching for something new and different. He promptly opened the Kirksville College of Perfect Sight, teaching the "Bates Method."<sup>54</sup>

After two long years of bitter rivalry between the two Kirksville osteopathic colleges, a contract was signed March 24, 1924, for the merger of the schools. Dr. Laughlin, assisted by Dr. Harry Still, agreed to purchase

the ASO capital stock for two hundred thousand dollars. Dr. Laughlin declared:

I have nothing to gain in assuming the burden of consolidation. I should say not, for I would be infinitely better off if I had never gone into the school business. But there are some things worthwhile to a greater extent than the mere accumulation of money, and I believe that this is one of them. . . . I know it will eliminate discord and strife within our ranks and will result in better standards, better discipline, and better preparation for our future osteopaths . . . no pecuniary profit is to accrue to any of the founders or organizers. . . . All income shall be used for the purpose of operating, enlarging, and perpetuating this corporation."<sup>55</sup>

The ASO Board of Trustees had borrowed heavily to finance the new lab/gym building and to pay for operating expenses, but as soon as all its debts could be retired and the payments to the stockholders were completed, the ASO would be put on a nonprofit basis and would be operated as a corporation without capital stock. The old stocks were to be delivered on June 2 to the Citizens National Bank, at which time Dr. Laughlin would pay the stockholders one-fourth of the purchase price and give them a note to pay the balance, five years to date. The combined colleges were temporarily designated "The American School of Osteopathy and the Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Combined." However, no changes at the schools were slated to take place until the close of the school year.<sup>56</sup>

In fact, everyone at both schools was too busy preparing for the Golden Jubilee Celebration to be held in Kirksville in May 1924 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the date that Dr. A. T. Still flung to the breeze, "The Banner of Osteopathy." About four thousand people were expected for the twenty-eighth Annual AOA Convention, and several Kirksville businessmen assisted with the arrangements. They were: C. B. Baxter, chairman; B. L. Bonfoey; Carl Magee; P. C. Mills; Ethel Conner; Harry Bamberg; and J. S. McKeehan. Many townspeople graciously opened their homes to house the visiting doctors and their families; others donated their time and their automobiles to haul the visitors around town. Their cars were labeled with big signs reading "Hop in, Doc."

The convention opened with a memorial service in honor of the founder of osteopathy at NMSTC's Kirk Auditorium on May 25. United States Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio, the main speaker, emphasized A. T. Still's character, saying, "He was unwavering, undaunted, unafraid. He endured the epithet of scorn and trod uncomplainingly the hard and lonely road that leads to success." The memorial service moved to the courthouse lawn where two trees from Dr. Still's old home were transplanted,



Still-Hildreth float takes first place in the Golden Jubilee Parade, 1924



Montana's stagecoach entry in the 1924 parade

commemorating the "Old Doctor" and "Mother Still." The crowd then marched to Forest-Lewellyn Cemetery where one hundred Boy Scouts circled the grave, and young girls representing each state in the Union and several foreign countries laid floral tributes on the grave. Following a few brief tributes to the founder and his helpmate, the solemn ceremony closed with the haunting sound of buglers' taps echoing from three nearby hilltops.<sup>57</sup>

Colonel J. E. Reiger served as marshall of the parade held the next day. With representatives from twenty-three states, several civic groups, and six bands, it took over an hour to pass the reviewing stand. The parade was colorful with many beautiful floats and gaily colored automobiles. The Still-Hildreth Sanatorium won the prize for beauty, while Dr. Asa Willard's (ASO 1900) delegation from Montana won top honors for originality with their authentic stage coach, covered wagon, and prairie schooner accompanied by Indians and pistol-packing cowboys. The California float was one of the most popular as several women aboard tossed oranges to the crowd. Another crowd pleaser was the "Bucking Ford" from Texas. The climax of the event was a thrilling airplane stunt show featuring wing walking, teeth hanging, a death dive, and a parachute jump.

The remaining days were crowded with a variety of events. The Kirksville Country Club hosted the Third Annual AOA Golf Tournament. A special reception for all former Kirksville girls who were D.O.'s or who had married osteopaths was held at the home of Mrs. George Laughlin, with 115 women attending. A number of excellent lectures and demonstrations were presented during the clinical sessions. However, the highlight of the convention was the trip to Still-Hildreth at Macon. Fifteen Wabash coaches transported approximately two thousand persons to the entrance of the beautifully landscaped grounds, where the crowd had its pick of entertainment from boating, games, band concerts, moving pictures, or just wandering around the pleasant surroundings. A barbecue, prepared by the ladies of Macon, was enthusiastically enjoyed, and evening revelers had their choice of a moonlit dance at the pavilion or a barn dance in the loft of the sanatorium's big barn. W. A. Gravett D.O. (ASO 1901), the newly elected president of the AOA, voiced the opinion of many when he called it "a truly wonderful convention."<sup>58</sup>

On June 2, 1924, the old stock was delivered, and the ASO Board of Trustees resigned. President S. S. Still, then seventy-three years old, retired at that time. New officers of the Board consisted of Dr. George Laughlin, president, who would also serve as president of the College, J. N. Waggoner, vice president, and Dr. Harry Still, treasurer. W. L. Barnard, not a Board member, was appointed secretary. Other trustees were Drs. Charles Still and Arthur Becker.<sup>59</sup> Mrs. Hamilton, one of the largest ASO stockholders, when asked why she sold her stock, replied, "Because of the

death of George Still." She indicated that the ASO would not have been hurt by ATSCOS, except for his death. She added, "He was far superior to anything they had."<sup>60</sup> Mrs. Ardella Still issued the statement, "I sold my stock and agreed to support the institution under the new management with my goodwill and cooperation. . . . I believe that the consolidation of the two schools under Dr. Laughlin's management will result in only good for the profession." The only stipulation she asked was that the brass memorial plaque remain in place in the George Still Memorial Building and that his books be kept in the school library.<sup>61</sup>

It is interesting to surmise what might have happened had Dr. George not met an untimely death. Could the two Kirksville schools have survived, or would the opposing teams have destroyed each other?

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55. "Osteopathic Schools will Merge," *Express*. Mar. 25, 1924.
56. *Ibid.*
57. "Report of the AOA Convention," *JO* 31 (June 1924): 351-66.
58. "Jubilee Celebration," *OP* 45 (June 1924): 1-3.
59. "New officers of ASO," *JO* 31 (June 1924): 382.
60. Transcript of testimony given by Mrs. Mae DeWitt Hamilton, 15 (Nov. 1938) Hamilton Papers, KCOM Archives MSS.
61. "Statement of Mrs. Ardella Still," *ATSCOS* May 26, 1924.



Buildings of the Kirksville Osteopathic College

## Chapter 9

### The Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery

THE CONSOLIDATION of the American School of Osteopathy (ASO) and the A. T. Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery (ATSCOS) brought about a unified Kirksville. The antagonism and resentment created by the rivalry of the two schools seemed to dissipate and once again "Mecca" was ready to carry forward the "Banner of Osteopathy." Preparation got underway for the combined schools, now called the Kirksville Osteopathic College (KOC), to enroll one class the fall term of 1924.

All buildings of both schools would be utilized with most of the lower classes to be held at the newer ATSCOS Building and the upper classes at the ASO, which was closer to the hospital. The School of Applied Sciences was to continue as part of the college operation with most of its classes to be held at the ATSCOS Building. Much reorganizing, rearranging, and redecorating was necessary. The libraries were combined at ATSCOS, as were the administrative offices. Henceforth, the ATSCOS Building was referred to as the Administration Building. The old administrative offices in the Infirmary Building were turned over to the staff of the *Journal of Osteopathy*. The smaller gym at ATSCOS was closed in preference to the splendid new gymnasium in the George Still Building.

The ASO Hospital was to be used as the college hospital with Drs. Hardy and Bigsby in charge. It received a new type of composition flooring, and its interior was freshly painted.<sup>1</sup> During the summer of 1925 new heating plants were installed in the Infirmary and ASO Hospital.<sup>2</sup> Dr. Laughlin explained that he was retaining the Laughlin Hospital as a private institution in order to provide himself with a living.<sup>3</sup> The two nursing schools were also joined with Ruth Storey as the superintendent. Dr. Laughlin assumed the responsibility of general supervisor of both hospitals, as well as the nursing school.<sup>4</sup>

Both nurses' homes continued in operation for a while, but in the fall of 1925, the Laughlin Nurses Home was closed and the Alpha Tau Sigma Fraternity rented the house from Dr. Laughlin.<sup>5</sup> The attractive frame structure, located directly across the street from the George Still Building at 701 West Jefferson, was on a slight rise of land and required two flights of steps to reach the covered entryway off Jefferson Street. A long porch lapped around the front to the sextupled portico on the east. The house was spacious and already designed to house several persons. After renting for several years, the fraternity made arrangements to purchase the house in 1937.<sup>6</sup> The ATΣ House was located on the site of the home where A. T. Still lived when he established the school. Many years later the property again became the possession of KCOS and was used for some time as the Children and Youth Health Clinic before being dismantled in 1981.

The merger created a problem of juggling two faculties into one. Although official transactions assured that all contracts would be honored and that all teachers would be paid through the summer of 1924, several of the old regulars resigned shortly after the consolidation was announced. Among the first to leave were Dr. Virgil "Spine" Halladay, who accepted a position at the Des Moines Osteopathic College, and Dr. B. D. Turman, who moved to Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Roy Wolf resigned to go into private practice in Kirksville, and Dr. John Waggoner opened his own hospital in Canton, Missouri. As ATSCOS's Dean Becker was to be retained, ASO's Dean Condit resumed his first vocation and accepted a position as pastor of the Christian Church in El Dorado, Kansas. Other changes naturally ensued during the years of transition.

Several decisions had to be made concerning the combined schools. The name of the yearbook would remain the *Osteoblast*; the school weekly would be called the *Stilletto* after the ATSCOS yearbook; and *Achievement* would give way to the longer running *Journal of Osteopathy*. College colors would be red and blue, one color from each school (red representing the ASO and blue ATSCOS). College varsity teams would continue to be the "Rams" with Ray Sermon as coach. Tuition would remain at a hundred fifty dollars, but extra fees would increase about fifty dollars, which would include laboratory and library fees, use of the gymnasium, participation in athletic events, and school publications, including the yearbook. The May Day Picnic, established at ATSCOS, would continue as an annual event with the sophomore class in charge. The course of study was set at 4,410 hours, forty-two more than most medical schools.<sup>7</sup>

"The Old Gray Mare" unofficially became the school song. The story of how that happened has been told many times, and with each telling the story changes somewhat. Some say it occurred in the fall and others in the spring, some say that it was a freshman class skit and others that the seniors challenged the freshmen to a race. The version recounted here is from the

November 11, 1929, *Stilletto*. For the May Day Festivities during the 1923-24 school year a horse race was planned between the different classes. The freshmen (class of 1927) had difficulty finding a horse, but finally, at the last moment, obtained the services of an old gray mare which belonged to the city trash collector. "She was a sorry sight, with ribs sticking out and in a very run-down condition. She did not start well in the race that was around the school football field and took the tail-end position. But on the home stretch she became excited or frustrated as the crowd began to cheer, and started to run as though she was frightened. To the amazement of all, she passed the other three horses and crossed the finish line the winner. She took a couple of steps and fell in her tracks dead."

The class scraped together fifty dollars to pay for the dead horse. They then skinned the old gray mare and had her skin tanned with the words "The Old Gray Mare, Class of 1927" burned into her hide. It was placed over the inside entrance to the gym for all to see. Because that mare gave her all and fought to the bitter end, "The Old Gray Mare" was adopted as the school song. "Whenever the notes of the song swelled the breeze it aroused the students and instilled the athletes to do their best - to fight to the end meant victory." In the fall of 1927, Sigma Sigma Phi conducted a contest in an effort to obtain a more dignified school song, but "The Old Gray Mare" had become a tradition.<sup>8</sup> After hanging in the school gym for many years the hide mysteriously disappeared. Some say the moth-eaten hide was officially removed, others that it was stolen. Regardless of what happened to it, the song lingers on.

Enrollment for the school year 1924-25 reached 815 with all but five states represented. The largest numbers were from Missouri and Oklahoma followed by Illinois and Michigan. There were twenty-three students from Canada, three from Great Britain, and one from Japan.<sup>9</sup> The first graduation of the combined school was held in January 1925, when thirty-seven diplomas were presented.<sup>10</sup> Then on May 30, 1925, 141 seniors became new doctors of osteopathy, while twenty received diplomas from the School of Applied Sciences.<sup>11</sup> Although allied in action and called the Kirksville Osteopathic College, the school was still operating under two separate charters, so the seniors were given the option of receiving their diplomas from the school of their choice. A number of former ASO students, still loyal to their old alma mater, asked that the American School of Osteopathy appear on their certificates rather than the A. T. Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery.<sup>12</sup>

Fire struck the home of Dr. and Mrs. Laughlin in March 1925, with extensive damage to the roof. Several students helped carry valuables and furniture outside, but water and smoke damage was prevalent throughout the house. The family moved in with Dr. Charlie while it was repaired.<sup>13</sup> Formerly the last home of the "Old Doctor" and "Mother Still," it was

after the fire that it received its new look with a porte cochere on the south side. Since then, the property was deeded to the city and is approximately where the Twin Pines Nursing Home now stands.

Women had participated in sports since the school's early days when A. T. advocated physical activity as beneficial for "his girls." By 1925, the Women's Athletic Association (WAA) was strongly entrenched at the school.<sup>14</sup> Gertrude Helmecke, women's athletic coach, was replaced in 1927 by Ethel H. Crie. Both women were students at the college. The gymnasium was reserved twice a week for women's activities, including basketball, volleyball, dancing, and gymnastics. Ladies Night was also held at the local bowling alley every now and then. In the spring and fall, instruction in golf and tennis were provided, with tournaments held in May.

A hiking program was introduced in the spring of 1927. Three hikes a week were recommended, and hikes of different lengths were established, such as: Owenby's Lake (one mile), Millard (seven miles), The Cliffs (two and a half miles), and Yarrow (twelve miles). Women hiking two hundred miles between March 25 and the end of the semester would earn a letter with a small "o." Anyone who went the distance of five hundred miles would receive a letter with a large "O." We were unable to determine who, if anyone, accomplished these feats.<sup>15</sup>

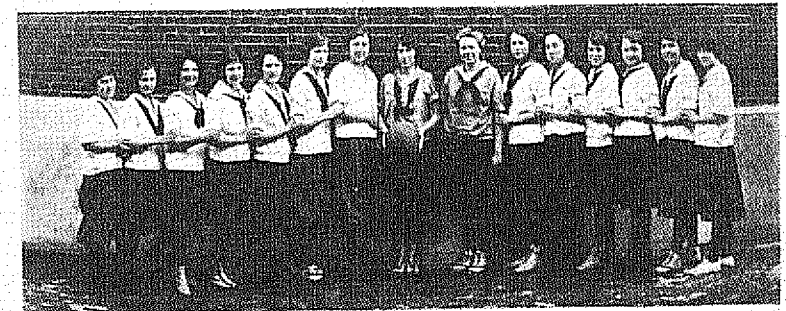
At the AOA Convention in Toronto, 1925, the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy reorganized and became a part of the AOA. It was to be run as a subdivision with three members of its governing board appointed by the AOA Board of Trustees and the remaining members representing the colleges. A new policy was adopted which required transfer students to receive honorable discharges from their former schools before being accepted by another osteopathic college.<sup>16</sup> Perhaps that was a reaction to the large number of students who had transferred to Dr. Laughlin's new college.

During the summer of 1925, two students, M. A. Schalck and L. P. Ramsdell, successfully dissected the nerves from the arm of a cadaver, giving them the idea to dissect the entire nervous system out of a human body. They obtained a cadaver and spent most of their spare time during the 1925-26 school year on the project. Beginning at the neck and working downward, they carefully separated and rolled up the nerves as the work progressed. Several weeks were required for mounting and labeling. When the work was finally completed, it was donated to the school. Dr. Laughlin was so impressed he sent the two men to the 1926 AOA Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, where their work was exhibited.<sup>17</sup> It is still a marvelous example of patience and skill and is currently on display at the Still National Osteopathic Museum. Both Schalck and Ramsdell later served on the faculty as associate professors.<sup>18</sup>



Nursing Students, 1931

### Girls' Basketball Squad



Left to Right—Durr, Brough, Waggoner, Dixon, Johnson, Webb, Kruse, Handley, Captain, Helmecke, Coach, E. Krug, Schetmeyer, Caldwell, Glassburner, Maxwell, Dufur.

Girls' basketball team, 1925



The same feat was duplicated in 1935-36 by Virgil Forrester and John Henry under the direction of Grover Stukey, D.O., Their mounted display was sent to the Smithsonian Institute, where it was enclosed in a glass case with a red mahogany frame. It was placed in the Comprehensive Anatomy Exhibit in the new National Museum. Riley D. Moore, D.O. (ASO 1907), initiated the project, suggesting it to Dr. Stukey and making arrangements with the officials in Washington, D.C.<sup>19</sup>

New Articles of Incorporation for the ASO had been granted in the Circuit Court of Adair County on January 26, 1925, and the ASO was changed at that time from a business corporation into a nonprofit educational organization.<sup>20</sup> A year and a half later the final hearing of the petition was held. The Articles of Agreement were found to be in compliance with the Revised Statutes of Missouri, Article 11, Chapter 90, Act of Legislature for 1925. On July 11, 1926, S. S. Cavett, clerk of Circuit Court of Adair County, signed the document authorizing the merger of the two schools into one corporate body to be run by a seven-member Board of Trustees and to be designated the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery. The board was composed of Drs. George Laughlin, Blanche Still Laughlin, Earl Laughlin, Harry Still, Charles E. Still, Arthur Hardy, and Frank Bigsby. Dr. George Laughlin was elected president, Dr. Bigsby vice president, and Dr. Harry Still treasurer. W. L. Barnard would continue to serve the board as secretary.<sup>21</sup>

The school's new name had been selected following a survey conducted by Dr. Laughlin asking the alumni for their suggestions. He received fifteen hundred answers. One-fourth voted to keep the name, the American School of Osteopathy, but a larger percentage voted to use "Kirksville" as part of the name. Several suggested using the word "college" instead of "school," and others asked that "surgery" be included. Those recommendations led to "Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery," which quickly became abbreviated to KCOS.<sup>22</sup> All alumni from both the ASO and ATSCOS were offered new sheepskin diplomas displaying the name of the college, while indicating their original alma mater. Although a new diploma was not necessary, one could be obtained by sending two dollars and fifty cents to the college.<sup>23</sup>

Dr. Laughlin pledged that KCOS would continue in the tradition of the founder, A. T. Still, teaching his concept of health and healing. Dr. Laughlin firmly stated, "Osteopathy has one thing to offer that medicine does not have, and this very thing – the adjustment of lesions – is the heart and soul of osteopathy. It is the distinctive feature, and whatever enlargements we make on the practice of original osteopathy must be built around this idea."<sup>24</sup>

Advertisements for the new school promised their students would graduate as "real, dyed-in-the-wool osteopathic physicians." Dr. Laughlin

explained that although the school had broadened its scope, its aim was to prepare graduates for general practice. In addition to osteopathic philosophy and technique, the curriculum included the usual clinical courses in obstetrics, ophthalmology, pediatrics, surgery, etc. A class in physiotherapy taught the value of hydrotherapy and of heat with instruction in the use of the therapeutic lamp, diathermy, and the quartz lamp. A course in materia medica and pharmacology was not taught.<sup>25</sup> In line with the "Old Doctor's" teachings, many drugs were thought to be toxic and addictive and were not considered beneficial to the patient. However, D.O.'s had always been taught the use of some external drugs and also a very limited number of internal drugs which were effective in treating certain diseases, such as syphilis or malaria. Their use was incorporated into the various courses where they applied. Prescription writing was not taught, but for the few drugs used, the name was written in full, along with what it was and its use.<sup>26</sup>

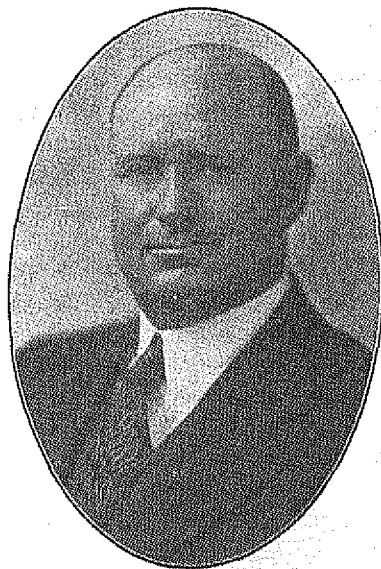
Teaching of materia medica in the osteopathic schools had been hotly debated for a number of years. Many tried and true osteopaths were strongly opposed, while others believed it would enhance their practice and would also increase their prestige. Finally at the 1927 AOA Convention in Denver, the colleges agreed to teach a course in the use of drugs, called comparative therapeutics. It would help establish osteopathy as a "complete" system of healing: However, promiscuous use of drugs by D.O.'s would still be frowned upon.<sup>27</sup>

The next year KCOS incorporated this course into its curriculum, "selectively teaching the right use of some therapeutic agents that might be classed as drugs." It familiarized the student with classical drugs considered to be helpful and taught weights and measures, derivation and dosage, prescription writing, and hospital chart writing. The course, which combined pharmacology, toxicology, and physiotherapy, was taught by Wallace M. Pearson, D.O., former city chemist and bacteriologist for Flint, Michigan. Dr. Pearson received his A.B. degree from Albion College, his B.Sc. degree from KCOS in 1927, and his D.O. degree from KCOS in 1929.<sup>28</sup>

Dean Arthur D. Becker resigned in the summer of 1926, because he wished to return to private practice and planned to move to Seattle, Washington. He had faithfully served as dean of ATSCOS from its founding in 1922 and of the combined colleges since their affiliation in 1924.<sup>29</sup> The college was fortunate that Dr. Laughlin was able to persuade H. G. Swanson, A.M., the dean of KSTC, to join their forces. Swanson had been with the Teachers College for seven years, serving as head of the Department of Education from 1920-1925 and the last two years as dean of the college. His resignation was effective at the end of the term in May 1926, and he assumed his duties at KCOM that summer.<sup>30</sup> Dean Swanson was a graduate of KSTC, 1912, and George Peabody College for Teachers, 1917. He did



Wallace M. Pearson, A.B., B.Sc., D.O., teacher of Comparative Therapeutics



H. G. Swanson, B.Pd., B.S., A.M., D.O., Dean of KCOS, 1926-1940

as many of the faculty had done before him when he decided to study osteopathy. In 1931 he received his D.O. degree from KCOS.<sup>31</sup> Dr. Becker returned to Kirksville in 1928 as head of the Department of Osteopathy.

KCOS spirit seemed as strong as it had ever been at the old ASO. The first school carnival was held in the spring of 1927, with the William P. Hall Shows of Lancaster, Missouri, providing performing elephants and tightrope and acrobatic acts. Because of rain, the carnival was held in the school gym, but the enthusiasm of the crowd was not dampened. Profits of seven hundred dollars went to the newly established scholarship fund.<sup>32</sup> A scholarship dance was also held that spring at which three bands donated their time and talent. Around seven hundred people were in attendance.<sup>33</sup>

Almost one year after the official authorization for the amalgamation of the two Kirksville schools, a special ceremony was held on May 17, 1927, in the school auditorium to publicly announce that the college was completely solvent. All debts had been paid within three years after Dr. Laughlin purchased the ASO. The financial burden of both building and equipping ATSCOS, and of purchasing the ASO, was personally assumed by George Laughlin. He made it clear that no student money had been used to liquidate those obligations. Tuition had been used only for operating expenses. He said that he had not asked anyone to help with the financing, that he alone had borrowed the money and paid the interest.<sup>34</sup> He personally had paid for the buildings and the equipment, and now that all departments were liquidated he was deeding the entire property of the combined schools to the Board of Trustees for the osteopathic profession.

Dr. Arthur Hardy served as master of ceremonies, and several dignitaries made speeches praising Dr. Laughlin for his generosity and for his dedication to the profession. He responded by saying that for several years it had been his desire to provide the profession with a financially independent institution, freed from the necessity of providing dividends to stock owners, and which could receive endowments and other gifts to further its aims and works. He then asked Paul Higbee, the college attorney, to present the new deed for the college to Mr. Barnard, secretary to the board, entrusting it to his care for safekeeping.

The presidents of each class were then asked to come forward, and Dr. Laughlin presented them with bundles of old stocks, bonds, and mortgages, which were then taken outside and burned, symbolizing the fact that the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery was free of debt and was starting anew.<sup>35</sup> According to the *JAOA*, "the Bond Burning Ceremony was an act which closed one volume in the history of the Kirksville College and opened another which we look forward to as one of greater achievement."<sup>36</sup>

It was after that momentous occasion that "The Gift of a Country Teacher," an article about Dr. Laughlin by Arthur L. Evans, appeared in

the *National Magazine*, stating that Dr. Laughlin joined the ranks of the world's great benefactors. In the prime of life, he had given to others over a half million dollars, the bulk of his wealth, which had been acquired through twenty-six years of toilsome exercise of skills and helpful service to mankind.<sup>37</sup>

Now that he had given away most of his profits, Dr. Laughlin stated that what money he made in the future would be used to help develop agriculture in Adair County. He wanted to show farmers how to build up their worn-out lands and how to improve their herds of livestock. His interest in agriculture stemmed from 1895, with his partnership with Dr. Charlie Still in the Kinlock Farm, where they imported purebred livestock from Europe. He now owned fifteen thousand acres of farm land with over one hundred head of registered Jersey milk cows. In 1927 he purchased his first herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.<sup>38</sup> A large portion of Dr. Laughlin's farm was, many years later, deeded to the state to be used as part of the Thousand Hills State Park. Dr. Laughlin was also generous with his time to the community and in 1925 was elected president of the Kirksville Board of Education. Under his administration two new elementary schools were built, Washington and Benton.<sup>39</sup>

The annual Thanksgiving Day football game of 1926 between KCOS and KSTC was a hard-fought game from the beginning. The KSTC "Bulldogs" took the lead early in the game. As the "Rams," led by Captain "Curley" Norton, fought hard to recover, tempers flared, and the game became rougher. Several fifteen-yard penalties were called on both sides, and the referee stopped the game at one point to caution both teams against rough tactics. The game ended with KSTC victorious, 22-14. However, the Teachers College *Index* declared that the "Rams" had played "dirty" and that although the "Teachers" student body had maintained control throughout the game the "Doctors" crowd had lost control and taunted and insulted the "Bulldogs." KSTC officials formally severed athletic relations with KCOS claiming that the principles of sportsmanship had been broken. Dr. Laughlin defended his school by letter, stating that he was proud of the boys on his team, and adding, "Football is like the game of life; it is sometimes a rough game." He said that although the "Rams" did not win, like the "Old Gray Mare," they had fought hard to the bitter end. Dr. Laughlin dismissed the allegations against the "Rams" fans as "an overly enthusiastic display of school spirit."<sup>40</sup> For several years all sports activities between the two colleges ceased.

The next year the "Rams" were issued new uniforms which were striking in appearance. The jerseys were scarlet with blue camouflage; pants were blue silk with red camouflage; stockings were blue with red stripes; and the helmets were of bright red leather.<sup>41</sup> Coached by "Gill" Meyers, D.O. (KCOS 1926), formerly with the St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Team,

the '28 "Rams" had a one-loss season.<sup>42</sup> However, KCOS's football glory soon came to an end, for football was discontinued by the college in 1929, due to problems in arranging schedules and because of the financial obligations involved. The Des Moines Still College also dropped football the same year.<sup>43</sup> In 1929 George F. Miller, B.S., B.P.E. (a sophomore student) was named the new director of physical education. He encouraged intramural sports for both men and women. Miller was a close friend of Notre Dame's Knute Rochne and had collaborated with him in the writing of several books.<sup>44</sup>

During the Christmas holidays of 1927, the Phi Sigma Gamma Fraternity House at 604 South Osteopathy caught fire. Starting in the laundry, it swept through the rear portion of the house causing damage to the house and in personal losses to the men totalling five thousand dollars.<sup>45</sup> Fire again plagued the fraternities, when it struck the Iota Tau Sigma House at 615 West Jefferson the next year, again during the Christmas holidays. It started in the rafters over the furnace and destroyed the kitchen and several study rooms. Sub-zero temperatures forced the men returning from vacation to rent temporary quarters while the house was repaired.<sup>46</sup>

Upgrading of campus facilities began in earnest in 1928 with work on the old Infirmary Building. The porches and outside stairs on the east were removed, and an inside stairway was erected leading to the north hall. The gynecology department was moved to the southeast corner of the second floor, where the bacteriology laboratory and the Journal office had formerly been located. On the main floor several small rooms were combined to create larger diagnostic areas. A large portion of the lower level was remodeled for a new dissection laboratory, with space for twenty-eight tables, washrooms, lockers, and offices, making it one of the most modern dissection labs in the country. In September of 1929 a new look came to the dissection lab with the wearing of the gray ulster. Up to this time it had been optional, but would now be required. Dr. Grover Stukey declared, "Either wear the dissection coat or be absent from class."<sup>47</sup> Several changes also took place at the Administration Building: The biochemistry department moved into space on the third floor vacated by the dissection lab; the east hall on the third floor was eliminated making one large room for the physiology laboratory; the physics lab replaced biochemistry on the second floor; and the clinical pathology lab moved to the first floor.<sup>48</sup>

During the summer of 1929 the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital was remodeled and enlarged to double its bed size. A three-story addition was built onto the west, from Jefferson Street to the alley. On the first floor was an entrance with vestibule and a corridor which opened into offices running the full length of the building, reception and consulting rooms. Several patient rooms were also located on the first floor, and another hallway connected them to the kitchen. A new surgical pit occupied the

south end of the second and third floors of the new wing, while the remainder of those floors was basically patient rooms. Sun rooms had been added along the south side of the old building.

There was some talk at that time of closing the ASO Hospital, built in 1905, and turning it into an apartment building, but that was never accomplished.<sup>49</sup> The Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital did not belong to KCOS, but was Dr. Laughlin's private property. However, throughout the years, many KCOS students received training at LOH, and it was a popular place for internships and specialty training.

During the same years that the two schools were feuding and later joining together, other interesting events were occurring in Kirksville and elsewhere in the world:

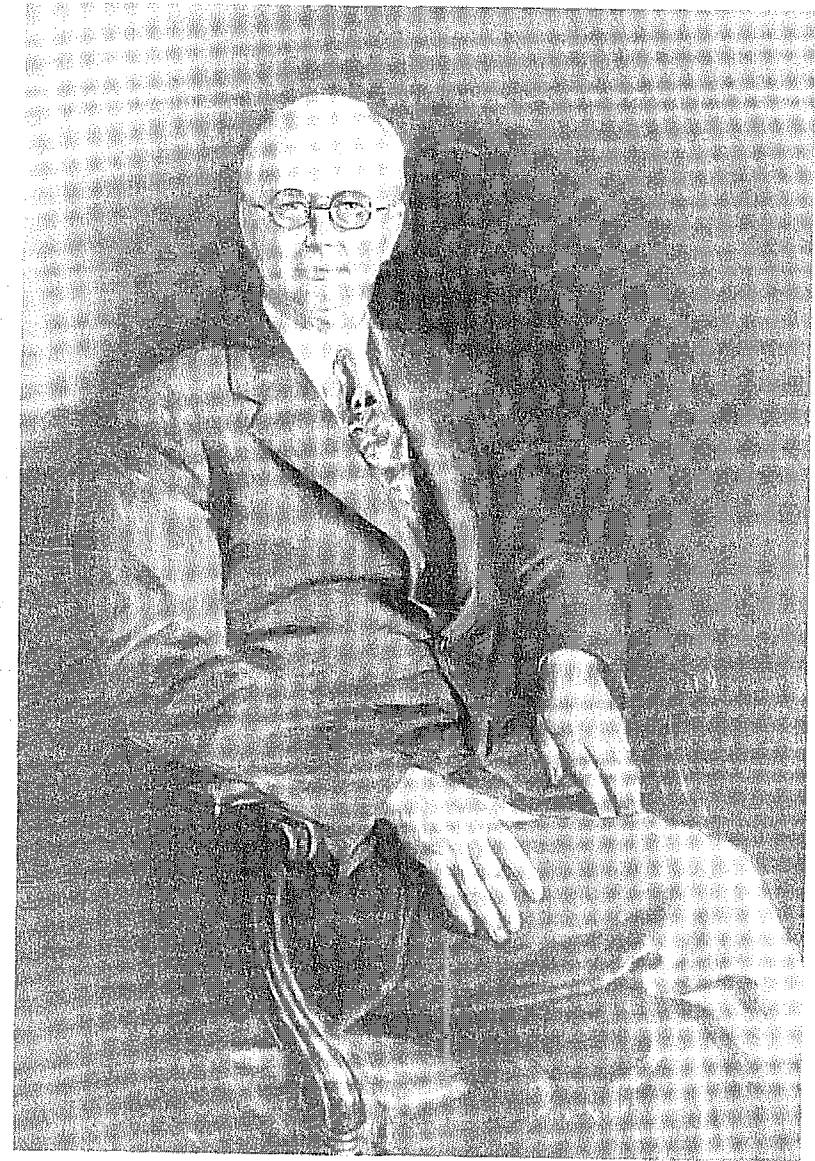
- ▶ The Queen of Spain took her twelve-year-old son, Prince Jaime, who had been speech and hearing impaired since birth, to London to be examined by an osteopathic physician, Dr. J. Johnston May. Newspapers announced that Dr. May had miraculously cured the prince.
- ▶ The Osteopathic Women's National Association (OWNA) was organized at the AOA Convention in Chicago in 1920, with Dr. Josephine L. Peirce (SSS 1902) as president.
- ▶ In the fall of 1921 Eddie Cantor presented a special matinee at the Garrick Theater in Chicago for the benefit of the Children's Clinic of the Chicago Osteopathic Hospital.
- ▶ William Rockefeller, brother of John D., was reported cured of progressive deafness by the "finger therapy" of Curtis H. Muncie, D.O. (ASO 1919).
- ▶ Lieutenant Commander John Phillip Sousa, famed military bandmaster, visited Kirksville and was treated by Dr. Becker for a lame arm, which had resulted from a fall from a horse. He was the dinner guest of the Acacia Club that evening.
- ▶ The birthplace cabin of A. T. Still was moved from Virginia to Kirksville in 1926.
- ▶ New animal houses were built at the Sunny Slope Laboratories in California where Louisa Burns, D.O. (PAC 1904), and her staff were conducting osteopathic research.
- ▶ AOA Headquarters was established in Chicago in May 1922, where they leased the Studebaker Building on Wabash Street.
- ▶ The Osteopathic Hospital Association was founded during the summer of 1922 at the AOA Convention in Los Angeles. W. Curtis Brigham, D.O. (LA 1907), was elected president.
- ▶ The celebrated Italian operatic star, Madame Amelita Galli-Curci, appeared at the Metropolitan Opera in 1922 in a benefit concert for the New York Osteopathic Clinic and Hospital. The house was completely sold out, and it was the first time in its history that seats had to be placed in front of the orchestra. The concert netted \$10,600.
- ▶ Arthur Hildreth, D.O., of Macon, Missouri, was elected senator to the Missouri State Legislature in 1924. That same year two D.O.s were also elected state senators in West Virginia. They were L.M. Robinson and I.M. Austin, (ASO 1913).
- ▶ Jean B. Claverie, a native of France, but a practicing osteopath in Chicago, was belatedly presented the French "Legion of Honor" for his valorous conduct in battle during World War I. Claverie had started his studies at the ASO before the war, but completed them at the Chicago College, where he graduated in 1922.
- ▶ Sara Moore, D.O. (ASO 1914), left for Punjab, India, where she remained for a number of years as a medical missionary.
- ▶ *Osteopathic Physician (OP)* ceased publication with the October 1924 issue. Editor Henry Stanhope Bunting, D.O. (ASO 1900), declared its mission as the champion of osteopathy and as a sounding board for D.O.s accomplished. Another *OP* began in 1933. It was *Osteopathic Profession* which was a journal rather than a newsletter.
- ▶ A float entered by the California osteopaths in the 1924 Tournament of Roses Parade won first prize in Class I competition.
- ▶ Alan Hale, D.O., a graduate of the Philadelphia College, was becoming well known as an actor and director for Fox Films in Hollywood.
- ▶ Grim-Smith Hospital in Kirksville was enlarged, and a large, brick building was erected for its nurses' home.
- ▶ In 1925, John R. Kirk, president of NMSTC, retired. Eugene C. Fair succeeded him as president.
- ▶ The Kennedy Theater was constructed on the corner of McPherson and Elson Streets.
- ▶ The Mother Still Free Ward was established at the ASO by the Women's League. Patients were cared for by senior girls.
- ▶ Charles Spencer, D.O. (SSS 1902), of Los Angeles, was contracted by the Pittsburgh Pirates to go east to give treatments to pitchers, Morrison and Aldridge, to improve their hurling arms for the 1925 World Series.

- ▶ The first issue of the *Forum of Osteopathy*, a new publication of the AOA, appeared in April 1926. Cyrus J. Gaddis, D.O. (ASO 1907), was the editor. The *JAOA* would deal with scientific and technical matters, while the *Forum* would be a newspaper of the profession, "giving news and views of persons and events."
- ▶ The Alpha Chapter of Delta Omega Sorority presented a benefit show in April 1926 called "The Merry Minstrel Maids." Profits went to the Mother Ward Free Clinic.
- ▶ The American College of Osteopathic Surgeons was founded in the summer of 1926 with Dr. George Laughlin as president.
- ▶ George Bernard Shaw, guest speaker at the opening of the Osteopathic Clinic for the Poor in London on February 11, 1927, denounced the British doctors for ostracizing osteopathic physicians.
- ▶ David Steinbaum, junior KCOS student and "Rams" football letterman, was the winner of the Bernar McFadden Publication Prize for 1928. The title of his article was "The Uncooked Diet".
- ▶ Harrison "Buck" Weaver, D.O. (ASO 1915), of Columbus, Ohio, was hired as trainer for the St. Louis Cardinals.
- ▶ In 1929, the AOA undertook the making of a motion picture about the profession. The Atlas Educational Film Company was employed to produce the film and its people visited the various campuses shooting many scenes.
- ▶ The Wabash Railroad advertised Kirksville as "the City of Osteopathy."<sup>50</sup>

The 1920s were coming to an end, and the last commencement of that decade was held at the Kennedy Theater on May 31, 1929, when 118 seniors received their D.O. degrees and 10 the Bachelor of Science degree.<sup>51</sup> The annual free Post Graduate (PG) Course was held, as usual, following the close of the spring term, and 145 doctors were registered. On the last day of the PG Course a large portrait of Dr. George Laughlin was presented to the College. A committee had been formed, headed by George Riley, D.O. (ASO 1904), and Dean Swanson, to crystallize ideas on how to show appreciation to Dr. Laughlin for his many contributions to the profession.

Five thousand dollars was collected, and it was decided to have his portrait painted because an "oil painting by a great man endures for ages." Howard Chandler Christy, well-known New York City artist, was selected to do the portrait. Christy had first won fame for his illustrations of the

\* \$49,814 in 2001 dollars



The Howard Chandler Christy portrait of Dr. George M. Laughlin

Spanish-American War and then for his "Christy Girls," which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* and other magazines. He later painted portraits of a number of distinguished individuals, including President Harry S. Truman. Christy came to Kirksville to create the work of art, and then sent it to New York to be framed. The portrait was photographed, and each donor received a reproduction.

The presentation was held on June 15, 1929 so people attending the PG course could attend while others on their way to Des Moines for the AOA Convention could stop by Kirksville for the ceremony.<sup>52</sup> The painting was placed in the lobby of the Administration Building, where Dr. Laughlin's daughter, Mary Jane, unveiled the gilt-framed, three-quarter-length portrait. Perrin T. Wilson, D.O. (ASO 1918), made the presentation, paying tribute to Dr. Laughlin as "the greatest living osteopath." He said, "Perhaps no other individual now living has done so much to establish osteopathy on a firm foundation as this doctor and teacher. . . . If ever a mantle of one man fell upon the shoulders of another, then the mantle of Andrew Taylor Still descended to rest upon the shoulders of Dr. George M. Laughlin."<sup>53</sup>

The 1920s, which had been days of turmoil, stress, and change, came to a close with a unified Kirksville and a college which was stronger than ever. During the traditional memorial service of December 12, 1929, when the floral wreath was placed on the grave of A. T. Still, it seemed to signify that all was well and that his dream had come true. The Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery exemplified that the God he worshipped had indeed demonstrated all his works.

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11. "Kirksville Osteopathic College," *JAOA* 24 (June 1925): 768-70.
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43. "Des Moines Announces Football Discontinued," *JO* 36 (Jan. 1919): 33.
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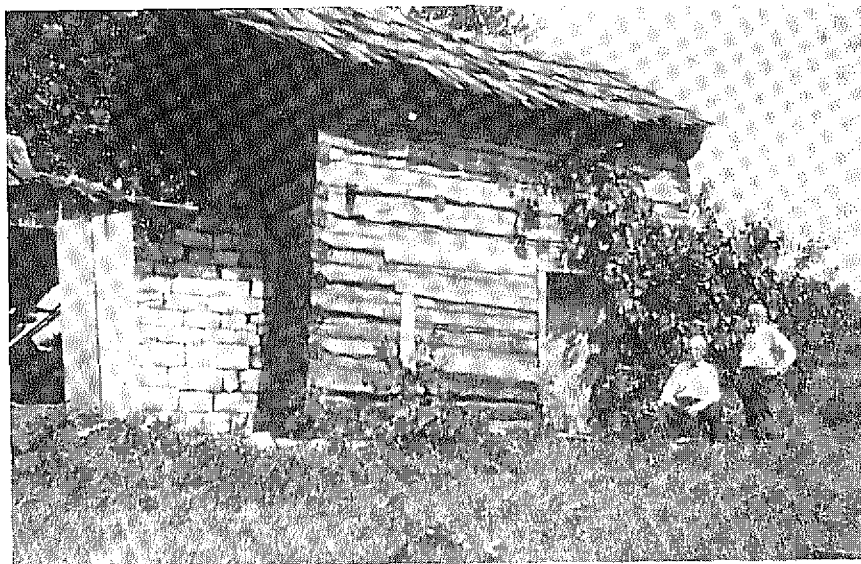
## Chapter 10

### The Shrine for Osteopathy

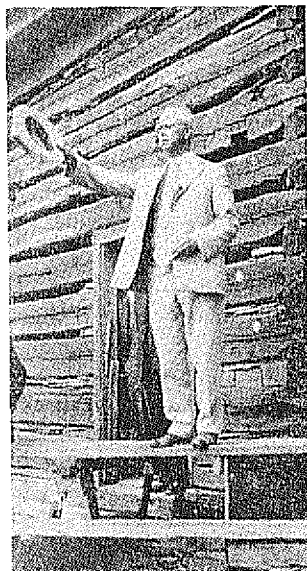
THE LOG CABIN IN WHICH ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, founder of osteopathy was born was dedicated as the "Shrine for Osteopathy" in Kirksville, Missouri, on October 16, 1926, during the Annual Meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association. The KCOS Band opened the ceremony with the "Star-spangled Banner." Dr. George M. Laughlin, master of ceremonies explained that the cabin had been moved to Kirksville, where it could be an inspiration to both students and doctors. Dr. Charles Still related bits of family history, and Drs. W. D. Dobson, Arthur Hildreth, and J. W. Conner, all early ASO graduates, extolled the virtues of A. T. Still and the osteopathic profession. C. J. Gaddis, D.O., AOA president, gave the main address, comparing Dr. A. T. Still to Abraham Lincoln, stating that the two men were born only one hundred miles apart and that many factors of their lives paralleled each other. Both were born in log cabins in the wilderness, both struggled to get an education, and both were dreamers and men of vision who had to overcome many obstacles, including criticism and ridicule, to achieve their goals.<sup>1</sup>

Most of our readers are aware that A. T. Still was born in a log cabin in the state of Virginia, so how did this ceremony happen to be held in Kirksville, Missouri? That story begins many years ago. Andrew Taylor Still was born August 6, 1828, in a log cabin near Jonesboro (now Jonesville) in Lee County, Virginia. His father farmed the land and also served as millwright, a preacher, and a doctor. When Andrew was six years old the family left the cabin behind and moved to Tennessee, and later to Missouri. Apparently neither Andrew, nor any of his immediate family ever returned to the old home site, which is understandable considering travel conditions of that time.

The first record of an interest in the cabin is from 1912, when W. L. Spencer, wrote to the Reverend E. M. Woodward at Jonesville, asking him about the Still Cabin. In a letter dated February 28, 1912, Rev. Woodward replied that the house was located three miles southwest of Jonesville and that it was a double log house with a slack chimney. He stated that it was unoccupied and was being used for storage of tobacco



Dr. Haney Bell and Dr. Harry L. Chiles beside the Abraham T. Still cabin as found in Virginia



Dr. George M. Laughlin speaking at the dedication of cabin in Kirksville in 1926

The letter from Rev. Woodward was found in the college library, but it is not known who Dr. Spencer was or what, if any, use he made of the information.<sup>2</sup>

The following year, Haney H. Bell, D.O. (ASO 1912), of Petersburg, Virginia, wrote the "Old Doctor" asking for information about his birthplace. Dr. Charlie replied that his father remembered that the cabin was located near a spring large enough to run a mill. He also gave Dr. Bell the names of some of their old neighbors. Dr. Bell wrote to E. E. Skaggs, Commonwealth Attorney of Lee County, Virginia, giving him what information he had and asking him to search the county records for further information. He was gratified with the following response:

Dr. Abraham Still owned 500 acres of land purchased of Mr. Campbell for \$250 which lies about three miles s. w. of Jonesville and contains the spring of which you speak. The cabin was built in 1822. It is a log house, built on the usual plan of the old time log cabin. A. T. Still was born in this cabin. It is still standing, but has not been occupied for many years.

Skaggs offered to procure a photograph of the cabin if Dr. Bell so wished. The photograph was later obtained, and the letter and the photo were reproduced in the March 1919 *Osteopathic Physician*, which created a flurry of interest in the profession about the birthplace of Dr. Still.<sup>3</sup> It is not known if Dr. Bell ever visited the site at that time, but we do know that Dr. Edmond R. Booth (ASO 1900), author of *History of Osteopathic Medicine*, visited it sometime in 1924 and photographed Dr. Bell and Dr. H. L. Chiles beside the cabin at that time.<sup>4</sup>

In August 1926 Dr. and Mrs. Laughlin and their children, George Andrew and Mary Jane, motored to Virginia in search of the cabin. Passing through the Cumberland Gap into Virginia, they found it still standing but somewhat dilapidated with the wood floor and stone fireplace in bad condition. The part known as the "Doctor Shop," which had been connected to the two-story residential section was badly disintegrated. Dr. Laughlin purchased the cabin for fifty dollars from its owner and made arrangements to have it torn down and shipped by train to Kirksville where it would be reconstructed. Dr. Laughlin sent F. R. Holliman, a senior student, to Virginia to supervise the dismantling and transportation. Each log was carefully numbered and marked so the cabin could be rebuilt exactly as it had stood.<sup>5</sup> The Laughlins also obtained a sprout of the old grapevine which grew beside the cabin and hoped it would take root next to the cabin in its new location.<sup>6</sup>

Five acres of land behind the ASO hospital, infirmary, and gym were set aside for the cabin and a surrounding park. The cabin was placed on a small knoll surrounded by oak trees and overlooking a deep ravine. The

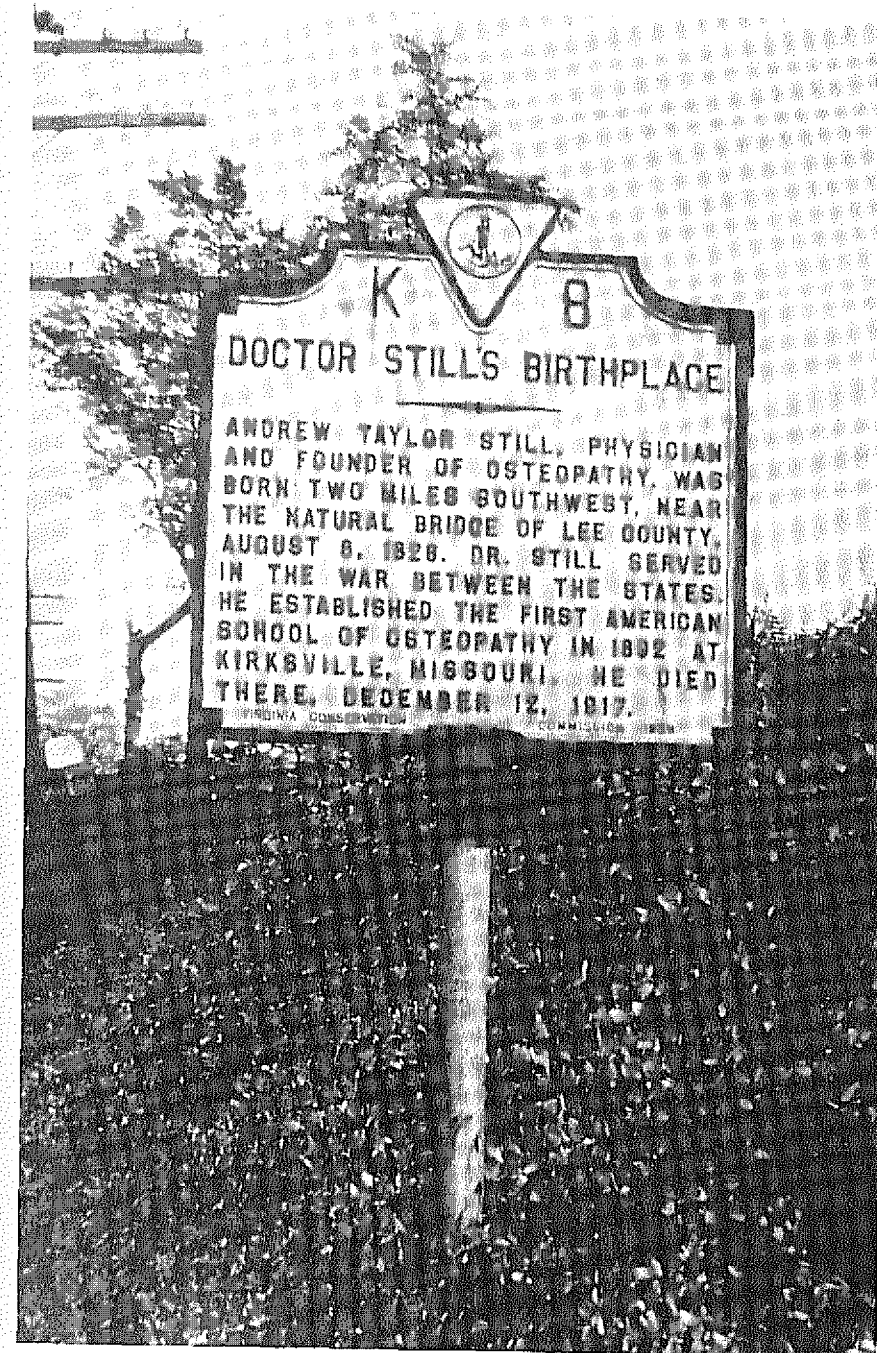


nearby grounds were beautified with shrubs and flowers. Dr. Laughlin announced his plans to complete the Shrine Park with an outdoor amphitheater to be built into the natural bowl already provided by nature. Walkways and rustic bridges would lead across the gullies, and the street leading to the park would be paved. He hoped to have it ready for the hundredth anniversary of A. T. Still's birthday in 1928.<sup>7</sup> Although the cabin and grounds were not in complete readiness, the official dedication of the cabin as the "Shrine for Osteopathy" was held, as already reported, on October 16, 1926.

The citizens of Lee County, Virginia, having discovered their famous native son, decided to honor Dr. Still by having a marker in his name placed on the highway near where he had been born.<sup>8</sup> The state of Virginia also was made aware that Dr. Still was one of their distinguished sons when, in 1931, as the result of a survey, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* commented, "The surprise vote in the poll was for Dr. Andrew T. Still, founder of osteopathy and a native son of Jonesville, Lee County, who came in 18th place with 1,140 votes cast for him." Although Dr. Still did not make the top ten, he had joined the ranks of outstanding Virginians.<sup>9</sup>

In 1939 the Lee County sign was replaced with an official state historical marker erected by the Virginia Conservation Commission. An impressive dedication was held August 28 in conjunction with the meeting of the Middle Atlantic States Osteopathic Association in Roanoke the next two days. Harry Semones, D.O. (ASO 1913), was chairman of the event. In attendance were several members of the Still family, Dr. Bell, official representatives of the state of Virginia, and officials and members of the osteopathic profession. The dedication was held at the site of the Methodist Camp Grounds where Andrew's father, Dr. Abraham Still, had conducted his camp meetings. It was located only a few yards from Virginia's famous natural bridge and only two miles from the old Still farm. A number of speeches paid homage to "the native born world benefactor and Patron Saint of the osteopathic profession, Virginia's immortal son, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still." The crowd reassembled at the site of the highway marker where Charles Still Esterline and Martha Denslow, grandchildren of the "Old Doctor," unveiled the sign which read:

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, PHYSICIAN AND FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY, WAS BORN TWO MILES SOUTHWEST, NEAR THE NATURAL BRIDGE OF LEE COUNTY, AUGUST 6, 1828. DR. STILL SERVED IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES. HE ESTABLISHED THE FIRST AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY IN 1892 AT KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI. HE DIED THERE, DECEMBER 12, 1917.<sup>10</sup>



Highway sign in Lee County, Virginia, erected 1939

The city of Kirksville had already paid homage to A. T. Still by erecting a statue to his image and by naming streets after him and the profession he founded. Still Street was so named as early as 1897, and Brown Street was changed to Osteopathy about that time. When a section of land southwest of town was laid out by Dr. Harry Still, the streets were named George, Hamilton, Hildreth, Link, Patterson, Porter, and Smith after several pioneer D.O.'s who had played significant roles in the development of the school and the profession.<sup>11</sup> A number of years later, that area was further developed by Sam Arnold and is now known as the Arnold Addition. It is presumed that Martha and Mary Streets were named after Andrew's mother and wife.

In January 1935 the Kirksville Rotary Club initiated a movement to have the statue of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still moved to the public square, the site originally selected by Dr. Still and the sculptor, George J. Zolnay. Other civic groups backed the move, and in March the City Council appointed a committee composed of James E. Goodwin, Col. James E. Reiger, Probate Judge Mills, and representatives from Rotary, Kiwanis, and the Chamber of Commerce to work out the details. The County Court passed a resolution setting aside a plot of land on the southeast corner of the public square for the statue. The city agreed to pay for the move. The project for the statue had originally started with the Sojourners Club in 1913 but had fallen into financial disarray. In 1916 Dr. George Still renewed the project and helped raise the money to complete the statue. It was his decision to have it placed on the lawn of the ASO Hospital, on the corner of Jefferson and Osteopathy Streets, where the dedication took place on May 23, 1917. The Still family approved of the move. In June of 1935 Mayor Bartlett announced that the statue, although very heavy, had been successfully moved to the public square. It stands there today, where A. T. Still can overlook his domain, the city he helped develop, the city he loved.<sup>12</sup>

The Centennial Celebration honoring the hundredth anniversary of Dr. Still's birthday was held in Kirksville, August 6-11, 1928, during the thirty-second Annual AOA Convention. The city was festively attired with bunting and large welcoming signs. The opening session was held at NMSTC's Kirk Auditorium. The Teachers College had adjourned early to allow the osteopathic group to use its facilities and also so that the rooming houses would be vacated and available for the conventioners. Dr. George Riley (ASO 1904), program chairman, introduced the visiting dignitaries, including the Honorable Sam Aaron Baker, governor of Missouri, the Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum, Congressman from the State of Virginia, Joe Mitchell Chappell, editor of *National Magazine* in which the article about Dr. George Laughlin was published, and the Reverend John L. Davis of New York City.



A. T. Still statue moved to the Adair County Missouri courthouse lawn, 1935

Carl McConnell, D.O. (ASO 1896), delivered a glowing tribute to the "Old Doctor" while George V. Webster, D.O. (ASO 1904), AOA president, gave "An Appreciation of Dr. Still" (later published in the little book, *Sage Sayings of Still*). In closing he said, "Dr. Still can safely be counted one of the great men who has illumined the history of the healing art. The fruit of his discoveries will continue to benefit the race as long as knowledge shall endure."<sup>13</sup> Music was furnished by the NMSTC orchestra and chorus conducted by Professor Robert S. Clark. At the close of the session the assemblage regrouped in front of the cabin, which had been decorated with bunting for the occasion. The amphitheater project had been put on hold, but a huge boulder had been placed in front of the cabin. George Andrew Laughlin, A. T.'s grandson, drew aside the cloth covering the boulder to reveal a bronze tablet bearing the words, "To Andrew Taylor Still, founder of osteopathy, this tablet is erected by the AOA, on the centennial of his birth, August 6, 1818."<sup>14</sup>

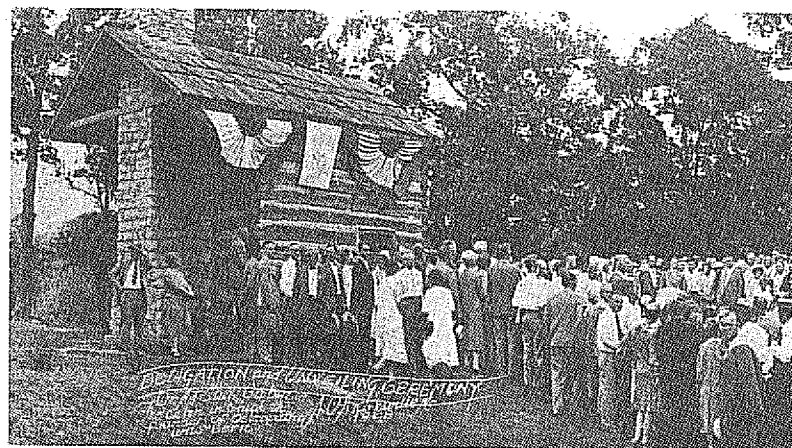
Dr. Charles Still paid tribute to his father, and Dr. H. L. Chiles (ASO 1901) spoke about Andrew's early life and about the location of the cabin in the wilderness near the wedge of Virginia that cuts between Kentucky and Tennessee and where almost daily the pioneers passed by the gate to the cabin on their way down the Cumberland Trail. Of the boulder he said:

Out of the rugged past came this huge rock, a perfect piece of nature's handiwork, which is a perfect symbol of this rugged individual. . . . So, because we loved him, we have assembled here today to catch new inspiration from these scenes and surroundings and in the erection of this simple monument, to pledge to each other our determination to carry on.

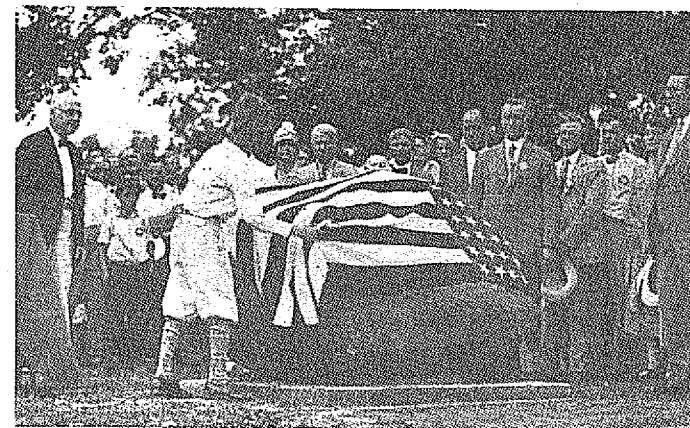
Dr. Edward C. Pickler (ASO 1895) gave the dedicatory address and, as others before him, compared Dr. Still to Lincoln, saying, "Lincoln freed people from slavery – Still freed people from pain and disease." He said:

Our object in this dedication is to perpetuate and hand down to posterity the memory of one of the world's great men, to make of it a shrine to be visited by his old neighbors and friends, by the physicians who are carrying on the work to which he dedicated his life. . . . Let us look upon this cabin as a symbol of what may be accomplished when we combine ability and honesty of purpose and illuminate them with the radiant light of truth.<sup>14</sup>

A few logs from the cabin had been saved during the reconstruction, and they were sawed into small strips to be used in souvenirs for the delegates. A plaque was created which resembled a framed picture with a



Unveiling ceremony at the A.T. Still cabin during the 1928 AOA Convention celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Taylor Still



Unveiling the commemorative boulder at the 1928 AOA Convention

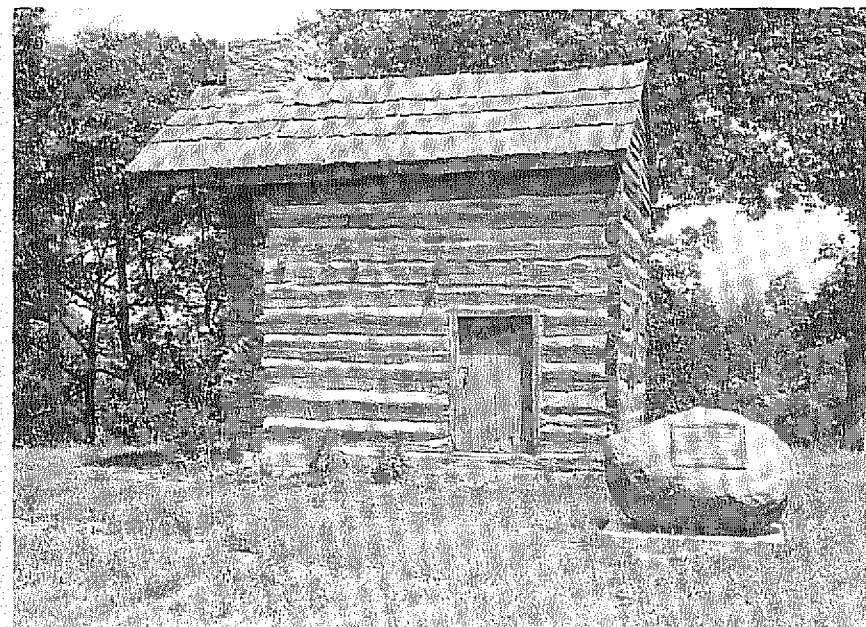
sketch of the cabin, a photograph of Dr. Still, and a chip of the log inserted in a see-through pocket. The plaques sold for one dollar each.<sup>15</sup>

A special treat was in store for the conventiongoers the next afternoon when the gifted baritone, Lawrence Tibbett, and Phradie Wells of Kirksville, both with the Metropolitan Opera, appeared in concert. Tibbett gave a short speech in which he said, "I have learned that when I have a beginning cold or any other disturbance that is apt to come to one in my profession, I resort to osteopathy at once, and it does the work. Today I lay my tribute at the feet of that pioneer physician, Andrew Taylor Still."<sup>16</sup>

Dr. Blanche Laughlin hosted a reunion for former Kirksville girls who were doctors or wives of D.O.'s, and the Sojourners Club held an open house for all women attending the convention. The parade was held on Wednesday with the usual floats, bands, and Montana's Cowboys and Indians. The New York delegation gave the parade an air of elegance when they appeared in Prince Albert coats, plug hats, and carrying canes. On Thursday Still-Hildreth Sanatorium entertained with a barbecue and barn dance. Friday evening an Old Timers Program was presented at the Princess Theater with a jug band, a gay nineries skit, solos, duets, and pantomimes. The Kennedy Theater was the setting for "The Luminous Shadow," a film of a pageant presented by the Osteopathic Women's National Association at the 1927 Annual AOA Convention. Dr. Charles W. Hoffman (ASO 1905) of Syracuse, N.Y., won the annual AOA golf tournament. The KCOS gymnasium was the scene of the final social event of the convention with dancing to the George Coons Orchestra. Dr. Still's hundredth birthday had been gaily celebrated, and Dr. Riley and his committee, including D.O.'s and local businessmen, were commended for putting on a grand Centennial Celebration.

The scientific part of the program under the direction of Hubert Pocock D.O. (ASO 1911), of Toronto, Ontario, was also well received. Based on A. T. Still's concepts, it was divided into sections on philosophy, anatomy, physiology, immunity, and research. The main speakers included such well-known osteopaths as Drs. Louisa Burns, Harold I. Magoun, T. J. Ruddy, E. Roscoe Lyda, Joseph Sullivan, and Laura Tweed. Drs. John Martin Hiss and H. R. Bynum presented demonstrations each day on establishing a foot practice and conducted a special course of foot technic following the close of the convention (with the exception of Drs. Burns and Ruddy, all were ASO alumni). It was during this convention that the American Osteopathic Foundation was organized to "raise funds to carry on the study of osteopathy, to promote research, to furnish aid in postgraduate studies, to support hospitals, to maintain free clinics, and to disseminate knowledge."<sup>17</sup>

Dr. Laughlin's plans for an outdoor amphitheater were finally realized in 1932. That spring he reaffirmed his intention to build a bowl in the



The Still Cabin and Boulder located on the KCOS campus

ravine beside the cabin and to conduct an osteopathic pageant for the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the school to be held that October. He contracted William Dodd Chenery to oversee the entire project. Chenery had recently completed an historical pageant for the city of Buffalo, New York, and had an enviable reputation in that line of work. Chenery and his technician, Donald Stanford, visited Kirksville to view the site and to obtain background material for the program. They first prepared a plaster of paris model of the amphitheater showing the rows of seats built into the natural bowl of the ravine with an elevated stage at the open end to the north, with the orchestra pit in front of the stage. Seating was planned for four thousand persons. The wooded area surrounding the bowl would provide a natural background.<sup>18</sup>

Work on the bowl started with the removal of brush and trees. During the blasting, a stump was blown high and crashed through the roof of the ASO Bookstore a block away. Fortunately it did not injure the proprietor, Charles Gahan, D.O. (KCOS 1927). Grading was done that summer with several teams of horses, and drain pipes were installed to keep the floor dry. A road was constructed which ran down the valley, across the stage, and up a wooded slope, making possible the use of wagons, carriages, and horses in the production.<sup>19</sup>

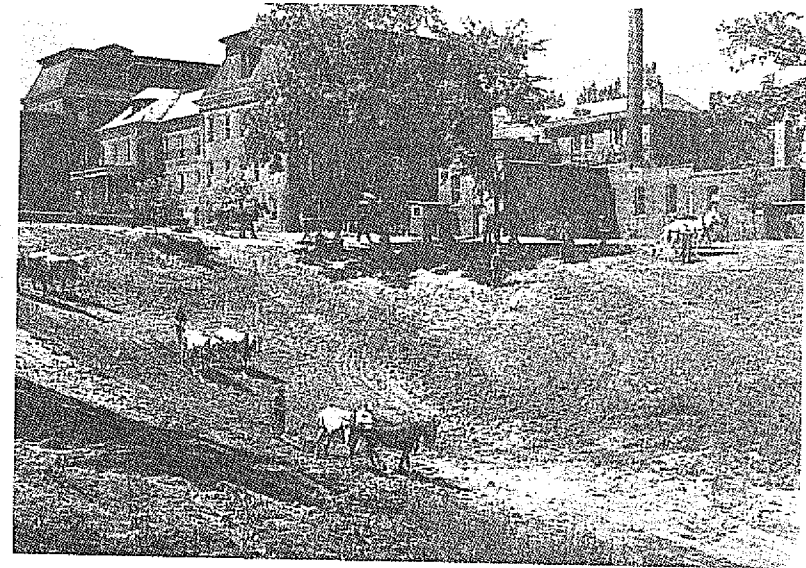
The script for the pageant, written by Chenery, was the story of Dr. Still's life and the growth of the osteopathic profession. Announcements went out advertising the "Pageant of Progress" to be held in Kirksville, October 5-6, 1932, which would be prior to the Annual Convention of the Missouri Osteopathic Association and at the close of the College of Osteopathic Surgeons which was meeting in Kirksville that year.<sup>20</sup>

Chenery returned to Kirksville in August to oversee the completion of the amphitheater and to stage the production. Casting was primarily from the KCOM student body but with several NMSTC and Junior and Senior High School students also participating. Sororities and fraternities offered their services and Co. K. 138th Missouri State Infantry and the Kirksville Boy Scouts also appeared in the production. The cast required about two hundred people, not including musicians, costumers, stage hands, and so forth. A large orchestra conducted by John L. Biggerstaff, Sr., Ph.D., head of the NMSTC Music Department, and a two-hundred-voice chorus directed by Dr. Barrett Stout, also of NMSTC, began rehearsals early in September.<sup>21</sup>

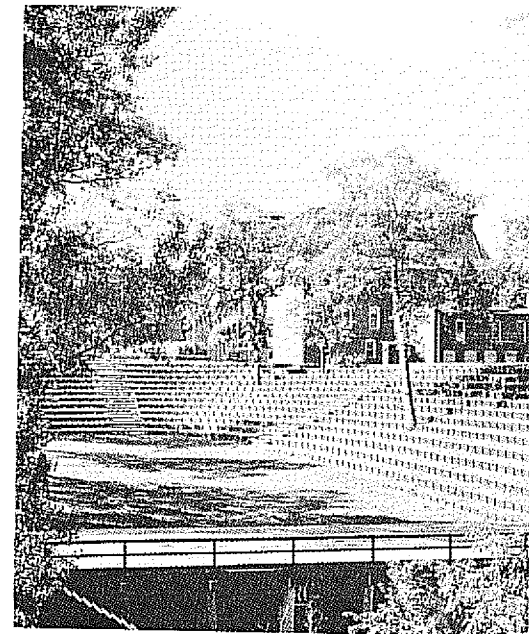
"The Spirit of Healing: A Pageant of Progress" was a huge success with crowds estimated around eight thousand. About seven thousand crowded into the seats planned for four thousand, and a large crowd stood four and five deep around the upper rim of the bowl. Kirksville's weather did not cooperate, and thirty-five-degree temperatures made for a chilly evening, but practically all those in the amphitheater remained glued in place during the four-hour, epic production.<sup>22</sup> In a letter of praise Canada Wendell, D.O. (ASO 1900), from Peoria, Illinois, wrote, "I don't think I was ever much colder in my life when the pageant was ended at 11:15 P.M. I had on a raincoat, my legs wrapped in newspapers and a blanket, but rather than miss such a fine performance I would do the same thing again."<sup>23</sup>

Dedication of the amphitheater preceded the initial showing of the pageant on October 5, 1932, with Dr. A. C. Hardy in charge. The author, along with other dignitaries, was introduced. Judge Walter Higbee gave a short but eloquent speech, and A. T. Still's granddaughter, Mary Jane Laughlin, completed the dedication by reciting the following poem:

In the name of the God of Nature  
 Spirit of the field and forest  
 To the course of music, and of art  
 To drama and to play:  
 This shrine we dedicate  
 And Christen  
 Laughlin Bowl.



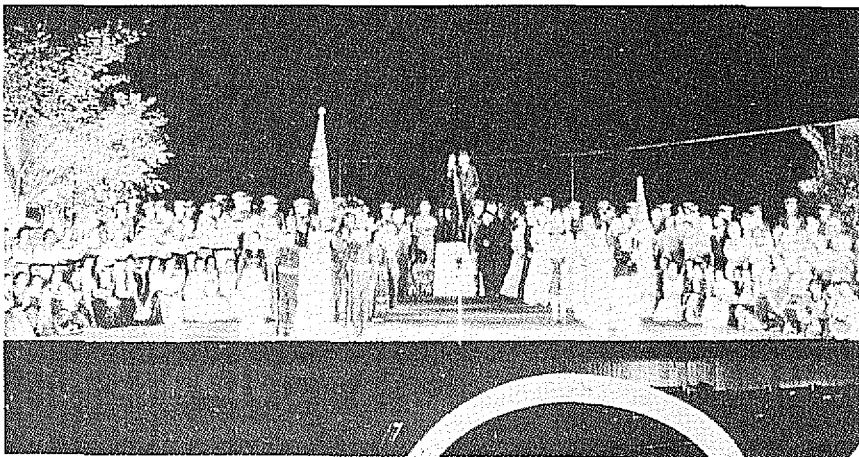
Work begins on the Laughlin Bowl



The Laughlin Bowl

"The Spirit of Healing" was dramatically staged. The deep resonant voices of the two unseen narrators, Clifton Cornwell, of the KSTC faculty as "Eternity," and J. C. Eschliman, of the KCOS faculty, as "History," vividly unfolded the story of Dr. Still, his ancestry, and his life's work as the scenes were colorfully depicted by authentically costumed characters. The outstanding performance was that of Stanley Ratcliff, KCOS student from Bradford, England, who impressively portrayed Andrew Taylor Still. Other characters ranging from Abraham and Martha Still to Mark Twain and Dr. William Smith were effectively presented. Appropriate music by the orchestra set the mood for each scene, and a number of songs and dances were woven into the script. Acts depicting Indian raids, Civil War soldiers, camp meetings, and weddings added luster and excitement to the production. The grand finale with khaki-clad soldiers, gaily costumed folk dancers, and a living statue of Dr. Still allegorically showed the banishment of pain and suffering through the new science of osteopathy and the spread of that science throughout the world.<sup>24</sup>

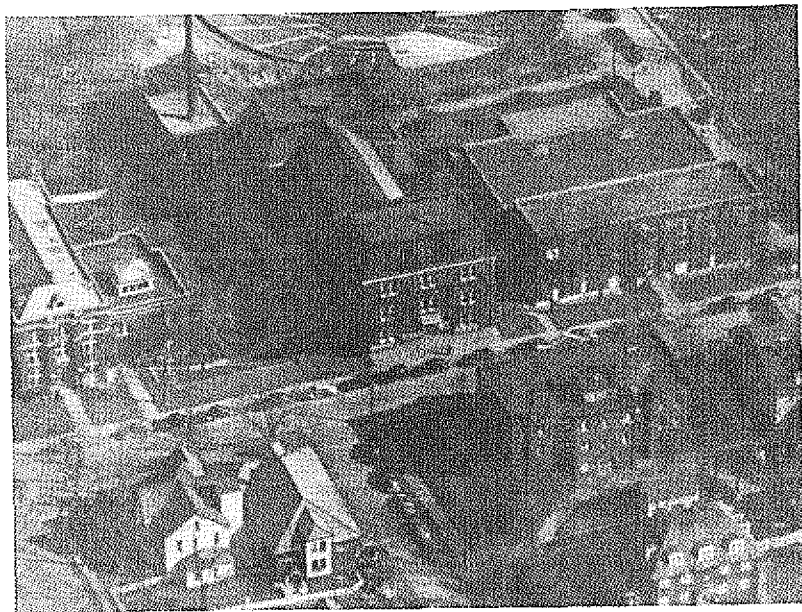
As the lights went out on the final act of "The Spirit of Healing: A Pageant of Progress," and as the last applause faded away, the Celebration of Progress had come to an end. Dr. Laughlin's dream for the Shrine for Osteopathy had been successfully accomplished.



"The Spirit of Healing; a Pageant of Progress" held in the Laughlin Bowl in 1932

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5. "Dr. and Mrs. Laughlin Visit Birthplace of A. T. Still" *JO* 33 (Aug. 1926): 480-82.
6. "Cabin on Way to Kirksville," *JO* 33 (Sept. 1926): 539.
7. "Shrine for Osteopathy," *JO* 33 (Oct. 1926): 612.
8. "Lee County Citizens Will Honor Founder," *JO* 33 (Nov. 1926): 675.
9. "Dr. A. T. Still Honored in Contest," *JAOA* 30 (July 1931): 450.
10. "Virginia Pays Homage to a Native Son," *JO* 46 (Oct. 1939): 7-22.
11. "Osteopathic Shrines in Kirksville," *JO* 43 (Dec. 1936): 10.
12. "Dr. Still's Statue Moved," *JO* 42 (Jan. 1935): 19; (May 1935): 11; (July 1935): 11.
13. George V. Webster, *Sage Sayings of Still* (Los Angeles: Wetzel, 1935), 19-32.
14. "The Centennial Celebration," *JAOA* 28 (Sept. 1928): 21-66.
15. "Souvenir Plaque," *Forum* 2 (Aug. 1928): 21.
16. "A Founder's Day to Remember," *D.O.* 13 (Feb. 1973): 22-25.
17. "Centennial Convention," *Forum* 2 (July 1928): 4-6.
18. "Plans for Osteopathic Pageant," *JO* 39 (May 1932): 291-93.
19. "Work on the Laughlin Bowl," *JO* 39 (June 1932): 420.
20. "The Pageant - Spirit of Healing," *JO* 39 (Nov. 1932): 615.
21. "Pageant Cast Chosen," *JO* 39 (Oct. 1932): 584.
22. "Celebration of Progress," *JO* 39 (Aug. 1932): 474.
23. "Comments on the Pageant," *JO* 39 (Nov. 1932): 624-27, 684-86.
24. "Celebration of Progress," *JO* 39 (Nov. 1932): 613-23.



Aerial view of the KCOS campus showing the Laughlin Bowl behind the George Still and Infirmary Buildings with the ASO Hospital on the left. The Nurses' homes and the Laughlin Hospital are in the foreground facing Jefferson Street; Theta Psi House is lower right

## Chapter 11

### Depression Days

THE WALL STREET CRASH OF 1929 dealt harshly with many businesses, including colleges. However, thanks to Dr. George Laughlin, the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery was entirely debt-free and financially sound. From the time of its inception as a nonprofit organization to the end of 1929, KCOS had raised an endowment of \$40,000. According to a statement issued by the college secretary, Carl E. Magee, the value of the college as of January 1930 was \$618,764.52.<sup>1</sup>

Despite the Depression, enrollment the fall of 1930 was approximately what it had been the year before, and with a large midyear matriculation in January the number of students for the 1930-31 school year was 664. Of that number, forty-eight were second generation D.O.'s, which shows the confidence their parents had in the school and in the osteopathic profession.<sup>2</sup> The first third-generation graduate of the Kirksville College was Joseph Bigsby, who graduated in January 1930. His father, Frank, graduated from the ASO in 1902 and his grandfather, Edgar, in 1895.<sup>3</sup>

The freshman class of January 1931 was the first class in the history of the school in which there were no females.<sup>4</sup> Although women had played an important role in the profession since its beginning, the number of women in all of the osteopathic colleges had steadily declined during the 1920s. In the six years between 1923 and 1928, their number dropped about 20 percent, lowering the percentage of females in the six colleges to one-eighth the total enrollment.<sup>5</sup> But it was not a death knell for women in the profession, for the pendulum began to swing back up, and by 1935 there were twenty-three females in the KCOS beginning fall class. For the 1935-36 school year about 15 percent of the total KCOS enrollment were women.<sup>6</sup>

One of the first woman osteopaths, Dr. Jeanette Hubbard Bolles, died February 23, 1930. An outstanding osteopathic physician, she helped forge the way for women in the profession. In 1893 she replaced Dr. William Smith as professor of anatomy at the ASO. In 1897 she founded the Bolles Institute of Osteopathy in Denver, later called the Colorado School of Osteopathy; it was absorbed by the ASO in 1914. She was active in the



Dr. Jeanette "Nettie" Hubbard Bolles

AOA and was elected vice president at its organizational meeting in 1897. She was second vice president in 1905 and also served as a trustee and as chairman of the Committee for Public Health. Dr. Bolles helped initiate the Children's Clinics which were adopted across the country by other osteopathic physicians, and she helped found the Osteopathic Women's National Association (OWNA), serving thrice as its president. She was its executive secretary at the time of her death. She was well respected in her state, being singled out by the governor to serve on several committees concerning the health and welfare of women and children. She was one of ten women appointed by the governor to represent Colorado at the International Council on Women held in Washington, D.C., in 1925. Dr. "Nettie" Bolles would be sorely missed. However her daughter, Esther (Mrs. C. Robert Starks), a 1924 graduate of ATSCOS, would carry on the tradition.<sup>7</sup>

A summer session was introduced at the college the summer of 1930. It was a nine-week course in which the student could earn a half semester of credit. In a time of financial hardship, it enabled students to graduate earlier than usual. Seventy students took advantage of the course the first summer and 102 the second summer.<sup>8</sup> Summer school continued for several years. To beat the heat (no air conditioning) classes started early with applied anatomy at 6:30 A.M. and dissection at 7:00.<sup>9</sup>

The Annual KCOS Field Day, which pitted freshman against sophomore, was held during the first week of school in 1930. Sigma Sigma Phi directed the activities, while the Varsity "O" men served as police and referees. The main events were the tug-of-war over a pool of water and the flag rush from a greased pole. Both were carryovers from the old days at the ASO. Eyes were blackened and clothes ripped. The sophomores were victorious. They lorded it over the lowly freshmen, who were then required to wear the hated green beanies for several weeks. On those caught without the green cap a stiff penalty might be imposed.<sup>10</sup>

The first rural clinic did not open at Gibbs in (1942), as usually reported, for in 1930 a clinic was established at Brashear in the Merchants and Farmers Bank Building. The clinic had three rooms, each with a treating table. It was open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from two-thirty to five P.M. Seventy-one patients visited the clinic its first week. The students who worked in the clinic were supervised by John Denby, D.O.<sup>11</sup>

During the Depression years when other colleges were having difficulty meeting their payrolls, KCOS was able to present its students with a strong faculty. It is the strength of the faculty that determines the quality of education, and the caliber of students turned out during those years at KCOS is a reflection of the quality of its teaching staff. Their wages were low and their hours long, but it was their commitment and dedication that gave Kirksville the name of a school of "excellence." KCOS graduates



- ▶ Walter A. Higbee, LL.B., professor of medical jurisprudence – LL.B. Washington, University, St. Louis, Circuit Judge of Schuyler County, filled the position at KCOS vacated upon the death of his brother, Paul Higbee, in 1932. Their father was Judge Edward Higbee, who had been associated with the school since its early days
- ▶ Earl H. Laughlin, Jr., D.O. (KCOS 1931), professor of roentgenology and associate professor of surgery in 1931, named professor of surgery in 1939 – B.Sc., KCOS; Long Island Biological Research Institute; was in charge of physiology labs at KCOS 1928-30
- ▶ H. H. Litton, D.O. (ATS 1926) professor of technic and editor of *J.O.* – University of Nebraska
- ▶ Harold Dealion McClure, D.O. (KCOS 1935), professor of physiology and director of Public Clinic – A.B. and M.S., University of Michigan
- ▶ Wallace M. Pearson, A.B., B.S., D.O. (KCOS 1929), professor of practice of osteopathy and of comparative therapeutics, was previously on KCOS faculty and then taught at both Kansas City and Chicago Colleges before returning to KCOS in 1936
- ▶ Eugene C. Petermeyer, D.O. (ASO 1926), professor of obstetrics and associate professor of surgery – was in charge of dissection labs at KCOS 1925-27 and instructor in histology 1926-27; attended surgical clinics in America, and Vienna, Austria
- ▶ Alva T. Rhoads, D.O. (KCOS 1936), professor of chemistry and later professor of practice of osteopathy – B.S., NMSTC; M.S., University Missouri, joined staff 1935
- ▶ Fred Mix Still, D.O. (ATS 1924), professor of mental health – B.Sc., ATSCOS; staff physician at Still-Hildreth since 1925
- ▶ Leonard P. Turner, D.O. (KCOS 1934), instructor in chemistry – B.S., NMSTC; graduate work Cleveland College and Western Reserve
- ▶ J. Verlin Walrod, D.O. (KCOS 1934), instructor in physics – B.S., South Dakota State School of Mines.<sup>12</sup>

The college lost one of its veterans when Dr. Summerfield S. Still died November 20, 1931, at the age of seventy-nine. Summerfield would be remembered as the founder of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines and as the third president of the ASO. However, he would be better remembered by many Kirksville and Des Moines students as an accomplished professor of anatomy who, with patience and skill, encouraged and inspired the beginning student.<sup>13</sup> In 1928 the Des Moines College

honored Drs. S. S. and Ella Still for their pioneering spirit in founding the college. They were presented with an autographed sheepskin bound in purple leather and tied with a white thong (the school colors), which had been signed by trustees, faculty, and all of the students at that time.<sup>14</sup>

At the January 1932 commencement the college instituted a new policy, the conferring of honorary degrees. The Doctor of Science in Osteopathy was bestowed upon three outstanding pioneers in the profession. All were graduates of the first class of the ASO. Dr. Charles E. Still gave up a promising military career to help his father establish the first school of osteopathy and remained at his father's side during its years of development. It was "Dr. Charlie" who "stood at the helm of the ASO and led the school and the profession into prominence." He was now serving as a member of the KCOS Board of Trustees and had recently been elected to the Missouri House of Representatives. Dr. Harry M. Still helped his father establish osteopathy and the ASO. "Dr. Harry" introduced osteopathy into Chicago and New York City. He backed the consolidation of the two schools into one strong, nonprofit institution and was now serving as treasurer to the Board of Trustees. Dr. Arthur C. Hildreth, former ASO teacher, dean, and board member, was recognized for his leadership in legislative matters and for his pioneering of osteopathic treatment for mental and nervous conditions. He was responsible for the passage of the first bill in Missouri which licensed D.O.'s and had assisted a number of other states in their legislative battles. He was the first chairman of the AOA Committee on Legislation and the only person to serve twice as president of the AOA. He was presently serving his third term as a Missouri state senator. Dr. Hildreth, along with Drs. Charles and Harry Still, had established the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium in 1913. Serving as its director, Dr. Hildreth was responsible for its success and for the remarkable recovery rate of the patients who were treated osteopathically and humanely. These three men were logical choices for the first of these distinguished awards. The custom was to be the presentation of one honorary degree at each commencement.<sup>15</sup>

The newly elected president of the AOA for the fiscal year 1931-32 was KCOS's own Dr. Arthur Becker. In his presidential address the next July he announced that in spite of the unusual economic conditions the AOA had come through the year "with all bills paid and money in hand, . . . thanks to careful budgeting, conservative officials, and the cooperation of everyone." He said, "Osteopathy is slowly but surely coming into its own . . . but we need the conviction to dare to be different."

Three Distinguished Service Awards were presented at the thirty-sixth AOA Convention – all three to Kirksville graduates: Dr. George M. Laughlin for philanthropy and the advancement of education; Fred Bishoff, D.O. (ASO 1900), for advancement of osteopathic research; and C. J. Gaddis, D.O. (ASO 1907), for advancement of osteopathic organization.

Program chairman Harold I. Magoun, D.O. (ATSCOS 1924), spoke to those assembled saying, "Forging ahead in the face of a so-called 'economic distress' calls for 'that something' which is in every man's soul. It is 'that something' that makes the difference between the ten who lead and the ten thousand who drift. . . . These men had 'that something.'"<sup>16</sup>

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's National Recovery Act (NRA) helped the osteopathic profession in several ways. In 1933 when the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) set up the Rules and Regulations Governing Medical Care for the Recipients of Unemployment Relief (not hospitalization), it opened the way for the osteopaths. Rule number seven stated, "Participation shall be open to all physicians licensed to practice in the states subject to local statutory limitations." Since D.O.'s were licensed, their inclusion was implied. However, the AOA, fearing opposition from AMA state organizations, quickly cautioned all D.O.'s to work closely with their own local and state societies in assuring their position in the program. Led by New York and Michigan, a majority of the states quickly received approval for payment of osteopathic services.<sup>17</sup>

In June 1933, the Workmen's Compensation Act directed that federal employees working under the Emergency Works Administration would be treated according to the same rules and regulations as set forth by the FERA, which meant that employees in that program could seek osteopathic health care for which they could be reimbursed.<sup>18</sup> The Adair County FERA used the KCOS Public Clinic for its medical relief work.<sup>19</sup>

Also under the FERA a program was set up for aid to college students under which osteopathic students were eligible. A college could employ 10 percent of its students who could work twelve and a half hours a week and earn thirty cents an hour. Several such jobs were created at KCOS to assist those most in need. Several young ladies worked in the library or did clerical work, while the young men assisted with research, prepared anatomical specimens, made slides, or did odd jobs in the clinic and school.<sup>20</sup>

In 1938 the City of Kirksville was awarded a grant for the construction of twenty miles of paved streets. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) project started at West Jefferson and moved north on Osteopathy to Highway 6 creating the first through street on the west side of town.<sup>21</sup> In 1940 the WPA was again called on for another city project, this time to complete the Laughlin Bowl. Dr. Laughlin had deeded the amphitheater and surrounding land to the city for a park. The WPA thirty thousand dollar grant would provide concrete steps and foundations for redwood seats.<sup>22</sup> Work commenced on the bowl; however, it was never completed.

One unique Depression story, as related by Dr. Charlie, tells about one of Kirksville's "characters" who, whenever he was hit by hard times, sold his body to the college to be used for research after his death; then,

when he picked up a few dollars, he bought himself back. Dr. Charlie said, "He looked hale and hearty and had a long way to go to make a good 'stiff.'" The man sold himself three times.

Another news item of that period reported that the J. F. Janisch Supply House of Kirksville sold a folding treating table to Henry Ford. The table was shipped by express to Chicago and by airplane to Ford's home in Dearborn, Michigan. Other tables had been sold to the Rockefellers and the Dodges.<sup>23</sup> Janisch had come to Kirksville over forty years earlier to seek treatment for a broken back. In order to remain in Kirksville where he could continue to receive treatments, he built a small building on Jefferson Street, near the Wabash tracks, and opened a medical book and supply store. Janisch died in June 1935.<sup>24</sup>

About midway through the dark days of the Depression there were about eight thousand D.O.'s practicing in the United States. It was a time when many doctors were having difficulty collecting their fees and when many people did not go to a doctor unless it was absolutely necessary. Even so, osteopaths were better off than other people, especially the unemployed. In 1932 the gross annual income of an osteopathic physician was \$6,682, which for that day was not too bad. Roosevelt's "New Deal" had given the profession a step forward by allowing D.O.'s to participate in its programs. At the same time, it brought to the attention of social workers, public administrators, and government officials the place that the osteopathic profession had taken in the world of healing.<sup>25</sup>

Missouri osteopaths also got another boost about that same time. With prohibition in full force, it was necessary for a physician to obtain a permit in order to prescribe any type of alcohol for medical purposes. The Missouri M.D.'s tried to curtail the D.O.'s from receiving such permits, but on June 26, 1931, the Missouri Attorney General decided in favor of the osteopaths and instructed prohibition administrators across the state to register D.O.'s for permits.<sup>26</sup> Although A. T. Still, who opposed any use of alcohol, probably turned over in his grave, it was another score for the profession in the battle for equality. In 1933, another legal ruling in Missouri gave the osteopathic physicians the right to practice in county hospitals in Missouri. D.O.'s could now enter their patients in hospitals, where they had previously been denied that privilege. It was a significant victory for Missouri osteopaths.<sup>27</sup>

KCOS also received good news in 1933 when the state of New York registered the college. Once again, Kirksville graduates could practice in that state. New York had not approved the new KCOS, apparently on the grounds that the school was not qualified. The proper authorities were finally convinced that KCOS could meet the standards of most medical schools.<sup>28</sup> The *Journal of Osteopathy* declared, "Our colleges not only keep pace with medical schools, but outdistance them in some instances." For

example, a course in dentistry taught by a licensed D.D.S. had been in place at Kirksville since 1922. New York University did not initiate such a course until 1933. It consisted of five lectures compared to eighteen then being taught at KCOS.<sup>29</sup> However, accreditation in New York was cancelled again in just two years.<sup>30</sup>

A plan which would benefit students who needed financial assistance while in school was adopted at the AOA meeting in Seattle in 1931. E. R. Proctor, D.O. (ASO 1903) of Chicago, introduced the idea of selling Osteopathic Christmas Seals, and he was made chairman of the committee to advance the plan. Profits from the seals would be used to start a Student Loan Fund. Based on the March of Dimes seals, sheets of one hundred attractive red and green gummed stamps were printed and sent to D.O.'s, asking them to use the stamps on their letters and holiday greeting cards and to please remit one dollar for the one hundred stamps. Most D.O.'s jumped on the bandwagon and sent in their dollar bills, while others ordered extra stamps to use or to sell to patients and friends.<sup>31</sup> The Student Loan Fund not only helped a number of students during the Depression, but also helped innumerable students throughout the years. However, the funds from the seals are now divided between student loans and research.<sup>32</sup>

In the fall of 1934 the Carrie B. Stewart Bequest provided the college with an estate valued at sixty-four thousand dollars. The fund, to be called the Walter and Carrie B. Stewart Scholarship Fund, was to be invested and the income used to help students. Dr. Carrie, a 1905 ASO graduate, had practiced in Ann Arbor, Michigan, while her late husband, Walter Stewart, D.O. (ASO 1906), maintained a practice in Detroit. Both had flourishing practices and they had invested heavily in desirable real estate. It was the second such bequest from osteopathic practitioners in Michigan. Anna K. Aplan, D.O. (ASO 1903), who had practiced in Detroit for many years, left the college fifteen thousand dollars earlier the same year.<sup>33</sup>

In 1933 the AOA adopted a plan to require two years of premedical training before entrance into an osteopathic college and also to require a twelve-month internship. The plan was met with skepticism by many, including Dr. George Laughlin, who felt that it would cut down on the numbers applying to the colleges and would eliminate many excellent individuals who could not afford the extra years of college. However, the benefits to the profession would be better-trained doctors and the osteopathic colleges having the same prerequisites as medical schools.<sup>34</sup>

Dean Swanson evaluated the student body for the 1933-34 year with the following results: From an enrollment of 661, 181, or 29 percent, had one year of college, while 62, or 10 percent, had two years. His study showed that the group with premed training had grades that were three points higher during their first year at KCOS; those who had general college were close behind, while the high school graduates were further

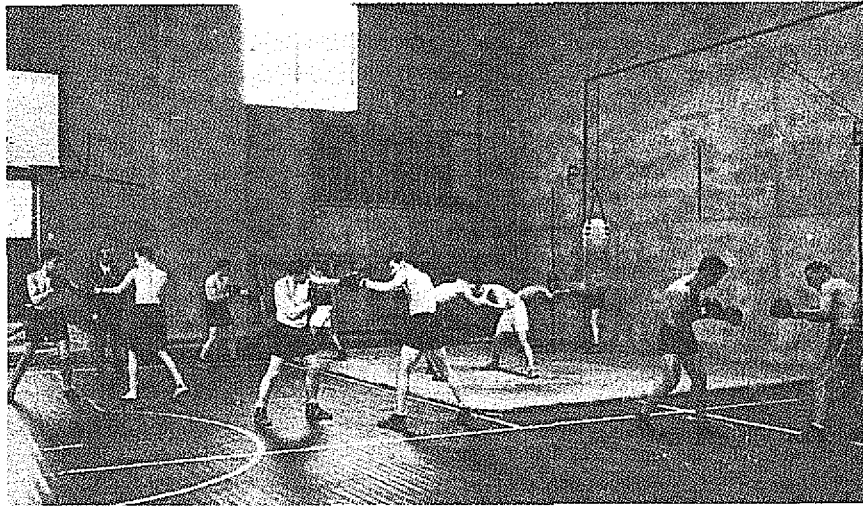
behind. However, by the end of the four years there was less than one point difference in all groups.<sup>35</sup> The two-year program was supposed to be implemented by the fall of 1937, but the mandatory date was changed to 1939. Kirksville set a deadline for one year of undergraduate work by fall of 1938 and two years in 1940.<sup>36</sup>

In response to the recommendation for two years of college work several KCOS students started a University Club for all men who had completed two or more years of college before entering KCOS. Seventeen colleges were represented by the members, including such prestigious ones as Purdue, DePaul, and Georgetown.<sup>37</sup>

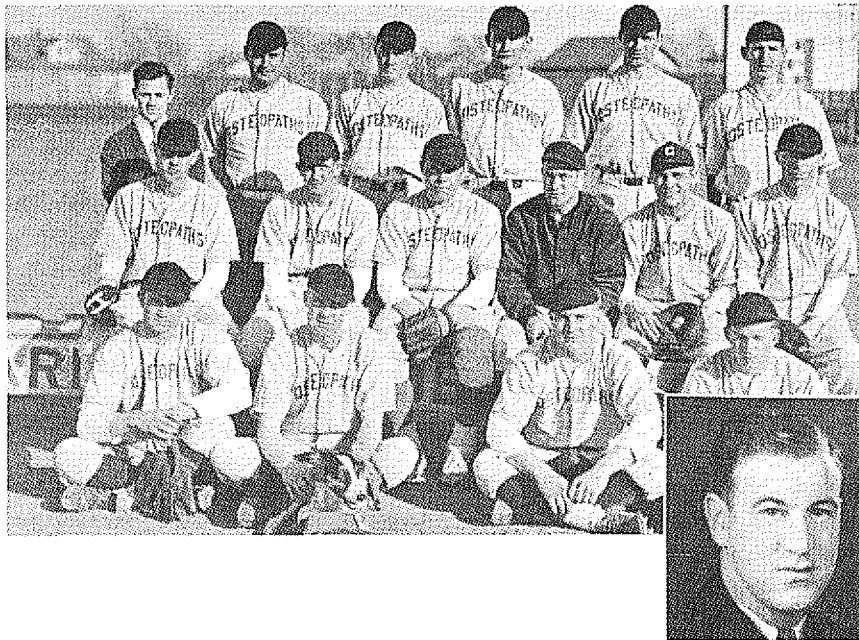
At the thirty-eighth Annual Convention in Wichita, Kansas, in 1934 the AOA approved the formation of the Associated Osteopathic Hospital and a National Board of Hospital Examiners which would classify the hospitals into those registered by the AOA and those approved for advanced training. The first inspection was carried out in 1936, and eighteen hospitals were accepted for internship and residency training.<sup>38</sup> Both the ASO Hospital and the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital were approved. It was also at this meeting that plans were made for the formation of a National Board of Examiners for Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons. The examinations were to be given in three parts: Part One, basic science; Part Two, clinical and Part Three, practical application. The first national boards were held February 4-5, 1936, at the various colleges. Only Part One was given at that time.<sup>39</sup>

The opening session of the thirty-eighth Convention was held in Baldwin, Kansas, on July 22, 1934, where a special memorial service in honor of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still was held at the First Methodist Church. It was the same church which at one time had dropped Dr. Still from membership. It now recognized him as "a prophet who had been without honor in his own land." Dr. Charles Still gave a moving talk about his mother, the power behind the doctor. One of the speakers was Wallace B. Fleming, president of Baker University, the college which Andrew had helped found but which had rebuked him when he wanted to introduce his new system of health care there.<sup>40</sup>

Classes, clinics, and studying were only part of the campus scene, for in spite of limited funds, fun and frolic often broke the tension and provided a release to the many hours of hard work. Campus activities were encouraged. College officials believed that involvement in various phases of campus life helped develop a well-rounded physician. By developing sociability and an interest in affairs outside the profession, it helped the individual become an integral part of his/her future community.<sup>41</sup> Early in the spring of 1931 Dr. Laughlin decided to throw a "smoker" for all the men of the campus to be held in the gym with free food and cigars. The college ban played, and skits were given, but the boxing matches were the favorite



Boxing in the KCOS gymnasium, 1931



"Scotty" McQuarrie's baseball team, 1937

attraction.<sup>42</sup> Dr. Laughlin's "smoker" became a tradition for several years. Not to be outdone, Mrs. George Laughlin treated the ladies of the school to a dinner at the Travelers Hotel, followed by a motion picture at the Kennedy Theater.<sup>43</sup>

Boxing was so popular it became an intramural sport. Students, J. J. McCormick, former boxing instructor for the U.S. Army in World War I, and Frank Dodderidge, formerly on the varsity boxing team at Notre Dame, started free training sessions for those students interested. After the lessons were completed, a committee selected the best boxers and staged several amateur boxing shows.

Varsity sports during the Depression took on a new dimension. Perhaps because of financial concerns the emphasis shifted from football and baseball to tennis and golf and from Notre Dame and the University of Michigan to local colleges. Football had been discontinued in 1929, and baseball was not played during the three years of 1931-33. However, baseball returned in the fall of 1934 with S. L. Stacey as coach. He also served as athletic director. Their opening game against Missouri University was played at KSTC's Kirk Field. The "Rams" were victorious 10-4. In 1935 Andrew "Scotty" McQuarrie took over as baseball coach. His "fighting, peppery manner" helped revive baseball.

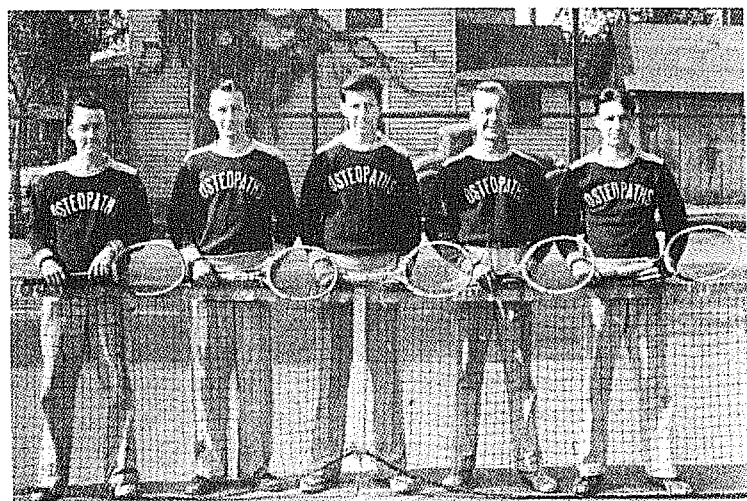
Basketball continued full blast with Coach George "Bud" Miller and later with William Lomax, who was made athletic director in 1935. In April 1933 KCOS and the Des Moines Still College resumed their rivalry, which had been dormant since 1929. A large group of Des Moines students traveled to Kirksville, where two games were played. A dance was held in the gym after the games. The stalemate with the KSTC "Bulldogs," in effect since 1926, was resolved in the spring of 1934, when two games were played. The "Rams" fans, inspired by cheerleader Fred "Tuffy" Taylor, could not turn the tide, and the "Rams" were defeated in both games. Taylor replaced H. Dale Pearson and "Six Bits" Lambert, who with their megaphones had previously cheered the "Rams" on to victory.

Tennis was the big new varsity sport. It started on campus in 1932, with an undefeated season. During the next two years the KCOS tennis team won twenty out of twenty-two matches, with one tie. They played Culver-Stockton, Parsons College, KSTC, Central at Fayette, and Quincy College; they also were matched with several Missouri city teams, such as the Elm Brook Club of Hannibal. "Mac" Wirt was the captain and Edward Porter the team manager. Ladies' tennis was also popular but as an intramural sport. Joan Philcox and Betty Dobbs, both students from England, won the loving cup presented by the Women's League in 1934.

Golf had been on campus for several years as an intramural sport. Also, a tournament with the Kirksville Country Club was held each year in which students and faculty both participated. Drs. George and Earl



Acacia Club Intercollegiate Golf Tournament champions, 1932. *Left to right, Russell E. Pierce, Paul Larkins, W. H. Miller*



KCOS Tennis Team. *Left to right, Mac Wirt, Edward A. Porter, Richard Zay, Earl Waters, Doran Farnum 1935*

Laughlin were usually on hand for the annual event. In the spring of 1935 golf became a varsity sport, with Fred Lovell as the team manager. A qualifying match was used to pick the varsity team. Their first year as contestants, the KCOS Golf Team was victorious over the Iowa University, Saint Louis University, and Washington University teams.

Badminton was introduced to the college in 1935 by two Canadian students, Reg Martin and Lou Mossman. They and Ernie Ross organized a Badminton Club, which quickly grew into seventy-five members. The school purchased badminton nets, rackets, and birdies and opened the gym two evenings a week for the Club. In 1937 the Club participated in the Greater St. Louis Badminton Tournament. They lost to the Delmar Club but beat the Downtown YMCA Team by 14-13.<sup>44</sup>

John Weissmuller, Olympic swimmer and movie star, appeared at the AOA Convention in Detroit in 1932. He was the guest of Hubert Pocock, D.O. (ASO 1911), his friend and physician. Weissmuller said, "Osteopathy made a man out of me."<sup>45</sup>

In the spring of 1931 the dam at Still Lake was strengthened and made higher. On the east bank, dirt was removed to provide a shallow stretch, and two hundred loads of sand were brought in to form a beach. The May Day Picnic of 1931 was held at the KCOS Golf Course, and several students enjoyed swimming in the lake.<sup>46</sup> However, the May Day Picnic of 1932 ended on a tragic note when Dr. E. C. Petermeyer, professor of obstetrics and surgery, drowned in the lake. Accompanied by a student nurse, who sat on the bank while he undertook to swim across the lake, he suddenly disappeared. The body was recovered the next morning. It lay in state in the lobby of the Administration Building before being removed to his home in Kansas for burial. At the last assembly of the year, a special tribute was paid Dr. Petermeyer and a life-size photograph of him was presented to the college to be placed in the lobby.<sup>47</sup> Deep, dark Still Lake was seldom used for swimming after that regrettable accident.

Orin O. Bashline, D.O. (ASO 1907), of Grove City, Pennsylvania, covered Dr. Petermeyer's classes at the postgraduate course that summer. Dr. John Denby was sent to Chicago and Ann Arbor for special obstetrical training, and that fall he replaced Dr. Petermeyer as professor of obstetrics.<sup>48</sup>

The next summer, 1933, Kirksville's first swimming pool was built. It was located on Highway 63, one half mile north of the Kirksville Country Club. The pool, forty by ninety feet, was surrounded on three sides by a bathhouse, restaurant, and filling station. A four-foot water main was laid to the pool.<sup>49</sup> A number of years later it was purchased by the Shrine Club and was used as their clubhouse for several years.

Several musical groups provided an outlet for the musically inclined. In the fall of 1931, the band reorganized with Martin Fuerst as director. Membership was taken seriously, and Morton Rich, secretary, took roll.



KCOS Little Theater production of *The Journey's End*, 1932



Women's Glee Club, 1930

Anyone with three unexcused absences was dismissed from the band. New uniforms of dark blue sweaters with red overseas-style caps were distributed to forty-seven men. The band made a handsome appearance as it marched in a parade or gave a concert on the courthouse lawn.<sup>50</sup> In 1933 Frank Barnes became the band director.<sup>51</sup> An orchestra and a men's glee club also performed at assemblies and programs around town. Several dance bands composed of students from both KCOS and KSTC livened up the scene at numerous school events. All of those groups were male oriented. Apparently, women were not supposed to play instruments. However, they could sing, and a female vocalist often accompanied the dance bands. A Ladies' Glee Club had been active for years. Directed by Ruth McNeff, it presented a cantata during Easter week in 1931.<sup>52</sup> In 1935 Hannah Whitacre became the director of the Girls' Glee Club, which won acclaim wherever it appeared.<sup>53</sup>

A KCOS little theater group burst upon the scene in 1932, with Bill Bailey as president. Helen Langworthy of the KSTC faculty assisted the group in its initial production, "Journey's End." It played to a packed audience at the Kennedy Theater.<sup>54</sup> The next fall it presented "Dwellers in the Dark"<sup>55</sup> and in 1933, "Tons of Money."<sup>56</sup> The would-be thespians also had a chance to act in the "Pageant of Progress" given in the Laughlin Bowl in the fall of 1932.

Few students could afford the luxury of owning an automobile. Most of them arrived in town by train or bus and the main mode of travel in town was walking. Their two feet took them back and forth to class, to the boarding house for dinner, on house call, and even on dates. Yet no one seemed to mind; everyone did it, and walking was taken for granted. Taxis were used only for very special occasions. However, most of the faculty owned some kind of car. But when Dean Swanson purchased a new DeSoto Sedan the *Journal of Osteopathy* thought it newsworthy enough to announce.<sup>57</sup>

With no cars, little money, and no television, you might think life was boring. Not so. The students made their own fun: a foursome of bridge or a round of hearts or pinochle; a game of Monopoly or Chinese checkers; picnics at Owenby's Lake followed by a boat ride or dancing in the pavilion; gathering around the piano to sing the old favorites; a lively guessing game such as twenty questions or charades; a stroll in the moonlight; stopping for a tin roof sundae at the Owl Drug Store; listening to the radio – "Amos and Andy" or Fred Allen's "Town Hall" – or tuning in to a musical special, such as Kate Smith's concert for the benefit of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital, which was broadcast coast to coast.<sup>58</sup>

Other social activities included a get-together at one of the fraternity houses for a game of pool or Ping-Pong, dancing to the recorded music of Red Nickles and his Five Pennies, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians or

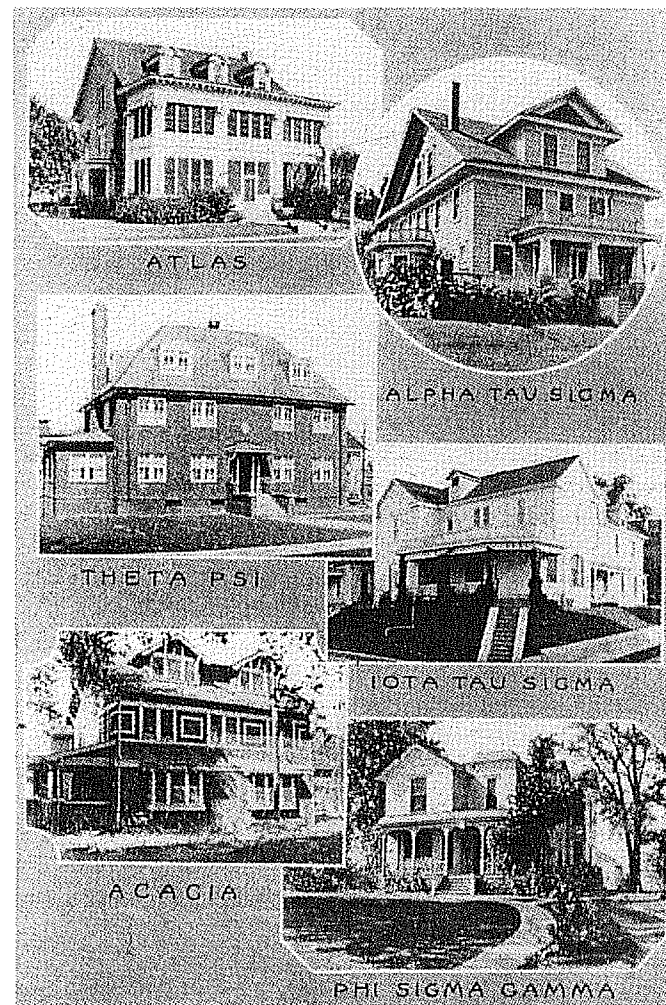
maybe the Dorsey Brothers, who started their band in 1932, or attending one of the all-school functions in the gym. The alumni of that decade say life was certainly not dull! Fortunately, the Teachers College provided plenty of excellent date material, and through the years a surprising number of KSTC students married D.O.'s.

Kirksville provided the Kennedy, Princess, or Family theaters for an escape to the movies, perhaps to see Barbara Stanwick or Robert Taylor. In 1930 Barbara Stanwick was rushed to the Osteopathic Hospital in Los Angeles following an accident on the set.<sup>59</sup> Taylor, whose real name was Spangler Arlington Brugh, was the son of Dr. S. A. Brugh (ASO 1916) who practiced in Beatrice, Nebraska. In an interview for the *Chicago Sunday Tribune* in 1936, Mr. Taylor said, "My father was an osteopath. . . . He was a wonderful doctor."<sup>60</sup>

Membership in social fraternities continued high during the Depression. About one-third of the students were Greeks. Fraternities not only offered friendship and sociability but also provided fairly inexpensive lodging. Room, board, and club dues ran about thirty-five dollars a month. All six fraternities had large clubhouses, some quite elegant; those of the Atlas, Alpha Tau Sigma, and Theta Psi have been described in previous chapters.

In the spring of 1932 the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity moved into the Burk House at 316 East Jefferson. The tan brick two-and-a-half-story house could accommodate several students and also function as a meeting place or for social activities.<sup>61</sup> But, in 1935 the ITS moved into the spacious old Elks Clubhouse on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Elson. An excellent location, it was directly across the street from the Administration Building. Dr. Harry Still purchased the property after the Elks Club had closed it and remodeled it for the fraternity. There were plenty of sleeping rooms, a kitchen and dining room in the basement, and a large ballroom on the second floor. The college later purchased the property and used it as a dormitory, at which time the fraternity returned to the Burk House on East Jefferson.

Phi Sigma Gamma Fraternity had been in residence for a number of years at 604 South Osteopathy. The large, rambling frame house, surrounded by huge trees, was remodeled in the summer of 1935. That summer the Acacia Club leased the Karl Miller House at 207 East Jefferson. The stately stone structure had formerly been the home of Dr. Harry Still and had also been used as the Bigsby Polyclinic.<sup>62</sup> Then in 1937 the Acacia Club moved to the George Laughlin Home on South Osteopathy, which was the last home of A. T. Still (Dr. Laughlin was building a new house). The impressive brick building, surrounded by five acres of land, contained several large rooms on the ground floor, bedrooms and a sleeping porch on the second floor, and a large ballroom on the third floor. Phi Sigma Gamma sold its house on Osteopathy and rented the house vacated by



KCOS fraternity houses about 1930

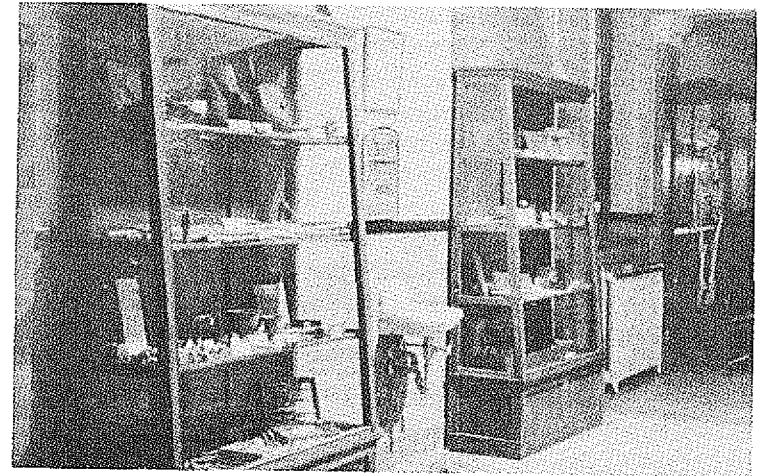
Acacia at Franklin and Jefferson. The Phi Sigs redecorated it inside and out. The basement was turned into eating space and a recreation room, which was ideal for dances and parties.<sup>63</sup> This building was later dismantled, and the large stones were used in the construction of a new Kroger Store, now known as the Rolston Building.

One group, founded perhaps as a fringe benefit of the Depression was the Omega Gamma Mu Club, started in 1932 by four Canadian students who banded together for the purpose of reducing their cost of living. They lived in a small house on South Fifth Street, where they shared expenses and household duties. The next year they moved to a larger house and took in three more students. At that time they drew up a constitution, adopted a crest, and named themselves Omega Gamma Mu, formulated from the initials of the "Old Gray Mare"; however, they were not an official Greek organization. They moved into larger quarters at 602 South Franklin, where the house membership was limited to twelve, but associate membership was unlimited. The boys continued to live frugally, doing all of the housework except the cooking. A cook was hired to prepare the meals. A guest speaker was obtained for every first and third Thursday, and a social dance was held at the house every other Saturday. The group disbanded in the early 1940s when the country went to war.<sup>64</sup>

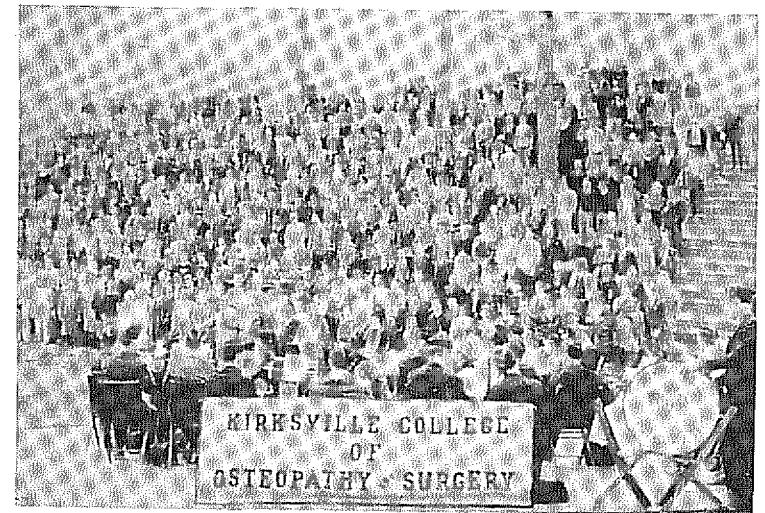
In November 1935 the Atlas Club was struck by fire. The fraternity was forced to vacate the house while it was repaired but reoccupied it in March 1936.<sup>65</sup>

An Interfraternity Council was established in the spring of 1930. It drew up and enforced rules for rushing, which forbade any pledging prior to the Monday after Rush Week, the day designated for signing pledge cards.<sup>66</sup> Rush Week was filled with dances, dinners, theater parties, and the traditional "smokers" (before the U.S. Surgeon General's report on smoking and health). The Interfraternity Council was responsible for many activities during the school year, including tournaments in baseball, basketball, tennis, and golf. Early in 1931 an Interfraternity Bridge Tournament was introduced. By the next year it was firmly entrenched, and a victory was hotly contested. The ATS was victorious with Atlas in close pursuit. In June 1931 an Interfraternity Dance was held in the brightly decorated gym where a ten-piece band imported from Wichita, Kansas, played for the occasion.<sup>67</sup>

Other organizations open to men of the campus were the Ex-Servicemen's Club, Masonic Club, and Bachelors' Club. During the severe winter of 1936 an elegant, formal dance planned by the Bachelors' Club at the Kirksville Country Club had to be cancelled because of thirty-degree-below-zero temperatures and eight-foot snow drifts (typical Kirksville winter).<sup>68</sup> In the fall of 1931 a group called the "Pizzlywinks" came into



Display cases in Administration Building presented by APO



Program presented in Laughlin Bowl, 1932



being when several students decided to get together to dine and chat and have a "jolly good time."<sup>69</sup> Several state organizations and the British Empire Club were open to both men and women.

Delta Omega and Axis Sororities, both founded at the ASO in its early days, continued to offer companionship and fun to women students. It had not been the custom of the sororities to furnish residence halls to their members, but in the 1930s both sororities rented houses for that purpose. The Delta Omega Sorority house, located at 612 North Elson, was an imposing building of dark brick with a long porch reaching around two sides. (It later became a funeral parlor). The Axis rented the large house at 301 South Franklin with a big front porch and rounded turret at one side. In former years it had served as the Theta Psi House and was used as the Influenza Hospital during World War I. The Zeta Chapter of Kappa Psi Delta Sorority appeared on the Kirksville campus in 1925. Founded at the Des Moines Still College in 1904, it had difficulty breaking into the original headquarters of Delta Omega and Axis. By 1933 Kappa Psi Delta had become inactive at KCOS.

Two other women's groups were available to the ladies of the college. The Women's League had been organized in 1924 for the purpose of furthering osteopathy and promoting good fellowship and understanding among women students. The League sponsored the Free Ward at the hospital and conducted the Children's Clinic held each year. Social activities usually included a reception for new girls and a Halloween and Christmas party. The Osteopathic Women's Club was for wives and mothers of students and faculty members. It was affiliated with the Osteopathic Women's National Association and belonged to the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs. The social and cultural events were planned to assist members in becoming acquainted and to broaden their horizons. Regular meetings were held at the Sojourners Club with programs and refreshments. Each year a money-making project was held to give financial support to the school. It was later called the Student Wives Auxiliary and is now the Student Associates Auxiliary.<sup>70</sup>

Two honor societies played a big role in campus life. Sigma Sigma Phi was originally organized at the ASO in 1920 to foster cooperation between students and to promote good fellowship and good scholarship. In 1927 it initiated a scholarship trophy to be presented to the fraternity who led scholastically. If a fraternity won three times in a row it could keep the trophy permanently. Theta Psi won the first year, Atlas the second, and the next three years Phi Sigma Gamma came out on top and got to keep the trophy. It won again in 1932.<sup>71</sup> Four fellowships in osteopathic research were created by Sigma Sigma Phi in 1932. They were in chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, and physiology. Dr. Deason supervised the fellowships, which ran for one semester and for which the student earned seventy

dollars.<sup>72</sup> Psi Sigma Alpha was organized in November 1924. Its purpose was to found an honorary scholastic fraternity for the osteopathic profession. Bimonthly dinner meetings were held with speakers and discussions. Members were chosen who had completed one or more years at the school and who were above a certain academic standard. Dr. A. C. Hardy was its sponsor.

Alpha Phi Omega, a service club based on the Boy Scout Oath and Laws, was organized at KCOS in 1936. Its purpose was fourfold: to give service to the student body, fraternal groups, the youth of America, and the nation. Since then APO has worked diligently to achieve those goals and is still giving outstanding service to the college.<sup>73</sup>

The spring of 1932 brought several changes at the Administration Building. The library was moved from the first floor into larger quarters on the second floor. The interior walls, which had never been painted before, were painted during that spring and summer. The buff, white, and light green colors were pleasant. Also that spring, the A. T. Still Museum came into being. Psi Sigma Alpha donated money for that purpose, and the school carpenters built two large wooden cabinets with glass doors. They were placed on each side of the drinking fountain in the lobby. Memorabilia of A. T. Still and other historical items were displayed.<sup>74</sup>

Disaster once again struck the KCOS faculty when chemistry professor Walter J. Bauer was brutally murdered in Chicago on July 31, 1935. He and Louise Shaffer, night nurse at the ASO Hospital, had recently been married. Mr. Bauer had driven to Ann Arbor for some postgraduate work, and there he was kidnapped and forced to drive his car to Chicago where he was bound, crudely emasculated, and left in his car to die. Mandeville Zenge, a former suitor of the new Mrs. Bauer, was arrested for the murder. Twice in just four months the faculty had met with tragic circumstances. To fill his vacancy, Alva T. Rhoads, a graduate of the University of Missouri and a senior student at KCOS, was appointed professor of chemistry. Hollis Wolf, a NMSTC graduate and also a KCOS student, would serve as instructor of organic chemistry.<sup>75</sup>

By the mid-thirties, Roosevelt's New Deal seemed to be having results. The country's economy was more stable, and most of the people were no longer hungry. Although complete recovery was still to come, KCOS and the osteopathic profession had weathered the storm. Signs of recovery were evident. In 1936, the AOA moved its headquarters to 504 North Michigan Avenue in Chicago.<sup>76</sup> Russell C. McCaughan, D.O. (ASO 1914), was executive secretary at that time. The AOA convention that year was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. An osteopathic European Tour departed New York at the close of the convention with forty-three tour members aboard the ocean liner *Berengaria*. Dr. Harold Litton, KCOS professor of osteopathic technic, was in charge of the group. The itinerary included visits to Holland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and

the British Isles. The members received postgraduate work at various clinics and hospitals in Europe. In Germany they attended the eleventh Olympic Games held in Berlin that year, and they participated in the World Medical Congress held during the games. An Olympic Committee, including D.O.'s from England, Scotland, and France, demonstrated osteopathic technic at the Institute of Sport Therapy, where they worked side by side with German doctors on the Olympic athletes. Another sideline of the 1936 Olympics was that Forrest C. "Phog" Allen, D.O., director of athletics at the University of Kansas, had been appointed chairman of the Olympic Basketball Team. It was the first year in which basketball was part of the competition, and Dr. Allen had been instrumental in its inclusion.<sup>77</sup> Allen was a 1901 graduate of KU and a 1912 alumnus of the Central College of Osteopathy in Kansas City. The Allen Field House at KU was named in his honor.

Membership in the AOA, which had slowly declined during the Depression, saw an increase in 1935 of 722 new members. By then, all but three states – Nevada, Wyoming, and Mississippi – had active state osteopathic societies.<sup>78</sup> Enrollment in all six of the osteopathic schools had climbed to 1,860, an increase from 1,551 in 1929.<sup>79</sup>

Meanwhile at Kirksville, a new fall class of 202 and a midyear class of 43 brought the total enrollment for the 1936-37 school year to a new record of 832.<sup>80</sup> Also that summer, the postgraduate course was the largest since 1928 with 248 D.O.'s registered.<sup>81</sup> Dr. Laughlin announced that because of the increased enrollment and the expanding number of patients at the clinic a fifteen-thousand-dollar building program was being planned for the institution. The old buildings would be remodeled, and a large new clinic building with additional classroom space would be built connected to the Administration Building.<sup>82</sup> Bohnsack and Pierce, St. Louis architects, were engaged to draw the plans and work was to start in March 1936.<sup>83</sup> Inclement weather delayed action, but finally, on April 6, 1936, ground was broken for the new clinic building.<sup>84</sup>

Dr. George Laughlin bought several city lots on South Halliburton Street where construction began on a beautiful Colonial style brick home. Innovative for its day, the house was completely air-conditioned.<sup>85</sup> (it is now the property of NMSU and is their presidential home.)

The school's first real "Prom" was held April 7, 1936. The elegantly attired gentlemen and their ladies danced to the music of the well-known Art Kassel Orchestra.<sup>86</sup> In June 1936 121 seniors received their hard-earned Doctor of Osteopathy degree, while twenty-six also were awarded the B.S. degree. The commencement speaker was the governor of Missouri, the Honorable Guy B. Parks, who said, "The history of this great institution and of the life of its distinguished founder demonstrate what may be accomplished by a man of courage, wisdom, and devotion; I can conceive

of no higher purpose in life than to benefit mankind, improve your community, and faithfully serve both State and Nation."<sup>87</sup>

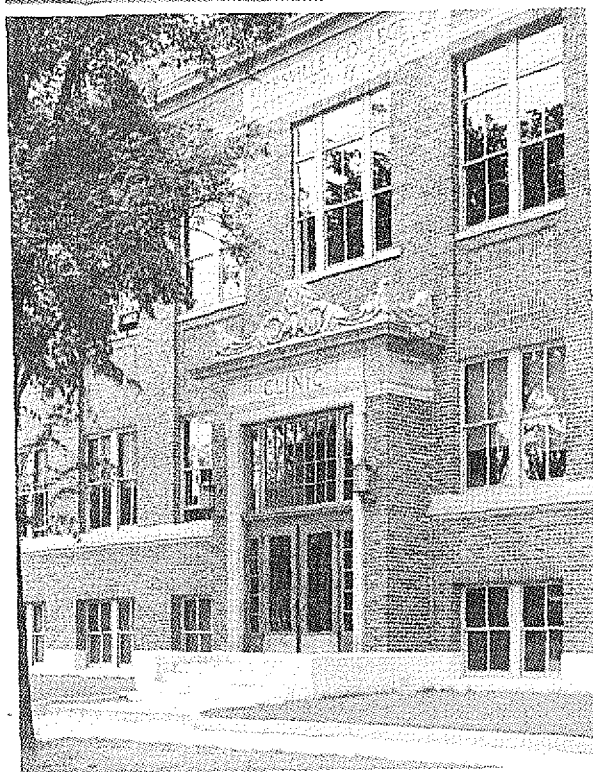
The worst of the Depression seemed to be over, and signs of prosperity were once again in the air. The rumbles of dissent in Europe seemed far away. Regardless of many hurdles still to overcome, the future looked bright for the osteopathic profession and for the Kirksville College of Osteopathy. To paraphrase FDR's theme song, "Happy Days were Here Again."

## NOTES

1. "KCOS Financial Statement," *JO* 37 (Jan. 1930): 46-47.
2. "Big Mid-Year Matriculation," *JAOA* 30 (Mar. 1931): 1.
3. "Three Generations of Bigsby's," *JO* 37 (Jan. 1930): 1.
4. "January Class," *JO* 30 (Apr. 1931): 345.
5. "The Woman Osteopath," *JO* 35 (Nov. 1928): 588.
6. "Student Activities," *JO* 42 (Aug. 1935): 12; (Oct. 1935): 20.
7. "Death of Jeanette Hubbard Bolles," *Forum* 4 (Apr. 1930): 14.
8. "First Summer Session," *JO* 37 (Sept. 1930): 436.
9. "Summer School," *JO* 41 (Aug. 1934): 9.
10. "Fresh-Soph Field Day," *JAOA* 30 (Nov. 1930): 131.
11. "Clinic at Brashear," *JO* 37 (Dec. 1930): 611.
12. *KCOS Catalogues: 1930-1937*.
13. "Passing of Dr. S. S. Still," *JAOA* 31 (Dec. 1931): 134.
14. "Unique Tribute," *Forum* 3 (Apr. 1929): 4.
15. "KCOS Honorary Degrees," *JO* 39 (Jan. 1932): 89.
16. "Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention," *JAOA* 31 (Aug. 1932): 485-92.
17. "Federal Emergency Relief Funds," *JAOA* 33 (Dec. 1933): 205.
18. "Legal Victory in Missouri," *JO* 40 (Sept. 1933): 405.
19. "Adair County FERA," *JO* 41 (Dec. 1934): 9.
20. "KCOS Students Get FERA Funds," *JO* 41 (Mar. 1934): 132; (Apr. 1934): 180,182.
21. "Twenty Miles of New Pavement for Kirksville," *JO* 45 (Sept. 1938): 26.
22. "Laughlin Bowl to be City Amphitheater," *JO* 47 (Jan. 1940): 23.
23. "News of Kirksville," *JO* 39 (Aug. 1932): 528; (Sept. 1932): 540.
24. "Mr. Janisch Dies," *JO* 42 (July 1935): 11.
25. "Editorial Comment," *JO* 39 (Jan. 1932): 1.
26. "Great Osteopathic Victory for Missouri," *JO* 39 (Feb. 1932): 65-66.
27. "Another Legal Ruling in Missouri," *JO* 40 (Nov. 1933): 502.
28. "KCOS Registered in New York," *JAOA* 31 (Sept. 1931): 23.
29. "Editorial Comment," *JO* 40 (Sept. 1933): 381.
30. American Osteopathic Association, *Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians: 1987-1988* (Chicago: AOA, 1987), 529 (hereafter cited as *AOA Yearbook*).

31. "Osteopathic Christmas Seals," *JAOA* 31 (Nov. 1931): 95.
32. *AOA Yearbook*, 1987-88, 529.
33. "Another Bequest for Loan Fund," *JO* 41 (Apr. 1934): 153.
34. "Editorial Comment," *JO* 40 (Feb. 1933): 57.
35. "News of Kirksville," *JO* 41 (Aug. 1934): 9.
36. "Entrance Requirements," *JO* 44 (Sept. 1937): 10.
37. "University Club Organized," *JO* 40 (Feb. 1933): 80.
38. *AOA Yearbook*, 1987-88, 529.
39. "First National Board Exams," *Forum* 9 (Feb. 1936): 247.
40. "Wichita Convention," *JAOA* 34 (Sept. 1934): 6, 41.
41. "Campus Life," *JO* 43 (Aug. 1936): 18.
42. "Annual Smoker for Men," *JAOA* 30 (Apr. 1931): 345.
43. "Mrs. Laughlin Gives Banquet," *JO* 42 (June 1935): 1.
44. "Athletics," *Osteoblast* (1930-36).
45. "Johnny Weissmuller," *Forum* 6 (Aug. 1932): 154.
46. "Kirksville," *JAOA* 30 (May 1931): 389-90.
47. "Dr. E. C. Petermeyer," *JO* 39 (June 1932): 321.
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49. "Swimming Pool Operating," *JO* 40 (Sept. 1933): 414.
50. "Band Members Get Sweaters and Caps," *JO* 38 (Apr. 1931): 218.
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52. "Women's Glee Club Gives Cantata," *JO* 37 (Apr. 1930): 196.
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54. "Successful Stage Production," *JO* 39 (May 1932): 289.
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56. "Stage Play," *JO* 41 (Jan. 1934): 40.
57. "Dean Swanson's New DeSota," *JO* 43 (June 1936): 27.
58. "Kate Smith in Philadelphia Concert," *JO* 40 (May 1933): 213.
59. "Barbara Stanwick in Accident," *JO* 37 (Nov. 1930): 548.
60. "Robert Taylor Interview," *JO* 43 (July 1936): 7; (Nov. 1936): 9.
61. "ITS Have New Home," *JO* 39 (Oct. 1932): 583.
62. "Fraternities," *JO* 42 (Apr. 1935): 11; (June 1935): 1; (Nov. 1935): 23.
63. "Fraternity Houses," *JO* (1937) (Apr.): 40; (June): 37; (July): 26; (Oct.): 30.
64. "Organizations," *Osteoblast* (1932-1942).
65. "Atlas Club Fire," *JO* (Mar. 1936): 40.
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73. "National Service Club Organized," *Stillette*, Apr. 2, 1936.

74. "Library and Museum," *JO* 41 (Apr. 1934): 178, 180.
75. "Dr. Walter J. Bauer," *Forum* 9 (Sept. 1935): 130.
76. "Association Moves Down Street," *JO* 43 (Aug. 1936): 5.
77. "European Clinic Tour," *JO* 43 (Apr. 1936): 6; (Aug. 1936): 30; (Sept. 1936): 26-27.
78. "Rebirth of the New Hampshire Society," *JAOA* 33 (July 1934): 500.
79. "Annual Reports," *JAOA* 34 (Sept. 1935): 47-49.
80. "Editorial," *JO* 44 (Mar. 1937): 11.
81. "Post-Grad Course," *JO* 42 (July 1935): 1.
82. "Dr. Laughlin Announced Building Program," *JO* 42 (Oct. 1935): 5.
83. "Building Plans Approved," *JO* 43 (Feb. 1936): 24.
84. "Ground Broken for New Clinic," *JO* 43 (May 1936): 28.
85. "Dr. Laughlin's New House," *JO* 44 (June 1937): 30, 37.
86. "Gym is Crowded to Capacity," *Stillette*, Apr. 29, 1936.
87. "Commencement," *JO* 43 (June 1936): 28-29; (July 1936): 11-13.



The  
Clinic  
Building

## Chapter 12

### Laughlin's Restructuring

DEDICATION CEREMONIES FOR KCOS'S NEW CLINIC BUILDING were held Sunday afternoon, November 15, 1936. The first part of the program was held in the gymnasium-auditorium with Dean Swanson in charge. Dr. Laughlin praised the architects for an excellent plan and the builder, L. F. Poehlman, for the fine way the project had been carried out. NMSTC's president, Eugene Fair, and Russell M. McCaughan, D.O. (ASO 1914), executive secretary of the AOA, voiced their admiration of the new building, and Judge Walter Higbee delivered an eloquent address.

The assemblage adjourned to the building site, west of the Administration Building on Jefferson Street, where President Laughlin, Dean Swanson, and Mr. Poehlman laid the cornerstone. Papers and documents placed inside the stone included current copies of the *Student Directory*, *College Catalog*, *Osteoblast*, *Stillette*, *Daily Express*, and *Journal of Osteopathy*, photographs of A. T. Still and his family, and a card stating that the building stood on the site of Dr. and Mrs. Still's first home in Kirksville. The KCOS Band entertained, and members of Sigma Sigma Phi conducted tours of the new facility.<sup>1</sup>

The brick structure was ninety feet by forty feet with two floors and a basement. It had been planned to coordinate with the Administration Building to which it was connected. By extending the basement above ground level, which allowed full-length windows, it appeared almost as tall as the Administration Building with its three stories plus basement. The main entrance on Jefferson Street was approached by a short flight of steps. Double doors opened into a small vestibule, where stairs on either side led to a small basement lobby, and a wide stairway up the center led to the clinic lobby. Engraved in gray stone above the front door was the single word "CLINIC".

The main floor was devoted entirely to the clinic. The floor covering of terrazzo and the marble pillars which decorated the lobby and patient waiting room were similar in style to those in the Administration Building. A reception window opened from the waiting room into the clinic office. Two doors opened into a long corridor where several staff rooms were



Patient waiting room in KCOS Clinic Building



Connecting staircase

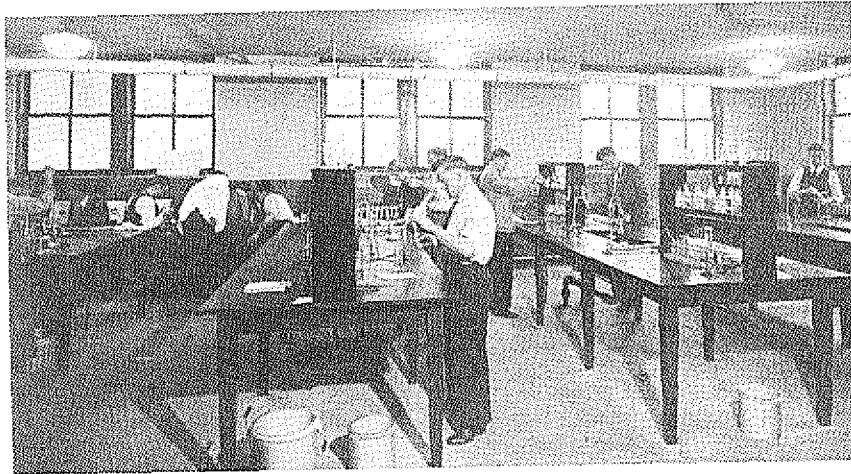
located. Six other treating rooms and a small room for taking blood specimens opened directly into the lobby. A total of seventeen rooms was available for clinical use. Also, some of the old treatment rooms in the Administration Building would continue to be used.

The building was planned so that patients and students would not be thrown together. No stairs led from the clinic area to the second floor where two classrooms were located. They were reached by stairs coming from the entry hall at the back, which also connected the two buildings. Students could enter or go from one building to another without passing through the clinic. The two large classrooms were well lighted and ventilated. With raised seating, each room could seat 225 persons. A good-sized cloakroom off the upper hallway added to the convenience of the second floor.

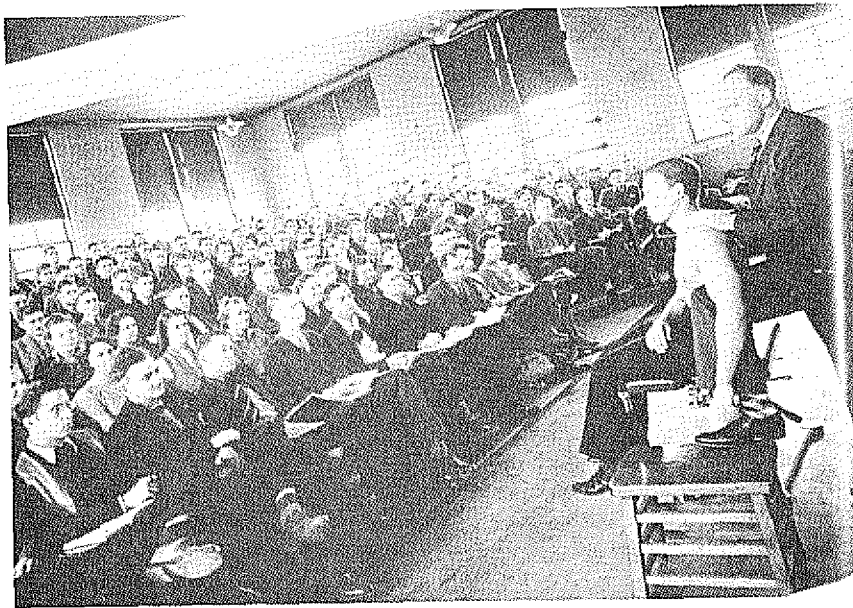
The basement could be reached either from the front entryway or the connecting hallway. Restrooms were located off the downstairs lobby. A large area on the west was designated as the new clinical pathology department. Five large tables with sinks for hot or cold water and electrical and gas outlets, along with other new equipment, were installed. Another room in the basement was used for colonic irrigation while a large area was assigned as a club room where school organizations could meet or hold parties. It was complete with a kitchen, a pantry, and its own outside entrance.<sup>2</sup>

At the same time the Clinic Building was being constructed, extensive remodeling was being carried on elsewhere on campus. In the Administration Building the old clinical pathology lab became the neurology/biology laboratory, and the waiting room was made into a conference room for faculty meetings or student conferences. The old auditorium on the third floor was converted into the library, freeing the former library room on second floor for a microscopic laboratory. The library renovation was accomplished during Christmas vacation when a solid wall replaced convertible doors and a stage at the west end was removed. The total library space had been doubled, which allowed for nine additional study tables.<sup>3</sup>

The Infirmary Building, built in the 1890s, was also renovated. Many of the walls dividing the main floor into small treating rooms were removed to create larger classrooms. The third floor was also converted into classrooms. In the basement, the area east of the stairs received a cement floor and was made into locker and washroom space for the dissection lab. The embalming equipment and storage tanks were moved to the second floor of the boiler house, freeing additional space for the dissection laboratory. Because of the increase in enrollment, more room was needed to continue to allow four students to a cadaver. Better lighting and ventilation were also installed in the laboratory.



Clinical Pathology Laboratory



Harold D. McClure, A.B., B.S., D.O., instructing a class in the Clinic Building

Workmen were also busy at the George Still Building tearing out the north wall of the gym. An extension was added which held a large stage with dressing rooms on either side. The existing bleachers were replaced with new seating along the south wall for about fifteen hundred persons. The gymnasium could now effectively be used for sports or as the college auditorium.<sup>4</sup> Four new tennis courts were located two blocks south of the Administration Building on Elson Street where the old Benton School had once stood, supplanting the courts plowed up for the Clinic.<sup>5</sup>

With the new building and the extensive renovation of its older buildings, the Kirksville College now offered the largest and most modern college facilities in the osteopathic profession. The improvements had been accomplished without going into debt. The financial report for January 1937 showed assets of \$957,387 and no indebtedness.<sup>6</sup>

KCOS moved into the era of audiovisual education in 1936 with the purchase of two motion picture projectors. A 35-mm projector was installed in a fireproof projection booth built into the new auditorium and a portable 16-mm projector was available for classroom use. Both could play either silent or sound film. A public address system with microphone, phonograph, and radio was installed in the Clinic and Administration Buildings. Crawford Esterline, D.O., was appointed technical director of visual education. The first film shown was "Spinal Anesthesia" in Dr. Earl Laughlin, Jr.'s surgery class.<sup>7</sup> In 1939 a Department of Visual Education was established with Dr. Esterline as chairman. Space was allocated in the basement of the George Still Building for a large studio-workroom and a darkroom. Cameras, flood lamps, backgrounds, and processing equipment were acquired for making either silent or sound movies, and black-and-white or colored prints or slides.<sup>8</sup>

The new clinical facilities prompted an overhaul of the clinical program for students, which also improved the system of patient health care. Each patient would receive an introductory examination in the clinic director's office and would then be assigned to a staff physician, who would supervise the student doctor in history-taking and in his handling of the case. The student doctor would prepare a complete case history which would be reviewed by the staff physician and then filed for reference. Each student would be required to do four things: (1) Present at least one case history per semester in presentation class; (2) Make out and have accepted fifteen case histories; (3) Have at least two hundred treatments to his credit; (4) Hand in a weekly report concerning all patients under his care.

Part of the clinical experience in those days included making house calls. The student doctors could often be seen walking along the streets of Kirksville on their way to the bedside of some house-bound invalid. In addition to their clinical duties, the student doctors assisted members of the clinical staff who served as team doctors for the KSTC and high school



Miss Marie Johnson, College Registrar, 1939-59



Clinical Staff, late 1930s. *Left to right*, Drs. Mossman, C. Esterline, E. Esterline, McClure, Casner, Denslow, Pearson, Swanson, Keller, Warner, Fuller

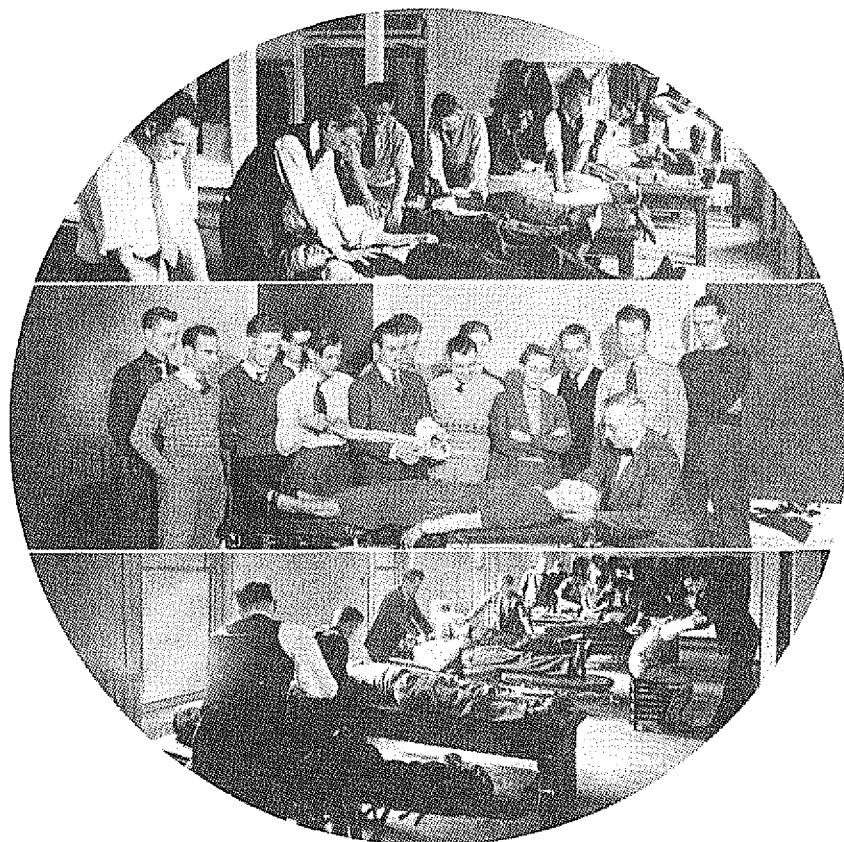
athletic teams. They also assisted with the examinations given each year to the Adair County grade school children.<sup>9</sup>

Perhaps because of the new facilities as well as an improved economy, enrollment continued to climb. The incoming fall class of 1937 was 223, the largest ever recorded.<sup>10</sup> However, another factor which played an important role in that increase in enrollment was that February 14, 1938, was the last date in which one could register without having had one year of precollege training. Many decided to get in before that deadline. Matriculation for the midyear term reached a new high of 105, which made the largest enrollment in the history of the school with a student body of 912 for the spring term in 1938. Forty-eight states were represented.<sup>11</sup> An end result of the precollege requirements and the increased enrollment was the elimination of the College of Applied Sciences. Inaugurated at ATSCOS when it opened in 1922, the program was now superfluous. The last class to graduate from the KCOS College of Applied Sciences was in June 1936 when twenty-six new doctors also received B.S. degrees.<sup>12</sup>

To keep pace with the expanding school population a new registrar's office was established in the Administration Building. In the summer of 1938 Marie A. Johnson became the first registrar of the school. She had received her education at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Central State at Warrensburg, Missouri, Colorado State at Greeley, North Park College, and Central Business College in Kansas City. She taught school for several years before becoming office manager at Trinity Lutheran Hospital in Kansas City. She was working for the Council of Social Agencies in Kansas City when she accepted the KCOS position.<sup>13</sup>

With the entrance requirement for one year of college beginning in 1938 and two years in 1940, a number of students began enrolling at KSTC for their premedical education. The Teacher's College established a Department of Pre-Professional Education with Dr. Wray Reiger, professor of chemistry, as its director. In the fall of 1938 a Pre-Osteopathic Club, the first of its kind, was organized with thirty-four members. The first monthly meeting was held in the club room in the new Clinic Building, where the members were dinner guests of KCOS.<sup>14</sup>

In May of 1937 the college proposed the organization of an alumni association for its almost six thousand graduates then practicing in practically every state of the nation. The initial meeting was held July 4, 1937, in the Grand Ballroom of the Stevens Hotel in Chicago during the annual meeting of the AOA. Four hundred and fifty alumni attended. Dean Swanson, master of ceremonies, introduced the class of 1912, whose members were especially honored on their silver anniversary. Also recognized were several other old-timers and nine AOA past presidents, all Kirksville graduates. An organizational committee was elected from the floor which included Drs. George Laughlin, H. L. Chiles (ASO 1901), Fred Meyers (ASO 1910),



Osteopathic Technic and Methods Laboratory. Dr. Wallace Pearson is the instructor in the middle frame

J. H. Robinette (ASO 1914), and Asa Willard (ASO 1900). Dr. Chiles was selected chairman. The object of the association was to unite the alumni in closer bonds of fellowship and to interest all alumni of the parent school in the future of the institution.<sup>15</sup> A constitution was drawn up and adopted at the meeting held the next year in Cincinnati. On July 14, 1938, The Kirksville Osteopathic Alumni Association (KOAA) formally came into being. Hubert J. Pocock, D.O. (ASO 1911), of Toronto, Canada, was the first president.<sup>16</sup>

Another new group was founded at that same AOA meeting in 1937. It was the Section of Osteopathic Manipulation and Therapeutics. Dr. Carl P. McConnell (ASO 1896), former ASO faculty member, was selected as its leader. It was founded to further the study and advancement of manipulation. At the Cincinnati meeting in 1938, it was approved as a section of the AOA and became the Osteopathic Manipulative Therapeutic and Clinical

Research Association. It later evolved into the American Academy of Osteopathy.<sup>17</sup>

The first AOA Essay Contest was held in the spring of 1937. A prize of twenty dollars would be awarded at each osteopathic college. The essays would be evaluated at each osteopathic college, and then for the top prize. Senior Donald H. Simpson was the first recipient of the KCOS award. That year, for the first time, the Psi Sigma Alpha Scholastic Award and the Sigma Sigma Phi Award for Outstanding Leadership went to the same person, senior E. B. Pool of Wynnewood, Oklahoma.<sup>18</sup>

Joining the college's clinical and hospital staff in 1938 was Chester L. Attebery, B.S., D.O., as associate professor of Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat. Dr. Attebery had received his B.S. at KSTC in 1934 and his D.O. at KCOS in 1938. During the school year 1937-38, he had been in charge of the physiological laboratory. He completed a residency in EENT under Dr. Hardy and became certified in his specialty and a fellow of the Osteopathic College of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.<sup>19</sup>

Ira W. Drew, D.O. (PCO 1911), of Philadelphia was the first osteopathic physician to be elected to the United States Congress. He took office January 1, 1937, as a member of the House of Representatives.<sup>20</sup> In March he introduced a bill calling for a system of national highways, utilizing the Public Works Administration. A committee was appointed to study the feasibility of such a program, which was the beginning of the Interstate Highway System.<sup>21</sup> Dr. Drew coauthored the Burke-Drew Bill, which passed both houses of Congress without a dissenting vote. It was signed into law by President Roosevelt in July 1938. It amended the Employees Compensation Act which had barred D.O.'s from receiving compensation for their services. Paragraph 5, Section 40, was changed to read, "The term physician includes surgeons and osteopathic practitioners, within the scope of their practice as defined by state law." All federal employees could now seek osteopathic care. That was the first time in which osteopathic physicians had been identified in federal legislation. "It was the opening wedge of universal recognition."<sup>22</sup>

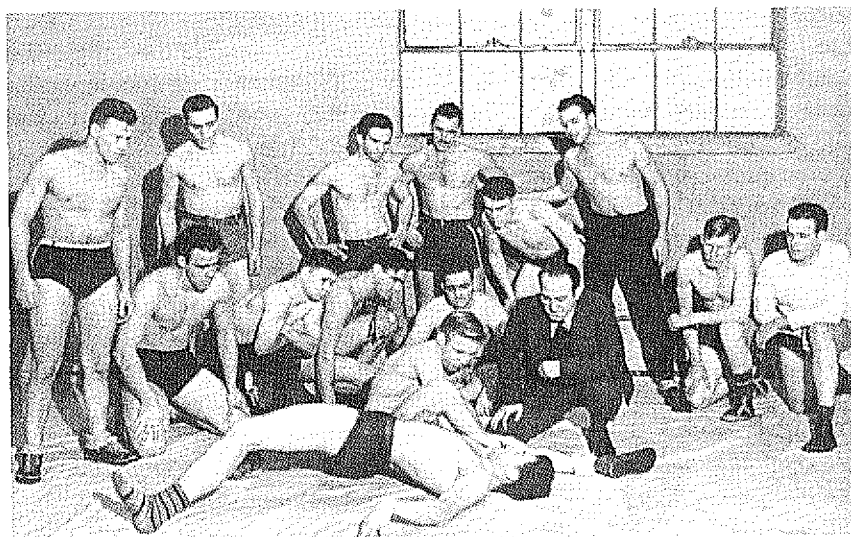
Meanwhile, several other D.O.'s had been elected to their state House of Representatives. They were: Drs. T. E. Childress (ASO 1911), Durango, Colorado; C. A. Clark (ASO 1912), Hartford, Connecticut; Daniel Boone Fordyce (SSS 1905), Oswego, Kansas; Charles E. Still, Kirksville; Mark Tordoff Jr. (ASO 1924), Providence, Rhode Island; Charles L. Wheeler, (DMS 1911), Santa Fe, New Mexico; and Manford R. Spalding (Mass. 1926) Auburn, Massachusetts. E. M. Steele (ASO 1918) of Wilmington, Ohio, became a state senator.<sup>23</sup>

A new registration law went into effect in Missouri in 1937 which set a two dollar fee per year for all who held licenses issued by the Missouri Board. It also required that each licensee attend a two-day educational





Basketball team coached by Phil Morrison, 1939



Wrestling team coached by Paul Campbell, 1939

program approved by the state association each year.<sup>24</sup> At the next state meeting held in Joplin in November a new attendance record was set with 550 registrations. The new law was probably responsible. At that meeting Dr. George Laughlin was honored by the Missouri Osteopathic Association for the outstanding service he had rendered the profession. He was presented with a bronze plaque.<sup>25</sup>

In January 1938 the AOA sent letters to its members encouraging the use of "osteopathic physician" instead of just "osteopath." They explained that the word "osteopath" implied a sideline profession, not a complete healing art. The *Journal of Osteopathy* was guilty of such usage, having used the term "osteopathy" seven times in its December issue. The editors promised to comply.<sup>26</sup> However, there are many references in later issues that use the singular word.

During the winter of 1937-38, the *Journal of Osteopathy* conducted a poll on whether or not pharmacology should be taught in the osteopathic colleges. Of those responding, 1,520 voted yes and 500 no. Thirty-two pages of letters advancing the pros and cons were published in the February issue. The majority believed that a knowledge of drugs would make better physicians.<sup>27</sup> The growing trend seemed to be to use more drugs. However, a number of "ten-fingered" osteopathic physicians were still passionately opposed.

In July 1927 the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy had voted to incorporate classes in comparative therapeutics into the curriculum. The course presented the harmful effects of drugs but also taught how to use some drugs which were thought to be beneficial in certain cases. It also gave instruction in prescription writing. Again in 1938, the Associated Colleges passed a resolution requiring its members to teach "pharmacology." The reasoning behind the move was to prepare the graduates to practice the use of medicine as well as osteopathy, with the view that such teaching would be helpful in securing unlimited practice rights. At that time several states were still restrictive, allowing D.O.'s to practice only manipulation. Kirksville gave the only negative vote.<sup>28</sup> Dr. Laughlin continued his campaign to "keep osteopathy osteopathic."<sup>29</sup> He was concerned that too many of the younger doctors were substituting drugs for manipulation, and his monthly editorials warned the profession against that practice. He wrote, "Of one thing I am quite sure, and that is that our future depends almost solely upon emphasizing the osteopathic concept of the cause of disease and the osteopathic treatment for its prevention and cure. No doubt many other things are essential, but if this concept is lost, our days as an independent profession will be numbered, and the wonderful services that have been rendered by good osteopathic physicians will be relegated to a minor position."<sup>30</sup>

Tragedy struck the student body twice that fall of 1938. Lower senior, Bruce Bennett of Eureka Springs, Kansas, was killed in a car accident six miles west of Kirksville on Highway 11. Clarence Lowe, a member of the January freshman class, died of a heart attack September 9, 1938.<sup>37</sup>

Two new faculty committees were formed that school year. An Awards Committee would coordinate and supervise all awards given within the institution.<sup>38</sup> A Credentials Committee reviewed the acceptance procedures and set a penalty for late registration. It recommended a new sequence of classes for the course of study, which was adopted.<sup>39</sup> It also recommended that comprehensive examinations be given to the graduating seniors. The first "comps" were proctored by Wallace Pearson, D.O., in January 1939.<sup>40</sup> The pros and cons of the comprehensive exams were debated for several years. Those in favor argued that they were good preparation for the seniors for the state boards, which they must pass in order to practice. Others felt that if a student had passed all of his courses an additional qualifying test was unnecessary.<sup>41</sup>

The Department of Technic reorganized and began teaching introductory classes of technic in the upper freshman year emphasizing osteopathic anatomy and joint mechanics. The students would have a better understanding of osteopathic fundamentals earlier in their studies.<sup>42</sup> Clinical courses were also restructured by grouping diseases according to the systems of the body, such as courses in diseases of the circulatory system or diseases of the locomotive system. Another new class was sophomore surgery, which included elementary surgery, splinting, bandaging, suturing, and so forth. Dr. "Bill" Kelly was in charge of the class.<sup>43</sup>

Sports, both varsity and intramural, prevailed during these years. The inter-fraternity football games held in the fall of 1938 were unusually rough. Two arms were fractured.<sup>44</sup> An Inter-State Basketball Tournament, composed of teams made up of KCOS students from different states, was held in 1937. The Montana/Wyoming team ousted the Florida boys in the final game by thirty to twenty-seven.<sup>45</sup>

Wrestling appeared on the KCOS campus in 1938. Coach Paul Campbell, D.O., class of June 1939, conducted training sessions and held an all-school tourney, after which he selected the best wrestlers. They competed at Kemper Military Academy and at Central State at Warrensburg. In the spring of 1939 they participated in the Heart of America Wrestling Championships held in Kansas City. They took the first place title in the 125-pound match and won five second place titles, giving the KCOS team the most total points to win the championship.<sup>46</sup> Also that year barbell exercises and a weight lifting program were introduced at KCOS. The college purchased barbells, and the program was offered to all students who wanted to keep in shape.<sup>47</sup>

Early in the winter of 1939 the Chicago College of Osteopathy's basketball team traveled to Kirksville for a game against Norman Jacobson's

(KCOS 1939) "Rams." The visitors were provided quarters at the fraternity houses and an all-school dance was held in the gym after the game. Although the KCOS "Rams" were victorious, the Chicago "Doctors" reported the camaraderie between the two groups was worth the trip. The two schools proposed a Midwest league between Des Moines, Kansas City, Kirksville, and Chicago.<sup>48</sup>

In June 1939 Phil Morrison was appointed head of the Department of Athletics.<sup>49</sup> He and brother Carl, both former basketball players and coaches, were principal players on the KCOS team. According to the Yearbook, by 1941, his last year as coach and the year he graduated, "Phil had whipped his boys into a tough, winning team. Their quick-thinking, fast-acting unit, their speedy-shifty attack brought the crowds to their feet . . . Attendance records rose, and the home gym was packed to its fullest." That year they won ten out of sixteen games.<sup>50</sup> While students at KCOS, Phil and Carl Morrison owned and operated the "Dining Car," located across the street from the Clinic Building on Jefferson. Thanks to the good cooking of their wives, especially their delicious home-baked pies, the "Dining Car" became the popular place to eat for students and faculty.<sup>51</sup>

In the fall of 1938 Sydney Rothman, a freshman student and talented musician from Louisiana State University, became the college band director. In November the band traveled to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, for the Annual Convention of the Missouri Osteopathic Association, where its renditions of both classical and popular music scored a big hit.<sup>52</sup>

At the close of the 1938-39 school year the Doctors Fulton retired. Both had been with the school since the early days of ATSCOS. Dr. A. T. Rhoades would replace Dr. George as professor of diagnosis and practice. Dr. George Fulton would continue as vice president of the board of trustees. Dr. Denby would take over for Dr. Stella in gynecology, while Dr. Kelly would become the pediatrician. Dr. Elizabeth Esterline was named dean of women.

A graduate program was established at KCOS in 1939 providing fellowships to deserving students. Fellows would be supervised by their respective departments. They would present courses and clinical demonstrations and assist the department as needed. The first fellowships went to Herbert C. Clough in clinical pathology, Dallas Manchester in surgery, Luceo Mossman in radiology, Robert Haskell in obstetrics, and Marjorie Mossman and Clifford Mace in osteopathic technic.<sup>53</sup>

Two Seeing Eye dogs were on campus the fall of 1939. They were Brenda, a Tibetan Boxer belonging to George B. Harris of the lower freshman class, and Ronny, a German Shepherd, the companion of lower sophomore Robert Conway.<sup>54</sup> The next year they were joined by freshman Dan Berry with his dog, Buck.<sup>55</sup> Several blind students became doctors of osteopathy. Their sensitive touch made them especially adept at palpative



Seeing Eye Dogs and their masters, *left to right*, Dan Berry with Buck, Bob Conway with Ronn, and George Harris with Brenda

diagnosis and manipulative therapeutics. However, as the course of study became more complex and educational standards more strict, the profession was unable to continue admittance to the blind.

Fred Grozinger, the KCOS bursar, died on November 20, 1939. He had come to Kirksville for treatment of an injury incurred in a coal mine accident in 1903. While in Kirksville for treatment he studied at the old Kirksville Commercial College, and in 1907 he became the head bookkeeper at the ASO. He had been with the college for thirty-three years.<sup>56</sup> He was replaced by Leslie M. Bledsoe, a native of Kirksville, who had been employed by the State Board of Probation and Paroles in Jefferson City.<sup>57</sup>

Harold D. McClure, D.O., was appointed Adair County Physician in February of 1939. At that time the Adair County Hospital was located in an old residence on South Elson Street. The average daily census was about eleven patients. However, the County did not have enough money to continue to maintain the hospital. In order to keep it from closing, it was reorganized under a board of trustees, including Dr. McClure and Drs. William Kelly and Vernon Casner, who were appointed assistant county physicians. The County would continue to care for indigents, but other patients who could not afford regular hospital charges would be assessed minimal fees of four dollars a day.

An arrangement was made with the Missouri Branch of the National Youth Administration to supply twenty-five girls who would receive training in practical nursing at the County Hospital. Dr. Casner was in charge of the program, and Delana Tenwick, R.N., supervised the instruction. Also, KCOS junior and senior students assisted the physicians in the daily care of the patients. The census rose to twenty-nine patients a day and a profit was made. In six months about one thousand dollars was cleared.

But the old house was too small. Something had to be done. Again a reorganization occurred. This time with a board of six members consisting of four laypersons and two physicians. Charles Gardner was elected president, Carl Magee secretary, and L. L. Propst treasurer. Marion Mitchell was the other layperson, and Dr. McClure and Dr. Casner were the physicians. Plans were made to purchase the old Quinlin Hotel, a twenty-eight-room structure located across the Wabash tracks from the Travelers Hotel. Funds were raised by popular subscription, and donations of materials were secured for remodeling and redecoration. Volunteers from the KCOS student body did much of the work. On April 1, 1940, the new seventy-bed facility was opened. It had been renamed the Community Nursing Home. All types of conditions, with the exception of major surgery, would be cared for. Dr. McClure would continue as director. For many years the "Wabash General" (as it was christened by the students) was the training ground for KCOS upper classmen.<sup>58</sup> According to Dr. Gerald J. Murphy (KCOS 1941), working in the nursing home gave the student the best practical experience of his education.

The first osteopathic specialty certifying board was the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology. It was created in 1939 by the Advisory Board of Osteopathic Specialties and approved by the AOA Board of Trustees. The American Osteopathic Board of Radiology held its first meeting in Atlantic City in September 1939 during the International Cancer Congress. The first candidates were examined during the convention in St. Louis during the summer of 1940.<sup>59</sup>

The 1940 Junior/Senior Prom was held April 5 at the new Adair County Armory on South Elson Street. The Reiger Armory had been elaborately decorated with lights, draperies, and colorful decoration. A huge canopy had been built from the street to the entrance. Ted Weems' famous "Beat the Band" Orchestra played for the occasion. His spectacular floor show featured whistler Elmo Tanner and vocalists Marvel Maxwell and Perry Como. Formal attire was required for the dance: "tails, tuxedo or spring formal (white jacket and dark trousers)" and of course floor length evening gowns for the ladies.<sup>60</sup> About one thousand persons attended the festive dance. According to the *Stilletto*, Wiley Roundtree and his committee had provided the biggest and best prom ever. It was considered a "sensation."<sup>61</sup>

Earlier that same day a Tea Dance was held at the school gym, followed by dinner at the Travelers Hotel. It was a closed affair for juniors and seniors only. The regular Senior Banquet was held in May, as was the Awards Assembly.

An unusual feature of the graduation ceremonies that year was a combined doctorate and baccalaureate at Kirk Auditorium for both KCOS and NMSTC senior students. The speaker was the Reverend Fred E. Brooks, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Austin, Texas, who

spoke on "The Doctor and the Teacher in a Troubled World." He pointed out that both doctors and teachers devote their lives to the human race, which at that time was plagued with poverty, unemployment, disease, and religious strife and by the spread of war in Europe. The commencement was held May 25 at the Kennedy Theater where 164 seniors became new doctors of osteopathy.<sup>62</sup>

H. G. Swanson, D.O., resigned as dean of the college at the close of the school year for 1939-40. He had ably held that position for the past thirteen years. He had also taught principles of osteopathy and lectured on the history of medicine. He had traveled extensively over the United States as a representative of the college speaking to numerous groups about the college and the profession. Dr. Swanson had accepted a position as executive head of the Southwestern Osteopathic Hospital at Wichita, Kansas.

Dr. M. D. Warner was named the new dean. President Laughlin said, "I remember that when Dr. Warner graduated in 1925, I then offered him a position on the faculty. His record as a student here was of such character that we sought his services as a member of our teaching staff, but he declined, desiring at that time to engage in practice. Dr. Warner, by his scholarship and fine character and eagerness and ability to work, has earned for himself during the short time he had been here the full confidence and respect of his colleagues."<sup>63</sup> Senior student Charles E. Porter, originally from Kirksville, assumed Dr. Warner's duties as teacher of biochemistry. His preprofessional training was taken at NMSTC where he majored in chemical engineering. He remained on staff until the spring of 1942.<sup>64</sup> The following items have been excerpted from the osteopathic journals during the late 1930s:

- ▶ Dr. L. H. McCartney (ASO 1898) of Hoxie, Kansas, died in a blizzard in January 1937. He was on his way to the bedside of a patient when he wrecked his car and became stranded in the sub-zero weather. Dr. McCartney lived a few miles east of Kirksville when a boy.<sup>65</sup>
- ▶ The terrible spring flood of 1937, which devastated many towns and cities along the Ohio River, caused considerable problems for the Marietta, Ohio, Osteopathic Clinic and Hospital. Fifteen patients had to be moved by a Coast Guard Cutter to a medical hospital on higher ground. All moveable equipment was moved to the second floor.<sup>66</sup>
- ▶ Dr. H. P. Hoyle (ASO 1915), on the staff of the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium, sailed on the *Aquitonia* July 14, 1937, to study the new insulin shock treatment being used in Berlin and Vienna.<sup>67</sup>
- ▶ The statue of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, which then resided on the court house lawn in Kirksville, was professionally cleaned. The City Council financed the project.<sup>68</sup>
- ▶ Mark Sullivan, well-known commentator and author, wrote in an article appearing in the *Readers Digest*, February 1939, that consistent use of osteopathy was how he kept in good shape. He called himself an "Osteopathic addict."<sup>69</sup>
- ▶ Northeast Missouri State Teachers College erected a new Baldwin Hall and built an addition onto the Ophelia Parrish Building, which included a new gymnasium.<sup>70</sup>
- ▶ Greer Garson, movie actress who had been out of work for about a year, reported that an osteopathic physician had "fixed" her spine. She returned to London, where she filmed "Goodbye Mr. Chips." She later filmed the popular war-time movie, "Mrs. Miniver."<sup>71</sup>
- ▶ Helen B. Jones, D.O. (COPS 1928) of Los Angeles was placed in charge of the Emergency Clinic at the MGM Studios in Hollywood where about three thousand people were employed.<sup>72</sup>
- ▶ Author Somerset Maugham traveled from Europe to New York in order to receive osteopathic care for injuries incurred in an auto accident in France.<sup>73</sup>
- ▶ The Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery dedicated its new forty thousand dollar Science Hall in March 1940.<sup>74</sup>
- ▶ Charles E. Moyer (ASO 1916) was made trainer for the Detroit Tigers. He was formerly the trainer for the Cleveland Indians. Moyer had been a pitcher for Washington but had to quit when he injured an arm. "Cy" Falkenburg of the Toledo Club sent Moyer to an osteopathic physician who helped him. At that time he decided to become an osteopathic physician.<sup>75</sup>
- ▶ Detroit's "Schoolboy" Rowe, veteran pitcher of two world series, was treated in June by Cecil B. Ferguson (ASO 1918) of Miami and again in September by his brother, D. M. Ferguson (ASO 1916), of Terre Haute.<sup>76</sup>
- ▶ The New York Osteopathic Clinic, located in Buffalo, held its formal opening on October 29, 1939, with five hundred guests in attendance. The honored guest was actress Constance Bennett.<sup>77</sup>
- ▶ Dr. Hannah Bailey, a graduate of the Chicago College, was in Warsaw visiting her brother, who was the American Vice Council to Poland. When political unrest became very uncertain she was advised to leave the country. She left Warsaw by train, which she reported was crowded with soldiers. She sailed from the port of Gyndnia on the *M. S. Batory*,

an American Line. The ship was convoyed by Polish submarines and later by British cruisers. While at sea, Germany declared war on Poland.<sup>78</sup>

- ▶ Edward R. Murrow, foreign correspondent for CBS, reported from England, "The Queen visited Birmingham today. She suffered from torticollis, commonly known as stiff neck. She was treated by an American osteopath and feels much better." A more detailed coverage by the United Press said, "Dr. Elmer T. Phiels, who came to England in 1917, treated Queen Elizabeth for a stiff neck during a tour of a munitions works on Thursday. The Queen had suffered during the tour with the King, and when they reached the Birmingham Council House for luncheon, Dr. Phiels was summoned. He treated her again later in the day." Dr. Phiels (ASO 1905) was a former president of the British Osteopathic Association.<sup>79</sup>

*Life*, the illustrated magazine with a circulation of nearly three million and a reading public of almost twenty million, published an article on osteopathic medicine in its August 19, 1940, issue. The title was "Osteopathy's Cure-By-Manipulation is Attacked by Regular Physicians." The article and illustrations covered three and a half pages. The article, published as a matter of public interest, was complimentary to the osteopathic profession.<sup>80</sup>

*Life* became interested in this subject as a result of a radio drama, "Dr. Andrew Taylor Still," which was broadcast over NBC on June 22, 1940. The radio show was written and produced by Mr. Harry Caylor, counsellor for the AOA Committee of Public and Professional Welfare. It was aired at the time of the national association meeting in St. Louis and coincided with the date June 22, 1874, at which time Dr. Still first announced his discovery. *Life* contacted Mr. Caylor about doing the article and made arrangements with President Laughlin to visit the College. On July 1, 1940, Otto Hagel, ace photographer from New York City, arrived in Kirksville. He spent the next two days taking hundreds of pictures. Information for the script was supplied by the AOA Central Office and the Kirksville College and was proofed by Caylor before going to press. On Friday, August 16, 1940, *Life* magazine carried the story of Kirksville and osteopathy to its millions of readers.<sup>81</sup>

As might be expected, the AMA was not pleased with the publicity given its rival. In the August issue of *JAMA* they took issue with *Life* saying the article was mostly pictures, and what written content there was, was mostly "misstatement of facts."<sup>82</sup> However, most D.O.'s were pleased with the article.

The last part of the decade of the thirties, the prewar years, were apparently good years for KCOS. Dr. Laughlin later stated, "During the most prosperous years, from 1927 to about 1940, the school was able to accumulate a considerable surplus."<sup>83</sup> But the winds of war were blowing

our way. As *Life* and other magazines and newspapers and the movie newsreels graphically depicted the atrocities of Hitler's Nazism and the horrors of war throughout the world, the American people began to be jarred out of their complacency. There were signs that the United States military was beginning to accelerate, and there was talk of a universal conscription. A number of factories were changing over to produce weapons and ammunition. As we move into the 1940s we will see how KCOS and the osteopathic profession were affected by World War II.

## NOTES

1. "Dedication of New \$150,000 Clinic Building," *Forum* 10 (Jan. 1937): 232-33.
2. "Clinical Pathology Lab," *JO* 44 (Apr. 1937): 38.
3. "New Library," *JO* 44 (Jan. 1937): 28.
4. "College Buildings," *JO* 44 (Jan. 1937): 36.
5. "New Tennis Courts," *Stiletto*, Apr. 16, 1936.
6. "Financial Report," *JO* 44 (Jan. 1937): 39.
7. "Visual Education," *Forum* 10 (Jan. 1937): 233.
8. "Visual Education Dept.," *JO* 47 (Jan. 1940): 25.
9. "Modern Clinical Teaching," *JO* 46 (Aug. 1940): 21.
10. "Kirksville," *Forum* 11 (Nov. 1937): 205.
11. "Registration," *JO* 45 (Mar. 1938): 32.
12. "Commencement," *JO* 43 (June 1936): 28-29.
13. "New Registrar at Kirksville," *JO* 45 (Sept. 1938): 26.
14. "Pre-Osteopathic Club," *JO* 45 (Dec. 1938): 17.
15. "KCOS Alumni Association," *JO* 44 (Aug. 1938): 11-13.
16. "Alumni are Permanently Organized," *JO* 45 (Aug. 1938): 12.
17. "Program at Dallas," *JO* 46 (Feb. 1939): 8.
18. "News of Kirksville," *JO* 44 (Jan. 1937): 36-37.
19. *KCOS Catalogue: 1941-1942*, 8.

20. "Dr. Drew to Congress," *JO* 44 (Feb. 1937): 1.
21. "Drew's Highway Plan," *Forum* 11 (Mar. 1938): 315.
22. "Roosevelt Signs Burke-Drew Bill," *JO* 45 (July 1938): 7,11.
23. "Several D.O.'s Elected," *Forum* 12 (Jan. 1939): 248; *JO* 44 (Jan. 1937): 1.
24. "Missouri Registration Law," *JO* 44 (June 1937): 8.
25. "550 Attend Missouri Convention," *JO* 44 (Nov. 1937): 9.
26. "Letters to Profession," *JO* 45 (Jan. 1938): 25.
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Adair County Nursing Home no. 1

# Chapter 1:

## Wartime

WITH THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, December 7, 1941, the United States went to war with a vengeance. The osteopathic profession was hopeful that in this war they would be allowed to assist the war effort the way they had been trained, as physicians. The Military Appropriation Act, approved by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941, authorized the employment of graduates of medical or osteopathic schools as interns in army hospitals. The act implied, although it did not so state, that such interns would become commissioned officers in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army Forces.<sup>1</sup> A number of D.O.'s enlisted in the army for basic training in the medical department with the hopes of receiving a commission later on. They were given ratings as technicians and were usually assigned jobs as orderlies.

A Supplementary National Defense Appropriations Act was signed by the president on October 26, 1942. It provided funds for commissions in the navy. In Section 102, Title 1, provision was made for "pay commissioned medical officers who are graduates of reputable schools of osteopathy." Despite that provision, D.O.'s who enlisted in the navy were classified as pharmacists mates, second class, and were assigned to positions not relative to their former training.<sup>2</sup>

D.O.'s in both the army and navy who applied for commissions were repeatedly turned down, and most of them served their time in what E. Laughlin termed "flunky jobs." The AOA expended considerable time, energy, and money trying to obtain commissions for its people. Its efforts were futile. The surgeon general, bowing to his medical colleagues of the AMA, was "unwilling to accede to any recognition of osteopathy." No medical commissions were given osteopathic physicians during World War II. Dr. John Biggerstaff (KCOS 1941), from Kirksville, was the first osteopath to be denied a commission after the appropriation was approved. He then enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and was the only licensed physician (D.O. or M.D.) to become an aircraft commander in the Strategic Air Command.<sup>3</sup>

Even before Pearl Harbor, a Compulsory Conscription Act had been put into effect, directed by General Lewis B. Hershey. It deferred all college students enrolled before the school year 1940-41, but the final decision was left to the local draft boards.<sup>4</sup> Congress later passed additional legislation establishing occupational deferments. A bulletin to all state selective service directors and local draft boards, dated July 15, 1942, directed that "pre-osteopathic students, osteopathic students and osteopaths engaged in practice, should not be given I-A ratings . . . but should be deferred to help meet the growing shortage of physicians and surgeons in the nation." However, full authority still rested with the local draft boards.<sup>5</sup>

Once again, osteopathic physicians were relegated to the home front. It was a moral and psychological blow to the profession. It was discriminatory and unjust. D.O.'s would not be allowed to patriotically serve their country as military physicians. There was no glamour, glory, or honor in staying home and being out of uniform. However, again it proved to be a blessing in disguise. As M.D.'s went into the military, D.O.'s practices grew and they gained new respect and prosperity. Because of the wartime emergency, they were often the only doctors left in many communities, and as they demonstrated their competency other opportunities opened to them.

In the fall of 1943 the American Red Cross changed its services to include patients of osteopathic physicians and to allow its nurses to work in osteopathic hospitals.<sup>6</sup> Several insurance companies began to allow osteopathic coverage for their clients. Blue Cross-Blue Shield, which was formed in 1940-41, originally restricted its payments to M.D.'s. The state osteopathic societies began petitioning for their inclusion and, state by state, Blue Cross-Blue Shield started to allow its policyholders to seek osteopathic care for which D.O.'s would be reimbursed.<sup>7</sup> However, it wasn't until 1960, when the new Health Insurance Program for Federal Employees stipulated that Blue Shield must pay D.O.'s, that coverage expanded to all states.<sup>8</sup> Many hospitals that had been closed to D.O.'s were now forced to honor their services. Several new osteopathic hospitals were established during this period while others were improved and enlarged.

One unexpected champion of the osteopathic cause was publishing baron William Randolph Hearst. Early in 1941 he was injured in a skiing accident. After being treated by a D.O. he said, "Surely these Knights of the dislocated joints have their proper place in medical science and merit more encouragement than they get from lay or learned."<sup>9</sup> Hearst explained in his column that the difference between osteopaths and the old school of medicine was that the "osteopaths thought more highly of dietetics, therapeutics and what one might call the mechanics of the human structure."<sup>10</sup>

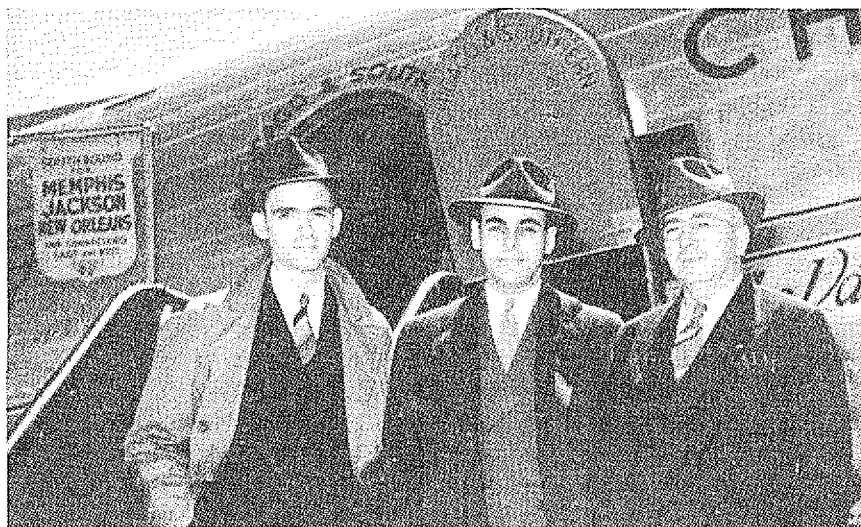
The AOA established a Council of Defense and Preparedness with Dr. Phil Russell (ASO 1916) of Ft. Worth as chairman. When he became

president of the AOA he was succeeded by Dr. K. Grosvenor Bailey (CO 1926) of Los Angeles. Their charge was to establish proper relationships with government agencies and to help prepare AOA members to serve either in civil or military situations. They established nine Regional Advisory Councils who participated in the preparedness efforts toward national defense and health care connected therewith. Numerous casualty stations and medical field units were organized. Several D.O.'s joined the National Guard while others served as air raid wardens or airplane spotters.<sup>11</sup> The Bureau of Public Health of the AOA published a basic syllabus for medical and surgical care of air raid casualties for divisional societies.<sup>12</sup>

The American Red Cross would not authorize osteopaths as first aid instructors, as it did M.D.'s, but required them to complete a Red Cross First Aid Course before allowing them to teach. However unhappy they were about the discrimination, the osteopaths felt duty bound to do so and between March 15, 1942, and March 15, 1943, sixteen hundred D.O.s across the country became qualified Red Cross instructors. That year they conducted over five hundred classes in first aid.<sup>13</sup>

As the West Coast prepared for an attack from the Japanese with blackouts, bomb shelters, and look-out stations for submarines, the AOA decided to change its annual meeting, scheduled for Los Angeles in June 1942, to Chicago.<sup>14</sup> The theme that year was "Osteopathy and the War Effort." Dr. R. McFarlane Tilley (PCO 1923) from Brooklyn, New York was installed as president.<sup>15</sup> The next year, 1943, it was also necessary to change the meeting place since the auditorium and hotel which had been reserved in Grand Rapids for the convention had been taken over by the army. The meeting was held in Detroit, and Dr. Walter E. Bailey (ASO 1912) of St. Louis was president.<sup>16</sup> In 1944 the Annual AOA Meeting was held in Chicago with 2,318 registered, the largest attendance up to that time. The clinical program of the conference gave the doctors an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the latest techniques and procedures being developed by the government, including the use of blood plasma and the new miracle drugs, sulfanilamide, atabrine and penicillin.<sup>17</sup> President C. Robert Starkes (ATSCOS 1925), of Denver, Colorado, presented the Seven Point Program which addressed: (1) recruitment; (2) expansion of college facilities; (3) aid to veterans; (4) research; (5) participation in public health programs; (6) cooperation with local communities and other doctors; (7) opposition to socialized medicine.<sup>18</sup> The 1945 meeting was cancelled. The government had issued new wartime regulations forbidding meetings where more than fifty people would be required to travel. Acute travel conditions such as overcrowded trains and shortage of hotel rooms necessitated the ruling.<sup>19</sup> Dr. Starkes continued as president the next year. He has been the only person to serve two full terms.<sup>20</sup> Most of the state associations also cancelled their meetings that year.





Drs. William Kelly, J.S. Denslow, and Wallace Pearson en route to a state convention where they were to be featured speakers

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, a rationing program for materials in short supply was organized by the government. Coupon books were issued to every man, woman, and child for everything from shoes to meat. An amendment effective July 1, 1942, made osteopathic physicians eligible for tires and tubes and for extra ration coupons for gasoline in order for them to perform their professional duties.<sup>21</sup>

The war immediately affected the osteopathic colleges with a drop in enrollment. Although osteopathic students were deferred, many young men who had planned osteopathic careers volunteered for military service. Of seventy who had preregistered for the freshman class at KCOS for the fall term in 1942, only thirty-six matriculated.<sup>22</sup> The total enrollment dropped from 559 in 1940-41 to 328 in 1942-43.<sup>23</sup> There were only twenty-one beginning students in the fall class of 1943.<sup>24</sup> The biggest problem for the school was the loss of revenue from tuition.

The American Association of Osteopathic Colleges (AAOC), formerly the Associated Colleges, held a War Emergency Conference in December 1941. Specified preadmission subject requirements, which were to go into action in September 1942, were deferred for the duration. However, sixty hours of precollege credits would still be required for admission. In order to turn out more doctors as quickly as possible, it was decided to speed up the program by graduating in three instead of four years. The accelerated program would necessitate shortened holidays and the cancellation of summer

vacations.<sup>25</sup> The next session at Kirksville would start June 15 with another class beginning October 12.

Because of the new scheduling, the Postgraduate Course, which for many years had followed the close of the spring term, was cancelled. In order for the doctors to meet state associations' posteducation requirements a two-day course would be offered in August. The Postgraduate course had always been free but would now cost five dollars. A new ruling by the AAOC prohibited college faculty from giving postgraduate instruction without charge.<sup>26</sup>

The AAOC voted unanimously at its January 1943 meeting to reverse its decision to defer the preadmission subject requirement to the end of the war. As some states were experiencing difficulties with basic science laws it was decided to enact the subject ruling beginning June 1, 1944. The subjects and hours needed would be: English, six; Biology, six; Physiology, six; Chemistry, twelve, including four in organic; thirty hours electives, preferably including one foreign language.<sup>27</sup>

A new Selective Service Ruling went into action in 1944, which set quotas for student deferments. The quota for all six osteopathic colleges was 984. At that time it became necessary for high school graduates to declare themselves as pre-osteopathic students in order to receive deferments. No longer could the profession draw from premed or other college students. Dr. Wallace Pearson, chairman of the Committee on Vocational Guidance and Student Selection, warned that it would be more difficult than ever to recruit because high school seniors would find it hard to serve the country in this undramatic way.<sup>28</sup> The lowest ebb at the Kirksville school was reached in 1946 with only ninety-one students enrolled.<sup>29</sup>

The dwindling enrollment necessitated a change in curriculum. The Presentation Class, active for over twenty years, was discontinued. In account of the small number of students and a large volume of patients, the time previously spent in that class would be spent seeing patients. However, especially interesting cases could be presented in courses related to the particular problem.<sup>30</sup> Classes in military medicine and tropical diseases were incorporated into the curriculum.<sup>31</sup>

A Civilian Pilot Training Program was approved for KCOS in the fall of 1940. The Civil Aeronautics Administration established the program to provide a reserve of pilots for future emergencies, either military or civilian. The ten-week program provided those qualifying with a private pilot's license which would allow them to fly anywhere in the United States and to carry passengers, although not for hire. Dr. Harold McClure who had taught meteorology at the University of Michigan, conducted the ground school classes. The flight contractor was Mr. C. Oleson, former barnstormer and operator of a flying school at Ottumwa, Iowa. Flight instructors were E. W. Dorrance, Capt. Roy Dodson, and Paul Hanspete



Civilian Pilot Training Program

Dean Warner served as coordinator of the program. The airfield at Millard was used for the lessons. Flying sessions were held from dawn to dusk before and after regular classes at KCOS.<sup>32</sup> Many of the students who took the CPT course later enlisted in the Air Force. With the outbreak of war, the CPT program was discontinued.

In 1942 a Cadet Training Program for the Army Air Force was implemented at KCOS. After passing their physicals, students between eighteen and twenty-six could enlist as privates. They would be allowed to finish school but after graduation would become aviation cadets. Their advanced training would qualify them for commissions as second lieutenants. Dr. Bill Kelly was their faculty advisor.<sup>33</sup>

A group called the Minute Men was organized at KCOS in the fall of 1942 by several students from the New England states. Their primary goal was to recruit other students from New England for the college.<sup>34</sup> They assumed the responsibility at the school of selling U.S. Victory Bonds and Stamps. Their initial goal was \$1,000, but by October they had cleared \$3,755.<sup>35</sup> On Pearl Harbor Day, 1942, the group sold \$5,450 worth of bonds. On Lincoln's Birthday, 1943, the day's proceeds were \$2,523. The

Minute Men outsold every other group in the community and were responsible for one-fourth of war bonds sold in the area.<sup>36</sup> The patriotic group purchased three American flags for the school – two for outdoor use atop the Administration and Gymnasium Buildings and one for use in the auditorium.<sup>37</sup>

A special assembly was held November 11, 1942, to commemorate Armistice Day. The college band and glee club gave stirring renditions of patriotic songs. A very poignant address by Dean Warner, a World War I. veteran, inspired those present to rededicate themselves to the war effort for peace and freedom.<sup>38</sup>

Students and faculty assisted in many ways. Some walked or rode bicycles to school to save tires and gasoline. They helped with scrap metal drives, substituted oleo for butter, and honey for sugar. They planted victory gardens and helped in the Aid to Farmers Program, where students helped put up hay and harvest crops.<sup>39</sup> The Osteopathic Women's Club rolled bandages and sewed hospital gowns.<sup>40</sup> The college assisted in local defense by organizing decontamination squads to serve throughout the county in case of a gas attack. The APO set up a blood bank for students and townspeople, which would be essential for transfusions in an emergency. KCOS students established eleven first-aid stations in Adair County, each to be staffed with two doctors and a senior student assistant. Fraternities were assigned to specific stations to assist however they might be needed. Dr. McClure was their captain.<sup>41</sup> Like the advertisement, "Lucky Strike Green Has Gone to War", the *Osteoblast* also went to war. To conserve paper, it was not published in the years between 1944 and 1949.

Not all school activities were serious during wartime. Intramural sports continued, and several social events took place. An all-school dance was held February 12, 1942, at the armory with the George Hershman Orchestra in full swing.<sup>42</sup> "Hobo Days," which had been a tradition at the school since the 1920s, gave way to "Sadie Hawkins." The first Sadie Hawkins Dance was held in the gym on November 8, 1941. Students, faculty, and guests dressed as their favorite "Dog Patch" character, and prizes were given for the best "Li'l Abner" and "Daisy Mae." Prior to the dance, which featured two live bands, Sadie's Race was held on the south side of the downtown square where the police had cordoned off the street. Each single girl tried to catch her man and drag him off to "Marryin' Sam." Sadie returned to campus the next year with greased pig, pie eating, and jitterbug contests. Admission was charged at one cent per inch of the female's waistline. On December 4, 1941, the Harlem Globetrotters appeared in the KCOS Gym against the College All-Stars, where they delighted the crowd with their spectacular feats of showmanship. The event was sponsored by the Varsity "O" Club.<sup>43</sup> However, as more students began to enter military service, large parties gave way to smaller, informal get-togethers

and live bands gave way to "canned music" from jukeboxes or record players.

In spite of the war effort, the osteopathic profession took time to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on October 3, 1942. The AOA issued a special commemorative stamp which featured a wreathed profile of Dr. A. T. Still and a caduceus with the military eagle at the top. The colorful stamp was done in light orange with dark purple against a light green background.<sup>44</sup> From coast to coast, D.O.'s paused to celebrate the founding of their first school. In New York City a large banquet was held at the Hotel Commodore. The program was broadcast over a national hookup by the Columbia Broadcasting System. In San Francisco, more than one hundred doctors and their guests enjoyed a formal dinner at the Cliff House.

In Kirksville, the entire day and evening was devoted to the celebration. A number of alumni participated in the morning clinical lectures and demonstrations. A memorial service was held in the afternoon with former Dean Swanson speaking on the "Enduring Truth." The senior class planted and dedicated two trees to Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Still, and the Osteopathic Women's Club presented a portrait of Mrs. Still to the college. A banquet was held in the evening at which Judge Walter Higbee delivered a commemorative address.<sup>45</sup>

An ASO alumnus, Dr. Alexander Dahl (KCOS 1928) of Atlanta, Georgia, was appointed by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, counselor to the War Dept. on military morale, as physician to his special group, which toured the European battlefields and made a secret mission to Moscow. The trip lasted four months and covered sixty thousand miles. Dr. Dahl had become Capt. Rickenbacker's personal physician after he had been called in by a surgeon to treat Rickenbacker when he was paralyzed after a plane crash in 1941.<sup>46</sup>

As KCOS rose to the challenge of World War II, it faced its own internal war. At the January 1943 board meeting, new bylaws were adopted which set up a new administrative structure to go into place at the next meeting. The new board would consist of nine trustees; six would be members of the Alumni Association, of whom three would be elected by the KOAA and three would reside in Kirksville (later changed to read, "Three alumni to be elected at large"); the remaining three would be laymen. Dr. Laughlin announced that the three Kirksville D.O.'s would be himself, Dr. Earl Laughlin, Sr., and Dr. Charles Still, Sr.. All were members of the Board of Trustees at that time. No salaried employee would be eligible to be a trustee. The persons would be selected for one-, two-, and three-year terms of office. As their terms expired their successors would serve three years.

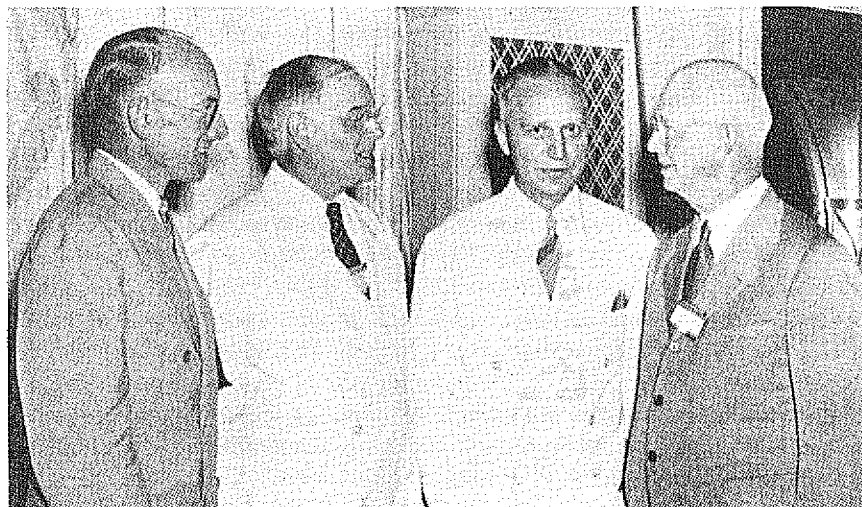
Dr. Laughlin explained the changes were being made to ensure the perpetuity of the institution. In an editorial he wrote, "Realizing the uncertainties of tenure of life, it is a matter of deep gratification and satisfaction to me to put the management of this institution into new hands before my time comes to retire."<sup>47</sup>

However, board reports indicate, "The reorganization was accomplished by pressure from the Alumni Association and the American Osteopathic Association for several years which resulted in Doctor Laughlin's acquiescence to the formation of a new board." They were concerned that "the college was failing to keep pace with legislative and public relations gains of the profession, the general advances in education and societies [sic] demands on institutions for the training of physicians." This failure to keep abreast of the times resulted in the college being placed on conditional approval by the AOA, the loss of accreditation in several states, and an investigation by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.<sup>48</sup> A committee appointed by the KOAA and consisting of Donald V. Hampton (ATS 1926), Chairman Perrin T. Wilson (ASO 1918), and Alma Webb (ASO 1925), toured the campus in the fall of 1942 investigating the problems and making suggestions for improvements, including alumni representation on the Board of Trustees.<sup>49</sup>

New trustees elected August 2, 1943, were: Perrin T. Wilson (three years); Donald V. Hampton (two years); Harold I. Magoun, Sr. (KCOS 1924) - one year); Judge Walter Higbee -three years); Roland Zeigel, Kirksville attorney (two years); and U.S. Congressman Sam W. Arnold, Kirksville businessman (one year). Replacing Dr. Earl Laughlin, Sr., who was unable to serve because of illness, was Dr. P. W. Gibson (ASO 1908). All nine men received Dr. Laughlin's endorsement.

Dr. Hampton of Cleveland, Ohio, was a member and past president of the Cleveland District Osteopathic Association, trustee and past president of the Ohio Osteopathic Association, and a delegate to the AOA House of Delegates. He had served on the Board of Trustees of the AOA and as chairman of the Committee on Ethics and Censorship and the Committee on Vocational Guidance. He was presently serving as chairman of the Bureau of Professional Development and the Committee on Research. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the KOAA and was chairman of the KOAA team that had investigated the college in 1942.

Dr. Wilson was in private practice in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He had helped organize the Massachusetts Osteopathic Hospital and had served it as a trustee and treasurer. He had been president of the Boston Osteopathic Society and of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. He had engaged in research on the osteopathic lesion at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. Since 1942 he had been a member of the Executive Committee of the KOAA and chairman of its Committee on Research.



New KCOS Trustees visit with Dr. George Laughlin. *Left to right*, Harold I. Magoun, D.O., Perrin T. Wilson, D.O., Donald V. Hampton, D.O., and President Laughlin

Dr. Magoun was a graduate of Harvard University with an A.B. He had practiced in Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, and served as president of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association before moving to Denver, Colorado, where he was on the teaching staff of the Denver Postgraduate College. He received an M.S. from there in 1941. He also served as president of the Colorado Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Gibson had practiced in Winfield, Kansas, since his graduation in 1908. He had served as president of the Kansas State Osteopathic Association, chairman of the Kansas Public and Professional Welfare Committee, and as a member of the Kansas State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the AOA and had been chairman of the Department of Public Affairs and of the Department of Professional Affairs. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the AOA and a member of the National Board of Council of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.<sup>50</sup>

The first meeting of the new board took place on September 8, 1943. Dr. Laughlin was elected chairman, Dr. Hampton, vice chairman, and Carl E. Magee, business manager of the college, would serve the board as secretary. The board amended the bylaws so that the president of the board and the president of the college could not be the same individual. Therefore, Dr. Laughlin, as chairman of the board, could no longer serve as president of the college. The board members were charged with surveying the field

to find the best man for the position. An Executive Committee of Higbee Still, and Zeigel would conduct business affairs of the corporation while the board was not in session. Action was taken making the dean responsible during the interim period for the administration of the school.

Four standing committees were appointed: Faculty, Salaries, and Curriculum with Wilson, Zeigel, and Arnold; Finances with Hampton, Wilson and Zeigel; Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment with Gibson, Still, and Higbee; Teaching, Clinics, and Clinical Supervision with Magoun, Hampton, and Gibson. The committees would make thorough investigations into their assigned areas of concern.<sup>51</sup>

The biggest problem the college faced at that time was financial, caused partly by the low enrollment and loss of tuition but due mainly to a problem with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. Henry Plagens, a Kansas City attorney hired to represent the college concerning the tax problem, explained the situation to the trustees at that September meeting. In 1938, upon request, the college had presented information to the IRS, after which it had been granted tax-exempt status. Then in 1941, without requesting any new information, the IRS ruled the college was not a "nonprofit" institution and assessed it a \$174,000 delinquent bill.

It ruled that Dr. Laughlin had profited from the college, stating such technicalities as the fact that the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital (LOH) was on the same electrical and water meters as the school; that the LOH laundry was done by the college laundry; and that the college nursing school provided free nursing service to LOH. However, the IRS had not taken into consideration that Dr. Laughlin had built the school and given it to the Board of Trustees nor that he had never received a salary for his services as president and teacher and that he often paid school bills out of his pocket. Also, LOH doctors provided teaching services to the school at nominal fees. Careless and inadequate records of contributions and services rendered had created the problem.

The infringements mentioned were eliminated, and the college appealed the 1941 decision. In a letter dated September 4, 1943, the institution was notified that it had been returned to a tax-exempt status, retroactive to July 1, 1942. The delinquent bill for the years prior to that time still stood. It was paid in eight installments between 1943 and 1944. It wiped out the entire reserve fund. With no surplus and reduced revenue, the school was seriously impaired financially. With the low enrollment current income was at its lowest ebb in history.<sup>52</sup>

However, now that the college was again designated a nonprofit institution it could once again accept donations and bequests. KCOS immediately joined the AOA Progress Fund Campaign which had been launched in the summer of 1943 with Dr. R. McFarlane Tilley as chairman. Dr. Tilley, also chairman of the AOA Bureau of Professional Education and

Colleges, urged the profession to place education first and to pledge to the college of their choice. He said, "The colleges are the showcases of the profession. Through them the profession will be judged." It was hoped that the progress funds would improve and upgrade all of the osteopathic colleges to the place where they would never again have to worry about accreditation or of being discriminated against. The campaign was designed to meet the challenge of World War II and to assist the profession in getting its just recognition from the public and government. The other five colleges at Chicago, Des Moines, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia had already joined the program.<sup>53</sup>

The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy was not involved. Unable to meet the AOA's standards for accreditation, it had been placed on probation by the Bureau of Professional Education and Colleges several years before. It had also lost its recognition from the Approving Authority of the State of Massachusetts. Started in 1897 as the Boston Institute of Osteopathy, the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy was officially closed in August 1944.<sup>54</sup>

KCOS's first move toward participation in the Progress Fund Campaign was to establish a Department of Public and Professional Relations and to employ Mr. Morris Thompson as its director. Thompson would organize and direct the KCOS campaign. He would also be executive editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*.<sup>55</sup> Mr. Thompson was a graduate of Kansas University with an A.B. in journalism and public relations. While at KU he was a member of Sigma Delta Chi, a national honor society, and was awarded the Dean's Honors and the Schott Award for Scholarship in Journalism. Recently, he had served on the staff of the *Trenton, Missouri, Daily Republican-Times*, as secretary of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce, as director of the Kirksville Chamber of Commerce, and had worked for the Missouri State Department of Education. Recently he had been involved in promotional work for the National Retail Dry Goods Association in New York City.<sup>56</sup>

At a "hardworking session, beginning December 31, 1943, and continuing New Year's Day and ending at noon on January 2, 1944," the board heard reports of the four standing committees. As they delved into the affairs of the school, the board members saw the college was in a more dire situation than they had realized.

The Financial Committee's investigation revealed that in a contract negotiated in 1927, Dr. Laughlin agreed to deed the property of the combined schools to the Board of Trustees if he was allowed to continue as president to direct and control its policies for the rest of his life; and if the college paid him \$650,000 at a rate of \$25,000 a year for twenty-five years. It was not to be considered as salary or dividends or interest but as partial return of the money advanced to build and acquire the property. By 1938, \$300,000 had been returned to him. Due to financial hardship,

the annual fee was waived in 1939 and 1940. In a new contract, signed December 31, 1941, Dr. Laughlin and the trustees agreed that since the school was operating at a loss, the annual fee would be provisionally cancelled. Information also revealed that the total amount Dr. Laughlin had advanced in the formation of the school was \$384,000, considerably less than the \$650,000 mentioned in the 1927 contract. Thus, contrary to popular belief and to all information that had publicized the transfer, the board believed that Dr. Laughlin had not "given" the property to the school, but had sold it. However, we again submit, that he had never received a salary for the many services he had rendered through the years.

Although during his presidency Dr. Laughlin had operated the school without outside help, the traditional proprietary philosophy that tuition pay for the education was no longer valid. The reserve fund (now depleted) had been accumulated at the expense of the educational program and neglect of the college plant and equipment. Included in a report of the Committee on Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment was an affidavit, signed by Glenn D. Blankenhorn, superintendent of maintenance, and Leslie M. Bledsoe, treasurer, and notarized by the Adair County Notary Public, which attested to the following conditions as of August 1, 1944:

The entire plant was in disrepair . . . all roofs leaked . . . plaster was loose and walls were cracked . . . one room in the northeast corner of the Administration Building flooded whenever it rained . . . the heating system was in poor condition and gave uneven heat . . . radiators were filled with water . . . pipes were clogged . . . the hot water tank was corroded . . . lighting was poor, especially in the classrooms . . . wiring was inadequate and overloaded - in the hospital, insulation had burned away and live wires were hanging, a condition that had been cited by fire inspectors a few years before but had not been corrected . . . the elevator was unsafe . . . the boiler plant was in bad condition - one boiler was buckled, and the other was cracked and settled; both had been condemned by the Underwriters . . . the stage addition to the gym had pulled away about 2 inches from the wall . . . termites were in the floor . . . sidewalks around the buildings had been noted as being in bad condition by the City Police Department.

Apparently little money had been spent on maintenance during the past few years. Other reports showed:

no organized, required hospital training program . . . no organized program of supervised clinical teaching of manipulative medicine . . . too many classes and too few teachers . . . low ratio of low-paid



Morris Thompson, A.B., Executive Vice President of KCOS, 1944-1946, and President, 1946-1973

full-time men and a high ratio of part-time "percentage" staff . . . obsolete clinical and teaching equipment (especially X-ray and anesthesia) . . . low utilization of existing facilities for undergraduate teaching . . . rear guard position among osteopathic colleges in elevation of standards.<sup>57</sup>

The board reviewed and approved Mr. Thompson's plan for the campaign which was announced as "Kirksville's Million Dollar Progress Program." The college intended to raise and spend a million dollars within six years. However, in order to tackle the most pressing needs, as specified above, a two-year, \$454,000 program was adopted. Its major project would be the construction of a new clinic/hospital facility.

The following four categories were targeted for expansion and improvement:

I. Osteopathic Research and Teaching		\$ 58,600
Additional Teaching Personnel	17,800	
Osteopathic Research	31,000	
Publication of Osteopathic Books	5,000	
Osteopathic Fellowships	4,800	
II. Osteopathic Clinical Teaching		\$306,000
New Clinical Hospital and Improvement of Existing Clinic and Hospital	242,200	
Additional Clinical Personnel	38,800	
Deep Therapy X-ray Equipment	15,000	
Diagnostic X-ray Equipment	8,000	
Clinical Pathology Laboratory	2,000	
III. Basic Science Plant and Teaching		\$ 80,000
Additional Facilities and Equipment	16,500	
Additional Personnel	28,800	
Anatomical Building and Equipment	35,000	
IV. Library		\$ 10,000
Additional Volumes and Periodicals	4,000	
Indexing	1,000	
Librarian and Assistants	5,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$454,000.00</b>

As general chairman of the campaign, Dr. Hampton wrote his colleagues, "It will take the sustained and intensive hard work, the fullest participation, the best thinking, and the sacrificial giving of every Kirksville alumni to put the Kirksville Osteopathic Progress Fund over the top. But over the top we must go, and over the top we will go. Let's go."<sup>58</sup>

A Management Committee was appointed to administer the board policies and actions and to actually run the school. Appointed to the committee were Dean Warner, chairman, Dr. Denslow, and Carl Magee. Mr. Magee was soon replaced by Mr. Thompson. Using recommendations from the AOA's Bureau of Education and Colleges, reports and recommendations of the standing committees, requirements of state licensing boards, and input from department heads, the Management Committee made up a schedule designating priorities for the various projects in the two-year plan. The board ordered that as funds were received they be put to work.<sup>59</sup> For the first time, the "purse strings" were removed from the direct control of Dr. Laughlin.<sup>60</sup>

The first strategic move was to get bids on new X-ray equipment and to prepare space for a new X-ray department, which would be utilized until the new clinic-hospital facility was complete. The area then being used as a club room on the lower floor of the Administration Building was renovated. One end of that area was turned into the X-ray department with space for the equipment, dressing rooms, darkroom, and roentgenologist's consulting office. A new nine-thousand-dollar all-purpose General Electric KK-11 Unit was installed. Other equipment included a spot-film radiography, fluorographic units, a motor driven changer, and the most modern darkroom equipment available. Dr. William Kelly was placed in charge of the department, and Dr. George Rea was appointed clinical assistant in X-ray. He was a 1942 Kirksville graduate and had been doing postgraduate work in X-ray since that time. Before entering KCOS, Dr. Rea had taken three years of premedical work at Ohio University. He was soon named assistant professor of radiology and served as chairman of the department while continuing his work toward certification.

Two rooms adjacent to the X-ray Department were utilized for the Clinical Structural Department directed by Dr. Wallace M. Pearson. The new X-ray equipment would be beneficial to the structural department, allowing the school to enhance the structural concept which Kirksville had always given to every case. The new space would allow for a profile view-box and filing cabinets for the growing library of structural X-ray pictures. Dr. Pearson's "Survey of Weight-bearing X-ray Studies" was published in the *Journal of Osteopathy*, December 1938, and his "Progressive Structural Study of School Children" in the *JAOA*, November 1951.

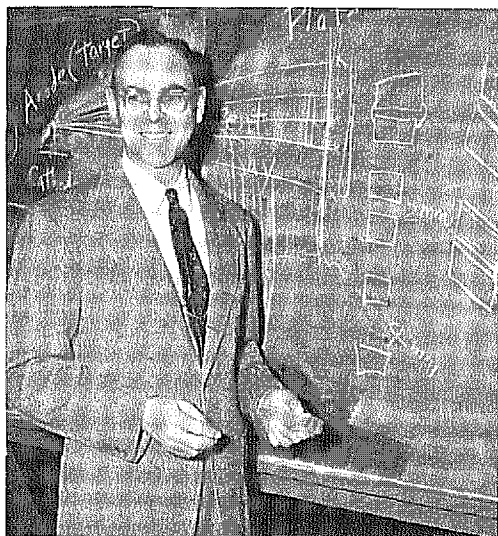
Improvements at the hospital were confined to equipment that could later be utilized in the new facility. New bassinets, room furniture, oxygen equipment, operating tables, and surgical lights were purchased.

The progress plan also called for extensive renovation of the George Still Building. Athletics had gone to war. The "Rams" basketball team was no more. The gymnasium was slated to give way to anatomy and research. A hallway down the center of the gym would divide it into two parts. The

west section would be used for the dissection laboratory and a new pit for anatomy demonstrations. The east portion would hold the histology laboratory and a large classroom or auditorium with seating for one hundred.<sup>61</sup>

Another part of the development program was to strengthen the faculty. The doctor shortage created by the war and a shortage of capital funds for salaries had caused a shortage of qualified faculty members. Although a number of excellent men remained on staff, the number of good teachers had diminished since the early thirties. Many were now teaching in areas in which they were not qualified. Several part-time doctors were added to the staff to help take up the slack. Dr. Mildred Gelbach (KCOS 1940) was an assistant in OB-GYN. She earned her B.S. at NMSTC before entering KCOS. During the wartime shortage of teachers she also taught anatomy and physiology at the Teacher's College. Dr. Gelbach developed a thriving private practice in Kirksville. Dr. Edward Newell (KCOS 1932) was an instructor in minor surgery. He had taken special instruction at Dover Street Clinic in Boston and was practicing in La Plata when he started teaching part-time. He was soon given a full-time position and placed in charge of the Proctology Department. Dr. Howard E. Gross (KCOS 1940) was an instructor in osteopathic technic. Dr. Gross continued to teach part-time for many years while also conducting a flourishing private practice in Kirksville.<sup>62</sup>

The college's goal now was to employ qualified, full-time personnel in every department. Dr. Roland P. Sharp, A.B., M.S., D.O., was named assistant professor of pathology. He had earned his A.B. and M.S. at West Virginia University and his D.O. at Kirksville in 1943. Dr. Gilbert Kroeger (KCOS 1934) of Erie, Pennsylvania, joined the staff as director of clinics. He had previously been in practice at Purdin, Missouri. Wilbur V. Cole, B.S., D.O., was named instructor of histology and embryology. Dr. Cole received his B.S. from the University of New Hampshire, where he served as laboratory assistant in the Marine Laboratory. He also had taken graduate work in histology and microtechnology at the University of New Hampshire. He was a lab assistant in histology while a student at KCOS, where he earned his D.O. in 1943.<sup>63</sup> Albert B. Kline, A.B., Ph.D., was named head of the Chemistry Department. His B.A. was from Western Maryland College and his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. He had served as an assistant professor at Washington College in Maryland. Ernest Hartman, B.S., M.S., Sc.D., was made head of the Department of Bacteriology and Public Health. Dr. Hartman was educated at Kansas State College at Manhattan and at the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins, where he received his Ph.D. He served as a research fellow at the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York from 1924-1926. Dr. Hartman had spent seven years in the Orient teaching at Lingman University in Canton, China.<sup>64</sup>



J. Stedman Denslow, D.O., Director of Biomechanical Laboratory

Another area slated for development was research. Research at KCOS had gained momentum since Dr. J. S. Denslow came on board in 1938. Dr. Denslow had sought the advice of Dr. Allan Gregg of the Rockefeller Foundation, who had introduced him to several leading neurophysiologists who were working in the field of electromyography, including Dr. Ralph Gerard of the University of Michigan and Dr. C. Ladd Prosser of the University of Illinois. Their counsel led him to concentrate his studies on the osteopathic lesion using electromyographical methods. He set up a small laboratory in the George Still Building where he and Dr. H. G. Clough (KCOS 1939), who had served a fellowship in clinical pathology at KCOS before joining the staff full-time in 1940, built various pieces of equipment. The school helped them purchase a Sanborn cardioscope which reproduced electrocardiographic currents on a fluorescent screen. Thus began their concentrated investigations of the neurophysiological manifestations of the lesioned area.<sup>65</sup>

The Still Memorial Trust was set up in 1940 for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining a proper agency for constructive research in the cause, treatment, and prevention of disease and in the further development and application of osteopathic principles, practices, and procedures. . . . To provide an agency for raising and handling funds to continue the study of muscle action currents in normal areas and areas of osteopathic lesions that has been done the past two years." A charter was granted under the laws

of Missouri on November 8, 1940. Trustees were George M. Laughlin, President, Willis J. Bray, Ph.D., head of the Division of Science at NMSTC, Milton Stahl, treasurer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis, and Dr. J. S. Denslow, secretary and director of research. Although chartered as a separate entity from the college, the school was supportive of the Trust providing space for the laboratory and giving an initial grant of \$726. Donations were also received from Sigma Sigma Phi and the 1940 postgraduate class. The AOA Research Committee gave two grants of \$200 each. Again in 1941, KCOS presented the Trust with another grant, this time for \$5,000 to be used for additional equipment and for the services of a neurophysiologist to assist in the research program. Dr. Charles B. Hassett, A.B., Ph.D., was hired for that position. He had earned his A.B. from the University of Buffalo and his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. He would also teach nervous pathology.<sup>66</sup> Dr. Hassett later became head of the Department of Physiology.

The first report of the studies of the osteopathic lesion appeared in the *Journal of Osteopathy* in September 1940. Then in 1941 a paper, "The Reflex Activity in the Spinal Extensors" by Denslow and Clough, was published in the prestigious *Journal of Neurophysiology*. That was the first breakthrough for osteopathic research into the renowned field of scientific research. Subsequently, another article was published in that journal in 1942 and another one in the *American Journal of Physiology* in 1943, both by Denslow and Hassett.<sup>67</sup> Kirksville's research program was off and flying. It opened the door for federal and philanthropic funding for osteopathic research at KCOS and the other osteopathic colleges. In recognition of his scientific studies of the osteopathic lesion, Dr. Denslow was awarded the Honorary Doctorate of Osteopathic Science by the Chicago College of Osteopathy in 1941.<sup>68</sup>

At a board meeting in June 1944, Morris Thompson was named executive vice president of the college. In that capacity he would serve as the chief executive officer for the college, replacing the Executive Committee of the Board and the Management Committee of the School. Management by the committees had been somewhat unwieldy, and it would be best to have one person in charge while the search for president continued. Mr. Thompson would also continue to direct the Progress Fund Campaign, implementing and coordinating the progressive program initiated by the Management Committee. Mr. Thompson said, "The immediate expansion and improvement program is the beginning of a dream that we are determined will carry on until Kirksville is a great osteopathic health center of world renown and an outstanding credit to its profession."<sup>69</sup>

By July 1944, The National AOA Progress Campaign had passed the million dollar mark. Kirksville, which had joined the race late, moved into



first place with subscriptions totaling \$234,500. Kirksville's alumni were coming through for their alma mater, "The Mother School."<sup>70</sup>

In spite of the fact that KCOS's progress fund was going well and improvements were under way at the college, all was not well. As problems were unveiled, blame fell on the former administration. As the problems were addressed, resentment arose and all involved felt a great deal of discontentment. Dr. Hampton revealed that the board believed the reports presented by the board secretary, Mr. Magee, "were misleading, were watered down directives of the board, and were often delayed." At a meeting in September 1944, the board elected one of its own members, Dr. Harold I. Magoun, to serve as secretary to the board, relieving Mr. Magee from that position. Mr. Magee then resigned as secretary to the college. Subsequently, Dr. George Laughlin resigned as chairman of the board, and walked out of the meeting. He was followed by two of his supporters, Roland Zeigel and Judge Walter Higbee. That left a six-man board of directors. By nightfall, replacements had been secured: Dr. F. A. Gordon (ASO 1916) of Marshalltown, Iowa, who was active in state and national associations; Ray P. Gardner, Kirksville businessman; and William S. Konold, executive secretary of the Ohio Osteopathic Association. Dr. Hampton was elected chairman of the board and Mr. Leslie Bledsoe, bursar of the college, was named secretary of the college, the post vacated by Mr. Magee. Morris Thompson was reelected executive vice president of the college.

Dr. Laughlin was asked to reconsider but refused to do so. He had previously resigned in January of the same year but had at that time reconsidered and returned to the board. He now stated that his action in August was final and would not be reconsidered. The board then unanimously elected him president emeritus of the college. This too he refused, stating in a letter to Mr. Thompson, "The reason for my resignation was a protest against incompetent management and waste of our resources, which since my resignation has grown decidedly worse instead of better. I, therefore, although my heart is in the success of the school, but I can see no possible chance for it under the present management, decline to accept the offer of emeritus president of the college."<sup>71</sup>

Dean Warner's resignation was accepted. It had nothing to do with this meeting, but had been submitted a month prior to the board meeting. Torn between his allegiance to George Laughlin and his care for the concerns of the new board, he had accepted an offer for the deanship at the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy. Dr. A. T. Rhoades was made acting dean.

Other faculty changes were announced: Dr. R. B. Bachman, a graduate of the Des Moines School and head of the OB-GYN Department there for twenty years, had accepted the position as head of the KCOS OB-GYN

Department, Dr. J. H. Denby, formerly in charge of that department, had experienced some legal difficulties in his practice and had resigned; Dr. Cecil Thorpe (KCOS 1937) of Longmont, Colorado, was named director of clinics and the hospital. He succeeded Dr. McClure, who wished to devote more time to nervous and mental diseases. Dr. Thorpe had joined the staff in May as house physician at the hospital; and Dr. Max Gutensohn (KCOS 1941) succeeded Dr. G. H. Clough, who resigned to go into private practice, as director of the clinical laboratory. Formerly in practice in Mott, North Dakota, Dr. Gutensohn had joined the staff in May as house physician at the Community Nursing Home and as an assistant in the lab. While in school he had served as a fellow in internal medicine and hematology.<sup>72</sup>

The trustees met again in November 1944 to outline further steps for improvement. Dr. A. T. Rhoades, who had been acting dean, was named dean of the college. He had been on the faculty for six years as head of the Department of Cardiology. He had also served as associate director of the public clinic. Dr. Rhoades had earned an M.S. in Education from the University of Missouri and had been a high school principal before entering KCOS, where he received his Doctor of Osteopathy in 1936.

The major concern at that board meeting was the lack of clinical training for junior and senior students. A complete reorganization of clinical procedures and a correlation of the instruction for students who rotated through the Community Nursing Home, the out-patient clinic, and the hospital, increased their clinical experience from 540 hours to 1,016.5 hours. An end product of the many improvements in faculty, equipment, facilities, and organization was that the patient census almost doubled.<sup>73</sup>

Management procedures were also improved. Changes in the fiscal policies and a revision of operating economies put a halt to the increase in deficits which had been going on steadily since 1941. An annual audit by a certified public accountant was initiated, and for the first time in its history, the college was operating under a budget with a monthly classified control system. Morris Thompson later remarked that his early days were times of "chronic crisis." He said the financial problems were so bad that he often had to take a trip to visit some alumni in hopes of raising enough capital to meet the payroll. He praised the group of dedicated faculty and administrators that he called the "slow walkers." He told them, "Here is your check, but walk slowly to the bank to cash it as I need to raise some money first." Although times were rough, he said a sense of humor kept them going.<sup>74</sup>

As 1945 rolled around, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Public Law No. 16, gave a provision for veterans to receive training to restore their employability, which had been interrupted by the war. KCOS immediately established a Refresher Course for returning veterans. Robert G. Neth (KCOS 1934) was the first "vet" to enroll in the twelve-week program.

The curriculum reviewed the basic sciences and required a minimum of service in all fields of practice. It also left time for several electives, which allowed the student to place emphasis where needed. The faculty agreed to devote whatever time was necessary to the cause.<sup>75</sup>

Joining the faculty in the spring of 1945 to teach histology and embryology and to supervise gross anatomy was Dr. George M. Snyder. He would also teach a course in physiology for Dr. Hassett, who was on leave for a special research project for the Chemical Warfare Department of the U.S. Army. Snyder had earned his B.S. at Albright College in Reading, Pennsylvania, and his M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Pittsburg, where he was employed as a professor. The "Duke" was greatly feared but dearly loved by the students for years to come.<sup>76</sup>

Dr. Irvin M. Korr accepted a position as professor of physiology in the fall of 1945. Dr. Korr had received a B.S. in science and an M.S. in biology from the University of Pennsylvania. He then studied at Princeton University where he won fellowships for three years of doctorate work, studying cellular physiology, zoology, biochemistry, biophysiology, and physiological chemistry. He earned his Ph.D. in 1935. He was also awarded a fellowship of one year of postdoctorate work. Dr. Korr taught at New York University College of Medicine and was on the staff of the Aviation Research Laboratory of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1943 he joined the War Department as senior physiologist and director of the metabolic and biochemical laboratory for the Climatic Research Unit at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Dr. Korr's appointment brought prestige to the college and its research program, and also brought a twenty-five-hundred-dollar grant from the AOA for research in physiology.<sup>77</sup>

Executive Vice President Morris Thompson called upon Dr. M. D. Warner, then in private practice in Ruidoso, New Mexico, and asked him to return to the school as dean. Warner arrived in Kirksville in November 1945 and immediately resumed his duties as dean and lecturer of history of the health sciences. Dr. Rhoades had resigned his position as dean to go into private practice.<sup>78</sup>

Also joining the faculty in November 1945 was Mr. Clifton Cornwell as director of information and managing editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*. Mr. Cornwell received a B.S. in education from NMSTC in 1925 and assumed a teaching position in the speech department at that college at that time. He studied during the summers of 1924, 1926, and 1928 at the University of Missouri. He later served as director of alumni activities and public information at the Teachers College, resigning that post to accept his position at KCOS.<sup>79</sup>

Mrs. Martha Furbur, B.S., B.S.L., was appointed college librarian in the summer of 1945. New stacks and lighting were installed, and Mrs.

Furbur reorganized the collection and began a reclassification program for the library's six thousand volumes, from the Dewey classification system to the Library of Congress classification scheme.<sup>80</sup>

The biggest news in 1945 was the surrender of Germany in May and of the Japanese in September. The big news in Kirksville was the approval for the construction of the clinic/hospital expansion.

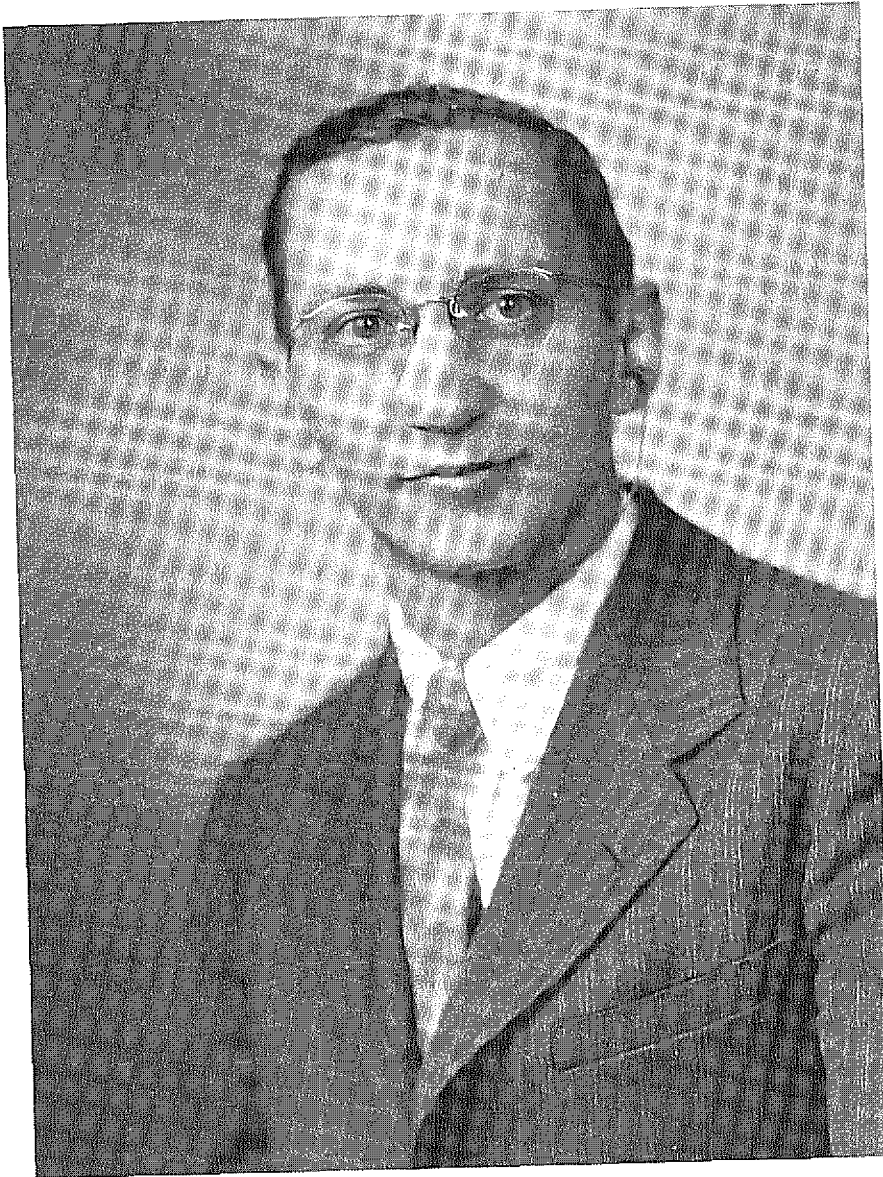
The architectural plans of Swanson and Terney of Kansas City would utilize the two oldest buildings on campus, the Infirmary Building started in 1894 and completed in 1897 and the ASO Hospital built in 1905. They would be fireproofed, modernized, and refaced. New construction between the two buildings would weld them into an attractive and efficient plant. Offices of the outpatient clinic would be moved to the Infirmary Building, and all clinical activity would be concentrated under one roof at the west end of the campus. The George Still Building would also be bridged into the complex. The entire project was estimated to cost \$550,000. However, the work would be accomplished in stages, as funds became available.<sup>81</sup> The contract was let in January 1946 to S. W. Rollins and Son, general contractors, of Kirksville.

The first phase would be the middle section involving new construction. The surgery wing, located to the east of the main hospital, would have to be torn down. The new middle section would house sixty beds, administrative offices, a new surgical suite, and a pediatric unit on the fourth floor. The Ohio State Osteopathic Association had pledged financing for the Pediatric Department.<sup>82</sup>

Charles E. Still, Sr., broke ground with the first shovel of dirt at an informal ceremony held February 4, 1946. Dr. "Charlie" had broken ground in 1905 for the old ASO Hospital.<sup>83</sup> (That winter ground was also broken for another osteopathic facility, the new Chicago Osteopathic Hospital in Hyde Park, estimated at \$275,000.<sup>84</sup>)

Shortly after excavation began in the area between the two older buildings, difficulties arose. That space had once been a deep ravine which had been filled when the old ASO Hospital was built. However, the fill was not solid and resembled quicksand. It became necessary to go twenty feet deeper than anticipated to sink the pillars of the foundation. On top of that, it rained and rained and the excavated area filled with water. Construction came to a halt.<sup>85</sup> One day, Dr. Crawford Esterline placed some decoy ducks on the water in the large mud hole and dubbed it "Morris's Pond."

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act signed by President Truman on June 22, 1944, provided for educational opportunities for veterans who had seen active service ninety days or more after September 16, 1940. They were entitled to one year of college or training, plus additional time equal to their length of service. They were given tuition, equipment, and books,



Max T. Gutensohn, D.O., House Physician at the Adair County Nursing Home and later became Chair of the Department of Internal Medicine

plus fifty dollars a month. Those with dependents received seventy-five dollars a month. For the first time since the beginning of the war, the fall semester of 1945 had more students than those who just graduated. There were thirty-one entering students against twenty-four seniors. The total enrollment was only 101. Twenty-four of the new students were veterans enrolling under the GI Bill of Rights.<sup>86</sup>

The school received good news in December 1945: KCOS had won approval for registration in the states of Massachusetts and New York. It had been about a decade since KCOS graduates could apply for licenses to practice in those states. Approval had also been lost in California and New Jersey. The expansion and improvement program had paid off. KCOS passed the surveys and inspections and was again officially registered by the constituted authorities in Massachusetts and New York. Once again, graduates would be eligible for examination for licensure for unlimited practice rights in those states. Procedures were already in process in California, and once that battle was won, an all-out effort would be launched in New Jersey.

Late in 1945 it was also learned that osteopathic physicians were eligible for appointment to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. According to Dr. Chester D. Swope (KCOS 1908) of Washington, D.C., chairman of the AOA Department of Public Relations, the law establishing the new department stated that the appointee "must hold the degree of doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy from a college or university approved by the administrator and have completed an internship satisfactory to the administrator and be licensed to practice medicine in one of the states or territories of the United States."<sup>87</sup> The steps necessary to gain the satisfactory status took a year, but by 1947 all six osteopathic colleges were deemed satisfactory and fifty-four osteopathic hospitals met the requirements for intern training. The first osteopathic physician to be appointed to the Veterans' Administration was Dr. Charles C. Hillyer (PCO 1936) who was assigned to the outpatient dispensary at the Regional Veterans' Office in Charlottesville, Virginia, on May 5, 1947. The Veterans' Administration also gave osteopathic hospitals clearance to treat disabled veterans in emergencies when no veterans' facilities were available.<sup>88</sup>

In January 1946 Mr. Leslie K. Curry, vice president of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co. of St. Louis, was elected to the Board of Trustees. A local boy, he had attended NMSTC and had previously been associated with the First National Bank of Kirksville.<sup>89</sup>

Joining the faculty in February 1946 was Dr. Claus Rohweder (KCOS 1942), appointed assistant professor of osteopathic medicine. After serving an internship at Still-Hildreth, he entered private practice in West Virginia.



Irvin M. Korr, Ph.D., Chair of the Department of Physiology



George M. Snyder, Ph.D., Chair of the Department of Anatomy

However, after only a few months, World War II interfered, and he served in the hospital corps of the U.S. Navy until 1945. His undergraduate work had been done at the University of Illinois at Urbana and Eastern Illinois State College at Charleston. While on the KCOS faculty he resumed his studies and earned both a B.S. and A.B. *cum laude* from NMSTC. Dr. Rohweder also continued his professional studies in internal medicine with a special emphasis on endocrinology, oncology, and nuclear medicine. Dr. James Keller (KCOS 1932) was also appointed to the faculty in 1946 as an instructor in osteopathic principles and technic and as an assistant to Dr. Wallace Pearson in his research studies. Dr. Keller attended Oregon State University. After interning at LOH he spent four years at Butte, Montana, and ten years in general practice at Jennings, Louisiana. In 1946 he returned to Kirksville to review for other state licenses and while here was offered a position on the faculty. Dr. Virginia I. Foster (KCOS 1933) also came on board in 1946 when she returned to Kirksville for a postgraduate review of the basic sciences. She had served as a member of the medical branch of the U.S. Women's Auxiliary Corps during the war years 1944-46. Prior to that she had practiced in North Carolina and Michigan. She entered a residency in pathology at KCOS and upon its completion was named instructor in clinical pathology at the college.<sup>90</sup>

A surprise action occurred early in February 1946 when Dr. and Mrs. George M. Laughlin sold sixth-tenths interest in the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital for eighty-one thousand dollars. Dr. and Mrs. Earl Laughlin, Jr. (a nephew) purchased four-tenths, Dr. and Mrs. Harold McClure (a niece) one-tenth, and Dr. A. T. Rhoades one-tenth. Under the deed the name would remain the same, but it would be run as a partnership.<sup>91</sup> Within the past few years the Laughlin Hospital had been expanded. In 1942 the "Penthouse" was built to accommodate three graduate interns and a large room for storage of records.<sup>92</sup> In 1945 work was started on a three-story addition to the west of the original building, bringing the total beds to sixty-six. Another small addition on the east provided space for a new operating room and X-ray equipment on the main floor and for coal storage in the basement.<sup>93</sup> Dr. Earl Laughlin, Jr. resigned his connection with KCOS to devote full time to LOH. Dr. McClure also moved his affiliation to LOH at the end of the 1945-1946 school year. Dr. George Laughlin's son, George Andrew Laughlin (KCOS 1942), who had recently returned from military duty, also joined the LOH staff.<sup>94</sup>

The divisive action caused by the tax problem and by the resignation of Dr. George Laughlin from the Board of Trustees caused a rift in family ties, similar to what had happened after the "Old Doctor's" death. Some,

like Drs. Earl and McClure, believed Dr. Laughlin had been mistreated and remained loyal to him and cut their ties with KCOS. Other family members, including Dr. Charles E. Still, Dr. William Kelly, Dr. J. S. Denslow, and the Esterlines, felt an allegiance to the college and remained with the school. For many years the relationship between family members and also between the two institutions was strained.

Dr. Paul Koogler replaced Dr. Earl as chief surgeon at KOH. A 1932 graduate of KCOS, he had interned at Laughlin Hospital and had taken a three year preceptorship in general surgery under Dr. James A. Logan, renowned medical surgeon. He had observed at Mayo Clinic, Art Center, Belleview, and Lahey Clinic. Dr. Koogler was a fellow of the American College of Osteopathy and Surgery and was certified in general surgery. Prior to his appointment at KCOS he had been in practice in Wisconsin.<sup>95</sup>

An interesting episode that occurred at the end of World War II concerned Drs. Max and Olwen Gutensohn. She returned to her native Australia for a visit with her family but was unable to book passage for her return trip to the United States. All available space aboard American ships was being given to Australian war brides. Dr. Max took a year's leave of absence to join her in Melbourne, where they both practiced osteopathic medicine until he returned to the states early in 1947. He resumed his duties as physician in charge of the Community Nursing Home. Dr. Olwen (KCOS 1943) was finally able to schedule her homecoming and arrived back in Kirksville in April of 1947. She became a research assistant in physiology and an instructor in neuroanatomy.<sup>96</sup>

With the war at an end, the military draft was winding down (it ended in 1947), and a greater number of veterans were returning to college. The accelerated program at Kirksville, introduced to help the war effort, was no longer valid. Dean Warner announced that a return to the regular four-year schedule would take place at the close of the session ending in August 1946. The fall semester would begin as usual in September, with a winter semester starting in February 1947.<sup>97</sup>

With the returning veterans came a housing shortage, especially for married vets with children. One enterprising veteran, Hazelton J. Ellsworth of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, brought his home with him. It was a Quonset Hut manufactured in Minnesota. He also brought two other such units with him to rent to other students. The college provided space for the Quonsets at 617 West Jefferson Street (catercorner to the George Still Building). Located on the high rise of land where the old YWCA House once stood, the cement steps on the corner of the lot led up to the area which was later used as a parking lot. When the Missouri Housing Agency announced sixty-five army surplus buildings available for colleges, KCOS filed an application and was granted ten of the units. Each unit had three apartments with two bedrooms, one bath, living room, and combination

dining room and kitchen. They were complete with plumbing, heating, and a stove. They were located on land which the school owned just west of the P. C. Mills City Park which was bordered by Still, Patterson, Hamilton, and Porter Streets (all named for early osteopathic physicians).<sup>98</sup> Additional housing was provided at the Stewart Apartments at 616 West Jefferson. The old Goeke house had been purchased with funds from the Stewart Bequest and had been converted into eight modern apartments for married students.<sup>99</sup>

Another military surplus building was obtained from Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis in the summer of 1947. It was placed behind the George Still Building with its entrance facing Fifth Street and was converted into a neuroanatomy laboratory. Dr. Wilbur Cole's office and research labs were moved there and also the teaching labs for neuroanatomy, histology, and embryology.<sup>100</sup> A projection room was created in the northeast corner of the lower floor of the Administration Building. It was the room which had been flooding whenever it rained, but steps had been taken to prevent the flooding. Various types of projectors would enhance the teaching program through visual aids.<sup>101</sup>

On the 118th anniversary of Andrew Taylor Still's birthday, August 6, 1946, at an all-school meeting, Dr. Hampton made the special announcement that Mr. Morris Thompson was the new president of the Kirksville College. After an extensive search, the board realized the best man for the job was already on their doorstep. Mr. Thompson had been hired to organize and direct the Progress Fund Campaign, which he had done in an excellent manner. The board had assigned him more and more responsibility, which he had taken in stride. As executive vice president he had demonstrated good judgment and had proven his administrative ability. His inauguration would be held during commencement services in January.<sup>102</sup>

A Founder's Day Celebration was held October 6-8, 1946, with lectures, banquet, memorial address, and the dedication of the Anna R. Still Memorial Osteopathic Convalescent Home. The beautiful brick house, located on the hill at the junction of Osteopathy and Jefferson Streets, had been given in trust to the college by Dr. Charles E. Still as a memorial to his wife. Extensive renovation, including the installation of air-conditioning and an elevator, turned the house into a seventeen-suite home providing the highest type of accommodations for patients whose primary care was osteopathic manipulation. Dr. Elizabeth Esterline, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Still who had grown up in the home, would be the physician in charge. Mrs. Vivian Kline was the supervisor. "Dr. Charlie" was a resident of the home for the rest of his life.<sup>103</sup>

The "Old Doctor's" home, which stood just south of the Anna R. Still Home, was also being used as a nursing home. In 1944 Dr. and Mrs. George Laughlin and Drs. Richard and Fred Still deeded the property to

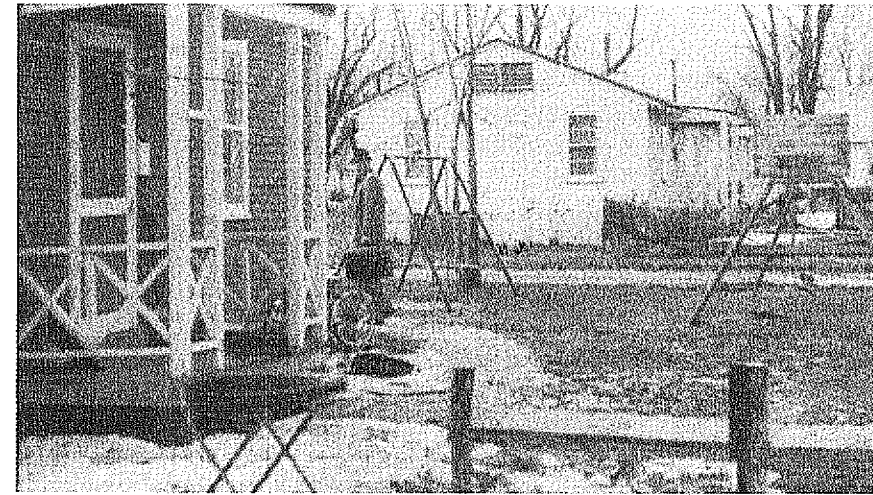
the Community Nursing Home Corporation of Adair County. It had been converted into a twenty-bed facility for nonsurgical patients of moderate means.<sup>104</sup>

A new poster for the KCOS Progress Campaign was disclosed at the Founder's Day ceremonies in 1946. "He Dared to Dream" was painted by Miss Ruth Straight, NMSTC professor of art. Her creative imagery visualized the growth of the school and pictured the founder, Dr. A. T. Still, standing in the yard of his home on Osteopathy Street, viewing the progress through the different buildings from the first little schoolhouse to the new clinic/hospital facility then in construction. During the board meeting held in conjunction with Founder's Day that year, the board voted to hold Founder's Day each year in October. Although the event had been held annually for many years, it would, from then on, be celebrated during the month in which osteopathy was founded.<sup>105</sup>

In November 1946, Dr. Wallace M. Pearson was elected to the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Missouri. He succeeded Dr. Charles Still, who had held that office since 1930. Dr. Charlie had declined to run again because of ill health. Dr. Pearson would carry on the tradition of having an osteopathic physician in the Missouri House of Representatives, which was started by Dr. Arthur Hildreth in 1900.<sup>106</sup>

So many changes had occurred at the school in such a short time that it was difficult for many individuals, especially alumni in the field, to comprehend all that had taken place and the reasons behind it. Charges were being made by Dr. George Laughlin and others about the new administration concerning mismanagement of funds and the direction in which the school was going. The Missouri Alumni Association, taking cognizance of the rumors, appointed a committee, headed by Dr. K. Dale Atterberry (KCOS 1935) of Jefferson City, to investigate the facts. The committee report was presented during the annual MAOPS meeting in November 1946. The following resolution was drawn:

Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of this committee that a serious difference of opinion exists between some of the alumni and the present administration of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery; whereas, differences of opinion exist in all professional groups and must be reconciled for the good of the profession; therefore be it resolved that this committee will place professional welfare above personal friendship; resolved, that this committee expresses its confidence in the management of the present administration. . . . Passed by unanimous vote of the Committee of District Officers of the Divisional Societies of the Missouri Association of the Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons in session with the President and Advisory Committee of the Missouri Associ-



KCOS housing units located on South Porter Street

ation of the KCOS Alumni at Jefferson City, Missouri, November 3d, 1946.<sup>107</sup>

So many rumors had circulated that the AOA's Bureau of Education and Colleges thought the matter serious enough to mount its own investigation. It found that "no monies had been misappropriated . . . that all student loan funds were intact . . . that accounts had been audited." The problem, it said, was that Progress Funds had not met anticipation. Perhaps because of the administrative breakup and the rumors that were circulating, alumni pledges had dropped off. Also, when the hospital construction had run into difficulties when it hit quicksand, an additional sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was required to overcome the problem. Without resources the construction had come to a standstill. The bureau's only censure of KCOS was that it had overextended itself in the remodeling of the Anna R. Still Convalescent Home. But it resolved, "The Bureau supports without reservation the management and the Board of Trustees of the KCOS." It urged alumni and friends to give their undivided support to the college.<sup>108</sup>

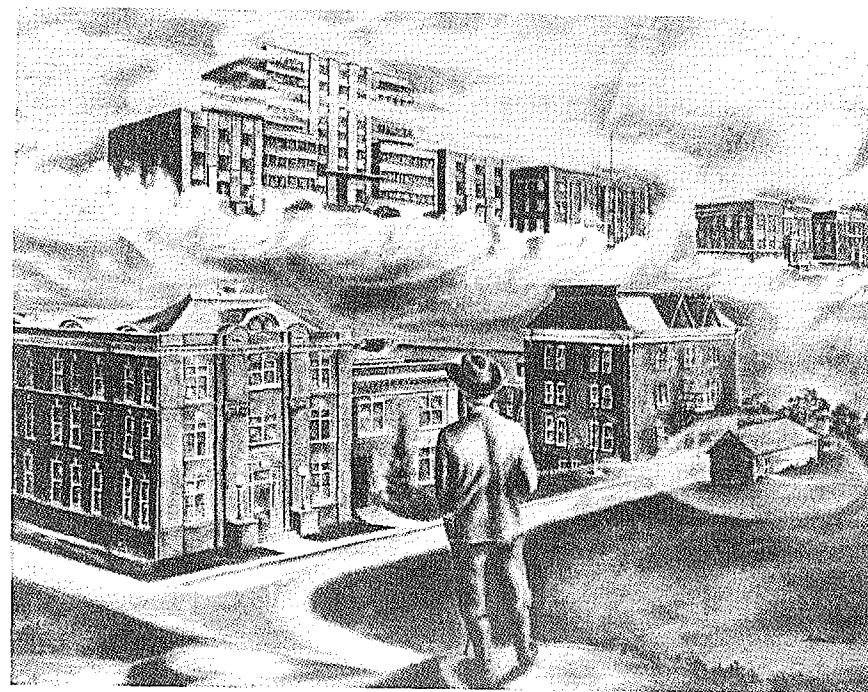
The osteopathic profession had weathered World War II in good shape and was now stronger and more determined to succeed. As Kirksville's own war seemed to be coming to an end, could the new administration put KCOS back on top in the world of osteopathic academia?

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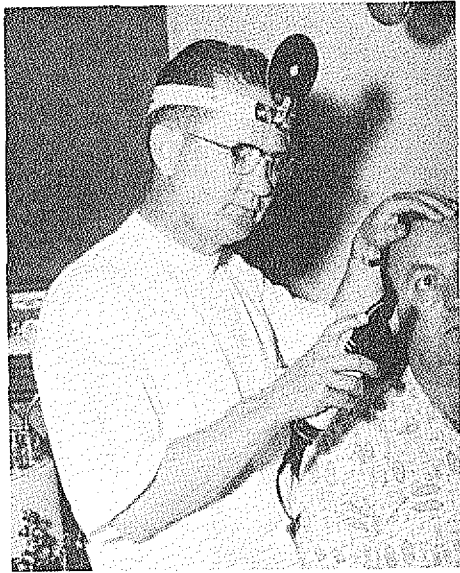
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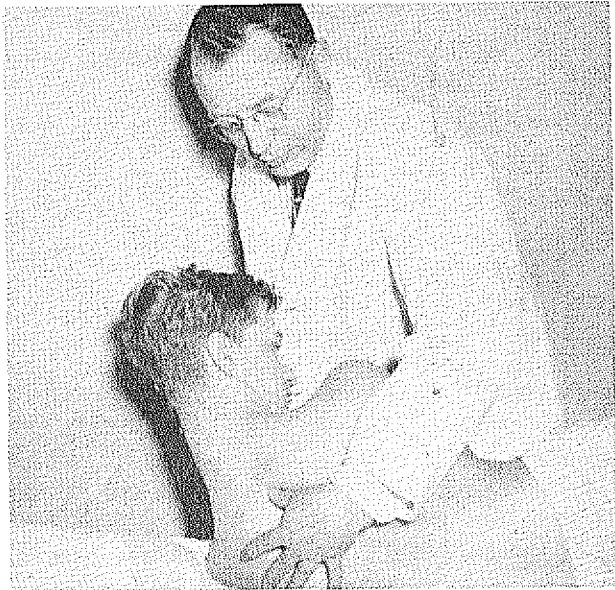


"He Dared To Dream" by Ruth Straight





Chester L. Attebery, B.S., D.O., FOCOO,  
Associate Professor of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology  
and later Chair of the Department



James Keller, D.O., Assistant Professor of OTM, Associate Professor of the Dept. of  
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation



KCOS fraternity houses, about 1940. Clockwise, left to right, Atlas Club, Theta Psi,  
Alpha Tau Sigma, Acacia, Iota Tau Sigma, Phi Sigma Gamma



William C. Kelly, D.O. named Steunenberg Professor in 1949

## Chapter 14

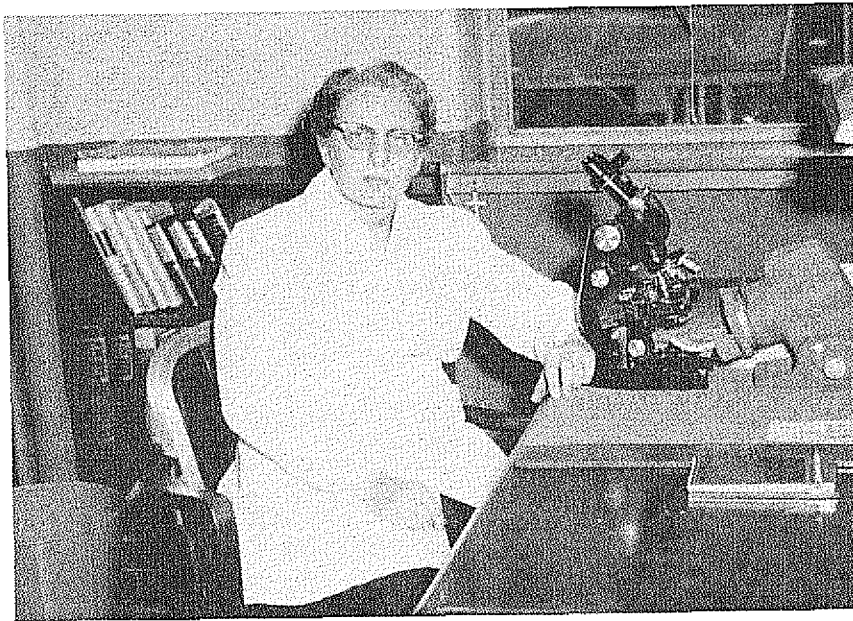
### Thompson's Journey Begins

**MORRIS THOMPSON WAS DULY INAUGURATED PRESIDENT** of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery during the graduation ceremonies on January 11, 1947. He was the fifth president of the college, the first not a member of the Still family, and the first who was not an osteopathic physician. The charge was delivered by Dr. Donald V. Hampton, chairman of the Board of Trustees, who entrusted Mr. Thompson to "be ever diligent in maintaining harmony and efficiency among the professional staff of the college . . . to manage the business of the corporation to the best of his ability . . . and to maintain and improve the standards of education in this college . . . remembering always to see that the osteopathic concept is inculcated into every course, so that these doctors will be able to emulate our founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still who was the first to teach students to treat man rather than the disease alone." He wished him "Godspeed in the tasks you undertake."<sup>1</sup>

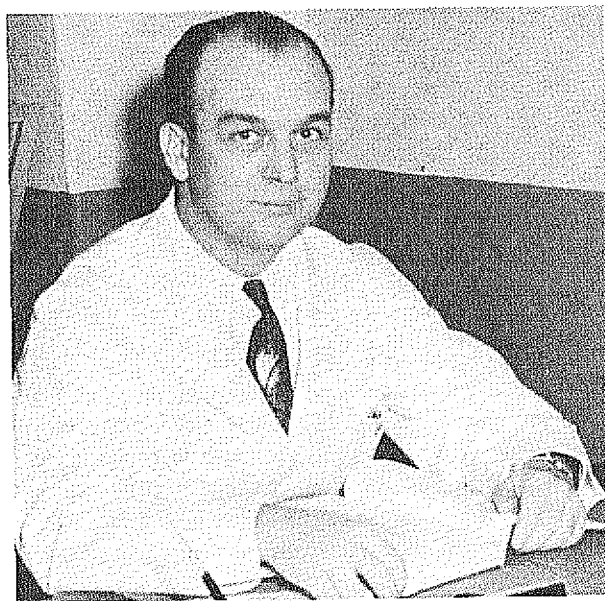
Thompson's inaugural address was based on a quotation from Andrew P. Peabody: "To live in the presence of great truths and eternal laws, to be led by permanent ideals, that is what keeps a man patient when the world ignores him, and calm and unspoiled when the world praises him." Thompson said, "Such a man was Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the first president of this school who said, 'Truth has no cause to fear opinions. It wants no flattery. It neither loves nor hates. It is food and comfort.' Indeed, such a man in healing is every man who gives true service to the art and science of osteopathy."

Thompson discussed the nature of truth and the many kinds of truths that would influence the task with which he was charged. He said:

We must strive to give the fullest possible service to all truths now known and understood which bear on our task of providing physicians for society. The greatest single truth with which we deal is, of course, the truth of osteopathy, of the structural cause of disease and the method of healing brought to the world by Dr. A. T. Still. Unless we are true to that truth, unless we teach it to the fullest,



Virginia I. Foster, D.O., Instructor in Pathology and later Chair of Department of Pathology



D. Leroy Green, D.O., Chair of Department of Proctology

unless we work always to discover the almost boundless yet unknown horizons of that truth, we fall short of contemporary honesty.

He challenged the profession and its educational institutions to uphold that truth and pledged his support in the journey ahead.

He then mentioned the five principles upon which the new administration had based the program of the college: (1) A nonprofit form of organization in fact and in spirit as well as in legal provision. (2) A recognition of the fact that society has a stake in the origin and training of its physicians, a stake which it must recognize by assuming the balance of the cost of good medical education over and above that portion which the individual may reasonably carry. (3) The presence of opportunity for good advanced study. (4) The presence of fundamental research. (5) A program of full-time employment for teachers in both laboratory and clinical branches. He promised that these five fundamentals would be adhered to in the years ahead.

President Thompson ended by saying, "It has been well-said that unless an institution knows where it is, where it wants to go, and how it will get there, there is little way of telling whether or not progress is being made. These are some of the truths by which this college arrives at its present position, selects its goals, and sets its course. I am at once humble and proud to have a part in the journey."<sup>2</sup>

Among the dignitaries attending the ceremony were Dr. R. C. McCaughan, (ASO 1914) executive secretary of the AOA, who offered felicitations to the institution from the national organization, and Dr. John P. Wood, then president of the AOA, who gave the commencement address. Dr. Wood had graduated exactly twenty years ago in the January Class of 1927. He told the new doctors that "the success which you will achieve will be predicated largely upon your own definition of success and the attitude with which you approach your new profession."<sup>3</sup> Dean Warner presided over the ceremonies while Dr. A. C. Hardy conferred the degrees.<sup>4</sup>

Freshman enrollment for the spring term of 1947 was 180 persons, 45 of whom were veterans, 28 were married, and 13 were D.O. related.<sup>5</sup> It was the last class to start in January. Beginning in the fall of 1947, there would be only one beginning class per school year, which would be limited to 100 persons.

The curriculum was extended to a four-and-one-half-year course in which junior and senior students would remain for study during the summer months. They would rotate through the clinics, hospital, community nursing homes, and the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium at Macon, Missouri.<sup>6</sup> Dr. Floyd E. Dunn (PCO 1936), chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, explained that seventy-two hours of teaching had been added to that department. New classes would be given in principles of neuropsychia-

try, psychosomatic diagnosis, and a weekly neuropsychiatric presentation clinic while the old classes of clinical neurology, clinical psychiatry, and neuroanatomy would be retained and improved. Starting in the summer of 1947, three weeks of extern service at Still-Hildreth would be required of each student. That summer, eleven students were assigned to the sanatorium. The increased emphasis in this area would better prepare the students to diagnose and treat neurological and psychiatric disorders and would help them develop a holistic approach to practice.<sup>7</sup>

In 1947 the AOA Board of Trustees authorized the A. T. Still Memorial Lectures to be given each year at the annual Convention and scientific seminar. The Committee on Awards would select the speaker from names submitted to the committee. The first person to be so honored was Dr. J. S. Denslow, whose topic was "The Place of the Osteopathic Concept in the Healing Arts."<sup>8</sup>

Dr. Oliver P. Grow (ASO 1915) of Queen City, Missouri, died September 14, 1947 at the age of seventy-one. Dr. Grow had delivered over 1,200 babies during his practice in the rural community.<sup>9</sup> When he brought his thousandth baby into the world on September 14, 1941, the town turned out to honor him. The school band marched to his office where they serenaded him and where town officials praised his work and dedication. He had never lost a mother, although most of the deliveries had been in the home. He credited his success to the "time-tested methods of obstetrics and osteopathic manipulation during the prenatal period." During its annual festival that fall, Queen City held a special "Grow Baby Day." He had delivered his first baby on July 13, 1915, and his thirteenth baby on March 13, 1917, so the town peers decided that each thirteenth child he had delivered would receive a prize. Dr. Grow was the author of *Osteopathic Obstetrics* published by the Journal Printing Company in 1933.<sup>10</sup>

It was during Founder's Week of 1947 that the tradition was established of holding alumni class reunions during the Founder's Week Ceremonies, rather than at the AOA Annual Meetings, as had been the custom. Classes of every five years back from the present date would be honored. The next year, 1948, was the first year in which undergraduate students participated in Founder's Day activities. They made the pilgrimage to the grave and also enjoyed an all-school dance.<sup>11</sup> Although October had already been designated for Founder's Week, it was at the board meeting in 1949 that the trustees stipulated, "Hereafter, Founder's Week will always begin on the Wednesday of the week which includes the 6th of October," the anniversary of the first class held at the first school of osteopathy.<sup>12</sup> (However, that date is controversial, as discussed in Chapter One).

At the board meeting in April 1948 two new officials were elected. Dr. D. A. Squires (KCOS 1929) of Fulton, Missouri, was elected to succeed Dr. P. W. Gibson, who resigned as a result of poor health. Dr. Squires



Board of Trustees and administrative officers meet in the library of the new Stew Dormitory. From left to right seated: D.A. Squires, D.O., Perrin T. Wilson, D.C. Chair, Harold I. Magoun, D.O., Gwendolyn Selsor, Secretary. Left to right standing: Louis W. Handley, Treasurer, Phillip Fowler, Robert B. Thomas, D.C. Frank Truitt, A.C. Johnson, D.O., Morris Thompson, President, Alan Eggleston D.O., M.D. Warner, D.O., Dean, Ray P. Gardner, Sam A. Burk

was a past president of MAOPS and had served in the House of Delegates to the AOA. Mr. Louis Handley was named treasurer and business manager of the college. He replaced Mr. Bledsoe, who had resigned prior to meeting. Mr. Handley was born and reared in Kirksville, where he attended NMSTC. He was a graduate of the School of Business and Public Administration at the University of Missouri. He had joined the KCOS staff in 1945 as superintendent of the hospitals and clinic. A program of economy was initiated as an operating debt had been accumulated.<sup>13</sup>

At the August 1948 meeting Mr. Frank R. Truitt, Kirksville business man, was elected to replace Sam W. Arnold, whose term had expired. At the fall meeting, Dr. Perrin T. Wilson was elected chairman of the board; Dr. Squires, vice-president; and Dr. Magoun was reelected secretary.

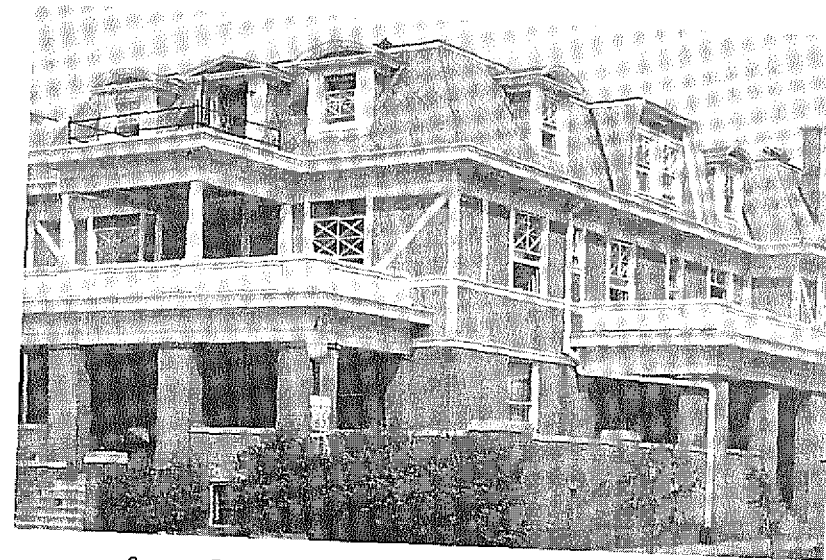
Replacing retiring trustees, Hampton, Curry, and Gordon, were Dr. A. C. Johnson (ASO 1915), chief surgeon at Art Centre Hospital in Detroit; Dr. Robert B. Thomas (KCOS 1928) of Huntington, West Virginia, who was immediate past president of the AOA; and Sam A. Burk, Kirksville businessman.

Mr. Burk was the president of the Northeast Missouri Broadcasting Company and general manager of Kirksville's first radio station, KIRX. Shortly after the station began broadcasting, a public service program, "The People's Health," developed by Mr. Clifton Cornwell, KCOS's director of information, was introduced. On the initial program, aired November 15, 1947, Mr. Cornwell interviewed President Thompson. Future programs were often adapted by Mr. Cornwell from scripts supplied by the Central Office of the AOA.<sup>15</sup>

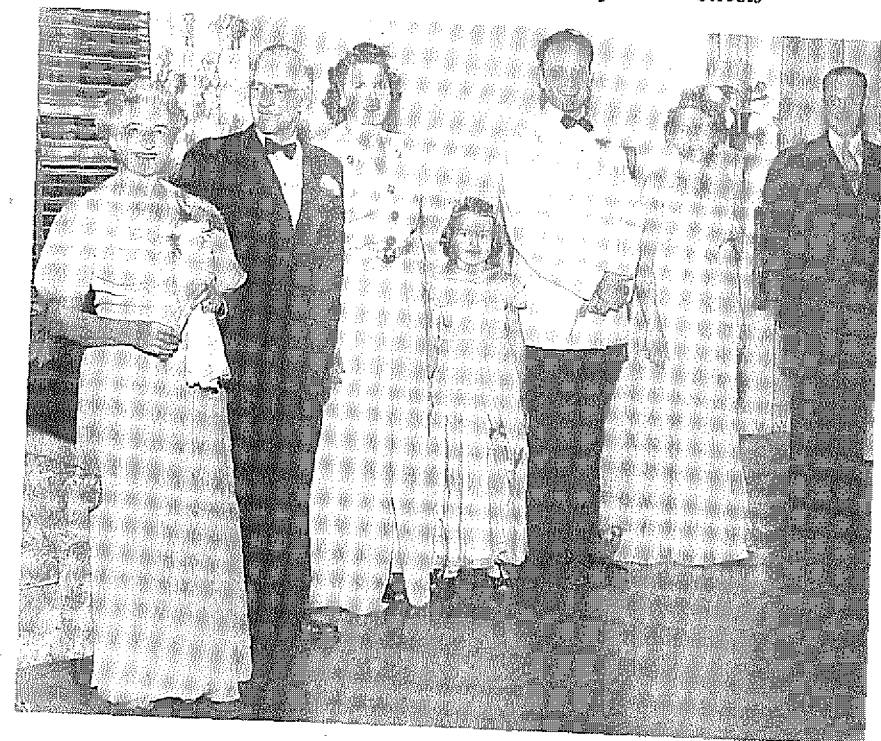
Dr. George M. Laughlin died August 15, 1948, at the age of seventy-five. His death followed surgery for a serious abdominal problem. Dr. Laughlin, former dean of the ASO, founder of the Laughlin Hospital and of ATSCOS and former president of KCOS, was also widely known as an accomplished orthopedic surgeon. Dr. Laughlin was survived by his widow, Dr. Blanche Still Laughlin; a sister, Mrs. Deborah Jones of Detroit; a son, Dr. George Andrew Laughlin, and a daughter, Mrs. J. S. Denslow, both of Kirksville; and five grandchildren. In memory of Dr. Laughlin, Dr. A. C. Hardy, longtime friend and colleague, said, "In his death the osteopathic profession has lost a great leader and its institution a great benefactor. . . . He will be sorely missed."<sup>16</sup>

The Walter and Carrie B. Stewart Endowment Fund made possible the purchase of several properties by the college. The I.T.S. Fraternity House on South Elson, formerly the Elk's Club, was purchased in 1947 and converted into the Stewart Dormitory, a residence for twenty-six male students. The large living room was often used for college social events, such as the President's Reception or meetings of the Faculty Wives Club or Student Wives Auxiliary. The library room was utilized for faculty and board meetings while the basement provided kitchen and dining space and a recreational area with Ping-Pong and pool tables. In the spring of 1948 the Laughlin Nurses Home at 701 West Jefferson was purchased and remodeled into rooms for students. It was later leased to the A.T.S. for use as its fraternity house. Nursing students would all be accommodated at the older ASO Nurses Home at 800 West Jefferson. In the fall of 1948 the Laughlin Apartments, located at 612 West Jefferson, just south of the George Still Building, were purchased from Dr. Earl Laughlin. The brick building contained eight apartments which were made available to interns and residents.<sup>17</sup>

Sadie Hawkins returned to the campus in the fall of 1948. Absent since wartime, the hillbilly dance was revived by the APO. At the dance,



Stewart Dormitory, corner of Elson and Jefferson Streets



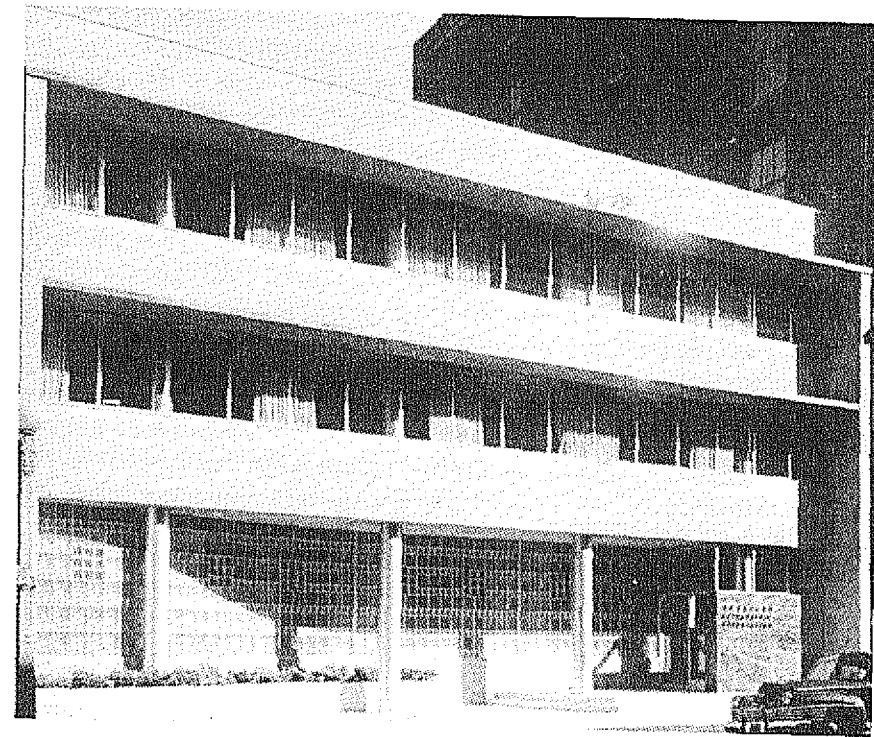
First President's reception held in Stewart Dormitory, 1947. From left to right: Mrs. Warner, Dean Warner, Mrs. Thompson, Martha Thompson, President Thompson, Mrs. Jones, Everett Jones, President of the Student Council

the Golden "P" Award was featured for the first time, and students contributed for the professor of their choice. The first Golden "P" Awards went to Dr. George Snyder of the basic science faculty, who was selected by the first and second-year students and Dr. Paul Koogler, the choice of the second and third-year students for a member of the clinical faculty. Today, with so many upperclassmen off campus for their clinical rotations, the award is presented by either the freshman or sophomore class to the member of their choice. The class is determined by the amount of money collected from various fund-raising events. The proceeds go to a student project.<sup>18</sup>

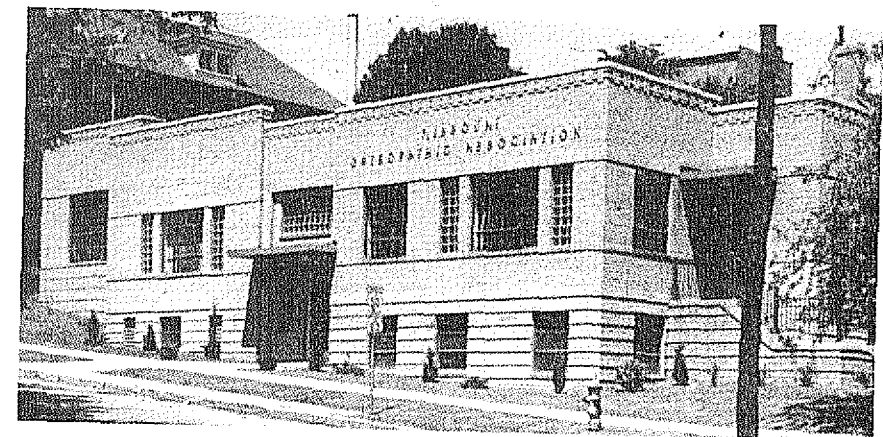
Two new osteopathic office buildings were dedicated in 1948. The AOA's in Chicago and MAOPS' in Jefferson City. The AOA's three-story, contemporary building constructed of concrete and steel was dedicated December 15, 1948. At 212 East Ohio it was in close proximity to other professional buildings such as those of the American Dental Association and the American Library Association. Prominently displayed in the foyer was a plaque of white metal on a background of blue Indiana limestone, which bore a two-by-three-foot likeness of the "Old Doctor." The inscription read, "This building is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, Founder of Osteopathy." The sculptor was Eugene Romeo of Chicago. It was a gift from Dr. Still's daughter, Mrs. George M. Laughlin. The modern architecture was distinctive. Pictures and descriptions of the building appeared in *Architectural Record* and sixty members of the American Institute of Architecture toured the building the next spring.<sup>19</sup> Architectural plans and pictures were displayed at the American Institute of Architecture's convention in Washington, D.C., in 1950 and were selected as an entry in the Seventh Pan American Congress of Architects, held in Cuba in April 1950.<sup>20</sup>

The Missouri Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons' new home was dedicated in Jefferson City on May 20, 1948. The fifty-five-thousand-dollar brick and concrete building, trimmed with aluminum, was described as modified modernistic. The dedication was held late in the afternoon, and followed by a social hour, banquet, and dancing at the Missouri Hotel. Prior to the ceremony a tea was given at the Governor's Mansion under the auspices of the State Osteopathic Auxiliary. The state executive secretary was Mr. Lawrence Jones.<sup>21</sup>

At that time there were thirty-six osteopathic hospitals in operation in Missouri and several new ones were being built.<sup>22</sup> Ground-breaking ceremonies were held in Jefferson City on December 23, 1948, for the Charles E. Still Osteopathic Hospital. The twenty-one-bed hospital had cost one hundred fifty thousand dollars. Dr. Still was serving in the House of Representatives at the time the plans were proposed. It was decided to name it in his honor for his service to the osteopathic profession and to



American Osteopathic Association headquarters in Chicago, dedicated Dec. 15, 1948



Missouri Association of Osteopathic Physicians's headquarters in Jefferson City, dedicated May 20, 1948

humanity. Dr. "Charlie," then eighty-four years old, turned the first shovel of dirt before a blinding snowstorm cut the ceremonies short.<sup>23</sup>

In St. Louis, the formal opening of the Normandy Osteopathic Hospital was held October 17, 1948, with a tea and open house. The project, the renovation of a large old house, had cost seventy-five thousand dollars.<sup>24</sup> In 1953 ground was broken for a new Normandy Hospital on a four-and-a-half-acre plot of land just a half mile from the one that was opened in 1948.<sup>25</sup> Both the Normandy Osteopathic Hospital and the Charles E. Still Osteopathic Hospital later became training centers for KCOS upperclassmen.

In Moberly, Missouri, the Whitaker Osteopathic Hospital held its open house during the summer of 1948. The sixty-thousand-dollar building was constructed of concrete and steel and held nineteen rooms. The General Osteopathic Hospital in St. Joseph, Missouri, was moving into larger quarters. The new building would have a capacity for twenty beds and ten bassinets. Other hospitals in Missouri, at Cape Girardeau, Farmington, Harrison, Sedalia, Joplin, Carrolton, and Hayti, were announcing plans for expansion, remodeling, or new construction.

That was typical of what was happening all over the country. Every issue of the *Journal* or the *Forum* carried announcements about new osteopathic hospitals. As the medical profession denied D.O.'s access to their hospitals, it was necessary to create their own facilities in which to accommodate their patients. Some of the newly constructed hospitals were the Steven-Park at Dallas, Texas, the Osteopathic Memorial Hospital in Greeley, Colorado, Donlay-Mitchell in Kingman, Kansas, and Tucson General in Arizona. Among those extensively enlarged and remodeled were the Flint Osteopathic Hospital in Flint, Michigan; Hustisford Hospital in Wisconsin; Roswell Osteopathic in New Mexico; Essex General in East Orange, New Jersey, and Davenport Osteopathic in Iowa. Others merged, such as the Pearson and Agresti Hospitals in Erie, Pennsylvania, which combined forces to form the Erie Osteopathic Hospital. Elsewhere, groups of D.O.'s were joining together to formulate plans for new hospitals for their communities. Such plans were in progress at Long Beach, California; Mayfield, Ohio; Rutland, Vermont; and Boca Raton, Florida.<sup>26</sup>

In California, movie star Betty Davis presented the Santa Anna Community Hospital with \$10,000 for its building fund. The donation was made through Vincent P. Carroll, D.O. (KCOS 1919), who delivered her daughter earlier in May at that hospital.<sup>27</sup> In Portland, Oregon, Nadine Conner, Metropolitan Opera soprano, helped dedicate the newly remodeled Portland Osteopathic Hospital. In private life she was the wife of Laurance H. Heacock, D.O. (COPS 1926), of Compton, California.<sup>28</sup>

Other celebrity names appearing in the news about that time included David Rubinoff, the famous violinist, who was in Kirksville in the spring

of 1947 for a concert at NMSTC. Following a matinee performance he said, "I want an osteopathic treatment; you see, violin playing is hard on the arms, upper back, and shoulder. Osteopathy is the scientific way to treat my difficulty." He was treated by Dr. Wallace Pearson.<sup>29</sup> On Broadway, Jack Whiting, the dancing star of "High Button Shoes," said that after a knee injury he relied on osteopathic treatments to keep in condition.<sup>30</sup> Bill Tilden, tennis pro, said in an article in *This Week Magazine*, September 7, 1946, "I mentioned that osteopathy has been my cure-all during my tennis career . . . It has been a preventive as well as a cure ever since I first had it brought to my attention back in 1926."<sup>31</sup> Actor Errol Flynn's father, Dr. Theodore Thomas Flynn, Ph.D., internationally known zoologist, embryologist, and explorer, joined the faculty of the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons at Los Angeles.<sup>32</sup> In Missouri President Truman's mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman of Grandview, was treated for a fractured hip by Dr. Gertrude McKee and her son, Dr. John R. McKee, both Kansas City graduates.<sup>33</sup>

Back in Kirksville celebrations were in order early in 1949 when word was received that the preliminary application for a grant for hospital construction had been approved by the U.S. Public Health Service and by the State Division of Health. It was provided through the Hill-Burton National Hospital Construction Act. Based on the expansion plans that had been implemented by the college in 1946 but which had been halted by problems with quicksand and finances, it called for the remodeling of the present hospital and Infirmary Building with new construction which would tie them together. It would provide sixty-four additional beds, which was a grant specification. Total estimated cost would be \$784,250, including new equipment. The federal government would provide one-third of the total cost, or \$261,416.66. The college would have to provide the remaining \$522,833.34. Of that sum, the college must have on hand, not later than April 1, 1949, \$174,277.00, and be able to prove its ability to produce the balance as it came due.<sup>34</sup> The April deadline seemed almost too soon to accomplish, but a concentrated campaign was launched. College officials stressed that this must be above and beyond the monies already pledged for the expansion and improvement program, which must be continued for the general welfare of the college. The alumni operation was conducted out of the president's office, with no additional personnel, while the local campaign was headed by Kirksville businessmen Ruby Green and W. O. Mackie. The April 1 deadline was achieved! President Thompson praised both the workers and the givers for meeting the quota in such a short time.<sup>35</sup>

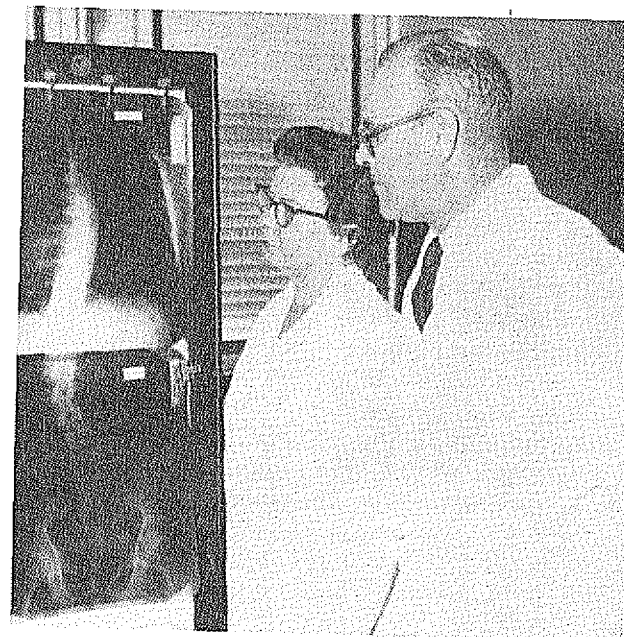
Architectural plans were finalized, and the contract was let to J. E. Dunn Construction Company of Kansas City. Work was started late in

the fall of 1949 on the excavated area which had been started in 1946. Pilings were laid to support the foundation, and work commenced on the tunnel below the basement area where steam lines and control machinery would be located. Work was also resumed at the Infirmary Building where walls, windows, partitions, and floors were being removed to prepare it for a new third floor.<sup>36</sup>

KCOS was the first osteopathic institution to be granted federal funds from the Hill-Burton Act. It opened the door for others. The second osteopathic hospital to qualify was the Osteopathic General Hospital of Cranston, Rhode Island. It was awarded \$54,333 for an extension which would double its size.<sup>37</sup>

In March 1947 the college received word that a grant for \$6,119 for research to be conducted by Dr. J. S. Denslow was approved by the National Advisory Health Council of the U.S. Public Health Service. That was the first federal grant for research to be awarded an osteopathic institution.<sup>38</sup> It was the opening wedge for future grants in research for the school and other osteopathic institutions. The grant was given again the next year in the amount of \$8,926.<sup>39</sup> Two of Dr. Denslow's articles were abstracted, one in *Biological Abstracts* and one in *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*.<sup>40</sup> He was appointed as a representative of the AOA to hearings in Washington, D.C., concerning the formation of a National Science Foundation. He appeared before the Senate Committee in 1945 and before the House Committee in 1947. He spoke to the need of such a foundation and provided background information on osteopathic research and development.<sup>41</sup> Dr. Denslow was the first osteopathic physician to be granted membership into the American Physiological Society. In 1951 he was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences.<sup>42</sup> In 1949 another grant, the third from the USPHS, was awarded to KCOS, this time for \$10,000 in support of the investigative work being conducted by the Department of Physiology by Dr. I. M. Korr and his colleagues.<sup>43</sup>

Dr. Wilbur V. Cole (KCOS 1943) of the Department of Anatomy gained national recognition for his work in research when photographs from his studies were entered in a photographic exhibit sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1948. The photos had been prepared by Dr. Cole in collaboration with the college photographer, Clarence Williams. The photos were selected for a display at the Smithsonian Institute and were later exhibited at the AOA convention that summer in Boston.<sup>44</sup> Dr. Cole's article, "A Gold Chloride Method for Motor End Plates," appeared in *Stain Technology* in January 1946 and was later abstracted in *Excerpta Medica*, the worldwide abstracting service based in the Netherlands.<sup>45</sup> He was the author of numerous articles published in other journals, including *Anatomical Record*, *American Biology Teacher*, *Journal of*



Olwen Gutensohn, D.O., and J. S. Denslow, D.O., examine some of the results of their work in the Biomechanical Research Laboratory



David W. Boone, D.O., Chair of Department of Cardiology, examines a patient as students observe



*Biological Photographic Association* and *Turtlox News*.<sup>46</sup> In 1948 he was appointed to the editorial staff of *Biological Abstracts*.<sup>47</sup> He was the first D.O. to be elected to membership in the Biological Photographic Association and also in the American Microscopical Society.<sup>48</sup> In the fall of 1949, Dr. Cole was granted a leave of absence to become an AOA research associate. He would be working with the renowned osteopathic researcher Louisa Burns of Los Angeles.<sup>49</sup> After finishing his fellowship, Dr. Cole went to the Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery as its director of research. Later he was named dean of the Kansas City College.<sup>50</sup>

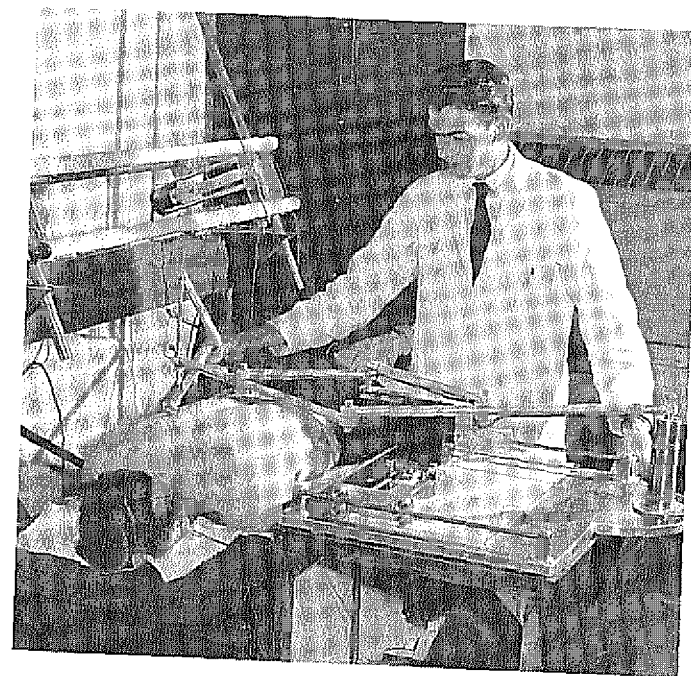
In September 1949 Dr. Price E. Thomas joined the Department of Physiology to assist in the research work being conducted under the supervision of Dr. Korr and to serve as an instructor in classroom teaching. Dr. Thomas attended William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, before entering KCOS, where he received his D.O. in 1943. After serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he was in general practice at Ashland, Oregon, where he took advanced training in electronics. While on the faculty at KCOS he resumed his studies, earning a B.S. at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College. Dr. Thomas' grandparents were John Allen Price and Emma Miller Price, both 1901 graduates of the ASO.<sup>51</sup>

Dr. Carl B. Umanzio replaced Ernest Hartman as chairman of the Department of Bacteriology and Public Health. Dr. Umanzio received a B.S. from Harvard, an M.S. from Boston University, and a D.O. from the Massachusetts College of Osteopathic Medicine. He had joined the KCOS staff in 1947 and was granted leaves of absence during the summers to complete his Ph.D. at Washington University in St. Louis.<sup>52</sup> Dr. Umanzio was a member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine. In 1951 he was appointed as an abstractor of foreign articles in French, Italian, and Portuguese for *Biological Abstracts*.<sup>53</sup>

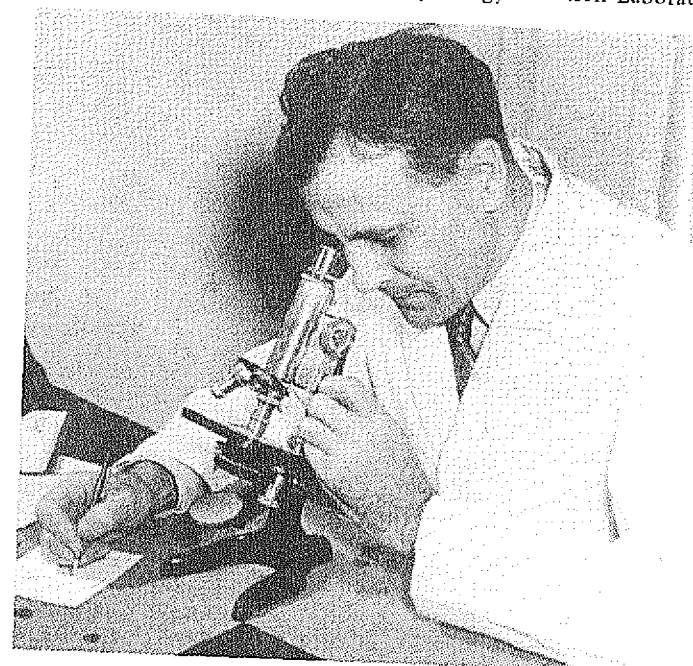
Joining the faculty in the fall of 1949 was Dr. Pressley L. Crummy of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He earned both his M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Pittsburgh. He previously had worked at the Marine Biological Laboratories at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and was serving as a professor of biology and registrar at Juniata College in Pennsylvania before accepting the position as associate professor of anatomy at KCOS. Dr. Crummy was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Sigma Biological Society, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Science, and he was a fellow of the Council of American Association for the Advancement of Science.<sup>54</sup>

The college policy of providing opportunity for advanced study not only pertained to courses offered to its alumni, but also postgraduate work pursued by college personnel in their specialty areas. Dr. George Rea, who had joined the staff in 1944, was certified in the winter of 1949 by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology.<sup>55</sup> Other staff members then

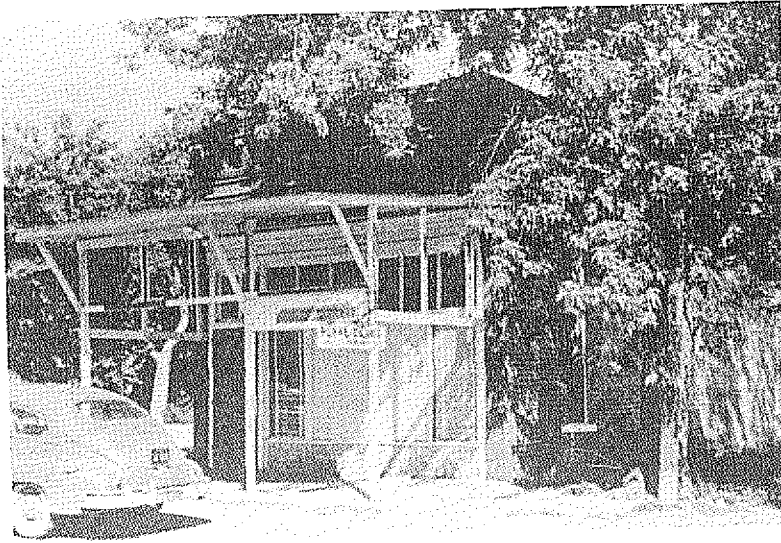
in similar specialties were Drs. Hardy and Attebery in EENT; Grover



Price E. Thomas, B.S., D.O., in the Physiology Research Laboratory



Pressley L. Crummy, Ph.D., Professor of Anatomy and Histology



The first Rural Clinic at Gibbs, Missouri, established 1949



Vernon H. Casner, A.B., D.O., Director of the Rural Clinic Program

Stukey in Pathology; Paul Koogler in General Surgery; Crawford Esterlin in Anesthesiology and Martin Rieman in OB-GYN.<sup>56</sup>

Dr. Rieman had succeeded Dr. Bachman, who resigned in the spring of 1947 as chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Rieman (ASO 1924) had been in practice at Battle Creek, Michigan. In 1948 he was awarded the honorary degree of fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He was a trustee of the ACO and became a member of its certifying board.<sup>57</sup> However, he resigned from KCOS in June 1950. He was replaced by Ober Reynolds (KCOS 1939) who had been in practice in Raton, New Mexico. Dr. Reynolds served in the U.S. Naval Hospital Corps during World War II after which he returned to KCOS for the Post-Graduate Refresher Course. He then served a residency in OB-GYN at the Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital under Dr. Bachman.<sup>58</sup> In 1956 he became board certified.<sup>59</sup>

Replacing Dr. Newell, who moved to Vermont, was Dr. D. Lero Green (KCOS 1942). Dr. Green would serve as head of the Proctology Department and as an instructor in minor surgery. After service in the U.S. Army Air Force Medical Corps he had also taken the Veteran's Refresher Course at KCOS and then served a residency in proctology under Dr. Newell.<sup>60</sup>

Other veterans who returned for the Refresher Course under the G.I. Bill were Drs. Hetzler and Herman Still, Jr.. Dr. Frederick Hetzler (KCOS 1942) was named head of the Division of Cardiovascular and Respiratory Diseases. He completed his advanced training in that area at Doctor Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, in the summer of 1949.<sup>61</sup> Dr. Herman Taylor Still, Jr., also a 1942 alumnus, was the grandson of A. T. Still. He was named dermatologist for the college. He would also supervise the outpatient clinic. Dr. Herman Still, Jr., received his certification in dermatology in the fall of 1950.<sup>62</sup>

Dr. Neil Johnstone (KCOS 1928) also joined the staff in the late 1940s. Dr. Johnstone had been in private practice in Jackson and Cap Girardeau, Missouri, before entering KCOS for postgraduate work. He remained on the staff as director of extern and intern training and of the student clinic. He later became associated with the X-ray Department.<sup>63</sup>

The names of faculty members that have been mentioned here, in the past, and will be in future chapters are individuals who stayed at KCOS for long periods of time and, hence, contributed greatly to the college. Others, such as Drs. Martyn E. Richardson (KCOS 1945) or Donald Sieh (KCOS 1943), came and went. Nevertheless, although here for only a short term, their talents and personalities left their mark on those with whom they came in contact.

In the summer of 1949 Dr. William Kelly was appointed the Steunenberg Professor. The professorship had been established by the estate of the

late Dr. Georgia A. Steunenberg, who died in 1946. She was an 1899 alumna of the ASO. The position was created to perpetuate the teaching of the principles and practice of manipulative osteopathy originated by Dr. A. T. Still. Dr. Kelly served as house physician 1936-1937 and joined the faculty in 1938, serving as professor of osteopathic medicine and as chairman of the Pediatrics Department.<sup>64</sup>

In 1949 the Nursing School, which had been in existence at the institution since 1906, was discontinued. The number of applications had declined the past few years, and it was no longer financially sound to continue the program. The college facilities and personnel could be better utilized in the training of osteopathic physicians.<sup>65</sup>

Another first for the school was the establishment of the Rural Clinic Program, which provided health care to rural areas. Although some rural clinics had been in operation during the 1930s, they were no longer in existence. The first to open in the new program was at Gibbs, Missouri on August 9, 1949. The local Parent Teachers Association had asked the school to help provide its community with health services. It, in turn, would provide space in the local post office building for the clinic, which would have a private entrance, a waiting room, and two treating rooms. The clinic was equipped with a heating stove, two wooden, leather-topped treating tables, an army surplus examining table, a metal instrument cabinet, a microscope, miscellaneous instruments, and a variety of chairs which had been donated for the waiting area. It was open two days a week from 3:00 to 9:00 p.m. and was staffed by senior students who were supervised by KCOS personnel. Dr. Vernon Casner was named director of rural health services.

A second clinic was established at Green Castle in September. It was located in the rear of a general store. It had been initiated by the local school board, which contacted the college for assistance. Hurdland's Clinic, the third one, opened in November on the ground floor of a two-story residence. A petition asking for the clinic had been signed by one hundred of the town's three hundred citizens. By the end of the year a fourth clinic was being planned at Ethel. The Odd Fellows Organization had offered to provide space if the college would operate a clinic.

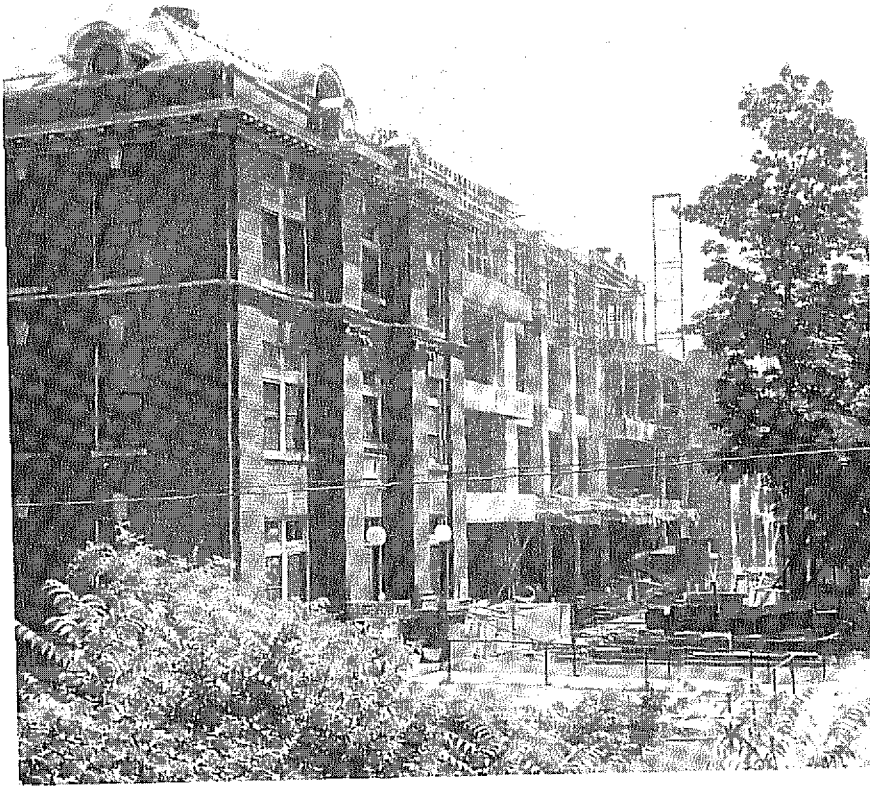
Kirksville's Rural Clinic Program was the first of its kind in the nation. An article appearing in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* described the program, calling it "a new frontier of service and training." The article explained that rural areas where the need for health care had been critical were now being supplied with clinics for diagnosis and treatment at nominal fees. In each case it was the people of the community who initiated the plan and local groups that sponsored them. Based on a survey indicating the need, the college hoped to expand the program into sixteen counties in northeast Missouri.<sup>66</sup> President Thompson explained that the program

also fulfilled another goal of the college, which was to prepare general practitioners, many of whom would locate in rural areas where a doctor's services were often desperately needed.<sup>67</sup>

At the Founder's Week Program in October 1949 President Thompson opened the professional series of lectures with a speech entitled, "The Year Completed and the Years Ahead." It was the first report prepared by M. Thompson since he officially took office, and was the beginning of the annual reports of the president. He said, "In retrospect the years since the reorganization under alumni trusteeship and control have been revolutionary. By placing the institution above personal feelings and loyalties a positive program with sound fundamentals was undertaken." He reviewed the program that had been formulated after the reorganization in 1943 and discussed its goals and its accomplishments. Since that time the college had regained approval of the AOA's Bureau of Professional Education at Colleges and had regained recognition in all of the states in which it had been lost; the research program had been vastly accelerated; business methods were improved by the establishment of a budget, a monthly control system, and an annual audit by a certified public accountant; the deficit had been reduced; federal aid had been received for teaching and research grant housing units, a laboratory building, and for hospital construction; alumni support, both monetary and moral, had increased every year; enrollment had steadily increased; employment of teachers had been put on a full-time basis, and qualified teachers had been hired in all departments; scientists had been recruited as teachers first, with committed salaries, not dependent upon their investigations or writings; facilities and equipment were improved and upgraded; the educational program had been revised and strengthened; clinical training was increased by creating externships at Still-Hildreth and in the rural clinics. President Thompson said these accomplishments were all ways in which to measure the institution, "but, the most important yardstick for measuring the value of an educational process is its product, the graduate. . . . The current product of this college is well qualified to take his place as a general practitioner in the healing arts." He said, "The fundamental policies of the college are sound, the compass bearings have been tested and found true; but the journey is only begun; the road ahead is long, hard, and never ending, yet rewarding." He warned all those concerned about the school not to become complacent over its accomplishments, but to continue to strive for future improvements.<sup>68</sup>

## NOTES

1. Donald V. Hampton, "Emphasizes Importance of Reorganized College," *JO* 54 (Feb. 1947): 14-15, 20.
2. "Morris Thompson Inaugurated as Fifth President," *JO* 54 (Jan. 1947): 11-13, 25.
3. John P. Woods, "Urges Young Physicians to Career of Service," *JO* 54 (Feb. 1947): 11-13.
4. "Kirksville Celebrates Historical Epoch," *Forum* 20 (Mar. 1947): 387.
5. "Spring Semester," *Forum* 21 (Apr. 1947): 18.
6. "Kirksville Students Carry on Through Summer," *JO* 54 (July 1947): 33-34.
7. Floyd E. Dunn, "Reorganization in Neurology and Psychiatry," *JO* 54 (Oct. 1947): 11-14.
8. "A. T. Still Memorial Lectures," *AOA Yearbook: 1987-1988*, 530.
9. "Dr. Grow Died Sept. 14, 1947," *JO* 54 (Sept. 1947): 13.
10. "Dr. Grow Delivers Thousandth Baby," *Forum* 15 (Nov. 1941): 170.
11. "Plan Founder's Week," *JO* 54 (Sept. 1947): 11.
12. "Kirksville Changes Dates for Founder's Day," *JO* 56 (May 1949): 11.
13. "Officers Elected," *JO* 55 (May 1948): 11-12.
14. "Elected to Kirksville Board," *JO* 55 (Aug. 1948): 28.
15. "Dr. Wilson Heads Board," *JO* 55 (Oct. 1948): 12; (Nov. 1948): 27.
16. "Dr. George Laughlin Passes Away," *JO* 55 (Sept. 1948): 11-12.
17. "College Purchases Property," *JO* 55 (July 1948): 30; (Dec. 1948): 26.
18. Pamela J. Fleming, "The Golden P. Award," *Kv* 18 (Fall 1989): 11-13.
19. "AOA's New Building," *Forum* 22 (1948-1949): 15, 200, 295, 330, 371.
20. "Enter AOA's Building in Competition," *Forum* 24 (Apr. 1950): 18.
21. "Missouri Dedicates New Office Building," *JO* 55 (May 1947): 13.
22. "Ground Broken for Missouri Office Building," *JO* 54 (May 1947): 24.
23. "Ground Breaking Ceremonies for Charles Still Hospital," *JO* 56 (Jan. 1949): 31.
24. "Normandy Osteopathic Hospital," *JO* 56 (Jan. 1949): 34.
25. "Construction in Progress in St. Louis," *Forum* 26 (Feb. 1953): 338.
26. "Hospitals," *JO* and *Forum* (1946-1950).
27. "Betty Davis Contributes \$10,000," *Forum* 21 (Nov. 1947): 235.
28. "Nadine Conner Visits Portland Hospital," *JO* 55 (Aug. 1948): 31.
29. "David Rubinoff," *Forum* 22 (Feb. 1947): 361.
30. "Dancing Star Praises Osteopathy," *Forum* 22 (Dec. 1948): 266.
31. Bill Tilden, "How to Stay Young," *Forum* 20 (Nov. 1946): 245.
32. "Errol Flynn's Father to C.O.P.S.," *JO* 57 (July 1950): 36.
33. "President Truman's Mother," *Forum* 21 (Apr. 1947): 21.
34. "Federal Grant Approved for New Hospital," *JO* 56 (Feb. 1949): 11-12.
35. "Kirksville Meets Initial Cash Requirement," *JO* 56 (Apr. 1949): 7-10.
36. "Contract Let For Hospital," *JO* 56 (Sept. 1949): 13.
37. "Federal Grant Approved for Cranston Hospital," *JO* 56 (May 1949): 32.
38. "College Recommended for Federal Grant," *JO* 54 (Jan. 1947): 21-22.
39. "Kirksville to Receive Research Grant," *Forum* 22 (Apr. 1948): 2.
40. "Two of Denslow's Articles Abstracted," *Forum* 20 (Apr. 1946): 19.
41. "Congress Conducts Hearings," *JO* 54 (Apr. 1947): 11.
42. "Faculty Recognized by Societies," *JO* 56 (May 1949): 24.
43. "\$10,000 Grant," *JO* 56 (July 1949): 24.
44. "Photographs Exhibited," *JO* 54 (Dec. 1947): 17; 55 (Feb. 1948): 17.
45. "Articles Abstracted," *JO* 55 (Feb. 1948): 32.
46. "Research: Ten Years of Progress," *JO* 56 (Feb. 1949): 13-22.
47. "Cole Recognized by Publisher Service," *JO* 55 (May 1948): 27.
48. "Cole Elected to Membership," *JO* (Jan. 1950): 33.
49. "Dr. Cole Granted Leave of Absence," *JO* 56 (Oct. 1949): 30.
50. "Wilbur Cole to KCOS," *Forum* 29 (Mar. 1952): 30.
51. Price E. Thomas, Bio Sketch.
52. "Umanzio Gets Ph.D.," *JO* 57 (June 1950): 28.
53. "Umanzio Appointed Abstractor," *JO* 58 (Oct. 1951): 29.
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63. "Member of Kirksville Faculty Dies," *JO* 67 (Dec. 1960): 38.
64. "William C. Kelly Appointed Steunenberg Professor," *JO* 56 (June 1949): 12.
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67. "Rural Clinics Opened by Kirksville College," *JO* 56 (Sept. 1949): 21.
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Construction begins on the new hospital

## Chapter 15

### Milestones

**THE EVENTFUL JOURNEY** into the next decade passed several milestones. The first was the cornerstone laying ceremony for the clinic/hospital complex held on June 10, 1950, in the Laughlin Bowl. Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, James T. Blair, Jr. (later to become governor), was the guest speaker for the occasion. He said his interest in osteopathy stemmed from his birth when Dr. Lou Noland (ASO 1901) delivered him. His father, who had been in the Missouri legislature, had helped bring about the passage of the bill which licensed D.O.'s in Missouri. Blair said, "The Kirkville Osteopathic Hospital (KOH) is the realization of worthy ambition . . . The City of Kirkville and those of you who, through your diligent efforts, have made this new hospital a reality, can be justly proud of your accomplishments."<sup>1</sup> Dr. Willis J. Bray, past grand master of the Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Missouri, presided over the Masonic Ceremony at the construction site. The cornerstone was located just to the left of the new front entrance.

Commencement exercises were held at the Laughlin Bowl in conjunction with the cornerstone ceremony. Dr. Samuel Marsh of the Department of Health and Welfare of Missouri gave the commencement address. Honorary degrees were presented to Drs. Donald V. Hampton, Robert C. Stark and Thomas L. Northup (ASO 1926). All three were Kirkville alumni and active members of the KOAA.<sup>2</sup>

Two honorary degrees were bestowed upon President Morris Thompson in 1950 for his outstanding work in osteopathic education at Kirkville and on a national level. On June 9 he received the Honorary Doctor of Science from the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy. On June 16 the Los Angeles College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons awarded him an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters.<sup>3</sup> (in L.A.)

The September class of 1950 saw one hundred freshmen matriculate. That number had been set by the Board in 1947 when it eliminated the beginning January classes. Eighty-one percent were veterans; 95 percent had three years of college with 71 bachelors degrees and 3 masters; 7 colleges were represented; 36 were married; there was only one woman in

the class, Mary Theodoras of Vandalia, Ohio. The student body numbered 415, the largest in several years.<sup>4</sup>

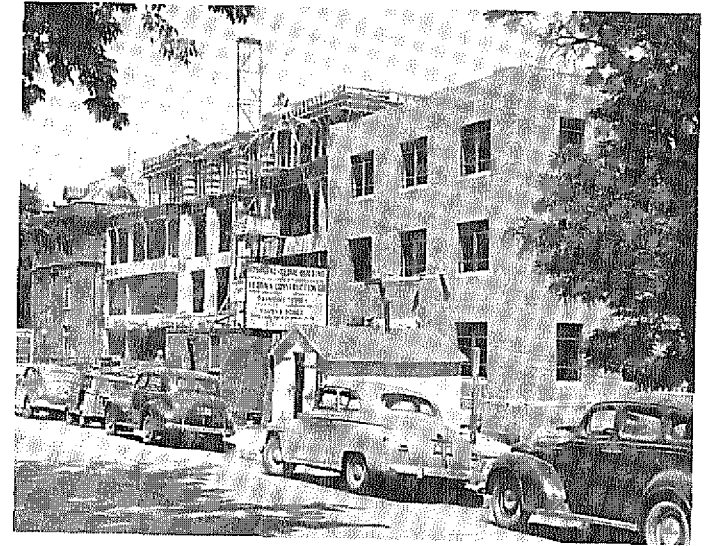
Stacey F. Howell, A.B., M.S., Ph.D., began his tenure as associate professor of physiological chemistry the fall of 1950. Dr. Howell had been chief biochemist at the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory at the National Marine Hospital on Staten Island, New York. He had earned his Ph.D. in 1934 from Cornell University and had served as an instructor at the Cornell Medical School before joining the Public Health Service. In 1955 he was named professor of chemistry.<sup>5</sup>

In the fall of 1950, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College (NMSTC) started a combined program with KCOS in which students who completed three years of pre-osteopathic courses at NMSTC could receive a baccalaureate degree upon completion of the first year or thirty semester hours at KCOS. The program was approved by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. By 1952 the other five osteopathic colleges were accepted into the program. A similar policy had been in effect at Iowa Wesleyan College at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, since 1944.<sup>6</sup>

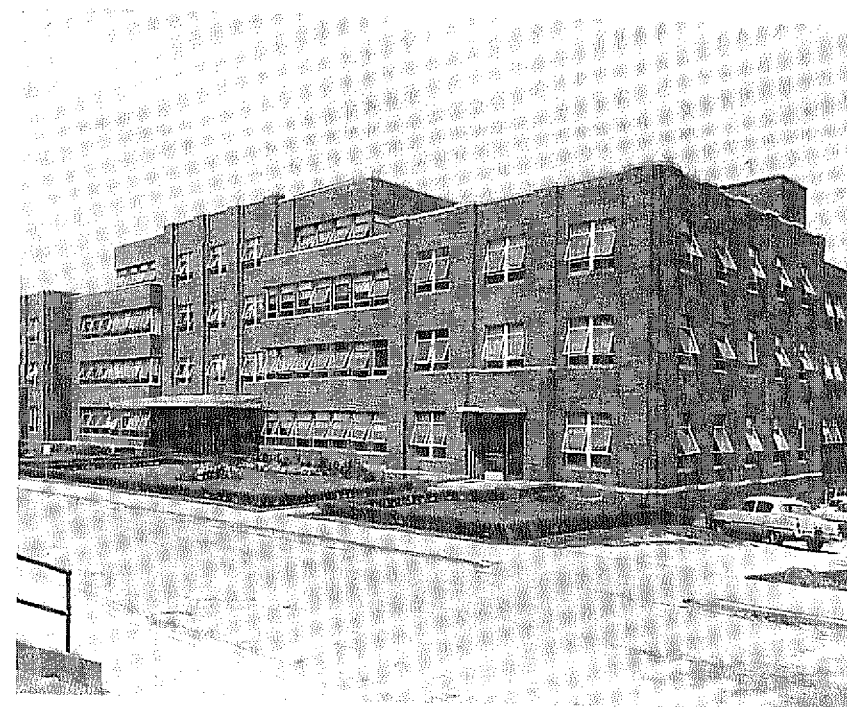
An end of an era came on January 13, 1951, when the last midterm class graduated from the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine. Thirty-nine men (no women) were among those who heard Dr. E. H. McKenna (KCOS 1936), executive assistant to the president of the AOA, give the commencement address.<sup>7</sup>

Construction on the middle part of the clinic/hospital complex was completed in the spring of 1951. The new four-story section connected the old ASO Hospital on the west to the Infirmary Building on the east. The exteriors of both older buildings had been redone to blend with the new construction. However, a new roof for the old hospital was still to be accomplished. It and the interior remodeling of the old hospital could now begin. Work on the Infirmary Building was also finished, and the clinic moved into its new quarters in the east wing. The new part was occupied on April 19, 1951. On April 20 a benefit dance sponsored by APO was held at the Reiger Armory. One thousand six hundred people attended, and six hundred dollars was raised, which was donated for furnishings for the hospital.<sup>8</sup>

The newly constructed portion now housed most of the functional aspects of the hospital. The emergency rooms, pulmonary medicine, switchboard, and pharmacy were in the basement. The main floor held the hospital administrative offices, a small kitchen, and two patient rooms toward the west which were reserved for psychiatric cases. The second floor was designated for the X-ray Department but would also temporarily house obstetrical patients while the OB area in the old hospital was being remodeled. The third floor housed the Anesthesia and Surgical Departments



Construction continues on the new hospital



The Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital and Clinic, completed 1952

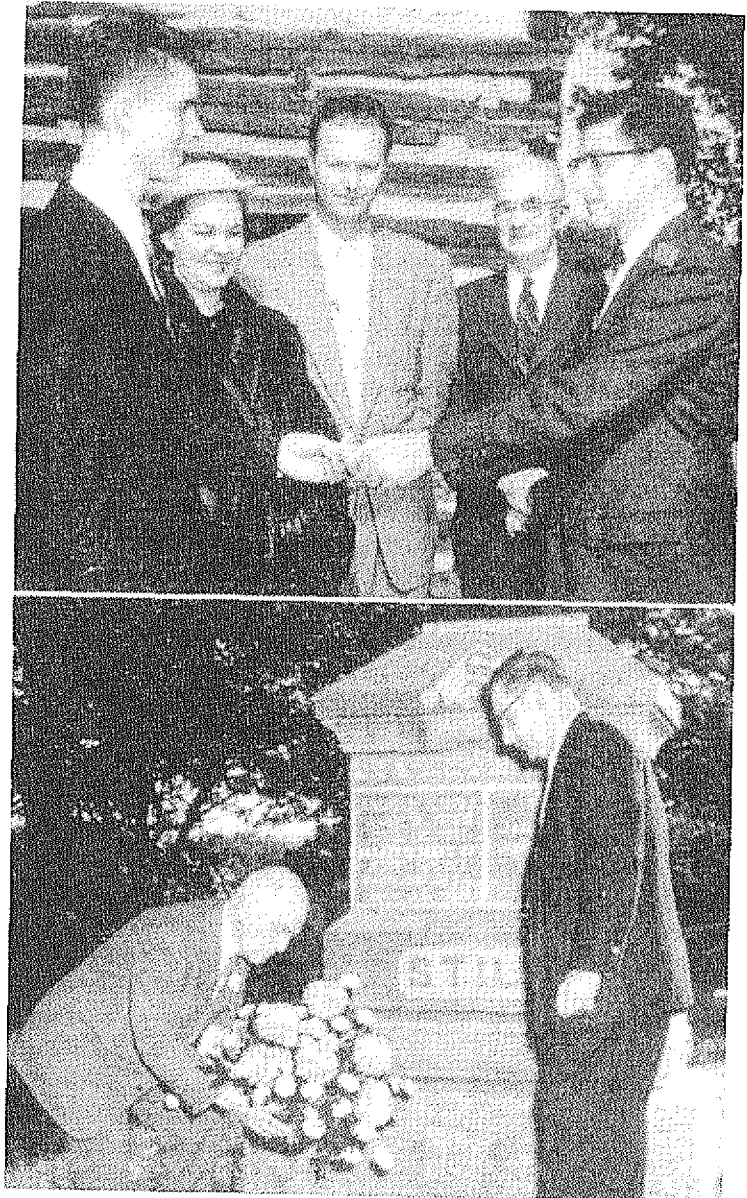
with two surgical suites. However, one of the surgical suites was temporarily being used as a delivery room for obstetrics. The Pediatric Department occupied the fourth floor. It held a nurses' station, diet kitchen, children's beds, and a large play area. Two rooms at the west end were reserved for an isolation area.<sup>9</sup>

During the initial campaign in 1949 for matching funds for the Hill-Burton Grant, the Ohio Alumni Association had pledged nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, which was specified for use in the pediatric department. The fourth floor was designated "The Ohio Floor," and a plaque declaring the institution's gratitude for their early and sustained financial support was placed in the entryway to the elevator on the fourth floor.<sup>10</sup>

Dedication of the new million-dollar building and graduation exercises were held June 7-8, 1951. The ceremonies had been planned for the Laughlin Bowl, but showers sent the crowds to the auditorium for the dedication and to the Kennedy Theater for commencement. Dr. Floyd F. Peckham (CCO 1921), president elect of the AOA and chairman of the AOA's Bureau of Hospitals, delivered the dedicatory speech, which was followed by an open house and tours of the new facility. That evening a banquet was held at Reiger Armory with seven hundred in attendance. Special guests were the seniors and their families. President of the senior class, William R. Mallery, presented a check for \$1,750 from the class to be used for furnishings for the new clinic. Dr. H. Dale Pearson (ASO 1924), immediate past president of the AOA, served as toastmaster, and Dr. R. McFarlane Tilley gave the address. An all-school dance followed. The commencement address was given by Dr. Robert J. McCracken, pastor of Riverside Church in New York City. Honorary degrees were awarded to Drs. Phil Russell, R. M. Tilley, and A. C. Hardy.<sup>11</sup>

When the clinic moved out of its old quarters in the Clinic Building, on the corner of Main and Jefferson, the college library moved into the vacated area, which covered the entire main floor. The building was renamed the Library Building. The old waiting room and lobby became the main reading room while the treating rooms and corridors on the northwest were turned into stacks, offices, and workrooms. Three smaller rooms opening off the reading room were made into two study rooms and a faculty reading room. Another larger area became a seminar or conference room. The space formerly occupied by the library on the third floor of the Administration Building was turned into a teaching laboratory for osteopathic technic.<sup>12</sup>

After the administrative reorganization in 1944, a library committee consisting of Drs. Warner, Pearson, and Hassett had laid plans to augment the facilities, improve services, and increase the library's usefulness. A new committee of Drs. Cole, Kline, and Koogler helped carry out those plans. The Progress Fund allocated five thousand dollars a year for the procurement



Founders Day Activities, 1955. In the first Key Transfer Ceremony, Freshman President Robert Svec accepts the key to cabin from Sophomore President Michael Sahlaney. Looking on are Mrs. George Cozma, representing the National Osteopathic Auxiliary, Dr. George Andrew Laughlin, grandson of A. T. Still, and Dean M. D. Warner; C. R. Hutchinson, D.O. (ASO 1901) places floral tribute on grave of A. T. Still, assisted by Senior President Lynn Srobel

of books and journals, for binding, and for upgrading of personnel. Successive librarians were Mrs. Betty Collop and Mrs. Ruth Mangold. Two part-time clerks assisted the librarians. By 1950 the collection had grown to 8,920 volumes, including nine hundred bound periodicals. One hundred and three current scientific journals were being received, and most of the important medical and scientific reference works, including *Index Medicus*, *Quarterly Abstracts of World Medical Literature*, *Chemical Abstracts*, *Biological Abstracts*, *U.S. Government List of Current Medical Literature*, *The Catalog of the Surgeon General of the United States*, and *Excerpta Medica*, parts one and two. The library staff began offering bibliographical searches to the faculty.<sup>13</sup>

Two new appointees to the basic science faculty in 1951 were Dr. Harry M. Wright and Dr. Samuel A. Corson. Dr. Wright had taken his preprofessional work at NMSTC before entering KCOS where he received his D.O. in 1942. He had been in practice in Richmond, Missouri, before coming to KCOS in the Division of Physiology, where he would engage in research directed by Dr. Korr. Dr. Corson was named professor of pharmacology. His Ph.D. was earned at the University of Texas. He had served as an associate professor at Howard Medical School and was widely known for his research at New York University and at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Fleda Brigham joined the clinical staff in 1951 as head of the Division of Neuropsychiatry. She had earned an A.B. from Occidental College in Los Angeles and an M.A. from the University of Southern California. Her D.O. was from the California College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons. She had recently completed graduate studies in speech pathology at the University of Southern California. Dr. Brigham's father and mother, Drs. W. Curtis and Margaret Brigham, and a brother, Dr. Crichton C. Brigham, were all osteopathic physicians and graduates of the California College.<sup>14</sup>

The AOA's Bureau of Research was established at the annual meeting held in Milwaukee in July 1951. It was an outgrowth of two agencies whose duties overlapped, the Committee on Research and the Osteopathic Research Board. The bylaws were amended creating the new bureau which would be operated under the Bureau of Professional Affairs. Dr. Alexander Leavitt of Brooklyn (PCO 1925) was appointed chairman. Kirksville's Dr. J. S. Denslow was elected to the board of directors.<sup>15</sup>

The Basic Science Council at KCOS was formed in 1952 with Dr. Korr as president, Dr. Snyder as vice president, and Dr. Olwen Gutensohn as secretary. Dean Warner explained that it would supplement the two already existing faculty committees, the Administrative Council and the Clinical Staff Council.<sup>16</sup>

Attending the annual meeting of the Federated American Society for Experimental Biology in May 1952 were KCOS faculty members: Drs.

Korr, Howell, Denslow, Thomas, and Corson. Dr. Corson and Dr. presented papers at the meeting. Dr. Corson had been accepted for membership in the American College of Cardiology in 1951. He was a faculty member of an osteopathic college to be so honored.<sup>17</sup> In 1951 Crawford Esterline and Dr. Claus Rohweder were elected members of the New York Academy of Science.<sup>18</sup> Dr. Rohweder, chairman of the Department of Gastroenterology, Endocrinology, and Diseases of Metabolism, was accepted into the American College of Osteopathic Internists in 1951.

In 1951 the college obtained another army surplus building which was installed behind the new clinic building for use as an animal laboratory. Today it is part of the Maintenance Building. The purchase and renovation costs ran at seven thousand dollars.<sup>20</sup> In 1953 the power plant was installed with a large addition to the building and a new boiler. The old building, then fifty years old, was reconditioned for auxiliary use. Salvaged materials from the remodeling of the Infirmary Building were used for the remodeling, keeping costs down to thirty thousand dollars.<sup>21</sup>

Alterations at the old hospital were completed in the spring of 1951. Finally the entire complex was occupied. An open house was held on May 1, 1951, with about six hundred people in attendance. The Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital now contained 108 beds and modern facilities and equipment for complete diagnostic, surgical and therapeutic procedures. Corridors were continuous from the old hospital on the west to the clinic wing on the east. The contiguity of the clinic and hospital greatly facilitated treatment of patients and the instruction of students.<sup>22</sup>

The second floor of the old ASO Hospital had been the first part of renovation. It was converted into the obstetrical floor with a delivery suite including two labor rooms, two delivery rooms (only one was equipped at that time), doctor's dressing rooms, beds and baths for patients, a waiting room for expectant fathers. It opened on December 15, 1951, when the first baby was born in the new delivery suite on the 15th. The 250th baby delivered at the college hospital in 1951.<sup>23</sup> A new delivery suite was set over the weekend of October 24, 1953, when two sets of twins were born within twenty-four hours. Parents of Dale and Dixie were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bradley of Memphis, and parents of Sherry and Terry were Mr. and Mrs. Lowell D. Robinson of Kirksville.<sup>24</sup>

The main floor of the old part of the hospital was the medical ward while the third floor was reserved for surgical patients. The basement was used for storage and utility space and the remodeled kitchen and dining room.

The Laughlin Hospital was also expanded. An addition was built in 1951 onto the southeast section of the original building, extending to the alley. It was three stories high and added twenty beds, two study rooms, a doctor's lounge, and additional office space.<sup>25</sup> On December 19, 1953, Dr. Earl Laughlin, Sr., died at the age of seventy-one. He



formerly associated with the ASO Hospital and later with the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital since its founding in 1918. His specialty was physical diagnosis. His son, Earl, Jr., and a nephew, George Andrew Laughlin, would carry on the Laughlin tradition at LOH.<sup>26</sup>

The KCOS College Bookstore came under new management during the summer of 1952, when the Matthews Book Company of St. Louis took over its operation. William Giltner and his wife, Dorla, were employed as the new managers. The bookstore was, at that time, located on the main floor of the Administration Building, the original site of the ATSCOS Library. The Giltners rearranged the merchandise and made every effort to assist the students.<sup>27</sup>

Several new grants were awarded to the college in the early 1950s. The first Cancer Teaching Grant was received in 1951 from the National Cancer Institute. It was used to intensify teaching in that subject and for seminars and cancer detection clinics.<sup>28</sup> The first clinic was held in Moberly in April and the second in Brookfield in May.<sup>29</sup> Dr. Herman Still was director of the cancer grant. The Department of Cardiovascular Diseases was granted \$14,000 from the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) to extend undergraduate work in that category. It allowed for the purchase of new equipment including two direct writing electrocardiographs, twelve vital capacity measuring instruments, an apparatus for measuring skin temperatures and a portable X-ray machine. Dr. Fred Hetzler was its coordinator.<sup>30</sup> Both the Cancer Grant and the Heart Grant were renewed for a number of years.

The Kresge Foundation gave the college a grant of ten thousand dollars in 1951 which was applied to the building fund.<sup>31</sup> Also in 1951 the U.S. Office of Naval Research awarded a grant of \$4,000 to KCOS for the work being conducted by Dr. Korr and his staff on Segmental Disturbances in the Central Nervous System.<sup>32</sup> It was renewed the next year for \$4500. Two other grants of ten thousand dollars each, also from the USPHS, had made possible the research facilities which were housed in the George Still Building. They included several suites of well-equipped laboratories, electronics shop, machine shop, photo darkroom, research library, and the animal quarters which were housed separately. Total grant monies for 1952 totaled \$72,819.45.<sup>33</sup>

The National Osteopathic Auxiliary voted in 1952 to take on the responsibility for the preservation of the A. T. Still birthplace cabin. A plan was adopted for its restoration and for the beautification of the grounds. At that time it was located on a wooded knoll behind the KOH and next to the Laughlin Bowl. A committee of Mrs. Carl Samuels (Carl, KCOS 1943), Mrs. George Cozma (George, KCOS 1943), and Mrs. J. M. Moore (J. M., KCOS 1943) was appointed to oversee the project. Late that fall work was started on the cabin with the removal of a shelter roof, which

had been built a few years before, but which was too heavy for the structure. Decayed logs were replaced and chinking was added where needed. A new roof was planned for the next year which would be made of hand-hewn shingles similar to the original ones.<sup>34</sup>

At the Founder's Day Ceremony held October 7, 1953, a special ceremony was held at the site of the historic building, at which time Mrs. Samuels told the crowd, "With pride in the past and with full realization of the needs of the present, we must face our problems of today with the same courage and resourcefulness that characterized the formative years of osteopathy."<sup>35</sup> Through the years the Auxiliary has continued its care of the building, its furnishings, and surroundings.

The first mention of the "Key Transfer Ceremony", which has become a tradition at Founder's Day, appeared in the fall of 1955. The passing of the key to the cabin from the president of the sophomore class Michael Sahlaney, to the president of the freshman class, Robert Svec symbolized the transition of the osteopathic heritage from class to class.<sup>36</sup>

A milestone for Kirksville and northeast Missouri was the opening of the Thousand Hills State Park in Adair County, just a few miles west of Kirksville. The three-thousand-acre park and its seven-acre Forest Lake were dedicated by Governor Forrest Smith on July 1, 1952. The park would give the citizens a beautiful recreational area, and the lake would provide the city of Kirksville with an adequate water supply, which formerly had come from the Chariton River. Eleven hundred acres of the park land had been a gift to the state from the heirs of the late Dr. George M. Laughlin.<sup>37</sup>

A milestone for the osteopathic physicians in Missouri was the Audrain County Lawsuit which debated the rights of D.O.'s to practice in county hospitals. A 1940 ruling of the board of directors of the County Hospital at Mexico, Audrain County, Missouri, had excluded D.O.'s. The osteopaths in that county and the Missouri Association of Osteopathic Physicians contested the ruling, citing a 1922 law which gave osteopaths the right to practice in county hospitals. On November 29, 1950, Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair ruled that "Osteopathic physicians and surgeons have a right to treat patients in Audrain County Hospital," stating that "since 1897, the osteopathic college has given instruction in surgery, obstetrics, and the use of drugs as supportive or therapeutic agents." The supposed victory was short-lived, as the hospital trustees and the Missouri Medical Association appealed the decision.

The case went to the St. Louis Court of Appeals where, on December 16, 1952, Judge Blair's decision was upheld. The opinion, written by Commissioner Joseph J. Wolf, stated "The 1940 rule of the County Hospital was illegal, unreasonable, discriminatory, void and of no force or effect." He said, "Osteopathic physicians and surgeons are practitioners of

a school of medicine within the meaning of the Missouri Statutes regulating their practice and rights." He also stipulated that the hospital patient has the "absolute right to the physician of his choice." During the trial it was brought out that 21 percent of the physicians in Missouri were D.O.'s, most of whom practiced in rural areas. At that time there were fifty-one osteopathic hospitals in Missouri.<sup>38</sup> It was indeed a legal victory, not only for Missouri osteopaths, but for the entire profession. It set a precedent for other states to follow.

Across the country other legal battles were being waged between the two groups of physicians. For example: In Nebraska in 1952 the Supreme Court reversed a decision of the lower court which had refused to license the Steel City Osteopathic Hospital. The new decision stated that "osteopathic physicians may lawfully erect and operate buildings and facilities for patient care."<sup>39</sup>

In the spring of 1953 the Kansas House of Representatives began a study of the practice rights of osteopathic physicians. It was not until 1957 that a new law in Kansas provided full practice rights to D.O.'s. The State Healing Arts Board approved all six osteopathic colleges and made doctors of osteopathy eligible for county contracts for medical services as they pass medical licensing requirements.<sup>40</sup> Two D.O.'s were members of the Kansas legislature during those years. They were Senator Irwin Elliott Nickell and Representative Robert Buchele, both Kansas City graduates.<sup>41</sup>

In West Virginia an injunction was filed in 1952 against Dr. Glenn E. Cobb (KCOS 1944) by five medical doctors who claimed he had invaded their field of practice when he served the Crozer Coal and Land Company as physician. They charged him with unlawful competition. However, back in 1943 the United Mine Workers of West Virginia, District 29, had asked the college to supply them with several graduates to work in the coal camps as doctors to the miners and their families.<sup>42</sup> Several of the younger graduates, including Dr. Cobb, had accepted the challenge. Some of the miners who were patients of Dr. Cobb became quite incensed over the trial. In the summer of 1953, the Supreme Court of West Virginia ruled in Dr. Cobb's favor when it upheld the West Virginia Osteopathic Practice Act, which gave D.O.'s the same rights and privileges as physicians and surgeons of other schools of medicine.<sup>43</sup>

And on June 22, 1953, the Chicago College of Osteopathy won a long, drawn-out struggle for legal recognition in Illinois when the 1923 Medical Practice Act was revised. During the intervening years the Illinois Medical Examining Committee had refused to approve the Chicago College of Osteopathy, saying that it did not meet standards. CCO took the case to the Superior Court, claiming discrimination. When the Superior Court upheld the Committee's decision the college appealed. The Appellate Court reversed the decision, saying the Chicago College of Osteopathy

had met the standards and that the Examining Committee had placed a lower standard on its own medical schools, which had been done with intent to discriminate. It directed the Department of Registry to approve CCO's application.<sup>44</sup>

The AOA was victorious in 1952 when the American Red Cross finally decided to authorize osteopathic physicians as first-aid instructors. No longer would they be required to take preliminary courses to qualify as they previously had to do. There would no longer be any discrimination against them by the Red Cross.<sup>45</sup>

Other small but important achievements were occurring. For example, the General Mills Corp. amended its rules for employee health benefits to include osteopathic hospitals and physicians and the Girl Scouts of America decided to honor the signature of a D.O. on their physical examination forms.<sup>46,47</sup>

During the early 1950s the AOA and the AMA held three conferences discussing how to narrow the chasm between the two branches of medicine. However, "the AMA's principles of medical ethics devalued osteopathy as a 'cultist healing,' and the osteopaths still looked upon the AMA as the 'enemy.' Sixty years of prejudice, resentment, bitterness and unreality dogged the relation . . . with the result that there would be no amalgamation." The full report was published in the *JAOA* June 20, 1953.

Early in February 1953 filming began in Kirksville on two movies for the osteopathic profession made through the auspices of the National Osteopathic Foundation. It was hoped that the films would accurately portray the profession to a broad audience. The scripts had been written by Mr. Lewis Chapman, director of the National Osteopathic Foundation, and his assistant, Mr. T. F. Lindgren. Both movies would use much of the same footage. "For a Better Tomorrow" would tell about the short careers of doctors and dwell more on the educational process while "The Physician and Doctor, D.O." would explain the meaning of the D.O. and its significance. The leading role of the student was portrayed by Mr. James Tuttle, a sophomore at KCOS. The filming was completed at the Chicago College of Osteopathy. Both films were made available through the Foundation for the cost of shipping.<sup>48</sup>

Dr. R. McFarlane Tilley, distinguished leader of the profession, accepted a position in the spring of 1952 as chairman of the Division of Osteopathic Medicine. Dr. Tilley was born and reared in London, England. In 1911 he graduated from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and since that time had been in practice in Brooklyn, New York. He was director of the New York Osteopathic Clinic from 1929 to 1935. He had been active in local, state, and national professional organizations, serving as president of the New York Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, president of the Eastern Osteopathic Association, chairman of the AOA Bureau of Profess-

Education and Colleges, chairman of the Advisory Board for Osteopathic Specialists, chairman of the Osteopathic Progress Fund, and president of the AOA for 1942-1943. Dr. Tilley had received honorary degrees from PCO, COPS, and KCOS and was honored with the Distinguished Service Award from the AOA in 1945. His accomplishments were many, and his insight and expertise in educational and professional matters would be of invaluable help to the Kirksville College. Dr. Tilley assumed his duties on September 1, 1952.<sup>49</sup>

In the spring of 1952 Judge Walter Higbee, former trustee of the college and longtime lecturer of medical jurisprudence, retired from the faculty. His position was taken over by Philip J. Fowler, Kirksville attorney and former member of the Missouri General Assembly, who also served as the school's legal council.<sup>50</sup> Mr. Fowler's services were cut short when he died suddenly on December 5, 1956. Judge Higbee consented to resume his course in medical jurisprudence.<sup>51</sup>

Francis M. Walter began his duties as college librarian on December 1, 1952. Mr. Walter earned his B.S. and his M.A. in education from NMSTC and had taken postgraduate courses at the University of Iowa. While at the University of Iowa he was elected into Phi Delta Kappa, the national honorary educational fraternity. He taught school at Canton, Missouri, and was principal of schools at Shelbyville, Missouri, when he accepted the position at KCOS. Mr. Walter was at that time vice president of the Northeast Missouri Teachers Association.

A hospital branch library was opened in 1953 on the second floor of the new clinic wing of the hospital. It would serve interns, doctors, nurses and students on duty. Another branch library was already in existence at the George Still Memorial Building, where it catered to the needs of the research staff. Mr. Walter supervised both libraries.<sup>52</sup>

Entrance requirements were raised to three years of college at the April 1953 board meeting. However, a qualifying clause was inserted which stated that entrance would be allowed with only two years of college if the person had an outstanding academic record. At the fall 1953 board meeting, the qualifying clause was eliminated. Beginning the next fall, 1954, three years of pre-osteopathic college work would be mandatory.<sup>53</sup>

Joining the faculty in 1953 in the basic sciences were Drs. Dun, Eble, and Hix. Dr. Fwu Tarng Dun, B.S., Ph.D., would be associate professor of physiology. He came to Kirksville from the School of Medicine at the University of Seattle where he had been involved in teaching and in research.<sup>54</sup> Dr. John Eble received his B.S. at the University of Missouri and his M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, where he had been serving as a teaching assistant in the Department of Pharmacology. Dr. Elliott Lee Hix earned his B.S. from the University of Georgia and his M.S. and Ph.D. from Kansas State College at Manhattan where he was

an instructor in pharmacology. Dr. Eble and Dr. Hix would both be assistant professors of pharmacology. All three men would be involved in teaching and research.<sup>55</sup>

The AOA Council of Education, first held in 1949, was described as an educational clearinghouse where college educators could air their ideas and concerns. Its main theme was the integration of the osteopathic concept into the teaching of the basic sciences and into clinical subjects.<sup>56</sup> The Kirksville College had always advocated that theory, but an even greater attempt was now made to interrelate clinical and preclinical work. As Dr. Warner and David A. Gardner (KCOS 1943), instructor in Osteopathic Medicine, explained in an article in the *J.O.* in May 1950, "Didacticism was moderated and tempered by demonstration and participation. . . . There was no cleavage between basic and clinical sciences. . . . Courses were correlated to actual patient care."<sup>57</sup>

Dr. Denslow, chairman of the Department of Osteopathic Theory and Methods, explained that manipulative procedures were taught by means of practical demonstrations to small groups of about twenty, with a faculty member in charge of each group. He said, "The hands must be trained." An effort was made to better understand the structural and functional aspects of manipulation, and the anatomists and osteopaths worked together in developing those principles and in teaching them to the students. "There was an attempt to get the anatomy off the dissection table and to associate it in every way with the living body. Anatomy courses then covered two and a half years; the first was didactic, the second dealt with dissection and the third involved the clinical application of anatomy."<sup>59</sup>

In 1953, President Thompson appointed a special committee, chaired by Dr. Tilley and composed of Drs. Denslow, M. Gutensohn, Keller, Kelly, Korr, Pearson, and Warner, to develop a statement concerning the osteopathic theory. After spending two hours each Saturday for months, "The Interpretation of the Osteopathic Concept" was ready for publication. The document stated:

Osteopathy, or Osteopathic Medicine, is a philosophy, a science and an art. Its philosophy embraces the concept of the unity of body structure and function in health and disease. Its science includes the chemical, physical and biological sciences related to the maintenance of health and the prevention, cure and alleviation of disease. Its art is the application of the philosophy and the science is the practice of osteopathic medicine and surgery in all its branches and specialties.

The paper further described the osteopathic concept as a "rational therapy based upon an understanding of body unity, self-regulatory mechanisms, and the interrelationships of structure and function." It also considered

the hypotheses of the osteopathic lesion.<sup>60</sup> After its publication in October 1953 in the *Journal of Osteopathy* requests for reprints began pouring in.<sup>61</sup> It was accepted as one of the fundamental documents of the osteopathic profession.

Dr. John Chase (KCOS 1941) began his duties in January 1954 as a fellow in the Division of Osteopathic Medicine where he would assist in the research being carried out by Dr. Denslow. He would also be involved in general practice and teaching. Dr. Chase had been associated with the Massachusetts Osteopathic Hospital in Boston before accepting the fellowship which was being financed by the AOA and the Still Memorial Trust.<sup>62</sup> In 1957 Dr. Chase was awarded a five-year research fellowship subsidized by the National Institutes of Health to continue his work with Dr. Denslow in the Biomechanics Laboratory.<sup>63</sup>

Dr. Fred Hetzler's resignation became effective February 1, 1954.<sup>64</sup> At that time Dr. David Boone (KCOS 1945) was named acting head of the Department of Cardiovascular and Respiratory Medicine. Dr. Boone had previously operated the Boone Clinic in Wallins, Kentucky, where he also served as company physician to a coal company. In 1952 he joined the KCOS staff as instructor in osteopathic medicine and as supervisor of clinical training at the nursing homes.<sup>65</sup> Dr. Boone continued his advanced training and spent several weeks in 1956 in Mexico City at the Institute for Cardiovascular Research at the University of Mexico where he studied with Dr. Sodi-Pallares, internationally known in the field of cardiology.<sup>66</sup>

In keeping with one of its fundamental aims, to provide opportunities for advanced studies, the school initiated the Monthly Clinical Conferences. A different subject was highlighted at each meeting at which a moderator presented a paper on the subject. A select panel then responded and fielded questions from the floor. The first conference was held October 11, 1954, at the Travelers Hotel, where Dr. R. M. Tilley discussed "Basic Factors in Health Disease."<sup>67</sup> The Monthly Clinical Conferences were quite popular with doctors from several miles around who traveled to Kirksville every second Wednesday of each month to participate.

Along the road other milestones were being passed. In 1951 the U.S. Congress amended the Social Security Act so the term "physician" would include osteopathic physicians.<sup>68</sup> On October 2, 1953, a precedent was set by Dr. Murray Goldstein, a Des Moines Still graduate who was commissioned a medical officer in the USPHS with the rank of senior assistant surgeon. Dr. Goldstein was the first D.O. to receive a commission in the USPHS.<sup>69</sup> Today he has the distinction of being the director of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. In 1954 the AOA was admitted to the National Health Council. In a statement to the *New York Times*, its new president, T. Duckett Jones, M.D., urged the council to "lift its sights toward the future and to eliminate the barriers between the professional

and scientific groups so that all might work harmoniously for the tot of human health."<sup>70</sup>

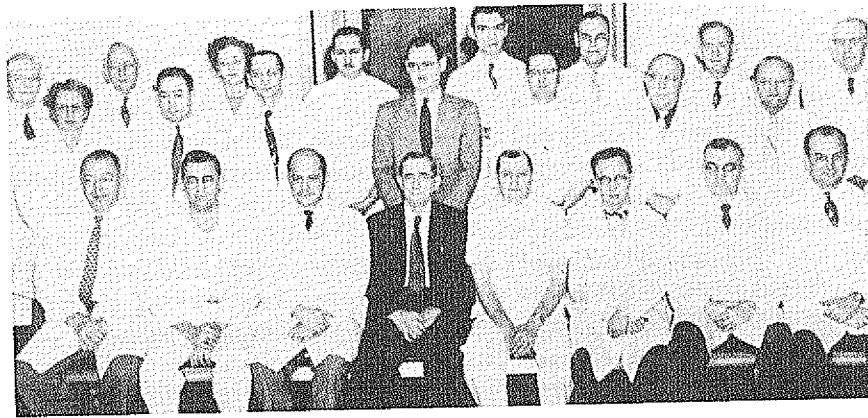
Another historic event occurred January 26, 1956, when President Eisenhower delivered a speech to Congress in which he mentioned osteopathy. It is believed to be the first mention of osteopathy in a presidential speech. He recommended that Congress enact legislation authorizing \$250 million for a five-year program to assist in construction of research and teaching facilities for schools of medicine, osteopathy, public health, and dentistry. Then in 1957 the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, recognized the AOA as the official accrediting body of osteopathic education.<sup>72</sup>

Two former AOA presidents ventured to Europe in the fall of 1956 as representatives of the profession to the World Health Organization which was meeting in Vienna. They were Dr. Phil Russell (ASO 1929) of Ft. Worth and Dr. Vincent P. Carroll (KCOS 1929) of Laguna Beach, California.<sup>73</sup>

Traveling to Europe in the fall of 1956 were Drs. Max and Olaf Gutensohn. The Gutensohns spent six weeks in Europe taking special visits at hospitals in Copenhagen, Sweden, Aarhus, Denmark, and in London. While in London, Dr. Max addressed the British Osteopathic Association at its annual meeting. Another faculty member, Dr. F. T. Dun, also visited Europe in 1956. He was invited to present papers on his research, regarding nerve conduction and transmission of impulses across the synapses, at the British Physiological Society and at the International Physiological Congress.<sup>74</sup>

Dr. Russell C. McCaughan retired in 1956 as executive secretary of the Central Office of the AOA, having ably served since 1931. His assistant, Dr. True B. Eveleth (KCOS 1937), was named to the post. Dr. Eveleth had formerly been in practice in Portland, Maine.<sup>75</sup>

Missouri also had a new executive secretary. Mr. Paul Adams succeeded Lawrence Jones at the MAOPS headquarters in Jefferson City. Mr. Jones retired in 1953.<sup>76</sup> In 1954 MAOPS was admitted to membership in the Missouri Health Council whose goal was to improve health conditions throughout Missouri.<sup>77</sup> Named to a state Advisory Committee on Health Services for the Indigent in 1956 were President Thompson and Wallace Pearson.<sup>78</sup> Dr. Denslow was one of two Missourians named in 1957 to a twenty-six-member Advisory Committee on the National Health Survey headed by the Surgeon General of the U.S.A.<sup>79</sup> Dr. Denslow had previously presented testimony for the AOA at hearings on the Military Commissions Bill, H.R. 483. He appeared before a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee in Washington, D.C. on February 19, 1956.<sup>80</sup> Dr. George Snyder was elected treasurer of the State Anatomical Board in 1956.<sup>81</sup>



The Clinical Faculty, 1956

From Left on row one: James Keller, Crawford Esterline, Herman T. Still, A. C. Hardy, Ober Reynolds, George Rea, David Boone, Leroy Green. From Left on row two: Virginia Foster, Nicholas Palmarozzi, C. A. Rohweder, Chester Attebery, Vernon Casner, Grover Stukey. From Left on row three: R. M. Tilley, Wallace Pearson, Fleda Brigham, Paul Koogler, William Kelly, J. S. Denslow, Seth Thomas, Neil Johnstone.

Back in Kirksville, an osteopathic physician, Dr. John L. Biggerstaff (KCOS 1940) was appointed college physician to Northeast Missouri State Teachers College. Dr. Biggerstaff had been in private practice in Kirksville for several years.<sup>82</sup> A new position was created at KCOS by the Alumni Association at its annual meeting in New York City in July 1956. Mr. Lewis Chapman was named executive secretary to the KOAA. He had previously been director of admissions at Iowa Wesleyan College, executive director of the Osteopathic Foundation, and for the past two years, director of the Osteopathic Progress Fund. His new job would be to stimulate growth in the membership of the KOAA and to develop alumni participation in the affairs of the college. At the House of Delegates Meeting in New York, President Margaret Raffa (KCOS 1944) explained that the new position would be within the college administrative structure giving the school the authority to organize and direct alumni activities which would be reimbursed by the KOAA. Mr. Chapman would be the link between the college and the alumni organization.<sup>83</sup>

A distinguished alumnus of the school, Dr. George Washington Riley, died September 25, 1954. One of the early practitioners of osteopathic medicine in New York City, he had been instrumental in obtaining legal status for D.O.'s in the state of New York and he helped found the New

York Osteopathic Clinic. Active in local, state, and national profession organizations, he had served as president of the AOA. He was the recipient of numerous honors, including the Distinguished Service Award of the AOA and the Honorary Doctor of Science in Osteopathy from KCOS. At the annual KOAA meeting in 1953 in Chicago, a bronze bust of Dr. Riley was presented to the college. It had been commissioned by a grateful patient with sculptor H. K. Williams of New York City. It was placed in the college library.<sup>84</sup> Another patient of Dr. Riley was Miss Anne Depe Paulding who had earlier left two-fifths of her estate, approximately \$325,000 to the New York Osteopathic Clinic. She was the niece of Senator Chauncey M. Depew and a sister of Charles Cook Paulding, vice president of the New York Central Railroad, who were both patients of Dr. Riley.<sup>85</sup> No major portion of Dr. Riley's estate was left to the Kirksville College. The unrestricted Funds, of about one hundred thousand dollars were applied to the nonmortgage obligations incurred during the recent hospital expansion.<sup>86</sup>

A tragic accident occurred December 17, 1954, when an auto filled with students en route home for the Christmas holidays crashed into the rear end of a semi truck which had been flagged down because of an accident ahead. Three KCOS students were killed, and one KSTC student was injured. Dead were owner and driver of the car, Herbert A. Haffner of Castasagua, Pennsylvania, Melvin Robinowitz of Woodmere, New York and Howard Brodsky of Brooklyn, New York. The accident happened on Highway 36 near Chrisman, Illinois.<sup>87</sup> A short-term, interest-free Emergency Student Loan Fund was established in their names by their parents, fellow students, and members of the faculty. That loan fund is still active today in the Office of Student Affairs.<sup>88</sup>

Dr. Charles E. Still, the oldest son of A. T. Still, passed away July 4, 1955, at the age of ninety. He had tramped around Missouri with his father during his days as an itinerant doctor and had helped him establish the first school of osteopathy. During his father's later years, it had been Dr. Charlie who held the reins. He was twice elected mayor of Kirksville and had served fourteen years in the Missouri House of Representatives. His later years were spent in his beautiful home on Osteopathy Street which had been converted into a convalescent home where his daughter, Dr. Elizabeth Esterline, was the medical director. Dr. Charlie was highly respected and greatly loved by many in the profession and in his hometown of Kirksville. The college had lost one of its most important and beloved pioneers.<sup>89</sup>

In January 1956 the Mead Johnson Company made available in the osteopathic profession three teaching fellowships of one thousand dollars each. One of the three was awarded to Dr. Delbert E. Maddox, then interning at KOH. Dr. Maddox had earned his M.A. at the University



Dr. Elizabeth Still Esterline helps her father, Dr. Charles E. Still, celebrate his ninetyeth birthday

Missouri and taught school until 1943 when he became an ensign in U.S. Navy. After his discharge he became a member of the Division Health and Physical Education at NMSTC and was named chairman that division in 1950. During the summers of 1950-51 he took graduate work at the University of Iowa. In 1951 he matriculated at KCOS and received his D.O. in 1955. Dr. Maddox would be working in the Division of Practice of Osteopathic Medicine where he would be engaged in general practice and in teaching. He would also supervise the student outpatient clinic.<sup>90</sup>

Assuming his duties as instructor in osteopathic medicine in January 1956 was Dr. George E. Scheurer (KCOS 1954). He would also assist in physiological chemistry and direct the clinical instruction at the nursing homes. While a student at KCOS he had served as an assistant in the Department of Physiological Chemistry. Prior to his appointment he was in private practice in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Arthur A. Martin also joined the faculty and staff in 1956 as an assistant professor of surgery in the Department of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology. Dr. Martin (KCOS 1940) had completed a residency in ENT at KOH in 1950. He had been in practice in Boston and Malden, Massachusetts, prior to his residency. He served as chief of the ENT Department at the Massachusetts Osteopathic Hospital. He had been active in district and state professional societies, holding several offices.<sup>91</sup>

Dr. Paul Koogler's resignation was accepted at the May board meeting in 1957.<sup>92</sup> Injuries caused in an auto accident a few years earlier prompted his return to private practice. Dr. Addison Hombs (KCOS 1942) replaced Dr. Koogler as chief surgeon and chairman of the Department of General Surgery. Dr. Leroy Green, chairman of the Proctology Department, named acting chairman of the Larger Surgical Group.<sup>93</sup> Dr. Hombs served in the Medical Department of the U.S. Maritime Service in World War II. After leaving service he took a residency at McLaughlin Hospital in Lansing, Michigan. He chaired the surgical departments at McLaughlin and prior to accepting the KCOS appointment was chief surgeon at Lincoln County Memorial Hospital in Troy, Missouri. He was a certified member of the ACOS. Also resigning about that same time was Dr. Nicholas Palmarozzi (KCOS 1947). He had been in private practice in West Virginia before entering a surgical residency at KOH. Upon its completion in 1957 he had remained on staff.<sup>94</sup>

The first Mental Health Grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, was received by the college in 1956. The fifteen thousand dollars would be used for extension of training in that area. The first Mental Health Clinic was held on May 3, 1956, with Fleda Brigham in charge. Screening exams were given individuals to de-

any emotional or personality disorders. The response was so great that a second clinic was planned for June.<sup>95</sup>

An "Introductory Course in Cranial Osteopathy" was presented at the school on May 17, 1956, by the Sutherland Teaching Foundation. Doctors taking part in the presentation were Chester L. Handy (PCO 1935), Anna L. Wales (KCCOS 1926), George Andrew Laughlin (KCOS 1942), Rubie W. Day (KCOS 1930), and Paul M. Brose (KCOS 1930). At the banquet that evening the Foundation gave the college a cash check for two hundred dollars and a portrait of the late Dr. William Garner Sutherland, founder of the Sutherland Teaching Foundation.<sup>96</sup> Dr. Sutherland, a 1900 alumnus of the ASO, was known throughout the profession for the development of "cranial manipulation." He was the author of *The Cranial Bowl* published in 1931. He was the recipient of the AOA Distinguished Service Award and of the Honorary Doctor of Science in Osteopathy awarded by his alma mater in 1950. Dr. Sutherland passed away on September 23, 1954.<sup>97</sup>

One hundred three doctors registered for the Annual Clinical Review Course that was held in June 1956. The general topic was "Chronic Degenerative Diseases," and faculty members participated in the course. Dean Warner presided over the banquet at the Travelers Hotel and accordionist Ralph Greenwasser, junior student from Miami, Florida, entertained. While a student in high school he had been discovered on the "Horace Heidt Talent Show." Following the general review course, a special course on "Basic Cardiology" was offered by Dr. Boone. Nineteen were in attendance. Dr. Boone's P. G. cardiology courses became an annual event.<sup>98</sup>

The physiology and pharmacology laboratories were revamped for the school year 1956-57, so that the research facilities could be utilized in the teaching program. The work was designed not only to give the student direct experience with the operation of physiological and pharmaceutical principles and of their functional and clinical implication to man but also to acquaint them with the procedures and the rigors involved in doing research.<sup>99</sup>

So much technical equipment had been acquired by the research staff that in 1952 Mr. Emil "Blackie" Blackorby was employed as a technician to keep the intricate equipment in good working order. Mr. Blackorby also fashioned various pieces of equipment needed by the researcher but unavailable on the market.<sup>100</sup>

In January 1957 the Pediatric Department came under the direction of Dr. Nelson D. King (PCO 1935). Dr. King was in private practice in the Boston area until 1944 when he entered the specialty field of pediatrics. In 1948 he became a certified member of the American College of Osteopathic Pediatricians. He served as president of district and state societies in Massachusetts and of Region I of the ACOP. He was a trustee of the Massachusetts

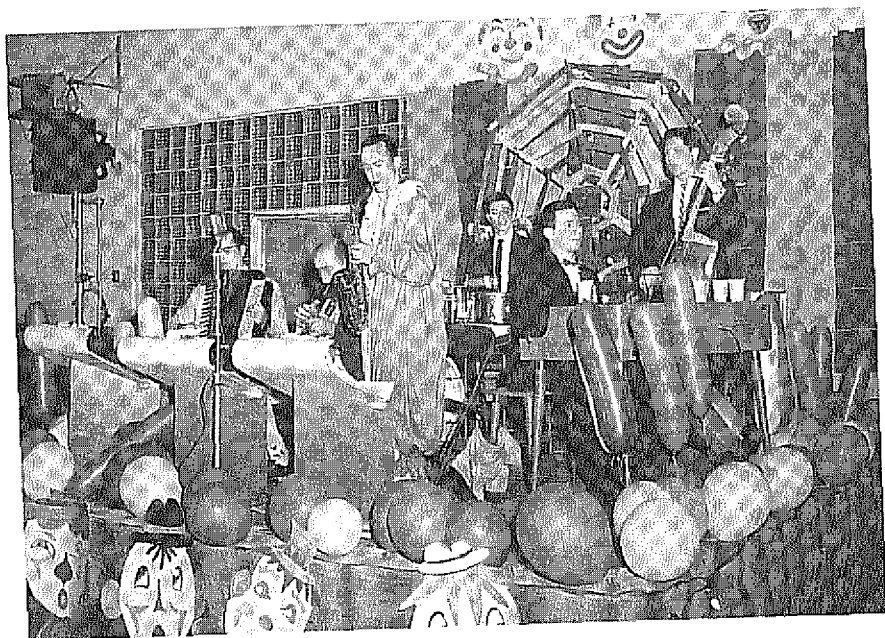
Osteopathic Hospital and for the past three years had served as its administrator. During the polio epidemic he was appointed to the Polio Ad-Committee by the Massachusetts governor. Dr. King was the author of numerous articles on pediatrics and hospital administration.<sup>101</sup>

In the fall of 1957 the Osteopathic Women's Club (Student W) adopted the project of redecorating and furnishing the pediatric play room. Lively murals were painted on the walls which depicted various scenes from children's literature such as "Humpty Dumpty," and "Goldilock and the Three Bears." The enchanting artwork was directed by Mrs. Ruben. New furnishings included tables and chairs, rocking chairs and sturdy toys. The delightful playroom helped cheer young patients for years. Money for the project was earned by holding bake sales and the annual style show.<sup>102</sup>

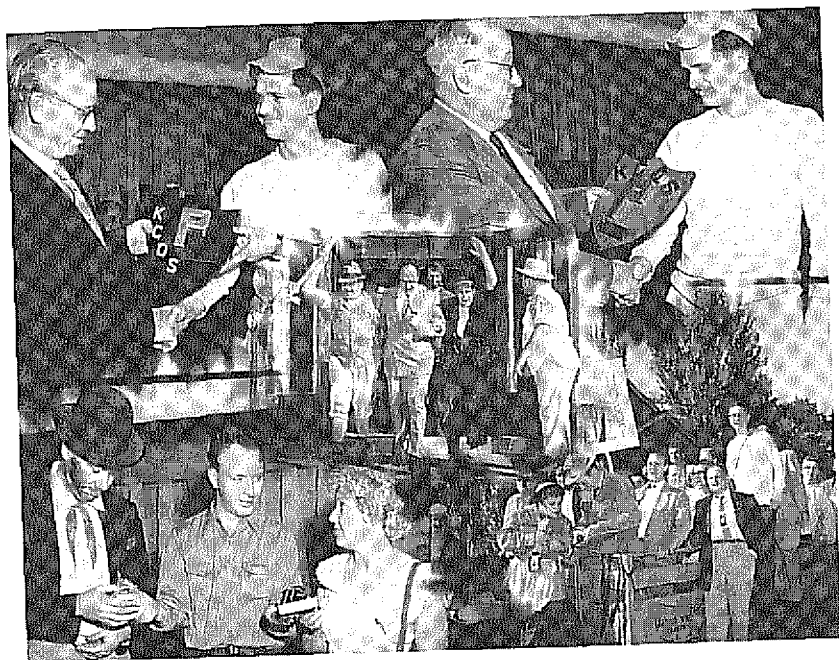
A variety of campus activities kept everyone going down the busy and happy. Starting the ball rolling each fall were the tradition of the President's Reception at the Stewart Dormitory and an informal all-school dance. Other annual fall events included the Sadie Hawkins Dance sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega, Alpha Tau Sigma's Halloween Masquerade at the Atlas Club's Slide Party, Acacia Club's Dinner-Dance, Phi Sigma Gamma's Ranch Dance, and Iota Tau Sigma's formal Harvest Moon Ball. The Undergraduate Academy of Applied Osteopathy held bimonthly meetings with an outstanding list of guest lecturers. Founder's Day activities included an all-school picnic sponsored by the Student Council, which also provided the festive Christmas Dance at the Armory. The Interfraternity Council supervised tournaments in softball, basketball, golf, Ping-Pong, and bridge.

Kicking off the second semester were Alpha Tau Sigma's Valentine Dance and the ITS Hard Times Party followed by the Atlas Club's Patrick's Dance with its elaborately staged floor show. The Bachelor's usually sponsored an all-school formal dance. Bachelor members could be identified by their tuxedos and the red sash placed diagonally across their chests. Capping off the round of dances was Theta Psi's Yamma Ya with the red and yellow clown suits in full force. The end of the school year brought farewell banquets which were planned by most of the organizations. Sigma Sigma Phi presented its "Most Valuable Senior Award" banquet and Psi Sigma Alpha honored the senior with the highest scholastic average in his four years at KCOS with a "Certificate Award." Semester Week activities closed the school year.<sup>103</sup> The small town atmosphere of full-time faculty and the fact that the students were on campus for most of their four years created a camaraderie among the students and a feeling of family among the faculty, students, and alumni.

On April 4, 1957, Dr. Arthur C. Hardy was honored by the College and by the city of Kirksville. The mayor declared April 4 as "Dr. Hardy Day." His retirement had recently been announced at an all-school meeting.



Yamma-Yamma Dance at the Reiger Armory, 1957



Sadie Hawkins Day, 1954. In center, President Thompson is being "abducted."

Dr. Hardy had graduated from the ASO in 1911 and since 1920 he devoted his life to the Kirksville College. He was a former member of the Board of Trustees, a former chairman of the EENT Department, a pioneer in osteopathic ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology, and a founding member and past president of that specialty college. In 1951 he was awarded the honorary Doctor of Science of Osteopathy by KCOS. In 1955 Dr. Hardy had resigned as head of the EENT Department to devote his time to his duties as chief of staff at KOH, a position he assumed in 1948. At that time, Dr. Chester L. Attebery was named chairman of the department. Dr. Wallace M. Pearson would succeed him as chief of staff. The Kirksville Kiwanis Club held a special luncheon in his honor as a charter member. That evening a banquet was hosted by KCOS at the Travelers Hotel for his family and friends. President Thompson presented Dr. Hardy with a plaque citing his "unselfish devotion and high ability as a teacher and physician."<sup>104</sup>

Dr. Grover C. Stukey was honored at a surprise ceremony on May 24, 1957, during the 10:00 A.M. pathology class on the second floor of the old Clinic Building, then being called the Library Building. Classroom 202 was renamed Stukey Lecture Hall. Worth Walrod, president of APO, awarded a plaque to Dr. Stukey recognizing him as a charter member of APO and for his longtime devotion to the school. Stukey Lecture Hall was to be revamped and would receive new lighting.<sup>105</sup> Dr. Stukey had announced his retirement for the end of the year. He had been on the faculty since 1922 when Dr. Laughlin opened ATSCOS. A transfer student from the ASO, he had served as an instructor in anatomy while completing his senior year. He graduated in 1923 and remained with the school serving as chairman of the Division of Pathological Sciences and of the Department of Pathology. Dr. Virginia Foster was named to succeed Dr. Stukey in both capacities. She had completed a residency in pathology under Dr. Stukey and in 1953 had received her certification from the American Osteopathic Board of Pathology. Dr. Foster had been serving as director of clinical pathology. Although Dr. Stukey retired, he continued to assist students in dissection and neuroanatomy for many years. At the October 1957 Board of Trustees meeting both Dr. Stukey and Dr. Hardy were granted emeritus status.<sup>106</sup>

Commencement exercises were held June 8, 1957, for sixty senior students. One degree was awarded posthumously to Stephen J. Pugh of Huntington, West Virginia, who died April 29, 1957, from rheumatic fever complicated by encephalitis. Both his father and grandfather were graduates of the school. His father, Dr. Stephen M. Pugh, was a past president of the AOA. Dr. Robert B. Thomas, a member of the Board of Trustees and a friend of the family, accepted the diploma at the ceremony.<sup>107</sup>

An interesting item about a D.O.-related family appeared in the *Journal of Osteopathy* in May 1957. When Dr. Henry Hook of Tacoma,





Arthur C. Hardy, D.O., Chief of Staff. Former trustee and Chair of EENT Department



Dr. Grover Stukey being awarded a plaque by Worth Walrod, president of the APO in the newly named Stukey Lecture Hall. Looking on are Dr. Virginia Foster, Morris Thompson, president, and Louis Handley, treasurer

Washington, graduated from the AOA in 1901, he spawned eight family members who became osteopathic physicians. By 1957 their combined practice years totaled 554.<sup>108</sup>

Fall enrollment at KCOS in 1957 showed a beginning class of one hundred from twenty-three states and from Greece, Iraq, and Canada. The class had been filled from a field of 302 applicants. Sixty-eight had college degrees, forty-one were veterans, twenty-nine were married, fifteen were D.O.-related, and there were only two women in the class.<sup>109</sup>

Because only a small number of women had entered the school during the past few years the Axis and Delta Omega Sororities had ceased to exist on campus. However, in 1957 Delta Omega was reactivated with six members, which happened to be the entire female enrollment in the school. The Osteopathic Women's National Association, active since 1920, was dissolved at the Sixtieth AOA Convention in New York City in 1957. The decline in the number of females in the profession and the fact that most of them were active in the AOA and its associate societies accounted for that action. The OWNA had been affiliated with the Federated Women's Clubs and the National Council of Women. The Auxiliary to the AOA would continue to represent the profession to other women of the nation.<sup>1</sup>

Enrollment figures for all six colleges for 1957 indicated a 10 percent increase over last year's figures with a jump from 1,866 to 1,956. A total of 1,956 matriculants had three years of college and 70 percent had already earned college degrees. Because of a lower number of veterans it was the youngest group since World War II. The largest group was from Pennsylvania with ninety-four and coming in second was California with eighty-two. Other data taken from the "AOA Statistical Study for 1957" put the total number of active D.O.'s at 12,912 with 11,821 males and 1,091 females. California had the most D.O.'s in practice with 1,994 while Michigan was next with 1,154. The smallest was in Alabama with only three osteopathic physicians. However, Alabama still had a restrictive license.<sup>111</sup>

A report of a joint committee on the AOA Bureau of Education and the American Association of Osteopathic Colleges was given at the Annual AOA Meeting in Dallas in July 1957. It explained how all six colleges had benefited from the Osteopathic Progress Fund, spelling out their improvements in plants, staffs, and educational programs. Osteopathic education had advanced rapidly since 1944, when the Progress Fund was initiated to help the colleges upgrade themselves. Their continued acceptance and recognition from the government and other organizations was evident that the Progress Fund had paid off.

Now all six colleges again developed long-range programs for continued advancement. The Kansas City College broke ground on October 5, 1957 for a \$334,000 clinic building to be built on its land off Independence Avenue. The Los Angeles College had recently completed a new teaching

hospital and was currently evaluating problems and making future plans. In June 1950 the Philadelphia College announced the purchase of a sixteen-acre tract of land at City Line and Monument Road where a new million-dollar teaching and research center would be constructed.<sup>112</sup> Chicago's new \$300,000 Basic Science Building was dedicated on September 19, 1957. The College was also planning for an addition to its hospital.<sup>113</sup> Des Moines had just changed administrative heads and was in the process of an in-depth evaluation of its needs. Kirksville was gearing up for its "Decade of Purpose" which was to begin on Founder's Day 1957. Dr. Robert C. Starks was named general chairman of the project.

The road through the 1950s saw the Rural Clinic Program mushroom. Starting at Gibbs in 1949, it was quickly followed by clinics in Greencastle and Hurdland. The fourth clinic opened in Ethel in 1950. It was sponsored by the local lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Ethel's Town Council provided space for the clinic in its Municipal Building where the Fire Department was located.<sup>114</sup> Clinics were established at Elmer, Brashear, and Novinger in 1957. The Glenwood Clinic was typical of the clinics. The need for better health care for their people prompted a group of citizens to approach KCOS for a commitment to operate a rural clinic in their community. The PTA launched a drive for funds, and an old bank building was purchased. Townspeople donated materials, and they and KCOS senior students did the remodeling. By July 1, 1957, the Glenwood Clinic was ready for business.<sup>115</sup>

Dr. V. H. "Cas" Casner had developed the Rural Clinic Program into a viable learning experience for the students. Clinic hours were extended from two to four days a week and from 2:00 to 9:00 p.m. Three senior students manned each clinic. Their tours of duty ran from six to eight weeks. Four staff doctors were assigned to the clinics on a rotating basis, so that each clinic was supervised by a physician every day it was open. In 1957 Dr. Lyle Partin (KCOS 1951) was appointed clinical instructor in osteopathic medicine. Dr. Partin had practiced in Union Star, Missouri, before returning to Kirksville, his hometown, where he opened an office. Dr. Partin would be assisting Dr. Casner in the Rural Clinic Program on a part-time basis.<sup>116</sup>

A Rehabilitation Department was established in response to the demands laid down by the federal government when granting aid for the construction of the hospital under the Hill-Burton Act. For several years the department operated with limited equipment and personnel and with service in the patient's rooms or wards. A new Central Rehabilitation Unit was located in 1957 on the fourth floor of the old hospital where patients could be taken for therapy. It was equipped with the standard parallel bars, shoulder wheel, wall pulleys, leg exercisers, etc., as well as more sophisticated apparatus such as a Spinalator, motor driven traction, shortwave and ultra-short



R. McFarlane Tilley, D.O., Chair of Division of Osteopathic Medicine; Dean College, 1957-1966

diathermy, muscle stimulators, galvanic modalities and so forth. A staff of five was headed by Dr. Wallace Pearson, who was a certified member of the American Osteopathic Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Assisting him were Dr. James Keller and Dr. Olwen Gutensohn; both had recently completed requirements for certification. Also assisting were two KCOS students, Walter Goodman of Brooklyn, New York, and Raymond K. Wojciak from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who were both experienced Registered Physical Therapists.

The Rehabilitation Department was designed to assist persons who were physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally unadjusted, having speech defects, or suffering from industrial injuries. For nearly a decade the hospital had been approved by the State Industrial Commission Board for the management of cases arising from industrial injuries. The department also cooperated with the Kirksville Cerebral Palsy Center. The college received a gift of an extensive supply of braces for many types of problems from the Department of Rehabilitation at Bellevue Hospital in New York City, where Mr. Goodman had previously been employed.<sup>117</sup>

Tuition gradually increased during the fifties to keep pace with the rising inflation. It was raised from \$450 to \$500 in 1950 and to \$600 in 1951. At the Board meeting in April 1952 it was deemed necessary to increase it to \$700. However, the board decided to do it gradually. Tuition for the fall of 1952 was set at \$650 and for 1953 at \$700, where it remained until 1959, when it went up to \$850.<sup>118</sup>

The journey through the 1950s witnessed several changes in college administration and in members of the board. In the fall of 1951 Dr. A. C. Johnson was reelected to a third term as chairman of the board. Dr. Thomas was renamed for a second term as vice chairman, and Frank Truitt was reelected for three years as secretary.<sup>119</sup> In the fall of 1952 Dr. W. W. Howard (ASO 1912) of Medford, Oregon, replaced Dr. Charles Still, who had retired after serving as a trustee since 1892 when the school was founded. Dr. Howard was well known in the field of EENT. He had headed the Alumni Chapter of Oregon for several years.<sup>120</sup>

In 1954 Mr. Louis Handley, college treasurer and business manager, was recalled to active duty for the Korean War. In his absence, Mr. Clare Pearson was made acting business manager.<sup>121</sup> Upon Handley's return Mr. Pearson was named business manager of the hospital and clinic. Mr. Pearson was originally from Unionville, Missouri, and had attended NMSTC before serving in World War II. In 1955 Miss Gwendolyn Selsor became assistant to the president. She was a graduate of NMSTC and of the Maher Business College in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Miss Selsor was a member of the National Secretaries Association and was one of only six certified professional secretaries in the state of Missouri.<sup>122</sup>

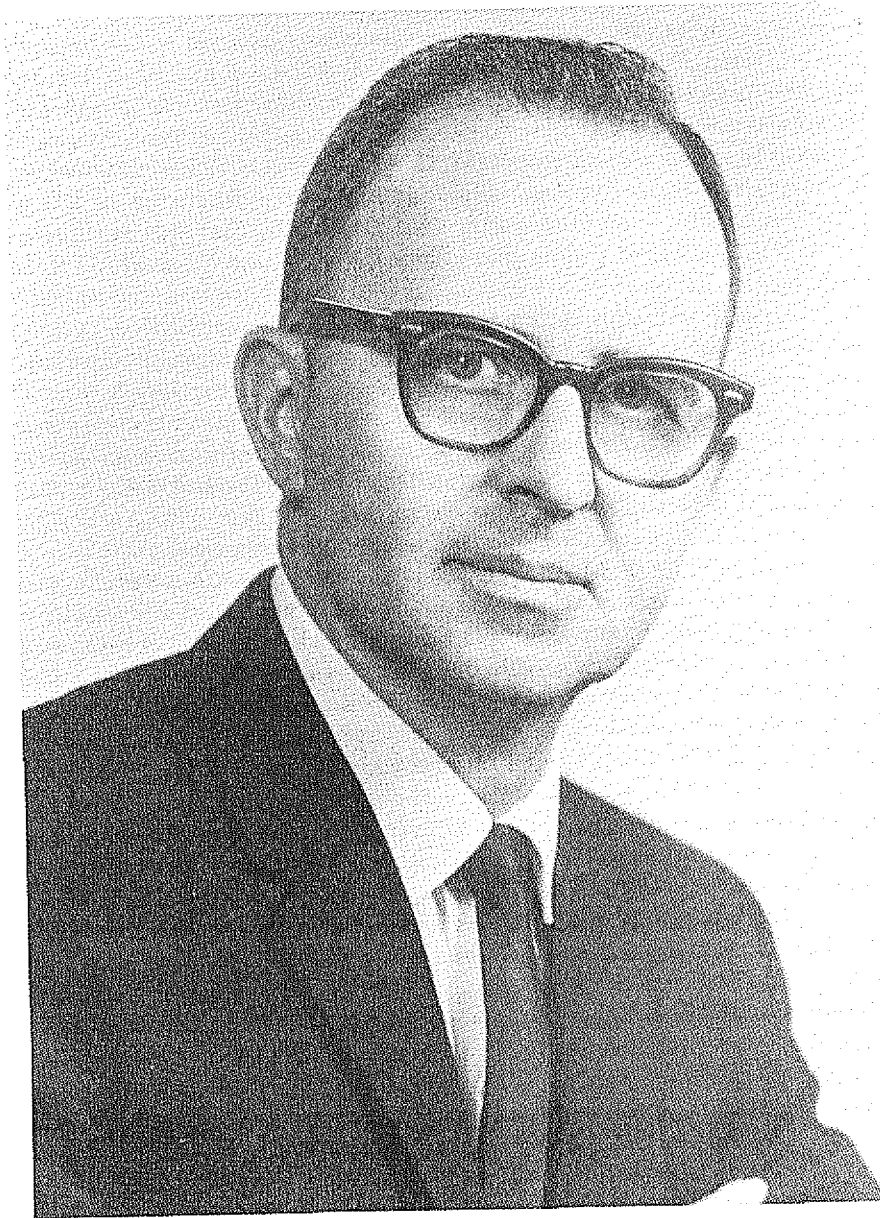
At the October 1956 board meeting Dr. W. D. Henceroth and Dr. J. Otis Carr were elected to fill the vacancies on the board of Drs. Squir and Licklider. Dr. Henceroth (KCOS 1942) was on the staff at Doctor Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, where his work was in general practice and the specialty of proctology. He was a past president of the Ohio Osteopathic Association and of the KOAA in Ohio. Dr. Carr (KCOS 1930) of Marcellin Missouri, had formerly been in practice in Maine where he had been president of the Maine Osteopathic Association. Dr. Carr was certified OB-GYN. Mr. Floyd Collop, local dairy farmer, was reelected for a third term.<sup>123</sup>

In April 1957 the Honorable Roe E. Bartle, mayor of Kansas City was elected to the board. Mr. Bartle, lawyer, educator, humanitarian, and civic leader, was highly respected for his work with the Boy Scouts of America and the Community Chest and was a favorite on the speaking circuit. Dr. Allan A. Eggleston of Montreal, Quebec, a former trustee, was named to serve the remaining term of Dr. W. W. Howard who, because of serious illness, had rendered his resignation.

Several functional reorganizational appointments were made at the April 1957 meeting. F. M. Walter was named acting director of admission and Lewis Chapman was appointed to the post of director of development. Mr. Louis Handley would assume the duties of administrator of the KOAA and Dr. Max Gutensohn would be the director of professional service. Dr. R. M. Tilley was named dean of clinical education. Dr. Milan Lesko, B.A. D.O., was appointed to the faculty as an instructor in osteopathic medicine. Dr. Lesko, a 1955 KCOS alumnus who had interned at KOH, had been in practice at Garfield, New Jersey. He received his pre-med work at Valparaiso University and Columbia University.<sup>124</sup> After returning to Kirksville, Dr. Lesko decided to enter a residency at KOH in internal medicine. When he completed it in 1961 he remained on the faculty and staff.

At the October 1957 board meeting Dr. Ralph Gordon (KCOS 1934) of Salem, Oregon, succeeded Dr. Robert Thomas. Dr. Gordon had practice in Colorado before relocating in Oregon. He had served as a trustee of the Oregon Osteopathic Association and as a delegate to the AOA. Reelected were A. C. Johnson and Frank Truitt.

At that 1957 meeting, Dr. R. McFarlane Tilley, whose credentials are noted on page 299 above, was named dean of the college. He succeeded Dr. M. D. Warner, who was retiring because of ill health. Dr. Warner had joined the faculty in 1938 as professor of chemistry and of osteopathic technic. In June 1940 he was made dean of the college. Dean Warner also taught history of the health sciences. The board named Dr. Warner dean emeritus. Mr. Francis M. Walter, the college librarian, was appointed to a newly created position, assistant to the dean. Mr. Walter had assisted Dean Warner during his illness and had been acting dean for several



Francis M. Walter, B.S., M.A., Assistant Dean, 1957-1961; Dean of Students, 1962-1986

months. He would continue his duties as director of the library and would assume the role of lecturer in the history of the healing arts. Dr. Harry M. Wright was replacing Dr. Denslow as technical editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*. Dr. Denslow had served in that capacity for two decades.<sup>125</sup>

Two publications, both worthy of note, were published in 1957. "The Osteopathic Movement in Medicine" by Dr. Raymond P. Keesecker (KCOS 1923), editor of the *JAOA*, was described as "a source document on the origin, growth, and development of the osteopathic profession." The other, "Osteopathy . . . Serving You," written by Luke Chase, appeared in *Missouri News Magazine* published by the Missouri Division of Resources and Development. It profiled the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, telling of its history and its current programs and services.<sup>126</sup>

Founder's Day 1957 launched the "Decade of Purpose," which would span the ten years between October 1957 and October 1967, taking the school to its seventy-fifth anniversary. The long-range plan of development had been approached on a first-things-first basis. The first step was the drafting of a working statement, "The Design and Development of the Physician." It identified the basic purpose of the school as "the fastest, fullest, most efficient application of the osteopathic concept and methods to the practical problems of health and well-being." It specified the values, knowledge, and disciplines essential to graduation into the healing arts. President Thompson said, "It will be the working model of the product, the osteopathic physician, upon which all else will be designed." It would determine the goals of the school in terms of plant, personnel, equipment, programs, and in obtaining funds to provide them.

A second step was the purchase of twenty-four acres of land lying west and north of the hospital and convalescent home. It would be used for future development. Its purchase was made possible through the generous gifts of friends.

Another step was a comprehensive study of the research program at KCOS, which was funded by a grant from the Foundation of Research of the New York Academy of Osteopathy. The existing research programs, facilities, functions, and their relationships to other functions of the college were identified. The results of the study illustrated the need for a major additional plant for expansion in research. Architectural plans were under way and an application under the Health Research Facilities Act had been filed for federal assistance with the project.

President Thompson told the Founder's Day assemblage, "The 'Decade of Purpose' will become the positive, dynamic story of the 'why,' 'how,' and 'what' of this college." . . . "The experience of this institution through the decade just closed has been such as to give us courage and confidence for the decade ahead."<sup>127</sup>

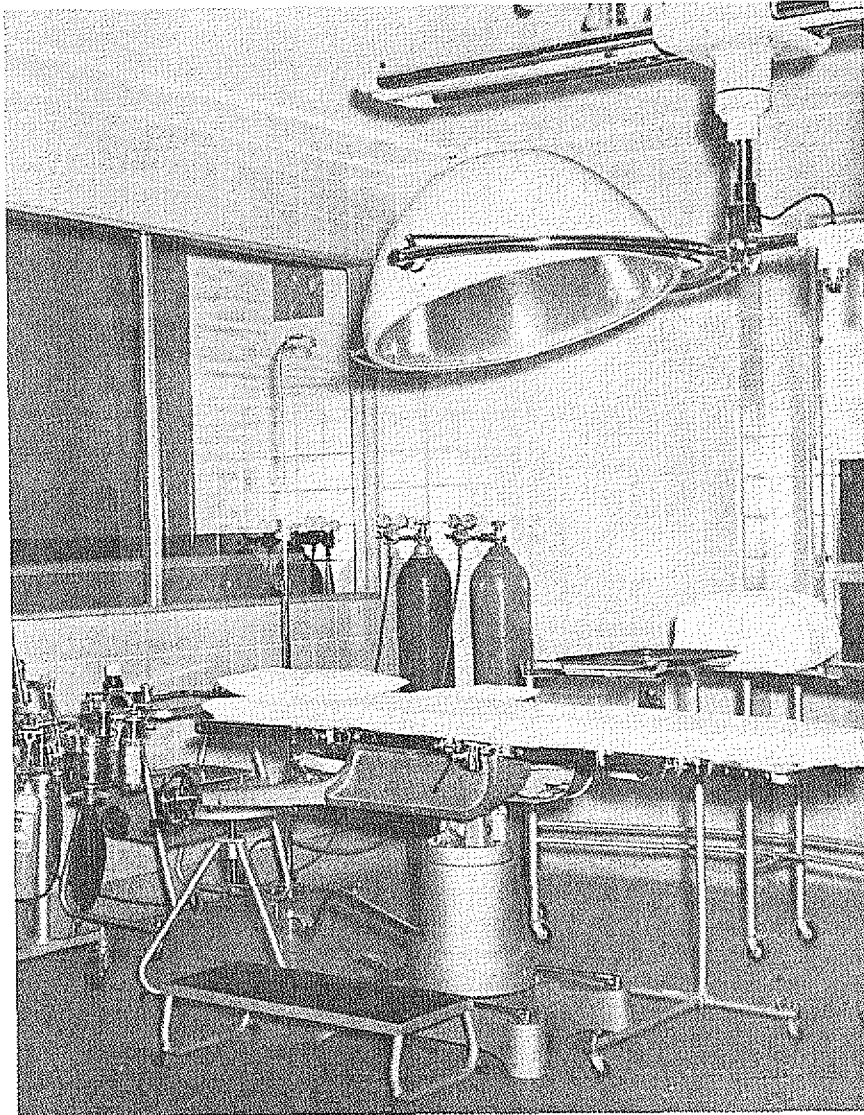
In the previous decade, the ten years since Morris Thompson officially took office as president of KCOS, the college had established its credibility in both academic and scientific communities. The "Decade of Purple" would reinforce and enhance its role as the leader in osteopathic education.

## NOTES

1. James T. Blair, Jr., "Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital," *JO* 57 (July 1950): 18-19.
2. "Ideal Weather and Large Audience for Historic Event," *JO* 57 (July 1950): 13-17.
3. "Thompson Recognized for Outstanding Service," *JO* 57 (July 1950): 25.
4. "September Class at Kirksville," *JO* 57 (Aug. 1950): 15.
5. "Dr. Stacey Howell Appointed," *JO* 57 (Oct. 1950): 24.
6. "Missouri College Utilizes Combined Degree," *Forum* 25 (Mar. 1952): 362.
7. "McKenna Addresses Graduates," *JO* 58 (Jan. 1951): 11.
8. "Central Portion of KOH Occupied," *Stilletto* 28, May 1951.
9. "Record Crowd Attends History Making Event," *JO* 58 (July 1951): 19.
10. "Ohio Floor at KOH Dedicated," *JO* 62 (Nov. 1955): 22.
11. "Kirksville Dedicates its Million Dollar Hospital," *Forum* 25 (Aug. 1951): 140-42.
12. "New Quarters Enlarge Facilities," *Forum* 25 (Feb. 1952): 340.
13. Albert P. Kline, "The Library," *JO* 56 (Feb. 1949): 26-29, 30.
14. "Kirksville Announces Appointments," *JO* 58 (Sept. 1951): 31; (Oct. 1951): 26.
15. "Bureau of Research Established by AOA," *JO* 58 (Sept. 1951): 13-14.
16. "Basic Science Council Organized," *JO* 59 (Aug. 1952): 13.
17. "Faculty Representation at Federated Meeting," *JO* 59 (May 1952): 21; (Jan. 1952): 24.
18. "New York Academy Elects Two from Staff," *Forum* 26 (Oct. 1952): 218.
19. "Accepted for Candidacy," *JO* 59 (Aug. 1952): 13.
20. "New Animal House," *Forum* 24 (Jan. 1951): 299.
21. "Hospital Power Plant Improved," *JO* 60 (Sept. 1953): 30.
22. "Open House at KOH," *JO* 59 (June 1952): 23.
23. "In the Pictures," *JO* 59 (Feb. 1952): 25.
24. "New Record Established at KOH," *JO* 60 (Dec. 1953): 29.
25. "Addition to Laughlin Hospital," *JO* 58 (Apr. 1951): 31.
26. "Widely-Known Osteopathic Physician Dies," *JO* 60 (July 1952): 21.
27. "College Bookstore Opens Under New Management," *JO* 59 (Sept. 1952): 23.
28. "Cancer Teaching Grant To College," *JO* 58 (Sept. 1951): 28.
29. "Cancer Detection Clinics," *Stilletto* 29, Feb. 1952.
30. "Heart Grant," *Forum* 26 (Nov. 1952): 236; (Mar. 1953): 315.
31. "College Receives Gifts," *JO* 58 (Oct. 1951): 14.
32. "Kirksville Receives Grant of \$4,000," *Forum* 25 (June 1951): 85.
33. "Office of Naval Research Renews Contract," *JO* 59 (Nov. 1952): 38.
34. "Move for Restoration of Old Doctor's Cabin," *JO* 59 (Oct. 1952): 26.
35. Mrs. Carl Samuels, "Today's Problems Require Spirit of Pioneer," *JO* 60 (Dec. 1953): 13-14.
36. "Best Founder's Day Yet," *Forum* 29 (Nov. 1955): 319.
37. "State Park Dedication," *JO* 59 (Dec. 1952): 23.
38. "Audrain County Hospital Decision Upheld," *JO* 60 (Jan. 1953): 11-16.
39. "Reverses Decision on Hospital Licensing," *JO* 59 (May 1952): 23.
40. "All Osteopathic Colleges Approved by Kansas," *JO* 64 (Nov. 1957): 21.
41. "In the News," *Forum* 29 (June 1955): 112.
42. "Injunction Filed Against West Virginia Physician," *JO* 59 (May 1952): 20.
43. "West Virginia Coal Fields," *JO* 53 (Sept. 1946): 32.
44. "Chicago College Wins Struggle," *JO* 61 (July 1954): 27.
45. "Red Cross Authorized D.O.'s," *Forum* 26 (Oct. 1952): 201-2.
46. "General Mills Recognizes Osteopaths," *JO* 56 (Sept. 1949): 24.
47. "Girl Scouts Announced Will Honor D.O.'s," *Forum* 24 (Oct. 1950): 209.
48. Editorial, "The AOA & AMA Conferences," *Forum* 27 (Sept. 1953): 186-90; (Oct. 1953): 207-10.
49. "Distinguished Leader in Profession Joins Faculty," *JO* 59 (May 1952): 11-12.
50. "Additions and Changes Voted by Trustees," *JO* 59 (Dec. 1952): 26.
51. "Lecturer and Counsel Passes Away," *JO* 54 (Feb. 1957): 23.
52. "College Librarian Assumes New Duties," *JO* 60 (June 1953): 18; (Feb. 1953): 18.
53. "Entrance Requirements Raised," *Stilletto* Nov. 1953.
54. "Promotions and Additions to Staff," *JO* 60 (May 1953): 25.
55. "Add Two Faculty Members," *Forum* 27 (Nov. 1953): 255.
56. "What is the Council on Education," *Forum* 25 (Nov. 1951): 47.
57. "M.D. Warner & David A. Gardner, Clinical Instruction at KCOS," *JO* 57 (Feb. 1950): 17-18.
58. "Manipulative Procedures," *JO* 57 (Feb. 1950): 22; (Mar. 1950): 25.
59. "Integration of Anatomy and Manipulation," *JO* 59 (Oct. 1952): 24.
60. "Interpretation of Osteopathic Concept," *JO* 60 (Oct. 1953): 7-10.
61. "Reprints Available," *Forum* 27 (Dec. 1953): 296.
62. "Assumes New Duties," *JO* 60 (Dec. 1953): 27.
63. "Chase Awarded Fellowship," *JO* 63 (Dec. 1956): 30.
64. "Dr. Hetzler Resigns," *JO* 60 (Nov. 1953): 33.
65. "Named to Hospital Post," *Forum* 28 (Feb. 1955): 801.
66. "Graduate Study in Mexico City," *JO* 63 (Oct. 1956): 33.
67. "Plans for Clinical Conference," *JO* 61 (Sept. 1954): 14-15.
68. R. McFarlane Tilley, "Osteopathic Education," *Forum* 25 (Apr. 1951): 23.
69. "Historic Event Points Up Recognition," *JO* 63 (Feb. 1956): 14-16.
70. "Elected to National Health Body," *Forum* 28 (Apr. 1954): 72, 443.
71. "Historic Event Points Up Recognition," *JO* 63 (Feb. 1956): 14-16.
72. *AOA Yearbook: 1987*, 528.
73. "Attend World Health Congress," *JO* (Jan. 1956): 29.
74. "Return from European Meetings," *JO* 63 (Sept. 1956): 33; (Dec. 1956): 24-25.
75. "Administrative Post Changes," *JO* 63 (Feb. 1956): 13-14.

76. "Paul Adams Named Executive Secretary," *JO* 61 (Jan. 1954): 24.
77. "Member of State Health Unit," *Forum* 28 (Apr. 1954): 429.
78. "Thompson and Pearson To Advisory Committee," *JO* 63 (Jan. 1956): 14.
79. Bulletin. *JO* 64 (Nov. 1957): 33.
80. "Appears in Armed Services Subcommittee Hearing," *JO* 63 (Apr. 1956): 28.
81. "Dr. Snyder Elected Treasurer," *Stillette* 33, Aug. 1956.
82. "Dr. Biggerstaff Accepts Teaching Post," *JO* 59 (Apr. 1953): 15.
83. "Kirkville Alumni Create New Post," *Forum* 30 (Sept. 1956): 215.
84. "Deaths: George Washington Riley," *Forum* 28 (Nov. 1954): 694.
85. "Anne Depew Paulding," *JO* 49 (Dec. 1943): 7-9.
86. "Major Portion of Gift Above \$100,000," *JO* 63 (Mar. 1956): 15-16.
87. "Kirkville Students Lose Lives," *JO* 62 (Feb. 1955): 25.
88. "Memorial Fund Established," *Stillette* 32, May 1955.
89. "Deaths: C. E. Still," *Forum* 29 (Aug. 1955): 181.
90. "Dr. Delbert Maddox Named Fellow," *JO* 63 (Mar. 1956): 17.
91. "Appointments to Staff and Faculty," *JO* 63 (Feb. 1956): 36; (July 1956): 25.
92. "Dr. Koogler Resigns," *JO* 63 (June 1956): 33.
93. "Faculty," *KCOS Catalogue: 1957*.
94. "Hombs Accepts Post," *JO* 63 (Aug. 1956): 18, 33.
95. "First Mental Health Clinic," *JO* 63 (May 1956): 28; (June 1956): 30.
96. "Cranial Group Gives Presentation," *JO* 63 (Sept. 1956): 33.
97. "Deaths: Wm. Garner Sutherland," *Forum* 28 (Nov. 1954): 694-95.
98. "College Scores Another Success," *JO* 63 (July 1956): 15-16.
99. "Laboratories Revamped," *JO* 64 (Feb. 1957): 24.
100. "Mr. Fixit," *Intercom (KCOM)* Feb. 5, 1990.
101. "Dr. King Assumes New Duties," *JO* 64 (Feb. 1957): 29.
102. "KCOS Women's Club Redecorated Playroom," *JO* 65 (May 1958): 37.
103. "Activities," *Osteoblast* 1957.
104. "Arthur Hardy Honored at College," *JO* 64 (May 1957): 15-18.
105. "APO Honors Dr. Stukey," *JO* 64 (May 1957): 21-23.
106. "R. McFarlane Tilley Appointed Dean," *JO* 64 (Nov. 1957): 15-18.
107. "Doctor's Degree Awarded to Sixty," *JO* 64 (July 1957): 19-20, 26.
108. "Prepares Family Roster," *JO* 64 (Mar. 1957): 34.
109. "100 Freshmen Enroll," *Forum* 32 (Dec. 1957): 26.
110. "OWNA Dissolved," *Forum* 30 (Nov. 1956): 289.
111. AOA, *Statistical Study of the Osteopathic Profession for 1957* (Chicago: AOA, 1958).
112. "Osteopathic Colleges Develop Programs," *JO* (Mar. 1957): 16-17; (June 1957): 13; (July 1957): 13.
113. "Dedication of New Building," *Forum* 32 (Nov. 1957): 20-21.
114. "Fourth Rural Extension Clinic," *JO* 64 (Sept. 1950): 26-29.
115. "Ninth Rural Extension Clinic," *JO* 64 (Aug. 1957): 26-27.
116. "Kirkville Announces Addition of 3 Units," *JO* 59 (Sept. 1952): 13.
117. "Rehabilitation Health Service," *JO* 64 (Jan. 1957): 17-18.

118. *KCOS Catalogues: 1950-1959*.
119. "Founder's Week," *JO* 58 (Nov. 1951): 21-24.
120. "Additions and Changes Voted by Trustees," *JO* 59 (Dec. 1952): 26.
121. "Handley Recalled (Korean War)," *JO* 62 (Dec. 1954): 10.
122. "Miss Qwendolyn Selsor Assistant to President," *Forum* 29 (May 1955): 74.
123. "Members of College Board of Trustees," *JO* 64 (Feb. 1957): 28.
124. "Record Budget and Important Appointments," *JO* 64 (Apr. 1957): 26-27; (May 1957): 35.
125. "Tilley Appointed Dean," *JO* 64 (Nov. 1957): 15-18.
126. "Publications Worthy of Note," *JO* 64 (Sept. 1957): 24-27; (Nov. 1957): 32.
127. "Kirkville Moves Into No-Retreat Position," *JO* 64 (May 1957): 15-16, 135.



The Orel F. Martin Memorial Surgical Suite

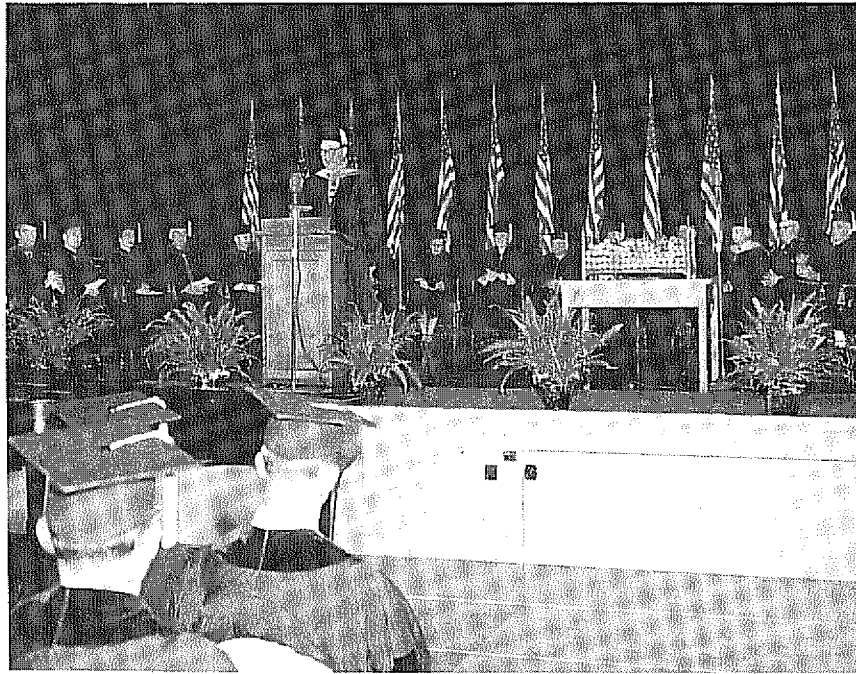
## Chapter 1

### Decade of Purpose Begins

**THE DECADE OF PURPOSE** (fall 1957 to fall 1967) was set in motion by the "750 Club," which was announced as the "keystone to college development." It had been determined that if 750 alumni would pledge twenty-dollars a month, or three hundred dollars a year for ten years, it would underwrite the basic needs of the educational program, including salaries and the retirement of debts. The yearly amount would be about \$225,000. In that way the energies and talents of the administrative staff could be redeployed for fund-raising for further development. Benefits to the club members would include paid membership in the alumni association, paid subscriptions to the *Journal* and the *Stillette*, paid registration to the annual postgraduate review course, professional courtesy at KOH, and one complimentary bibliography prepared by the library staff. The "750 Club" would be the financial backbone of the institution for the next ten years.<sup>1</sup>

Top priority on the list of projects for the Decade of Purpose was the construction of a new research building. Architectural plans and avenues for its financing were already under way. Among the first things on the list to be accomplished were the completion of a second delivery room and the improvement of the operating suites. A new delivery table was financed by gifts from grateful parents whose babies had been born at KOH between January 1950 and January 1958. Over two thousand babies had been delivered at the college hospital during that period. Major improvements in the surgical suites were made possible through gifts of friends and colleagues in memory of the late Dr. Orel F. Martin (ASO 1916). Dr. Martin had served as executive secretary of the ACOS, and in 1952 was presented an honorary degree from KCOS, his alma mater. The surgical suite on the third floor of the new part of the hospital was designated "The Orel F. Martin Memorial."<sup>2</sup>

A conservative measure taken during the first year of the Decade was the closing of the Anna R. Still Convalescent Home.<sup>3</sup> Donated to the school in 1946 by Dr. Charles Still, the house had been remodeled for a nursing home. With Dr. Charles dead and the college involved in other pursuits, the home reverted back to the Still Family, who sold it to the Atlas C.



Commencement ceremonies at Kirk Auditorium with Dr. Thompson at the podium, 1958

for \$45,000 plus the old Atlas Club and adjoining lot on Pierce Street. Seven hundred Atlas alumni contributed to the fund for the purchase of the home. It seemed fitting that the Atlas Club should own Dr. Charlie's beautiful old home on Osteopathy Street as he was the first member of the Axis Chapter of the fraternity.<sup>4</sup>

In the spring of 1958 Mead Johnson Fellowships were awarded to Dr. George Schuerer and Dr. Calvin Van O'Linda. Dr. Schuerer had been a member of the Department of Osteopathic Medicine and director of clinical services at the Community Nursing Homes since 1956. Dr. Van O'Linda had earned an A.B. degree at the University of Rochester and had graduated from KCOS in 1956. He had recently completed his internship at Harrisburg Osteopathic Hospital in Pennsylvania. Dr. Delbert Maddox was then serving his second year as a Mead Johnson Fellow.<sup>5</sup>

The first convocation of the Decade of Purpose was held June 2, 1958; the address to the senior class was delivered by the U.S. Senator from Missouri, the Honorable W. Stuart Symington. He urged them to take an active part in public life in order to help provide the country with

educated leadership. The honorary Doctor of Letters was conferred on Senator Symington. Alumni recipients of the Honorary Doctor of Osteopathy were Dr. M. D. Warner, Dean Emeritus; Dr. Grover Professor Emeritus; and Dr. W. W. Howard, Trustee Emeritus.

The Doctorate Service was held June 1, at which the Reverend M. G. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church, delivered the message "The Hands of Jesus," which he had previously used at doctorates in 1928 and 1938. The revised message was so meaningful that it was published in the December 1958 issue of the *Journal of Osteopathy*.

The Senior Banquet was held May 31 with President Thompson as master of ceremonies and Dean Tilley as the principal speaker. Dean Tilley told the assemblage that Kirksville had been the right setting for the fledgling profession. He said, "it needed this rural setting . . . where expression of ideas was unhampered, where development was free from conditioning influences of the urban. . . . It had to be here." He paid tribute to Kirksville and its people, who had accepted Dr. Still and the pioneers, who watched the development of the school with interest who grew to understand and appreciate the young profession. Dr. Tilley said, "It is here in Kirksville where we will continue to develop a high educational program, build a research center, and provide service to the community. The public will point to this community and this college as a clear-cut example of modern osteopathic medicine."

It was announced at the banquet that a quarter million dollars had been left in trust for the college by the wills of George S. and Eugene Rees, who were patients of the late Dr. Ralph W. Rice of Los Angeles. Dr. Rice had been a trustee of COPS, which was also a major benefactor. He pioneered the production of teaching and research films and was interested in the research work of Dr. Louis Burns. He was especially interested in the application of the osteopathic concept to the treatment of children. The trust in his memory was to be used for research in osteopathic medicine and for the care of needy children.<sup>6</sup>

The Dr. Harry F. Schaffer Memorial Orthopedic Library was established at KCOS in 1958 with a \$1,000 gift from the American Academy of Orthopedics. Dr. Schaffer (ASO 1919), orthopedic surgeon, president of the American Academy of Orthopedics, director of Art Centre Hospital in Detroit, passed away May 20, 1958. He had served as vice president and trustee of the AOA. The collection of orthopedic books purchased through the memorial were housed in the A. T. Still Memorial Library where his portrait was hung.<sup>7</sup>

Two important papers were drafted at the college in 1958. The "A Statement by the Faculty" and "A Statement by the Board of Trustees." Both documents represented many hours of time by members of the faculty and trustees, who thoroughly reviewed and defined the college's history, accomplishments, and failures. The searching appraisals reviewed each g





Dr. Thompson as master of ceremonies at senior banquet in Reiger Armory, 1958

objectives and responsibilities for the decade ahead. In conclusion, both groups reaffirmed their commitment to the osteopathic concept and to the stated aims and purposes of the college, pledging their support in its accomplishments.<sup>8</sup>

The *Decade of Purpose* brochure, printed and distributed to all alumni in 1959, explained the significance of the several documents that had been drafted, stating, "They govern the day by day functions, establish fixed and certain rules to which all plans for progress are related, and form a solid foundation upon which faculty, staff, administration and board members can plant their feet and look up to hope and dream."<sup>9</sup> President Thompson said, "They are in response to developments in the professional environment which threaten to impede our stated purpose . . . forces at work trying to influence the profession toward a minimization and perhaps ultimate abandonment of its special and distinctive concepts and methods of practice."<sup>10</sup> One problem he was obviously alluding to was a situation in California where an amalgamation between the California M.D.'s and D.O.'s was brewing. The Decade of Purpose involved the four "M's": method, manpower, material, and money. The above documents addressed the first "M,"

method, which enveloped plan, policy, aim, and organization. What established the other three "M's" could be addressed.

The ten-year program called for campus development at the rear of the campus. The land barrier between Fifth and Main Streets was eliminated with the eventual selling of the Administration and buildings. The land recently purchased west of Osteopathy Street proposed for development with construction of an auditorium, student apartments, and faculty housing. Specific plans called for seven-story research building to be located behind the George Still Building, vertical expansion of the middle portion of the hospital, and a four-story addition at the rear of the hospital between the east and west wings. Improvements were slated for the following departments: EENT, Religion, and the Outpatient Clinic. Further development called for the expansion and improvement of the Rural Clinic Program.

Long-range plans were not all focused on site development and facilities but addressed curriculum development; improvement in student admission procedures, student counseling, and student financial aid; expansion of public health services; increase in faculty; and improvement of faculty benefits. The teaching load needed to be lightened, for as President Thompson said, "the present faculty was stretched too thin." New faculty and administrative staff would be hired. In order to attract and keep top-quality personnel, benefits needed to be improved, including upgrading of salaries, sabbaticals, and retirement program. Instructorships and fellowships also be increased with the hopes that some of those participating would make permanent careers with the college.<sup>11</sup>

The final "M," money, was spelled out in detail in the *Decade of Purpose* brochure. The proposed budget for the decade was: operating (\$20,000,000), development (\$22,290,000), total (\$42,290,000). In addition to the "750 Club," which would provide \$225,000 of the operating budget, monies would have to come from grants, endowments, gifts, and other services. It was estimated that by the end of the decade the annual income would be substantially above two million dollars. However, it was anticipated that income would increase proportionally.<sup>12</sup>

Another report, *Research: Twenty Years of Progress*, was also published by the school in 1958. It traced the history of research at the college from the late thirties and identified the current research projects. The research staff then consisted of ten faculty members, three technicians, six laboratory assistants, ten student assistants and secretaries. Since 1941, when Denslow's article was published in the *Journal of Neurophysiology*, seventy reports had been published in various scientific journals. Gifts and grants made to the college for research since 1941 totaled \$654,383.82. In addition, the Osteopathic Progress Fund had supplied \$2,044,316.72 to date.

Investigations then in progress were: Normal and Abnormal Patterns of Postural Muscle Contractions, by J. S. Denslow, director of the Biomechanic Laboratory, Olwen Gutensohn and John R. Chase; Studies of Stress Factors in the Body Framework, by Denslow, Chase, and Dr. R. W. H. Ho (DMS 1955), a research fellow; Studies in Somatic-Automatic Interchange in the Spinal Cord, by I. M. Korr, director of research for the Division of Physiological Sciences; Manifestations of Sympathetic Activity (Vaso-motor Studies), by Harry M. Wright; Manifestations of Sympathetic Activity (Sudomotor Studies), by Price E. Thomas; Neurogenic Influence in Renal Function, by Elliott Lee Hix; Viscero-somatic and Somatic-visceral Reflexes, by John Nelson Eble; and Nerve Conduction and Synaptic Transmission, by Fwu Tarng Dun. The proposed research building would enhance the research facilities and enable the core of competent investigators to continue to contribute to "the betterment of mankind."<sup>13</sup>

One important factor in the success of the research program at KCOS was President Thompson's pursuance of the policy to grant faculty status and full salaries to the researchers regardless of their grant activity. At a time when many major medical schools were losing their basic science personnel because their salaries had been cut because of loss of grant funds KCOS was able to attract a number of excellent scientists.

The first annual Research Conference was held in Chicago in 1957 to stimulate interest in research and to provide free interchange of ideas among investigators at the six osteopathic colleges.<sup>14</sup> Dr. Price Thomas of KCOS served as chairman for the first eight conferences.<sup>15</sup>

President Morris Thompson was appointed to the Surgeon General's Consulting Group on Medical Education. The first meeting was held December 8, 1958. The twenty-one members sought to find answers on how to supply the nation with adequate numbers of well-qualified physicians over the next decade. The committee was composed of leaders in medicine, education and public affairs. Mr. Thompson represented the osteopathic profession. Out of this group came a number of federal grant programs, including the capitation grant whereby funds were provided to medical educational institutions based upon the number enrolled.<sup>16</sup>

On June 18, 1959, Missouri governor James T. Blair signed Senate Bill No. 50 which modernized the Healing Arts Practice Act. The new law provided for a single standard of competence for licensing of both M.D.'s and D.O.'s with one board of registration composed of proportional representation of the two professions (five M.D.'s and two D.O.'s).<sup>17</sup>

Miss Marie A. Johnson, college registrar for the past twenty-one years, announced her retirement at the end of the spring term in 1959. May 30 was named Marie A. Johnson Day at the college, and the senior class presented her with a special gift at the Senior Banquet. She was honored at the convocation with an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters

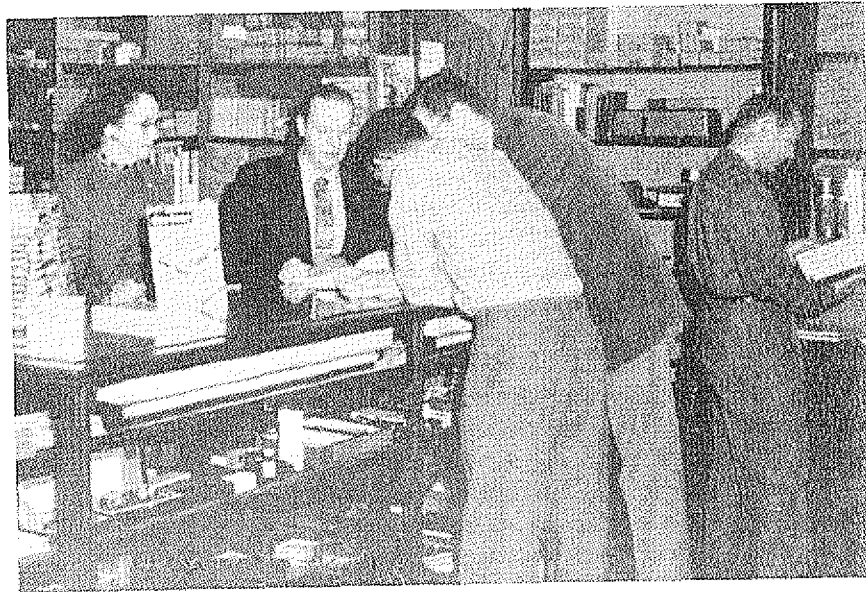
degree. Also receiving honorary degrees were Dr. Robert B. Trustee emeritus; Dr. Alexander Levitt of Brooklyn, New York (1925), then serving as the AOA delegate to the National Health Council and Dewey Short, assistant secretary of the U.S. Army, who delivered the commencement address. Eighty-six seniors received Doctor of Osteopathy degrees.<sup>18</sup>

Miss Johnson's retirement was short-lived, for on July 27 she was hospitalized with a fractured hip and on August 11, 1959, she died.<sup>19</sup> She was held in high esteem by many of the students. In 1955 Dr. Glenwood Fowler and Dr. J. W. Giesler, both 1945 graduates, named their clinic in her honor. The Marie A. Johnson Clinic was at 5004 Broadway in St. Louis, Missouri.<sup>20</sup>

The responsibilities of the registrar were assumed by Mr. Frazer Walter, who had been named assistant dean. During that summer the offices of the dean, registrar and all student services were consolidated in larger facilities in the Administration Building (where the book store had been located; it was moved to the lower floor). Student services were increased. For example, student loans during the fiscal year 1959-60 were \$27,616, an increase of \$11,306 over the past year. An illustrated booklet, *On Becoming an Osteopathic Physician*, was published by the college in 1959. It was developed to assist alumni, teachers, and vocational guidance personnel in directing promising young persons to develop an interest in becoming an osteopathic physician. In just a few months ten thousand copies had been distributed, and the publication went into a second printing.<sup>21</sup> Enrollment in the fall of 1961 met a five-year high with 355 students. Beginning student body numbered 103, the largest freshman class in more than a decade. Walter attributed the increase to effective recruiting, increased student loans, and decreased attrition.<sup>22</sup>

The college lost one of its students in a highway accident on October 12, 1959. George Robinson of Oak Park, Michigan, was killed in the accident and two other students, Harris W. Mainster of the Bronx, New York and Stanley Schiff of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were injured and taken to an ambulance to KOH. The students were on their way to Quincy, Illinois for the observance of a religious holiday when the accident occurred in Knox City, Missouri.<sup>23</sup>

The school also lost one of its great ladies when Dr. Blanche Laughlin died October 28, 1959, following a long illness. She was the daughter of the founder of osteopathy and the wife of Dr. George Laughlin. At sixteen, she had been the youngest member of the first class at the first school of osteopathy. She received her degree in 1899 and was the official hostess for osteopathic functions in Kirksville for many years. She was known as "the first lady of osteopathy." Burial was at Maple Hill Cemetery. She was survived by a son, Dr. George Andrew Laughlin, a daughter, Mrs. J. S. Denslow; six grandchildren; and one great-grand-



College Bookstore with Bill and Dorla Giltner



Senior wives on graduation day, 1958

Dr. W. Kenneth Riland (PCO 1936) of New York City joined the Board of Trustees in the spring of 1959. Dr. Riland was chief physician for the U.S. Steel Corporation based in New York. He was president of the Foundation for Research of the New York Academy of Osteopathy and had served as past governor and as a trustee of the New York Academy of Applied Osteopathy and as president of both the New York and Eastern Osteopathic Associations. Dr. Riland had been the physician to the American Delegation to the Mexico City Conference on Problems of Peace and held in 1945 and as physician to the Secretary of State and the American Delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference on the formation of the United Nations held in 1944.<sup>25</sup>

Several faculty changes occurred during the early part of the "Decade." Dr. William Edward Meaney, a graduate of the Des Moines School of Osteopathy in 1952 and a former faculty member there, joined the KCOS faculty in 1959 as clinical associate in surgery. Dr. Meaney interned at Detroit Osteopathic Hospital and took a four-year residency in general surgery at DCH. Dr. Richard H. Turner (KCOS 1952) joined the staff in January 1959 as instructor in the Department of Osteopathic Medicine. He had also interned at DOH and had taken a residency there in internal medicine with special work in electrocardiography. Dr. Turner completed his preosteopathic requirements at Northeast and earned his B.S. degree through the combined NMSTC and KCOS program.<sup>27</sup> Dr. James C. Mace (KCOS 1955) was named chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, replacing Dr. Ober Reynolds, who resigned to enter practice in Albuquerque. Mace had taken his undergraduate work at Michigan State University and his specialty work in OB-GYN at DOH.<sup>28</sup> Dr. DeWitt Maddox was appointed to a full-time position upon completion of his Marshall University Johnson Fellowship as an assistant professor of osteopathic medicine. Another fellow, Dr. Calvin Van O'Linda, also assumed full-time status as an instructor in obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. George Schuerer also remained on the faculty upon completion of his fellowship as an assistant professor of osteopathic medicine.<sup>29</sup> Salvatore J. DeVito (KCOS 1956) was appointed to the Division of Osteopathic Medicine in the summer of 1959 as instructor in internal medicine. His pre-osteopathic work was at the University of Buffalo, New York. Dr. DeVito interned at KOH and had just completed a residency at KOH in internal medicine.<sup>30</sup> Dr. A. A. Mannerelli (KCOS 1951) was named instructor in anesthesiology in 1958. His undergraduate work was at Gannon College in Pennsylvania and Northeast Missouri State Teachers College. He interned at KOH and took a residency there in anesthesiology. After his specialty training, he practiced at Mineral Springs Osteopathic Hospital in Missouri and at Bashline-Rossman in Pennsylvania. Dr. Mannerelli was certified in anesthesiology and was a diplomate of the American Osteopathic Association.<sup>31</sup> Mr. Clare Pearson was named hospital administrator in the fall of 1960. He had been serving as assistant administrator.

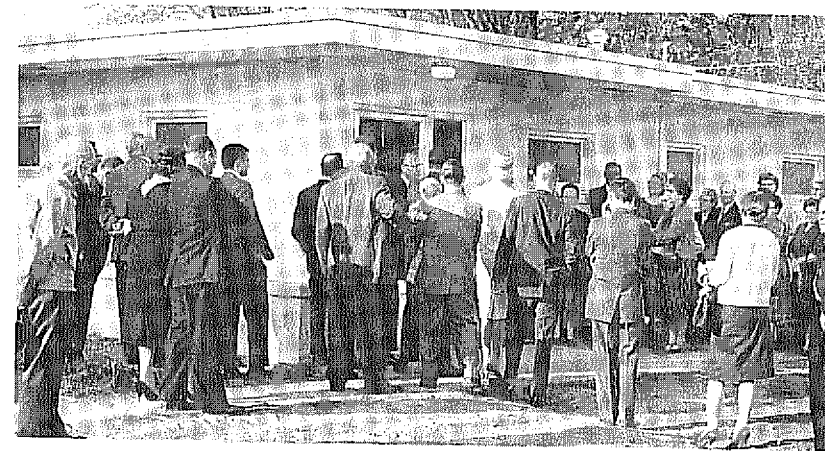
Handley, who had been acting administrator, could now devote his entire time to the office of treasurer and business manager of the college.<sup>32</sup>

In 1959 KOH was licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission to use radioisotopes and radiation tracer equipment in the diagnosis of thyroid gland conditions. It was an extension of the Cancer Training Program, one of several supported by federal grants at the college. Dr. C. L. Rohweder, chairman of the Department of Osteopathic Medicine, was coordinator of the Cancer Training Program. He and Dr. George Rea, head of the Clinical Division of the Faculty and chairman of the Department of Radiology, had received special training under licensed radiation physicists and had been licensed for diagnosis of thyroid conditions. The next step would be to extend its use to diagnosis and treatment of pernicious anemia and cancer. The radioisotopes used in the process were supplied by the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.<sup>33</sup>

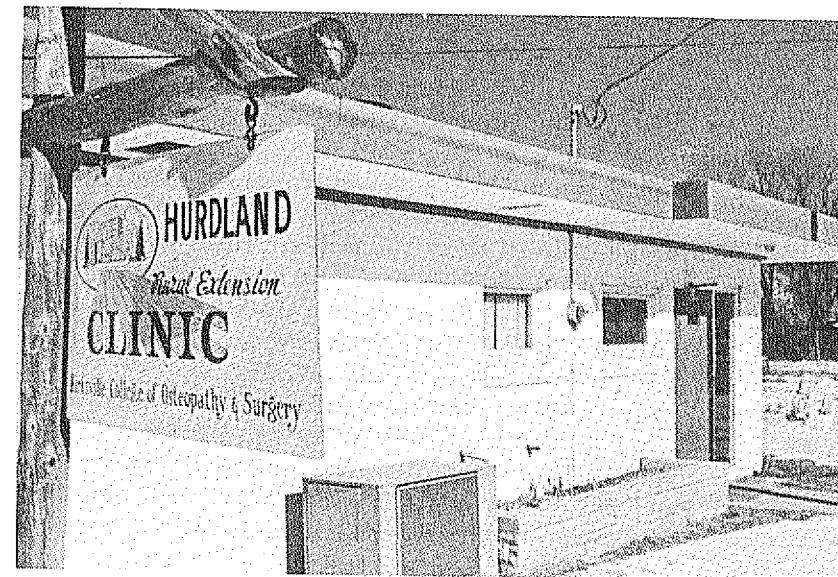
In 1960 an artificial kidney was added to the facilities. It was supplied to Dr. Elliott Hix through the Travenol Laboratories Inc., based at Morton Grove, Illinois, in support of his teachings and research program in the Department of Pharmacology. Dr. Hix, a specialist in kidney physiology and pharmacology, was assisted in his work by Dr. Murray Garber (KCOS 1958), a National Institute of Health postdoctorate trainee. Dr. Garber visited the Travenol Laboratories to observe the kidney in operation. The artificial kidney was placed in the Renal Laboratory where it was thoroughly evaluated before it was moved to the hospital for patient use. A team of physicians and supporting personnel were specifically trained for its clinical application.<sup>34</sup>

One major goal of the Decade of Purpose was set in motion in 1959 with a gift of twenty thousand dollars from the Kresge Foundation for the improvement of buildings and equipment for the Rural Clinic Program. The challenge grant demanded that sixty thousand dollars be raised from other sources by July 1, 1960. Significantly, the gift came in the tenth month of the Decade program and saw the tenth clinic opened at Downing, Missouri, that year. It was at the Downing dedication that President Morris Thompson announced the Kresge pledge. He commented that although there were few Kresge stores in this area, the Kresge Foundation had exhibited true American spirit by showing concern for the health needs of people in rural northeast Missouri. Dr. Casner, director of the Rural Clinic Program, described the success of the program during its ten years, saying that rural life had been improved through the improvement of rural health. During the twelve months between July 1960 and June 1961, doctor-patient contacts at the ten clinics amounted to 43,544, including the examination and immunization of children at the local schools.<sup>35</sup>

The plan called for the construction of ten new rural clinic buildings; seven would replace present ones, and three would be located in new communities that had requested the service. Three existing buildings were



Dedication of the Elmer Rural Extension Clinic, 1961



The new Hurdland Rural Extension Clinic, 1961

considered adequate. Total costs were estimated at \$80,000 with an additional sum of \$15,000 for furnishings and equipment. The \$475,000 Better Health Campaign got under way in Kirksville and the surrounding counties.<sup>36</sup> By the deadline, July 1, 1960, it had raised \$50,000 plus an additional sum of \$15,000 from outside the area. Included was a donation of \$5,000 from W. S. McClymonds, M.D., owner of Western Research Laboratories at Denver, Colorado. His contribution was made in honor of the following Texas D.O.'s: J. Francis Brown (KCOS 1929), Billie B. Jagers (KCCOS 1945), and Harvey D. Smith (KCCOS 1948).<sup>37</sup>

The college challenged the communities to raise approximately one third of the cost of their building. The first successful campaigns were at Novinger and South Gifford. They each raised about \$4,000, and the college supplied \$8,000 from the fund. On December 17, 1960, the first two new buildings were dedicated, the first at Novinger at 2:00 p.m. and the second at South Gifford at 4:00 p.m.

On January 1, 1961, Dr. Douglas P. Hagen (KCOS 1959) began his duties as assistant director of the rural clinics and as a member of the Department of Public Health. After interning at KOH, Dr. Hagen had practiced in Everett, Washington. He received his B.A. from the University of Hawaii. While a student at KCOS he was awarded the Stewart Scholarship and graduated at the head of his class.<sup>38</sup> In 1961 Dr. Casner, the director of the Department of Public Health who had also been the Adair County Health Officer since 1936, was elected chairman of the Missouri Health Council.

The third new clinic building was dedicated at Ethel on November 19, 1961. Also during 1961, new buildings were erected at Hurdland and Elmer, but in a different way. Using the same floor plan the communities constructed their own buildings using local labor and supervision. The materials were supplied through the grant and campaign funds.<sup>39</sup> In 1964 another new building, the sixth, was constructed - this time at Gibbs where the program had originated in 1949.<sup>40</sup> The eleventh clinic was located at Baring. It opened in January 1964 in the old Exchange Bank Building.<sup>41</sup> James E. Burnett, class of 1964, after returning from duty at the Gibbs Clinic, told Dean Walter, "I don't see how training for a doctor could be any better. It is the right mix of patients and time to study."

The twelfth rural clinic was established at La Belle in 1966. However, it was a different architectural plan and was developed under a different method. The community had obtained a grant from the Sears Roebuck Foundation for the construction of the physical plant and a long-term contract with KCOS to supply services. It would be known as the Community Medical Center and would be operated as an extension of the Rural Clinic Program with senior doctors staffing it. The dedication held on December 12, 1966, was a culmination of efforts during the Decade of Purpose to improve and expand the Rural Clinic Program whose two goals were health

service to the rural citizenry and "on-the-job" training of future osteo-physicians.<sup>42</sup>

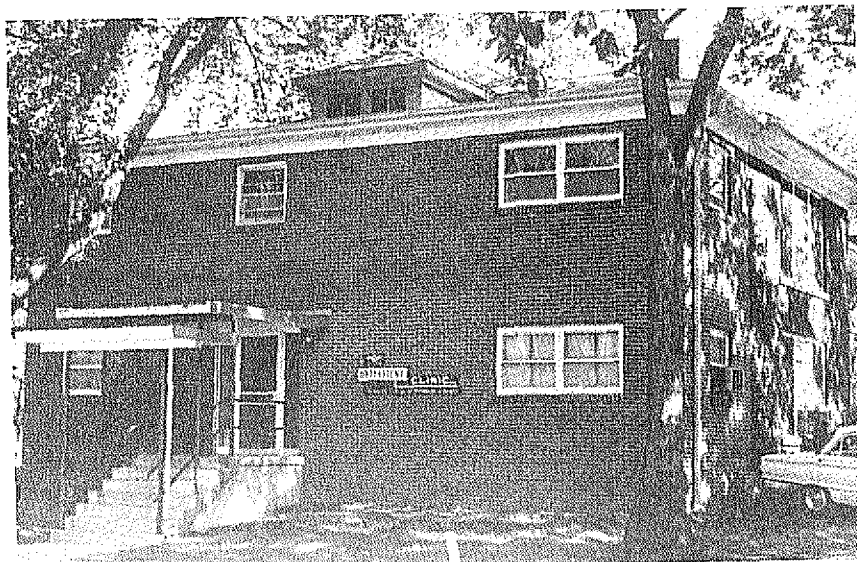
Another "learning through doing" experience for students was the Outpatient Clinic. Senior students devoted alternate days to the Outpatient Clinic and the Rural Clinics. In the summer of 1959 the Outpatient Clinic moved into the old ASO Nurses Home at 801 W. Jefferson. In 1960 a two-level veranda across the front was enclosed and converted into a waiting room. A covered entryway and a brick frontage gave the clinic a new look. There were then offices and treating rooms for eighteen physicians, a clinical laboratory, gynecology exam room, a conference room and a doctor's lounge. Dr. Delbert E. Maddox was the supervisor. During the twelve months prior to June 30, 1962, the clinic served 15,550 patients. It also operated a twenty-four-hour home-call service.

In 1965 Dr. Charles W. Mehegan (KCOS 1933) of Stillwell, Oklahoma, and Dr. Robert Gillson (KCOS 1934) of Poteau, Oklahoma, finished the recovering of the treating tables at the clinic.<sup>44</sup> Through their encouragement the Eastern District of the Oklahoma Osteopathic Association financed the renovation of two student offices which received vinyl flooring, low ceilings with recessed lights, work counters with sink, formica tops and a mirror. The third office was modernized by the Oklahoma Alumni Chapter. The Missouri Alumni Chapter donated a thousand dollars for the renovation of the clinical lab. A receptionists area was built at a cost of eight thousand dollars which was also paid for by the Oklahoma Chapter.<sup>45</sup>

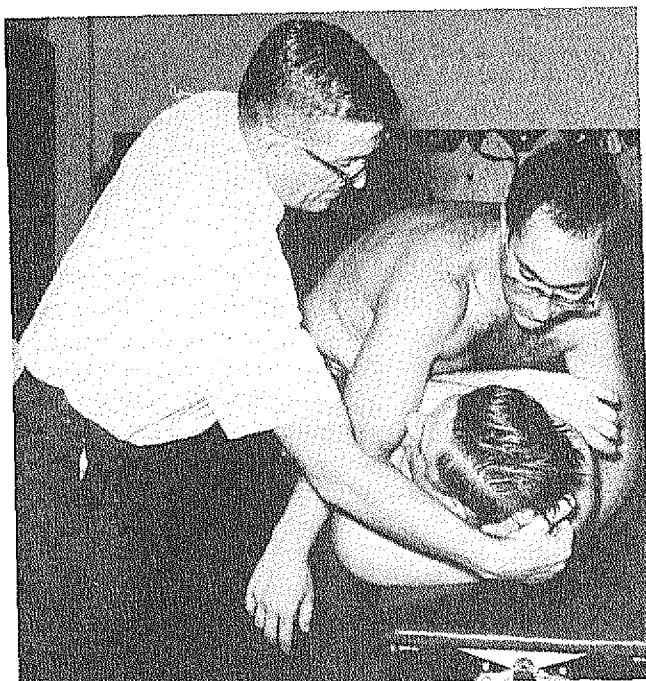
In 1967 Dr. Mehegan, then serving as director at large for the KCOS, donated \$3,000 to finish the work on the first floor, which included the renovation of the remaining offices and the long hallway. By the end of the "Decade," fall of 1967, the Outpatient Clinic had gained a professional appearance and provided a pleasant place for students to work and an inviting atmosphere for the patients.<sup>46</sup>

A report on medical teaching, *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, Oct 1964, lauded the Kirksville college for its teaching methods, especially the Rural Clinic Program which allowed students to participate in total patient care. The in-home care and night-call service operated out of the Outpatient Clinic were also commended for providing realism to the training.<sup>47</sup>

In 1960 arrangements were completed for a long-term, low-interest federal loan of \$590,000 for a housing project for student families. Funds came from the Housing and Home Finance Agency. With 60 percent of the student body married at that time, the need for better housing was one of the key goals of the Decade of Purpose. A contract was let to the Lewis and Son Company of St. Clair, Missouri, and on November 4, 1960, ground-breaking ceremonies were held. Two brick and cement buildings, each containing twenty-two units, were built on land to the west of Osteopathy Street which had been acquired in 1956. A gift of \$28,000 from the estate of Dr. Robert R. Levegood (ASO 1910) was used for

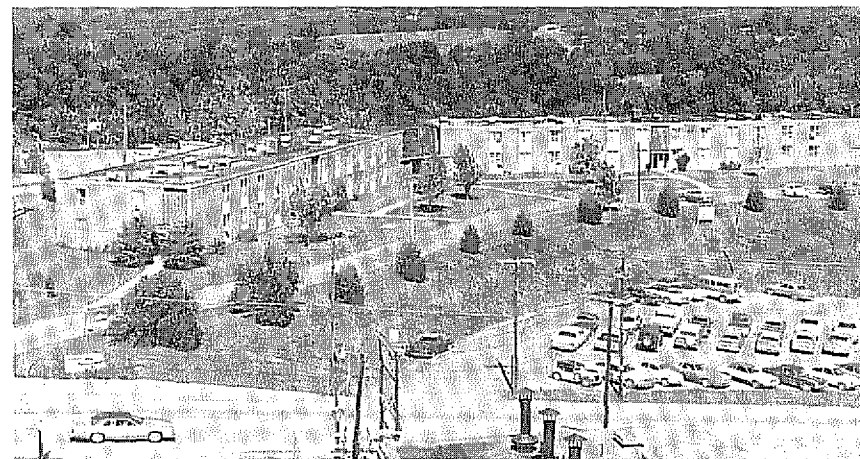


Remodeled Outpatient Clinic, 1962



Ira C. Rumney, D.O., Perrin T. Wilson Professor, instructing students

development. One of the buildings was named Levegood Hall in his memory. The forty-four married student apartments were completely furnished. The project was barely completed in time for occupancy at the opening of the fall term in 1961.<sup>48</sup>



Married Student Apartments, completed 1961

With so many married couples on campus, the Student Wives Auxiliary (SWA) was especially strong during that time frame. The membership grew to 152 during the school year 1966-67. The fall term usually started with a garden party to welcome freshmen wives which was held at the home of Dean and Mrs. Tilley or one of the other faculty wives.<sup>49</sup> Committees and projects got under way with the freshmen wives planning their annual Christmas Party and skit. In 1960 the Christmas Seals Project came under the management of the SWA. Previously managed by a committee of students, the time-consuming effort was successfully advanced by the wives. Directed by the National Osteopathic Foundation, the sale of the seals generated funds for research grants and student loans at all of the osteopathic colleges. For a number of years SWA's main money-making project was an annual fashion show, elaborately staged with the help of local dress shops. In 1966 SWA diverted from the fashion show to produce an off-Broadway play, "High Fever Follies." One hundred men and women, both students and townspeople, took part in the production. Costumes and scenery were provided by the Cargill Productions, Inc. of New York. Proceeds from the "Follies" were used to purchase an Isolette for premature babies at KOH.<sup>50</sup> The Faculty Wives Club and the Northeast Auxiliary

usually entertained the Student Wives Auxiliary during the school year with a Wist Party or Dessert Buffet. The final fling of the year was the banquet to honor senior wives. It was during this period that the diploma, "Wife of Doctor of Osteopathy" was created to recognize the wives for their contribution to their husbands' hard-earned D.O. degrees.<sup>51</sup>

The annual visits to the pharmaceutical company plants were eagerly awaited by upperclass students and their wives who were wined and dined by the drug companies. Planned to give the students information about various drugs, it also gave them an insight into the production of drugs and the research being conducted by the companies. Some of the plants visited were Eli Lilly at Indianapolis, Upjohn at Kalamazoo, and Parke Davis in Detroit. The trips were a welcome diversion from the daily grind of work and studies.<sup>52</sup>

An anonymous gift of \$500,000 was announced at the convocation held May 30, 1960. It was for the establishment of the Perrin T. Wilson Professorship. At the ceremonies Dr. Wilson (ASO 1918), former president of the Board of Trustees, was awarded the honorary degree Doctor of Science in Osteopathy. The fund would be used at \$50,000 a year for ten years to support a professorship and two fellowships for teaching and clinical investigation in the field of osteopathic theory and practice.

On June 21, 1960, the benefactress was revealed as Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Also at that time, another gift of \$500,000 was announced. It was from the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation to the Foundation for Research of the New York Academy of Osteopathy. It would be used for programs, seminars, and grants to enrich and strengthen the research faculties of the six osteopathic colleges. Donations from the Rockefeller family totaled one million dollars. Dr. Perrin T. Wilson was the family physician to the Rockefeller family.<sup>53</sup>

*Time* magazine carried the story of the gift in its July 7, 1960, issue. They quoted Laurance S. Rockefeller, spokesman for Mrs. Rockefeller and the Foundation, as saying, "The donations were evidence of the long-continuing interest of our family in the field of osteopathy. It is our hope that through these programs the doctors of osteopathy of the future will be enabled to increase still further the already substantial contributions the profession now makes to public health."<sup>54</sup>

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, governor of the state of New York, had been the guest speaker at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the New York Osteopathic Society of New York City held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on February 10, 1960. At that time Governor Rockefeller praised osteopathy as "one of the great professions of our time."<sup>55</sup>

Dr. Ira C. Rumney was named the Perrin T. Wilson Professor in September 1961, following a screening of one hundred qualified D.O.'s by the faculty, administration, and Dr. Wilson. Dr. Rumney graduated

from KCOS in 1937 and practiced in East Aurora, New York, and Ypsilanti, Michigan, before moving to Ann Arbor in 1943 where he was associated with the Garden City-Ridgewood Osteopathic Hospital and served chairman of its board of directors. In addition to strengthening the teaching and research in OTM, one of Dr. Rumney's major responsibilities would be the health care of the student body and its families. According to the initial proposal approved by Mrs. Rockefeller, the program would provide more adequate and uniform health care for that group. Another of his duties would be to prepare the annual Perrin T. Wilson Lecture. Space for Dr. Rumney and his staff was created in the Outpatient Clinic.<sup>56</sup>

The first lady of the nation, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, voiced her approval of the osteopathic profession when she gave permission for her name to be used for the new hospital being planned for Colorado Springs, Colorado. It was to be called the Mamie Dowd Eisenhower Osteopathic Hospital. Mrs. Eisenhower thanked the people involved in the project for the honor and commended them for the "fine support they had received from the community."<sup>57</sup>

In Washington, D.C., Dr. Chester D. Swope (ASO 1908) resigned his post as chairman of the AOA Council on Federal Programs. For thirty-one years he had served as liaison of the osteopathic profession to the federal government. In 1924-25 Dr. Swope had served as president of the AOA. The announcement of his retirement was made at the AOA House of Delegates Meeting in Kansas City in July 1960 where he received a standing ovation. He said the high points of his efforts in Washington were the opening of the Federal Employees Compensation Act to D.O.'s in 1938 and the amendment of the Military Service Medical Officer Procurement Act to include D.O.'s in 1956. Dr. Carl E. Morrison (KCOS 1941) of St. Cloud, Minnesota, succeeded Dr. Swope.<sup>58</sup>

In 1960 the U. S. Surgeon General formed a study group for the control of poliomyelitis. Representing the osteopathic profession was Dr. Earl E. Congdon (KCOS 1925) of Flint, Michigan. In August 1960 the Public Health Service announced that an oral polio vaccine had been approved. However, until it could be produced in quantity the office urged communities to continue to use the Salk vaccine.<sup>59</sup> A measles vaccine was also being tested for marketing in the U.S.A. by Pfizer.<sup>60</sup> Jonas Salk, M.D., the discoverer of the Salk polio vaccine, was the brother-in-law of Dr. I. M. Korr.

Opening activities for the fall term 1960 included the traditional President's Reception at the Stewart Dorm where students and their wives were greeted by President and Mrs. Thompson, Dean and Mrs. Tilley, and Yale Bickel, Student President. Thousand Hills State Park was the scene on September 11, 1960, for the first APO welcoming picnic for the KCO's.

family. Members of APO barbecued more than three hundred chickens for the event. The picnic, which was a great success, became a tradition.<sup>61</sup>

The Council of Deans was formed at the AAOC meeting held in December 1960 in Colorado Springs. A three-day survey of osteopathic curricula was held under a grant from Smith-Kline and French. Emerging from the survey was the recommendation to study the feasibility of establishing a postdoctoral program in osteopathic theory and practice.<sup>62</sup>

*Life* magazine carried a feature article about osteopathy in its September 26, 1960, issue. "Raising Fortunes of U.S. Bonesetters," written by Warren C. Young, received mixed reviews. Some thought it was a little slanted and others quite factual. Mr. Young said he pored through the files at the AOA and AMA headquarters in just a couple of days, but when he began "digging into the heartland of osteopathy at Kirksville, the subject began to unfold like a classical mystery story." He spent ten days here researching the subject, and left town with two suitcases full of notes.<sup>63</sup>

Dr. Neil Johnstone died October 19, 1960, following an illness of several months. He had been a member of the Department of Radiology since 1948. He had also served as director of extern and intern training and as supervisor of the Student Clinic. He was survived by a son, Dr. James N. Johnstone (KCOS 1959), of Orlando, Florida.<sup>64</sup>

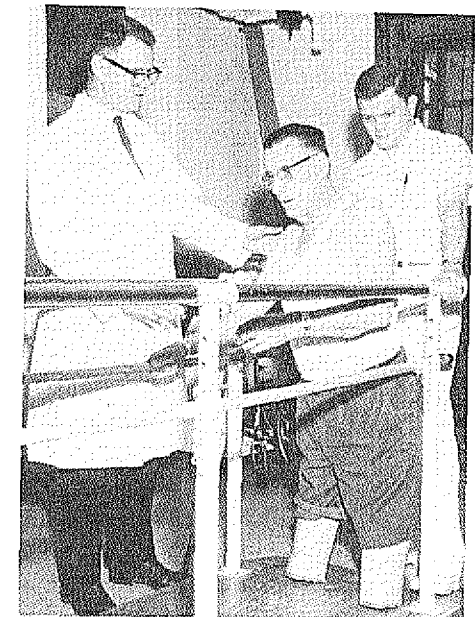
In 1960 a \$32,500 grant from the Missouri Division of Health permitted the relocation of the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department. The more spacious quarters on the lower floor of the new part of the hospital provided four offices, five treatment rooms, areas for special therapies, a waiting room, and conference room.<sup>65</sup> Also in 1960 a twenty-thousand-dollar teaching grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare enabled the Rehabilitation Department to employ a physical therapist, speech therapist, and a recreational therapist. Dr. Wallace Pearson was director of the grants.<sup>66</sup>

In 1963 Dr. Hadley Hoyt, Jr. (KCOS 1942), joined the Department of Rehabilitation as its chairman, replacing Dr. Pearson, who had just assumed the presidency of the AOA. Dr. Hoyt was a member of the American Osteopathic College of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and a diplomate of the American Osteopathic Board of Physical Medicine. He was also active on the U.S. Committee of International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled and had served as its director.<sup>67</sup> In 1965 Dr. Hoyt announced that the KCOS Department of Rehabilitation had qualified for membership in the Association of Rehabilitation Centers, Inc., a national association dedicated to the handicapped disabled. It was a select group requiring specific criteria for membership.<sup>68</sup>

At the Founder's Day Banquet on October 18, 1960, President Thompson announced an anonymous gift of \$700,000 which was to be used for the construction of the new research building. It would be built directly



Ross Thompson, D.O., FACOS, Chair of Department of Surgery



Hadley Hoyt, Jr., D.O., Chair of Department of Rehabilitation, with patients



north of and connected to the George Still Memorial Building. It was to be seven stories high and would contain 20,605 square feet. The structure would be built of concrete and brick with steel sash. Architects Terney and Biggs of Kansas City were given the go ahead to complete the plans.<sup>69</sup>

At the Founder's Day ceremonies the next year, October 12, 1961, ground-breaking exercises were held following the memorial graveside services. Dr. Pearl Oliphant (ASO 1900) of Santa Cruz, California, representing the earliest class in attendance, placed the floral wreath on the grave of Andrew Taylor Still. Dr. Perrin T. Wilson delivered the memorial address, in competition with jackhammers and a steamshovel. Dr. Clara Werincke (ASO 1910) of Cincinnati, Ohio, broke ground with the first shovel of dirt. The banquet that evening was attended by three hundred persons, and the classes of 1911, 1936, and 1951 were the honored guests.

At the banquet that evening President Thompson announced an additional gift of \$150,000 from the same anonymous source. Because of rising costs of construction, it had been given to satisfactorily complete the building. He also told the crowd that 50 percent of the alumni had actively supported the college and that the "750 Club" had reached 70 percent of its goal. He said that another goal of the "Decade," to increase the faculty, was being met. During that fiscal year twelve new persons had been added, and only two had resigned, Drs. Meaney and Eble.<sup>70</sup>

In addition to those already mentioned, the following appointments were made: Francis Chornock, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., was associate professor of physiological chemistry. Dr. Chornock had attended the Pennsylvania State University and served on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. He was biochemist at Bryn Mawr Hospital where he did research on blood plasma for battlefield use. He had served as head of the Biochemistry Department for Swift and Company and at Commercial Solvents Corp. Since 1958 he has been director of the clinical laboratory at Hertzler Clinic in Halstead, Kansas.<sup>71</sup> In 1963 his wife, Dr. Charlotte Chornock, joined the faculty as an instructor in physiological chemistry. She had earned her B.A. from Western Reserve University and her Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University. While in Kansas she taught biochemistry and pharmacology at Halstead Hospital School of Nursing.<sup>72</sup> When Dr. Stacey Howell retired at the end of the 1963 school year Dr. Francis Chornock was named chairman of the Department of Physiological Chemistry. Dr. Howell was named to emeritus status, and the 1963 *Osteoblast* was dedicated to him for his "excellence as a teacher, counselor, and friend."<sup>73</sup> Dr. Howell's daughter, Ruth, graduated from KCOS in 1963 and his son, Stacey, Jr., in 1976.

Dr. Gilbert C. Hartman (KCCOS 1943) was assistant professor of pathology. His preprofessional work was at Ohio State University and at Baldwin-Wallace College. In 1945-46 he served as assistant professor of

pathology at the Kansas City School of Osteopathy. Since then he has been pathologist at Green Cross and Bay View Hospitals in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He was a member of the AOCPP and of the American Board of Bio-Analysts.

Dr. James F. Gipe (CCO 1943) replaced Dr. Meany as instructor in surgery. He attended DePaul University and Butler University. After his internship he had been a commissioned officer in the U.S. Public Health Service and then practiced in Indianapolis and Kildrin, Ohio. He has recently completed a three-year residency in surgery at LOH and was a candidate for the ACOS.

Dr. Charles A. Knouse (KCCOS 1949) was an instructor in pathology. Dr. Knouse attended the University of Chicago and DePaul University. He practiced in Howard City, Michigan, then spent one year as assistant to the editor at the Central Office of the AOA. He served two years as a medical technician in the armed forces and three years as a chemist helping to standardize laboratory agents and stains. He practiced in Seattle before taking a residency in pathology at KOH.

Alma J. Murphy, Ph.D., was named assistant professor of physiology. She came to KCOS from the State University of Iowa where she was a teacher and researcher. She was also a certified physical therapist and served overseas in World War II as the head of physical therapy for a thousand-bed U.S. Army hospital.

Miss Henrietta Zinn, B.S., was appointed librarian. She had earned her B.S. with a major in library science from Southeastern Missouri State Teachers College in 1960 and had been assistant librarian there since then. Miss Zinn replaced Mary Beth Winp, who had been librarian for two years, and Mrs. Jo Ann Frent, who had served as assistant librarian since 1959.

Mr. William Urban was an instructor in neuropsychiatry. His M.A. and M.S. were from the Rehabilitation Institute at Southern Illinois University, where he also taught. Prior to his appointment at KCOS he was director of rehabilitation at Alton State Hospital, Alton, Illinois.<sup>74</sup>

Assuming chairmanship of the Department of Surgery in the summer of 1960 was Dr. Ross Thompson. A graduate of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, he had interned at the Los Angeles County Osteopathic Hospital and had taken his residency in surgery at that hospital. His preceptorship was with Dr. Curtis Brigham (L.A. 1907). In 1942 he was certified in general surgery, and in 1943 became a member of the ACOS and a fellow of the college in 1947. He helped organize the Burbank Osteopathic Hospital and served on its staff as director. He also served as associate professor of surgery at the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy and Surgery. However, with professional problems brewing in the state of California, Dr. Thompson had moved to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1958, where he practiced until accepting the KCOS position.<sup>75</sup>

Mr. Clifton Cornwell retired at the end of the spring term in 1961. He had ably held the position of director of the Office of Information since 1945, bringing to the people a better understanding of and a great appreciation for the college and its services. He was awarded emeritus status and was presented the Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters at the June Convocation, 1961. The Rev. Ralph M. G. Smith was also bestowed with an honorary degree.<sup>76</sup> Mr. Wade W. Houtchens, B.S., B.J., succeeded Mr. Cornwell as head of the Office of Information and as editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*. Mr. Houtchens had been serving as public relations director at Central Missouri State College. Mr. Lewis Chapman replaced Morris Thompson as executive editor of the *Journal* at that time.<sup>77</sup>

Dr. Joseph L. Love (KCOS 1934) replaced retiring board member Dr. C. Robert Starks in 1962. Dr. Love was a general practitioner in Austin, Texas. Dr. Love was originally from Kirksville.

At the February 1962 board meeting Mr. Walter was named dean of students. His duties would include all student services, including the admissions program, student loans, registrar duties, student housing, counseling, discipline, scholarships, and awards. Dean Walter's nephew, Rex W. Dinsmore, was a member of the class of 1964. At that time Mrs. Billie R. Allison was appointed to the dean's office as college recorder. A graduate of The Gem City Business College with several years' experience as a bookkeeper, Mrs. Allison would keep all student and academic records.<sup>78</sup> She was later given the title of college registrar.

DOCARE was organized in 1962 by KCOS alumnus Ernest E. Allaby (KCOS 1939) of Lakewood, Colorado. The group of "flying osteopaths" was formed to provide health care to people in isolated areas. Their first flight was into a remote area of Mexico.<sup>79</sup> By 1963 DOCARE had grown to thirty-one members and had been accepted as an affiliate organization of the AOA. Expeditions were being planned for Guatemala and Equador.<sup>80</sup>

The Scott Memorial Fund was established in 1962 in memory of the late Dr. Katherine McLeod Scott (ASO 1905) and Dr. John Herbert Bryce Scott (ASO 1906) by their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Webster. The Drs. Scott had occupied the same office in Columbus, Ohio, for fifty years where they skillfully employed osteopathic methods and technic. The Scott Fund, administered by the American Academy of Osteopathy, would provide an annual visiting lecturer who would speak at the school on the principles and technics as taught by Dr. A. T. Still.<sup>81</sup> The first lecture was given by David Patriquin (PCO 1956) of Montreal, Quebec.<sup>82</sup> The Scott Memorial Lectures became a traditional part of the Founder's Day activities.

The Chicago College of Osteopathy awarded President Morris Thompson an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree at its commencement



Mrs. Billie Allison, College Registrar, 1964-1991



Harry S. Still, D.O., member of Still-Hildreth staff and later Chair of KCO Department of Psychiatry

service in July 1961. President Thompson was the convocation speaker that year.<sup>83</sup>

The problems between the AMA and the AOA, which had festered since the first school of osteopathy was founded, culminated in the 1960s with the California situation. California had more D.O.'s than any other state and the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons at Los Angeles was the largest of the six osteopathic colleges. California had led the way in trying to achieve equal status for osteopathic physicians with medical doctors. Rumors of an amalgamation came to a head in 1961 with the announcement that a contract was being discussed by the California Osteopathic Association and the California Medical Association for the merger of the two groups. The reasons leading to that point were many and varied. The outcome was that in 1962 the COPS became the California College of Medicine. As part of the University of California state system, a new campus was built for it at Irvine. Also, a new law prohibited the issuing of further licenses for osteopaths in California. The D.O.'s already licensed in the state were offered an M.D. degree for \$64. They would then cease to use the term "osteopathy" in their identification. In that way the American Medical Association could absorb their rival profession. Accepting the Medical Degree were 85 percent of the D.O.'s in California. However, a group of loyal D.O.'s formed the Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons of California which was chartered by the AOA. That group fought for survival and eventually saw the reversal of those laws take place in 1974.<sup>84</sup>

Although a number of the old California D.O.'s were comfortable with their new M.D.'s, others soon found out that not all was equal. They were not being treated with professional respect. Many former faculty members were passed over in preference to M.D.'s, and others were let go. Ex-osteopathic specialists found that they were not recognized by the AMA and were not allowed to practice their specialties. Several ex-osteopathic hospitals found themselves in trouble and were forced to go out of business. Predictions of the amalgamation of the entire profession raged across the country. However, the AOA and the Association of Osteopathic Colleges were resolute in their decision to not let that happen. At the midwinter meeting in Colorado Springs in December 1962 the following resolution was signed by representatives of the five remaining osteopathic colleges:

That the American Association of Osteopathic Colleges does hereby reaffirm its long-standing policy of remaining a separate and distinct school of the healing arts and that the colleges comprising this association will enter into no discussions or agreements designed to effect a merger with organized medicine.

Dean Tilley, who signed the decree for KCOS, said, "This 'separate and distinct' osteopathic school of the healing arts will proceed with confidence and effectiveness toward the achievement of its goals."<sup>85</sup>

The AMA takeover in California ultimately helped strengthen the osteopathic profession. It not only made D.O.'s more determined to remain a separate profession but led to new legislation in several states. The basis of those arguments for new laws was that if a doctor of osteopathy was good enough to be given an M.D. degree, then that doctor was good enough for unlimited practice rights in all states.<sup>86</sup>

The Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery proceeded to move forward with its Decade of Purpose. Faculty benefits were addressed. Salary scales and tenure had been arranged, and a retirement program was established. The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America and the College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF) became effective in 1963. It would begin with a 3 percent salary deduction. Benefits would start at age sixty-five with several options available.<sup>87</sup>

Two of the KCOS family moved into elective offices on a national level. Dr. Wallace M. Pearson took office as president of the AOA in June 2, 1963. Mr. Chapman, in an editorial in the *Journal*, said of him "his dedication to the profession is unsurpassed. He is recognized as one of the foremost men in the profession."<sup>88</sup> At the end of his term of office, Pearson elected to retire to emeritus status but would continue to serve the college as consultant in areas of administration and professional relations. "Wally," as he was affectionately known by friends, had served the college for thirty years and had been a representative in the Missouri House of Representatives for ten years. His contributions to the school and the profession were many, as were his awards and honors.<sup>89</sup> Also, in June 1963, R. McFarlane Tilley was elected president of the American Association of Osteopathic Colleges.<sup>90</sup>

On May 15, 1963, Mr. Louis Handley, treasurer and business manager of the college, died unexpectedly in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while he had been attending a meeting. A memorial fund was established in his honor.<sup>91</sup> After his death a reorganization of the business office was planned. Mr. John L. Rohrbough was appointed to succeed Mr. Handley as treasurer. He was a graduate of the University of Missouri with a B.S. in business administration. He had experience as an accountant, controller, and as a corporate accounts manager. Mr. Willis L. Sevits was named to the new post of controller (chief accountant). He had a B.S. in business education from NMSTC and was an experienced accountant. Frank Truitt, Kirksville businessman, resigned from the Board of Trustees to accept the post of business manager. His duties would be to oversee the college's management, purchasing, and personnel systems. His experience as a businessman for forty years and as a member of the Finance and Exec

Committee of the Board of Trustees would stand him in good stead. Also employed at that time was William Cusick of Kirksville as purchasing agent for the college hospital. He would be working with both Mr. Truitt and Mr. Clare Pearson, hospital administrator.<sup>92</sup> This division of responsibilities would make for more effective business administration.

In 1963 Mr. Host Kehl was appointed assistant instructor in pharmacology. He had joined the research staff in 1956 as a laboratory technician. Mr. Kehl was born and educated in Germany. He received his B.S. degree from NMSTC in 1959.<sup>93</sup>

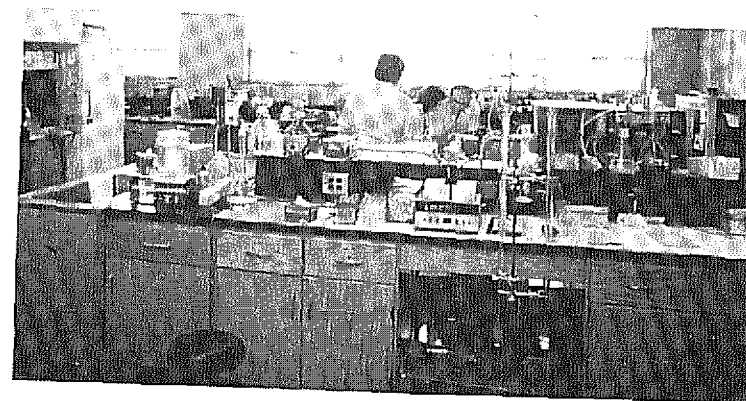
Work on the research building was completed in the summer of 1963. The \$1,110,000 building was opened for occupancy on July 8, 1963, and the slow process of moving in began. Its main function was to house the Division of Physiological Sciences headed by Dr. I. M. Korr, which included the Department of Physiology chaired by Dr. Price Thomas, Department of Pharmacology headed by Dr. Elliott Hix, and the Department of Biochemistry chaired by Dr. Francis Chornock. The first floor held the biochemistry teaching laboratory, a lounge, and coffee shop. The second floor held the physiology and pharmacology teaching labs and the college library. The third through sixth floors were designed for research laboratories and offices. However, the sixth floor was left unfinished at that time, except for an area on the east where the Instrumentation Shop operated by Mr. Blackorby was located. The seventh floor was assigned for animal quarters. The Laughlin Bowl which had stood directly north of the new facility had been filled with debris and dirt and was now a parking lot.

Dedication was held November 19, 1963, as part of the Founder's Day activities. An estimated two thousand guests visited the new facility during an open house. President Thompson revealed that the anonymous donor of the monies for the construction was the Timken Foundation of Canton, Ohio. It had donated gifts totaling \$850,000. He also announced an endowment fund of \$1,800,000 in support of osteopathic research which was provided in the will of Dr. J. C. Burnett (ASO 1911) who had practiced in Alpine, New Jersey. Dr. Burnett's wife was the former Cora Timken. The new building was named the Timken-Burnett Research Building in memory of Dr. and Mrs. Burnett. A grant of \$90,000 from the A. T. Still Osteopathic Foundation and Research Institute made possible the remodeling of the part of the George Still Building which was linked to the new structure.<sup>94</sup>

The seven-story teaching/research facility, with its well-equipped basic science laboratories, was the epitome of modern college research facilities. The biggest goal of the Decade of Purpose had been accomplished; would the challenge of the "Decade" continue?



The Timken-Burnett Building, completed 1963

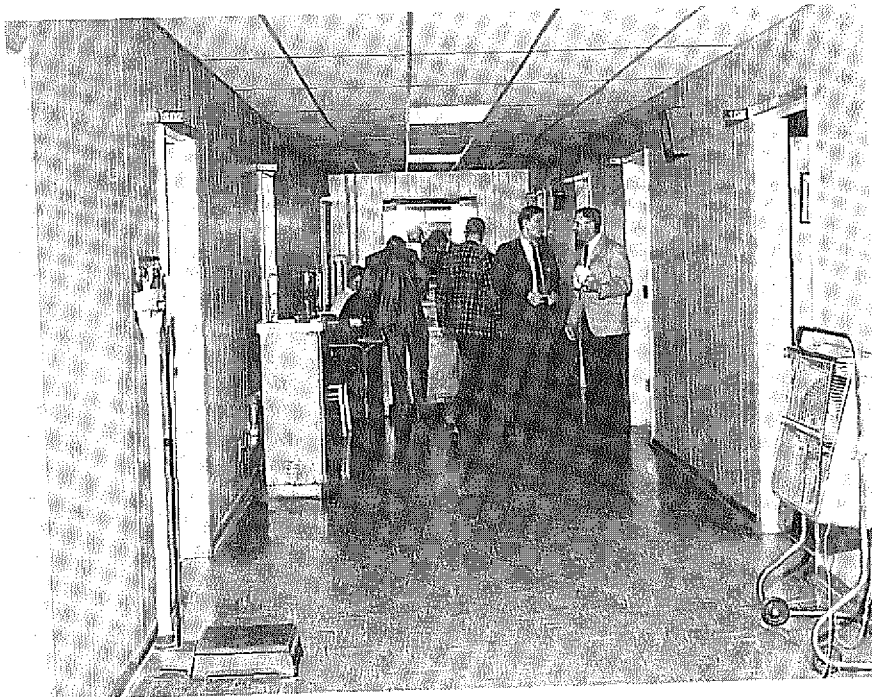


Biochemical Research Laboratory in the Timken-Burnett Building

## NOTES

1. "'750 Club' Keystone of College Development," *Stilletto* Nov. 4, 1957.
2. "Delivery Table Supplied Thru Gifts," *JO* 65 (Feb. 1959): 35.
3. "Report of the President," *JO* 66 (Feb. 1959): 17-25.
4. "New Home for Atlas Club," *Stilletto* May 2, 1958.
5. "Two More Mead Johnson Fellowships," *JO* 65 (May 1958): 28.
6. "Commencement Ceremonies," *JO* 65 (July 1958): 18-23, 26; (Dec. 1958): 17-19.
7. "Dr. Harry F. Schaffer Memorial Library Gift," *JO* 65 (Dec. 1958): 19.
8. "Statements by the Faculty and Board of Trustees," *JO* 65 (July 1958): 24-25.
9. "Decade of Purpose," brochure, KCOS-14 College Documents.
10. "Report of the President," *JO* 66 (Feb. 1959): 17-25.
11. Morris Thompson, videotaped interview with author, Jan. 10, 1986.
12. "Decade of Purpose," brochure, KCOS-14 College Documents.
13. "Research: Twenty Years of Progress," *JO* 65 (June 1958): 19-44.
14. "Third Annual Research Conference," *JO* 66 (May 1959): 22.
15. "Seventh Annual Research Conference," *JO* 70 (May 1963): 42.
16. "Surgeon General's Consulting Group," *JO* 70 (Jan. 1959): 16-17.
17. "Missouri Modernizes Healing Arts Practice Act," *JO* 66 (July 1959): 19-23.
18. "Kirksville Graduates Class of 86," *JO* 66 (Aug. 1959): 22-24.
19. "Marie Johnson Dies," *JO* 66 (Sept. 1959): 21.
20. "Kirksville Registrar Honored," *JO* 62 (Nov. 1955): 30.
21. "Financial Resources Meaningful," *JO* 67 (Mar. 1960): 18-38.
22. "Kirksville Class of 1961," *JO* 68 (Oct. 1961): 13-14.
23. "Kirksville Freshman Killed in Crash," *JO* 66 (Dec. 1959): 48.
24. "Dr. Blanche Still Laughlin Dies," *JO* 66 (Dec. 1959): 46.
25. "Dr. Riland Named Trustee," *JO* 66 (Mar. 1959): 36.
26. "Has Assumed New Duties," *JO* 64 (Dec. 1957): 21.
27. "Joins College Faculty," *JO* 66 (Jan. 1959): 28.
28. "Dr. Mace Joins Staff," *JO* 65 (Oct. 1958): 34.
29. "Mead Johnson Fellow to Full-Time," *JO* 66 (May 1959): 36.
30. "DeVito To Staff," *Stilletto* Aug. 3, 1959.
31. A. A. Mannarelli, Bio Sketch.
32. "Mr. Clare Pearson Hospital Administrator," *JO* 67 (Dec. 1960): 41.
33. "Radioactive Isotope Center," *JO* 66 (Aug. 1959): 38-39.
34. "Artificial Kidney Added to Facilities," *JO* 67 (June 1960): 30-32.
35. "Kresge Foundation Commits Gift to College," *JO* 66 (Nov. 1959): 17-18.
36. "Kirksville Launches Drive for Funds," *JO* 67 (Feb. 1960): 45.
37. "Dr. McClymonds Helps Meet Kresge Award," *JO* 67 (Sept. 1960): 52.
38. "KCOS Dedicates Two New Clinics," *JO* 68 (Feb. 1961): 42, 56-57.
39. "Report on Rural Extension Clinics," *JO* 68 (Nov. 1961): 68; (Dec. 1961): 13-17.
40. "Clinic Building Dedicated at Gibbs," *Stilletto*, Jan. 3, 1964.
41. "Another Rural Clinic," *Stilletto* Apr. 1, 1964.
42. "12th Rural Extension Clinic," *JO* combined with *Stilletto*: 74 (Feb. 1967): 4; (hereafter cited as *JO & Stilletto*).
43. "KCOS Outpatient Clinic," *JO* 69 (Sept. 1962): 56.
44. "Outpatient Clinic Improvements," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Nov. 1965): 13.
45. "Minutes of the Annual Assembly of KOAA," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (June 1967): 9-15.
46. "Dr. Mehegan Gives \$3,000 to Improve Training Facilities," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 8.
47. "Millbank Report Shows KCOS Influence," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Feb. 1965): 2, 16.
48. "Mark Development Milestones," *JO* 68 (Feb. 1961): 15-26; (July 1961): 15-17, 21.
49. "Student Wives Auxiliary," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Nov. 1965): 19.
50. "Student Wives Auxiliary," *JO & Stilletto* 73 (Apr. 1966): 24.
51. "SWA," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 24-25.
52. "Visit Eli Lilly and Upjohn," *JO & Stilletto* 73 (Apr. 1966): 27.
53. "Rockefeller Family Gives \$1,000,000," *JO* 67 (Aug. 1960): 15-16.
54. "Time Magazine Carries Story of Rockefeller Gift," *Stilletto* Aug. 3 1960.
55. "Rockefeller Addresses Commemorative Luncheon," *JO* 67 (Mar. 1960): 38.
56. "Wilson Professor Named," *JO* 68 (Sept. 1961): 13-14.
57. "Maimie Eisenhower Gives Name to Osteopathic Hospital," *JO* 67 (May 1960): 35.
58. "Resigns Post," *JO* 67 (Oct. 1960): 52.
59. "AOA Represented on Surgeon General's Group," *JO* 67 (Nov. 1960): 60.
60. "Pfizer Inactivated Measles Vaccine," *JO* 70 (May 1963): 74-75.
61. "Increase in Married Students," *JO* 67 (Nov. 1960): 45-48.
62. "New Council of Deans Formed," *JO* 68 (Mar. 1961): 15-16.
63. "Shaken, Spun and Exhausted," *JO* 68 (Mar. 1961): 17-18.
64. "Revered Faculty Member Dies," *D.O.* 1 (Dec. 1960): 64.
65. "KOH/KCOS profile," brochure, KCOS College Documents.
66. "Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Grant," *JO* 67 (Nov. 1960): 52.
67. "Report of President," 1966, KCOS College Documents.
68. "Membership in Associated Rehab Centers," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Nov. 1965): 3.
69. "Anonymous Gift of \$700,000," *JO* 67 (Dec. 1960): 15-16.
70. "Founder's Day at Kirksville," *JO* 68 (Nov. 1961): 13-16.
71. "Dr. Francis Chornock Appointed," *Stilletto* Feb. 1, 1962.
72. Charlotte Chornock, Bio Sketch.
73. "Dedication," *Osteoblast* (1964).
74. "Kirksville Appoints New Members," *JO* 68 (Oct. 1961): 14-15; (Feb. 1961): 46.
75. "Assumes New Duties," *JO* 67 (Aug. 1960): 67.
76. "An Osteopathic Challenge," *JO* 68 (July 1961): 13-16.
77. "Journal Appointments Made," *JO* 68 (Feb. 1961): 32.
78. "Board of Trustees Action," *Stilletto* Feb. 1 1962.
79. "Alumnus Heads DOCARE," *Stilletto* Dec. 3, 1962.
80. "DOCARE Seeks Doctor Recruits," *JO* 70 (July 1963): 75.
81. "Scott Memorial Fund Aids KCOS," *JO* 69 (Oct. 1962): 22.
82. "KCOS Founder's Day," *JO* 70 (Oct. 1963): 47.

83. "Chicago College," *D.O.* 1 (July 1961): 69.
84. Gevitz, *The D.O.'s*, 99-136.
85. R. McFarlane Tilley, "Something to Think About," *JO* 70 (Jan. 1963): 42-43.
86. Jones, *The Difference*, 39-42.
87. "Retirement Program at KCOS," *JO* 70 (Aug. 1963): 56.
88. "Wallace M. Pearson Assumes Presidency," *JO* 70 (July 1963): 36-37.
89. "Dr. Pearson Elected to Emeritus Status," *JO & Stiletto* 72 (Aug. 1965): 1, 10.
90. "Osteopathic Leadership," *JO* 70 (Aug. 1963): 40-41.
91. "KCOS Treasurer Dies," *JO* 70 (July 1963): 43.
92. "KCOS Staff Appointments," *JO* 70 (Aug. 1963): 42, 58.
93. Horst Kehl, Bio Sketch.
94. "KCOS Research Facility Dedicated," *JO* 70 (Dec. 1963): 39.



Interior view of the remodeled Outpatient Clinic

## Chapter 17

### Decade of Purpose Ends

**SEVERAL MAJOR GOALS** of the Decade of Purpose had been achieved: construction of the married student apartments, rural clinics, and the research building; improvements in the obstetrical and surgical departments and the Outpatient Clinic; faculty increase; improvement of benefits; enhancement of student services. However, that did not keep KCOS from other developments.

A remodeling project on the clinic wing of the hospital was initiated in 1963. A large storeroom on the first floor was converted into three doctors' suites for Internal Medicine, each with an office and two treating rooms, a separate treating room, an EKG room, a reception desk area, and a conference and waiting room with folding doors between. The conference room, which was furnished with funds from the Louis Handley Memorial Fund, was named "The Handley Conference Room."<sup>1</sup>

Renovations were also in progress in the hospital, where new nursing stations featuring revolving chart holders and ample writing space were built on the first and third floors.<sup>2</sup> A new switchboard was installed in the basement of the new part of the hospital. All KCOS telephone service would now originate from the central location.<sup>3</sup> The main lobby was rearranged to create more office space, an information desk, and a small gift shop, which would be operated by the KCOS Faculty Wives' Club and other volunteers. A new patient book cart was purchased by the Faculty Wives' Club and the Northeast Missouri Osteopathic Auxiliary. The old cart, which had been donated in 1951 by the Illinois Osteopathic Auxiliary, had reached retirement stage.<sup>4</sup>

Mrs. Shirley Handley, widow of the former treasurer, was named director of volunteer services. During this "Decade" volunteerism flourished with several groups being organized: the VIPs or Volunteers in Pink, Red Cross, Sewing Guild, and the Youth Group, which did all sorts of jobs from delivering flowers and sorting mail to running errands. A Recognition Tea was held December 15, 1966, at which pins and caps were awarded to those who had faithfully volunteered their services.<sup>5</sup>



One of the new nursing stations in KOH. Mrs. Juanita Brown, Director of Nurses, using the telephone



Information Desk and Gift Shop in the KOH lobby. Mrs. Shirley Handley on the left and Mrs. Lucille Crummy on the right

New hospital equipment included a Picker Magnascanner, which could map the location of radioactive materials in the body. The diagnostic machine cost ten thousand dollars, which was made possible through the Cancer Teaching Grant.<sup>6</sup> A Cardio-Verter was purchased for the Department of Cardiology through the National Heart Institute Teaching Grant. The lifesaving machine could convert an irregular heart beat to regularity.<sup>7</sup> A ten-thousand-dollar automatic film-changer was added to the X-ray equipment. It could do in seven minutes what took an hour to do by hand. A new photo-timer reduced the amount of radiation the patient received.<sup>8</sup>

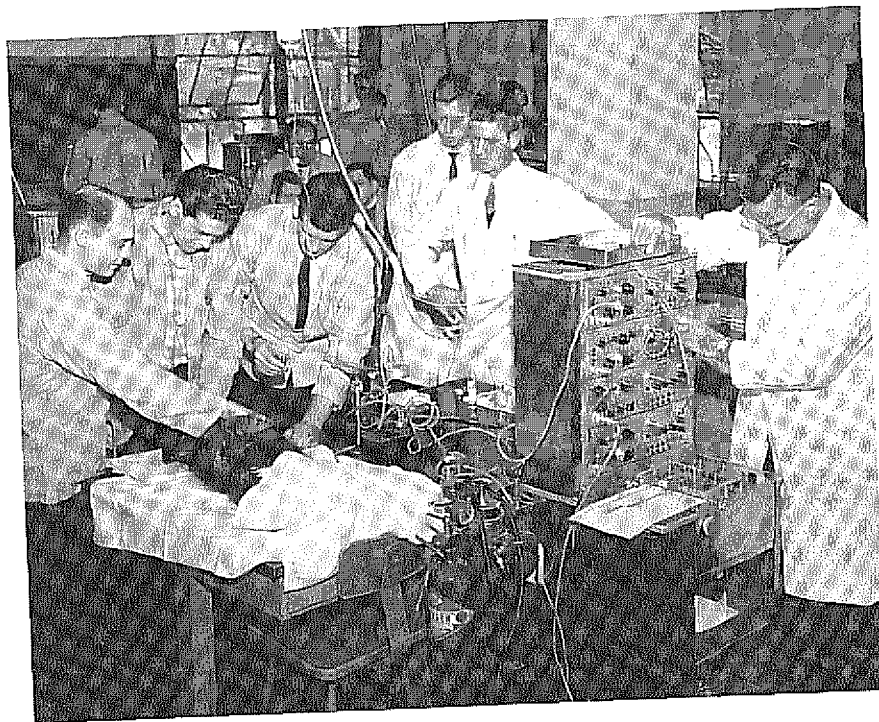
The Kirksville Osteopathic Alumni Association presented the college with a new Addressograph. The high speed machine with automatic feed could process everything from small cards and envelopes to large folded brochures. It could turn out eight thousand pieces per hour.<sup>9</sup>

A new feature for the research people was closed-circuit television, which had been made possible through a grant from the New York Academy of Osteopathy. It was teamed with polygraph equipment, previously installed, to give a wide range of audiovisual instruction. Six receivers were placed in the physiology/pharmacology lab while the camera and monitor were located in an adjoining, climate-controlled, electrically shielded demonstration lab. A switching device provided either close-up or broad-based views. A two-way communication system allowed free flow of exchange of questions and answers between instructor and students.<sup>10</sup>

At its midwinter meeting in 1963-64 the Board approved combining the former departments of osteopathic principles, osteopathic technic, and physical medicine and rehabilitation into the Division of Osteopathic Theory and Methods (OTM). Dr. Ira C. Rumney was confirmed as head of the new division. Instruction in this division would span all four years of studies, and basic science and clinical faculty would help correlate the program. Heads of all other divisions would be active members of the division.

Two new alumni trustees were elected at that board meeting. Dr. Cecil C. Thorpe (KCOS 1937) was a general practitioner in Longmont, Colorado. He had been a member of the KCOS faculty in the 1940s. Dr. Lydia T. Jordan (KCOS 1940) practiced in Davenport, Iowa. Both were active in their professional societies and in the KOAA. Mrs. Philip Fowler, widow of former faculty member Philip Fowler, was elected as one of the local trustees.<sup>11</sup>

Faculty appointments at that time were Earl L. Kennedy and James R. Stookey. Dr. Kennedy (KCOS 1950) was appointed assistant professor of radiology. He had completed his internship and a three-year residency in radiology at KOH and was a certified diplomate in roentgenology. Before entering KCOS he studied at Western Illinois University and taught high school science. Dr. James Stookey (KCOS 1959) was named as the



The polygraph machine being operated by Elliott Hix, Ph.D., Chair of Pharmacology Department, to the left of the machine, and Mr. Emil Blackorby on the right



Mr. Clare Pearson, KOH Administrator, looks on as Mrs. Christine Sudemeyer operates the new switchboard, installed 1963

first Perrin T. Wilson Scholar. He had interned at KOH and then entered practice at Spirit Lake, Iowa. Dr. Stookey was a graduate of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College (NMSTC) with a B.S. and had been a teacher and school administrator. Dr. Stookey would be working with Dr. Rumney, the Wilson Professor, in the teaching and reasearch of manipulative medicine.

Dr. Richard Kenney, Jr. (PCO 1951) joined the faculty in September 1963 as a member of the Division of Osteopathic Medicine and as assistant supervisor of nursing homes. He interned at Grandview Osteopathic Hospital in Dayton, Ohio, and was in practice at Eldora, Ohio, for ten years before accepting the KCOS position.

Wilson P. Bailey (KCOS 1959) was promoted to assistant professor of pediatrics and made acting chairman of the Department of Pediatrics in the spring of 1964 when Dr. Nelson King resigned. Dr. Bailey earned his A.B. from Alfred University in New York. He interned at KOH and took a residency there under Dr. King.<sup>12</sup>

In the summer of 1964 Dr. Charles A. Kline (KCOS 1960) was appointed instructor in pediatrics. His pre-osteopathic work was at the University of Jacksonville, Florida, and the University of Florida. He served a residency in pediatrics at KOH in 1961-63 and since then had been attending pediatrician at the Fort Worth Osteopathic Hospital. He was a candidate for certification.<sup>13</sup>

Mr. Paul Reece, A.B., M.S., was employed as medical social worker. He would be working with both the Department of Neuropsychiatry and the Department of Rehabilitation. Mr. Reece earned both degrees from the University of Missouri and was employed for two years at the Missouri State Hospital at Farmington, Missouri, as a social worker.<sup>14</sup>

Mr. Floyd Collop, college trustee since 1950, died May 12, 1964. He had been in failing health for several months. He was survived by his wife, a daughter, and one son, Dr. Robert N. Collop (KCOS 1949) of Dallas, Texas, and eight grandchildren. Mr. Collop was replaced on the Board by Mr. Sam McHenry, local businessman, motel owner, and land developer.<sup>15</sup>

The *Journal of Osteopathy* came to its demise with the eighth issue of Volume 71, August 1964. The oldest osteopathic journal, it had been founded by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in 1894, just two years after he founded the first school of osteopathy. During its entire existence the *Journal* had been printed by the Journal Printing Company, owned and operated by the Link family of Kirksville. The decision to suspend publication was reached reluctantly by the Board, who realized it was a financial burden and also a burden on the faculty and staff to meet the monthly deadline. Other excellent osteopathic journals, specifically the *JAOA* and the *D.O.* (called the *Forum of Osteopathy* until August 1960), presented much of the



same material. The usefulness of the *J.O.* was diminished. Change is inevitable, and many regretted the suspension of the *J.O.*, especially this author, for it was actually a history of the school and the profession. However, for several years it was combined with *The Stilletto* and published as a newsletter.<sup>16</sup>

A \$25,000 endowment was announced in 1964. It was a gift of Miss C. Elizabeth Warner in memory of her late sister, Dr. Maude L. Warner (no relation to Dean Emeritus Warner). Dr. Maude Warner (ASO 1910) had practiced in Cincinnati, Ohio, until her death in 1929. The principal of the endowment was to be invested and the earnings earmarked for research.<sup>17</sup>

The Maxwell D. Warner Scholarship was established by the Alumni Association at its fall meeting in Los Angeles, 1964. Dr. Warner had been in failing health for sometime. His death occurred on September 12, 1964. A 1925 alumnus of the school, he joined the staff in 1938 as professor of biochemistry and as an associate in the clinic. He served as dean of the college from 1940 to 1957. Dr. Ralph Willard (KCOS 1949), of Davenport, Iowa, chairman of the committee to raise funds for the scholarship, said, "He will be remembered as a dean who had a warm and understanding interest in his students, their problems, and their aspirations."<sup>18</sup> Dean Tilly said of Dr. Warner, "He was an admired colleague, a scholar, a student of the healing arts, and dedicated to the osteopathic concept, which he termed 'an art, a science and a philosophy.' People loved him because he 'rang true.'"<sup>19</sup>

By September 1965 the fund had reached \$6,500 and was still growing. Guidelines established for the scholarship sought "a senior student who ranks in the upper 15 percent of his class, who shows professional promise, who demonstrates interest in osteopathic philosophy and above-average skills in distinctive osteopathic methods." The first recipient of the Warner Scholarship was Rex Carter, class of 1966, who was presented a check for \$100.<sup>20</sup>

Introduced in 1964 were the Annual Development Assemblies, which brought together the leadership group of the KOAA, members of the "750 Club," faculty, staff, and board members to plan the college's course of direction with specific objectives for the coming year. The second Assembly, May 22, 1965, was chaired by board vice chairman Dr. John Otis Carr, who called KCOS a "democracy" because its complex problems of financing, governing, and developing were being addressed by such a diverse group. President Thompson said it would be his job to take the differing viewpoints and varied suggestions of this democratic organization and assemble them into a positive program.<sup>21</sup> Another form of democracy was evidenced in the Faculty Forums, where all faculty and staff met with the administration in a town hall atmosphere to discuss matters of general interest.<sup>22</sup>

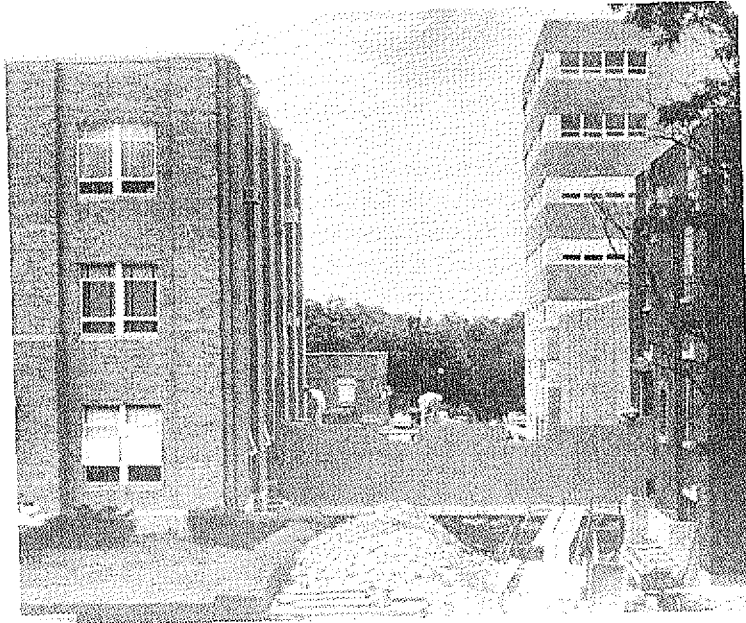
Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Hospital (SHOH) became a unit of the college in August 1965. Established in 1914 in Macon, Missouri, as a private institution for the care of mental and nervous conditions, it had long served as a teaching unit for KCOS students. It was now deeded to the school as a life estate gift by the shareholders. It would continue to offer neuropsychiatric care and other possibilities of its use were being explored. Dr. Fleda Brigham, chairman of the school's Department of Neuropsychiatry, would also be in charge of that responsibility at SHOH. Dr. George Scheurer of the KCOS faculty was named medical director. Mr. Clare Pearson, KOH administrator, would also act as administrator of SHOH with Miss Betty Blomberg as assistant administrator. Richard H. Still, Jr., D.O. (KCOS 1928), and Harry S. Still, D.O. (KCOS 1952), would continue as active members of the staff while Fred Mix Still, D.O., (ATS 1924) and H. P. Hoyle, D.O. (ASO 1915), both retired, would serve as consultants. Other KCOS faculty would alternate their time at the Macon facility and fourth-year students would continue to receive part of their clinical training at Still-Hildreth.<sup>23</sup>

The number of hospitals then affiliated with the college as training centers was seven. In addition to KOH, LOH, and SHOH, they were Normandy Osteopathic Hospital in St. Louis, Art Centre Hospital and Zeiger Osteopathic Hospital, both in Detroit, and State Hospital No. 1 at Fulton, Missouri. On January 30-31 a training session was held in Kirksville for the directors of the training programs at the seven hospitals. Its purpose was to review and coordinate the program and to formulate a manual for use in the clinical training. Dr. A. A. Mannarelli, then serving as chairman of the clinical clerk program at Kirksville, chaired the meeting, assisted by President Thompson and Deans Tilley and Walter.<sup>24</sup>

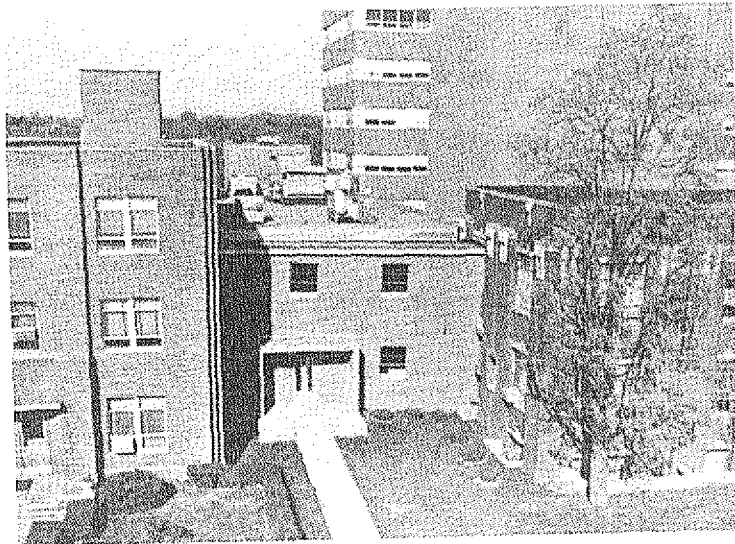
The acquisition of Still-Hildreth opened opportunities for the hosting of meetings and seminars. Its beautiful grounds and spacious facilities, including a lovely dining room, provided the perfect setting. A weeklong conference of the Sutherland Cranial Teaching Foundation was held there in April 1964. The featured topic was "Stress and Disease" with the keynote speaker Dr. Valter Johnke (an associate of Dr. Hans Selye, noted authority on stress). Dr. Edna Lay (KCOS 1946) of Ojai, California, was at that time president of the foundation.<sup>25</sup>

On May 12, a Neuropsychiatric Conference was held at Still-Hildreth with Dr. Richard Still as chairman. Its emphasis was on providing the general practitioner with a better understanding of problems in that area. The featured speaker was Louis Belinson, deputy director of the Missouri Division of Mental Diseases and chief of the Section on Mental Retardation. The course offered five credits of postgraduate work.

Another seminar was hosted by the school in June 1965 at the research complex. It was the Surgical-Anatomy Seminar jointly sponsored



The bridge between the Clinic and the George Still Building being constructed, 1965



The W. W. Howard Wing of KOH, built 1967

by the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons and KCOS. The two-week course was limited to twenty surgical specialists and residents. It was approved for one hundred postgraduate hours of credit. Joint directors were Dr. Ross Thompson and Dr. George Snyder of KCOS and Dr. J. Natcher Stewart (KCOS 1942) of Grand Prairie, Texas, chairman of the American Osteopathic Board of Surgery. Several faculty members were involved in the cadaveric and animal surgery featured in the curriculum.<sup>26</sup>

Reallocation of college administrative offices was accomplished during the summer of 1965. The dean's office, including the dean of students and registrar, moved to the main floor of the George Still Building where it would be closer to the daily activities which would allow better communication with students and faculty. The bookstore moved back into its former location on the main floor of the Administration Building, which was vacated by the dean's office. The Coffee Shop, which had been managed by Mrs. Carey Porter for several years, would continue its operation on the lower floor of the old Clinic Building, then being called the Library Building. The President's Office relocated to the main floor of the Library Building, which had been vacant since the library moved to TBR in 1963. The new quarters provided for a more spacious presidential suite. The area where the president's offices had formerly been was utilized for a public relations and alumni complex. Because of the many memorial photographs hanging in the Library Building it was once again renamed; this time it was called the Memorial Building. The large conference room near the presidential suite was designated as the Board Room.<sup>27</sup> In 1967 Dr. Lydia Jordan, college trustee, made a gift to the school for the remodeling and refurbishing of the Board Room. It was made in memory of her late sister, Dr. Augusta T. Tueckes (ASO 1913), whose portrait joined those of the other distinguished people in Memorial Hall. Dr. Jordan previously had made a generous gift in memory of her late husband, Dr. Holcomb Jordan (KCOS 1930), with whom she had practiced prior to his death in 1962.<sup>28</sup>

During commencement exercises in June 1965, Dr. Elizabeth Still Esterline was awarded the honorary Doctor of Science in Osteopathy. The former faculty member and dean of women was honored for "her consistency, self-effacement and . . . her unending adherence to the principles of her grandfather, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still." Dr. Quintus L. Drennan (ASO 1916) of Clayton, Missouri, was also awarded the same degree for his long, dedicated service to the osteopathic profession. U.S. Senator Edward V. Long, the convocation speaker, was presented an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree. He was noted for his sincere interest in the development of the osteopathic profession.<sup>29</sup>

In 1965 the space between the hospital and the George Still Building was spanned with a three-story bridge which gave indoor passageway from the west wing of the hospital to the new research building. It would



Mrs. Carey Porter serves students in the KCOS coffee shop in the basement of the Clinic Building

facilitate closer communication between faculty and staff of the two areas and make transportation of patients and equipment easier.

At about that same time a new sign appeared above the main entrance to the hospital with "Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital" in twelve- and sixteen-inch cast aluminum letters. The identifying sign was a gift from the KOAA.

The Department of Pathological Sciences moved to the third floor of the Still Building, which had been remodeled to provide them with office and laboratory space. Mahogany paneling was installed and the area was centrally air-conditioned. The new bridge made it easily accessible from the hospital. Dr. Foster and her associates moved into their new quarters in July 1965.<sup>30</sup>

Remodeling in the old part of the hospital progressed in 1965 with patient rooms being modernized, room by room. Doors were widened, closets were built, and individual air/heat control units installed. Each room was attractively redone with fresh pastel paint, paneling, white vinyl flooring, acoustical ceilings, and new furbishings, including adjustable tables, beds with swing-down rails, and telescopic room dividers. By January 1, 1966, six rooms on the first floor and three on the third had been completed. Also, corridors on the first and third floors were redone with new doors, vinyl floors, paneling, and recessed lighting; a second bathroom was also created on each floor. The second floor had been renovated for the obstetrical floor in 1951.<sup>31</sup>

In the fall of 1965 the college lost two of its bright young faculty members within two weeks. Dr. Calvin Van O'Linda, acting director of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, died September 24. He had been ill for some time. He was survived by his wife, Martha, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Denslow, and a son, Christopher. A memorial established in his name was later used for the obstetrical floor of the hospital. Mr. William Urban, assistant professor of neuropsychiatry, was killed in an automobile crash on October 2, 1965. The accident occurred on Highway 63 near Atlanta, Missouri. Mr. Urban was the author of "Draw-a-Person Catalogue for Interpretive Analysis." He was married to Dr. Fereshteh Dini Urban, a 1965 alumna of the school.<sup>32</sup>

Judge Walter A. Higbee retired August 11, 1965 from his duties as lecturer of medical jurisprudence, a position he had held since 1932. He had also served as legal counsel for the school. Judge Higbee had retired from the circuit court bench in 1956 after serving five successive terms. He was a member of the Supreme Court Commission and of the Constitutional Convention of Missouri. In 1962 the college had awarded him an Honorary Doctor of Laws.<sup>33</sup> Clyde M. Burch, B.S.Ed., LL.B., assumed the position of lecturer in medical jurisprudence.<sup>34</sup>

Also retiring was Clarence Williams, the college photographer and director of visual aids since April 1947. Mr. Williams was granted emeritus status. He was succeeded as college photographer by Patty Currell.<sup>35</sup>

New board members for 1965 were Drs. H. Dale Pearson and Paul E. Wilson. Dr. Pearson (ASO 1924) of Erie, Pennsylvania, was a fellow in ACOS, and past president of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, and of the AOA. He was a member of the Bureau of Professional Education, and had been chair of the Bureau of Hospitals and the Advisory Board of Osteopathic Specialists. He was chief of surgery at Erie Osteopathic Hospital. In 1950 Dr. H. Dale Pearson had been awarded an honorary degree by KCOS. Dr. Paul E. Wilson (KCOS 1935) of Ocala, Florida had been past president of the Florida Osteopathic Association and the Florida Academy of Applied Osteopathy. He had served as a delegate to the AOA and as past president of the Academy of Applied Osteopathy and of the KOAA. Joining the trustees in November 1965 was George S. Cozma, D.O., FACGP (KCOS 1943), of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Cozma had been an active member of the AOA, serving on its House of Delegates and in 1962 was program chairman of the national convention. He was a past president of the KOAA, the Ohio Chapter of Alumni Association and the ACGP.<sup>36</sup>

Joining the faculty and staff in the summer of 1965 was Dr. Robert B. Willcutt (KCOS 1961). Dr. Willcutt had just completed a residency in internal medicine at KOH and would remain with the school as an instructor in internal medicine. His undergraduate work was taken at Willamette University and Oregon State College.<sup>37</sup> That fall Dr. Richard E. Eby (COPS 1937) assumed the chairmanship of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Eby was a fellow of the Osteopathic College of OB-GYN and past president of that specialty college. He had practiced in California for twenty-three years where he served as chairman of the Obstetrical Department at the California College of Osteopathy and Surgery in Los Angeles before its takeover by the California Medical Association. In 1964 he became president of the Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery. Desiring to resume his specialty profession, he resigned to accept this position.<sup>38</sup>

Dean Tilley announced in 1965 that he would be retiring at the end of July 1966, saying that he was ready to enter the next phase of his life. He had served the college for fifteen years as chairman of the Division of Osteopathic Medicine, dean of the clinical division, and then as dean of the college. Dean of Students F. M. Walter, who worked closely with Dr. Tilley, said, "He was a man with dignity, insight, and integrity. He was certainly an inspiration to me. Under his leadership the faculty became a more cohesive unit, and the curriculum was enhanced."<sup>39</sup> Dr. Tilley's son, Peter, graduated from KCOS in 1962. He later served as dean and president of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine.

In his honor, the Board of Trustees authorized the establishment of

primary function was to prepare osteopathic physicians who were capable of assuming general family practices. As Dr. Tilley explained, "The practice of comprehensive, rehabilitative, osteopathic medicine requires a curriculum of considerable breadth." The new department, which would focus on the art and economics of family practice, would give the "generalist" a departmental base while providing the students with G.P.'s as role models.

A search committee for a new dean was appointed. Mr. F. M. Walter would serve as acting dean during the interim period. After a year without fruition, the Board decided to separate the functions of the job and create a new office of associate dean, whose major assignment would be academic administration. The office of the dean of the college would be retained for a D.O. (as recommended by the AOA Bureau of Professional Education) who could head the faculty and remain active in clinical practice or teaching. The search committee nominated Edwin A. Ohler, Ph.D., of the Department of Physiology, Temple University School of Medicine. He assumed his duties as associate dean on October 1, 1966. The search for a dean for the college continued.

Dr. J. S. Denslow accepted the appointment as vice president of the college. His former duties as chairman of the admissions committee were delegated to Dean Walter and his position as coordinator of grants shifted to Dr. Hoyt. The office of director of research affairs was discontinued, and the functions divided among several individuals.

Mr. Charles Krueger became assistant to the president, replacing Miss Gwendolyn Selsor, who moved to New York City. Mr. Krueger resigned his position as manager of the Kirksville Chamber of Commerce to accept the KCOS post. He had previously been an extension agent in Adair County and chief of the Statistical Section of the Missouri Office of Agricultural Adjustment.

The first full-time director of personnel, policies, and procedures was Major George De Feis, who began his duties on November 11, 1966, following his retirement from the Air Force Command. His first assignment was to produce a manual of policies and procedures for employees. His appointment relieved Mr. Truitt, business manager, from personnel responsibilities.

These appointments would greatly increase the work capacity of the administrative staff. During those years the Administrative Council and the Educational Policy Committee were both in place and played an important part in many of the decisions made concerning changes and developments at the school. Minutes from both bodies were distributed to the whole faculty and staff.

Other assignments included: Dr. James Stookey, who upon completion of his Perrin T. Wilson Fellowship, was appointed a Wilson Associate and made director of the Student Health Clinic. Dr. Rumney was named associate medical director for the utilization of OTM at the hospital. Dr.

which was chaired by Dr. George Rea. Dr. Casner was named chief of staff at KOH, replacing Dr. Crawford Esterline, who had suffered a disabling stroke. Mr. Clare Pearson was named administrator of college hospitals and related clinical programs. Mr. James Clark, former assistant hospital administrator, accepted the appointment as administrator of the new Adair County Extended Care Facility. Mr. Don Stewart was appointed administrator of KOH, and Mr. Ron Lewis became the new assistant hospital administrator. Miss Mary Lee Richardson was appointed director of public information and editor of college publications. Miss Richardson was a graduate of NMSTC with a B.S. in English and journalism.

President Thompson pointed out in his 1966 Annual Report the multifaceted roles played by faculty and staff. In addition to their daily routines of teaching and clinical duties or teaching and investigative research, they were busy attending meetings, writing reports, preparing grants, etc. They were also involved in various aspects of community life, often giving speeches to local organizations or assisting with some project. During the later part of the "Decade," KCOS personnel were involved with the following civic projects: the establishment of the State Mental Retardation Center at Kirksville, and in providing it with professional services. Dr. Charles Kline was named director of medical services with other KCOS staff serving as consultants; the Cerebral Palsy Center was given space in the basement of Memorial Hall, where Dr. Hadley Hoyt, others of his rehabilitative staff and students worked with the disabled children; provided the medical component for the program of the Office of Economic Opportunity in eleven counties, including the Head Start Program; planned and conducted the first school for Home Health Aides in the State of Missouri; organized and implemented the Coordinated Home Health Care Agency; provided the major clinical experience for students in the Department of Nursing at the NMSTC; established KOH as a Poison Control Center; developed plans for and worked toward the formation of a Community Health and Welfare Council; hosted workshops for college personnel, area hospitals, and explained the new government program 'Medicare'; worked with county officials toward the construction of the county's new long-term care facility. The 126-bed unit was to be built on the site of the former home of Dr. A. T. Still, which had been deeded to Adair County for a nursing home. The beautiful landmark was dismantled for the project. Nursing Home No. 1, the old Quinlin Hotel by the Wabash Tracks, was also to be razed.<sup>40</sup>

Another project developed by the college which provided service to the community was the Comprehensive Health Service of Children and Youth. It was funded in 1967 with an initial grant of \$243,485 from the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Matching funds of 25 percent were required from the college. President

Thompson remarked that this grant alone exceeded by \$8,000 the total budget for the school in 1945. The program would provide comprehensive health service for children and youth under nineteen years of age in this area from low income families. The "C and Y" Program was housed in the old Laughlin's Nurses Home and former ATS fraternity house across the street from the George Still Building. KCOS students would become an integral part of the health care team. Dr. Wilson Bailey asked to be relieved from his duties as chairman of the Department of Pediatrics in order to assume the directorship of the "C and Y" program. Dr. Charles Kline was appointed as the new chairman of the Department of Pediatrics.

KCOS was the grantee institution for the Northeast Missouri Cooperative Stroke Pilot Project covering five counties. Funding was from the Agency of the Missouri Regional Medical Program through USPHS. An area Advisory Board included M.D.'s, D.O.'s, and community leaders. Dr. J. S. Denslow was named project director and Dr. Max Gutensohn was named co-director. Dr. Richard Beck (COMS 1962) was associate project director. Dr. Beck had taken a residency in internal medicine at KOH and had remained on staff at its completion. He had attended the University of Detroit and earned a B.S. degree from NMSTC. The project's goal was to improve the medical management of victims of stroke and related cerebrovascular disturbances and to provide a basis for future studies on the subject. The first year's grant was for \$105,072 which was totally independent from college funds, although many of the school's personnel assumed major roles in the project without compensation.<sup>41</sup>

Another type of undertaking for the benefit of others was developed by the students. The "Books for Brazil" project was started by student Philip Dunlap of San Diego, Texas, who visited the Brazilian Medical College in Victoria, Brazil, during his summer vacation in 1966. He found the library resources very inadequate and books for courses in short supply with several students sharing the same book. When he told his fellow students about the problem they launched a crusade to collect books for the Brazilian school. Everyone responded. Students, faculty, friends, and book publishers donated books. The Bookstore served as the check-in point, and the books were stored downstairs in the Administration Building. The Student Council supplied packaging material and financed the cost of shipping. The Atlas Club also chipped in on financing, and APO and SWA volunteered their services. On February 2, 1967, three quarters of a ton of books, packed into eleven-pound packages, were delivered to the Kirksville Post Office for shipment to Brazil.<sup>42</sup>

It seems that much of this chapter and others dwells on personnel – who was new, who was doing what, who was leaving – but it is people who make possible all other happenings. Without qualified, dedicated

people, programs would not be developed and progress would be at a standstill. People make history.

On the other hand, programs require people to operate them. In keeping with the number of programs that had been established and with one of the aims of the "Decade," to increase faculty, personnel exploded during the fiscal year 1966-67. Thirty new appointments were made, with only six removals, giving a net gain of twenty-four in just one year. Also, five new appointments had been made in administration, with no withdrawals. The total number of college employees jumped from 567 to 616.

The annual president's report of 1967 highlighted each new member, but only those who remained with the college for several years will be presented here.

Gustavo Appeltauer, B.M., research associate in physiology, was a native of Uruguay and a graduate of the University of Uruguay. He had studied at the Institute of Nuclear Medicine in Brazil and had been a research assistant to the U.S. Air Force Office of Science and Research.

Patrick E. Bentley, A.B., M.S., Ph.D., instructor in pharmacology, had studied at the University of Missouri and St. Louis University and received his Ph.D. from the University of Louisville. He had been a teacher in the St. Louis Public Schools and a chemist for Anheuser-Busch, Inc. Dr. Bentley earned his D.O. degree from KCOM in 1973.

Keith Buzzell, A.B., D.O., chairman of the Department of OTM, earned his A.B. from Boston University and his D.O. from the Philadelphia College in 1960. He had been in practice in Portland, Maine, where he was educational director of the Osteopathic Hospital in Maine. He previously was on the KCOS faculty in the early sixties.

Margaret Dennis, A.B., M.Ed., Ed.D., chairman of the new Department of Educational Psychology, attended North Texas State University and earned her Ed.D. at the University of Tulsa. She had been serving on the faculty at Central Missouri State College.

Lawrence Edson, B.S., M.S., instructor in educational psychology, received his education at Central Missouri State, where he received a fellowship from the D.H.E.W. Before this appointment he was psychologist at Bloomfield, Iowa, Public Schools. Mr. Edson received his D.O. degree in 1974.

Wayne English, D.O. (PCO 1958), fellow in rehabilitation, received his B.S. at Franklin-Marshall College in Pennsylvania and had been in practice in Marshfield, Massachusetts. He interned at Maine Osteopathic Hospital and remained there as a John A. McDonald Fellow in Osteopathy. He was a research associate of Perrin T. Wilson and Joseph Riseman at the Massachusetts Cardiac Association and was on the Board of Directors of the New England Academy of Osteopathy.

Edward P. Herrmann, D.O. (KCOS 1953), instructor in general surgery, was in general practice in Crawfordsville, Iowa, for ten years before entering a residency in surgery at KOH. Upon its completion in June 1967 he remained on staff. Dr. Herrmann's undergraduate work was taken at Iowa State University and Parsons College.

Ronald Kronenberger, B.Sc., D.O. (KCOS 1963), instructor in psychiatry, remained with the college upon finishing a residency in neuropsychiatry in August 1967. His B.Sc. was earned at Ohio State University.

Robert N. May, of Kirksville, was appointed director of audiovisual aids. He had been serving as supervisor of Boeing Artists, Industrial Graphics, at Boeing Aircraft at Haysville, Kansas. His experience as a graphic illustrator began while he was in the U.S. Army, where he did military drawings for the Joint Airborne Troop Board at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

Richard Mercer, B.S., D.O. (KCOS 1955), instructor in pediatrics, had taken a residency in pediatrics at PCO and had been chairman of pediatrics at Bashline Hospital in Grove City, Pennsylvania. Before that he had been in practice at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Herbert C. Miller, B.A., D.O. (DMS 1956), instructor in osteopathic medicine, had been in practice in Marietta, Ohio. His B.A. was from Iowa Wesleyan College.

Lorraine Peissner, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., assistant professor of physiology, received her B.S. from Pennsylvania State University and her M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Oklahoma. She was a research assistant while at Pennsylvania State and a teaching assistant at the University of Oklahoma. She was also a research assistant at Mountain Desert Biological Laboratories, Bar Harbor, Maine, and for the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation. Before coming to Kirksville she was associate professor of biology at Central State College at Edmond, Oklahoma.

Mary Turner, B.S., M.A., was assistant instructor in pediatrics and nutritionist for the "C and Y" program. She earned her B.S. at Loma Linda, her M.A. at NMSTC, and had taken graduate work at the University of Chicago. She was an experienced administrative and therapeutic dietician.

Michael Wilson, B.S., instructor in rehabilitation in charge of the brace shop, had received his B.S. from NMSTC and had been a teacher in the Kirksville Schools. Mr. Wilson was a member of the American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association.<sup>43</sup>

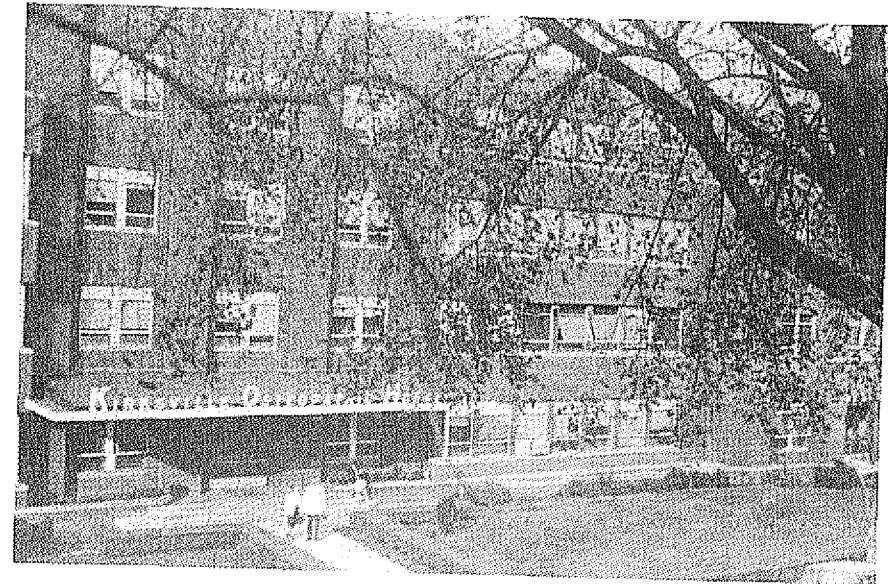
Other new personnel included Carole Fennell, R.N., nurse coordinator of Home Health Care; Jacqueline Hall, R.N., B.S., M.S., director of nursing at Still-Hildreth and assistant instructor in nursing education; Marion Labusohr, B.A., B.S., chief occupational therapist; Robert Miller, B.S., administrator of "C and Y"; Carol Snyder, medical records; and Ronald Robinson, plant engineer.<sup>44</sup>

Elected to the Board of Trustees in the fall of 1966 was Mr. Robert Burns, manager of research and development for Nalco Chemical Company of Illinois. Joining the board in 1967 were Dr. Louise Astell (KCOS 1945) of Champaign, Illinois, and Dr. Harold Blood (KCOS 1939) of Alexandria, Virginia. Dr. Astell was past president of the KOAA and of the Illinois Osteopathic Association. She was then serving as a trustee of the AOA and as president of the Academy of Applied Osteopathy. Dr. Blood, a G.P., was a fellow of the Academy and was immediate past president of the KOAA. He had also served as president of several other organizations including the Virginia Osteopathic Medical Association.<sup>45</sup> Dr. Blood's son, Stephen, was a member of the KCOS Class of 1968.

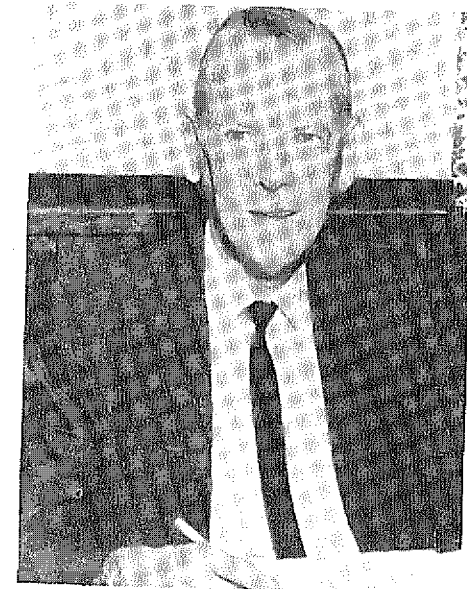
Several of the faculty were busily entrenched in their professional societies. Dr. Rohweder and Dr. Lesko were elected to membership in the American College of Osteopathic Internists. Dr. Bill Mote was accepted into the American Osteopathic College of Pathologists. During the past few years the following attained the high honor of fellows in their respective colleges: Drs. Brigham, DeVito, Foster, Keller, Kline, Kennedy, Max Gutensohn, Martin, Mannarelli, and Rea. Elected to high positions were Olwen Gutensohn as chairman of the American Osteopathic College of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation; Dr. Brigham, who served two terms as president of the American College of Neuropsychiatrists; Dr. Foster as president of the American Osteopathic College of Pathologists; Dr. Martin as secretary/treasurer of the Osteopathic College of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology; Dr. Hoyt as secretary/treasurer of the American College of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation; Dr. Hagen, trustee, and Dr. Rumney, chairman, of the American Academy of Osteopathy; Mr. Lewis Chapman was elected editor of the Association of Osteopathic Publications. President Morris Thompson was presented the distinguished service certificate by the American College of Neuropsychiatrists.<sup>46</sup>

In 1966 Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara ordered all armed services to accept qualified D.O.'s as military physicians and surgeons. Thus the way was opened for D.O.'s to serve in the Vietnam War as doctors instead of remaining on the home-front as they were forced to do in World War I and World War II. Also in 1966, DHEW established the AOA as the official accrediting body for osteopathic hospitals under Medicare.<sup>47</sup>

Instead of erecting an addition at the rear of the hospital, as was originally in the long-range plans, a three-story structure strategically located to the north of and connected to the new bridge between the George Still Building and the hospital was constructed in 1967. The bid was let to the Ronald Reed Construction Company of Kirksville. It supplied 1,500 square foot of floor space. It was fully air-conditioned. Clinical diagnostic laboratories which were formerly located in three different areas were consolidated on the third floor. The complete laboratory center was



New sign above the entrance to KOH



Edwin R. Ohler, Ph.D., Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, 1966-1972, later served as Grants Administrator

near both the Pathology Department and the hospital. The second level, or main floor, was devoted to hospital administrative offices with admissions, insurance, and business offices at the front of the corridor. The lower level was utilized for medical records library, mail room, purchasing department, an activity room adjacent to the rehabilitation department, and for data processing space. The new building was dedicated as the W. W. Howard Wing of KOH. A \$25,000 life estate gift of the widow of Dr. Howard, former college trustee, was applied to the new construction.

The Howard Wing freed space in the hospital for three additional private patient rooms and allowed the reallocation of administrative offices. The EENT Department, which had been targeted for improvement at the beginning of the Decade of Purpose, moved from the third floor to the first floor in space just vacated by administrative offices which had been remodeled for EENT needs. Dr. A. A. Martin was then chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology. Dr. Attebery had resigned as chairman to open a private practice in Kirksville. However, he continued his teaching duties at the college. The space on the third floor formerly occupied by EENT provided additional space for the Surgery and Proctology Departments. Dr. Leroy Green was promoted to professor of surgery (proctology) in 1967.<sup>48</sup>

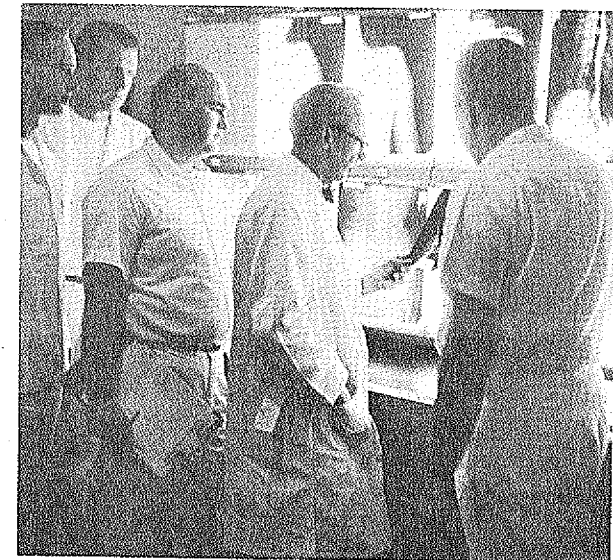
Mr. Ronald Morgan was employed in December 1966 as data processing manager to help plan and implement the move into the world of automation. Mr. Morgan had received formal IBM training and was experienced in both operational and organizational aspects of the field. IBM equipment was installed on the lower level of the Howard Wing where programming began with accounting matters for the hospital.

New, sophisticated diagnostic equipment costing in excess of \$76,000 was installed in the X-ray Department. The high-illumination image intensifier plus a TV camera in the head of the machine provided instant transmission of pictures to the attending staff. It also provided brighter, clearer images and reduced the amount of radiation to both patient and personnel. A rapid film changer made exposures at a rate of up to six per minute. A 500-milliamperere and a 130,000-volt transformer supplied the necessary electrical energy. The X-ray Department, on the second floor of the hospital, then included a special processing room, two X-ray rooms with TV cameras and image amplifiers, one standard X-ray room, film processing room, radioisotope area, conference room with remote control TV monitors, reception area, dressing rooms, and offices. The department was chaired by Dr. George Rea, certified radiologist, Dr. Earl Kennedy, certified roentgenologist, Dr. Paul Williams, resident, four technicians, and secretarial help.<sup>49</sup>

Another original aim of the "Decade" was "to acquire knowledge through research." The college's principal investigators seemed to be doing



Arthur A. Martin, Assistant Professor of EENT and later Chair of the Department of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology



George M. Rea, D.O., FACOR, Chair of Department of Radiology, examines X-ray film as residents, Paul Williams, D.O., left, and Earl Kennedy, D.O., right, and another resident.



just that. An article by Drs. Korr, F. Chornock, and Paul Wilkinson, published in *Science*, January 20, 1967, described a "breakthrough" in the understanding surrounding the function of nerve cells in influencing the function, growth, metabolism, structure, and vigor of other organs and tissues. Requests for reprints came from all over the world. Dr. Korr was invited to participate in a conference at the Neurosciences Research Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, involving scientists from several countries. A grant of \$57,341 was awarded to Dr. Korr for a three-year project for the continuation of this important work.

Dr. Elliott Lee Hix served a five-week period as research associate in the Department of Physiology at Harvard Medical School, where he presented seminars on his research relating to reflex control of kidney functions and neural influence on growth and development of the kidney. In 1962 Dr. Hix had been selected to give the first Louisa M. Burns Lecture at the Annual Research Conference.

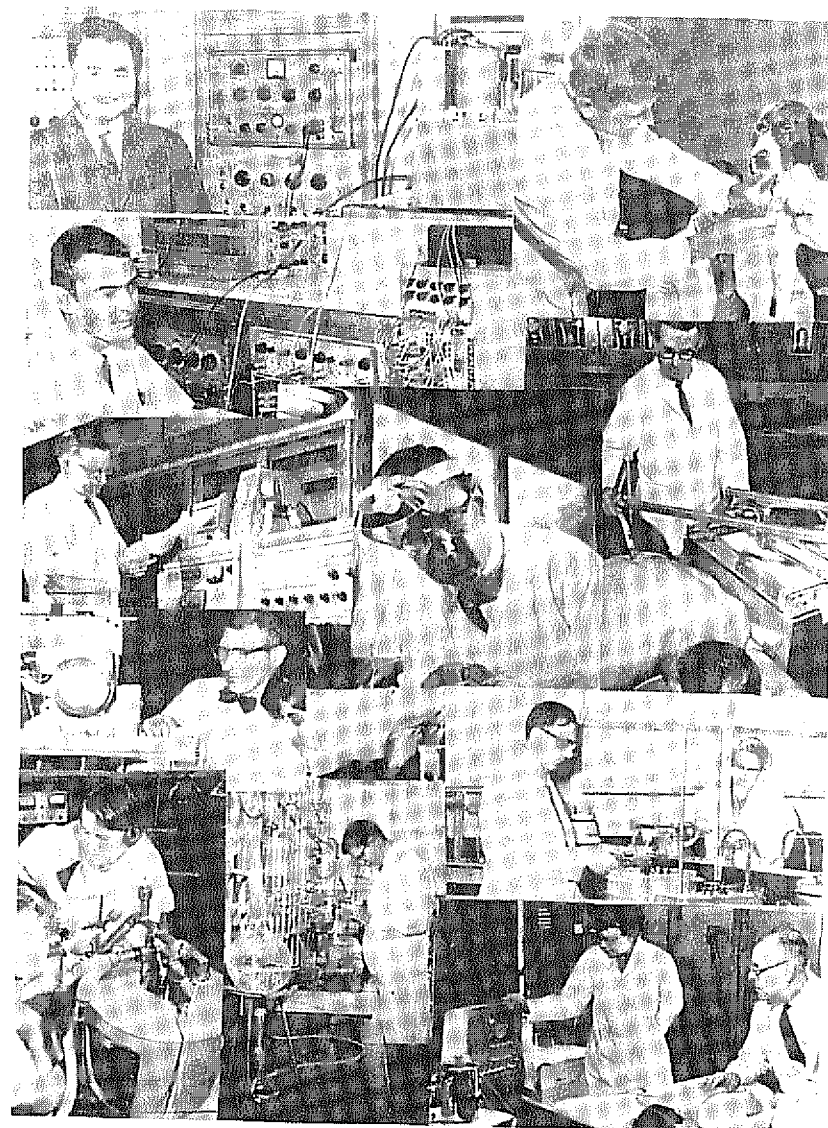
A paper by Mr. Horst Kehl describing a new method of chemical analysis for hippuric acid in body fluids was published in the *Journal of Clinical Chemistry* in June 1967.<sup>50</sup>

In 1966 Dr. Harry Wright addressed the international society Arbeitskreis für Neurovegetative Therapy, discussing his work, which was then being conducted at KCOS.

A paper, "Neuromuscular Reflexes in Response to Gravity," by Drs. Denslow and Olwen Gutensohn, appeared in the *Journal of Applied Physiology* in August 1966. It was just one of many articles by members of the KCOS staff appearing in scientific journals since Dr. Denslow's article, published in the *Journal of Neurophysiology* in 1941, triggered the development of research at the Kirksville College.

Grant support for research as of September 1, 1967, the last year of the "Decade," was \$109,823 or 14 percent of the operating budget. Teaching grants accounted for \$187,992 while other grants came to \$601,123, making a grand total of \$898,938 of grant monies. Under the other grants were two new ones. One was the Basic Improvement Grant of \$206,883 directed by Associate Dean Edwin Ohler. It, along with the "750 Club," made possible the growth of the faculty. The other was the Medical Library Resources Grant, written by Dean Walter and Mrs. Henrietta Zinn Hallaq for \$5,608.

The remainder of the operating budget came from tuition, gifts, and patient services. Tuition supplied about 15 percent of the budget. It was increased for the fall term 1967 to \$2,000 per year, increasing tuition income from \$579,097 to \$795,000. Gift income made up 11.4 percent of budget with the remainder from patient services. The total operating income for fiscal year 1966-67 was \$3,400,002. At the beginning of the Decade of Purpose, ten years earlier, it was below one million dollars.<sup>51</sup>



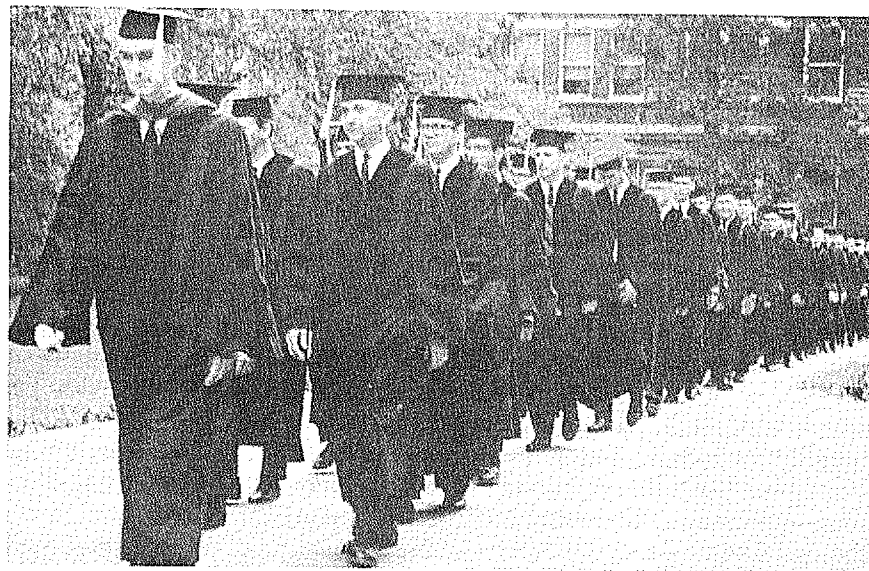
Basic Science Researchers at KCOM, late 1960s. Clockwise from top left, Dun, Hix, Wright, the Chornocks, Olwen Gutensohn and Denslow, Kehl, Murphy, Chase, Wilkinson, Thomas; Korr, (center)

A new budget for the next fiscal year, 1967-68, had been approved at the Board Meeting in April 1966. It was for a shocking six and a half million dollars, an increase of three quarters of a million over the previous year's budget; five and a half million for operating budget; and one and a quarter million for capital expansion. The largest item was payroll at three and a quarter million. It is ironic that the current monthly payroll then exceeded the annual payroll of twenty years earlier. When the "750 Club" was established in 1957 it was the contention that it would finance the operating budget, including payroll, for the next ten years. By June 30, 1967, it had grown to nine hundred members, but no one had anticipated the highly inflationary period, minimum wage laws, the large growth of faculty, or the spawning of such an affluent society. The new budget of six and a half million dollars reflected those trends. It was four and a half million above the estimate made in 1957.<sup>52</sup>

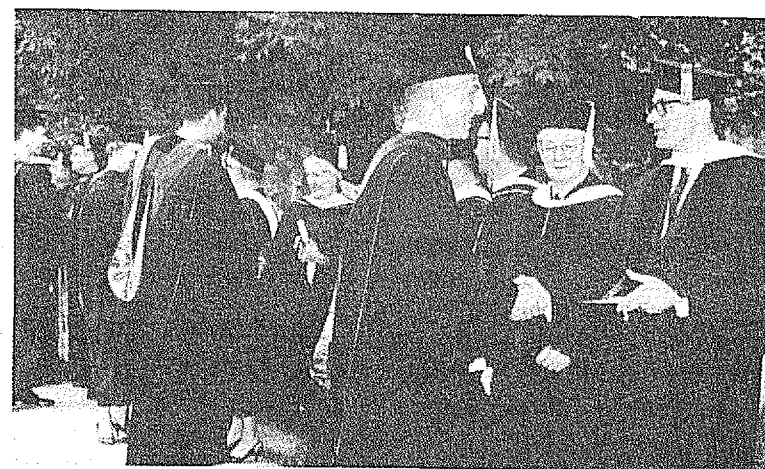
While mentioning gift income we should take time not only to thank the members of the "750 Club" for their continuing contributions, but also to pay tribute to the many individuals and groups who gave in other ways. For example, Dr. John Dimanin (KCOS 1960) of Detroit gave a thousand dollars for the purchase of an EKG machine, an ophthalmometer and an oscillometer.<sup>53</sup> Dr. Donald Hinton (KCOS 1950) of Nappanee, Indiana, provided a PE-7 Portiboy embalming machine for the Anatomy Department. Dr. Elizabeth R. Gladding (KCOS 1935) of Honolulu paid to have the Rehabilitation Department air-conditioned. Dr. John Otis Carr, college trustee, presented Still-Hildreth with a large American flag to be flown from its outdoor standard.<sup>54</sup> The Mosby Book Company gave five book awards each year to graduating seniors, valued at thirty dollars each.<sup>55</sup> Three Kirksville business firms, Schwartz Brothers, NEMO Distributors, and Hansen Distributing Co., gave the hospital a second Isolette for the hospital nursery.<sup>56</sup> Gifts of this type, large and small, all add to the total KCOS picture.

The Joe Burdman family of Kirksville donated twenty thousand dollars to the school in 1965 for the future development of the hospital.<sup>55</sup> While thanking the Burdmans for their generous gift at the Founder's Day celebration, President Thompson said, "We turn with pride and thanksgiving to the many individuals, alumni, patients, and friends who in one way or another assisted the college in a monetary way.. Without their gifts our accomplishments would be impossible."<sup>57</sup>

The first happening in the tenth year of the Decade of Purpose celebration was the commencement in June 1967. A reception on Saturday was hosted by the Alumni Association in honor of the seventy-fifth anniversary year of the college. It was held at the beautiful new Ryle Hall on the NMSTC campus. President and Mrs. Thompson and executive members of the KOAA were in the receiving line. The Senior Banquet was also



Senior procession led by Dr. William Kelly, 1967



Administration and faculty line up to greet the new Doctors of Osteopathy, 1967

held in Ryle Hall with about five hundred in attendance. President Thompson gave the traditional toast to the seniors and Cecil P. Deckard, president of the graduating class, gave the response. Dean Walter announced the honors and awards. He also announced that the Class of 1967 had established a Seventy-fifth Anniversary Student Loan Fund of eight hundred dollars. A post-banquet social was held at the Holiday Inn. The Doctorate Sermon was presented on Sunday evening by the Reverend Marvin Fortel, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

Convocation began Monday morning with the traditional march across the NMSTC campus led by Senior Marshal William Kelly and Junior Marshal Francis Walter. The commencement address was presented by Dr. Murray Goldstein, associate director for Extramural Programs at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases of the National Institute of Health. He noted: "Although the world has changed drastically since the school was founded seventy-five years ago, our role in 1967 is no different from that which we have always claimed it was, namely that of knowledgeable, ethically sincere, health advisor and highly skilled practitioner." Dr. Goldstein, the first D.O. commissioned by the Public Health Service, was presented an honorary Doctor of Science degree. Mr. Laurence L. Gourley, Esquire, legal counsel for the AOA, was presented an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters. Mr. Gourley had advocated the first successful law of Congress, which in 1929 related to osteopathy and which stated "The degrees Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Osteopathy shall be accorded the same rights and privileges under government regulations." Since then he had advocated a number of laws including the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act and the amendment for the Social Security Act for Medicare to include osteopathic physicians and hospitals.

Following the conferring of honorary degrees by Associate Dean Ohler and President Thompson, Dr. Richard Kenney, education director of the college hospitals, administered the "Osteopathic Oath" to the class of 1967. Dean Walter then presented, individually, the members of the seventy-fifth anniversary class; President Thompson conferred the diploma; and Dr. William Kelly hooded each new doctor. Dr. Felix Swope (KCOS 1927), president of the KOAA, presented each with a membership certificate into the Kirksville Osteopathic Alumni Association. The Reverend Fortel gave the benediction. Following the organ recessional, the faculty and administration formed a line to greet each new Doctor of Osteopathy and extend their best wishes.

A post-commencement luncheon was held at Elaine's Shamrock Inn with Dr. H. Roe Bartle, college trustee, as the keynote speaker. Special thanks were given to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Burdman and to Dr. and Mrs. Phil Russell of Ft. Worth, Texas who all were in attendance, for their generous contributions to the college.

The Annual Clinical Review Course was held, as usual, following the commencement activities. The eighty participants and their guests were entertained at a banquet at the Shamrock Inn, where the Tenth Anniversary Class was honored.

In recognition of the anniversary celebration, KOAA met in Kirksville in 1967, instead of during the AOA Convention, as was the custom. President Swope said he wished all alumni could see the "amazing progress" that had taken place at the school the past decade. At that meeting the Ohio Alumni Chapter donated \$575 to the school for a 35mm slide projector and a port-a-theater screen.

The Annual Development Assembly met and reviewed the ten years of progress and discussed future development. The major topic of discussion was the development of the new Department of Family Practice.<sup>58</sup>

Also meeting in Kirksville for the first time, in deference to the anniversary celebration, was the American Association of Osteopathic Colleges and its Council of Deans. Dean Walter was then serving as chairman of the Council of Deans. Meeting with the two groups were executives of the AOA's Bureau of Medical Education and the Executive Committee of the Academy of Osteopathy.<sup>59</sup>

Two other seventy-fifth year happenings were the APO art show and decal contest. The art show was held in December with approximately 125 entries gracing the walls of the TBR Building. The variety of art works, including oils, watercolors, pastels, graphics, sculpture, and photography, were created by various members of the KCOS family. It was judged by members of the NMSTC Art Department.<sup>60</sup>

The first Sports Medicine Seminar was held September 17, 1967, under the direction of Dr. Delbert Maddox, who was assisted by Joseph P. Dolan, Ph.D., chairman of the Division of Physical Education at NMSTC. The course was designed to assist high school and college coaches, team doctors, and trainers with the management of athletic health problems.<sup>61</sup> The seminar was so successful that it became an annual event whose program included well-known sports personalities. In 1969 Jack Rockwell, head trainer for the Saint Louis Cardinals football team, was featured;<sup>62</sup> in 1970 it was Wayne Ruddy, trainer for the Kansas City Chiefs.<sup>63</sup>

One of the "Decade" goals was to improve student services. That goal was met largely by the establishment of the Office of Student Affairs and the appointment of a dean of students, F. M. Walter. New student housing had been built, the student health program improved, scholarship and loan funds were more plentiful, a new grading system had been put in place, counseling was improved, a tutoring system was implemented, and recruitment procedures were redefined. The improved recruitment system was reflected in the quality of those selected, who had good personal qualifications and excellent academic records. The graduating class of June



The freshman/sophomore football game at Jaycee Park, Founder's Day, 1967, with Dr. Francis Chornock as umpire

1967 numbered 101, the largest in modern history and more than the beginning class that enrolled four years earlier. This was due to the acceptance of better-qualified students, which produced less attrition, and to the lengthening of some students' undergraduate work by one year because they served teaching fellowships. It was also indicative of better counseling and financial assistance as well as better teaching.

Also, for the first time in modern history, the admitting class for the school year 1966-67 was increased above one hundred. One hundred six students, including three women, were selected from more than four hundred applicants. The college facilities, including the new basic science laboratories, had all been arranged with one hundred students in mind. However, the Federal Medical Education Capitation Grant, based on enrollment figures, mandated an increase in the number admitted. In order to be eligible, the college complied.

Total student funds lent in 1967 were \$1,756,552, with 59 percent federally funded from the Student Loan Program of the Health Professions Education Assistance Act (P.L. 88-129), which provided up to \$2,000 a year to students in good standing. The Federal Scholarship Program (P.L. 88-290) made funds available to needy students, beginning with the first

year, with individual loans not to exceed \$2,500 per year. In 1967 federal scholarship assistance reached \$38,000. The balance of the student loans and scholarships were from endowed funds established by individuals, by memorials, by state osteopathic associations, or by other groups or corporations. A new College Scholars Program was introduced during the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Year to recognize outstanding scholastic achievement. Funds for the Scholars Program would be allocated from tuition income which was anticipated to produce about \$40,000 a year. Selection for, and the amounts of, loans and scholarships were administered through the Dean of Student's office and the Financial Aids Committee.

It was during the anniversary year that the Honor Code was developed by the Student Council with the assistance of Dean Walter. It was approved by vote of both the faculty and student body. Its logic was that the integrity of the osteopathic profession depends upon the exemplary behavior of the individual physician. Therefore, honesty and ethics should be nurtured during the period of professional education. Under the Honor Code, each student was responsible for personal conduct and also helped guard against departures from it.<sup>64</sup>

Other special events once planned for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Year were what Morris Thompson described as "un-happenings." He explained that the human resources of the college were too busily entrenched in the everyday business of serving the aims of the institution and in the vastly accelerated programs concerning the health care of individuals to plan and conduct other special occasions. Even the 1967 Founder's Day was observed in a somewhat quieter way than usual. The traditional graveside service and the key ceremony were held. The college's own distinguished professor, I. M. Korr, Ph.D., delivered the Scott Memorial Lecture. The traditional freshman/sophomore football game and the Student Council Picnic were held, as usual, at Jaycee Park. But the elaborate celebration once intended, was one of the "un-happenings."

However, most of the goals of the Decade of Purpose had been accomplished. The basic premise, "the fastest, fullest, most efficient application of the osteopathic concept and methods to the practical problems of health and well-being," had been addressed with maximum effort by administration and faculty. In his 1967 Annual Report, President Thompson reviewed those accomplishments and praised all involved in the success of the program. He mentioned some disappointments but wrote also of new plans for the future, saying, "The Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery once more has established its vitality . . . once more looks ahead with confidence toward an expanding and improving role in service to humanity." He said that with this decade concluded we could now look ahead to the next interval, which he termed "On to the Century," the period spanning the next twenty-five years to the centennial of the first school of osteopathy.<sup>65</sup>

The Decade of Purpose had been, perhaps, the fastest-moving decade the school had seen in developments in science, technology, federal and philanthropic financial assistance, growth of faculty and facilities, and inflation. As it moved into the 1970s, one might wonder how the school would cope with the continuing explosion of knowledge in science and technology and with the ever-changing nature of American society.

## NOTES

1. "Rooms Dedicated to Memory of Louis Handley," *Stilletto* 41 (Aug. 1964).
2. "Remodeling at KOH," *JO* 70 (Dec. 1963): 66.
3. "New Switchboard and Gift Shop," *Stilletto* 40 (Jan. 1964).
4. "New Books and Gift Cart," *JO* 74 (Apr. 1966): 23.
5. "Gift of Service," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 22.
6. "KOH Installs New Equipment," *JO* 71 (Mar. 1963): 56.
7. "New Heart Machine Installed," *JO* 70 (Nov. 1963): 37.
8. "New Diagnostic Equipment," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 18-19.
9. "New Addressing Equipment," *JO & Stilletto* 71 (Nov. 1964): 10.
10. "Feature of the Month," *JO* 71 (Feb. 1964): 41-44.
11. "KCOS Board Actions," *JO* 71 (Jan. 1964): 37.
12. "Appointments to Faculty," *Stilletto* 40 (Jan. 1964).
13. "Kline joins Faculty," *Stilletto* 41 (Aug. 1964).
14. "Joins Faculty," *JO* 71 (Mar. 1963): 48.
15. "KCOS Board Member Dies," *JO* 71 (June 1964): 53.
16. "JO Suspends Publication," *JO* 71 (Aug. 1964): 32-33.
17. "\$25,000 Endowment Announced," *JO* 71 (Feb. 1964): 44.
18. "Scholarships to Honor Emeritus Dean Warner," *JO & Stilletto* 71 (Nov. 1964): 2.
19. "Special Report on Warner Memorial," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Nov. 1965): 10.
20. "KOAA Meets: Report of First Vice-President," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 30-31.
21. "Development Assembly Meets," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Aug. 1965): 21.
22. Annual Report of President Morris Thompson, 1968, KCOM Archives (hereafter cited as Thompson Report).
23. "Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Hospital," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Feb. 1965): 1,3.
24. "Clinical Training Program," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Feb. 1965): 11.
25. "Sutherland Cranial Foundation Conference," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Apr. 1965): 13.
26. "KCOS Sponsors Conferences," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Aug. 1965): 10-11.
27. "Development Assembly Meets," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Aug. 1965): 21.
28. "Dr. Jordan Makes Memorial Gift," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (June 1967): 17.
29. "Commencement Scrapbook," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Aug. 1965): Suppl.
30. "Development Assembly Meets," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Aug. 1965): 21.
31. "Remodeling at KOH," *KOH/KCOS News Bulletin* Jan. 1966 (hereafter cited as *KCOS News*).
32. "Dr. Van O'Linda and Mr. Urban Die," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Nov. 1965): 2.
33. "Judge Higbee is retiring," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Nov. 1965): 14.
34. *KCOS Catalogue: 1966-1967*, 68.
35. "Clarence Williams Emeritus," *JO* 72 (Aug. 1965): 3.
36. "Board Members Appointed," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Feb. 1965): 2; (Nov. 1965): 7.
37. "New Staff Member Internal Medicine," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Aug. 1965): 2.
38. *KCOS News*, Dec. 1965.
39. F. M. Walter, interview with author, May 5, 1990.
40. Thompson Report, 1966.
41. Thompson Report, 1967.
42. "Books for Brazil," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 6-7.
43. Thompson Report, 1967.
44. *KCOS News*, 30 (June 1967); 4 (Aug. 1967); 11 (Aug. 1967).
45. "Trustees Approve Record Budget," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (June 1967): 16.
46. "New Orleans Meeting," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 14.
47. *AOA Yearbook:1987-1988*, 259.
48. "W. W. Howard Wing," *JO & Stilletto* 75 (Nov./Dec.1968): 6, 14.
49. "New Equipment," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 9, 18-19.
50. "Kehl's Paper in J. Clinical Chemistry," *D.O.* 8 (Sept. 1967): 8, 150.
51. Thompson Report, 1967.
52. *KCOS Catalogue: 1968-1969*.
53. "Dr. Dimanin Gives New Equipment," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 10.
54. "Gifts to College," *JO & Stilletto* 72 (Aug. 1965): 17-18.
55. *KCOS Catalogues, 1966-1968*.
56. "Christmas Gift to KOH," *JO* 67 (Apr. 1960): 50.
57. *KCOS News*, Dec. 1965.
58. "Commencement," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (June 1967): 1-7, 19-20.
59. "AAOC Meets in Kirksville," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1968): 2-3.
60. "APO Sponsors Successful Art Exhibit," *JO & Stilletto* 74 (Feb. 1967): 21.
61. "Kirksville's First Sports Seminar," *D.O.* 8 (Sept. 1967): 149.
62. "Sports Seminar," *JO* 76 (April 1969): 1.
63. "Sports Medicine Seminar," *J.O.* 81 (Mar. 1970): 1.
64. Thompson Report, 1967.
65. Thompson Report, 1968.

## The Osteopathic Oath

**I** hereby affirm my loyalty to the profession I am about to enter.

✦ I will be mindful always of my great responsibility to preserve the health and the life of my patients, to retain their confidence and respect both as a physician and a friend who will guard their secrets with scrupulous honor and fidelity, to perform faithfully my professional duties, to employ only those recognized methods of treatment consistent with good judgment and with my skill and ability, keeping in mind always nature's laws and the body's inherent capacity for recovery.

✦ I will be ever vigilant in aiding in the general welfare of the community, sustaining its laws and institutions, not engaging in those practices which will in any way bring shame or discredit upon myself or my profession. I will give no drugs for deadly purposes to any person, though it be asked of me.

✦ I will endeavor to work in accord with my colleagues in a spirit of progressive co-operation, and never by word or by act cast imputations upon them or their rightful practices.

✦ I will look with respect and esteem upon all those who have taught me my art. To my college I will be loyal and strive always for its best interests and for the interests of the students who will come after me. I will be ever alert to further the application of basic biologic truths to the healing arts and to develop the principles of osteopathy which were first enunciated by Andrew Taylor Still.

## Chapter 18

### End of an Era

IN 1968 PLANS FOR AN EXTENSION to the hospital, which had been brewing for several years, finally jelled. The original plans, which called for an extended care facility, were altered to an acute care center which would be located between Jefferson and Pierce Streets, directly across the street but connected to the existing hospital. Notification was received early in 1968 that a Hill-Burton Grant of \$1,217,000 had been approved by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the construction of a fifty-bed extension to the hospital. It was a matching grant, and additional funds would need to be raised for the project. Also, early in 1968 a \$218,000 grant had been approved by the Missouri Section of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration for a comprehensive rehabilitation center, which would be incorporated into the new structure. Then on December 18, 1968, a Special Grant in Aid of \$1,000,000 which had been approved by the Missouri Division of Health, was signed by Governor Warren E. Hearnes. It would allow for an expanded plan with approximately one hundred beds. Total estimated cost was \$3,300,000.<sup>1</sup> Architects were Wedemeyer, Cernick, and Corrubia, Inc., of Kansas City. General Planner was John B. Warner, Jr. and Associates of the Hospital Planning Firm, also of Kansas City. Dr. George Scheurer was named coordinator of the project.<sup>2</sup>

Nineteen sixty-nine was spent finalizing the plans and launching the campaigns to raise money. The first physical act was to build a new power plant, which was necessary to expedite the project. The old Laundry Building north of the hospital was torn down, and the new plant was built on its site. The bid went to Irvin Bilt Corp. of Chillicothe for \$336,570. Three new gas and oil 300-horsepower generators were installed with space for a fourth, if needed. An emergency unit was available for standby.<sup>3</sup>

The local expansion campaign was kicked off with a luncheon at which Dr. H. Roe Bartle, former mayor of Kansas City and a member of the KCOS Board since 1957, was the inspiring speaker. He informed the group that the economic impact that KCOS/KOH had on the community was about seven million dollars annually. The over six hundred employees

and five hundred students, plus families, were an asset to the city. Cochairmen for the local campaign were Bob Reed and Bill Baiotto.<sup>4</sup> The goal for Adair and surrounding counties was \$500,000.<sup>5</sup> To help meet the goal, the Jaycees held a "Benefit Chicken-Que" at Swimming Pool Park on August 2, 1970, with Harold McClelland in charge. Tickets sold for one dollar each.<sup>6</sup>

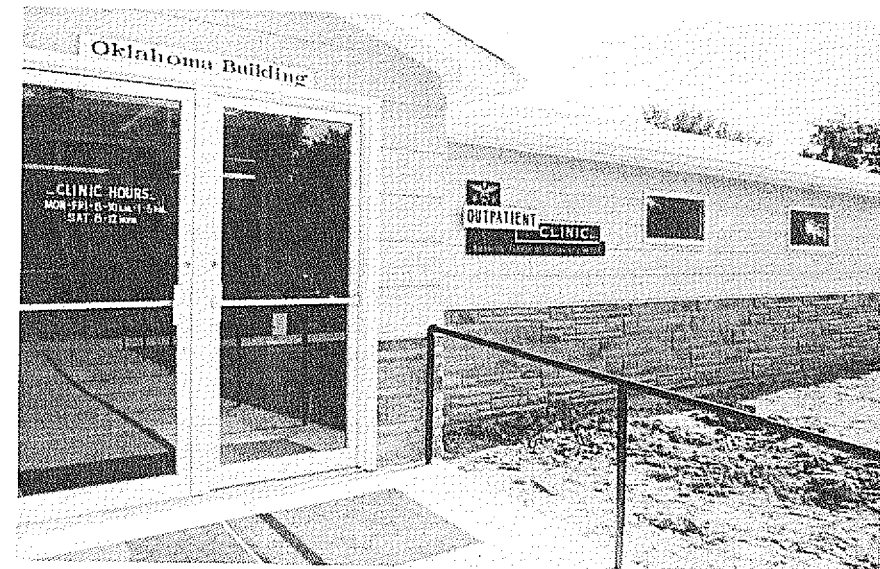
The college and hospital's employee campaign went over its goal of \$100,000 by March 1970.<sup>7</sup> The alumni had pledged over \$250,000 by the end of July. Alumni pledges were above and beyond what many were already giving to help with the operational budget.<sup>8</sup>

Bids were submitted in December 1969, but as they were above expected amounts, they were resubmitted in June 1970. When those bids came in they exceeded the estimates by \$1 million, putting construction costs at \$4.5 million. With architect's fees, finance charges, fixtures, etc., the total cost would be about \$6 million. Bids went to Carney General Contractors, Inc., of Highland Park, Illinois; Otis Elevator of St. Louis; Eckelkamp Electric Co. of Washington, Missouri; and Burnett Plumbing and Heating Co. of St. Clare, Missouri. At the July 14, 1970, board meeting, the trustees authorized the bids and the word was "go." Construction would begin in August and take two years to complete.<sup>9</sup>

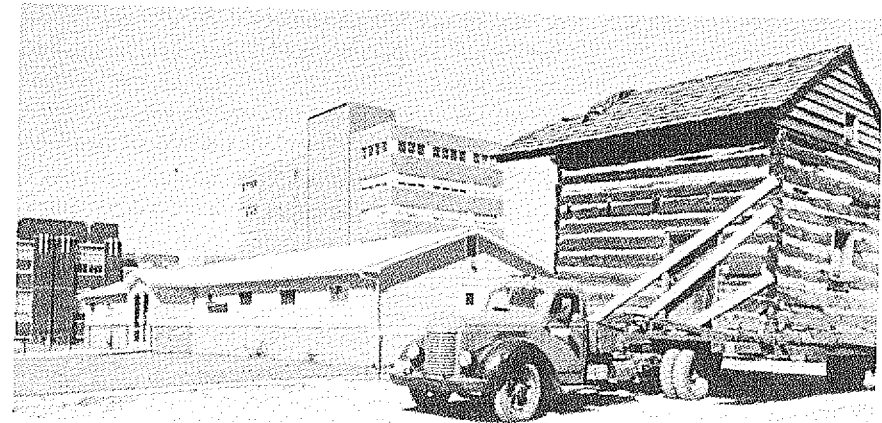
Work on the site began in the spring of 1970 with the clearing of existing buildings. Among them was the old ASO Nurses Home which had been converted into the Outpatient Clinic. Work had already started on the leveling of the land immediately east of the George Still Building, where a pre-cut, relocatable, 24 x 90 foot building would temporarily house the outpatient clinic. The property had been the site of the historic home built in 1871 by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Link (Kirksville banker). It contained five lots and a sunken garden. Their son was Dr. Eugene C. Link (ASO 1902), and a grandson was Samuel B. Link (KCOS 1927).<sup>10</sup> The new clinic would include two doctors' offices, seven treatment rooms, lobby, rest rooms, lab, pharmacy, conference room, and space for administrative offices, storage and maintenance. Fixtures, cabinets, paneling, and equipment would be salvaged from the old Outpatient Clinic and used in the new building. It was named the "Oklahoma Building" in honor of Dr. Mehegan and the other Oklahoma doctors, who had been mainly responsible for the remodeling of the old clinic.<sup>11</sup>

Also being built at this time was the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital with a completely new facility in the south part of town on LaHarpe Street. The forty-three-bed hospital and separate clinic building cost \$558,000. It was formally opened on November 3, 1969.<sup>12</sup>

The decision to close Still-Hildreth Sanatorium in Macon came early in 1968. Since it was acquired by the college in 1965, it had been a financial drain on the budget. The large building was difficult and expensive to



The Outpatient Clinic in the Oklahoma Building, 1970



The Still Cabin being moved to its new location on Fourth Street, 1971

heat, and it required numerous personnel to keep it in operation. Also, the discovery of new drugs and the development of new types of programs for the treatment of mental disease made this type of facility less in demand for patient care and the census remained low. The faculty, several of whom had been devoting full or part-time to the program, could be better used in Kirksville. For several years, talk and planning for a Community Mental Health Center to be built on the KCOS campus were under way; however, funding for the project was never fulfilled. The new addition to KOH would provide adequate space for the Department of Psychiatry. The doors of the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium, which had been in operation since 1914, were closed in August 1968.<sup>13</sup> The property was purchased by the City of Macon and after standing empty for several years was renovated into apartments for the elderly.

At the November 1967 board meeting several faculty were promoted in rank and the title Distinguished Professor of Physiology was conferred upon Dr. I. M. Korr and the Distinguished Professor of Surgery upon Dr. Ross Thompson. Two new departments were established in the Division of Surgery, the Department of Urology with Dr. Robert Rappel (KCOS 1962) as acting chairman, and the Department of Orthopedics with Dr. Edward P. Herrmann (KCOS 1953) as acting chairman. Both men had recently completed residencies in their respective fields. Dr. Rappel's undergraduate work was taken at Fairleigh-Dickinson University in Rutherford, New Jersey.

Dr. Douglas Hagen was named head of the newly named Department of Preventive Medicine. Formerly the Department of Public Health, it had been chaired by Dr. Casner for many years. Dr. A. A. Mannarelli replaced Dr. Crawford Esterline, who was ill, as chairman of Anesthesiology.<sup>14</sup> Dr. Hadley Hoyt, chairman of the Department of Rehabilitation, would be responsible for developing the new rehabilitative department in the new hospital and also for the handling of a \$60,628 grant from the Social and Rehabilitative Service of USDHEW in support of the teaching program, which would help pay personnel.<sup>15</sup>

Dr. Francis Chornock, chairman of the Department of Biochemistry, was named director of the clinical laboratories. He had previous experience in this line at Bryn Mawr Hospital, Pennsylvania.<sup>16</sup> Donald McCoy, B.S.M.T., was appointed assistant director of the clinical labs and assistant instructor in pathology. He earned his B.S. in medical technology at St. Mary of the Plains College in Dodge City. He was a registered medical technologist and a member of the American Society of Medical Technologists.<sup>17</sup>

Mr. Donald Hunter was promoted to assistant controller. He attended Northwestern University and had joined the KCOS accounting staff in 1967. Mrs. J. S. Denslow (Mary Jane) joined the president's staff in the spring of 1968 to assist with public relations and publicity. The granddaughter

of A. T. Still, her knowledge of the history of the school would be a valuable asset.<sup>18</sup> She had received an A.B. from Lindenwood College, Missouri, and attended the University of Missouri and the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Donald Vedral was appointed assistant professor of anatomy. His B.S. was from Creighton University and his M.A. from the University of Kansas Medical Center. He was one of the special students who would teach while studying osteopathy. He earned his D.O. degree in 1971.<sup>19</sup>

Dr. Paul Williams (KCOS 1964) was named associate radiologist and instructor in radiology. He completed his residency in June 1968 at KOH. He had attended the Michigan Technological University at Houghton, Michigan, and interned at Flint Osteopathic Hospital.<sup>20</sup>

At the 1968 commencement Dr. David S. Steinbaum (KCOS 1930) of Bayonne, New Jersey, was conferred the honorary Doctor of Osteopathic Education degree. He was honored for his work in counseling, screening, and guiding over forty young people toward a career in osteopathic medicine (that number later grew to over one hundred). His son, Fred, was one of the graduating seniors. At the senior banquet, the Dr. David S. Steinbaum Scholarship was announced. Dr. Steinbaum's son-in-law, Dr. Howard Levine (KCOS 1954), was instrumental in organizing the scholarship, which had already reached over \$32,000. The endowed scholarship would be awarded each year to students from New Jersey.<sup>21</sup> The initial Steinbaum awards were presented in 1970 to Paul Wilson, Daniel Moore, John Kirkowski, and Carl Della Badia.<sup>22</sup>

The Drs. Isabelle (ASO 1905) and Josephine Morelock (ASO 1903) Memorial Scholarship was also established in 1968. The Morelock sisters, originally from the Kirksville area, had been awarded honorary degrees in 1952 for helping to blaze a trail for osteopathy in Hawaii. Their scholarship was to go annually to a student from Hawaii. The first Morelock award went to Wade Wong of Honolulu in 1969.<sup>23</sup>

Several bequests were received in 1968 which helped the college build a more permanent financial base. They were from: Dr. and Mrs. Meade Cottrell (ASO 1905) of Ormond Beach, Florida, who bequeathed \$26,314; Dr. Louis C. Kingsbury (ASO 1901) of West Hartford, Connecticut, who gave \$5,000 for the student loan fund; his daughter, who gave an additional \$4,405; Dr. Charles B. Hutchinson (ASO 1901) of Duluth, Minnesota, who died at age 102, and left \$5,000; and Mrs. Elizabeth Selleck of Boulder, Colorado, who gave \$10,745, in appreciation of her physician, Dr. George Nahrgang (KCOS 1936).<sup>24</sup>

A new dean was elected at the October 1968 board meeting. He was Ralph L. Willard, D.O., FACOS. A 1949 graduate of KCOS, he interned at KOH and completed a surgical residency there in 1957. A diplomate of the American Osteopathic Board of Surgery, he had been serving as chairman





Ralph L. Willard, D.O., FACOS, Dean of the College, 1968-1971



Georgia A. Walter, B.S., Director of the A.T. Still Memorial Library, 1969-1986

of the Davenport Osteopathic Hospital in Iowa. Dr. Willard's participation in professional activities included: AOA Committee on Colleges Advisory Board of Osteopathic Specialists, National Board of Examiners of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, AOA House of Delegates, Committee of Hospital and Clinical Examiners for the American Osteopathic Board of Surgeons, Iowa Osteopathic Society. He was just completing a term as president of the KOAA. He had been appointed to the Governor's Advisory Council of Iowa on Hospitals and Related Facilities. A pilot in World War II, he continued his interest in flying by serving as a Major and Group III Medical Officer of the Civil Air Patrol. He was a member of the Aerospace Medical Association and an active member of DOCARE.<sup>25</sup>

On November 14, 1968, Mr. William Giltner, manager of the college bookstore, took his own life. He had been in poor health and in severe pain most of the time since 1952. His wife, Dorla, would continue to operate the bookstore. A memorial book fund was established in honor of "Bill" Giltner, a friend and counselor to students and faculty.<sup>26</sup> The first recipient of the Giltner award was Marlene Wager, a third-year student from Kewanee, Illinois.<sup>27</sup>

Dr. A. C. Johnson resigned from the board and his position as chairman of the board as of November 1968. Dr. Carr, vice chairman, was promoted to the chairmanship. Dr. George Cozma was elected vice chairman, and Dr. Lydia Jordan secretary. Replacing H. Roe Bartle, who was retiring, was Kirksville realtor and insurance man Howard E. Rolston.

A six-man Hospital Governance Committee was established at the 1969 winter meeting. Dr. Carr, chairman of the board, would also serve as chairman of the committee during its organizational period. Dr. Gene Barbour (KCOS 1959) of Bridgeton, Missouri, would represent the alumni on the committee, and Mr. Phillip Ross, a member of the board of the La Belle Community Medical Center, would be the lay representative. Making up the rest of the committee were trustees Sam McHenry, Ray Gardner, and Howard Rolston. Their main duty would be to govern the hospital and related clinics during the interim period between board meetings.<sup>28</sup>

Mr. Joseph Aylsworth, Jr., of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, a financial consultant, was elected to the board in June 1969.<sup>29</sup> Mr. Aylsworth was executive president of American Medical Affiliates, Inc.

An honorary degree, the Doctor of Science in Osteopathy, was bestowed upon Dr. A. C. Johnson in June 1969 for his commitment to the college and for his achievements as a physician, surgeon, and leader in the profession. Also receiving an honorary degree, the Doctor of Humane Letters, was Lawrence Mills, director of the Office of Education for the AOA and secretary to the AOA's Committee on Colleges.<sup>30</sup>

Other changes of command had also occurred. Richard H. Still, D.O., who had succeeded Dr. Brigham as chairman of the Department of Psychiatry,

retired. His nephew, Dr. Harry S. Still (KCOS 1952), was elected to chair the department. Dr. Harry took his premed at the University of Missouri and NMSTC. He interned at the Oklahoma Osteopathic Hospital and took a three-year residency at Still-Hildreth Sanatorium. He was certified by the AOBNP. He had been staff physician at Still-Hildreth since 1956. He joined the KCOM staff part-time in 1964 and full-time in January 1968.

Dr. Casner stepped down as director of the Rural Clinic Program, a post he had held since 1949. He would continue to serve as an advisor and as chief of staff at KOH. Dr. James Stookey was reassigned as the new director of the Rural Clinic Program. Dr. Herbert C. Miller was appointed acting director of the Student Health Services while Dr. John C. Turner (KCOS 1953) was made director of Nursing Homes Services. Dr. Turner had been in general practice in Southfield, Michigan before joining the staff in September 1969.

Dr. Umanzio retired as chairman of the Microbiology Department but would continue to serve as a research professor. Charles C. Cunick, B.A., M.A., D.O. (KCCOS 1969), was named to succeed him. His B.A. and M.A. were from Kansas University. While attending the Kansas City College he had served as chairman of its Microbiology Department. Nadir Kahn, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., was named assistant professor of microbiology. A native of Pakistan, he attended the Government Science College and the Medical Science University. A recipient of a Fulbright Fellowship for Higher Education in the United States, he completed his Ph.D. at the University of Missouri.

Mrs. F. M. (Georgia) Walter was named college librarian. She succeeded Mrs. Issa Hallaq, who had been librarian for eight years. Mrs. Walter earned her B.S. in education and her certification in library science from NMSTC. She was the daughter of the late Dr. M. D. Warner, former dean of the college, and wife of Dean of Students F. M. Walter.<sup>31</sup>

Dr. Louise Astell resigned as a member of the Board of Trustees to accept the position of director of alumni relations. She would also serve as a member of the Department of OTM.

H. Charles Moore, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., joined the administrative staff as director of development. Dr. Moore earned his B.A. at Albion College (Michigan), his M.A. and his Ph.D. in administration and higher education from Michigan State University. Prior to his appointment he was head resident advisor of Owen Graduate Center in Residency Hall Program at Michigan State University. He had recently served as an education consultant of federal programs with the Michigan Department of Education. He was the son of Hobart Moore, D.O. (KCOS 1932), of Bay City, Michigan, a former president of the AOA.<sup>32</sup>

Wayne R. English, B.S., D.O. (PCO 1958), was appointed instructor in rehabilitative medicine. He had recently completed a postdoctoral fellow-

ship in rehabilitation. He was presently working toward an M.A. degree in special education at NMSTC.

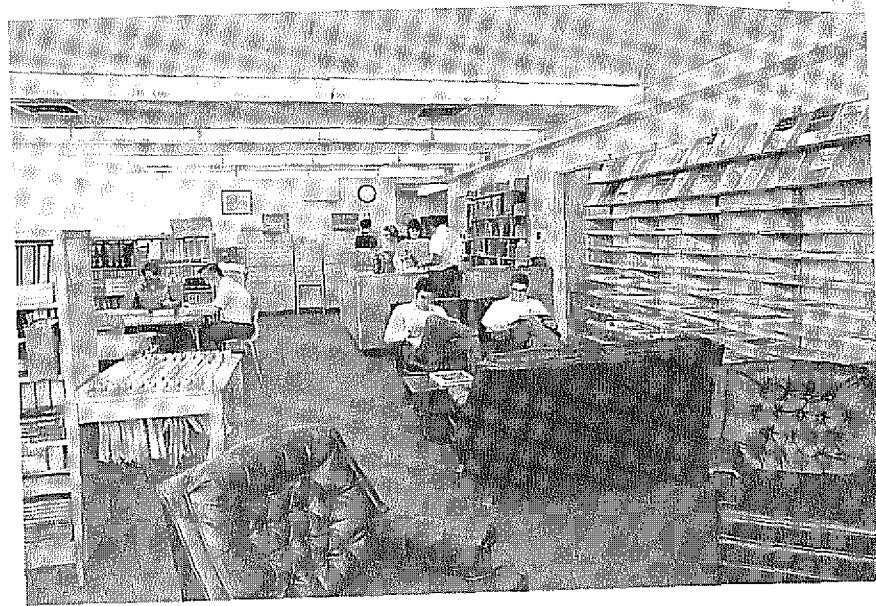
Margaret Shoemaker, B.A.P.T., was named instructor and chief physical therapist. Her B.A. was from Michigan State University. She had attended the Mayo Clinic School of Physical Therapy and was certified by the American Registry of Physical Therapists.<sup>33</sup>

KOAA presented its first Living Tribute Award in 1969. The original guidelines stated that a professor emeritus would be selected annually for the honor and that funds contributed in his/her name would be used for books for the library. Dr. A. C. Hardy was the first person so honored.<sup>34</sup> However, as a grant of \$4,673 from the National Library of Medicine was being used for the purchase of books, the check of \$1,500 was used instead for the purchase of the library's first copy machine, which could duplicate pages from books and journals.<sup>35</sup> Dr. Grover Stucky was the next year's recipient.<sup>36</sup> The guidelines were changed to allow the recipient to select the area for the expenditure of the funds.

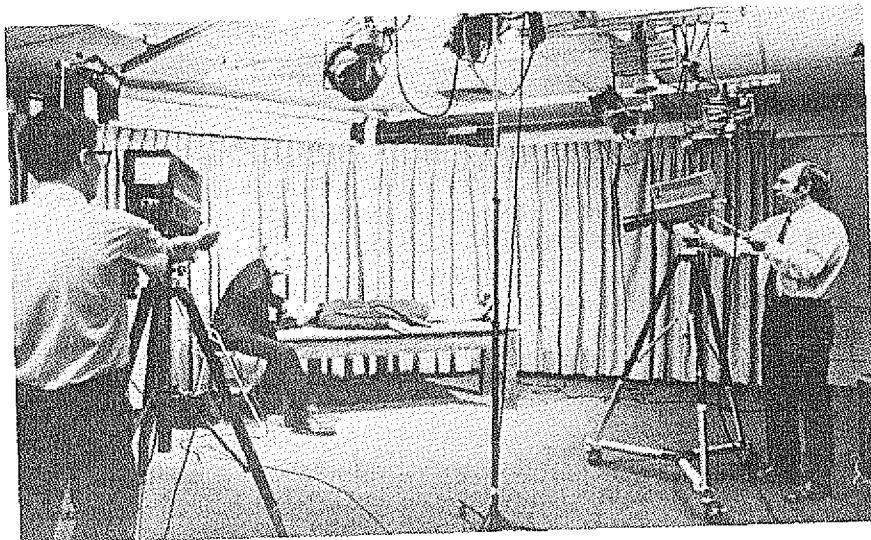
In 1969 a gift of \$7,085 from the KOAA and a second gift of \$10,000 from Dr. and Mrs. Charles Mehegan were presented to the school for closed-circuit television. The monies would enable the school to produce black-and-white videotapes and to transmit into the classrooms black-and-white or color films. Robert May, director of the Audiovisual Department, would implement the program. The estimated cost was \$72,000.<sup>37</sup> Mr. Ron Shriver, B.S., was appointed electronic technician for the A-V Dept. He had worked as a studio engineer for KCRG-TV in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, TV engineer for the Kirksville Public Schools, and TV engineer at KTVO, Lancaster, Missouri.<sup>38</sup> Work on the project began with classroom 218 and then 118 in the George Still Building.

Programs of the "Network for Continuing Education" could be viewed in classroom 218 daily between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. A monitor with earphones was installed in the library, and individuals wishing to view the programs could call the A-V Dept. to play it for them.<sup>39</sup>

In 1971 KOAA gave the school \$16,000 - its largest gift since 1938. Six thousand was set aside for furnishings for the students' and physicians' on-duty rooms in the new hospital. The remaining \$10,000 was stipulated for renovating the south classroom in Memorial Hall into a modern television classroom. Remodeling included new flooring, ceiling, and light fixtures. The old seating was replaced with modern chairs with fold-down writing tables. The room was equipped with air-conditioning and modern heating. The windows were paneled in and draped for better visibility for television. Four television monitors, a lectern with control panels, and a motorized screen provided state-of-the-art closed-circuit TV.<sup>40</sup> The classroom was named the Alumni Room in honor of the alumni who gave so generously to the project.<sup>41</sup>



KCOS library, 1971



TV used for instructional purposes with Ronald Shriver, Technician (*left*), Robert May, Director of Audiovisual Services (*right*), and Dr. William Kelly giving a treatment

KOAA came through again in 1972 with \$3,200, this time to be used for more color monitors and the construction of a cabinet in the Alumni Room to house a stationary playing unit.<sup>42</sup> A separate closed circuit TV studio was installed on the third floor of the Administration Building, which had been entirely renovated in 1970 for the Department of OTM. The space was divided into five teaching laboratory rooms, each for twenty to twenty-five students. Students in all five labs could watch techniques that were being demonstrated.

The second floor of the Administration Building was remodeled for the Microbiology and Pathology Departments. A Special Improvement Grant of \$67,810 and a Supplemental Grant of \$177,794, both federally funded, provided funds for the project. The labs were fully equipped for 120 students. A lecture room could seat sixty. Offices, preparation rooms, a small conference room, and research facilities were arranged and equipped. The general contractor for the work was Harold Sevits of Kirksville.<sup>43</sup>

The Administration Building and Memorial Hall received badly needed repairs in 1971 through a gift from Drs. Sam and Marille Sparks of Dallas, Texas. Both were ASO graduates in 1925. The cornices were repaired, modern glass doors and new framework were installed, and the window frames were resealed and repainted. Spotlights were placed at the Jefferson Street entrance.<sup>44</sup>

Two new student groups were organized on campus. The Undergraduate Chapter of the American College of General Practitioners in Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery (ACGP) was chartered February 28, 1969. Its first meeting was held March 5 with 163 charter members. Their aim was "to develop better understanding and greater appreciation among students for the role of the general practitioner and to develop leadership in this field." At that time, 77 percent of all D.O.'s were G.P.'s. Richard Langford of St. Louis was elected president. Dr. Delbert Maddox, who became a fellow of the ACGP in 1968, was their faculty advisor.<sup>45</sup>

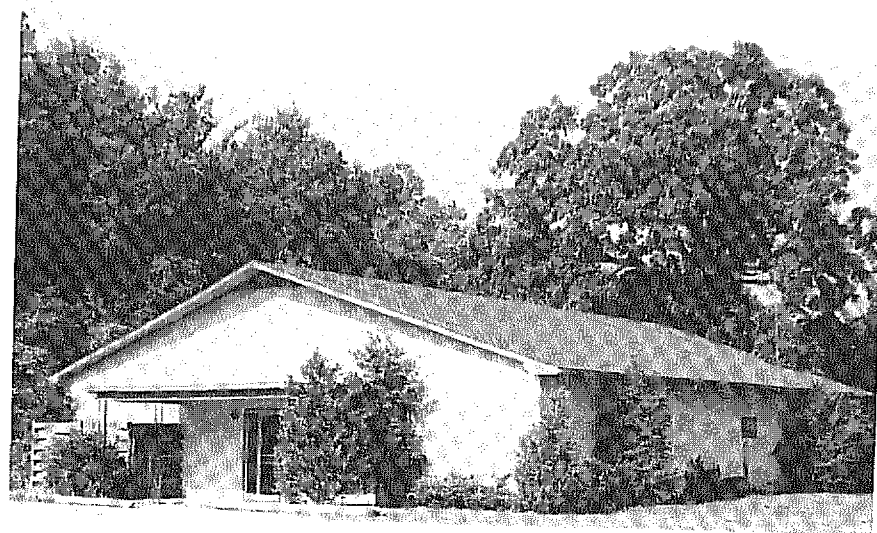
A local chapter of the Student Osteopathic Medicine Association (SOMA) was established at KCOS in the winter of 1970. The national organization's primary purpose was "to speak with a unified voice for osteopathic medical students, to provide a means of communication between osteopathic medical students at the various schools, and to cooperate with the AOA and other health science organizations in improving the quality of health care to the nation and the world." The first national meeting was held in Chicago March 27-29, 1970.<sup>46</sup> Margaret Attebery, a second-year KCOS student, was elected national secretary. Margaret, a Kirksville girl, was fatally injured in a car accident on June 13, 1970, near Atlanta, Georgia. Injured in the accident was another student, Lewis Westmorland of Jefferson City.<sup>47</sup>

In March 1970, KCOS adopted a flexible three-part system of the fourth-year clinical program. For the first time, students would be permitted to select approved electives for four months of their senior year. Most would serve a preceptorship where they would live and work with a general practitioner. The other two parts of the program were the rural clinic/nursing home service and hospital clerkships.<sup>48</sup> Added to the list of affiliate hospitals were Davenport (Iowa) Osteopathic Hospital in 1968,<sup>49</sup> and in 1971 Grandview Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, Oklahoma Osteopathic in Tulsa, and Doctors Hospital at Columbus, Ohio.<sup>50</sup> Two other rural clinics had been established, bringing the total to fourteen. The Wyaconda Clinic opened in 1968 and the Green Hills Osteopathic Medical Center at Bucklin was dedicated January 3, 1970.<sup>51</sup>

President Lyndon B. Johnson signed Executive Order No. 11266 on January 18, 1966, which called for the drafting of D.O.'s into the military. Each doctor who was drafted could apply for a commission in the Medical Corps. The first D.O. medical officer killed in Vietnam fighting was James Sosnowski, U.S. Army, a 1965 graduate of the Des Moines School. He was killed February 16, 1968, near the Cambodian border.<sup>52</sup> New draft rules were established in 1968 which permitted osteopathic students with military obligations to defer active duty until their internship or specific residency was completed. The Class of 1968 was the first to be eligible.<sup>53</sup> Then on September 3, 1969, legislation was approved giving osteopathic students the opportunity for early commissioning with the same ranks and privileges as allopathic students. The first osteopathic student to be commissioned was James M. Fleming, a KCOS third-year student from Galena Park, Texas, who was commissioned an ensign in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy.<sup>54</sup> The Osteopathic Residency Deferment Program also authorized the commissioning of doctors of osteopathy in advance of the time they would be required to serve and provided training in selected specialties in the army, navy and air force.<sup>55</sup>

In 1972 the Uniformed Services Health Profession Revitalization Act established five thousand scholarships for students in the health services. The number was divided between the army, navy, and air force and was given to students in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, podiatry, and clinical psychology at the Ph.D. level. If selected, the student was commissioned a second lieutenant or ensign in the inactive reserve. While in the program, the student received payment of his tuition, mandatory fees, and related expenses plus \$400 a month. The student incurred an obligation of one year of active service for each year of participation, with a minimum two-year tour of duty.<sup>56</sup>

A two-year-old German Shepherd belonging to Kenneth Wagner, a third-year student, was accepted for training at the U.S. Air Force Dog Working Center in San Antonio. His registered name was "D.O."<sup>57</sup>



Theta Psi's new recreational building on North Osteopathy Street, built 1971

The Theta Psi Fraternity House at 712 West Pierce was purchased by the college in 1970. It was renovated into administrative offices for the college treasurer, John Rohrbaugh; manager of institutional systems, Donald Webber; plant engineer, Ralph Niehaus; and the Home Health Care Agency managed by William Bondurant.<sup>58</sup> Mr. Webber, from La Plata, was a graduate of the University of Missouri with nine years' experience in data processing. He would coordinate systems analysis, policies and procedures, personnel, and data processing. M. L. Steinmetz was employed as systems analyst to help develop policies and procedures and to formulate data processing systems. He had studied business administration at NMSC and was an experienced computer programmer and analyst. Mr. James C. Losey was named director of personnel. His experience was with industrial labor relations and personnel management. Both men would report to Mr. Webber.<sup>59</sup> Mr. Niehaus was a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Engineering with several years experience with the Housing Authority and the Gateway Arch Transportation System in St. Louis. William Bondurant was former owner/operator of the Palace Bakery in Kirksville. He had attended NMSTC. Theta Psi built a new recreational building at 105 North Osteopathy.

Other changes in staff and faculty occurred. Dr. George Davidson (KCOS 1945) of Mercer, Missouri, joined the faculty as assistant professor of osteopathic medicine and of OB-GYN. His wife, Wanda Jean (KCOS 1948), was appointed assistant professor of osteopathic medicine. Both had long experience as family practitioners.

Another husband and wife team, Drs. Nelson D. (PCO 1935) and Maxine Johnson (KCOS 1963) King, were appointed to the Department of Pediatrics. Dr. Nelson was professor and co-chairman of the department and project director for the "C & Y" program. He had formerly been on the faculty in 1957-1963. Dr. Maxine was assistant professor of pediatrics and pediatrician to the Kirksville Diagnostic Clinic. Her undergraduate work was taken at Florida State University. Both were certified in pediatrics and were senior members of the American College of Osteopathic Pediatricians. He was the recipient of the James M. Watson Honorary Plaque of the ACOP and of the Distinguished Service Plaque of the American Osteopathic Board of Pediatricians.

Frank R. Truitt retired in November 1970 after a twenty-two year association with the school, first as a trustee and later as business manager.

Dr. E. A. Ohler, at his request, assumed a new position as director of grants administration. Formerly the associate dean of the college, he would continue as a member of the Administrative Council, the Executive Council of the Faculty, and the Admissions Committee. With grants playing an increasing role in the institution, a full-time grants administrator had become a necessity.

C. Barton Hoyle, D.O. (KCOS 1948), who had just completed a residency in psychiatry at KOH, was named instructor in psychiatry. Dr. Hoyle had been in general practice seventeen years before starting his residency.

Krishnakant H. Pandya, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., was employed as an instructor in the Department of Pharmacology and as a researcher. A native of India, he had studied pharmacology at Gujarat University Medical School in India and had served on its faculty for nine years.

Robert Madsen, B.A., D.O. (KCOS 1956), was named chairman of the Department of Surgery, succeeding Ross Thompson, who was stepping down to the vice chairmanship. Dr. Thompson wished to devote more time to administrative responsibilities as coordinator of the Cancer Teaching Program and as chairman of the Educational Committee of the hospital. Dr. Madsen, who was certified by the American Osteopathic Board of Surgery, had been serving as chairman of general surgery at the Muskegon Osteopathic Hospital since 1966. His B.A. was from the University of Minnesota, his internship at Laughlin, and his residency at Lakeview General Hospital in Battle Creek, Michigan. He had taken postgraduate studies in orthopedics at Los Angeles County Hospital and in thoracic surgery at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.

Michael M. Patterson, Ph.D., was appointed assistant professor of physiology. Dr. Patterson earned his B.A. at Grinnell College, Iowa, and his Ph.D. at the University of Iowa and had completed a postdoctoral fellowship in neurophysiology of learning at the University of California, Irvine. He was a member of the American Association and the Midwestern Psychological Association.<sup>60</sup>

At the fall 1971 board meeting, Dr. H. Charles Moore, who had been director of development for two years, was elevated to vice president for general administration. Dr. Denslow would continue as vice president with responsibilities for coordinating health center planning, grant administration, etc.<sup>61</sup>

During this period the faculty and staff continued to earn state and national recognition. Dr. Charles Kline was named to the White House Conference on Children and chaired a Task Force on Children in Rural Areas. Dr. Harry Still was the first D.O. elected president of the Missouri State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts. Dr. Rohweder was elected president of MAOPS. President Thompson was elected president of the American Association of Osteopathic Colleges. Dean F. M. Walter was elected chairman of the Council of Deans. Dr. Douglas Hagen was appointed to the Governor's Advisory Council's Special Task Force to study the health care facility licensure in Missouri. Mary Lou Buchanan, chief nurse medical technician, was elected to full membership in the Society of Nuclear Medical Technologists, the only member from an osteopathic institution. Dr. Margaret Dennis Willard was named to the Advisory Council on Mental Retardation for Missouri, and she was elected president of the Missouri Association of Mental Health. Dr. James Stookey was elected chairman of the Emergency Services Task Force for Missouri. Dr. J. S. Denslow was the first D.O. chairman of the Missouri State Board of Health. Dr. Herbert C. Miller was named president of the Cranial Academy. Dr. A. A. Martin was elected president of the Osteopathic College of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology. Dr. Fleda Brigham was on the program of the World Health Assembly in Washington, D.C. Dr. Denslow was named to the NIH Committee on Medicine and Osteopathic Special Projects Grants Review. Dr. Max Gutensohn was elected president of the American College of Osteopathic Internists, and Dr. S. J. "Sam" DeVito was elected to their Board of Governors. Dr. Delbert Maddox was appointed to the Governor's Advisory Council for Comprehensive Health Planning Steering Committee for Home Health Care Services. Clare Pearson served two terms as president of the Missouri Hospital Association and was elected president of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association. President Thompson was a consultant to the National Council on Federal Health Programs.<sup>62</sup> These are just some of the faculty accomplishments.

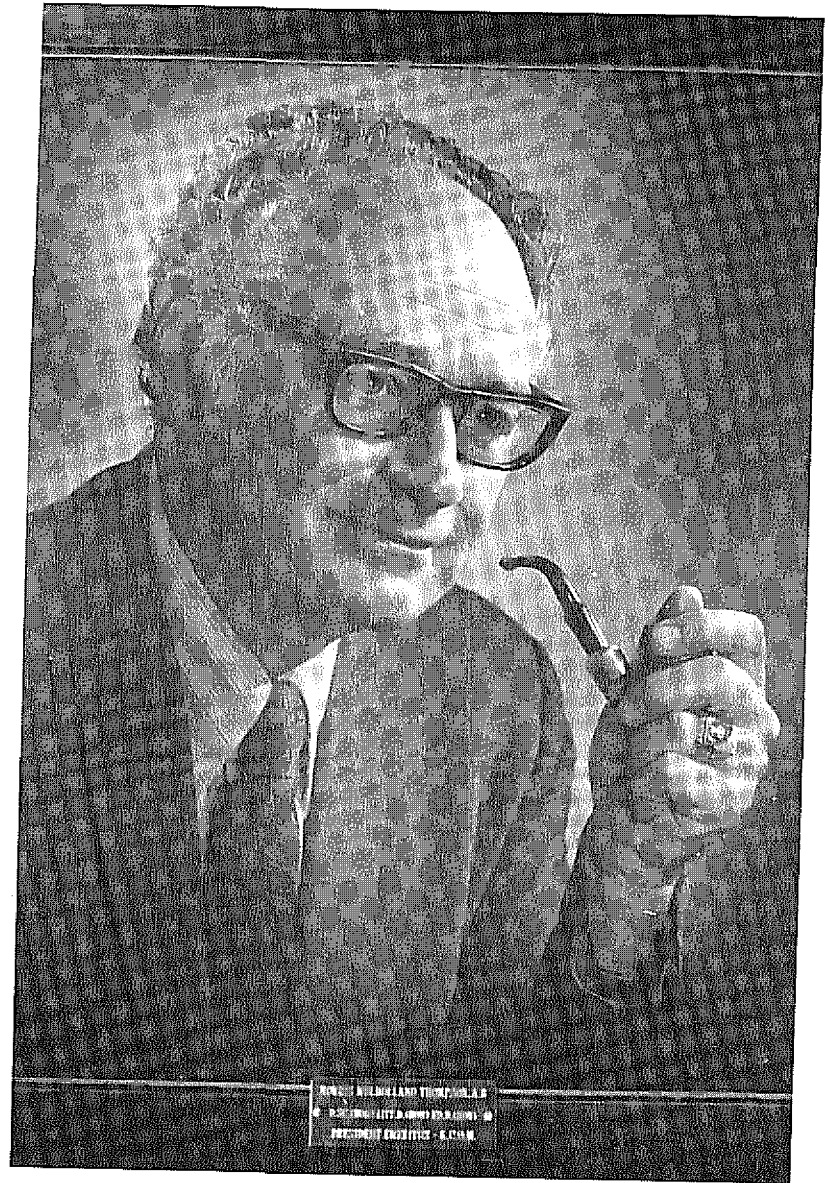
Howard Rolston, trustee of the college, died unexpectedly on June 8, 1970. Mr. Harold Biggs of La Plata was nominated to fill his position. Mr. Biggs was the manager of a large poultry operation and vice president of the La Plata Bank. Dr. Carr's tenure on the board ended at the October meeting in 1971. Dr. Harold Blood assumed the chairmanship. Dr. Paul Wilson was the new vice chairman and Dr. Lydia Jordan was reelected secretary. Dr. J. Otis Carr had been on the board since 1956 and chairman since 1969. His term on the Hospital Governance Committee also terminated. Dr. Gene Barbour succeeded him as chairman and filling the vacancy on the Governance Board was Dr. James Gardner (KCOS 1962), who was in private practice in Kirksville.<sup>63</sup>

Founder's Day 1971 was an eventful day. Cornerstone ceremonies for the new KOH were held with Morris Thompson presiding. Representatives of the government and friends from northeast Missouri joined in the activities. The Masonic service was conducted by Grand Master Thomas J. David, Jr., of Piedmont, Missouri, who said, "This is a special hospital because of its role in training men in the art of healing." Dr. Wallace M. Pearson was KOAA's Living Tribute Award honoree. Dr. Edgar S. Miller (PCO 1954) delivered the Scott Memorial lecture.

Following the ceremonies a luncheon was held at Elaine's Shamrock Restaurant, where President Thompson announced that the college was changing its name. The Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, so named since 1926, would become the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine. The change had been authorized by the Board of Trustees in May, and legal procedures had recently been completed. The name change followed the precedent established at most of the other osteopathic colleges and was supported in a poll taken of alumni, faculty, and students. President Thompson explained that by using the word "osteopathic" as an adjective it helped modify the word "medicine" and would increase the public's understanding of the name of the school. Henceforth, KCOS would be known as Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, or KCOM.<sup>64</sup>

It was noted that the local university had also undergone several name changes. It had been incorporated in 1868 as the North Missouri Normal School. In 1870, it became the First District Normal School of Missouri; in 1919, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College. On December 11, 1967 the Board of Regents dropped the word "Teachers," and it became the Northeast Missouri State College. Effective August 13, 1971, the Missouri legislature permitted a change of name to Northeast Missouri State University.

Late in 1971, two historic buildings were relocated. The A. T. Still Birthplace Cabin and the First School of Osteopathy were moved to Fourth Street, just south of Jefferson. The National Auxiliary had suggested the move, which would make the buildings more visible and more accessible



President Morris Thompson's portrait by Edward Green of LaPlata, Missouri

to the public. It donated \$2,500 to help with the cost of relocating and for furnishing the cabin. The two historic buildings now stood side by side, where they would become symbols of the heritage of osteopathic medicine.<sup>65</sup>

In February 1972 a new college publication, *Kirksville Magazine* was just off the press with volume one. A quarterly, its editor was Mary Lee Richardson. It was dedicated to Morris Thompson for his twenty-five years as president of the Kirksville College. Its first news item was the story of the celebration of his twenty-fifth year. About 180 friends, colleagues, and family members gathered at Elaine's Restaurant on January 26, 1972, to pay homage to the man who, as Vice President Charles Moore said, was a "leader, counselor, and friend, who had led this college through a sometimes painful but always exciting and progressive period in its history."<sup>66</sup> Richard N. McBain, D.O., former president of the Chicago Osteopathic College, who presided at the dinner, described President Thompson as "an experiment of the osteopathic profession." Other speakers, many of whom were veteran faculty members, nurses and scientists, gave personal glimpses into the personality of their boss. Some were humorous and others quite serious.

"M.T." as he was called by his close associates, responded, "Whatever accomplishment has marked the past twenty-five years in Kirksville had been the result of a magnificent team effort involving every element of the college, the faculty, other officers and administrators, the trustees, the student body, every employee and a magnificent alumni body." At the close of the ceremony a color portrait of President Morris Thompson, painted by Robert May, was unveiled.<sup>67</sup>

During those twenty-five years, the annual operating budget had gone from \$500,000 to \$7,700,000; gift income, including endowments and bequests, had increased from \$107,200 to \$8,912,000; and the faculty had tripled. Although many good things had happened during those years, the same problem nonetheless plagued the school – balancing the budget. The gap between earnings and expenses was widening, and federal aid was diminishing. The C & Y program had been severed. Medicare and Medicaid would not reimburse the Rural Clinic Program for basic expenses. After twenty-two years, the Undergraduate Cardiovascular Grant was discontinued. The Pilot Stroke Project was not renewed after its third year. The Comprehensive Health Manpower Act of 1971 was underfunded by 65 percent, which cut KCOM's capitalization by 6 percent. KCOM's share was cut again the next year by \$60,000. Tuition was increased to compensate for increased expenses. It went from \$2,500 in 1971 to \$2,750 for fall of 1972. The application fee was twenty-five dollars and the acceptance fee was increased to \$250.

The cost of goods rose well over the anticipated 2.5 percent, while fees and charges were frozen by federal controls. The government also

mandated an increase in minimum wages from \$1.60 to \$2.00 an hour in 1972. That would directly and indirectly (adjustments in salaries) affect about 700 people at KCOM, adding about \$400,000 to the annual payroll, which was about 59 percent of the budget. The payroll for 1972 would be about \$9 million. The inflationary spiral was affecting the entire country and definitely had its effect on KCOM.

One factor contributing to the decrease in federal aid to the Kirksville school was the growth in the number of osteopathic colleges. As their numbers increased, the amount of federal monies had to be proportioned fairly among more schools. Alumni giving to the Mother School had always been good, but Kirksville alumni were now being asked to contribute to the schools being chartered in the states where they practiced.<sup>68</sup>

The Michigan College of Osteopathic Medicine was established at Pontiac, Michigan, in 1964. Its first class was admitted in 1969. In 1970 its location was changed to East Lansing and it became the Michigan State University School of Osteopathic Medicine. It was the first new osteopathic school in over fifty years, and the first to be state affiliated, and it started a trend.

The Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine at Fort Worth, Texas, which was chartered in 1966, admitted its first class in 1970. It was affiliated with North Texas State University. The Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, to be located in Tulsa, was established by state legislation in 1972. It would enroll its first class in 1974. Plans were being formulated for the Greenbrier College of Osteopathic Medicine at Lewisburg, West Virginia. It was chartered in 1974 and later changed its name to the West Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine. Plans were pending for new schools in New Jersey, New England, and New York.<sup>69</sup>

The President's Club was organized in 1971 to recognize those individuals who contributed a thousand dollars or more during a calendar year. By January 1972 it had fifty-eight members.<sup>70</sup>

Changes in curriculum, which gave earlier patient exposure, were explained by Dean Willard. Clinical experience was moved into the end of the third year, instead of beginning in the fourth year. Electives, which made up five months of the senior year, could be (1) additional clerkship in a hospital, (2) preceptorship with a D.O., (3) experience in a faculty supervised research program, and (4) special categories such as DOCARE or study in Europe, for which a written protocol would have to be approved.

Dean Walter explained the admission crisis which was occurring. Instead of diminishing, the number of applicants was exploding. By January 1, the class for the fall of 1972 had been filled from over 1,000 applicants, most of whom were highly qualified. Their average grade-point average was 3.0. Female enrollment, which had been very low in the 1960s, was

also climbing.<sup>71</sup> In 1973 there were twelve girls in the freshman class. In the fall of 1972, I.D. cards with their pictures were issued to students for the first time.<sup>72</sup>

The end of an era came in the winter of 1972. The White Cabin that had stood on the corner of Jefferson and Elson opposite the Administration Building since 1927, was closed and the building demolished. The White Cabin, which had been the scene of morning coffee klatches, quick, cheap lunches, and a gathering place in late evening hours for faculty, administrators, and students, was no more.<sup>73</sup>

New board members in January 1972 were Dr. Philip Brackett (KCOS 1964) of Unionville, Missouri, and Mr. Nelson Glasgow of Luray, Missouri. Dr. Brackett interned at South Bend Osteopathic Hospital and practiced in Liberty, Missouri, two years before locating in Unionville where he was associated with the Monroe Clinic. Mr. Glasgow had served six years as presiding judge of Clark County and was then the executive director of the Northcentral Missouri Regional Planning Commission.<sup>74</sup> Felix Swope, D.O. (KCOS 1927), a G.P. in Alexandria, Virginia, became a trustee in the spring of 1972. Dr. Swope was an active member of the KOAA, AOA, the American College of General Practitioners, the American Osteopathic College of Proctology, the District of Columbia Osteopathic Association, and the Virginia Chapter of the KOAA. In 1965 he served as program chairman for AOA's national convention. He was the son of Dr. Chester Swope, who had been the liaison for the AOA and Washington, D.C., for many years.<sup>75</sup> Mahlon L. Ponitz, D.O. (KCOS 1944), of Detroit was elected a trustee in July 1972. Dr. Ponitz was the medical director and chief executive officer of Art Centre Hospital. He was a certified anesthesiologist and a founding member and former governor, chairman, and fellow of the American Osteopathic College of Anesthesiologists.<sup>76</sup>

The Department of EENT split into the Department of Ophthalmology under Dr. A. A. Martin and the Department of Otolaryngology with Dr. Lawrence Nowinski (CCO 1966) at its head. Dr. Nowinski had recently completed his residency. He was the first D.O. to receive a fellowship in the field of EENT at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. He had been at KCOM since October 1971.

Dr. L. Linton Budd (KCOS 1942) became the new chairman of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Budd did his internship and residency training at Carson City Hospital (Michigan). He was certified and was a member of the ACGOB. He had been serving as chairman of OB-GYN and director of medical education at Carson City. Dr. George Davidson, who had been acting chairman, was named vice chairman of the department.

A new Graduate Institute of Osteopathic Practice was created by the board in 1972 with Dr. Rumney as its director. Dr. James Stookey replaced him as chairman of the Department of Osteopathic Theory and Methods.

He, in turn, was replaced by Dr. <sup>Delmar</sup>Delbert Merrill (KCCOS 1949) as director of the rural clinics. Dr. Merrill was appointed associate professor of osteopathic medicine. He had a master's degree in education from the University of Missouri and had been serving as associate dean for clinical education at the Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Russell Luke, D.P., was appointed as a part-time assistant instructor in orthopedics. He had attended Parsons College, Loyola University, and the Illinois College of Podiatric Medicine. Michael K. Willman, D.O. (KCOS 1965) was named assistant professor of radiology. He had recently completed his residency at KOH. His premedical work was at the University of Detroit and he interned at Zieger-Botsford Osteopathic Hospital in Detroit.<sup>77</sup>

Dean Willard was given a new title, vice president for academic and health affairs and dean of the college. It was felt that this would strengthen the office of the dean. He also served as director of the Health Center.<sup>78</sup>

Hospital administration was reorganized in 1972 to give a more clear-cut assignment of responsibilities. Mr. Clare Pearson remained hospital administrator. Ronald Lewis, former KOH business manager, was named administrative assistant. He would be responsible for emergency medical services, communications, purchasing, and data processing. Robert Miller would continue as assistant administrator in charge of all hospital business functions.<sup>79</sup>

The city of Kirksville and the hospital joined forces to organize an ambulance service. Local morticians had announced their intention to discontinue such service. With the assistance of the Missouri Division of Health, two fully equipped, especially designed ambulances were delivered to Kirksville in the spring of 1972. KOH contracted to administer and operate their service. Patients would be taken to the hospital of their choice. Attendants and drivers were given first-aid instruction by Dr. Douglas Hagen.<sup>80</sup>

A grant of \$460,677.96 was received in the summer of 1972 for staffing and equipping the rehabilitation floor of the new hospital. It had been approved by the Section of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Missouri Department of Education; \$81,244.71 was set aside for equipment and furnishings. The remainder was for ancillary staff. Dr. Hoyt was chairman of the program, and Mrs. Margaret Shoemaker was the coordinator.<sup>81</sup>

The Annual AOA Research Conference was held for the first time in Kirksville on March 10-11, 1972. Dr. Lorraine Peissner was the program chairman. The Louisa Burns Memorial Symposium was chaired by Dr. Denslow. A number of Kirksville's investigators presented a "Review of Research at Kirksville." Dr. Korr was elected chairman for 1973. The AOA Bureau of Research held its sessions in conjunction with the conference.<sup>82</sup>



Price E. Thomas, D.O., died September 2, 1972, following a long illness. He had faithfully served the college for twenty-five years. In honor of this respected teacher and researcher, the physiology/pharmacology laboratory on the second floor of TBR was officially renamed the Price E. Thomas Memorial Laboratory.<sup>83</sup>

In keeping with the U.S. Surgeon General's warning that smoking was hazardous to the health, all cigarette machines were removed from the college/hospital complex in February 1972.<sup>84</sup> With the emphasis on ecology and environmental health, the Student Government Association sponsored an Environmental Health Seminar on the NMSC campus on March 22, 1970, for individuals from both campuses.<sup>85</sup> Recycling came to the KCOM campus. Containers for soft drink cans were placed beside pop machines, and Dr. Alma Murphy's trailer was placed behind the hospital for old newspapers, glass, and so forth. The print shop was making note pads from wastepaper, and the incinerator at TBR received an oscillating chimney cap for smoke abatement.<sup>86</sup>

Charles E. Ross, D.O., a 1963 graduate of the Kansas City School, was the flight surgeon aboard the *USS Ticonderoga*, which was on the scene of the splashdown of Apollo 16 when it returned from its flight to the moon. He helped give the postflight examination to the astronauts on the recovery ship. He was also assigned as crew surgeon for the Skylab Medical Experiments Altitude Test for Apollo 17, and he was assigned as an aeromedical surgeon in mission control.<sup>87</sup> Dr. W. Kenneth Riland (PCO 1936) of New York (former KCOS trustee) accompanied President Richard Nixon as his personal physician on his trips to Peking, China, and Moscow, USSR, in 1972. He also accompanied Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Paris in 1973.<sup>88</sup>

At the Founder's Day Ceremonies on October 24, 1972, the beautiful new, ultramodern south wing of the Kirksville Osteopathic Health Center was dedicated. The Honorable William Hungate, U.S. Congressman from Troy, Missouri, was the distinguished speaker. The mayor of Kirksville, Glenn Estes, gave his congratulations, and the brass choir of NMSC entertained. "Wes" Wedemeyer, architect, and Dr. Harold Blood, chairman of the Board of Trustees, turned the keys of the hospital over to Clare Pearson, hospital administrator. Four thousand five hundred people toured the new facility.

During the Founder's Day Ceremonies, President Thompson was honored for his twenty-five years in the presidency. He was presented with an engraved investiture medal. With his dry humor, he remarked that it was twenty-five years overdue. Barbara Peterson, editor of the *JAOA* and *The D.O.*, who witnessed the event, remarked, "Kirksville's Founder's Day has some of the marks of a pilgrimage - another is getting there!"<sup>89</sup>

The five-story hospital, plus penthouse and ground level, was to be linked to the older KOH by a two-level overpass and a tunnel. The tunnel, containing heat pipes and other mechanical equipment, had been completed early in the construction. The overpass, which would cross over Jefferson Street, was still to be built. Some other portions of the addition were still in the process of being finished. The addition contained 80,849 square feet and provided 114 new beds. The lower floor furnished space for central supply, storage, service areas, mechanical equipment, and an employee lounge. The first floor was for the lobby and reception area, kitchen, and dining room that could seat two hundred, a meditation room, and the gift shop. The second floor was set aside for the Rehabilitation Center. It held eighteen beds, a conference room, and several specialty therapy rooms. It temporarily housed pediatrics. The third and fourth floors were medical/surgical. Each had thirty-nine beds, nursing stations with ample space, conference rooms, and diagnostic treatment rooms. The fifth floor was reserved for obstetrics, with eighteen beds, delivery and recovery rooms, and the nursery. The penthouse provided a rest and study area for students and physicians on duty. Each patient room had a color television set, a telephone beside each bed, piped in oxygen, and audio communication with the nurse's station.<sup>90</sup> The move into the new south wing was to begin on December 11, 1972; however, it was delayed by the malfunctioning of some major pieces of equipment. Patients were moved during the week of January 22, 1973.

Work would now begin on the demolition of the old ASO Hospital, which had been constructed in 1905. It was being razed in compliance with Hill-Burton regulations. Although it had been remodeled in the 1950s, it did not meet current standards, and it was not feasible to salvage. Some nostalgia occurred as this, the first hospital ever to be built for osteopathic physicians and their patients, was torn down. The first area slated for renovation in that part of the hospital that had been constructed in 1950-51 was the Emergency Room. The Intensive Care Unit would remain in the north wing and would also be remodeled.<sup>91</sup>

Another donation from Dr. and Mrs. Mehegan, this time a challenge gift of ten thousand dollars, was to be used for the renovation of Stukey Hall into a modern, audiovisual classroom. To renovate it as the Alumni Room had been done would take an additional ten thousand dollars. The main portion of the supplemental amount was given by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Conklin (KCOS 1932) of Stigler, Oklahoma; Dr. and Mrs. Robert Gillson (KCOS 1934) of Poteau, Oklahoma; and Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Dickey (KCOS 1932) of Ft. Worth, Texas. The newly renovated Stukey Lecture Hall was dedicated June 2, 1974.<sup>92</sup>

On February 14, 1973, Governor William Walker of the state of Mississippi signed legislation giving osteopathic physicians unrestricted

licensing by examination or reciprocity and recognizing the National Board of Examiners for Osteopaths and Surgeons. It was the last state to comply. Now all fifty states had fallen into line.<sup>93</sup>

On April 9, 1973, there was a spring blizzard. Heavy, wet snow continued to fall and blow all day, and by early afternoon classes were dismissed and offices closed early. Motorists were stuck, and groups of students gallantly dug them out of drifts and pushed them on their way. About fifty "guests" spent the night at the hospital (dubbed the "KOH Inn)." The cafeteria stayed open until 11:00 P.M. with the assistance of volunteers. The next day the National Guard was called out to help clear the streets, free stranded motorists, and escort doctors and nurses to the hospital. Dr. Gail Burchett made it to work on skis. It was a blizzard to remember!<sup>94</sup>

Dr. Vernon H. Casner died April 13, 1973, at the age of seventy-three. He had served twenty-seven years as Adair County Health Officer, thirty-four years as chairman of the Department of Public Health, and twenty-one as director of the Rural Clinic Program. He was a past president of the Missouri Health Council and a consultant to the State Division of Health. He had received the Distinguished Service Award from both the AOA and MAOPS. In 1972 "Cas" had been honored as the recipient of the Living Tribute Award.<sup>95</sup>

George W. Rea, D.O., FAOCR, died May 10, 1973, at the age of fifty-six. A 1942 alumnus of KCOS, he had been with the school since January 1944 when Dr. George Laughlin brought him on board to develop a department of radiology. Dr. Rea was a fellow of the American Osteopathic College of Radiology, the Missouri Osteopathic Society of Radiology, and of the AOA and MAOPS. He was well respected in his field and conducted one of the best residency programs in the profession. Dr. Max Gutensohn remarked, "Radiology was his lifeblood. He was so good that a lot of people came to study with him." "The Chief," as he was called by residents, interns, and students, had developed a "first class radiology department." The Rea era of radiology had come to an end. A scholarship book fund was established in his name. At the Founder's Day ceremonies October 13, 1974, the second floor of the north wing of KOH was dedicated as the George W. Rea Department of Radiology.<sup>96</sup>

In May 1973 the dean of students and admission personnel moved to a small house on the corner of Fifth and Pierce Streets which had been remodeled for the Student Affairs Office. Mrs. Jean Smith was the financial aid assistant, and Mrs. Virginia Morgan was admissions assistant.<sup>97</sup>

Early in 1973 M. L. Steinmetz was appointed director of personnel administration. He replaced Steve Hull, who had replaced James Losey. Richard Darr, former assistant to the purchasing agent, was promoted to purchasing agent, while Bill Cusick, former purchasing agent, became

materials manager. Richard Newman was employed as security director of KCOM/KOH. He had formerly been with the Kirksville Police Force and was chief of security for NMSU.

New board members elected in June 1973 included Murray Goldstein, D.O. (DMS 1920), of Bethesda, Maryland. Dr. Goldstein was the director of Extramural Programs and associate director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke of the NIH. He had taken special studies in neurology at the Mayo Clinic Graduate School and in epidemiology at the California School of Public Health. He had served with a number of health related organizations. James L. Goddard, M.D., of Atlanta, Georgia, was chairman of the board of Ormont Drug and Chemical Company, Inc., of New Jersey. He was a graduate of the Washington University School of Medicine. He had served as assistant Surgeon General, USPHS, commissioner of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, chief of the Communicable Diseases Center in Atlanta, and was the first Civil Air Surgeon of the Federal Aeronautics Administration. John Barson, Ed.D., of East Lansing, Michigan, was associate dean of the Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine and professor of medical education, research, and development. He had previously served in various positions at MSU in program coordination, instructional materials, multimedia approaches, etc.<sup>98</sup>

Dr. "Bill" Kelly retired at the end of the school year in 1973. He was named professor emeritus. He had been on the faculty since 1932 and the Steunenberg Professor since 1949. In his thirty-eight years as an instructor and physician he had endeared himself to patients, faculty, and students. He had served in many capacities: physical diagnosis, manipulation, radiology, pediatrics, dermatology, and as supervisor of the rural clinics and consultant to the "C & Y" program. In 1974 he was presented the Living Tribute Award. Dr. Crawford Esterline retired in the summer of 1973 following a stroke. He had served as chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology since 1947. He was named Professor Emeritus. His abilities and his sense of humor would be missed. Dr. Fleda Brigham retired after twenty-two years at KCOM with the Department of Psychiatry. She had been chairman of the department for several years and on numerous committees, both state and national. She also was named professor emeritus. She moved back to her native state, California. Also retiring was Dr. Louise Astell, who had assumed the position of director of alumni relations in 1967 and was a member of the Department of Osteopathic Medicine. She, too, was granted emeritus status. Janet Bunch was named Executive Director of the KOAA. She had previously worked for Dr. Ohler and Dr. Astell. On July 15, 1973, Dorla Giltner turned the keys to the college bookstore over to Mr. Larry Pinkston, new manager. The Giltner era at the bookstore came to an end after twenty-one years.<sup>99</sup>

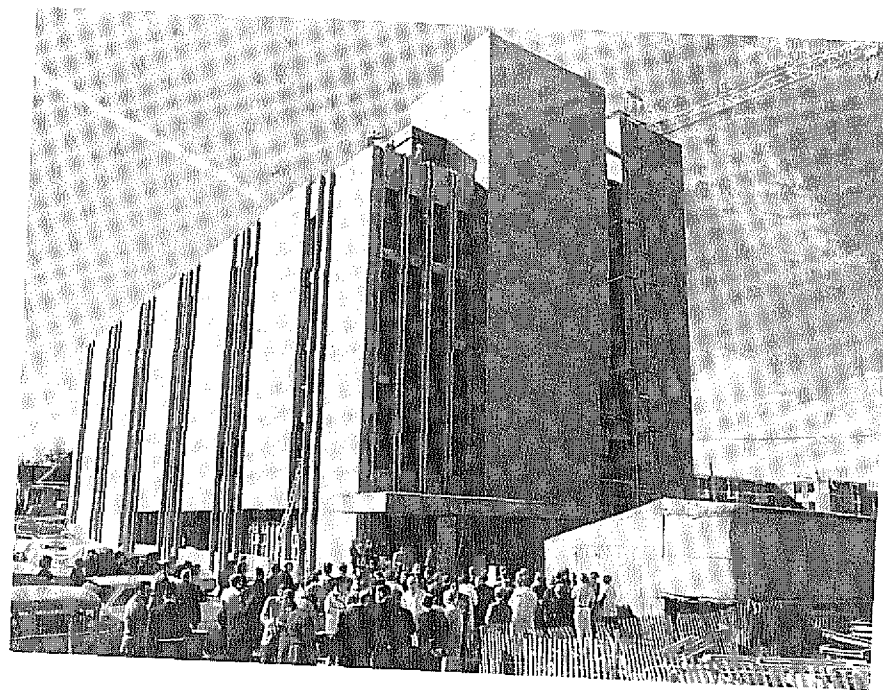
At the July 1973 Board of Trustees meeting President Morris Thompson's resignation was accepted with regret. He had been at the head of the institution for twenty-six years. On his recommendation, the trustees elected Dr. H. Charles Moore as the new president. Dr. Thompson would continue to serve as an administrative consultant. President Moore wrote, "During the years of Morris Thompson's presidency KCOM has grown and its influence has been extended. The college has continued to mature in every education sense. His relationship to college and alumni has been unique and it is fitting testimony to his leadership and commitment that he willingly accepted a continuing role with the college."<sup>100</sup>

The Morris Thompson Years came to an end, but not his influence, for his ideas and ideals would carry over into the thinking of those with whom he had been associated. It was, however, the end of an era.

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Dedication Ceremonies for the South Wing of the Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital, October 24, 1972



H. Charles Moore, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., President of KCOM, 1973-1983

## Chapter 19

### The Moore Years

**H. CHARLES MOORE, Ph.D., WAS THE SIXTH PRESIDENT** of the first school of osteopathy. His background as the son of an osteopathic physician, his formal training in higher education administration, and his two years experience as director of development and two years as vice president at KCOM prepared him well for the challenges of the presidency. He said, "We must dream great dreams, but be able to view them in the light of reality for college administration as well as politics is 'the art of the possible.'"<sup>1</sup> Although he assumed the responsibilities of the office shortly after Morris Thompson resigned in July 1973, he was officially inaugurated at the Convocation June 3, 1974. Dr. Martyn Richardson, chairman of the Board of Trustees, officiated.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Morris Thompson accepted a position as chief administrative officer for the National Osteopathic Foundation. He would coordinate all NOF programs and general philanthropy and direct the Osteopathic Progress Fund. Dr. John Mulford (KCOS 1929) would remain as coordinator of pharmaceutical philanthropy and of federal grants.<sup>3</sup>

On October 17, 1973, all seven osteopathic colleges were linked together for an educational program on closed-circuit television. Participants were in direct communication with each other. The program, "Bronchopulmonary Infections," carried 3.5 hours of CME credits. It was sponsored by the Osteopathic Colleges and Pfizer Laboratories. It originated in Chicago and the moderator was Ward E. Perrin, D.O., FACOI (CCO 1943), chairman of the Department of Medicine and associate dean for medical education at the Chicago School.<sup>4</sup>

Dr. Korr was selected to give the Andrew Taylor Still Memorial Lecture at the AOA Convention in October 1973 in New Orleans. He had also given the keynote addresses in 1948 and 1959.

The annual meeting of the American Academy of Osteopathy in 1973 featured a distinguished panel of guests: Janet G. Travell, M.D.; John N. Mennell, M.D.; George W. Northrup, D.O. (PCO 1939); and Harold Saita, D.O. (KCOS 1929). The program featured demonstrations of manipulative procedures, treatment of trigger points, and acupuncture. Dr. Saita of West

Vancouver, British Columbia, had been trained in acupuncture in Japan in the 1920s.<sup>5</sup>

Drs. Crawford M. and Elizabeth Esterline were the honorees for the Living Tribute Award for 1973. Both were 1933 KCOS graduates and both had joined the faculty in 1935. They were venerated for their commitment and dedication to the school and the profession.<sup>6</sup>

At the October 1973 board meeting new officers were elected. Dr. Harold Blood's term expired. He had been chairman since 1971. Dr. Martyn Richardson succeeded him as chairman. Dr. Felix Swope replaced Richardson as vice chairman and Dr. Mahlon Pontiz was elected secretary. Dr. H. Dale Pearson's term also terminated. New trustees elected were Dr. Harmon Myers (KCOS 1954) of Tucson, Arizona, and Dr. Kathryn Conklin (KCOS 1970) of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Dr. Myers was a trustee of the AOA, a member of the AAO, and a fellow of the ACGP. In 1970 he was honored as the Arizona G.P. of the Year. Dr. Conklin was in general practice and active in district and state associations. Dr. Conklin was from a family of D.O.'s. Her father was Dr. T. H. Conklin (ASO 1922); her brother, Dr. Thomas H., Jr. (KCOS 1969); and another brother, Charles H., was a fourth-year student at KCOM.

At that board meeting the resignation of Dr. Ralph Willard, vice president for academic affairs and dean of the college, was accepted. He had been dean since January 1969. His wife, Dr. Margaret Dennis Willard, head of the Department of Psychology, also resigned. The Willards moved to East Lansing, where they affiliated with the Michigan College.<sup>7</sup>

New appointments in the basic sciences were Lex C. Towns, Ph.D., and Robert F. Bond, Ph.D. Dr. Towns earned his B.A. at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, and his Ph.D. from Indiana University. He had recently completed a postdoctoral fellowship in the Department of Psychobiology at the University of California, Irvine. He was a member of the American Psychological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Western Psychological Association. Dr. Bond was appointed professor and chairman of the Department of Physiology. His B.S. was from Ursinas College, Pennsylvania, and his M.S. and Ph.D. from Temple University School of Medicine, Pennsylvania. He had been a USPHS postdoctoral trainee in cardiovascular physiology and an advanced research fellow of the American Heart Association at Bowman-Gray, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Dr. Bond was a consultant to the *American Journal of Physiology* and the *American Heart Journal*. Shortly after his appointment at KCOM he was selected as a member of the editorial board for the new international journal, *Circulatory Shock*, published by University Park Press.

Dr. Edna M. Lay (KCOS 1946) was appointed assistant professor of osteopathic manipulative medicine. Her premed was at Montana State University. She had been practicing in California and was one of the leaders

in the fight of D.O.'s to regain legislative rights in California. She was a past president of the Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons of California and was chairman of its legislative committee between 1964 and 1972. She was a past president of the Osteopathic Cranial Academy.<sup>8</sup>

Two large bequests came to the college in 1973. George S. and Eugenia Farr Rees of Beverly Hills, California, left \$400,000 for the Department of Pediatrics in honor of their physician, Ralph W. Rice, D.O. (ASO 1917). Mr. and Mrs. Rees had previously donated to the school.<sup>9</sup> Mrs. Christine Mylander and her son, George L. Mylander of Sandusky, Ohio, gave over \$30,000 in memory of Lester R. Mylander, D.O. (ASO 1917).<sup>10</sup>

A seven-foot-tall exhibit on osteopathic medicine went on display in the Missouri State Museum in the Capital Building in Jefferson City. It depicted Dr. Still's early life and the history of the two osteopathic schools in Missouri, at Kansas City and Kirksville. Mrs. Wilson P. Bailey of the Northeast Missouri Osteopathic Auxiliary was chairman of the project. Robert May designed the exhibit, John Greer was the photographer, and Lewis Chapman did the audio portion of the exhibit. In a ceremony held December 20, 1973, Governor Christopher Bond accepted the exhibit for the museum.<sup>11</sup>

James R. Stookey, B.S., M.A., D.O., F.AAO, was named dean of the college in January 1974. He became a member of the faculty in 1964 when he accepted the first Perrin T. Wilson Fellowship. During that time he completed his master's degree in education at the local university. He has served the college in many capacities, as director of the Outpatient Clinic, director of the Rural Clinic Program, chief of staff, and more recently as chairman of the Department of Osteopathic Medicine. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Osteopathy and chairman of its Education Committee. President Moore said, "We feel fortunate to obtain a dean with wide administrative and teaching experience and a background in family practice and OTM."<sup>12</sup>

A Regional Medical Program was awarded to KCOM to train emergency technicians for northcentral and northeast Missouri. The project, which was funded by the state in the amount of \$26,108, would be coordinated by Ronald Lewis, assistant hospital administrator. It was designed to meet the standards of the National Highway Safety Bureau and the U.S. Department of Transportation. Classes began in January 1974.<sup>13</sup>

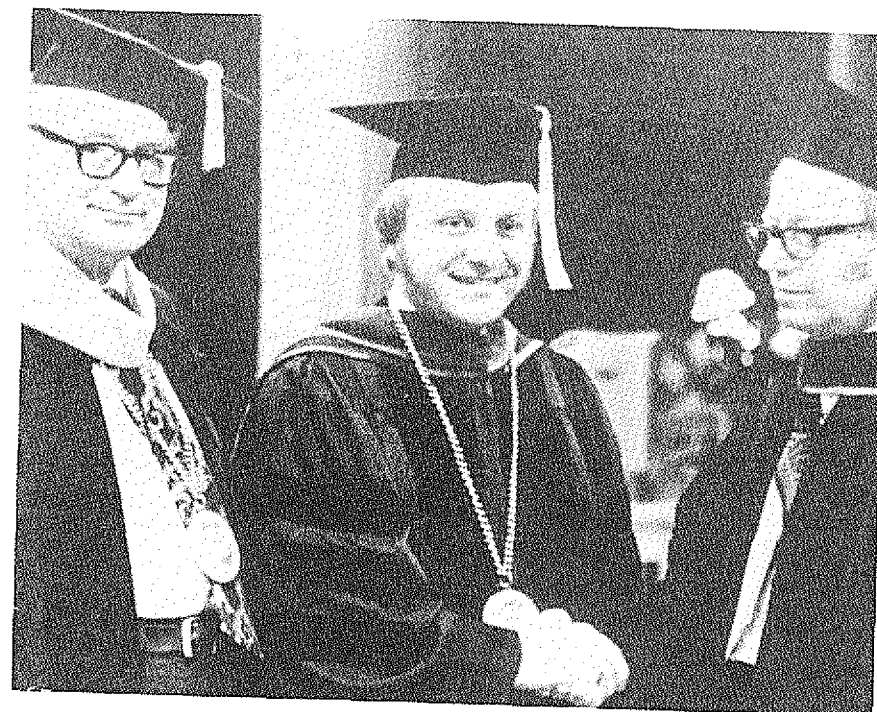
On March 19, 1974, the California Supreme Court ruled that the 1962 California Law banning the licensing of osteopathic physicians in California was unconstitutional and in violation of the 14th Amendment giving equal protection to the constituents of the United States. The unanimous decision reopened the Golden State to D.O. licensure.<sup>14</sup>

On May 27, 1974, at 10:00 A.M. an impressive ceremony took place on the steps of the State Capitol in Sacramento. The Honorable Jack Schrade, state senator and president pro-tem of the California Senate, welcomed 119 new Doctors of Osteopathy to the state. John C. Taylor, D.O. (KCCOS 1950), president of the AOA, expressed his gratitude to the California group of D.O.'s for their "tenacity in seeing the struggle through." Herbert C. Templeman, D.O. (COPS 1955), chairman of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners, formally declared the group, who had previously been examined, duly licensed and passed out their certificates. It was the first D.O. licensure in California in twelve years. A luncheon followed the ceremony at which Mr. Alexander R. Tobin, the Sacramento attorney who led the court battle, spoke about the differences between the allopathic and osteopathic professions. He charged the new physicians "to be proud of their profession and to stand up and fight for it."<sup>15</sup>

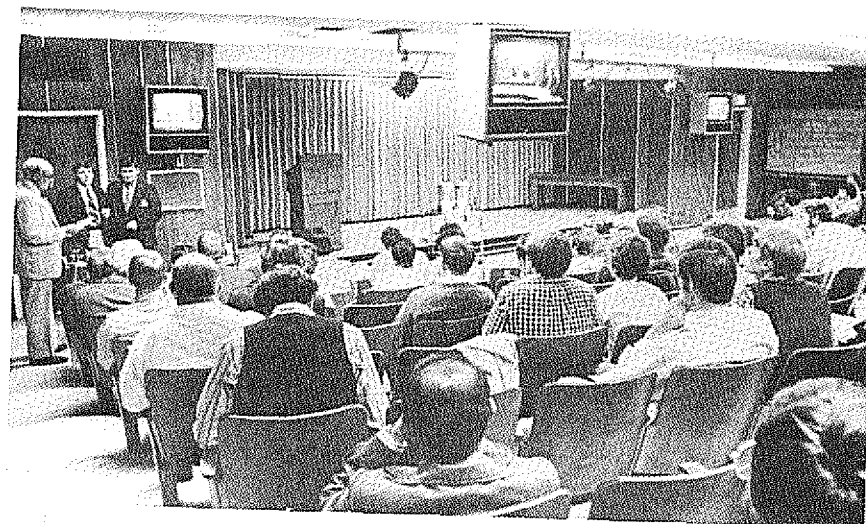
Another court victory had been won in Arizona when on September 27, 1973, the Court of Appeals ruled that an AMA internship did not substitute for an AOA internship. The ruling stated that, although similar, "it lacked the distinguishing and vital osteopathic concept and osteopathic practice and training. . . . It is not the factual equivalent of an osteopathic internship." The case was filed by Gary Wayne Ferris (KCCOS 1968).<sup>16</sup>

A successful conclusion in March 1974 to a lawsuit by AACOM compelled DHEW to equalize the amount of funds expended to osteopathic and allopathic colleges. Bills had been introduced which would have supported the training of allopathic students at \$700 more than osteopathic students. Thousands of letters to congressmen and senators about the inequity brought about the equalization of funds. The equality of D.O. and M.D. colleges had been established.<sup>17</sup>

New trustees were elected at the April 1974 board meeting. Mr. L. C. Baxter of Tulsa, was the executive director of the Oklahoma Osteopathic Hospital. He was a charter member of the American College of Osteopathic Hospital Administrators, and a member and past president of the AOHA. In 1966 he received the AOHA Award of Merit. Mr. Beurt SerVass of Indianapolis was chairman of the Curtis Publishing Co. and publisher of the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Holiday*. He was vice chairman of the Indiana Commission of Higher Education and former director of the Indiana State Board of Health. Dr. Wilbur T. Hill (KCOS 1951) was a general practitioner in Liberty, Missouri. He was past president of both MAOPS and the KOAA. Dr. Hill was an associate professor of general practice at the Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine and had served as chief of staff at their hospital. Dr. Hill's son, Roger, graduated from KCOM in 1975. Dr. John Barson, who had joined the board in 1973, resigned as he had accepted the presidency of the Oklahoma College.



President Moore receives congratulations on his inauguration from President Emeritus Thompson and Martyn Richardson, D.O., Chairman of the Board of Trustees



Dean Willard introduces closed-circuit TV program in Classroom 118 linking all seven colleges for CME credits, 1973



James R. Stookey, B.S., M.A., D.O., F.A.A.O., Dean of the College 1976-1985

Mr. M. L. Steinmetz was reassigned as director of development. Don Webber became acting director of personnel. D. L. Johnson was named the new plant engineer. Mr. Johnson had spent twenty-seven years as a general contractor. He was site inspector for the construction of the south wing of the hospital when college officials approached him about the job. Mr. Earl E. Hull assumed the position as Head of Information and editor of college publications, following the resignation of Mary Lee Richardson Bailey. Mr. Hull was a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

The Pathology Department received two new appointees in 1974. Both were board-certified by the AOC. John A. Kline, D.O. (PCO 1955), had been serving as chair of the pathology department at the Grand Rapids Osteopathic Hospital. His B.S. was from Franklin-Marshall College, Pennsylvania. He interned at the Osteopathic Hospital of Maine and took his residency there and at Flint Osteopathic Hospital. He was then serving as vice chairman of the Board of Governors of the AOC. Mrs. Kline is President Moore's sister. John E. Leech, D.O. (PCO 1940), interned at the Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital and received a master of science from the graduate school at PCO. He had served as chairman of pathology at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and as pathologist at Lansing and Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Eva Manning was appointed research associate and later instructor in the Department of Physiology. She was born and educated in West Germany where she attended the Professional School in Solingen. She had served as an operating room technician, assistant to a plastic surgeon, and recently as coordinator for a renal transplant program at Bowman-Gray School of Medicine, North Carolina.

D. Kent Mulford, D.O. (KCOS 1973), was named instructor in general practice. He would be in charge of the Emergency Room. Dr. Mulford was a graduate of the University of Alabama with a B.S. degree. He had taken postgraduate work at the Southern University of Illinois. Dr. Mulford is related to several D.O.'s including KCOM's former Vice-president and dean, James R. Stookey, a cousin.

Dr. Lanny Stiles (KCOS 1967) returned to campus in September 1974 as an instructor in child psychiatry. His premed was taken at the University of Arkansas. He interned at KOH and was on the staff before going to the University of Missouri Medical Center where he worked in the Center of Child Psychiatry. Dr. Stiles's father, Dr. Leslie E. Stiles, Jr., was a 1942 graduate of the Des Moines Still College. He was in practice in Carl Junction, Missouri.<sup>18</sup>

In the summer of 1974 the nursery was finally completed on the fifth floor of the new south wing of the hospital. The area contained a routine nursery with eleven cribs, the nurses' station, and supplies which were





James R. Marshall, D.O., in the Pediatric Department at KOH

located in the middle, and on the other side an intensive care room and an isolation section. Four isolettes were available, and one special isolette equipped for transferring babies to or from the hospital. A new process of giving I.V.'s was instituted – an “IVac” which measured microdrops into the tiny bodies by the minute. Another new item – disposable diapers!

Dr. James R. Marshall (KCCOS 1971) was appointed to the Pediatrics Department and placed in charge of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. Dr. Marshall earned an A.S. at Mesa College, Colorado. He interned at Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital and at Children’s Hospital in Denver. His specialty training in pediatrics was taken at Kirksville.<sup>19</sup>

A substantial sum of money had been donated by Thomas Maxfield, D.O. (KCOS 1937), of Boca Raton, Florida, formerly in practice in Maplewood, New Jersey. It was used for the Infant Intensive Care Unit. His son, Robert Maxfield, of Tucson, was a 1966 alumnus. An uncle, Harris Maxfield, graduated in 1909; another uncle, John Fowler Maxfield, in 1921; and a nephew, John F. III, in 1943.<sup>20</sup>

The Children and Youth Program, funded by the federal government, had been phased out, but a new program called Maternal and Child Health took its place. It was housed in the same building where “C & Y” had been. It was state-supported by the Department of Social Services. The Maternal and Child Health Program provided physical examinations, diagnostic workups, and nutritional and social surveys for children under nineteen. For those who qualified, it also paid for hospitalization.

Another program was the Women’s, Infants’ and Children’s Program (WIC) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Kirksville was one of five communities selected for the pilot project which would make nutrition education and food available to those who qualified.<sup>21</sup>

A Medical Technology Program was also started in 1974. It was a cooperative project between NMSU and KCOM. NMSU students would receive part of their training at KOH, which would be a twelve-week laboratory and practical experience course. Dr. John Kline was the coordinator. The second year, eighty students enrolled in the program. Another cooperative program with NMSU began in 1976. It was a fourteen-week Medical Secretary Internship where NMSU students received practical training at KCOM.<sup>22</sup>

On July 6, 1974, senior student Gerald A. Guzick was killed in a car wreck in Loraine, Ohio. Mrs. Guzick was hospitalized. “Skip” Guzick was a member of ACGP and SOMA and had served as president of Theta Psi and APO. The 1975 *Osteoblast* was dedicated to his memory.<sup>23</sup>

The two-level bridge spanning Jefferson Street and connecting the new south wing to the hospital was completed in 1974. It greatly facilitated movement of patients, supplies, and personnel.



Two level bridge connecting the new KOH with the older KOH, 1974

Renovation of the old KOH was completed in 1974. Remodeling included the emergency room, intensive care unit, OB-GYN, surgery and recovery room, and a new special procedures area. A small waiting room was created near the ICU, which was furnished through funds donated by the KCOM Faculty Wives Club.

Library improvements got underway in 1974. A Library Improvement Grant from the National Library of Medicine in the sum of \$20,590 had been approved for the project. However, the government did not fund such projects that year. The college realized the importance of providing additional space to the library and granted permission to proceed. The large classroom which was to be built in the new clinic building allowed the incorporation of classroom 218 into the library giving space for additional stacks, study space, audiovisual carrels and equipment, audiovisual storage and circulation, and a general storage and work area. The existing library was also renovated and reorganized providing a much more functional arrangement.<sup>24</sup>

MEDLINE, the online public access catalog of the National Library of Medicine, became available in the library in 1974. It provided electronic bibliographical references for medical subjects. Mrs. Georgia Walter, librarian, attended orientation sessions presented by the Medical Library Association on implementation of MEDLINE.<sup>25</sup>

A Minority and Recruitment Grant was awarded to the college in 1974 in the amount of \$55,347, which was administered by Dean Walter. Federally funded, it was intended to broaden the scope of recruitment in an attempt to reach more minorities. It allowed for the additional employment of personnel for travel to various undergraduate colleges and for the development of audiovisual and other materials for use in recruitment. A tutoring program was instigated in which upperclassmen tutored those having academic difficulties.<sup>26</sup> Funds from this grant helped purchase some of the audiovisual equipment for the library project. Minority recruitment was more of a problem for KCOM than for most osteopathic colleges because of the area's small ethnic population. In spite of that fact, the college was able to expand its minority student representation during that period.

Paul Kimberly, D.O., became chairman of the Department of OTM in the summer of 1974. A graduate of the Des Moines Still Osteopathic College in 1940, he had been chairman of the Departments of Anatomy and Neurology for several years. More recently he had been in private practice in St. Petersburg, Florida. He had been appointed to the Florida State Commission on Aging and was a member of the organizational committee and the first president of the Osteopathic Cranial Academy. In 1976 Dr. Kimberly was named the Steunenberg Professor, the only endowed chair in the college.<sup>27</sup>

Dr. Howard Hunt (KCOS 1957) was appointed to the Board of Trustees in 1974. He had also accepted the chairmanship of the Department of Family Practice at CCOM in 1974. Before that he had been in private practice in Arizona. Dr. Hunt was active in several local and professional organizations.

KCOS researchers Dr. Chris Pandya and Mr. Gus Appletauer presented papers at the meeting of the Federation of American Society for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City in 1974. The FASEB meeting was the largest of its kind, with over 10,000 scientists attending. Dr. Robert Bond and Mr. Horst Kehl also attended the meeting.<sup>28</sup> Dr. Bond was elected into membership of the Circulation Group of FASEB, which was limited to one hundred recognized researchers in cardiovascular disease.<sup>29</sup>

Dr. Michael Patterson was the coeditor of a three-volume research series *Methods in Physiological Psychology*, published by Academic Press. The series discussed the fundamental investigations of the brain and nervous system.<sup>30</sup> Coauthor was Richard F. Thompson, Ph.D., professor of psychology at Harvard University. Dr. Patterson was a guest speaker at the 15th International Congress on Psychology at Bogota, Colombia.<sup>31</sup>

CBS television crews were in Kirksville in November 1974 to film sequences for their upcoming "Sixty Minutes" program on backache. They did some shooting in the OTM labs and interviewed Drs. Kimberly and Rumney. However, when the program was shown, KCOM people and

D.O.'s in general were disappointed, for the time proportioned to osteopathic medicine was very limited.<sup>32</sup>

"Crutches for Sale," a play written and produced by Dr. William Smith and Richard Darton at the turn of the century, was revived by the Travelers' Community Theater Group for the one hundredth anniversary of osteopathic medicine. It had been one hundred years since Dr. A. T. Still "Flung to the Breeze the Banner of Osteopathy." in 1874. The play, directed by Mrs. Pat Severns, was presented October 13 and 14, 1974, playing to sell-out crowds both nights. Several KCOM employees and spouses participated in the production.<sup>33</sup>

Dr. Harry M. Wright died December 28, 1974, at the age of fifty-six. A native of Kirksville, he had been with the Department of Physiology since 1951. He had also served as associate editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*. He was the author of *Perspectives in Osteopathic Medicine*, a historical review, published by the college in 1976. In his honor the Class of 1976 presented to the college an artist's sketch of the Cabin to be used on stationery and cards. The class had commissioned Harry E. Wilson, an artist from Dayton, Ohio, who specialized in sketches of historic sites, to do the cabin. The original framed sketch was given to President Moore and while on display in the hospital lobby it was stolen.<sup>34</sup>

The big news in 1975 was the initial granting of \$1.2 million for the construction of a new three-story clinic facility. Funded by the Health Profession Assistance Program of DHEW, it would cover 80 percent of the cost of the 41,838-square-foot building. It was to be located east of the George Still Building, where the Outpatient Clinic was then operating out of the Oklahoma Building. The Oklahoma Building would be relocated to Fourth Street. The clinic/teaching facility would house the Departments of General Practice and Family Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatrics, the outpatient clinic, and a large classroom. It was a matching grant, and an additional sum of \$350,000 would be needed toward the estimated total of \$1.5 million. Funding was secured, and at the June 1976 board meeting, the trustees gave their approval to proceed. Construction was targeted to begin in the spring of 1976.<sup>35</sup> Ground-breaking ceremonies for the Primary Care Clinic were held on October 9, 1976.<sup>36</sup>

By the next spring the decision had been made to expand the facility from three to five floors. The original plan had called for the addition of extra floors at a later date. In light of rising costs of construction, higher interest rates, etc., it was decided it would be economically sound to include the extra floors at the time of construction rather than to add on later. According to space need projections, the additional space could be used effectively. The contract was let to the Ron Reed Construction Company of Kirksville.<sup>37</sup>

With the preliminaries of the Primary Care Clinic out of the way, President Moore appointed a Long-Range Planning Committee, headed by Dr. Michael Willman to help formulate the future of the institution. The committee delved into the total operation and asked department heads for detailed long-range plans for their departments. The committee report was submitted in 1975 with the following priorities: (1) The main objective would remain the preparation of family physicians. (45 percent of Kirksville graduates were located in small communities and three-fourths of the alumni were in general practice). They recommended that in order to increase output, enrollment be increased from five hundred to eight hundred, which would necessitate an increase in facilities and faculty. (2) Kirksville should increase its commitment to research. (3) Kirksville should expand its local health care services and develop a specialized clinic which would serve a nationwide clientele with the distinctive type of care based on preventive medicine and manipulative therapeutics.<sup>38</sup>

The U. S. Congressional Record of September 26, 1975, included a report, submitted by Senator Jacob Javits of New York, on medical and osteopathic schools in respect to their preparation of primary care physicians. The osteopathic colleges, and especially KCOM, were noted for their tradition of preparing general practitioners.<sup>39</sup>

Dr. Willman, vice chair of the Department of Radiology, had recently received the highest ranking available from the AOBK when he was certified in all categories: diagnostic radiology, radiation therapy and diagnosis, and therapeutic isotopes.<sup>40</sup> He and Dr. Williams, chairman of the department, were both appointed to posts in the State Osteopathic Radiology Society. Dr. Williams was president and Dr. Willman vice president.<sup>41</sup> Dr. Williams received certification in nuclear medicine in 1976.

Dr. J. S. Denslow was awarded the first Outstanding Achievement Award presented by AACOM at its Chicago meeting in 1975.<sup>42</sup> President Moore attended the White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs held late in 1975.<sup>43</sup> H. Charles Moore was cited in *People* magazine as one of the "Outstanding Young Men of America" for 1976. He had been selected by the U.S. Jaycees for his professional achievement as the youngest college president in the country.<sup>44</sup> R. Davis Hart, senior at KCOM, made his second attempt to swim the English Channel on August 25, 1975. He made it in 9 hrs. 44 min., 6 sec. over the 1972 world record. He was one of six who had made the swim in less than ten hours. While attending Springfield College in Massachusetts, Mr. Hart had set new swimming records in New England.<sup>45</sup>

Three new trustees joined the board in 1975: The Honorable Bruce Normile, judge of the Second Judicial Court of Missouri. Judge Normile attended NMSU and was a graduate of the University of Missouri Law



Claus A. Rohweder, B.S., M.A., D.O., FACOI, first Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs



Emmett Manley, Jr., Ph.D., first Associate Dean for Basic Sciences

School. He was a member of the Brown and Normile Law Firm in Edina, Missouri, before he was appointed to the bench in 1967. He had served as Special Judge on the Missouri Court of Appeals and on the Missouri Supreme Court. Howard M. Levine, D.O. (KCOS 1954), was a general practitioner in Bayonne, New Jersey. Dr. Levine was one of the forces behind the drive for an osteopathic college in New Jersey. He wrote the legislative bill that created UMDNJ/SOM. He was active in state and national professional activities and was the founder of the Steinbaum Scholarship for KCOM students. Richard Featherstone, Ph.D., of East Lansing, Michigan, was a professor of administration of elementary, higher, and special education at Michigan State University.

Two new administrative offices were created. The associate dean for clinical affairs position was filled by Dr. Claus R. Rohweder, who would also serve as director of medical education. Dr. Rohweder had joined the faculty in 1946. He had developed a special interest in internal medicine and was a fellow of ACOI. In 1975 he was appointed to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Panel on Over the Counter Drugs. The other office, associate dean for the basic sciences, went to Emmett Manley, Jr., Ph.D., who would also serve as professor and chair of the Department of Pharmacology. He replaced Dr. Hix who was stepping down as chairman. Dr. Manley had received a B.S. and his Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee. He had served as chairman of the Pharmacology Department there since 1965. Before that he had done postdoctoral work at Bowman-Gray, North Carolina.

Fred J. Julyan, Ph.D., succeeded Dr. George Snyder as chairman of the Department of Anatomy. He had done his undergraduate studies at Western Reserve University and his postdoctoral work at Ohio State University. He taught at Ohio State University and at Capital College in Ohio. Prior to this appointment he had been chairman of anatomy at the Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Arthur M. Dye, Jr., was named director of development. He had a master's degree from Putney Graduate School, North Carolina. He had served as executive secretary for the American Friends Service Committee and recently had been chief development officer at Wilmington College, Ohio.

Frank Hoog, D.O. (KCOS 1960), was appointed chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology and director of inhalation therapy. He earned a B.S. at NMSTC and interned at Normandy Osteopathic Hospital, where he also served a residency in anesthesiology. He received his certification in 1973. Mark Watkins, D.O. (KCOS 1972), was appointed assistant professor of anesthesiology. His internship and residency were also taken at Normandy. He had a B.S. degree from Stephen S. Austin State University, Texas.

Rolf Gryte, D.O. (KCOS 1971), was named associate professor of internal medicine. His undergraduate degree was taken at Johns Hopkins and the University of Minnesota. He had recently completed a residency in internal medicine at KOH.

James Keith, D.O. (KCOS 1971), returned as an instructor in general practice and as an assistant at the Rural Clinics. He had an A.A. from Compton Junior College and a B.A. from California State College, Los Angeles. He interned at Davenport Osteopathic Hospital and served on the KCOM staff one year before entering private practice in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

The husband and wife team of Guy Bond and Patricia Hudgins joined the Department of Physiology. They had both been employed at the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond. Dr. Bond attended Rutgers University where he earned a B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. He did some postdoctoral work at Vanderbilt University. He had taught at both Rutgers and Vanderbilt. "Patsy" Hudgins did her undergraduate work in physical education at West Virginia University, Morgantown. She taught P.E. at Bucknell University before taking a Ph.D. in physiology at West Virginia University.<sup>46</sup>

Dr. Arthur A. Martin retired after suffering a stroke. He was named professor emeritus. Dr. Martin had been head of the EENT Department since 1964. He was a fellow of the Osteopathic College of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology and served as its president in 1971-72.<sup>47</sup> He and Mrs. Martin were honored at the OCOO meeting in San Antonio in 1974 for their long service as executive directors of the College. She was given a gold bracelet, and Dr. Martin was presented the Distinguished Service Award, one of only three that had been given by the College.<sup>48</sup>

Dr. Delmar S. Merrill died suddenly December 13, 1975. At the time of his death he was associate professor of osteopathic medicine and was director of the Rural Clinic Program. He joined the faculty in 1970. In honor of Dr. Merrill and his son, who passed away on July 8, 1975, a memorial fund was established for books on osteopathic principles and technics, which would be placed in the library.

Dr. Chester C. Attebery died November 3, 1975. He had been on the faculty between 1940 and 1964, at which time he established a private practice in Kirksville. He continued to teach from time to time and was on the teaching faculty at the time of his death. A memorial fund was established in his memory to be used for the Department of Ophthalmology.<sup>49</sup>

The Hospital Governance Committee gained three new members in 1975. Margaret Rolston was a Kirksville realtor and insurance woman. William Voss, D.O., FACOI (KCOS 1958), of Jefferson City was affiliated with the Charles E. Still Osteopathic Hospital. Dr. Voss was active in MAOPS, having served as president. Judge Bruce Normile, was also a trustee of the college. In 1976 three others joined the committee; Walter

Beard, Jr., owner of Beards Decorating Center; Victor W. Meinert, former manager of Kirksville Union Electric; and Jack Shelton, presiding judge of Adair County. All three were active in civic affairs. Mrs. Rolston replaced Dr. Gene Barbour as chairman. Bob Reed was elected vice chair and Walter Beard was elected secretary.<sup>50</sup>

Two hospitals joined the group of affiliated hospitals that provided training for KCOM upperclassmen. They were Charles E. Still Osteopathic Hospital in Jefferson City and South Bend (Indiana) Osteopathic Hospital. Others at that time were: Davenport Osteopathic Hospital; Doctors Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital; Normandy Osteopathic Hospital in St. Louis; Oklahoma Osteopathic Hospital; and, of course, KOH. Oklahoma discontinued its affiliation in 1977 when it began to service students from the Oklahoma College. Normandy had opened its beautiful new South Facility in May 1974.<sup>51</sup>

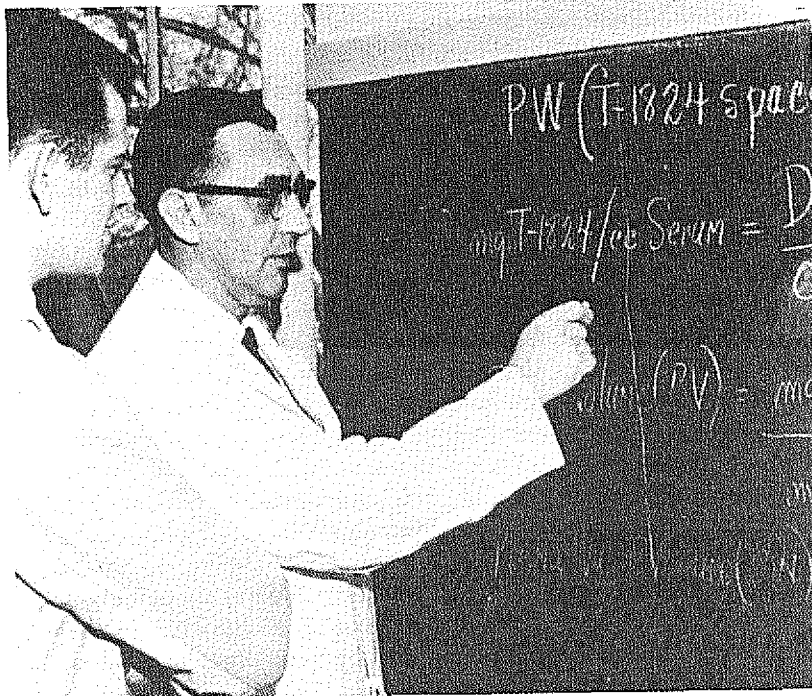
The library project started in 1974 was finally finished in the spring of 1976. All 43,000 books, which had to be moved several times, were finally in their assigned spaces on the shelves. A sturdy oak index-reference table with eight matching chairs was presented to the Library from the Margot Korr Memorial Fund. Mrs. Korr's death occurred in January 1975 following an illness of several years. Mrs. Korr's husband, Dr. I. M. Korr, made the presentation. APO donated \$1,000 for listening stations and stethophones for listening to heart sounds. They were installed in Room 118, George Still Building.<sup>52</sup>

Dr. Max Gutensohn retired as chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine at the end of the year, 1975. However, he would continue to serve full-time on the faculty and staff. Dr. Max was awarded the title of distinguished professor. Dr. Gail Burchett assumed the chairmanship.<sup>53</sup> Dr. Burchett, a local resident, received his B.S. degree from NMSTC and his D.O. from KCOS in 1965. He took an internship and residency in internal medicine at KOH. He completed a fellowship in cardiology at St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1970.

Two longtime members of the establishment gave notice of their retirements at the end of the school year in June 1975. Both had come to Kirksville in 1945, and both had served diligently and effectively in their respective departments. Both had been given the honorary title of Distinguished Professor. Dr. George Snyder – or "The Duke," as he was called by his anatomy students – would continue to assist in the dissection labs.<sup>54</sup> Dr. Snyder was a "terror" to the beginning students, who "quaked in their boots" the first few weeks of anatomy lab but soon learned to appreciate his fairness and his teaching abilities. He instilled in them an understanding that anatomy was a basic tool of the osteopathic physician and helped to prepare them for the rigorous regime that was to follow during their training and in their life as a physician.



Charlotte Chornock, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry



Francis Chornock, Ph.D., Chair of Department of Physiological Chemistry

Dr. "Kim" Korr was moving to East Lansing where he would be assisting the new school with its research program. A farewell dinner was held in his honor by several of his friends and colleagues.<sup>55</sup> The prestige that Dr. Korr brought to the college gave credibility to the KCOM research program, and his investigative findings helped convey to the scientific community a better understanding of osteopathic concepts of patient care. Dr. Snyder was the Living Tribute honoree in 1976, and Dr. Korr in 1977.

At the convocation services May 24, 1976, Drs. Korr and Snyder were presented the honorary degree Doctor of Science in Osteopathy. During Senior Week the traditional faculty-senior softball game was played, but for the first time in history, the faculty defeated the seniors. The credit went to pitchers Max Gutensohn and Michael Willman; defensive players Lex Towns, Gail Burchett, and Charles Moore; and power hitter Burt Young. Although there was some controversy over the final score, head umpire George Snyder declared the faculty team the winner. Mr. James S. Spainhower, Treasurer of Missouri, originally from Kirksville, gave the commencement address. President Moore remarked, "Commencement was a special time, the marriage of experience and faith, which couples the experiences of the preceding four years with the hopes of the future."<sup>56</sup>

Faculty members who retired at the close of school in 1976 were the Chornocks, Dr. James Keller and Dr. Ohler. Dr. Francis Chornock joined the faculty in 1961 as chairman of the Biochemistry Department. In addition to administrative, teaching, and research duties, he directed the clinical laboratories for KOH. Dr. Charlotte had been associate professor of biochemistry since 1963. She was a favorite among the students, who often called her "Ma" Chornock. Dr. James Keller had been a member of the faculty for thirty years. He had served as an associate member of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and as supervisor of Rural Clinics. In 1959 he was named professor of technic and in 1973 was appointed chairman of the Department of OTM. His dedication to the school and his expertise in manipulative skills would be greatly missed. Dr. Edwin Ohler had formerly been associate dean, but for the past five years had been grants administrator, during which time the number of federal, state, and private gifts increased remarkably. A faculty dinner honoring the Chornocks, Dr. Keller, Dr. Ohler, and Dr. Snyder was held at the Kirksville Country Club.<sup>57</sup>

The Married Student Apartments changed their name and their image. They were originally planned for and rented only to married couples. The changing life style and the changes in the curriculum which took the students away from the campus for longer periods of time prompted the change. They would now be called the Student Housing Apartments and would be available to single students and for short term leases.<sup>58</sup>

*Still Kickin'*, a student publication sponsored by the SGA, first came off the press in the spring of 1976. Rod Kilpatrick was the director and Mark VanDyke served as editor. *Still Kickin'* was established as a vehicle for the dissemination of news and information to KCOM students and to serve as their voice for ideas, opinions, and constructive criticism. The Student Government Association funded a project, spearheaded by John Hinton, for the building of two KCOM signs. The two large blue and white signs, declaring Kirksville the "Birthplace of Osteopathy," were placed at the north and south entrances into town. The signs were designed by Mr. Walter Karcznarczyk, the father of junior student Walter Kay.<sup>59</sup>

At the spring board meeting of 1976, the decision was made to investigate the possibility of decentralization of the college by separating the hospital from the college. Hospital financial problems continued to be a drain on the institution and a decentralization would allow separate financial identities. So many changes were occurring in the world of hospitals that finances had become a real problem across the country. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* stated that the cost of health care had increased 300 percent over the past ten years. The impact of third-party medicine, HROs, PSROs, government regulations, regional medical programs, economic instability, malpractice insurance rates, increased paperwork, and larger payrolls were all contributing to the problem. Also, government philosophy was oriented toward postscriptive rather than preventive medicine, including osteopathic manipulative care.

In 1975 KOH had been classified by the Social Security Administration as a Non-Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (NSMSA) hospital; therefore, Medicare reimbursements were cut from \$73 per day per bed to \$67. At the same time, costs rose from \$84 to \$94 a day. That was a net loss of \$450,000 for the hospital. Because KOH was located in a rural area and had a special status as an osteopathic teaching institution, it was penalized. During that period of time, a number of hospitals around the country were forced to close because of financial difficulties.

The board reasserted its decision to remain a national school. With the development of several new state-supported schools, it was more important than ever to remain a national school. The written position was that KCOM would have (1) a special responsibility to assist those states which did not have an osteopathic school through cooperative arrangements with those states; (2) a responsibility to maintain its national scope by maintaining a significant enrollment in those states which did not have a school; (3) a continuing commitment to prepare primary care physicians for small towns and rural communities, and (4) a responsibility for maintaining its responsiveness to the profession and to the tradition of osteopathic medicine at a time when the osteopathic educational enterprise was responding to broader influences.<sup>60</sup>

Out of that statement came the extended campus plan. The pilot project was called the "Kirksville in Arizona Program." It was a cooperative agreement between Tucson General Hospital and KCOM, which was implemented in the fall of 1976. Phoenix General Hospital soon joined the program. Twelve Arizona students would be selected each year for the entering class at KCOM. Their classroom instruction would be taken at Kirksville but they would return to Arizona for their clinical training. Part of their training would be through a preceptorship with a D.O. in general practice in Arizona. A committee of Arizona doctors would interview and screen prospective students and make recommendations to the college admissions committee. Dr. Gary Whetstone, D.O. (DMS 1933), was named associate dean for the Arizona program. Dr. Whetstone had practiced in Iowa before retiring to Arizona. The program would provide Arizona with twelve new doctors each year and the college with clinical rotations for twelve students.<sup>61</sup> The Western Interstate Commission of Higher Education (WICHE) provided tuition assistance (one-third of the cost) to students in the Arizona program and to students from other western states.

The trustees accepted the KOAA's proposal for the construction of a campus center to be built west of the Atlas Club (Dr. Charles Still's old home). Dr. Bill Kelly consented to head the committee for fund raising. Homer Williams was the architect for the multipurpose building which would have 14,884 square feet and would cost \$550,000. It would contain a gymnasium, meeting rooms, and small kitchen. Campus life at that time was fragmented, with no central gathering place. Intramural sports were played around town at whatever gym could be rented for the event. The alumni believed an attractive, functional campus center would provide a focus for campus life.<sup>62</sup> A decision was made to increase alumni's involvement in college affairs by having the past president of the KOAA board become an ex officio member of the college Board of Trustees.

In his annual report of 1976, President Moore remarked that the college had "unprecedented success in faculty recruitment" that year.<sup>63</sup> Among those who had come and remained for a while were the following individuals:

- ▶ William C. McClain, D.O., (KCOS 1973), was appointed assistant professor of the Dept. of Pediatrics. His B.S. was from St. Vincent College, Pennsylvania. He interned at the Osteopathic Hospital of Maine and served a two-year residency in pediatrics at the Chicago Osteopathic Hospital. He later became chairman of the Pediatrics Department.
- ▶ Jerry L. Dickey, D.O. (KCOS 1975), was named instructor in osteopathic manipulative medicine. He earned his B.S. at Texas Wesleyan University and had just completed an internship at KOH. His father was Dr. C. E. Dickey, class of 1932.

- ▶ Gerald J. Tritz, Ph.D. was appointed associate professor of microbiology and immunology and chairman of the department. His undergraduate work was done at Utah State University and Colorado State University. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Texas. He had been associated with the U.S. Public Health Service and the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute at Houston. Recently he had been assistant professor at the University of Georgia.
- ▶ Richard J. Cenedella, Ph.D., was professor and chairman of the Department of Biochemistry. He earned his B.S. at Pennsylvania State University and his Ph.D. at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He had been serving as professor of pharmacology at West Virginia Medical Center, Morgantown. In 1974 he took a sabbatical leave and studied at the Institute of Pharmacology at the University of Milan, Italy. He brought with him grants from the National Cancer Institute and the Epilepsy Foundation of America.
- ▶ Robert H. Moore, III, Ph.D., was associate professor of physiology. His undergraduate work was taken at the University of Tennessee Medical Center, where he also earned the Ph.D. Prior to this appointment he had been research associate in the Neuropharmacology Division of Lafayette Neuropsychiatric Clinic in Detroit.
- ▶ John Gelvin, M.S., was named Counselor I in the Department of Psychology. His master's degree in guidance and counseling was from NMSC, and he had interned with Dr. Harry Still. He would be counseling students and their spouses and working with juveniles.
- ▶ W. R. Trowbridge, Jr. was named program coordinator. He would be responsible for postdoctoral programming, developing educational materials, and coordinating the retention program. Mr. Trowbridge was a graduate of Southwestern University of Missouri, Springfield, and had served with the University of Missouri Extension Council.
- ▶ Anthony Yannarell, Ph.D., was appointed assistant professor of biochemistry. Prior to serving as research associate at the Ohio State University College of Medicine, he had been a student at Mount Saint Mary's College in Maryland, and had received the Ph.D. at Pennsylvania State University.
- ▶ Charles Reinhardt, D.O. (KCOM 1971), was assistant professor of pediatrics. Dr. Reinhardt held the B.S. from St. Andrews Presbyterian College, North Carolina, had served his residency in pediatrics at the Pontiac Osteopathic Hospital, Michigan, and had been in practice in Worland, Wyoming.



The SGA signs placed on Highway 63 at the entrance to Kirksville

- ▶ John E. Krogh, Ph.D., took his undergraduate work in physical therapy at the University of Southern California and worked as a physical therapist before starting his Ph.D. at Brigham Young University. He had been serving as assistant professor of anatomy at Wichita State University.
- ▶ Charles L. Pritchard, D.O. (KCOS 1970), was appointed assistant professor of the Department of Internal Medicine. He received a B.S. at Ohio University, Athens. He interned and took a residency at Doctors Hospital Columbus, and served a special fellowship in cardiology at St. Louis University Hospital. He was staff cardiologist and internist at the Osteopathic Hospital of Maine.
- ▶ Allan K. Willingham, Ph.D., was named assistant professor of biochemistry. He had studied at the St. Louis University where he received the Ph.D. He took postdoctoral work at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York. He has been on the faculty at the University of Nebraska Medical College.
- ▶ Atif Awad, Ph.D., was assistant professor of biochemistry. He was a native of the United Arab Republic, where he did his undergraduate work. He earned his Ph.D. from Rutgers University, and had served a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Iowa.
- ▶ Andrew Zepp, Ph.D., was named assistant professor of biochemistry. His A.B., M.S., and Ph.D. were from West Virginia University, where he was a postdoctoral fellow. He continued his research work with Dr.



- ▶ Orin Mock, Ph.D., was named associate professor of anatomy. A Kirksville resident, he had studied at NMSU and the University of Missouri, where he received his Ph.D. Since 1969 he had been a member of the Zoology Department at NMSU.<sup>64</sup>

Dr. Delbert Maddox retired from chairmanship of the Department of General Practice at the end of December 1976, but would continue to serve as a member of the department. Dr. Howard Hunt resigned from the Board of Trustees to accept the position as chairman of the Department of General Practice. Dr. Hunt had received a B.S. from the University of Dubuque, Iowa, and had taken his internship at Phoenix General Hospital. Prior to this appointment he had been chairman of family practice at the Chicago College.<sup>65</sup> Dr. Murray Goldstein resigned from the Board of Trustees at the June 1976 meeting. He was also assisting the fledgling New York college and wished to devote more time to that endeavor.<sup>66</sup> Joseph J. Namey, D.O. (KCOS 1963) was elected to fill his place. Dr. Namey had been in practice in Erie, Pennsylvania, for many years and was active in both state and national professional affairs. He was currently serving as chairman of AOA's Committee on Colleges and had been chairman of the recent AOA convention in San Francisco. Dr. J. S. Denslow resigned from his administrative post as vice chairman of the college. He would continue with his research and would serve as a consultant to the president. Dr. James Stookey's title was changed to vice president for academic affairs and dean of the college. Dr. Morris Thompson resigned from his NOF position and agreed to work part-time for the KCOM Development Office.<sup>67</sup>

Mr. Paul Wilkinson died of a heart attack in September 1976. He was an associate professor of biochemistry who had joined the staff in 1962, and had served as director of the Radioisotope Laboratory for thirteen years. He was the institution's Radiation Safety Officer. He served on many committees, including the Executive Council of the Faculty.<sup>68</sup>

The Green Hills Chapter of the March of Dimes organization donated \$1,000 to KOH for the purchase of a maternal-fetal monitoring system. KOH was designated as a regional neonatal intensive care center.<sup>69</sup> Dr. Hadley Hoyt was a member of the Board of Directors for Crippled Children and Adults of Missouri, and Dr. George Scheurer was on the advisory committee for Crippled Children's Services for Missouri.<sup>70</sup>

In 1977, KOH was honored as Employer of the Year by the Missouri Rehabilitation Association for demonstrating concern and effort on behalf of disabled persons. KOH not only employed several disabled people but also initiated a vocational evaluation and training program for people with disabilities. A Vocational Rehabilitation Grant from the Missouri Division of Health in the amount of \$37,000 was received in 1977. It would pay

the stipends for six student fellows, a resident physician, and supporting personnel. Dr. Hoyt was the director and Mr. W. A. Howard served as coordinator. Mr. Howard had earned a B.S. at the University of Southern Florida and his M.S. in counseling from NMSU. The grant was renewed in 1978 for five years.<sup>71</sup>

A faculty development project, funded by the Merck Company Foundation, was designed by Mr. Trowbridge and Dr. Manley to strengthen the faculty's appreciation of educational philosophy and to improve their teaching skills. How-to workshops on such subjects as the proper use of audio visual materials or developing a course syllabus were held. The funds also provided for faculty attendance at off-campus seminars. Dr. Richard Kenny was invited by Merck Sharp and Dohme to participate in their Guest Physician Program, participating in medical programs scheduled across the country.<sup>72</sup>

Appointments in 1977 included Dr. Robert J. Blickensderfer, D.O. (KCOS 1969), who was named Assistant Professor of General Practice and head of the Rural Clinic Program. He had earned his B.S. in Public Health before entering KCOS, and had been at the South Bend Osteopathic Hospital and in private practice in Pontiac, Michigan.

Robert Theobald, Jr., Ph.D. was appointed assistant professor of pharmacology. He had earned his B.S. at Wheeling College, West Virginia. After serving in the military service between 1967 and 1970, he earned his Ph.D. at the University of Pittsburgh, where he also served a postdoctoral fellowship.

Dennis G. Waller, M.A. was the new director of grants administration. He had held similar positions at William and Mary College and the Medical College of Virginia.

Ronald Lochbaum, CPA was appointed vice president for business and finance. Mr. Lochbaum held the B.S. in business administration from West Virginia University, and he had served as comptroller at West Virginia University and Duke University. He was a member of the American Institute of CPAs and of the Hospital Financial Management Association and its board of directors. He replaced John Rohrbaugh, who was retiring after serving the institution since 1963.<sup>73</sup>

At the January 1977 college board meeting, Dr. Thomas Sheffer (KCOS 1951) was elected as alumni representative. Dr. Sheffer was a general practitioner in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.<sup>74</sup> He was immediate past president of the KOAA Board. Mr. John T. Ewers of Kirksville was elected to the Hospital Governance committee. He was the manager of the Burroughs plant in Kirksville. Mrs. Byron Axtell of Princeton, Missouri was also nominated to the Governance Committee.<sup>75</sup> The bylaws were rewritten in 1977 to allow for a flexible number of trustees, with never less than nine nor more than thirty.

At the Basic Science Research Convention held in Chicago March 17-19, 1977, Dr. Michael Patterson was chairman and Dr. Lex Townes

vice chairman. Nine colleges were represented, and of the forty-six papers presented, one-half were from Kirksville researchers.<sup>76</sup>

At the KOAA board meeting in April, 1977 Dr. J. Jerry Rodos (KCOS 1959) of Providence, Rhode Island, president, announced that in alumni support KCOM ranked number three of all American graduate schools. Harvard Law School was number one. In 1977 the KCOM annual fund drive reached \$1,070,000; in order to concentrate on the Campus Center Fund, the board voted not to give a Living Tribute Award that year. Another interesting announcement was that of the 79 individuals who had served as president of the AOA, 55 were KCOM alumni. From 1977 through 1989, six other Kirksville graduates served in that post,<sup>77</sup> showing the continuing role KCOM has played in the profession.

Dr. Pressley Crummy, who had joined the faculty in the fall of 1949, was granted emeritus status as professor of anatomy.<sup>78</sup> Even so, the students would not lose the benefit of his wisdom as he would continue to assist in the anatomy laboratories for several years. His textbook, *An Outline of Microscope Anatomy*, was still being used.

Among the trusts and endowments received by the college in 1977 was almost \$1 million bequeathed by Mrs. Celeste Sanford, whose personal physician had been Dr. Maurice Garrett (KCOS 1938) of Lake Worth, Florida. Florence Machen Bayley of Oakland, California, bequeathed \$1.25 million in trust in honor of her brother, Harry Lyon Machen. Florence Bayley's physician had been Dr. James Bell (ASO 1917).<sup>79</sup>

Outgo from the institution was exceeding income; therefore, a cost containment measure, authorized by the board in July 1977, requested that department heads make considerable cutbacks in their budgets. The board approved a massive "Campaign for Kirksville" in which they hoped to raise \$36.5 million over a ten-year period. Dr. Louise Astell and Dr. Paul Wilson, both former college trustees, co-chaired the fund-raising committee. Dr. Astell was a former member of the college faculty and administration.<sup>80</sup>

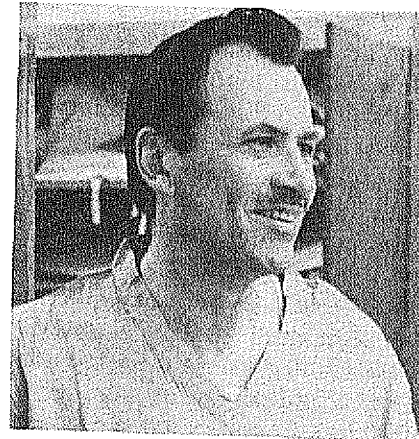
Barbara K. Brown, on leave from school at the time, died at her home in Clark, South Dakota, on April 17, 1977. She had been enrolled on the Public Health Scholarship Program and had been secretary of her class and of APO.<sup>81</sup>

The college announced it was expanding its CME operation, as recommended by the Long-Range Planning Committee. Three CME programs combined with cruises had already been tried successfully. Programs being planned for 1978 would be held at Tucson, Arizona; Marco Island, Florida; Vail, Colorado; Montreal, Quebec; and St. Louis, Missouri.<sup>82</sup>

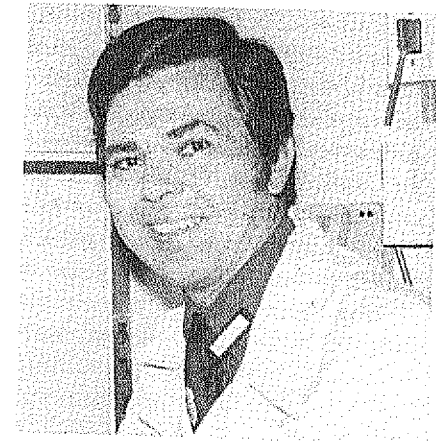
Harry B. Young, Jr., D.O. (KCOS 1972), was appointed assistant professor and acting chair of the Department of Ophthalmology in June 1972. Dr. Young was a Kirksville resident who received his B.S. at NMSC and began specialty training at KOH, which was completed at Doctors



Gail D. Burchett, B.S., D.O., FACOI, Chair of Department of Internal Medicine, teaching heart sounds



Robert A. Madsen, D.O., FACOS, Chair of Department of Surgery



Michael K. Willman, D.O., FAOCR, Chair of Department of Radiology

Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Larry W. Bader, D.O. (KCOS 1965), was named associate professor of osteopathic medicine. Bader earned his B.S. at Culver Stockton College, Canton, Missouri and did postgraduate work at NMSC. Dr. Bader had practiced in St. Johns, Virgin Islands; Carson City, Nevada; and Stanton, Michigan, and had recently been accepted as a member of both the American Academy of Osteopathy and the Cranial Academy. Edward S. Newell, D.O. returned to Kirksville as professor of general practice in 1977. He was certified in proctology and was a fellow of the AACP. Dr. Newell had been a KCOS faculty member in the 1940s.<sup>83</sup> Jeffrey D. Morasco, D.O. (KCCOS 1973), came on board in the fall of 1977 as assistant professor of pathology. He had attended the University of Scranton, New York, and interned and completed his advanced training in anatomical and clinical pathology at Detroit Osteopathic Hospital. Carl J. Denbow, Ph.D. was named director of public relations. His undergraduate degree, master's, and Ph.D. were from Ohio State University. Denbow had served as assistant professor of journalism, television, and radio at Murray State University, Kentucky, and was the author of "Osteopathy: Packing More Punch," which appeared in *Medical Dimensions* in May 1977.<sup>84</sup>

Dr. Burchett and Dr. Pritchard were granted certification by the American Osteopathic Board of Internal Medicine in 1977. Dr. Burchett, already certified in internal medicine, received his certification in the sub-specialty of cardiology while Dr. Pritchard was certified in internal medicine. Dr. Richard Mercer received certification in pediatrics and Dr. John Kline was accepted as a fellow in the American Osteopathic College of Pathologists.<sup>85</sup>

Tuition for the fall of 1976 was \$5,250. Beginning in the fall of 1977 it was \$6,250; in the fall of 1978, \$7,500; in 1979, \$8,600. By the fall of 1989, it would be \$10,000.<sup>86</sup> Dean of Students F. M. Walter remarked that tuition was so high that only the wealthy could attend unless they received some kind of financial aid. He said that 70 percent of the student body needed some kind of financial assistance. In a survey conducted by Dean Walter, the most frequent reason given by those accepted as students but who did not come to Kirksville was the high tuition.

Several scholarships and loan funds have been established by individuals, state societies, and as memorials. With tuition rising across the nation, the government was making more money available. U.S. government programs being utilized at KCOM were the Federal Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL), National Direct Student Loan (NDSL), Health Professions Loan Program (HPLP), Federal Insured Student Loan (FISL), and the military and public health scholarships. The GSL insured loans that students obtained from

conventional financial institutions. The interest rate was limited to 7 percent. The NDSL provided the bulk of the loan fund from the government by matching \$9.00 for every dollar in financial aid raised by the institution. The HPLP provided funds from the government that would be administered by the college. The FISL provided up to \$10,000 a year. The Armed Forces and National Health Services scholarships provided full tuition, books and supplies, plus \$400 a month. The government philosophy was that the public should not subsidize the education of physicians unless directed toward public good. Therefore, most aid was coupled with uneven geographic and specialty distribution. Recipients of both the FISL and HPLP loans would be forgiven the high interest rate if they served in designated underserved areas. More than a quarter of the students were on one of the federal scholarship programs.

The college was trying to obtain gifts that could be used for the matching \$9.00 to \$1.00 NDSL loan funds. One such gift was from R. G. Dunbar, who gave \$15,000 in honor of his physician, Dr. Carlisle Wilson (KCOS 1932) of Toledo, Ohio. The Kudelko Loan Fund was established by Mr. Paul Kudelko of Ferrell, Pennsylvania. His three sons were all KCOS graduates, Paul E. (1967), Robert J. (1971), and David G. (1973). Another loan fund was \$75,000 from the estate of Dr. Carlton E. Merrifield, D.O. (KCOS 1913), of Jackson, Michigan. Michael J. Scott, M.D., of Seattle established a loan fund in honor of his father, which was to be repaid when the recipient was financially able. Scott's son, Michael J., Jr. was a member of the Class of 1979.<sup>88</sup>

The First Year Class was limited during those years to 132 students. The number of applicants in 1977 was 2,300, or 17 applicants for each slot. Of the 132 students, 19 were women, 10 minorities, 12 veterans, 37 married, and 12 in the Kirksville-in-Arizona program.<sup>89</sup>

To ease the pressure of the escalating number of applications, the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine Application Service (AACOMAS) was established in Washington, D.C. Prospective students applied through AACOMAS. Applicant credentials were verified and a computer profile established, which included academic records, MCAT scores, and biographical information, all of which was forwarded to the colleges of choice. Profiles were screened by the campus admissions personnel and those most qualified were invited for an on-campus interview, which KCOM considered a vital part of the admission process. About three hundred people were interviewed each year for personal qualities such as self-motivation, dedication to service, mature interest in osteopathic medicine, personal maturity, osteopathic orientation, and the ability to finance their education. The admissions committee at that time was composed of Dean Walter, chair, and Drs. Julyan, Kenny, Kronenberger, Rohweder, Scheurer,



Left to right, George Scheurer, D.O., Dean Stookey, Frederick C. Julyan, Ph.D., and Dean Walter, with Dean of Student's staff in background

Stookey, and Winslow. The board was investigating the possibility of increasing enrollment.<sup>90</sup>

Applications from women were also on the increase, not only at Kirksville but in all osteopathic colleges. According to Gerald Faverman, Ph.D., at the Michigan college, the number of women increased during the last seven years, from 3.4 percent of the total student bodies to 16.3 percent. The total number of women D.O.'s in 1978 was 1,038, or 6.05 percent of the osteopathic physicians. Faverman's prediction was that by the end of the century there would be 4,692 women D.O.'s, an increase of 10 percent.<sup>91</sup>

Dr. George Snyder was honored by being made a fellow of the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons. He was the first non-surgeon to be so honored. Dr. Burchett was accepted as a fellow of the American College of Internists and Dr. Pritchard as associate fellow. Dr. Maddox was elected president of the American College of General Practitioners.<sup>92</sup>

Dr. Wilbur Hill became the new chairman of the board in the fall of 1977. Dr. Martyn Richardson had resigned the position when he accepted an appointment to the West Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine. He had served as the president of the board since 1973. Dr. Harmon Myers

was elected vice chairman and Dr. Mahlon Ponitz was reelected secretary. Dr. Felix Swope and Mr. Joseph Aylesworth's terms expired. New trustees included Mrs. Margaret Rolston, former president of the Hospital Governance Committee, as a lay representative. Dr. Maynard J. Amelon (KCOS 1951) of Detroit was affiliated with the Detroit Osteopathic Hospital. He had been president of the Michigan Osteopathic Association and the Michigan Alumni Group. Dr. Amelon's daughter, Cynthia, graduated from KCOM in 1981. Dr. Robert J. Kromer (KCOS 1952) was a general practitioner in Sandusky, Ohio, and had been a fellow of the ACOGP. J. Jerry Rodos, D.O. (KCOS 1959), was in general practice in Cranston, Rhode Island, where he was chief of the Department of OB-GYN and had previously been medical director for the Rhode Island Department of Corrections. He had served on the Task Force for Hospital Licensure for Rhode Island Department of Health. He was past executive director of the New England Osteopathic Assembly. In 1978 he accepted the position of associate executive director of the AOA.<sup>93</sup>

Early in 1978, the master campus plan, "Kirksville's Blueprint for the Future," was unveiled to the board members. The plan was the result of reports of the Long-Range Planning Committee headed by Dr. Willman. and of many hours' deliberation and debate by the Health Center Planning Committee chaired by Dr. Scheurer. The concept called for a concentration on the west campus with a gradual phaseout of the downtown property. The next structure to be erected would be a learning resources center, which would contain the library, audiovisual center, classrooms, seminar rooms, and various offices. The plan called for the purchase of old Laughlin Hospital, then being negotiated, which would be remodeled for the Pathology Department and for autopsy rooms. Jefferson Street would be closed to traffic and a mall with grass, trees, and shrubs would run between Fourth and Osteopathy Streets. Land to the south of Pierce Street would be purchased and used for parking. Plans called for closing the east wing of the hospital to patients, as it was not code-conforming. All patient care would be concentrated in the new south wing of KOH and in the new Primary Care Clinic. Vacated space would be used for laboratories and offices. The plan met with both skepticism and confidence, but as President Moore said, "Any step forward involves risktaking, and perhaps the greatest risk is to morale. To decide not to accept a challenge is to reject change and, finally, growth."<sup>94</sup>

External research funding topped \$112,000 in the first six months of the fiscal year 1977-78. Much of that was used to offset salaries and other expenses. Dr. Emmett Manley, Jr., dean for the basic sciences, said, "It exceeds my most optimistic projections. . . . It is above the average of United States medical schools." KCOM researchers and their investigations are too numerous to list, but following are a few examples: Dr. Theobald

was granted \$31,804 from the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases for his work on purinergics as inhibitors of the urinary bladder. Dr. Lex Townes was awarded \$64,279 from the National Eye Institute for study of neuroanatomical interconnections in rabbit visual systems. Dr. Tritz received \$45,200 from the National Science Foundation to continue his work on vitamin synthesis. Dr. Willingham was granted \$62,212 from the National Institute of Health (NIH) for work on Vitamin K. Drs. Bond and Hudgins received \$8,050 from the Missouri Heart Association for investigating the control of ATPase and cation transport vandium. During the fiscal year, KCOM researchers had published forty-seven papers and abstracts in prestigious scientific journals.<sup>95</sup>

Later that year, a \$300,000 three-year Biomedical Research Development Grant was funded by NIH. Kirksville was one of eleven institutions to receive the grant from among seventy-eight who applied. It would provide funding for equipment, pilot projects in which young scientists would work with senior investigators, and for travel to other institutions to learn new methods.<sup>96</sup>

The extended campus concept moved to Minnesota in 1978. The Minnesota legislature appropriated funds for up to ten osteopathic students at \$13,000 each per year. That was the same rate allotted to students attending the Minnesota Medical School. KCOM would be awarded up to five of the ten seats yearly. The final admission decision would be with the college.

The Rural Clinic Program increased again when another clinic opened in March 1978 at Winigan, Missouri, twenty-three miles southwest of Kirksville. The local citizens had requested the clinic and provided space for it in their community building. Another cooperative move of KCOM and NMSU also benefited the rural clinics: two home economics nutrition majors would be doing nutrition counseling at five of the clinics, supervised by Mary Turner, KCOS's dietician.<sup>97</sup>

New appointments in 1978 included David Montaldi, D.O. (KCOS 1965), who was named professor of obstetrics and gynecology. He had a B.S. from Gordon College, Wenham, Massachusetts, had interned at Zieger-Botsford Hospital, Farmington, Michigan, and received his specialty training at Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo, and had practiced in Fredonia, New York. Marshall V. Williams, Ph.D., was assistant professor of microbiology. His B.S. and M.S. were taken at Memphis State University, Georgia. He had been serving a postdoctoral fellowship at Grace Cancer Drug Center at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, New York. Laura S. Stiles, D.O. (KCOS 1975), was named assistant professor of pediatrics. She was a graduate of the University of Missouri in 1962 and took some of her premed requirements at NMSC. She interned at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, and had just completed her pediatric residency at KOH. Dr. Linton Budd,

D.O., returned to chair the Department of OB-GYN. He had been on the faculty from 1971-1975, but had recently been with the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine.<sup>98</sup>

Dr. Virginia Foster was retiring after thirty-one years at the school and twenty as head of the Department of Pathology. A special occasion, "An Evening with Virginia Foster," was held on May 16, 1978, at Crown Center, Kansas City. Many of her colleagues, friends, and former students and residents joined to pay tribute to Dr. Foster. Dr. Louis W. Gierke (CCO 1957), president of the AOCP, noted that Dr. Foster "helped develop the philosophy of osteopathic pathology and set a standard to which all try to adhere." She was presented with a Book of Appreciation and an opal ring.<sup>99</sup> Dr. Foster was named Pathologist of the Year at the AOCP meeting in Dallas in 1979.<sup>100</sup> She had been the recipient of the Living Tribute Award in 1975.

The Still National Osteopathic Museum was incorporated on July 14, 1978, as a nonprofit organization, to serve the entire profession. Mrs. James S. Stookey, president of the board of directors, explained that their aim was to collect and display artifacts, memorabilia, or any items that illustrated the development of the osteopathic profession. The museum was started in 1932 when Psi Sigma Alpha donated money to have two wooden cabinets with glass inserts built for display of memorabilia of Dr. A. T. Still and other historical items, in the Administration Building lobby. In more recent years, Mrs. Jane Denslow had collected items of historical interest. In 1975 the Northeast Missouri Auxiliary began assisting her with sorting, labeling, and cataloging the items. Mrs. Arthur Martin was chairwoman of the museum volunteers who met in the lower lobby of the Administration Building. Additional cabinets for display were added to the main floor lobby. The board of the newly incorporated museum made plans to occupy the Oklahoma Building which had been relocated to a site just south of the Still Cabin and the first school building on Fourth Street. In October 1978, the AOA National Auxiliary was successful in its move to have the American School of Osteopathy placed on the national register of historic buildings; the Missouri Advisory Council on Historical Preservation voted unanimously to accept the nomination of the ASO building.<sup>101</sup>

August 25, 1987, was a day to be remembered by 132 new freshmen students at KCOM. After a day of touring the campus, I.D. photo sessions, speeches by the administration, and paying tuition, the "Day of Discovery" was a day of sharing experiences, making new friends, and learning to cooperate. The students, divided into small groups, tackled an obstacle course in which their combined efforts, both mental and physical, were needed to overcome. It was hoped the supportive atmosphere would foster camaraderie and cooperation and that the first-year class would begin classes as friends ready to help one another. A spouse's "Day of Discovery" was



Day of Discovery, 1979

held the next day. The program was instigated the year before by Tom Hardy, president of the SGA. It was so successful that it became a traditional part of freshman orientation for several years.<sup>102</sup>

The first Osteopathic Week was celebrated in Missouri October 15-21, 1978, with statewide TV and radio shows, open houses, and various types of health screening clinics. Governor Teasdale signed a proclamation commending the osteopathic profession for its significant contribution to the health care of citizens of Missouri.<sup>103</sup>

On May 1, 1979, MAOPS moved to a new facility, a modern brick and glass building, located on two acres adjacent to the Charles E. Still Osteopathic Hospital in Jefferson City. Mr. Edward H. Borman, Jr., was the executive director.<sup>104</sup> The college received \$190,000 from a 1969 living trust of Mrs. Sally Harbrough Cloptom of Richmond, Virginia. Dr. O. M. Wakefield (KCOS 1952) had been her physician.

An electron microscope was purchased by KCOM in the winter of 1979 which could magnify 200,000 times and, with photo enlargement, 2 million times. It was located in the George Still Building where it could be used for both research and clinical purposes. College officials also received approval by the Area II Health Systems Agency to purchase a CAT scanner, at a cost of \$300,000. At that time, the nearest CAT scanner was ninety miles away in Columbia, Missouri.

Dr. Ira R. Rumney died October 4, 1978, in a two-car accident on Route 6 in Knox County, Missouri. Dr. Rumney had joined the faculty in 1961 as the first Perrin T. Wilson professor, and had been directing the Post-Graduate Institute of Osteopathic Medicine. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Osteopathy and an honorary fellow of the College of General Practitioners.<sup>105</sup> Dr. Claus R. "Sandy" Rohweder died April 13, 1979, in Tucker, Georgia from heart failure while he and Dean Stookey were in Tucker on college business. Dr. Rohweder had joined the faculty in 1946 as an instructor in osteopathic medicine. He developed a special interest in internal medicine and was a fellow of the AOCI. For the past few years he had served as the associate dean for clinical affairs.<sup>106</sup> Both Dr. Rumney and Dr. Rohweder had been active in state, district, and national osteopathic organizations and many civic affairs and their absence would be felt by a wide circle of friends.

In the spring of 1980, Dr. Donald Snyder (KCOS 1942) was elected to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Hollis Wolf. Dr. Snyder had practiced in Princeton, Missouri, and Ruidoso, New Mexico, before settling in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1958. He was past president of the Osteopathic Cranial Academy and of the Arizona Osteopathic Medical Association. His son, Donald, Jr., was a 1972 alumnus.<sup>107</sup>

At the June 1979 board meeting Mr. Buert SerVass succeeded Dr. Hill as chairperson. It was the first time a non-D.O. had headed the board.

Dr. Hill, who had served two years as chairperson, would continue as a board member. Dr. Mary Theodoras (KCOS 1956), a recent past president of the KOAA, was elected as an alumni representative. She was a general practitioner in Dayton, Ohio, and had served as chief of staff at Grandview Hospital. Dr. Theodoras, a fellow of the ACGP, had been president of the Ohio Society of ACGP in 1971-72. Also elected to the board was Mr. Milton Ford Knight of Perrysburg, Ohio, a land developer with family interests in several Toledo banks and businesses. Mr. Knight was the son-in-law of Dr. Carlisle Wilson (KCOS 1932). Another new trustee was Mr. Billy Collins of Tucson, Arizona, who was described by the Tucson newspapers as a "self-made tycoon," involved in land development and real estate, including several hotels around the country.<sup>108</sup> New faculty appointments included the following actions by the board:

- ▶ Frank Colton, Ed.D. was named coordinator of medical education. His bachelor's degree was from NMSU and his doctorate from Wayne State University in Detroit. He had recently been associate professor of curriculum and instruction at the University of Kentucky.
- ▶ Orren E. Beatty II, Ph.D., was appointed assistant professor of physiology in 1979. He took his undergraduate work at the University of Richmond and his Ph.D. at Bowman-Gray, North Carolina. He had served as a research fellow in cardiovascular physiology at the Mayo Clinic Graduate School of Medicine.
- ▶ Dale Isaak, Ph.D., was named assistant professor of microbiology and immunology. He had studied at Eastern Montana College, Billings, and earned his Ph.D. at Montana State University, Bozeman. He completed a fellowship at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, and at the Harvard School of Public Health.
- ▶ Nandor Uray, Ph.D. was appointed assistant professor of anatomy, to work primarily with gross and microscopic anatomy and also coordinate the electron microscope facility. Uray's undergraduate work was done at Fairleigh-Dickinson College and his Ph.D. at the College of Medicine and Dentistry, Newark, New Jersey. He had served as assistant professor at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.
- ▶ H. William Hawkins (KCOS 1967), was named assistant professor of pediatrics. He earned a B.A. at the Pacific Union College, Anwin, California. Dr. Hawkins interned at Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital, Denver, and was in general practice ten years in Oregon and Colorado before entering a specialty program in pediatrics at KOH, which he completed in 1979.
- ▶ E. Glenn Browning, D.O. (KCOM 1974), was appointed assistant professor of orthopedic surgery. Dr. Browning had a B.S. degree from the University

of Oklahoma. After his internship at KOH, he remained for a four-year residency in orthopedics.<sup>109</sup>

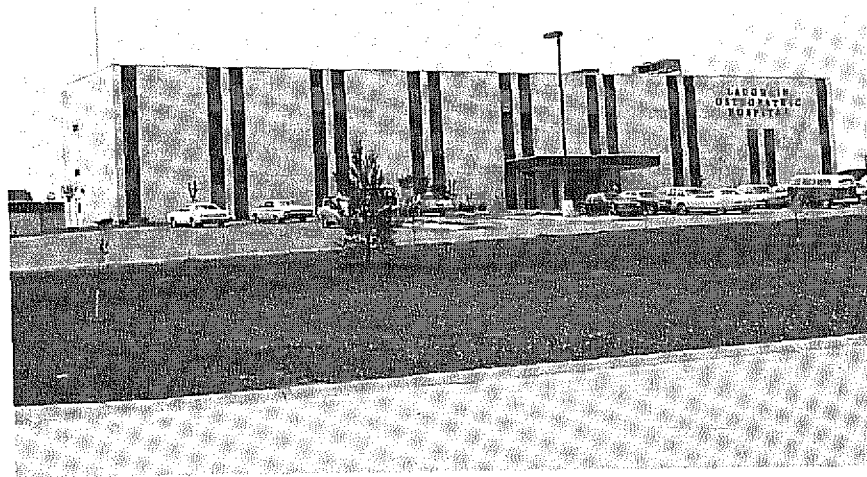
- ▶ John P. Morgan, D.O. (KCOS 1970), was appointed director of the Outpatient Clinic and a member of the Department of General Practice. He took his undergraduate work at Texas Christian University and his internship at East Town, Dallas. He practiced in Dexter, Missouri for ten years and had previously taught at and directed Whites Ferry Road School of Ministerial Counseling, American Christian Bible College, Louisiana.
- ▶ Robert J. Prins, B.A., was named director of institutional advancement and director of public relations programs. His B.A. was earned at Hope College, Holland, Michigan; he also held an honorary Doctor of Business Administration from the College of Emporia, Kansas, where he had been employed.

Dr. Paul Kimberly participated in the International Workshop for Teachers of Manual Medicine held in San Augustine, Gran Canaria Island, Spain, in March 1978. In April 1979, Dr. Kimberly presented two papers at the International Congress of the International Federation for Manual Medicine in Baden-Baden, West Germany.<sup>110</sup>

Dr. Olwen Gutensohn retired in the summer of 1979. On August 15, her birthday, sixty guests gathered for a surprise luncheon in Dr. Gutensohn's honor, where she was presented with a piece of luggage and a poster drawn by Robert May. Dr. Gutensohn, born Marjorie Olwen Roberts, was from Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. She entered KCOS in the fall of 1939, and in 1942 she was married to Dr. Max Gutensohn. During her long tenure at the school she had taught anatomy, neuroanatomy, osteopathic methods and technic, and rehabilitative medicine. She was a participant in much of the early research in the Biomechanics Laboratory and was coauthor with Dr. J. S. Denslow of several articles to be published in biomedical journals.<sup>111</sup>

In the summer of 1979 the Student Affairs Office was moved to the George Still Building in main-floor offices that had been vacated by Drs. Denslow and Olwen Gutensohn. The dean of students was again in the mainstream of student activities. The building that had housed the Student Information Center since May 1973 was sold and that area and the hill to its north were cleared and leveled for a parking lot which would supply sixty-five additional parking spaces.<sup>112</sup>

On July 16, 1979 KCOM signed a \$7.5 million agreement with the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital for the acquisition of both the old LOH and the new complex built in 1968 on LaHarpe Street. Three-fourths of the shares of the old hospital were a gift from Earl H. Laughlin, Jr. Other



The Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital and Clinic on LaHarpe Street



Deans Walter and Stookey and President Moore prepare to cook for the graduating seniors at the Senior Picnic at Forest Lake, May 1979

shares belonged to Dr. George Andrew Laughlin (32.5 percent), Dr. Grace Sawyer (5 percent), and Dr. Jack Auxter (5 percent). The contract for the merger was finalized on October 2, 1979, to be reviewed and approved by the State Health Planning and Development Agency. The combined hospitals would provide 254 beds. The decision to merge the two hospitals took place in consideration of the government restrictions on construction and purchases; its aim was to create a central health care unit. It would allow for the expansion of both pre- and postdoctoral training. Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital would become the Laughlin Unit of the Kirksville Osteopathic Health Center (KOHCH).<sup>113</sup>

During the time this merger was being investigated, negotiations were also being held with Grim-Smith Hospital officials, whose professional staff consisted primarily of KCOM alumni. Unfortunately, there was no resolution of differences between the two groups. One unified health care center in Kirksville was not to be.

Just some of the accomplishments, promotions, and honors which came to the college and its faculty and staff have been mentioned. Among the accolades that came to the Mother School was the July 1979 issue of *American Journal of Rural Health Communication*. One-half of that issue, which dealt with the health underserved, was devoted to "The Kirksville Experience." Michael Samuels, Ph.D., Acting Director of Primary Health Programs, HEW, wrote in the introduction to the article, "KCOM is the nation's oldest rural medical school and has never faltered from a mission of training rural family physicians. . . . The Public Health Service is proud to be associated with an institution like KCOM. . . ."<sup>114</sup>

"The Kirksville Experience" had become a slogan for Kirksville students and alumni. As KCOM moved into the 1980s, would it be able to continue to provide the unique Kirksville Experience?

## NOTES

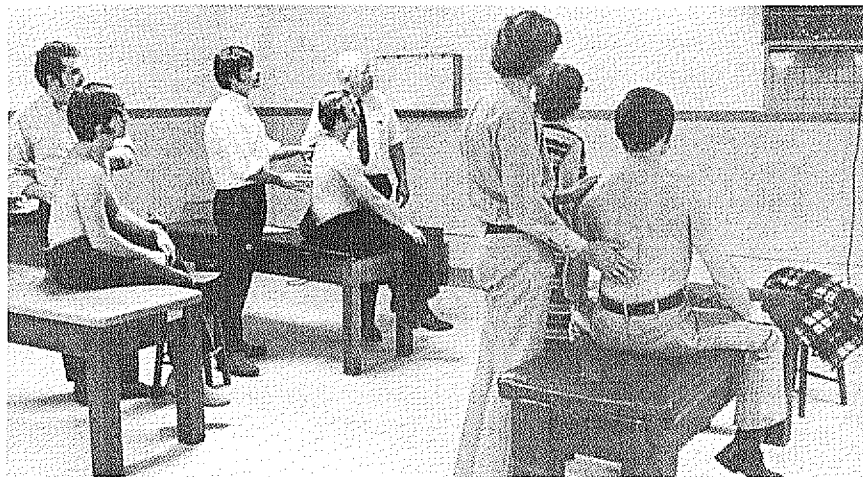
1. H. Charles Moore. Annual Report of the President, 1974. (Kirksville, Mo. KCOM) (Henceforth cited as Moore Report).
2. "Dr. Charles Moore Inaugurated," *D.O.* 14 (Aug. 1974): 39-45.
3. "Dr. Thompson Executive Director of NOF," *D.O.* 14 (Jan. 1974): 143.
4. "Colleges Linked by Closed-Circuit TV," *D.O.* 14 (Dec. 1973): 83.
5. "Academy Lecture Features Celebrity Panel," *D.O.* 14 (Sept. 1973): 51, 68-73.
6. "Kirksville," *D.O.* 13 (Jan. 1973): 244.
7. "Oct. Board Meeting," *Intercom*, Oct. 16, 1973.
8. "New Appointments," *Intercom*, Oct 26, 1973; Nov. 2, 1973; Nov. 15, 1973.
9. "Gift for Pediatrics," *Kv* 3 (Feb. 1974): 1.
10. "Mylander Gift," *Kv* 2 (Nov. 1973): 15.
11. "Exhibit on Osteopathic Medicine," *Intercom*, Dec. 20, 1973.



12. "Stookey Appointed Dean," *Kv* 3 (Feb. 1974): 1.
13. "Regional Medical Program," *D.O.* 14 (Mar. 1974): 234.
14. "California Reopens to D.O.'s" *D.O.* 14 (May 1974): 81.
15. "California Licenses First D.O.'s in years," *D.O.* 14 (July 1974): 65.
16. "Appeals Court Rules on AMA Internships," *D.O.* 14 (Nov. 1973): 65.
17. "Congress Acknowledged Equality of D.O. and M.D. Colleges," *Intercom*, Nov. 22, 1974.
18. "New Faculty and Staff," *Intercom*, Mar. 8, 1974; Apr. 5-30, 1974; Aug. 15, 23, 1974.
19. "New Nursery," *Intercom*, July 19, 1974.
20. "Maxfield Donation," *Kv* 6 (Apr. 1977): 22.
21. "C & Y" Now Maternal and Child," *Intercom*, Sept. 20, 1974.
22. "Med Tech Program," *D.O.* 16 (Dec. 1975): 111; (Apr. 1976): 119.
23. "Senior Killed," *Intercom*, July 12, 1974.
24. Moore Report, 1974.
25. "Medline" *D.O.* 14 (Aug. 1974): 167.
26. "Minority Recruitment and Retention Grant," *Intercom*, Feb. 2, 1974.
27. "Dr. Kimberly Becomes Chairman of OTM," *D.O.* 15 (Oct. 1974): 231.
28. "KCOM Researchers at FASEB," *D.O.* 14 (July 1974): 241.
29. "Dr. Bond Named to Editorial Board," *Intercom*, Nov. 21, 1973.
30. "Dr. Patterson Co-edits Research Series," *D.O.* 14 (Mar. 1974): 230.
31. "Dr. Patterson at South American Meeting," *D.O.* 15 (Mar. 1975): 133.
32. "CBS News Visits KCOM," *Intercom*, Nov. 8, 1974.
33. "Crutches for Sale," *Intercom*, Aug. 23, 1974; 4, 1974.
34. "In Memory of Dr. Wright," *Intercom*, Oct. 31 1975.
35. "Clinical Teaching Facility Improved," *D.O.* 16 (Oct. 1975): 161.
36. "Ground Broken for Primary Care Building," *D.O.* 17 (Dec. 1976): 68.
37. "Vote to Expand Building," *Kv* 6 (July 1977): 25.
38. "College Board Actions," *D.O.* 17 (Jan. 1977): 112-113.
39. "Willman Received Certification," *Kv* 4 (May 1975): 115.
40. "Two Radiologists Have Posts in State Society," *D.O.* 16 (Sept. 1975): 129.
41. "Denslow Awarded First from AACOM," *Kv* 4 (Feb. 1975): 6-7.
42. "President Moore Attends White House Conference," *D.O.* 16 (Dec. 1975): 111.
43. "President Moore Cited in *People Magazine*," *D.O.* 17 (Oct. 1976): 41.
44. Swims English Channel, *Intercom*, Oct. 12, 1975.
45. "Congressional Record," *D.O.* 16 (Mar. 1976): 87.
46. "New Faces on Campus," *Kv* 4 (Aug. 1975): 2-3, 20-21.
47. "Dr. Martin Named Emeritus Professor," *D.O.* 16 (Apr. 1976): 118.
48. "OCCO Clinical Assembly," *D.O.* 15 (Sept. 1974): 59.
49. "Atebery and Merrill Memorials," *Kv* 5 (Mar. 1976): 8.
50. *College Catalogue, 1975-76*, KCOM, Kirksville, Missouri (hereafter cited as *KCOM Catalog*).
51. "Hospital Affiliations," *Kv* 6 (Apr. 1977): 20.
52. "Donations to KCOM," *Kv* 5 (June 1976): 22; Aug. 23,76.
53. "Dr. Max Retires as Chairman," *Kv* 5 (Mar. 1976): 8.

54. "Snyder is Retiring," *Kv* 4 (Feb. 1975): verso.
55. "Dr. Korr Honored," *D.O.* 16 (Oct. 1975): 161.
56. "Commencement Special," *Kv* 5 (June 1976): 1-3,26.
57. "Retiring Faculty Honored," 17 (Dec. 1976): 69-70.
58. "College Board Meets," *D.O.* 17 (July 1977): 89.
59. "Roadside Sign," *D.O.* 16 (Mar. 1976): 112.
60. Moore Report, 1976.
61. "Kirksville in Arizona," *Kv* 6 (Apr. 1977): 17.
62. "The Campus Center," *Kv* 6 (Apr. 1977): 17.
63. Moore Report, 1976.
64. "Faculty," *Kv* 5 (mar. 1976): 8; (June 1976): 14-17, 19-20; (Sept. 1976): 22.
65. "Dr. Hunt accepts G.P. Chairmanship," *Kv* 6 (Jan. 1977): 7.
66. "Golstein Aids N. Y. School," *Kv* 5 (Sept. 1976): 25.
67. "Board Action," *D.O.* 17 (May 1977): 79; (July 1977): 89.
68. "Paul Wilkinson Dead," *Kv* 6 (Jan. 1977): 7.
69. "March of Dimes," *D.O.* 17 (Mar. 1977): 93.
70. "Scheurer/Hoyt Help Crippled Children," *Kv* 6 (Jan. 1977): 9.
71. "KOH Honored," *D.O.* 18 (Oct. 1977): 71; (Nov. 1977): 86; (Apr. 1978): 102.
72. "Faculty Development Program," *Kv* 6 (Apr. 1977): 19.
73. "New Appointments," *Kv* 6 (Jan. 1977): 6; (Apr. 1977): 18,21; (July 1977): 23.
74. Thomas Sheffer, Bio Sketch.
75. "Governance Committee," *D.O.* 17 (Feb. 1977): 103.
76. "Basic Scientists at Conference," *Kv* 6 (Apr. 1977): 21.
77. "KOAA Board Meets," *Kv* 6 (July 1977): 31; (Oct. 1977): Cover.
78. "Crummy Emeritus Professor," *Kv* 6 (Oct. 1977): 10; 16 (Fall 1987): 20.
79. "Large Bequests to School," *Kv* 6 (July 1977): 23; (Oct. 1977): 7.
80. Moore Report, 1977.
81. "Barbara Brown is Dead," *Kv* 6 (July 1977): 25.
82. "CME to Expand," *Kv* 6 (Oct. 1977): 18.
83. "Appointments," *D.O.* (Oct. 1977): 81; 18 (Nov. 1977): 88.
84. "Packing More Professional Punch," *Kv* 7 (Jan. 1978): 1-10.
85. "Faculty Notes," *Kv* 6 (Apr. 1977): 18; (Oct. 1977): 10; 7 (Jan. 1978): 7.
86. *KCOM Catalog: 1976-1978; 1978-1980*.
87. "Changing Patterns of Financial Aid," *Kv* 7 (Jan. 1978): 10-11,13.
88. "Scott Scholarship Fund," *Kv* 7 (Apr. 1978): 12-13.
89. "Enrollment," *Kv* 6 (Oct. 1977): 9.
90. "Kirksville Admissions," *Kv* 7 (oct. 1978): 2-3.
91. Gerald A. Faverman, "Role of Women in Osteopathic Medicine," *D.O.* 20 (Sept. 1979): 109.
92. "Faculty Notes," *Kv* 6 (Jan. 1977): 17; 7 (Jan. 1978): 15, 17.
93. "Board Meeting," *Kv* 7 (Jan. 1978): 13-14.
94. "Kirksville's Blueprint for the Future," *Kv* 7 (Apr. 1978): 8-10.
95. "Research Funding," *Kv* 7 (Apr. 1978): 12.

96. "College Receives \$300,000 Grant," *Kv* 8 (Win. 1979): 10.
97. "Kirksville's Blueprint for the Future," *Kv* 7 (Apr. 1978): 8-10.
98. "New Appointments," *Kv* 7 (Jan. 1978): 14; (July 1978): 11.
99. "An Evening With Virginia Foster," *Kv* 7 (July 1978): 14.
100. "Faculty Notes," *Kv* 9 (Apr. 1980): 9.
101. "Still National Osteopathic Museum," *D.O.* 20 (Nov. 1979): 78.
102. "Day of Discovery," *Kv* 7 (Oct. 1978): 19-20.
103. "First Osteopathic Week in Missouri," *D.O.* 19 (Mar. 1979): 100.
104. "MAOPS Moves into New Building," *D.O.* 19 (June 1979): 101.
105. "Dr. Rumney Died Oct. 4, 1978," *Kv* 8 (Win. 1979): 1.
106. "College Mourns Loss of Dr. Rohweder," *Kv* 8 (Apr. 1979): 6.
107. "KCOM Board Meets," *Kv* 8 (Fall 1979): 13.
108. Bio-Sketch.
109. "New Appointments," *Kv* 8 (Win. 1979): 11.
110. "Paul Kimberly in West Germany," *Kv* 8 (Sum. 1979): 8.
111. "Dr. Olwen Retires," *Intercom*, Aug. 17, 1979.
112. "Offices to Relocate," *Intercom*, May 6-12, 1979; June 4, 1979.
113. "KCOM Announces Hospital Merger," *Kv* 8 (Fall 1979): 2-5.
114. Moore Report, 1979.



Students in OTM Lab receive instruction by television. James Keller, D.O. assisting



George E. Scheurer, D.O., Vice president for Administration, Vice president for Facilities and Planning, and later Assistant to the President for Facilities



Howard E. Hunt, B.S., D.O.,  
FACGP, Chair of Department of  
General Practice and later



Frederick J. Julyan, Ph.D.,  
Chair of  
Department of Anatomy



The Primary Care Building opened in 1980. In 1984 its name was changed to Gutensohn Health and Wellness Clinic

## Chapter 20

### Transition

**THE PRIMARY CARE CLINIC** opened in April 1980. Corridors connected it to the George Still Building and on into the west clinic where the departments of ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, proctology, surgery, orthopedics, rehabilitation, and radiology were located. The new facility housed the departments of general practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, OB-GYN, OMM, psychiatry, psychology, and the Maternal and Child Health Center.

A large classroom equipped with stage, sound room, and television monitors was on the lower floor as was the medical records department. The main floor held a central reception area, business offices, and an outpatient pharmacy while several seminar rooms were located on the upper floors. The building was equipped with elevators and ramps for the handicapped. Two surfaced, lighted parking lots were located on the north and south of the facility. The college had also financed improvements of streets leading to the KCOM complex.<sup>1</sup>

The official dedication of the Primary Care Clinic took place on June 13, 1980. Dean Stookey was the emcee, and Dr. Morris Thompson gave the invocation and benediction. Dr. Michael Samuels, acting associate director of the Bureau of Community Health Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was the guest speaker. Dr. Samuels praised the school for the role it played in producing more primary care physicians than any other medical school in the country. He said, "Dr. Still's great desire was to give the world a start on a philosophy that may be a guide for the future. I think that is the spirit of KCOM, one of evolution, constantly reaffirming the lessons of the past and seeking new things that work for the benefit of the community and the nation." In a symbolic ceremony President Moore accepted the keys to the building from Ronald Reed, the contractor, and Homer Williams and Garrett Warner, architects. Dr. Frank Hoog, chief of staff at KOHC, and George Clavenna, SGA representative, offered brief comments.<sup>2</sup>

Leslie Pallone, D.O. (KCOS 1966), began his duties the first of the year, 1980, as associate dean for clinical affairs, filling the vacancy left by



Leslie Pallone, B.S., D.O., Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs



Earl Laughlin, Jr., D.O., Chief of Staff of LOH and member of KCOM Board of Trustees

the death of Dr. Rohweder. Dr. Pallone would also be working in the Department of General Practice. He took his premed work at Duquesne University School of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and interned at Green Cross Hospital, Ohio. He had been a general practitioner in Pennsylvania.

JoAnn Wait, a Kirksville resident, was named director of the Public Relations Department and editor of the *Kirksville Magazine* in January 1980.

Otto Theodore Wendel, Jr., Ph.D., was named assistant professor of pharmacology. He earned his B.S. at St. Andrews Presbyterian College, North Carolina, and his M.S. and Ph.D. at Bowman-Gray School of Medicine. He had worked since 1974 as assistant professor at Bowman-Gray.<sup>3</sup>

On January 25, 1980, an illness of five months claimed the life of KOH's hospital administrator, Clare Pearson. He had joined the staff in 1942 as an accountant. Following service in the army during World War II, he was made business manager of the hospital and in 1960 was named hospital administrator. He had served two terms as president of the Missouri Osteopathic Hospital Association and as president of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association. He was a past president and a fellow of the American College of Osteopathic Hospital Administrators. A memorial fund was established in his name.<sup>4</sup>

In April 1980 the basic scientists went back to school - this time to learn osteopathic theories and methods. The voluntary course was conducted by Dr. Jerry Dickey on Wednesday evenings through April and May. Dr. Dickey explained that it would help the scientists understand the rationale for the application of manipulative treatment and that it would help them teach with an osteopathic viewpoint.<sup>5</sup>

"Feeling Good," a local TV show, premiered in April 1980. The five-minute, once-a-week spot was arranged by the KCOM Public Relations Department. It was usually an interview with a KCOM personality discussing various health topics.<sup>6</sup>

On April 15, 1980, the KCOM-LOH merger was finalized. The college's employee force changed overnight from 925 to 1,275. Integration of the two staffs and the facilities would begin to take place. Doctors at the East LaHarpe Clinic would lease the facility from the College where they would continue to serve their patients.<sup>7</sup> Mr. William Greene, who had been serving as the hospital administrator at KOH, was named vice president and administrator for KOHC. He would oversee both hospitals. Mr. Greene had a B.A. from Michigan State University and an M.A. in hospital administration from Georgia State University.<sup>8</sup>

Dr. Earl Laughlin, Jr., was elected at that time to be a member of the KCOM Board of Trustees. He had been on the Laughlin staff since 1931 and president of the Corporation since 1960. He was on the KCOM faculty until 1946. Unfortunately, Dr. Earl Laughlin, Jr., died on June 13,

1980. He had earned the reputation as one of the most skilled surgeons in the profession, and many considered a residency with Dr. Earl an honor. He was a life member and a fellow of the ACOS as well as a member of the Board of Examiners for the ACOS. He was the first president of the Missouri Osteopathic Hospital Association. He had received distinguished service awards from the ACOS, AOA, and MAOPS. Surviving were his wife, Marie, and two sons, both D.O.'s: Mark H. (KCOS 1969) and Thomas L. (KCOM 1974).<sup>9</sup> Dr. Earl's demise so soon after the merger was a definite handicap to the success of the mission.

Julian Gershon, D.O. (KCOS 1952), was elected to the board in June 1980 to fill Dr. Earl Laughlin's place. Dr. Gershon was affiliated with the Clare Clinic at Clare, Michigan. He had served as a member and vice chairman of the KOAA Board and was a founding member of the American Osteopathic Academy of Sports Medicine. He was a fellow of the ACGP. His son, Julian Robert, Jr., was a fourth-year student at KCOM.<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Charles Kline returned to Kirksville to chair the Pediatrics Department. He had been on the staff between 1964 and 1976. Recently he had been at TCOM where he was the associate dean of clinical services. Dr. James Marshall also rejoined the staff after taking special neonatal training at Baylor University Medical Center. He was board-certified in neonatology and would be in charge of the Regional Neonatal ICU Center based at KOHC.

Dr. Bill Mote, another former faculty member, returned to serve as chair of the Pathology Department. He had recently been at the Davenport Osteopathic Hospital.

Victor C. Hoefner, Jr., D.O., joined the faculty in 1980 as assistant professor of OMM. He had earned a B.S. at the University of Illinois, Urbana, and graduated from CCO in 1949. He had practiced in Western Colorado since 1951. His father, Victor, Sr., was a 1909 ASO graduate, and his son, Victor III, was a KCOS 1970 alumnus.

William A. Kuchera, D.O. (KCOS 1958), was appointed assistant professor of OMM. His premed was at Grinnel College and at NMSU. He had been in partnership with his father, Louis Kuchera (DMS 1928), in Albert Lea, Minnesota, and since then at Davenport, Iowa.

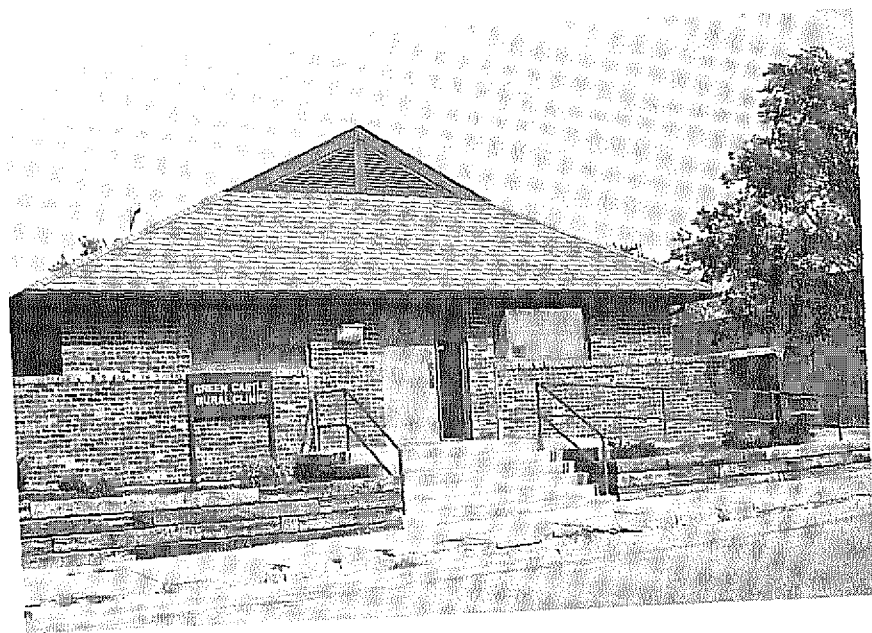
Larry McIntire, D.O., (KCOM 1971), board-certified in otolaryngology and orofacial plastic surgery, was appointed assistant professor and chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology. He had earned a B.A. from Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado, and had taken postgraduate courses at Kansas State Teachers College. He interned at Rocky Mountain Hospital, Denver, and served a three-year residency there. Since 1975 he had been in private practice in Portland, Maine, where he was affiliated with the Osteopathic Hospital of Maine.<sup>11</sup>

On July 1, 1980, the Monroe Clinic in Unionville, Missouri, became a satellite of KOHC. It had been operated by Drs. C. L. Judd (KCOS 1940) and L. W. McDonald (KCOS 1932) since the 1940s. Dr. Judd had recently been honored by the community for forty years of service, twenty-eight years as county coroner, and for delivering over three thousand babies in Putnam County. For many years KCOM senior students had served clinical clerkships at the Monroe Clinic. Dr. McDonald's son, L. W. Jr., was a 1967 graduate of KCOS. Two other satellite clinics in northeast Missouri began operation in 1981. The La Plata Clinic was operated by Karen Steele, D.O. (KCOS 1978). A native of La Plata, she attended NMSU and served her internship at Eastmoreland General Hospital in Portland, Oregon. Her husband, Dr. Tom Steele, also a 1978 alumnus, had recently opened a practice in Kirksville. The Steeles had been in practice in Oregon. The Macon, Missouri, Clinic was handled by Dr. James Keith three days a week. He would also continue to serve the KOH Emergency Room. Dr. Keith received his certification in ACGP in 1979.<sup>13</sup>

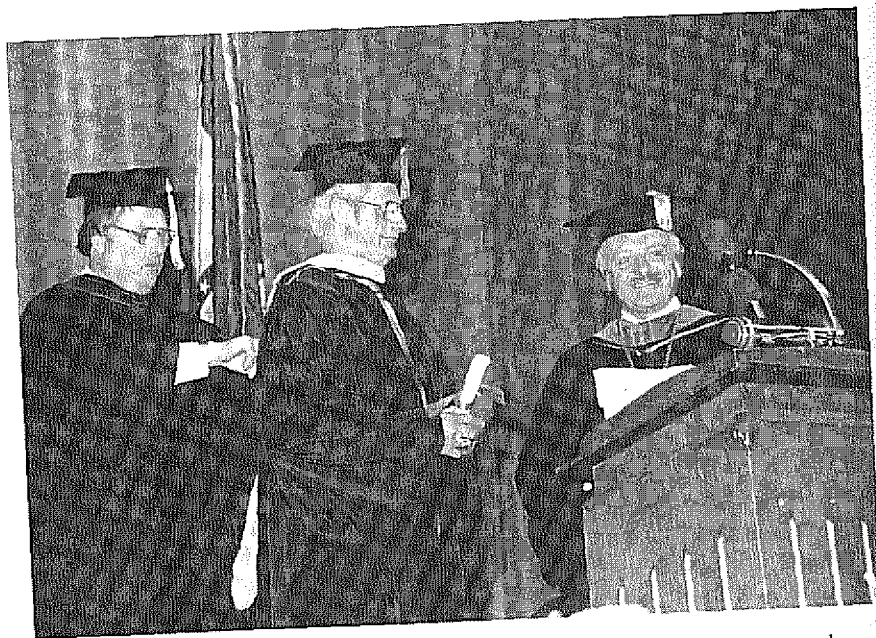
On August 12-13, 1980, ground-breaking ceremonies were held for four new rural clinic buildings, at Brashear, Green Castle, Downing, and Glenwood. Each clinic would cost \$160,000 and would contain three fully equipped examination and treatment rooms, a reception area, and a communication meeting room. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture cofunded the project. Mrs. Margaret Rolston, president of the Northeast Missouri Health and Welfare Council and a KCOM board member, was mistress of dedication ceremonies at all four locations. Representatives of DHHS and the Farmers Home Administration were present.<sup>14</sup>

Joining the Board of Trustees during 1980 were Drs. Donald Hinton and Robert A. Huff. Dr. Hinton (KCOS 1950), formerly of Kirksville, was a general practitioner at Nappanee, Indiana. He had served numerous positions at state and national levels and had recently been awarded the Kinsinger Plaque for outstanding service from the Indiana Osteopathic Association. He had served on the Board of Trustees for the Northern Indiana Health Care Foundation, the Governor's Committee on Medical Education, and the Indiana Medical Manpower Study Commission. Robert A. Huff, Ed.D., was executive director of the Arizona Board of Regents. He had been executive secretary of the Board of Education and commissioner on Post-Secondary Education for the State of New Mexico. He was a member of the Advisory Council of Presidents of the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges and of the Advisory Council for Comprehensive Health Planning. He was also commissioner of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.<sup>15</sup>

The Kirksville Osteopathic Alumni Association held its annual meeting in 1980 at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas. The alumni breakfast and annual assembly were attended by 440 persons. Dr. Catherine K. Carlton



Green Castle Rural Clinic, built 1980



Paul Kimberly, D.O., receives the honorary Doctor of Osteopathic Education degree from President Moore, with Frank Hoog, B.S., D.O., adjusting the hood

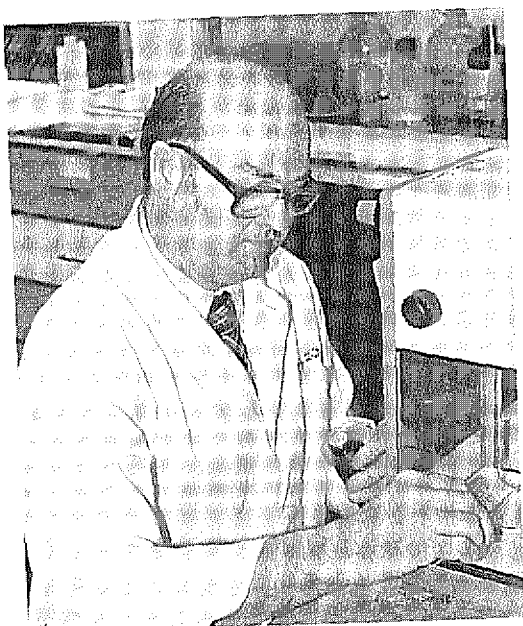
(KCOS 1938), president, ran the assembly, at which the constitution was amended to increase the board to twelve members. The board would consist of president, president elect, immediate past president, seven members (one from each of the seven regions), and four members at large. Terms would be for three years, with no more than three consecutively. Officers would be elected during their second or third terms. The student government would recommend a freshman student who would serve *ex officio* during his sophomore through senior years.<sup>16</sup>

An \$80,000 gift from Mrs. Glenn Miller in memory of her late husband, a 1923 alumnus, established the Institute of Rural Health Scholarship. It was designed to help pay tuition for second and third-year students with financial needs and good academic performances who were from rural Missouri, preferably from the Hannibal area, where Dr. Miller had practiced for many years.<sup>17</sup> The first IRH Scholarship went to Jan Onik, class of 1981, from Louisiana, Missouri, who located in the little town of Perry, Missouri.

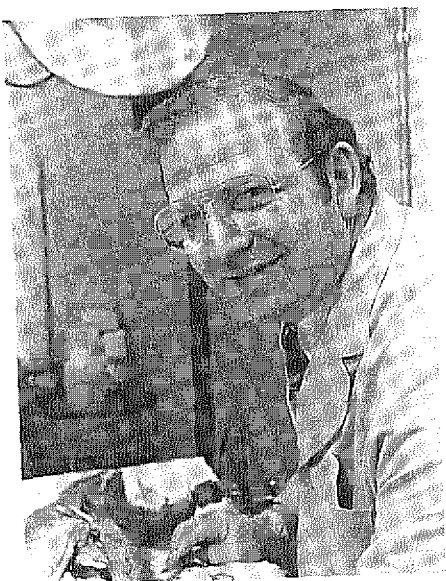
An all-college meeting was held for the first time in the new classroom in the Primary Care Center on Founder's Day, 1980. John Karakal, D.O., F.A.O. (KCOS 1957), from the Texas College was the Scott Memorial Lecturer. Dr. Denslow was the recipient of the Living Tribute Award. Dr. "Max" had been so honored the year before. An unveiling ceremony was held for the portraits of three recently deceased faculty members, Drs. Vernon H. Casner, Claus Rohweder, and Ira C. Rumney. Mrs. Rumney, Mrs. Rohweder, and Vernon Casner, Jr., were present. After the Warner, Rea, and McCaughan Scholarships were presented, Dr. David Steinbaum, a member of the honored fifty-year class (1930), attired in his old red ASO letter sweater, led the group in a rousing rendition of the "Old Gray Mare." A new feature came to Founder's Day that year – women's tag football between the freshman and sophomore girls. That and its male counterpart were played at Jaycee Park where the all-college picnic was held.<sup>18</sup>

On December 31, 1980, Dr. Paul Kimberly spent his last day at the college. He was retiring and moving back to Florida. In his six years as chairman of the Department of OTM he had fostered a new enthusiasm for manipulation among the students, who joked about his "golden thumb." APO contributed a treating table and stool to the OTM Lab for his contribution to the department and to osteopathic medicine.<sup>19</sup> The Undergraduate Chapter of the American Academy of Osteopathy held a surprise wine and cheese party for him on his last day and presented him with a T-shirt which read, "Kirksville D.O.'s DO It Better Thanks to Paul Kimberly."<sup>20</sup> On May 31, 1981, Dr. Kimberly received the honorary Doctor of Osteopathic Education degree from KCOM.

The chairmanship of the OTM Department went to Dr. Jerry L. Dickey, who had been with the school for ten years and had worked closely



Gerald J. Tritz, Ph.D., Chair of the Department of Microbiology and Immunology



Robert J. Theobald, Ph.D., Chair of Department of Pharmacology

with Dr. Kimberly. While a student, he had spearheaded a drive for the establishment of an OTM fellowship, and when it became a reality, he was one of the fellows. Dr. Dickey had a special interest in the history of the profession and was the keynote speaker at the KOAA Convention in 1980 in Las Vegas. His topic was "History of Medicine - Osteopathic Medicine's Challenge of the Future."<sup>21</sup>

Dr. Richard R. Kenney, professor of internal medicine, died January 8, 1981, from heart failure. He had been on the faculty since 1963, serving in various positions: director of clinical and hospital education, director of medical education, and associate and acting director of the rural clinic and nursing home programs. In later years he had developed an interest in rheumatology and in 1977 completed six months of postdoctoral training at four of the nation's leading arthritis centers. He was a charter member of the American Osteopathic College of Rheumatology and one of the first D.O.'s to become a member of the American Rheumatology Association. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Review Committee of the Eastern Missouri Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation. Surviving were his wife, Jean, and four children, including Bruce (KCOM 1980) and Richard G. (KCOM 1979).<sup>22</sup> The Kenney Memorial Lecture was established, which would support an outstanding lecturer on the rheumatic diseases to speak at KCOM once a year. Dr. Allan Morton (KCOM 1973) of Warren, Michigan, presented the first Kenney Lecture on February 18, 1982.

Dr. Edward H. Yob (PCOM 1975) was hired as full-time White House physician at the time of President Reagan's inauguration. He would be responsible for the president and the first family and for Vice President Bush. Dr. Yob had served part-time during two years of the Carter administration.<sup>23</sup>

All fifteen KCOM researchers who submitted applications for grants in 1981 were funded by the AOA. That constituted one-half of the grants awarded to the fifteen colleges. Twenty-two of the twenty-five scientists at KCOM were also receiving grants from private foundations and national agencies. One such grant went to Marshall Williams, Ph.D., for \$19,300 from the Elsa U. Pardee Foundation. She had left \$1 million for cancer research, education, and control. Dr. Williams's work was on detection of melanoma. That was the first of several grants to KCOM from the Pardee Foundation.

Dr. Gerald Tritz was elected to fellowship in the American Academy of Microbiology. He was the first from KCOM to be so honored. Mr. Horst Kehl, associate professor of neurobiology, attended the Eighth Latin American Congress of Pharmacology in Mexico City, where he chaired a session on neuropharmacology. He also presented a seminar at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México on hydroxamic acids.

Dr. Dale Isaak, associate professor of microbiology and immunology, was chosen Researcher of the Year for 1981. The award had been established the year before by Sigma Sigma Phi to honor the outstanding work done by one of KCOM's investigators. Dr. Isaak had grants totaling \$170,000. His research was concerned with white blood cells and the immune system. Dr. Richard Cenedella was the first recipient of the award in 1980.<sup>24</sup>

The Biochemistry Department requested an increase from sixteen to twenty-four hours curriculum hours for its course in nutrition. The holistic and preventive philosophy of osteopathic medicine had always considered nutrition an important factor in health, and a class in nutrition had been taught at KCOM for thirty years. Current findings now showed a direct relationship between dietary patterns and disease. There was also a growing awareness on the part of the public that good nutrition would help maintain good health. A group of students who wanted more information on nutrition formed a Nutrition Study Group. The expanded hours would provide a more thorough understanding of the basis of nutrition and would better prepare the student to deal with the needs of his patients. The principal teacher would be Dr. Atif Awad.<sup>25</sup> In 1982 Dr. Cenedella and others of the department published *A Rapid Review of Human Biochemistry*, which was intended for classroom use.

Dr. Hadley Hoyt retired in June 1981 after eighteen years of service to the school. During his tenure, the Department of Rehabilitation had developed into a vital part of the total health care program. Several large grants administered by Dr. Hoyt made possible the well-equipped, modern rehabilitation unit in the south wing of KOHC and an enlarged and qualified staff. Dr. Hoyt had served as president of the Missouri Rehabilitation Association and was director of the U.S. Committee of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled. He had also served as secretary/treasurer of the AOCRM for fifteen years. The department held a surprise party in honor of his retirement.<sup>26</sup> During his first year of retirement he lived in London, England, where he worked part-time at the British School of Osteopathy.<sup>27</sup> Dr. Hoyt's son, Hadley III, was a 1968 graduate of KCOM.

Another scholarship fund was arranged in 1981 with funds of approximately \$740,000 received from the estate of Mrs. W. S. McClymonds. Her husband, a medical doctor in Denver, was founder and president of the Western Research Laboratories and in 1960 donated a large sum of money which helped meet the challenge grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation for the Rural Clinic Expansion. The gifts were made to the college in gratitude to several KCOM alumni who used Dr. McClymonds's products.

Dr. Delbert Maddox was named "GP of the Year" by the American College of General Practitioners at its 1981 meeting. "Dr. 'Del' Recognition



Delbert E. Maddox, B.S., M.A., D.O., FACGP, 'GP of the Year', 1981



Night" was held at NMSU on June 19, 1982. After thirty-six years as a coach, teacher, and team physician, Dr. Maddox was retiring from his affiliation with Northeast Missouri State University.<sup>28</sup> Dr. Maddox was sponsor of the Sports Medicine Club at KCOM, which, under his direction, gave physicals to the area high school athletes in five surrounding counties and to NMSU. The Club also sent two or three student doctors to each home and away game for those teams. They also assisted with NMSU football and soccer games. In the spring of 1982 they sent twenty-two student doctors to the NCAA Women's National Swimming Championships held at NMSU. About sixty students were active members of the Sports Med Club.<sup>29</sup>

Several new developments took place at the other osteopathic colleges in 1981. Both the New York and New Jersey Schools graduated their first classes in the spring of 1981 and North Miami Beach, the newest osteopathic school, enrolled its first class that year. The Des Moines College became the University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery. Kansas City had also changed its name in 1980 to the University of Health Sciences, College of Osteopathic Medicine. Former KCOM dean, Ralph Willard, became president of the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine.<sup>30</sup>

President Moore was elected president of the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine in June 1981. He chaired the first AACOM Annual Education Meeting held in Kansas City, June 26-28.<sup>31</sup> At that meeting the future of osteopathic education was discussed, and among the problems that were brought forth was the destructive power of the Report of the Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee (GMENAC), which concluded that there would be an oversupply of physicians by 1990. The AOA House of Delegates drafted a statement saying that in its opinion there would not be an oversupply. They believed it was a matter of distribution and that there would still be a demand for the well-rounded family physician, which was the "hallmark" of the osteopathic profession. Their statement was based on the Report of the Task Force on Graduate Osteopathic Medical Education (The Kellogg Report) which provided demographics of the osteopathic profession and its educational institutions.

For the past twenty years, the government had financially assisted medical education, based on the premise that there was a shortage of doctors in the U.S.A. Now the government's attitude had changed. The prediction of an oversupply of physicians and the tax cuts initiated by the Reagan administration created a "dramatic departure from the nurturing of medical education that was seen during the 1960s and 1970s."

Medical education grants were cut by \$63.8 million in 1982. For the first time since 1963, medical schools were without capitation support.

Government loans and scholarships were declining, and it was predicted that the military and public health programs would disappear. Federal support to hospitals was also diminishing which undermined medical education programs for clerkships, internships, and residencies.<sup>32</sup> All in all, the financial climate was unhealthy. President Moore said, "The buzz word in medical circles is 'survival'."<sup>33</sup>

Along with those problems, the school had other financial ones. The acquisition of LOH had immediately increased output. The move into the Primary Care Clinic was expensive requiring new equipment, furniture, decorating, and the paving of parking lots and streets. Renovation of the space vacated in the old clinic, the purchase of the CAT scanner, the four new rural clinic buildings, and so forth, all took their toll. There were no raises in July and 147 employees were terminated at the end of the year, 1981.

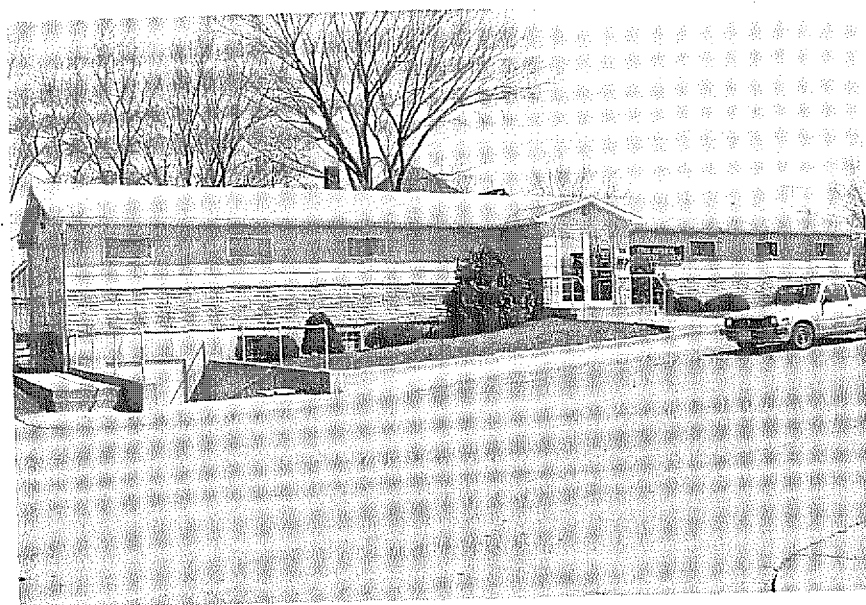
In spite of the financial situation, the fundamental goals of teaching, research, and patient care were continued by committed employees who maintained high standards. During 1981 the College was able to recruit other well-qualified individuals. Michael Kuchera, D.O. (KCOM 1980), was named instructor in the Department of Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine. Dr. Kuchera had a B.S. and B.A. from Iowa State University. He interned at Richmond Heights General Hospital, Ohio. His father, William, was also a member of KCOM's Department of OMM.

Michael Seip, D.O. (KCOM 1976), was assistant professor of internal medicine. He had a B.S. from NMSU and had served three years in Vietnam as a Medic Fifth SFG. He was honored with two Bronze Star medals, one for valor and one for meritorious service. Dr. Seip interned and took a residency at KOHC. He then served a two-year fellowship in gastroenterology at the Chicago Osteopathic Hospital.

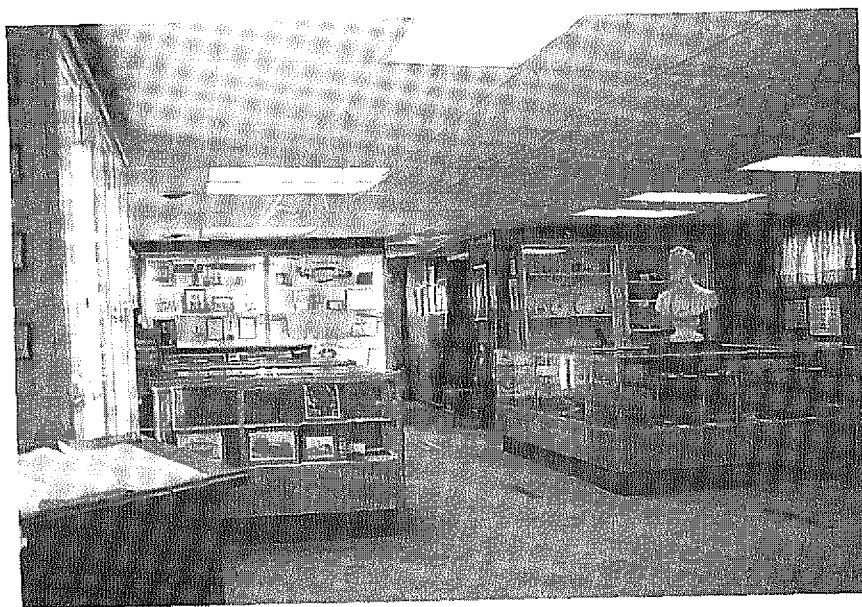
Konrad Scheel, Ph.D., was appointed professor and chairman of the Department of Physiology. He had been serving as professor at the University of Tennessee Medical School. He was born in China and received his early education in China and Germany. A U.S. citizen since 1956, he earned a B.S. at Tulane University and his Ph.D. at Mississippi Medical School. He brought with him a five-year grant from NIH totaling \$323,739.<sup>36</sup>

Marlene Wager, D.O., (KCOM 1972), was appointed assistant professor of general practice and director of the Nursing Home Program. Dr. Wager had an R.N. degree from Lutheran Hospital School for Nurses, Moline, Illinois. She also had a B.A. from Augustina College, Rock Island. She interned at Davenport, Iowa, and had been in general practice in Durant, Iowa.

Karlis Sloka, D.O. (CCOM 1976), was named assistant professor of pathology. Dr. Sloka had a B.A. from Indiana University. He interned at and took a two-year residency in Phoenix and a two-year residency in pathology at the Chicago School.



The Still National Osteopathic Museum on South Fourth Street



Inside view of the Still National Osteopathic Museum

Terrence Hawkins, D.O. (KCOS 1968), was named professor of ophthalmology. A native of Kirksville, he earned his B.S. at NMSU. He interned at Doctors Hospital, Columbus, where he also took his residency. He was certified in 1975 and became a Fellow of the OCOO in 1981. He had been in practice in Columbus where he served as a clinical associate at the Ohio State University.

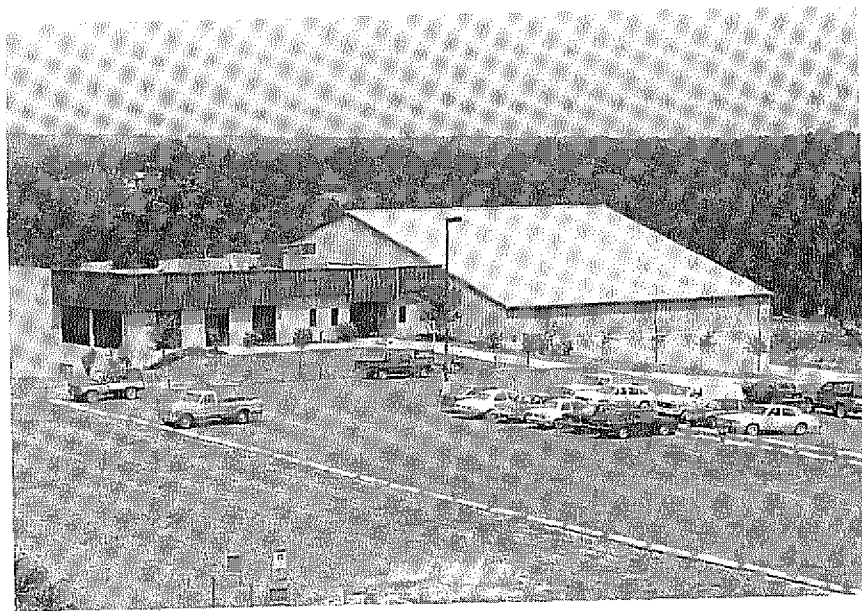
Mrs. Jean Lewis was named public relations librarian. She would be in charge of reference and circulation. Mrs. Lewis had a B.S. degree from NMSU and had been with the Still Memorial Library since 1978. She was the first assistant librarian to be given faculty status.<sup>35</sup>

Joining the Board of Trustees in 1981 was Arnold C. Ott, Ph.D., from Grand Rapids, Michigan. He had started his own chemical company in 1956, which he sold to CPR International, Inc., and of which he became president. He was a member of the International Advisory Board of William Sword and Co., an investment banking corporation. Dr. Ott had served on the advisory board for Amway Corp. and was a consultant for McNeil Laboratories (Johnson and Johnson) and for the Stow-Davis Furniture Co., Grand Rapids.<sup>36</sup>

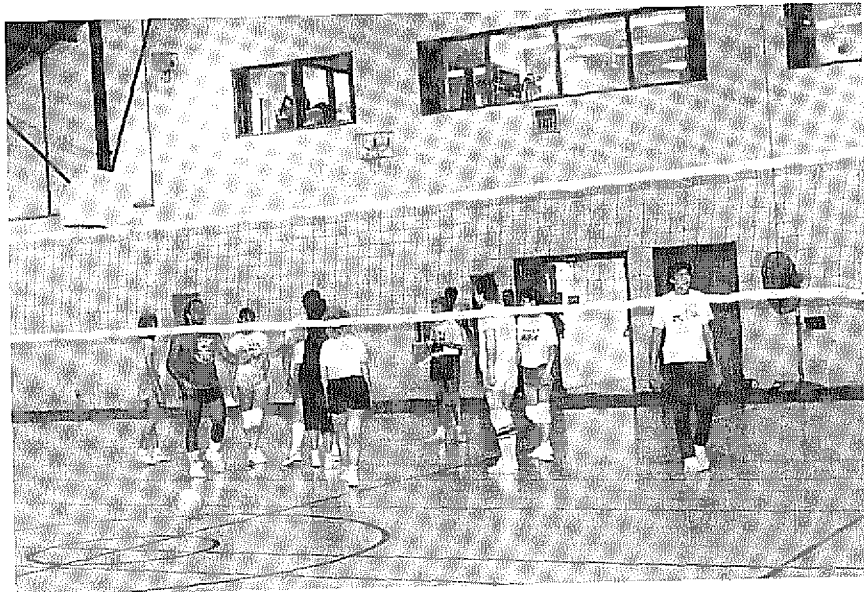
A. T. Still Staff Awards were given for the first time on Founder's Day 1981. Donations to the Rumney and Rohweder memorial funds made the Staff Awards possible. They would be given each year to a member of the clinical faculty and to a member of the basic science faculty for excellence in teaching. Dr. Max Gutensohn, the distinguished professor of internal medicine, and Dr. Lex Towns, associate professor of anatomy, were the first honorees. Dr. Towns was then on a six-month leave studying with Drs. Johannes and Margarete Triggs at the Yorkes Regional Primate Center, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.<sup>37</sup>

The official dedication of the Still National Osteopathic Museum was held October 9, 1981, on Founder's Day. Dr. George W. Northup, (PCO 1939), editor in chief of *The D.O.* and *JAOA*, was the special speaker. He told the crowd, "The Museum is not merely a collection of curios but a collection of the very spirit that dominates our school of medicine and particularly the institution here in Kirksville. . . . The dedication is more than just a dedication of a building; it is a dedication to a purpose and to a future."<sup>36</sup> The cabin, the first school, and the museum now stood side by side where they presented a fitting memorial shrine for all osteopathic physicians, who could come here to reflect on their heritage.

Prior to the dedication, Dr. William E. Bodenhamer, class of 1920, placed a wreath on the grave of the founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. He was assisted by Teresa Brewer, president of the senior class. During the traditional cabin and first school ceremony, Dean Walter gave a brief



The Thompson Campus Center dedicated October 30, 1982



The Mabee Gymnasium

history of the historic buildings. James Stewart, president of the freshman class, accepted the key to the cabin from Ken Bosslet, president of the sophomore class, symbolizing the transition of the profession from one class to another and the perpetuation of its heritage.

Dr. Harold Blood, past president of the KCOM board, delivered the Scott Memorial Lecture. Morris Thompson was the recipient of the Living Tribute Award, which he earmarked for the Campus Center. At the reunion dinner that evening honoring the fifty-year class, classmates were entertained by Ralph C. Reynolds of Greeley, Colorado, at the piano and O. L. Brooker of Pompano Beach, Florida, with his ukulele.<sup>38</sup>

Other class reunions were held each June in connection with the CME courses. In 1981 a family picnic was held at Thousand Hills State Park and the classes of 1936, 1941, 1951, 1956, 1961, and 1971 joined the faculty and administration at JR's Saloon and Restaurant for a Reunion Roundup. Cowboy hats and boots held sway, and prizes for the best duded-up cowboy and cowgirl went to Charles Lake (KCOM 1941) of Phoenix and Jane Hoyum Johnson (KCOM 1942) of Kansas City.<sup>39</sup>

Campus Center funding was finally guaranteed. The challenge grant of \$200,000 from the J. E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation had been met. It had been the stimulus to raise the additional \$700,000 needed for the project; in fact, the amount raised exceeded the goal by \$40,000.<sup>40</sup> The Professional Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas City also gave a challenge grant in which it matched, dollar-for-dollar, alumni gifts for the Campus Center up to \$5,000.<sup>41</sup>

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held March 23, 1982, at which Dr. Ray Tesner (KCOM 1979), who was a resident at Doctors Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, was the guest speaker. He had been a member of the SGA Campus Center Committee in 1977, which had worked so hard to get the project rolling so it could become a reality for future students. He told the crowd that the purpose of the center was to place an emphasis on health maintenance, or wellness, in the life-styles of KCOM graduates during their educational years. Bids were given to the Diven Construction Co., Trenton, Missouri, and to Garrett Warner and Ken Bost of the same architectural firm that had designed the south wing and the Primary Care Center. Dr. George Scheurer, director of health care center planning and development, coordinated the project.

Dedication of the Campus Center was held October 30, 1982. Dr. Wilbur Hill, who had been chairman of the board during the instigation of the Campus Center Project, gave the dedicatory address, in which he told the crowd that statistics show a direct relationship between mental functioning and physical conditioning. The new facility would provide students, faculty, and staff with a place to exercise. Responses were made by Mr. Donald Moyers, vice chairman of the Mabee Foundation, President

Moore, and representatives of the Board of Trustees, student body, KOHC, and the community. Dr. Morris Thompson was on hand to do the honors at the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the building that had been named for him.

The Thompson Center was actually two adjoining buildings, one a gymnasium and the other a two-story structure. The gym could handle basketball, volleyball, tennis, and school parties and dances. The lower portion of the other section was devoted to two racquetball courts, a Jacuzzi, sauna, exercise and weight room, locker rooms, and storage. On the upper level were the main entryway, office and front desk, two large meeting rooms, and a kitchen with snack bar. The building was planned so that a swimming pool might someday be added to the facility.

In appreciation of Dr. "Bill" Kelly, who had served as general chairman of the fund-raising campaign, the kitchen was named "Kelly's Kitchen." The gymnasium was christened the Mabee Gymnasium in honor of their large contribution. One racquetball room was named the Michigan Room and the other the Texas Room in deference to the contributions from alumni from those states. The exercise and weight room were furnished through the support of Abbott Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Company Foundation, Marion Laboratories, Inc., Merck Company Foundation, Parke Davis and Company, and the Upjohn Company. The Jacuzzi and sauna area was dedicated to Dr. Carlisle Wilson in appreciation for the contribution of his son-in-law and board member, Mr. Milton F. Knight. One of the meeting rooms was named the Brewood Solarium in honor of the \$150,000 donation from Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brewood in appreciation of their physician, Dr. Maurice Garrett (KCOS 1938). The other meeting room was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Frederick Solomon (KCOS 1957) through donations of his friends and family. In addition to plaques designating these gifts, a large plaque was placed in the entryway with the names of individual donors.<sup>42</sup> At the KOAA board meeting in April 1983 an additional sum of \$8,172.65 was directed to the school for the Thompson Campus Center, bringing the total alumni contribution to the project to \$53,995. KOAA hosted a reception in the Brewood Solarium for students, spouses, and faculty.<sup>43</sup>

Mr. Dan Martin was employed as manager. He had a B.S. in recreation and an M.A. in physical education and athletic administration from NMSU. He would oversee a staff of ten. In just a short while the multipurpose Thompson Center had become the center of campus activities serving the KCOM family and the community. One year after opening, an average of two hundred people were visiting the center each day. Classes were offered in aerobic and anaerobic exercise, yoga, dance, weight training, martial arts, and running. The Center had hosted intramural leagues, tournaments, and a five-thousand-meter road race, which attracted 120 runners. The

outdoor area was being developed and a twenty-station exercise/jogging course, or fitness trail, had just been completed. The Center was also being used for receptions, meetings, and seminars.<sup>44</sup> The dream of many people had finally come true.

KOHC received a certificate from the Missouri Division of Health in the spring of 1982 designating it as a level II Trauma Care Center. KOHC was one of forty-three hospitals in the state and the only one in the twenty-two-county area of northeast Missouri to be so designated. Level II required continuous physician coverage in the emergency room. Four ambulances provided twenty-four-hour service. The Emergency Room also served as the poison control center for the area. The Emergency Room employed three full-time physicians, nine EMT-P's (paramedics-advanced life support) and four EMT's (emergency medical technicians - basic life support). Mr. William Greene, vice president and hospital administrator, remarked that the recognition was for "something we've been doing for some time."

A drug detoxification unit, the CareUnit, was put into operation at the Laughlin Unit in May 1982. It provided twenty beds for immediate and long-range care for those suffering from alcoholism or chemical dependency. It was run by a program coordinator, medical director, psychologist, alcoholism therapist, social worker, and the nursing staff. Dr. James Keith was the medical director.<sup>45</sup>

The new budget approved at the spring 1982 board meeting was for \$1,675,000. For the first time in two years, it included pay raises.<sup>46</sup>

The old Theta Psi House on Pierce Street, which had recently been used for administrative offices, was turned into the Kirksville Day Care and Learning Center. The offices had been moved into areas in the old clinic that had been vacated by the move into the Primary Care Clinic. The Day Care Center was licensed by the state of Missouri for forty-eight children. It would be open from 6:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. to accommodate employees working different shifts. KCOM was the first institution in northeast Missouri to offer child care service to its employees and the public.<sup>47</sup>

Dr. Max Gutensohn was named "Educator of the Year" by the NOF in ceremonies held at the House of Delegates meeting in 1982. He was the initial recipient of the honor which launched the "Decade of Educators" campaign in which a different person would be spotlighted each year. His portrait would appear on the commemorative seal for 1982-83, and he would serve as the honorary chairman for the national seals program. Just one more honor for the much loved and respected Dr. "Max."<sup>48</sup>

KOAA's first "Alumnus of the Year" award went to Dr. Howard Levine, a current member of the College Board of Trustees. In addition to his dedication to his alma mater, KCOM, he had also served on numerous

committees for state and national associations. In 1979 he received the "GP of the Year Award" from E. R. Squibb and Sons. In 1980 he was given the "Distinguished Service Award" from Greenville Hospital and that same year the "GP of the Year Award" from the New Jersey Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons. He had been instrumental in the founding of the New Jersey School of Osteopathic Medicine, and a perpetual scholarship had been established in his name at the New Jersey School.<sup>49</sup>

The "Campaign for Kirksville," which had been initiated in 1977, had exceeded its goal. Taking into account the escalation of costs and the devaluation of the dollar, the campaign's original goal of raising \$6.5 million in ten years had been revised to \$8.5 million in 1979. In just six years \$9,259,906 had been raised. That included the Campus Center Fund, in which \$1,016,281 had been pledged. Total gifts for campus development were \$2,463,217. The endowment fund was increased by \$2,340,902. The annual support program brought in \$3,152,172 and \$1,303,660 was added to the operating budget from unrestricted bequests. In addition, \$15,000 had been received in the new Pooled Income Fund and \$172,000 in a unitrust.

The success of the "Campaign for Kirksville" was due to the efforts of many persons, mainly members of the Development Office, Alumni Office, and to the goodwill of alumni, friends, and patients. Contributing to the annual campaigns were the telephone campaigns coordinated by Janet Bunch and the Alumni Office, which were carried out by faculty, staff, and students locally and by dedicated alumni throughout the country.

New giving club levels were added in 1982. The Century Club was for those alumni who graduated five years ago or less. The first year they pledged \$25, the second \$50, the third \$75, and during their fourth and fifth years they gave \$100. It would help them establish a pattern of giving as their income increased. The Foundation Trustee Level was for those who gave \$2,500 or more a year. Persons giving \$100,000 or more during their lifetime would be designated A. T. Still Fellows.<sup>50</sup>

New faculty appointments in 1982 included the following: Thomas M. Wilson, D.O., joined the Department of Surgery and would be specializing in urology. He was a graduate of KCCOS and had completed an internship and residency in surgery at Flint Osteopathic Hospital. He served a one-year urology fellowship in Dublin, Ireland. He had been practicing in Daytona Beach, Florida, since 1979. Robert Baer, Ph.D., a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, was named assistant professor of physiology. He would be teaching neurophysiology and conducting research. Before coming to Kirksville, he had completed a three-year fellowship at the Cardiovascular Research Institute at the University of California, San Francisco. Dennis J. Kitz, Ph.D., was named assistant professor of microbiology and immunology. His undergraduate work was taken at the University of Illinois and

his M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Iowa. He had recently served as a postdoctoral fellow in medical mycology at Washington University, St. Louis. Dr. Michael D. Lockwood (KCOM 1981), who had just completed an internship at KOHC, was named instructor in the Department of OMM. His undergraduate work and a master's were taken at California State Polytechnic University at Pomona.<sup>51</sup>

Dr. Glenn Browning, KCOM orthopedic surgeon, spent four weeks in 1982 in Nigeria working with the Ibo tribe. He assisted Robert Mahaffey, M.D., a general practitioner, who was the only physician for an average of 2,300 patients per month. Dr. Browning did a lot of general and OB-GYN surgery and some orthopedic surgery, which was limited due to the lack of equipment. He said the experience was fantastic, and he hoped to return in the future.<sup>52</sup>

Dr. Denslow was selected as one of six persons to be featured in a Holistic Heritage Art Collection commissioned by the Tucson General Hospital Foundation. The other prestigious physicians featured were Hippocrates, Parascelsus, John Locke, A. T. Still, and W. G. Sutherland. The purpose of the project was to foster a greater understanding of the special qualities inherent in osteopathic medicine by making the prints available to schools, hospitals, and doctors for display. Each print contained a quote from one of these distinguished individuals. The quotation from Dr. Denslow read, "From our research we seek to learn the facts of the healing sciences; the true physician's art is to combine the facts with compassion and concern for each patient." The A. T. Still Memorial Library purchased a set of prints which were framed and hung in the corridor outside the library. Dr. Denslow was the recipient of the Pentage Medal of Public Service given to him from the Michigan College of Osteopathy in November 1981 for his "lifetime of commitment, concerted effort and stellar contribution to medicine and the osteopathic profession."

Dr. Denslow's honors were many, and these last ones came shortly before his death on December 19, 1982. He had faithfully served the college for forty-four years, through good times and bad. At the time of his death he was a consultant to the president and director of the College's Health Underserved Rural Area Project. However, he had served well as a physician, teacher, educator, researcher, and administrator. It was his initiative in the late 1930s and early 1940s that established an organized program of osteopathic research that opened the way for the current research programs. He was the author of numerous articles. His latest work, *The Early Years of Research at the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine* was completed in the fall of 1982 and had just been published by the college. A memorial for the advancement of osteopathic theory and methods was established by his family.<sup>53</sup>



Scenes from KCOM's ninetieth birthday party, Oct. 13, 1982

On October 13, 1982, close to two hundred people gathered in front of the cabin and first school to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of the first school of osteopathy. Local Girl Scout troops released ninety balloons, nine of which held complimentary tickets for general physical examinations at KOHC. Nine other prizes were drawn for those present. Nine represented the number of decades since the school was founded. Birthday cake and punch were served in the KOH dining room.

A. T. Still Staff Awards in 1982 went to Drs. Burchett and Cenedella. Dr. James Keller received the Living Tribute Plaque, Dr. Gerald Tritz was "Researcher of the Year," and Dr. John Krogh won the Golden "P".U54

Among the faculty taking part in various state activities were: Dr. Howard Hunt, State Advisory Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse; Dr. James Gipe, representative of Mid-Missouri to American Association of Professional Standard Review Association; Dr. John Kline, Missouri Planning Council for the Developmentally Disabled and the Missouri Mental Health Commission; Dr. Marlene Wager, Missouri Board of Nursing Home Administrators; Mrs. Georgia Walter, Missouri Library Development Committee and a member of the Governor's Planning Committee for the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services and a delegate to that conference; Dr. James Stookey, Governor's Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services; Dr. Lanny Stiles, Missouri Advisory Council on Comprehensive Psychiatric Services; Dr. George Scheurer was the recipient of the MAOPS Medallion, which is presented intermittently to those persons who have made a significant contribution; Dr. Dale Isaak gave a presentation at the Missouri Academy of Science; Dr. Patricia Hudgins, Board of Directors of the Missouri Affiliate of the American Heart Association; Dr. James Marshall, Missouri Maternal and Child Health Task Force; Dr. Howard Hunt was presented the Governor's Leadership Award for his service as past president of the Community Betterment Council during a time when Kirksville received a state award for its achievements.<sup>55</sup>

New board officers for the 1982-83 year were the Honorable Judge Bruce Normile as the new chairman, Dr. Howard Levine as vice chairman and Dr. Featherstone as secretary. Retiring members were SerVaas, Myers, and Hill. The following trustees were elected:

Sidney Katz, M.D., director of South Eastern New England Long Term Care Gerontology Center at Brown University. He had formerly been affiliated with MSU/COM.

Dr. William Stonecipher (KCOS 1959) was a general practitioner in Phoenix, Arizona, where he had served as chief of staff and later president of the Board of Trustees of Phoenix General Hospital. He was active in the Arizona Osteopathic Association and had served as president of the KOAA in 1980. He was a member of the Aerospace Medical Association

Dr. John Drabing (KCOS 1961) was an orthopedic surgeon in Colorado Springs where he had been affiliated with Eisenhower Osteopathic Hospital since its founding and had served two terms as chief of staff. In 1981 he became a fellow of the ACOS. He was a past president of the Colorado Society of Osteopathic Medicine. His father, M. L. Drabing, D.O. (DMS 1928), was a general practitioner in Texas.

Robert S. Wildish, president and chief executive officer of the Michigan Osteopathic Center in Detroit, had been administrator of Art Centre Hospital for twelve years. He was a fellow of the American College of Osteopathic Hospital Administrators and had been presented its distinguished service award. He served as a hospital inspector for the AOA.

The Honorable James R. Reinhard, of Hannibal, Missouri, was Judge of the Missouri Court of Appeals, Eastern District. He had attended NMSU and had recently served six years as president of the Board of Regents for Northeast Missouri State University.

The board appointed Phillip Messner, Ed.D., as director of research support and of long-range planning. Dr. Messner was a graduate of the Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville. His B.S. was from Wisconsin State University and his Ed.D. from the University of Missouri. He had been serving as director of development and assistant to the president at Southwestern Community College in Creston, Iowa. Dr. Jeffrey Morasco was appointed chairman of the Department of Pathology, replacing Dr. Bill Mote, who was retiring.<sup>56</sup>

Dr. Louis Eske (DMS 1954) became the first D.O. flagship officer of the U.S. Navy. Commodore Eske was commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet with full responsibility for the health care services of all sailors and marines on vessels or in U.S. Navy bases in the Pacific Area. He assumed his duties on July 1, 1983, on his fifty-fifth birthday. He was presented with a Legion of Merit Award and gold shoulder epaulets especially designed for the status of a flag officer. He was among the first D.O.'s to sign up after the Department of Defense announced in 1966 that it would accept osteopathic physicians. In 1985 Commodore Eske delivered the commencement address at KCOM.<sup>57</sup>

F. M. Walter, dean of students, was named the first "Dean for Deans of Students" by the deans of students of the osteopathic colleges. The surprise award and a two-foot trophy were presented at the Council of Deans meeting in Miami in January 1983. In November 1982 the college had held an open house in honor of Dean Walter's thirtieth year at the school.<sup>58</sup>

Gerald Tritz, Ph.D., was selected for a People to People visit to the Republic of China. The Chinese government issued the invitation to the



Richard Cenedella, Ph.D., Chair of the Biochemistry Department

United States Department of State for a delegation of microbiologists. People to People selected 250 microbiologists from over 40,000 in the country and asked them to submit applications. Of those applying, thirty-one were selected for the trip. They visited laboratories and medical facilities. Dr. Tritz said China was up-to-date on knowledge but thirty years behind in technology.

Richard Cenedella, Ph.D., served on two committees of the National Institutes of Health. He was a member of a site visit team for the National Aging Institute to the Caribbean Primate Center at the University of Puerto Rico. He also served as chairman of an ad hoc study section of the National Eye Institute.

In the spring of 1983, the Student Associates' Auxiliary donated \$4,000 to the school and hospital for a variety of purposes. The money was raised by its Annual Antique Extravaganza and its Spring Fashion Show.<sup>59</sup>

At the commencement exercises in June 1983 Dr. Max Gutensohn was the convocation speaker. Dr. Max was honored with certificates of recognition from the Missouri House of Representatives presented by Representative Harry Hill and from the Missouri State Senate from Senator David Doctorian. Judge Normile, chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced that the Department of Internal Medicine would now be known as the "Max T. Gutensohn, D.O., Department of Internal Medicine." In his speech, which he called "The Last Lecture," he told the 130 new physicians "Not only to look at their patients but to see them – not just to listen but to hear what they have to say."<sup>60</sup>

By 1983 changes in the college's affiliated hospitals included the addition of Flint Osteopathic Hospital and Garden City Hospital, both in Michigan; Mesa General Hospital, Arizona; and the Oklahoma Osteopathic Hospital in Tulsa, which had reopened its doors to Kirksville students. Others at that time were Normandy in St. Louis; Doctors in Columbus; Phoenix and Tucson General Hospitals; South Bend Osteopathic; and KOMC.<sup>61</sup>

On Monday, August 29, 1983, President H. Charles Moore announced to the faculty and staff that he was resigning as president of the college, effective September 1, 1983. He explained that he had been contemplating a career change for some time and that at this time the college was generally doing well and could withstand a transition of leadership. He said he was proud of the tremendous strides the college had made during his tenure, and he wished the institution well in the future. He announced that he was leaving the school in good hands as Dr. Max Gutensohn had agreed to serve as acting president while a search committee selected a new president.<sup>62</sup> At the November 1983 board meeting Dr. Max Gutensohn's

title was changed from "acting" to president of the college, making him the seventh president of the original school of osteopathic medicine.<sup>63</sup>

There was speculation about the reasons for Dr. Moore's quick and unexpected resignation. The *Kirksville Daily Express* quoted President Moore as saying, "There was no ultimatum, no unusual problems immediately facing the facility, and the decision was based strictly on personal reasons."<sup>64</sup> Some board members indicated it was because of the serious financial difficulties the school was encountering. There were rumors that the hospital would be closed and even that the college might go under. Perhaps not enough time has elapsed to evaluate this period properly. It took thirty years after Dr. George Laughlin resigned before those involved freely gave their confidential notes and candid thoughts to this author. Moore's resignation and most of the material we will cover in the rest of this book are too current to actually be considered history. Webster states, "History is a chronological record of significant events including an explanation of their causes."

The KCOM Board of Trustees passed a resolution of commendation expressing gratitude to Dr. Moore for "performing his myriad duties in a faithful and exemplary manner." During his ten-year tenure, Dr. Moore had directed grant and loan funds for the Primary Care Clinic and had led the successful drive for the Thompson Campus Center. He led the merger of KOH and LOH. He witnessed an increase of operating budget from \$9 million to \$32 million and a growth of college endowment from \$505,000 to \$4.5 million.<sup>65</sup>

The college had hired Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co. to study its program and long-range plans. Their recommendation was that the college divest itself from the hospitals, which continued to be a financial drain on the institution. Acting President Gutensohn wrote that some sort of separation would take place; he hoped it would mean that both the college and the hospitals could flourish better in an area where there was separation but complete cooperation. The means of doing so were being investigated by the administration.<sup>66</sup>

New officers of the board were elected at the 1983 fall meeting. The chairman would be Dr. George E. Windsor; vice chairman, Dr. Julian Gershon; and secretary, Dr. Mary Theodoras. Retiring were Judge Normile, Dr. Levine, and Dr. Featherstone. The board also passed a resolution to establish a separate hospital board for KOHC, which also was being developed.

Dr. Jeff Morasco and Dr. Ted Wendell were honored with the A. T. Still Staff Awards at Founder's Day 1983. Dr. Pressley Crummy received the Living Tribute Award. Drs. Max and Olwen Gutensohn and Mrs. Earl Laughlin, Jr., were presented A. T. Still Fellow Awards for their contributions to the school in excess of \$100,000.<sup>67</sup>



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Dr. James Gipe was retiring after twenty-two years of service. He had joined the Department of General Surgery in 1961. In 1976 he was made medical director and director of medical education. Dr. Gipe was moving to Wyoming, where he would be living at the base of the Grand Tetons. His son, Steven (KCOM 1982), also planned to locate in that area. Dr. Gipe's colleagues held a retirement party for him and presented him with a caricature drawn by Robert May.

Dr. Robert Blickensderfer was named acting chair of proctology, replacing Dr. Newell, who was retiring at the end of December 1983. Dr. "Blick" had recently completed his specialty training in proctology under the direction of Dr. Newell, who was certified and had recently been serving as chairman of the department.

Dr. David Montaldi was named acting chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Linton Budd, former chairman, was moving to Texas.<sup>68</sup>

Dr. Orren Beatty traveled to Sydney, Australia, for the Twenty-ninth Congress of the International Union of Physiological Sciences where he presented a paper on blood pressure control. He also presented a second paper at a smaller satellite meeting.

Dr. Michael Kuchera was a presenter at the Seventh International Congress of Electromyography held in Munich, Germany. He also had a poster display at the meeting. Dr. Kuchera had completed a fellowship in clinical electromyography at the Cleveland Clinic in 1983. His paper and poster were printed in the September 1983 issue of *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*.

The Meditation Room at KOHC was renovated with funds donated by employees and friends. The tastefully decorated chapel was dedicated January 5, 1984. The Birthing Room was dedicated in April 1984, at which time Dr. Montaldi explained it would provide a homelike atmosphere and foster the "bonding" of mother and child. Judy Hawkins, R.N., who coordinated the project, thanked the SAA, Faculty Wives Club, and Planned Parenthood for their contributions and Karen Krogh, a faculty wife and an interior decorator, for planning the decor. She also thanked the maintenance crew for its assistance and the OB nurses who donated their time and effort to hang wallpaper.<sup>69</sup>

The KCOM board elected six new members to their twenty-one-member governing body. Burleigh Arnold, from Jefferson City, was a senior vice president and corporate counsel to Central Bank of Jefferson City. He was also board chairman and counsel to International Mercantile Corp. and to Frontier Insurance Co. and was vice chairman of Easton Publishing Co. of Easton, Pennsylvania; Howard Collier, of Toledo, Ohio, was vice president of finance at the Medical College of Ohio and was adjunct associate professor in their Department of Psychiatry. He had

formerly worked for the state of Ohio as budget director, director of finance, fiscal transition officer, and director of the office of budget and management. Ronald W. Hubbard, D.O. (KCCOS 1961), was engaged in general surgery in Independence, Missouri, where he held the rank of clinical professor at the University of Health Sciences and was chairman of the Surgery Department at Park Lane Medical Center. He was a past president of MAOPS. Fred L. Steinbaum, D.O. (KCOS 1968), was engaged in the practice of oncology at Memorial General Hospital, Livingstone, New Jersey. He also had offices in Jersey City and Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Steinbaum's father was David Steinbaum (1930), in whose honor the Steinbaum Scholarship was founded. Rod Sundstrom was the plant manager of Donaldson's, Inc., in Kirksville, Missouri. He was chairman of the Community Advisory Council to KOHC. Alvina Britz was the general manager of the local KTVO television and KBIZ radio stations. She was a member of the KOHC Community Advisory Council.<sup>70</sup>

The financial crisis, caused mainly from a hospital census that was considerably below budgeted capacity and the new government regulations which reduced payments for Medicare and Medicaid, mandated an order from the board in January 1984 for the termination of a number of positions. It necessitated moving all acute care facilities to KOH while moving the Rehabilitation Department to the Laughlin Unit.<sup>71</sup>

On February 16, 1984, the announcement was made that Fred C. Tinning, Ph.D., would become the new president of KCOM.<sup>72</sup> Dr. Tinning began his duties as the eighth president of the first school of osteopathic medicine on March 15. He brought enthusiasm, experience, and a fresh outlook to the problems he inherited at the college. He said, "As the founding school, this institution has to succeed and will."<sup>73</sup> Dr. Tinning had been serving as assistant dean of planning and program operations at the College of Osteopathic Medicine at Michigan State University. He received an undergraduate degree from Michigan State and taught for a while in the field of distributive education. He received a full scholarship from MSU's graduate program and took a two-year master's program in rehabilitation psychology. He then served Michigan's Department of Education, Rehabilitation Division, for nine years, after which he earned his Ph.D. in rehabilitative counseling, medical administration, and educational psychology from MSU. He became an administrative aid to its Office of Medical Education as well as to Myron S. Magen, D.O., the dean of the Michigan College of Osteopathy during its founding year. That began a twelve-year career at MSU/COM where he advanced to full professor and to assistant dean. He had received a \$20,000 Merck Foundation Grant for a study to validate the effectiveness of simulation in medical education. He became involved in the development of some of the new osteopathic schools and served as acting dean during the establishment of the



Fred C. Tinning, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., eighth president of the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, 1984-90

New Jersey College and was a consultant to the Texas, Florida, and New England schools. He worked on curriculum programs for the Des Moines, New York, and Ohio schools. He had also consulted with the AOA, its SLASH Committee, and the National Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

In addition to his credentials as an academician, while at MSU Dr. Tinning served as coadvisor to the campus chapter of the Christian Medical Society, faculty advisor to the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, and team chaplain of the MSU football team. He was also involved with the Varsity "S" Club, a service organization.<sup>74</sup>

After arriving in Kirksville, President Tinning took a constructive look at the problems and formulated objectives for the future of the institution. He said, "The flag is up, the light is on. We are going to do more than survive. We are going to achieve our potential and take our rightful place in the profession as the mother school, so that once again it can be said, 'As Kirksville Goes, So Goes the Profession'."<sup>75</sup>

#### NOTES

1. "Primary Care Clinic Opens," *Kv* 9 (Spring 1980): 9.
2. "Primary Care Clinic Dedicated," *Kv* 9 (Sum. 1980): 11-12.
3. "New Appointments," *Kv* 9 (Win. 1980): 9.
4. "Mourne Loss of Clare Pearson," *Kv* 9 (Win. 1980): 12.
5. "Look Who's Learning OTM," *Kv* 9 (Sum. 1980): 1.
6. "Feeling good," *Premiers*, "D.O. 20 (July 1980): 88.
7. Moore Report, 1980.
8. William Green, Bio Sketch.
9. "Dr. Earl Laughlin, Jr.," *Kv* 9 (Apr. 1980): 9; (Sum. 1980): 10.
10. "Julian Gershon Joins Board," *Kv* 9 (Spring 1980): 9.
11. "New Appointments," *Kv* 9 (Sum. 1980): 16; (Fall 1980): 12.
12. "Open House for Physicians," *Kv* 9 (Sum. 1980): 25; (Fall 1980): 12.
13. "Two Satellite Clinics," *Kv* 10 (Fall 1981): 7.
14. "Ground Broken for New Clinics," *D.O.* 21 (Nov. 1980): 76.
15. "Three Trustees Elected," *Kv* 10 (Win. 1981): 9.
16. "Kirksville in Las Vegas," *Kv* 10 (Win. 1981): 20-21.
17. "Miller Gift Creates IRH Scholarship," *Kv* 10 (Win. 1981): 8; (Fall 1983): 8.
18. "Founder's Day 1980," *Kv* 10 (Win. 1981): 17.
19. "Kimberly Leaving," *D.O.* 21 (June 1981): 33,107.
20. "Dr. Kimberly Honored," *Kv* 10 (Win. 1981): 12.
21. "OTM Changes Hands," *Kv* 10 (Win. 1981): 3.
22. "Deaths," *Kv* 10 (Win. 1981): 10-11.
23. "White House Physician," *D.O.* 22 (Sept. 1981): 21.

24. "KCOM Researchers," *Kv* 10 (Fall 1981): 8,10; (Win. 1981): 11. (Spring 1981): 8,27; (Fall 1981): 8.
25. "An Apple A Day," *Kv* 10 (Fall 1981): 5-6.
26. "In Kirksville," *Kv* 10 (Fall 1981): 7-8.
27. "D.O. Enjoys Retirement," *Kv* 12 (Win. 1983): 14.
28. "In Kirksville," *Kv* 10 (Fall 1981): 8, 11; (Win. 1982): 7.
29. "Sports Medicine Club," *Kv* 11 (Win. 1982): 8.
30. *AOA Yearbook and Directory, 1987-1988, 579-583.*
31. "Moore is President of AACOM," *D.O.* 22 (Sept. 1981): 75.
32. "Report of Task Force," *D.O.* 21 (Apr. 1981): suppl.
33. H. Charles Moore, "President's Page," *Kv* 10 (Fall 1981): 2.
34. H. Charles Moore, "President's Page," *Kv* 11 (Win. 1982): 1.
35. "New Appointments," *Kv* 10 (Fall 1981): 10-11.
36. Arnold C. Ott, Bio Sketch.
37. "Staff Awards," *Kv* 11 (Win. 1982): 7; 10 (Sum. 1981): 11.
38. "Founder's Day," *Kv* 11 (Win. 1982): 17-19.
39. "Reunion Roundup," *Kv* 10 (Win. 1981): 21-23.
40. H. Charles Moore, "President's Page," *Kv* 10 (Sum. 1981): 1.
41. "College Receives Gifts," *Kv* 9 (Sum. 1980): 17.
42. "Campus Center," *Kv* 11 (Win. 1982): 13; (Spring 1982): 10,39.
43. "KOAA Board Met in Kirksville," *Kv* 12 (Sum. 1983): 23.
44. "Thompson Center is Dedicated," *Kv* 11 (Fall 1982): 12-13, 16-17.
45. "KOHHC a Trauma Center," *Kv* 11 (Sum. 1982): 3-4,9.
46. H. Charles Moore, "President's Page," *Kv* 11 (Sept. 1982): 2.
47. "Kirksville Day Care and Learning Center," *Kv* 11 (Fall 1982): 15.
48. "Educator of the Year," *Kv* 11 (Sum. 1982): 17.
49. "First KOAA Alumnus of the Year Award," *Kv* 11 (Spring 1982): 5-7.
50. "Campaign for Kirksville Exceeds Goal," *Kv* 10 (Sum. 1981): 1; 11 (Sum. 1982): 21; (Fall 1982): 20.
51. "New Appointments," *Kv* 11 (Fall 1982): 18-19; 12 (Win. 1983): 4.
52. "DO Trades Practice for Tropical Medicine," *Kv* 11 (Spring 1982): 5-7.
53. "J. S. Denslow," *Kv* 11 (Sum. 1982): 16; 12 (Win. 1983): 7.
54. "College Holds 90th Birthday Party," *Kv* 11 (Fall 1982): 14, 22-23.
55. *D.O. and Kv, 1980-1983.*
56. "Board of Trustees," *Kv* 11 (Fall 1982): title page, 14.
57. "Dr. Eske First DO Flag Officer," *D.O.* 24 (Sept. 1983): 81.
58. "Dean Walter Honored," *Kv* 12 (Win. 1983): 11; (Spring 1983): 33.
59. "In Kirksville," *Kv* 12 (Spring 1983): 11,15,19.
60. "Dr. Max Speaker at Commencement," *Kv* 12 (Spring 1983): 11.
61. *Annual Report to the Committee on Colleges, AOA, 1983-1984.* KCOM. Kirksville, Mo., 1984.
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63. Minutes of the Board of Trustees, KCOM, Nov. 10-12, 1983.
64. "Dr. Moore Resigns as KCOM President," *Daily Express* Aug. 30, 1983.

65. "KCOM Board Meets," *Kv* 12 (Fall 1983): 9-10, 14-15, 17.
66. Max T. Gutensohn, "President's Page," *Kv* 12 (Fall 1983): 1.
67. "New Appointments," *Kv* 12 (Sum. 1983): 17.
68. "Faculty Notes," *Kv* 13 (Win. 1984): 12-14.
69. "Renovations at KOHC," *Intercom*, Jan. 5, 1984.
70. "Six New Trustees," *Kv* 13 (Win. 1984): 10-11.
71. Max T. Gutensohn, "President's Page," *Kv* 13 (Win. 1984): 1.
72. "Tinning to Begin as President," *Daily Express* Feb. 16, 1984.
73. Fred C Tinning, "President's Page," *Kv* 13 (Spring 1984): 1, 55.
74. "Kirksville Welcomes New President," *D.O.* 24 (Apr. 1984): 121.
75. Jo Ann Wait, "Springtime Arrives With New President," *Kv* 13 (Spring 1984): 2-4.



President and Mrs. Tinning with daughters, Laura and Jean, greet Jeffrey and Dawn Chesnut at the 1984 President's Reception held in the Brewwood Solarium



Allen Jacobs, Ph.D., D.O., Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and later Dean of the College, 1985-1988

## Chapter 21

### Preserving Traditions Planning Tomorrows

**PRESIDENT FRED C. TINNING'S LONG-RANGE PLAN** was approved by the Board of Trustees on July 6, 1984. It included a new organizational structure with clearer lines of delegated authority and reporting procedures that delegated responsibility with accountability. Key administrative changes included the naming of George Scheurer, D.O., vice president for administration; Don Hunter, director of finance and controller; Howard Hunt, D.O., medical director; Leslie Pallone, D.O., director of medical education and coordinator of hospital programs; John Morgan, D.O., acting chair of the Department of General Practice; Allen Jacobs, Ph.D., D.O., associate dean for academic affairs.

Dr. Jacobs would oversee all basic science and clinical departments and also teach anatomy and serve part-time in the Department of General Practice. He had earned his B.A. in biological sciences and an M.A. in physiology at Southern Illinois University. His Ph.D. was from the University of Iowa. His D.O. was taken later at TCOM. Prior to this appointment, he was dean for educational resources at MSU/COM where he also served as professor and coordinator of the osteopathic anatomy program.

A new department, Osteopathic Medical Education, Research, and Development (OMERAD) headed by Phillip Messner, Ed.D., was created in the organizational chart. Its responsibilities would include faculty development, grants administration, continuing medical education, and the coordination of research programs and the college library. The Library was later reassigned to the responsibility of the dean of the college. The board also approved the appointment of the Honorable Bruce Normile as adjunct professor of medical jurisprudence. Judge Normile was a former member and past chairman of the KCOM Board of Trustees.

The Board approved Dr. Tinning's recommendation for renaming two buildings. The Laughlin Unit of KOHC was to be called the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital for Health and Wellness and the Primary Care Clinic would become the Gutensohn Osteopathic Health and Wellness Clinic in



President Emeritus Dr. Max T. Gutensohn and Dr. Olwen Gutensohn stand by the plaque naming the Clinic Building in their honor

honor of Drs. Max and Olwen for their longtime devotion and their many contributions to the college. Both names reflected the newer approach to health services offered at both facilities.<sup>1</sup>

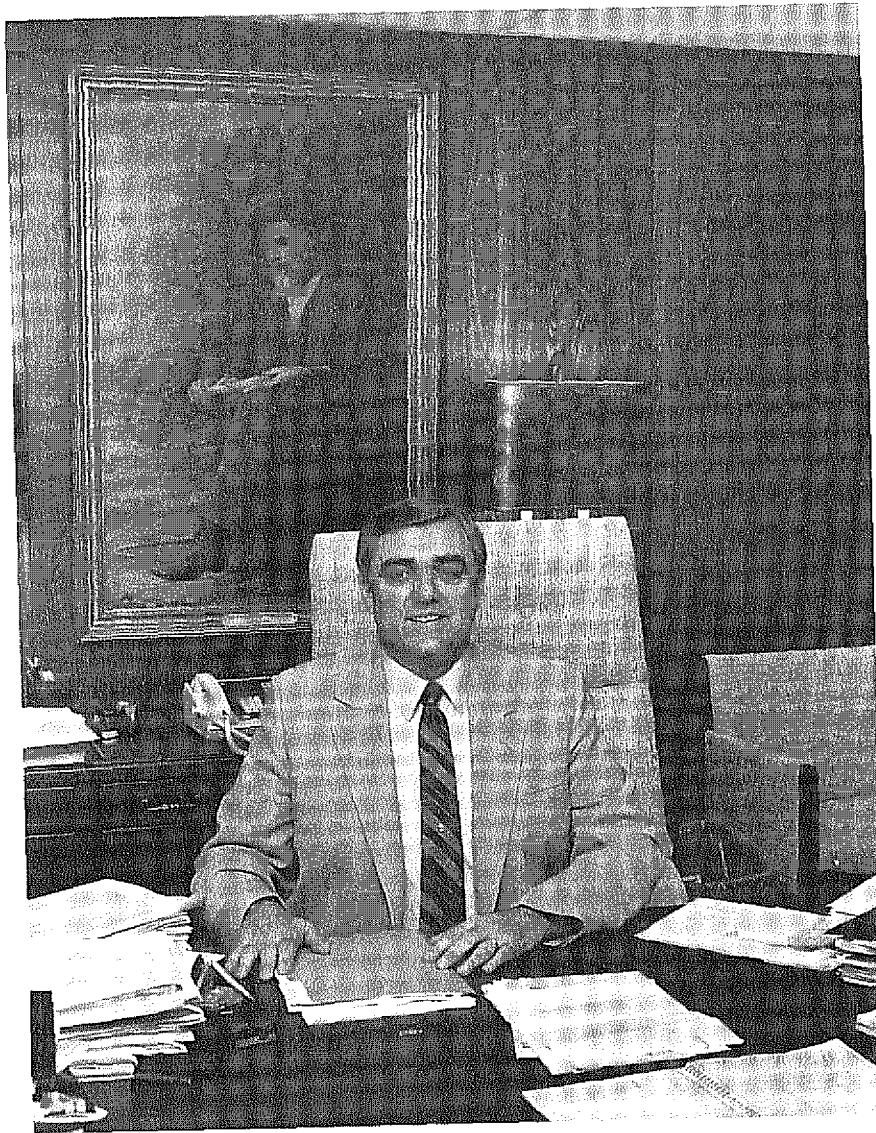
Dedication of the Gutensohn Clinic was held September 28, 1984, during National Osteopathic Medicine Week, at which an open house and several health screenings for the public were held. Governor John Ashcroft visited the school during the week and was given a tour of the campus by Dr. Tinning. Governor Ashcroft expressed his appreciation to the school for the contributions it had made through the years to the state of Missouri.<sup>2</sup>

The budget for the fiscal year 1984-85 was for \$27,536,000. It programmatically outlined expenditures with a definite division of educational and patient care costs. Options for decreasing debt and improving cash flow were defined as: 1) sale of both hospitals, 2) sale of one hospital 3) refinancing the entire institutional debt by issuing bonds, and 4) offering limited partnerships. Whatever course was taken, President Tinning and the Board agreed the college must be preserved, and the hospitals must retain their osteopathic orientation and continue to provide training programs for students and doctors of osteopathic medicine.

Under Tinning's reorganization plan all administrative and financial offices were consolidated at the 800 West Jefferson complex where the Presidential Suite was installed in the W. W. Howard Wing. The space vacated in Memorial Hall was turned into a Learning Resources Center for student use. Data Processing was located on the lower floor. The Administration Building was occupied by the college bookstore, print shop, and the alumni and development offices. The Microbiology/Immunology Department and the OTM Labs continued their occupation of the upper regions of both buildings.

Dr. Delbert Maddox was granted the title of professor emeritus. He was retiring after twenty-eight years of service as director of the Outpatient Clinic, director of the Rural Clinic Program, and chairman of the General Practice Department. At the time of his retirement, he was medical director of the Northeast Missouri Home Health Agency and director of the Gerontology Program. He was a charter member of the American Osteopathic Association of Sports Medicine. He was a fellow of the ACGP, and in 1981 he was named "G.P. of the Year." Dr. Maddox was selected as the Living Tribute designee by the KOAA for 1986.<sup>3</sup> Dr. Maddox's son, Matthew, is a 1976 graduate of KCOM.

Two new surgical procedures were introduced at KOHC in 1984. Dr. Larry McIntire successfully performed a cochlear implant on Cathy Dietl, an NMSU student who had been profoundly deaf for several years. Dr. McIntire was one of only thirty-four physician/researchers and the only osteopathic physician authorized to perform the implant. The device was developed by the House Ear Institute of California, where Dr. McIntire



President Fred C. Tinning in his new office in the W. W. Howard Wing

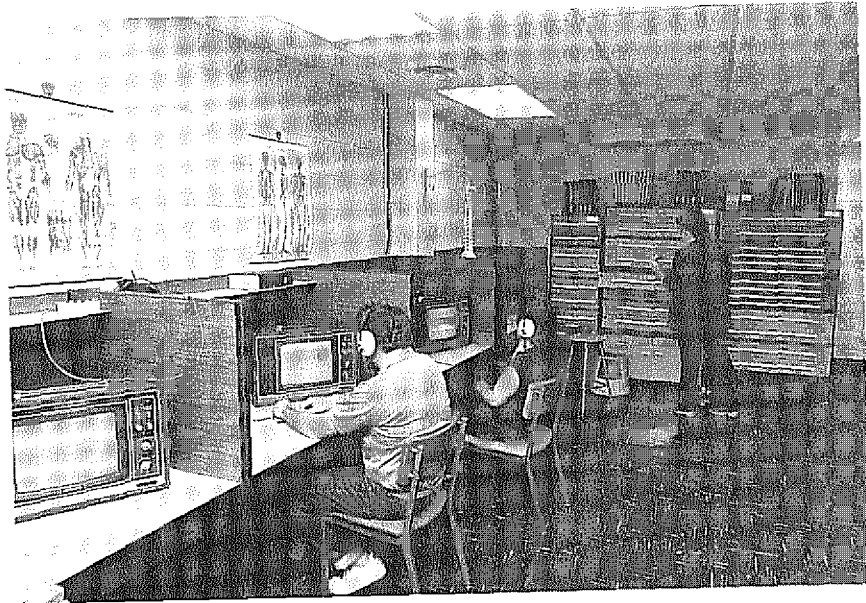
received specific training in the procedure. This particular case was part of the clinical trial on cochlear implants which was being carefully monitored by the Food and Drug Administration. Dr. McIntire was selected by the KOAA as their "Alumnus of the Year" for 1984.<sup>4</sup>

The other new procedure, endourology, was implemented by Dr. Thomas Wilson, urologist, and Dr. Michael Willman, radiologist, who worked as a team to remove kidney stones without the traditional surgery from a thirteen-year-old Kirksville girl. The procedure was without complications that often accompanied a surgical incision and the recovery of the patient was much quicker. Endourology was becoming the procedure of choice for the treatment of stones.<sup>5</sup>

Among the first positive things that took place after the change in administration was the addition of a media center to the A. T. Still Memorial Library. Located across the hall from the library (in space once occupied by a locker room), the new center held all audiovisual carrels and equipment previously housed in the main library creating a media center which was more conducive to the general use of the ever-growing audiovisual resources. The move helped relieve the over-crowded condition of the regular library, freeing space for additional stacks and study carrels. Computerization was implemented at the Media Center through the donation of \$1,700 from the APO for the purchase of two Apple computers which would be used for computer-assisted instruction.<sup>6</sup>

Another positive action was the establishment of the CareUnit's new ten-bed chemical dependency unit for adolescents at the Laughlin Hospital. It was officially opened with a Seminar on Adolescent Drug Abuse sponsored by the CareUnit. Attending were 210 teachers, guidance counselors, physicians, nurses, and law enforcement officers from the tri-state area.<sup>7</sup> In 1984 the Laughlin CareUnit was named "The Best CareUnit for Adults" of the 155 units governed by the Comprehensive Care Corporation. It was recognized as the most improved unit with a steady increase in census as well as for demonstrating its ability to provide continuous overall quality treatment. Dr. James Keith received the national award for "The Best Medical Director." The Care Unit won the award for the second year in a row in 1985, and the Adolescent Unit was selected as a model for rural areas.<sup>8</sup>

The first Max T. Gutensohn Merit Award was presented at a luncheon sponsored by the SGA on May 24, 1984. Dr. Michael Kuchera was selected from thirty nominations for the award, which was based on advancement of the osteopathic philosophy, exceptional teaching ability, excellence in his field of expertise, service beyond ordinary demands, and service to students, school, and community. Dr. Edna Lay was the honored recipient in 1985, and in 1986 the honor was split between Dr. Marlene Wager and Dr. "Kris" Pandya.<sup>9</sup>



The Library Media Center in the Timken-Burnett Building



KCOM's float in the first "Still The Best" parade, 1984

The federal Rural Health Initiative Project (RHI), which partially supported the KCOM Rural Clinic Program, initiated some changes effective July 1, 1984. The basic fee for a clinic visit would be fifteen dollars, but it could be reduced according to the family's size and income. Until that time, the clinics were staffed solely by student doctors under the supervision of KCOM faculty. Now a full-time licensed physician would be required at each clinic. This was due perhaps to the increased knowledge and technology necessary in modern-day medicine and to the emphasis being placed on medical malpractice. The communities were receptive to the change which gave them continuity in a physician. Students would continue to receive training at the clinics.<sup>10</sup> However, it was the beginning of the end of the Rural Clinic Program as established in 1949 by Dr. Vernon Casner which provided hands-on experience for hundreds of osteopathic students. Staffing at the clinics included: Drs. Janise Denton, Brashear; Margaret Wilson, Green Castle; Will Chamberlin, Wyaconda; and Wayne Hawkins, Bucklin and Browning. Dr. Richard Mercer was reassigned from the Department of Pediatrics to the Department of General Practice, and he would cover the Glenwood and Downing Clinics. Marlene Wager was the medical director of the RHI, and Dr. Hawkins would serve as assistant medical director of the Rural Clinic Program.

Janise Denton, D.O. (KCOM 1984), studied at Montana State University and Pima College and earned a B.S. degree at the University of Arizona in 1980. Dr. Denton interned at Tucson General.

Margaret Wilson, D.O. (KCOM 1982), a native of Kirksville, graduated from NMSU and interned at Grandview Osteopathic Hospital, Dayton. She served two years with the Public Health Service in Mound City, Kansas. Dr. Wilson has two brothers who are D.O.'s, Philip J. (KCOM 1978) and Michael D. (KCOM 1972) both of Jefferson City, Missouri.

Will Chamberlin, D.O. (KCOM 1980), earned a B.S. at the University of Toledo. He served his internship at the Naval Aerospace and Regional Medical Center in Pensacola. He received six months of naval flight surgeon training at the U.S. Naval Academy and was a flight surgeon for two years aboard the Carrier Air Wing SIX and the Independence. He saw action in Grenada and Lebanon.

Wayne R. Hawkins, D.O. (KCOM 1981), originally from Kirksville, received a B.S. at NMSU in 1971 and an M.A. in 1974. Dr. Hawkins interned at KOHC. His brother, "Terry," was already on the faculty in the Department of Ophthalmology.<sup>10</sup>

The Kirksville Community Betterment Committee joined KCOM in planning its Founder's Day activities for October 12, 1984, and launched the first "Still The Best" Parade. A five-mile run was conducted by the Thompson Center and a dinner theater featured the 1897 "Crutches for Sale." Members of the KCOM family taking part in the production were



Mrs. Robert Madsen, Drs. William Kuchera, Larry Bader, and Grant LeMaster, and third-year student Edward Leins.

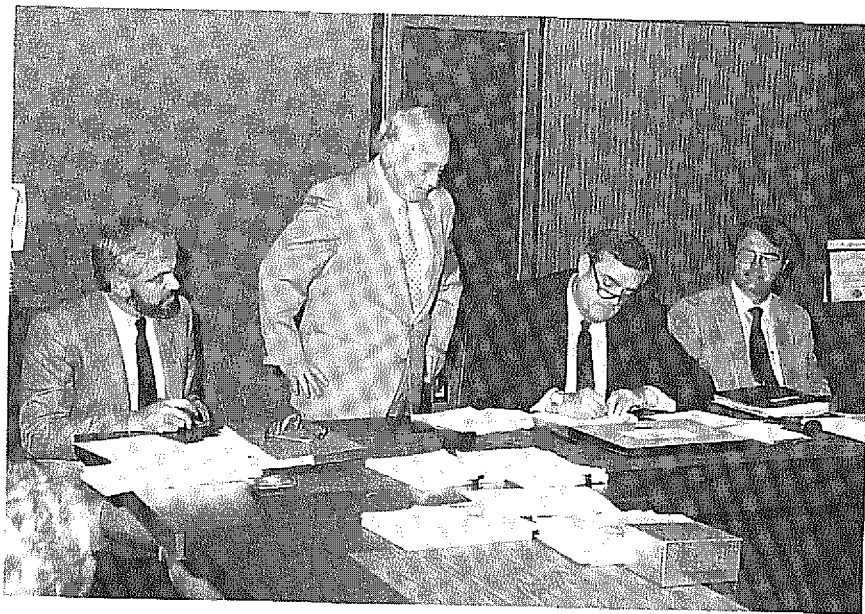
The traditional graveside and cabin ceremonies were held, and the Scott Memorial Lecture was delivered by Dr. Anthony G. Chila (KCCOS 1965). Dr. Olwen Gutensohn received the Living Tribute Award, and the A. T. Still Staff Awards went to Dr. Robert Moore and Dr. John Morgan. Also held that day was the dedication of the J. S. Denslow Memorial Park, which was located on the site of the building that had recently housed the Maternal and Child Health Care Center and which was the original site of the former home of A. T. Still. The project was initiated by the APO, who wished to create a pleasant park atmosphere where students, employees, or hospital visitors could enjoy a few moments of respite from their daily grinds.<sup>11</sup>

New appointments in 1985 included Philip McIntire, D.O. (KCOM 1978), as assistant professor in general surgery with a specialty in clinical nutrition. Dr. McIntire's undergraduate work was at Northwestern Nazarene College, where he earned a B.A., and his internship was at the Osteopathic Hospital of Maine. He took two years of specialty training in internal medicine at KOH and then completed a residency in general surgery at the Des Moines General Hospital, where he received special training in the relatively new field of surgical clinical nutrition including endoscopy, implanting of venous and arterial system ports and epidural infusion ports. His brother, Larry, was chairman of KCOM's Department of Otorhinolaryngology.

Richard Theriault, D.O. (KCOM 1973), a cancer specialist, joined the Department of Internal Medicine. He had received a B.S. from NMSU in 1969. He served his internship at Normandy, where he also took two years of specialty training in internal medicine, which he completed at the Oklahoma Osteopathic Hospital. He was in practice in St. Louis for four years, where he served as clinical assistant professor of medical oncology at St. Louis University. He had been on the KCOM faculty between 1981 and 1983 and then served a fellowship in medical oncology at the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Center in Houston, Texas.

These two appointments were steps in the school's decision, reaffirmed by President Tinning, to make KCOM/KOHC into a regional referral center by providing specialists with the capabilities for special procedures usually found only in larger cities.

F. Richard Darrow, D.O., FACOI, also joined the staff about that time as an endocrinologist. He was a graduate of the Kansas City school and had completed an internship and a three-year residency at Pontiac Michigan Osteopathic Hospital. Before coming to Kirksville, he served as medical director at an immediate care outpatient clinic in Greenville, South Carolina. He had been in private practice in Parish, New York, and was



Signing the agreement between KCOM and NME. *Left to right*, Scott Gross, NME official; Harold Fridkin, KCOM legal counsel; President Tinning; George E. Windsor, D.O., then Chairman of the Board of Trustees

an assistant professor of internal medicine at PCOM. Dr. Darrow would establish an endocrinology clinic at the Gutensohn Clinic and also develop specialty clinics in Edina and Shelbina.

Kent D. Mulford, D.O. (KCOM 1973), was named assistant professor in the Department of Pathology. He had recently completed a residency in Pathology at KCOM. Prior to entering his specialty studies, he had been a member of the Department of General Practice. He had a B.S. from the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, and his internship was taken at KOH.<sup>12</sup>

One year after becoming president of the College, Dr. Tinning recalled that the past twelve months had been filled with exciting challenges and creative possibilities for the institution. He reported that the fiscal crisis had turned around; for the first time in four years, financial statements showed a positive direction. He had pursued various channels for the separation of the hospitals and the college, and negotiations were then in progress with National Medical Enterprises (NME), at that time the second largest hospital corporation in America, for the sale or lease of the Kirksville Osteopathic Health Center.<sup>13</sup> Dr. Tinning stated that "A well administered college can not afford a hospital; but a well run hospital could support a college of osteopathic medicine."

At the May 1985 board meeting, an agreement was finalized with NME for a twenty-five-year lease of the Center, with the option of two ten-year renewal periods. The agreement included the south wing (the newest part of KOH), the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital, and the Laughlin Clinic. A small portion of Gutensohn Clinic would also be leased to NME for business purposes. NME planned to create an osteopathic division on the corporate level. Their relationship with KCOM, the original school of osteopathy, would provide credibility and strengthen NME's standing with the rest of the osteopathic profession. KCOM would serve as consultant to their osteopathic division. President Tinning emphasized the fact that the agreement reinforced the continuation of the hospitals as osteopathic teaching hospitals in providing first-class osteopathic care to patients. He also stressed that the entire objective of the agreement was to eliminate all financial risk to KCOM. Although the college and the hospitals would operate as separate institutions, there would be a definite bond of cooperation between the two groups. NME would bring in their own administrative personnel, but a local governing board composed of local physicians and citizens would advise, review, and recommend policies, goals, and objectives, and work to support the terms and conditions of this transaction.

National Medical Enterprises also agreed to construct a \$10.2 million diagnostic and treatment facility to house ancillary services which were then scattered in various locations of the health center. The new building, which would be attached to the south wing of KOH, would be constructed on the site of the old Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital. After the official signing of the contract, demolition ceremonies took place in front of LOH where KCOM/KOHC personnel, community leaders, Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives Bob Griffin, Missouri State Senator David Doctorian, members of the Board of Trustees, and NME officials watched as President Tinning and Scott Gross, president of NME's Hospital Group, knocked loose the first bricks from old LOH.<sup>14</sup>

One of the first changes was the renaming of KOHC to the Kirksville Osteopathic Medical Center (KOMC). Among the first physical improvements initiated by NME was the extensive renovation of the Laughlin Hospital into the Laughlin Pavilion, a psychiatric facility. Management was assumed by Psychiatric Institutes of America (PIA), a division of NME. W. R. Trowbridge was appointed administrator of the Laughlin Pavilion. Dr. Harry S. Still, chairman of KCOM's Department of Psychiatry, served as medical director where he carried on the tradition of his grandfather, Dr. Harry M. Still, and his father, Dr. Fred Mix Still, who were both connected with the former Still-Hildreth Sanatorium.

Remodeling at LOH included changing the old surgical suites into a school-like setting for adolescents and child patients, redesigning the critical care unit into an activity room, changing the central supply area into a small gymnasium, and converting the former X-ray and laboratory facilities into an

occupational therapy area and a children's playroom. An outdoor activity area with a fitness trail was created for use by all ages.<sup>15</sup>

As KCOM began preparing for the upcoming centennial in 1992, "Preserving Traditions . . . Planning Tomorrows," was proposed by President Tinning and was adopted as the theme for KCOM's one-hundredth anniversary. At the annual alumni luncheon held in Atlanta in 1985, President Tinning told the group assembled that the financial crisis the college faced in the late 1970s and early 1980s had been relieved with the lease of the hospitals to NME. He said the future looked bright for KCOM. He revealed an ambitious six-year campaign in which the school hoped to raise \$100 million for its one-hundredth birthday. It would secure the future of the college by increasing endowments. It would help develop new and improved facilities, including a learning resources building and a cancer treatment center and would benefit scholarships and programs for generations to come.

KCOM's exhibit booth at the convention also reflected the theme, "Preserving Traditions . . . Planning Tomorrows." It featured scenes of the past and present as well as depicting plans for future expansion. In addition to the luncheon, KCOM and NME co-hosted a reception which attracted over three hundred alumni and friends.<sup>16</sup>

The Centennial Capital Campaign, which was being designed to meet the needs of different individuals, included Annual Giving, Charitable Life Insurance, Estate Planning, and Revocable Trusts. An On-Campus Steering Committee, composed of faculty, alumni, students, and administration, was studying the needs of the college and developing programs to meet those needs. A Development Council made up of seventy individuals across the country was being assembled to assist in the campaign and to help plan the celebration that would be conducted nationwide. The Development Office was preparing several collectible items to memorialize the upcoming centennial. Among the first mementos to be made available was an antique postcard of the old ASO campus, which had been commissioned in 1905 in Germany. Just 150 of the cards had been preserved. They were mounted and framed as a collector's item. Colored, photographic, and numbered reproductions of an original painting of A. T. Still by M. Nielsen, 1890, had been matted and framed. Centennial t-shirts designed by the KCOM Graphics Art Department portrayed the campaign slogan, "Preserving Traditions . . . Planning Tomorrows," with a sketch of the cabin, college emblem, and a futuristic view of the campus.<sup>17</sup>

One of the first steps in the campaign was a program initiated in the fall of '85 to demonstrate the college's appreciation to a very elite group, alumni who had been osteopathic physicians for fifty or more years. An impressive gold medallion bearing the college emblem and attached to a wide blue neck band was mailed to approximately six hundred alumni, representing the classes of 1907 through 1935. They were encouraged to wear their medallions to all college and professional activities. President Tinning said, "Thanks to them, we are preserving traditions and planning tomorrows." Presentation of the



Restoration of the statue of A. T. Still, 1986

anniversary medallions became a tradition at each Founder's Day fiftieth class reunion party.<sup>18</sup>

Another step taken toward preserving traditions was the restoration of the statue of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still which is located on the courthouse lawn. The project was instigated by Mrs. George Andrew Laughlin and adopted by President Tinning. Funding for the project was secured from the KOAA, APO, and KCOM. Work on the statue began in August 1986 under the direction of Jim Sterritt, professor and chairman of three-dimensional art at Washington University, St. Louis. The project involved sandblasting, cleaning, treatment with an acid to restore color, application of a sealer to protect the copper, and a final protective application of wax. When the work was finished, the statue was draped until the official unveiling on Founder's Day, 1986. Dr. Charles E. Still, Jr., pulled the cord, just as he had done sixty-nine years ago in 1917, unveiling his grandfather's statue. Dr. A. T. Still, once again, was a proper symbol of tradition for the community that he had helped transform from a small country village to the business center of northeast Missouri.<sup>19</sup>

KCOM continued to build its ties with the community through many cooperative programs. One joint venture was the renovation of the empty glove factory on North Osteopathy, which would house the Day Care Center, the Home Health Agency, and the WIC Nutritional Program. The facility, a community service building, was named the KCOM Annex. The old Theta Psi House on Pierce Street that had recently housed the Day Care Center, was scheduled for demolition to make way for the new diagnostic and treatment center.<sup>20</sup>

At the April 1985 board meeting, Chairman George Windsor welcomed new members: Bernard Burdman, Kirksville businessman and civic leader; Dr. Gene Barbour, former member and president of the KOAA and of the Hospital Governance Committee; and William Adams, executive director of the Metropolitan General Hospital in Pinellas Park, Florida. Mr. Adams was a fellow of the American College of Osteopathic Hospital Administrators.

Administrative changes made necessary by the separation of the hospital and college were approved by the Board. A new position, executive vice president, was filled by Dr. James Stookey, who would assist the president in operational and administrative aspects and would also work closely with the 1992 Centennial Campaign. Dr. Allen Jacobs, succeeded Dr. Stookey as vice president for academic affairs and dean of the college. Jeffrey Morasco, D.O., was designated assistant dean for clinical affairs, Lex C. Towns, Ph.D., assistant dean for the basic sciences, and Frank Colton, Ed.D., was named assistant dean for curriculum. Don Hunter was named treasurer. Dr. Scheurer's title was changed from vice president for administration to vice president for facilities and planning. He would be responsible for the physical plant, security, maintenance, housekeeping and the operation of the Thompson Campus Center.<sup>21</sup>

implementing an integrated computer network for the College. He would supervise data processing equipment and networks for the College and would assist departments with computing and evaluation problems while continuing his research in the Microbiology/Immunology Department.

Norman Clarkson, D.O., (KCOS 1970), of Kirksville, was named adjunct professor to the Department of Internal Medicine. He would also serve as director of Emergency Services at KOMC. Dr. Clarkson had earned a B.S. at NMSU. He had interned at Ft. Worth Osteopathic Hospital and had taken specialty training in internal medicine at KCOM before entering private practice in Kirksville.

Jack Auxter, D.O., (KCOS 1952), also of Kirksville and formerly associated with the Laughlin Osteopathic Hospital, became affiliated with KCOM/KOMC as adjunct professor in the Department of Surgery. He later was named director of medical education for KOMC. Dr. Auxter received his premed work at KSTC and his internship and residency training in general surgery at Laughlin. His son, Thomas Matthew, is a 1986 graduate of KCOM.<sup>25</sup>

Two faculty appointments helped strengthen the concept of KOMC as a regional referral center. Sydney P. Ross, D.O., FACOS (KCOS 1959), was appointed in October 1985 as professor and chairman of the Surgery Department. He was nationally recognized as a leader in thoracic and peripheral vascular surgery and planned to establish a vascular laboratory at KOMC. He was then serving as president of the American College of Osteopathic Surgery and had previously served as president of the Thoracic and Cardiovascular Section of the college. Dr. Ross attended the University of Illinois and received a B.S. from NMSU. He served his internship and surgical residency at Flint Osteopathic Hospital, after which he completed a postdoctoral fellowship in thoracic surgery at Kagashima University, Japan. He then spent another year of study in vascular surgery at Mt. Sinai University School of Medicine in New York. Dr. Ross had been serving as clinical associate for both the Michigan and Des Moines osteopathic schools.

Lloyd J. Cleaver, D.O., (KCOM 1976), was assigned the post of chairman of the Department of General Practice as of January 1, 1986. He would be specializing in dermatology. A native of Macon, Missouri, Dr. Cleaver graduated from NMSU with a B.S. degree. He took his internship at the Naval Regional Medical Center in San Diego, California, after which he served as the ship's medical officer for the Presidential Connection Flag Ship, U.S.S. Blue Ridge. He received specialized training in tropical and infectious diseases at Panama City, Panama, and in leprosy at the U.S. Public Health Hospital in Louisiana. He then completed a three-year residency in dermatology at the Naval Regional Medical Center in San Diego. He was one of seven in the United States to receive a Burroughs

Wellcome Research Fellowship. He had served as chairman of dermatology at the Navy Hospital in Long Beach; chief of dermatology and allergy at Huntington Beach; and clinical instructor at the University of California, Irving. He also completed advanced training in cosmetic and microscopic laser surgery and in the U.S. Navy's course in aviation medicine. During the 1984 Olympic Games, Dr. Cleaver was a physician/specialist for the competitors. Currently he was a commander in the U.S. Navy Reserves.<sup>26</sup>

Retiring in 1985 was Dr. Leroy Green, who had been a member of the Department of Surgery and teacher of proctology for thirty-nine years. He served as chairman of the Proctology Department for many years and in 1967 was named professor of surgery (proctology). Dr. Green is a life member of the AOA and MAOPS and a senior member of the American Osteopathic College of Proctology. He served seventeen years as secretary/treasurer of the Northeast Missouri Osteopathic Association. On his last day of class, the students and several colleagues surprised him with a retirement party.<sup>27</sup> Lorraine Peissner was also retiring. She had been a professor of physiology since 1967 and had assisted in various research projects for the department. The past few years she had assisted the dean of students with counseling and admissions. Her understanding and her compassion endeared her to the students. The Dean of Students Office hosted a retirement reception in her honor. Both Dr. Green and Dr. Peissner were granted emeritus status by the board.<sup>28</sup>

President Tinning was appointed by Governor John Ashcroft to the Missouri Health Coordinating Council, a new statewide council with the responsibility of developing and overseeing health policies in the state. At the first meeting, he was elected vice chairman. He served as chairman from 1986 to 1988. Dr. Tinning also served on the Hospital Subcommittee of the Missouri Medicaid Medical Advisory Committee. Locally he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Adair County YMCA and the Adair County United Way. He was a member of the executive committee of the City of Kirksville's Economic and Development Enterprise Zone and had worked actively to secure such a zone for Kirksville.<sup>29</sup>

Dr. Allan Willingham attended the Thirteenth International Congress of Biochemistry Conference in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, where he presented a paper on his research. Dr. Michael Kuchera presented two research papers at the First International Congress on Back Pain held in Vienna, Austria. Dr. Gail Burchett was president elect for the Cardiology Section of the American College of Osteopathic Internists. Dr. James Stookey was presented the Distinguished Service Award at the recent MAOPS meeting. He was a past president and had served on numerous committees. Dr. Allen Jacobs was named editor in chief of the *Journal of Osteopathic Sports Medicine*. Dr. Jacobs was named to the National Board of Examiners for Osteopathic Physicians. He would chair the Construction

Another new position, administrator of ambulatory health care programs, was filled by Lynn Walker, Dr.P.H. Dr. Walker would be responsible for all college clinics and the Rural Health Initiative Program. He would also be investigating the possibility of establishing a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). He had earned a B.A. degree from Iowa Wesleyan and an M.A. from the University of Iowa. He also had a master's and his Dr.P.H. from the University of Oklahoma in public health administration. Dr. Walker had extensive experience in health administration and prior to this appointment was administrator of clinics and the HMO at the University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences, Des Moines.

William A. Castles, II, B.A., was appointed director of the Department of Information Services, the newly reorganized Public Relations Department. Before coming to Kirksville, Mr. Castles was vice president of public relations and of marketing at Bethesda Memorial Hospital in Boynton Beach, Florida. Before that he served as director of public relations at the Keokuk, Iowa Area Hospital and as field director for the Kidney Foundation of Kansas and Western Missouri. He received his B.A. from Drake University, Des Moines.<sup>22</sup>

Charles Krueger retired as assistant to the president at the end of December 1985. He had been on the job more than twenty years and had served four presidents. He had also served as secretary to the Board of Trustees. Recently, he had been elected mayor of Kirksville, reflecting his involvement with the community. Mr. Krueger was the first recipient of the Kirksville Area Chamber of Commerce Hall of Fame Award and the first person from Kirksville to receive the Governor's Leadership Award.<sup>23</sup>

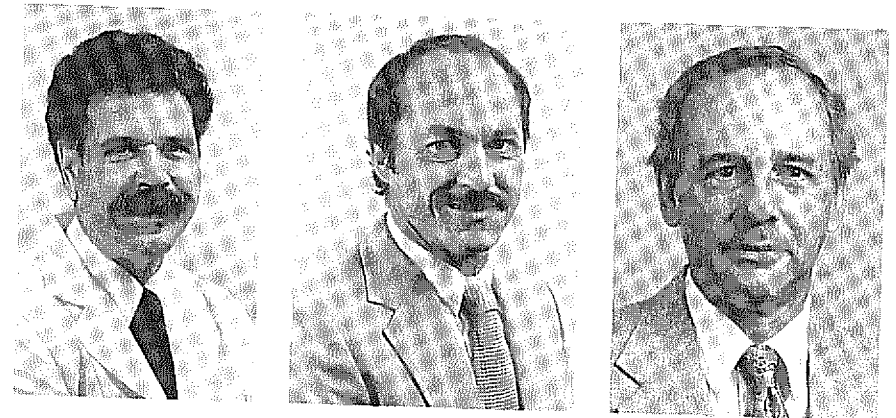
Phillip Messner, Ed.D., replaced Mr. Krueger as assistant to the president and as corporate secretary. B. Charles Leonard, Ed.D., succeeded Dr. Messner as director of the Office of Osteopathic Medical Education, Research, and Development. Dr. Leonard had been serving as a consultant to OMERAD for several months. He earned his B.S. at Southwest Missouri State and his master's and doctorate at the University of Missouri, Columbia. For the past ten years he had been a professor of education at UMC and director of the UMC Education and Research Development Center.

Terry D. TenBrink, Ph.D., was appointed associate director of OMERAD. He too had been a consultant to the department. He received his B.A. from Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Michigan State University. He had been serving as a professor in the Department of Medicine and as director of the educational component of the multipurpose Arthritis Center at UMC. He had been on the faculty at UMC for eighteen years.<sup>24</sup>

John T. Heard, Ph.D., formerly assigned to the Department of Microbiology/Immunology, was reassigned as assistant professor to OMERAD, where he would be the coordinator of computer services,



Dean Allen Jacobs presents the A. T. Still Staff Award to William Kuchera, D.O., Founder's Day, 1986



Left to right: Jeffrey Morasco, D.O., Associate Dean of Clinical Affairs; Lex C. Towns, Ph.D., Associate Dean of Basic Sciences; Frank Colton, Ed.D., Associate Dean of Curriculum

Committee for Part I of the anatomy examination. Dr. Charles Pritchard was awarded the title of fellow of the ACOI in the Specialty Section of Cardiology. Dr. Harry Still was the recipient of the Osteopathic Medallion awarded by MAOPS for outstanding service. Dr. Gerald Tritz presented a paper at the Fourteenth International Congress of Microbiology held in Manchester, England. Dr. Lloyd Cleaver was elected president elect of the American College of Osteopathic Dermatologists. Dr. Howard Hunt was installed as first vice president of MAOPS. Drs. Jack Julyan and Lex Towns were awarded \$13,824 by the NOF for research and development of an operator-computerized manikin which would be useful as an educational tool. Dr. Richard Theriault met with U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop as a member of the Task Force on Aids.<sup>30</sup>

Scott Savage, fourth-year KCOM student, completed a two-month preceptorship with the U.S. Public Health Services in Washington, D.C., where he worked with the surgeon general and others in the public health sector. He was the first medical student to serve such a preceptorship, and as a lieutenant in the Air Force his rotation was financed by the Air Force. It was also the first time an administrative program had been part of a KCOM student's rotation schedule. Mr. Savage said the possibility of such a rotation occurred to him while he served as president of the Student Government Association.<sup>31</sup>

Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, M.D., Sc.D., delivered KCOM's commencement address in 1988 in which he said that he felt "a special kinship with the osteopathic profession because of its abiding concern for the role of the family in the context of good patient care." During the ceremonies, Dr. Koop was given the school's highest award, the honorary Doctor of Science in Osteopathy degree.<sup>32</sup>

Physical plant changes implemented in the fiscal year 1985-1986 included the relocation of the Department of Psychiatry to the Laughlin Clinic and renovation of the space they vacated in the Gutensohn Clinic for the Department of Otolaryngology chaired by Dr. Larry McIntire. J. Paul Hunt, Ph.D., a member of the faculty at NMSU, served as the audiologist. The first floor of Gutensohn Clinic was altered to accommodate a Dermatology Clinic for Dr. Lloyd Cleaver. The hallway of the main floor of the George Still Building was also renovated with fresh paint, new carpeting, ceiling and light fixtures. The office of the dean and the student affairs offices were altered and new furnishings provided them with a modern, aesthetic look. The Library Media Center was expanded and the library's main stack area was altered for easier access. The Thompson Campus Center parking lot was hard-surfaced and a new boiler was installed for the Administration/Memorial Hall Complex.

NME had financed a number of improvements: the relocation of the Emergency Room to the second floor of the south wing (the old rehabilitation area with a covered entrance on Pierce Street); establishment of a vascular



U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and President Tinning lead the commencement procession in 1988

laboratory for Dr. Ross; purchase of a new CAT-scanner, surgical equipment, and an ophthalmic laser; and an upgrade of the clinical and microbiology laboratories with a new chemistry analyzer and instruments for coagulation and for therapeutic drug monitoring.<sup>33</sup>

Retiring at the end of the school year, 1986, were Francis M. "Bucky" Walter and Georgia A. Walter. Mr. Walter had joined the faculty in 1952 as college librarian. He had served as director of admissions, assistant dean, acting dean, and since 1959 as dean of students. "Bucky," the "Dean for Deans of Students," was the recipient of the MAOPS Distinguished Service Award and of the Alumni Association's Living Tribute Award in 1985. On file were letters from numerous students who had written Dean Walter thanking him for his extra effort while they were at the college. For example, Gary R. Twining, D.O. (KCOM 1975) wrote, "Because of your consideration, kindness, and ability to care about an individual, there are a lot of us who are practicing today who would not be physicians had it not been for your help." A mailgram from Dr. Joseph Namey and Dr. Howard Levine, both former students and members of the Board of Trustees, stated, "A highest reward for a man's toil is not what he gets for it, but what he becomes by it. You have now become a legend in your own time."<sup>34</sup>

Georgia had been director of the A. T. Still Memorial Library since 1969. During her tenure she had become recognized as the historian for the college. In May 1986 she was presented a plaque for distinguished service from the Osteopathic Section of the Medical Library Association. In 1987 Mrs. Walter was honored by the college by having the Library Reading Room dedicated in her name. Both Walters were presented with Life Memberships in the KOAA and were granted emeritus status by the board. A retirement dinner was held in their honor at which they received a caricature drawn by Bob May. At the 1986 commencement, they were both presented with the honorary degree, Doctor of Osteopathic Education.<sup>35</sup>

Replacing Dean Walter was Barry A. Doublestein, M.A., who had been working with Dean Walter since 1984 as director of student financial aid. Mr. Doublestein had a B.A. from Albion College, Albion, Michigan, and experience in financial aid and admissions at the Albion College and as administrative assistant at MSU/COM. His previous experience was as an EKG technician working with Code Blue. While residing in Kirksville he completed his M.A. at NMSU.<sup>36</sup> The title was changed to assistant dean for student affairs. Steve Jorden, B.A., had joined the student affairs staff in 1985 as director of financial aid. Mr. Jorden had a B.A. from Adrian College, Michigan. He later attended MSU earning a teaching certificate. His work experience was with HOPE, a program for emotionally and mentally handicapped adults. Lawrence W. Onsager, M.A.(L.S.), was appointed director of the Library. He had been serving as library director

at Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Onsager had a B.S. from the University of Wisconsin, an M.A. in librarianship from the University of Washington, an M.A. in history from Loma Linda University, and was a candidate for a Ph.D. at the University of Nebraska. He had served as interim associate director at the La Sierra Campus Library of Loma Linda, California, and prior to that had served in various positions at the University Library at Loma Linda.<sup>37</sup>

A new Department of Preventive Medicine/Community Health was developed in 1986. Actually it was the revival of a department headed years ago by Dr. Vernon Casner and Dr. Douglas Hagen. Dr. John Mills, who had joined the faculty in 1985, was appointed chairman. He would be developing several programs, such as a Venereal Diseases Clinic, a Well Baby Clinic, and a Center for the Prevention of Spinal Cord Injury. He also hoped to establish a residency program in preventive medicine, which would be the first of its kind in the profession.<sup>38</sup> Mills was a 1979 graduate of MSU/COM and also had degrees in anatomy from MSU and in public health from the University of Michigan. He served his internship at Martin Army Hospital, Ft. Benning, Georgia, and took a residency at the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio. He had recently been on the staff at Brookwood Medical Center, Eufaula, Alabama. He was certified by the AOA Board of Preventive Medicine and Aerospace Medicine and by the American Board of Preventive Medicine.

Working with Dr. Mills was Doris Fountain, R.N., as patient education coordinator. Ms. Fountain earned her B.A. at Malone College and her R.N. at Aultman Hospital School of Nursing, both in Canton, Ohio. She would be involved in such outreach programs as the Arthritis Center, the Diabetes Education Center and nonsmoking programs. She would also be in charge of the Patient Education Center, which provided the opportunity for patients to learn about their diseases and how to handle them.

Other new faculty who came on board during 1986 and who are still with the college at the time of this writing include the following: Dr. Marlene A. Harvey (MSU/COM 1979), who was appointed assistant professor of general practice. Her work would include obstetrical cases. She was a fellow in OMERAD and a graduate assistant in the Biomechanics Department at MSU/COM and also served in its Faculty Development Program. In 1978 she received an M.A. in administration and higher education with a focus on medical education. She was in private practice in Webberville, Michigan, and was on the staff of the Lansing General Hospital. Dr. Harvey had a long record of service in childbirth and patient education and with the Association of Shared Childbirth and LaLeche International.

Joseph P. Kropp, Ph.D., was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Psychiatry. He received his B.A. from Indiana University and his M.S. and Ph.D. in child/family development from the University

of Georgia. He would be developing a family therapy program and continue research in the prevention of child abuse. Dr. Kropp came to Kirksville from the University of Detroit where he had been involved in research concerning abuse in foster child care. He had served as a lecturer at Eastern Michigan University.

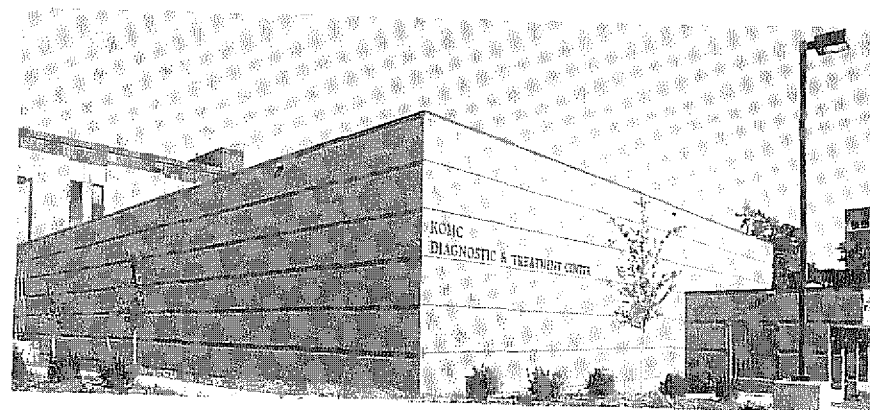
Charles Fleschner, Ph.D., was named assistant professor of biochemistry. He had earned his A.B. and his Ph.D. at the University of Missouri, Columbia (1983) and had just completed four years of postdoctoral research in bioenergetics and membrane transport at the University of Texas. Dr. Fleschner had served four years in the U.S. Navy as a laboratory technician. His primary responsibility would be research, but he would also be lecturing and assisting in the teaching laboratory.

James I. Rearick, Ph.D., came to Kirksville from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, North Carolina, where he served four years in the Pulmonary Division at Research Triangle Park. Dr. Rearick had completed four years of postdoctoral training at Washington University Medical School, St. Louis. He earned his B.S. at Pennsylvania State University and his Ph.D. at Duke University, North Carolina. He was appointed assistant professor of biochemistry and would be teaching and also conducting research in pulmonary function.<sup>39</sup>

Dr. Richard Cenedella was awarded a five-year grant from NIH in 1986 for \$410,794, the largest individual basic science grant in the history of the school. It represented thirteen years of uninterrupted support from the National Eye Institute. The five-year project would focus on the cause of human cataracts. Dr. Cenedella had published sixteen articles on the subject. He also had received grants from the National Institute of Neurological and Communicable Diseases and from the National Cancer Institute.

The Department of General Practice was awarded \$620,630 from the Department of Health and Human Services. It represented three grants which would aid in the expansion of the department and provide increased services to citizens. It included further development of the department, a preceptorship program throughout northeast Missouri, and a residency program in general practice. Dr. Lloyd Cleaver and Dr. Marlene Wager would supervise the grants. These grants and Dr. Cenedella's research grants represent just some of the work that was being accomplished by OMERAD.<sup>40</sup>

In line with the emphasis on health and wellness, an employee fitness program was initiated in 1986. The first stage included a variety of screening tests at the Gutensohn Osteopathic Health and Wellness Clinic. The next stage was fitness assessment held at the Thompson Campus Center. Employees were then counseled on the types of fitness programs best suited to their need and they could then choose the exercise program they wished to participate in. The classes were provided at no charge, through a unique



The KOMC Diagnostic and Treatment Center, dedicated 1988

one-half work and one-half personal time arrangement. Of three hundred employees, 105 participated in the program.

On September 6, 1986, the second Annual Northeast Missouri Triathlon was held despite light rain and temperatures in the 50s. KCOM and KIRX-KRXL, local radio stations, sponsored the event and Dan Martin, director of the TCC, served as coordinator of the race. One hundred and seventy-four triathletes participated in the endurance test, which combined .75 miles of swimming, 18 miles of bicycling, and 5 miles of running. It had been designated as an official race by the Triathlon Federation International. Patricia Hudgins, Ph.D., professor of physiology, placed second in the women's division and "Matt" Maddox, D.O., finished third in the men's division. He went on to compete in the International Championship at Hilton Head, South Carolina. In 1987 the Northeast Missouri Triathlon Championship was designated as the State Championship for the international course distance by the U.S. Triathlon Federation. In 1988 it was selected as one of ten regional championships and would be the Midwest Championship representing Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.<sup>39</sup>

In 1987 a Sports Medicine Clinic was established at the Gutensohn Clinic, headed by Dr. Michael K. Willman. The clinic offered medical coverage to high school athletes in the surrounding area which included regular fitness assessments with evaluations of strengths and weaknesses and advice and programs for overcoming specific weaknesses. The Clinic also handled sports injuries, rehabilitation and education on conditioning, nutrition, and prevention of injuries. Dr. Linnette Sells (KCOM 1982) was



appointed assistant professor in the Department of General Practice with primary duty in the Sports Medicine Clinic. Originally from Kirksville, she received a B.S. degree from NMSU. She interned at Metropolitan General Hospital in St. Petersburg, Florida. She served three years as a captain at the U.S. Air Force Regional Hospital at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida where she was chief of the Emergency Room. She also worked with the departments of orthopedics, family medicine, and sports medicine. In 1987 Dr. Sells was awarded the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal for her outstanding service while at MacDill.<sup>42</sup> Allen Jacobs would also be assisting with the Sports Medicine Clinic as would Clint Thompson, certified athletic trainer, who also served as head trainer at NMSU. Thompson had worked with several famous athletes, including Steve Garvey of the San Diego Padres and Irvin "Magic" Johnson of the L.A. Lakers.<sup>43</sup>

The Student Government Association changed its constitution in the fall of 1986 to allow the election of a president elect. Thom McCurdy was the first president elect. SGA president, Chris Kyriakedes, who initiated the idea, believed it would make for a smoother transition. SGA is the political voice of the student body, locally, statewide and nationally. It represents KCOM students in the AOA, AOHA, AACOM, and MAOPS. The president becomes a member of the Council of Student Council Presidents and of the SGA Presidents of Osteopathic Colleges, for which Mr. Kyriakedes was the national secretary. He also initiated a training session for first-year students, explaining the political structure and encouraging them to become involved, saying it was their way to help make their education better. He noted that in the next ten years, the number of osteopathic physicians would double. He said, "The medical students of today will be the physicians of tomorrow. . . . We are also the leaders of tomorrow."<sup>44</sup>

Ground breaking for the Diagnostic and Treatment Center took place June 4, 1987. The state-of-the-art facility would encompass approximately 37,000 square feet. It would house the surgical suites, recovery rooms, outpatient services, radiology, vascular surgery, nuclear medicine, CAT-scanner, electrocardiology, respiratory therapy, echocardiology, stress testing, pulmonary services, gastrointestinal services, and outpatient registration. By having all of these services under one roof, the patient's visit would be much easier. The two-story structure would have a connecting hallway to the main hospital. Mr. Edward Balotsky, hospital administrator, said, "This new Diagnostic Center underscores NME's long-term commitment to providing quality medical care in the northeast Missouri and southeast Iowa areas." President Tinning remarked that NME was taking a monumental step in expanding the capabilities of the KCOM/KOMC osteopathic medical complex. Not only would the facility be new but the equipment would be upgraded to the latest technology.<sup>45</sup> The \$10.2 million originally quoted in the NME contract was revised to \$8.2 million. The Diagnostic and

Treatment Center was dedicated on August 6, 1988, which coincided with the 160th birthday of A. T. Still. A Masonic Cornerstone Ceremony was held and the Honorable Bob Griffin, speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, delivered the keynote address. This new facility was visible proof of planning for tomorrows.

During the next few years of Dr. Tinning's presidency, the last five years of the first century of the Kirksville school, a number of plans became realities. Improvements in the campus were made with the closing of the west end of Jefferson Street which allowed for the creation of a landscaped mall in that area. The Denslow Park was moved to the new location and picnic tables, benches, water fountain, and brick walkways provided the college with a taste of campus flavor. A 35-foot flag pole displayed U.S.A.'s Old Glory and the College's first flag. The red, white, and blue flag, bearing the college emblem, was designed by Robert May. At the entrance to the college complex on Jefferson at Third Street, two large entrance signs were erected of brick and granite. The sign on the north depicts the college seal and reads, "Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, the Home of Osteopathy." To the south, the sign is inscribed, "KCOM-KOMC" and displays the seals of both institutions. They also were designed by Robert May and were carved by David Shaw of Kirksville. The signs identify the boundaries of the college complex and signify a welcome to the campus.<sup>46</sup>

Several endowed professorships were established which would support faculty salaries and other departmental expenses. Professorships were named in honor of Drs. Max T. Gutensohn, George E. Snyder/Grover Stuke, Earl H. Laughlin, Jr., Wallace M. Pearson, and S. Lawrence Koplovitz. The Still-Hildreth Professorship was established in memory of Drs. Richard H. Still and Fred M. Still and also in honor of Drs. Charles and Harry Still and Dr. Arthur Hildreth, founders of the Sanatorium. The A. T. Still Chair of Osteopathic Medicine paid homage to the founder of osteopathy.

A Center for the Study of the History of Osteopathy was established as an entity of the A. T. Still Memorial Library. It would include an endowed chair, a lectureship, study grants, and a department of medical humanities. It would help preserve the college's osteopathic roots, promote the historical concepts of osteopathic medicine, and provide the students with a stronger identification with the osteopathic profession.

A Public Health Service Grant of \$800,000 was awarded the school in 1988 for the establishment of an Area Health Education Center. The funding for three years would be used to develop and implement a system of educational programs for the health care profession in northeast Missouri.

The "NowLoan" program was established with the Meritor Credit Corporation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA), whereby students could obtain their college loans directly from KCOM at lower interest rates and at a faster turnaround

only one lender instead of hundreds, as before. The program was made available to the other osteopathic colleges.<sup>47</sup>

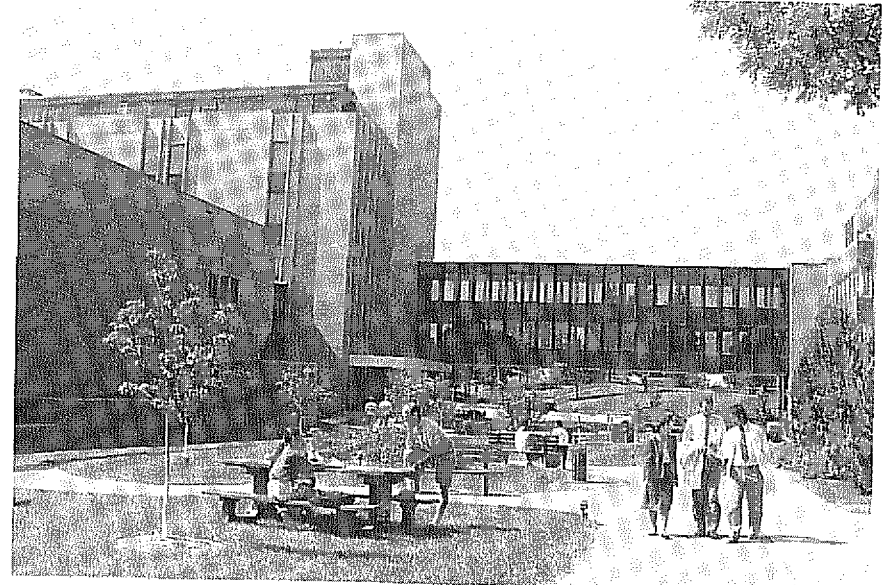
The Cancer Treatment Center, dedicated to the late Dr. George W. Rea, chairman of the Department of Radiology from 1944 to 1973, was dedicated on October 14, 1989. The one-story, 4,500-square-foot building was made possible with funding from Hal K. Carter, D.O., FAOCR (KCOS 1935), from Grosse Ile, Michigan. Dr. Carter and Mrs. Fern Rea, widow of Dr. Rea, were in attendance at the ceremony. Mr. William Castles was master of ceremonies and Dr. Fred Steinbaum, an oncologist and chairman of the Board of Trustees, paid tribute to Dr. Rea, who "so faithfully served this College and the osteopathic profession for 29 years. . . . A compassionate physician and respected teacher, Dr. Rea's accomplishments will forever be remembered through this Cancer Treatment Center, which will serve as a monument to him." The Rea Cancer Treatment Center would serve as a regional center for treatment of cancer patients, saving them travel time for such care.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), the latest radiological technology for identifying health problems, became available at KOMC when a large mobile van bearing the equipment which weighed thirty tons was located adjacent to the Cancer Treatment Center. MRI and the equipment in the Rea Center were provided by Adair Medical Enterprises, Inc., an investment company made up of local physicians.<sup>48</sup>

KCOM's Animal Care Facility was awarded a \$130,055 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, with a match of \$200,000 from the college, for major renovation of the twenty-three-year-old facility which was located on the seventh floor of TBR. The upgrading enabled the facility to maintain its membership in the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science and accreditation from the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

The Anatomy Laboratory was moved to the basement of the TBR during the summer of 1988. It was modernized at a cost of \$330,000. Dr. Julyan, chairman of the Anatomy Department, said the greatest advantage was its location in a more private area of the campus. Other improvements included better lighting and television monitors above each dissection table. At that time, KCOM students received nearly four hundred hours of anatomy instruction as a part of their first year's education. Cadaveric dissection would continue to be an integral part of osteopathic studies at KCOM.

The A. T. Still Memorial Library underwent a \$400,000 expansion project incorporating the space vacated by the Anatomy Laboratory. The library now occupied two levels of the west section of the George Still Building and part of the second floor of TBR. It gained 6,408 square feet,



The J. Stedman Denslow Park created at the west end of Jefferson Street



College officials and Ambassadors of the Kirksville Chamber of Commerce dedicate the entrance signs to the KCOM-KOHC Campus

giving it a total of 11,390 square feet. Space for the Media Center was tripled and stack and study space were greatly increased. Additional work space, two conference rooms, and a photocopy room for students were included on the main floor. The lower floor held additional stack and study space and a large area for a special collection area which included compact shelving, a reading room, and an archivist's office.<sup>49</sup>

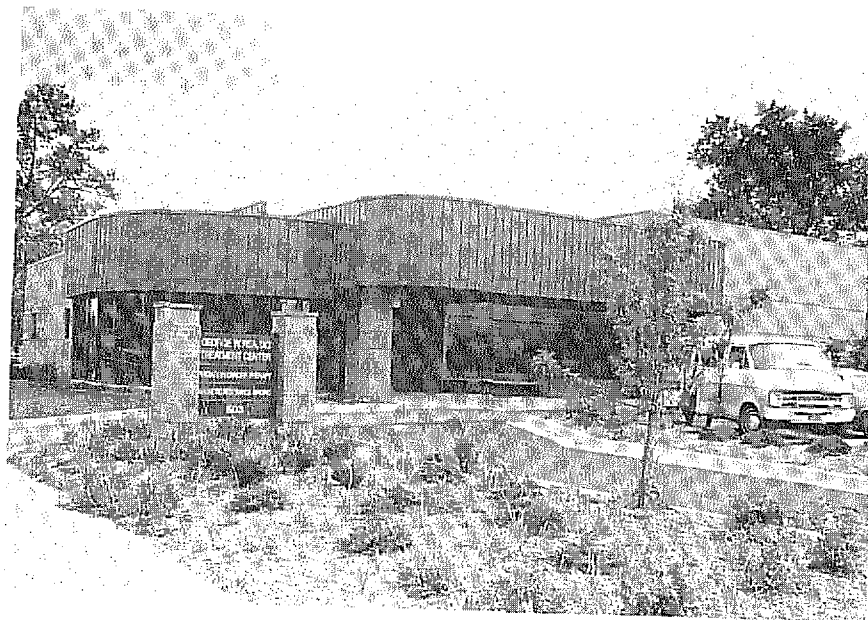
The Audiovisual Department was relocated to the lower floor of the Howard Wing, providing a larger area for the consolidation of its various areas of operation which had been located in several different places on the fourth and sixth floors of the TBR. The area on the fourth floor vacated by the A-V Department was incorporated into the Pharmacology Department, which was remodeled to accommodate the five members of the department, each with a separate office and research laboratory. The renovation and the purchase of new equipment for the Pharmacology Department were made possible through an \$80,000 bequest of the late Dr. P. O. Baker, who had practiced in Centralia, Missouri, since his graduation from KCOS in 1942.<sup>50</sup>

The college received a \$20,000 AACOM-FOCUS grant in 1988, made possible by the Smith Kline Beckman Foundation, for the development of geriatric instructional modules which would supplement formal lectures. The project and the modules were developed by Dr. Marlene Wager, chairman of the Department of Gerontology.<sup>51</sup>

The osteopathic theory and methods classroom and laboratory were moved in 1990 from the third floor of the Administration Building to a new facility created for the department on the ground floor of the Gutensohn Clinic. Dr. Michael Kuchera replaced Dr. Jerry Dickey as chairman of the OMM Department in 1988. Dr. Dickey had accepted a position at TCOM. The new location was more convenient for students and faculty and the new facility was more conducive to the learning process.<sup>52</sup>

The National Levitor Center had been established at KCOM as an extension of the OMM Department with Dr. Michael Kuchera as its director. The Levitor, an orthotic device, was created by Martin Jungmann, M.D., who had founded the Institute for Gravitational Pathology, Inc. The Institute helped found the National Center, which serves as a referral for inquiries concerning the device, which is used for the treatment of low back pain and other symptoms of gravity strain. A network of about twenty regional centers was developed. The National Center provides assistance to them and offers basic and advanced Levitor tutorials annually to train new Levitor physicians. In 1988 a research project was initiated by the department on the efficacy of the Levitor orthotic device.<sup>53</sup>

The OMM Department was also conducting several other investigations. Dr. Kuchera and Emil Blackorby obtained a grant from the C. E. Warner Fund to design and construct a device to measure segmental electrical skin



The George W. Rea Cancer Treatment Center, dedicated October 14, 1989

resistance. Dr. Michael Lockwood was conducting a project to measure the effect of cranial manipulation on newborns. Other projects included the investigation of the percussion hammer which transmits vibrations into the deep fascia, relieving myofascial tension; the assessment of two methods of reading X-rays, manual and computerized; and a study of the effect of high functional demand on postural elements in collegiate athletes. Several other grant proposals had been submitted by the department.

The commitment to research, which was established as early as 1898 and fostered in the 1940s by Drs. Denslow and Korr, continued as a major college objective of the school. Government funding in 1988 accounted for 87.6 percent of the total expended for research in 1988, which amounted to \$1,446,525. In 1989 there were twenty-three, full-time basic science researchers on staff, plus a number of physicians, technicians, and students involved in thirty-five investigations. One such project was the effect of alcohol on the brain of the developing fetus, conducted by Dr. Nandor Uray and financed by a grant of \$300,000 from the National Institutes of Health. Another example was Dr. Robert Baer's research on the effects of hypoxic and perfusion pressure on microcirculatory function in the heart, which was funded with \$23,200 from the American Heart Association. KCOM's core of dedicated researchers provides one of the strongest research programs among the osteopathic colleges.<sup>54</sup>

Dr. Lex Towns, assistant dean for basic science, explained that because KCOM researchers play dual roles as researchers and teachers some of their investigations focus on teaching methods. For instance, Dr. Orin Mock was working with local public school teachers concerning the use of animals in the classroom, and Dr. Frederick Julyan was developing questionnaires to be sent to osteopathic physicians which would help determine the practical application of anatomy and how teachers could direct their anatomy teaching toward clinicians.<sup>55</sup>

During the last five years of the first hundred years, the Centennial Campaign was escalated. Several new types of giving programs were advanced: Adopt-a-Student, Gifts-in-Kind, Pooled Income Fund, Charitable IRA's, Charitable Remainder Trusts, Physician/Patient Endowment, and the Planning Tomorrows Club.<sup>56</sup> Additional mementos were developed for the campaign. "Osteopathic Advocates," a series of original prints sketched by Michael L. Yount, a free lance artist of Kirksville, were available at five dollars each. They depicted the likeness of and sayings of Mark Twain, George Bernard Shaw, Helen Keller, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and William Randolph Hearst.<sup>57</sup> A relief, a bust, and a hand sculpture of A. T. Still were created by St. Louis artist Jim Sterritt. Other items included neckties, a series of historic porcelain plates depicting A. T. Still and the cabin by Grady Miller, a Missouri artist, and a structural likeness of the first school by KCOM's graphic artist, David Welch.<sup>58</sup>

One of the most important goals of the Centennial Campaign was to see that KCOM became an endowment-driven institution. By June of 1990 the endowment fund principal had increased from less than \$3,500,000 in March 1984 to \$16,100,000, and scholarships had grown from less than \$100,000 to \$446,000. During that same period, institutional investments increased from \$8,000,000 to \$21,300,000. Under President Tinning's guidance the financial stability of the institution had obviously been enhanced. Rumors that had circulated in the early 1980s that the school might be forced to close from financial difficulties had been put to rest.

During President Tinning's tenure the college's state and national image was enhanced by Dr. Tinning's contact with state and national leaders and governmental authorities while serving on various committees and boards. In addition to those previously mentioned, he has served as finance chairman and chairman of the Board of Governors of the Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. At present he is a member of the AOA's Bureau of Professional Education. On behalf of AACOM he has appeared before Congress on several occasions giving testimony regarding reauthorization of the Health Professions Education Assistance Program under Title VII of the Public Health Service Act.

Dr. Tinning was appointed by Missouri Speaker of the House, Bob Griffin, to the joint Interim Committee on Missouri Health Care Systems,

a committee composed of state senators, representatives, public leaders, and directors of various agencies. He is at present a member of the Corporate Assembly of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Missouri and the Board of Directors of the Caring Foundation for Children, founded by Blue Cross/Blue Shield. He is also serving on the Steering Committee for "Youth 2000" for the Missouri Department of Social Services. On a national level he has served on the U.S. Congress Advisory Panel to the Office of Technology Assessment for the Rural Health Care Study.<sup>59</sup>

On June 3, 1990, the first graduation to be held in the last decade of the twentieth century saw 113 members of the senior class become doctors of osteopathy. It was the 154th commencement of this school. In the ninety-eight years since its founding in 1892, more than 14,000 persons have graduated from the Kirksville College. The college was honored to have Louis W. Sullivan, M.D., the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services, deliver the commencement address. Dr. Sullivan challenged the students to become "renaissance physicians," prepared to meet the needs of the future. He said, "Now, as this school approaches its centennial, it can be said of KCOM that it is never satisfied with the status quo, but it is always striving to reach new heights of scholarship and service." During the ceremonies, Dr. Sullivan was presented the honorary degree Doctor of Science in Osteopathy. He commented, "This school was among the first to encourage minorities and women to become physicians. I am honored to be associated with the scholarship, service and educational attainment so evident in this medical school."<sup>60</sup>

Dr. Charles W. Mehegan also received an honorary degree, at that time, in appreciation for his many contributions to the school, including a recent million-dollar deferred endowment gift. Dr. Tinning announced that the educational classroom in the Gutensohn Clinic was to be named in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Mehegan.<sup>61</sup>

As the college embarked on the decade of the 1990s it continued to strive for the "new heights" as distinguished by Dr. Sullivan. Curricular changes took place which enhanced the holistic approach to osteopathic medical education. For instance, a summer session was introduced which discussed humanistic issues such as professionalism, death and dying, the doctor-patient relationship, and interviewing skills. Student recruitment continued as a high priority. The fall 1990 class had 143 students who were selected from 1,200 applicants. Following the traditions set forth by its founder, the school remained a national school with 75 percent of the entering students from out-of-state, and 35 percent were women. Total enrollment was 542.<sup>62</sup>

During the last few years of the first century of the first school of osteopathy, a number of personnel changes occurred: endowments and



Louis W. Sullivan, M.D., U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services, visits with Dean Sydney Ross, D.O., FACOS, and President Fred Tinning before delivering the 1990 commencement address

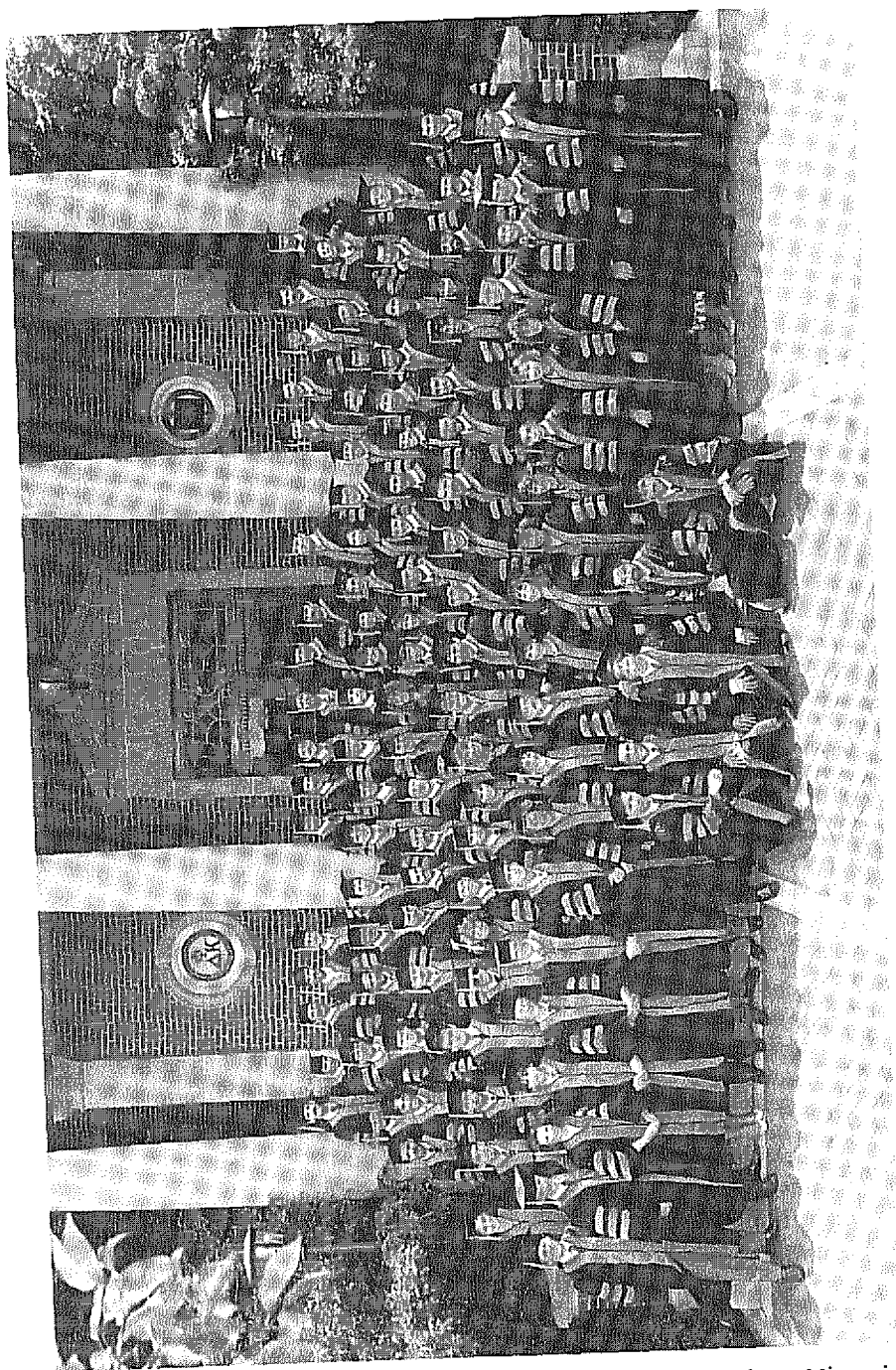
bequests continued to come in; other honors were bestowed; some programs were discontinued while others were added; planning for the future involved a twenty-million-dollar master campus plan which included a new academic learning center and the expansion of the Thompson Campus Center with an olympic size pool. The Centennial Committee headed by William Castles was planning an elaborate, year-long, nationwide celebration to honor the one-hundredth birthday of the founding school. However, as we moved into the countdown toward the centennial celebration we realized that this timeframe is too current to be evaluated in a historical context. We leave the events recorded above and the remainder of these hundred years to some future historian to analyze.

The author has tried to be objective throughout the book in mentioning events that happened. Because at times the material was too extensive, a number of projects, programs, honors, bequests, and other elements could not be mentioned. It was not possible to mention every person who contributed to the success of this institution. For success it has been, thanks to all those who gave of their talent, time, energy, and money from the very earliest days of the school to help make it thrive.

As the college approaches its centennial year, the significance of the date, October 3, 1892, becomes magnified. When the American School of Osteopathy held its first class on that day, it gave birth to the osteopathic profession, which is today the fastest-growing health care profession in the United States. From that one small frame school building it has grown to fifteen accredited colleges of osteopathic medicine; from that one lone doctor on the western frontier who dared to be different, to over 30,000 doctors of osteopathic medicine who have unlimited practice rights in every state of our nation; from ridicule and ostracism, to acceptance and recognition. The first hundred years of the first school of osteopathy have been exciting and rewarding.

A new Long-Range Plan was approved by the Board of Trustees on October 14, 1988, which will carry the school into its second one hundred years of service. Prepared through concentrated efforts of faculty, staff, students, and administration it is based upon the model for strategic planning proposed earlier by Dr. Tinning. It reaffirms the efforts of the school to maintain its leadership role within the profession and in osteopathic medical education. Its stated mission and goals are:

As the Founding School of Osteopathy, the Mission of the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine Is To Educate Osteopathic Physicians And Related Health Care Professionals And To Preserve And Advance the Osteopathic Principles, Practice, And Philosophy As Set Forth By Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.



1990 graduating class on the steps of Kirk Memorial on the Northeast Missouri

Goal 1: EDUCATION. Be the Leader in Osteopathic Medical Education.

Goal 2: HEALTH CARE SERVICES. Provide Leadership in the Improvement of the Level of Health.

Goal 3: ADVANCEMENT. Provide Leadership in the Promotion of Osteopathic Medicine And Perpetuation of the Osteopathic Profession.

Goal 4: RESEARCH. Provide Leadership in the Discovery of Health-Promoting New Knowledge Through Research.

Goal 5: FINANCE. Secure Resources Needed to Assure the Accomplishment of Other Institutional Goals.<sup>63</sup>

The Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine is dedicated to the tradition of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in preparing osteopathic physicians who are committed to providing unique health care to their patients. The stated mission of the school is to produce physicians who: are skilled diagnosticians; are family- and community-oriented; promote health and wellness as well as treat disease; are skilled in the osteopathic management of the whole person; are role models for the osteopathic profession; will work with peers and others as members of the total health care team. The first school of osteopathy remains determined to continue as the "Citadel of Osteopathic Education."<sup>64</sup> As we move into the last decade of the Twentieth Century and as we look into the future we leave you with these words taken from President Fred C. Tinning's Annual Reports:

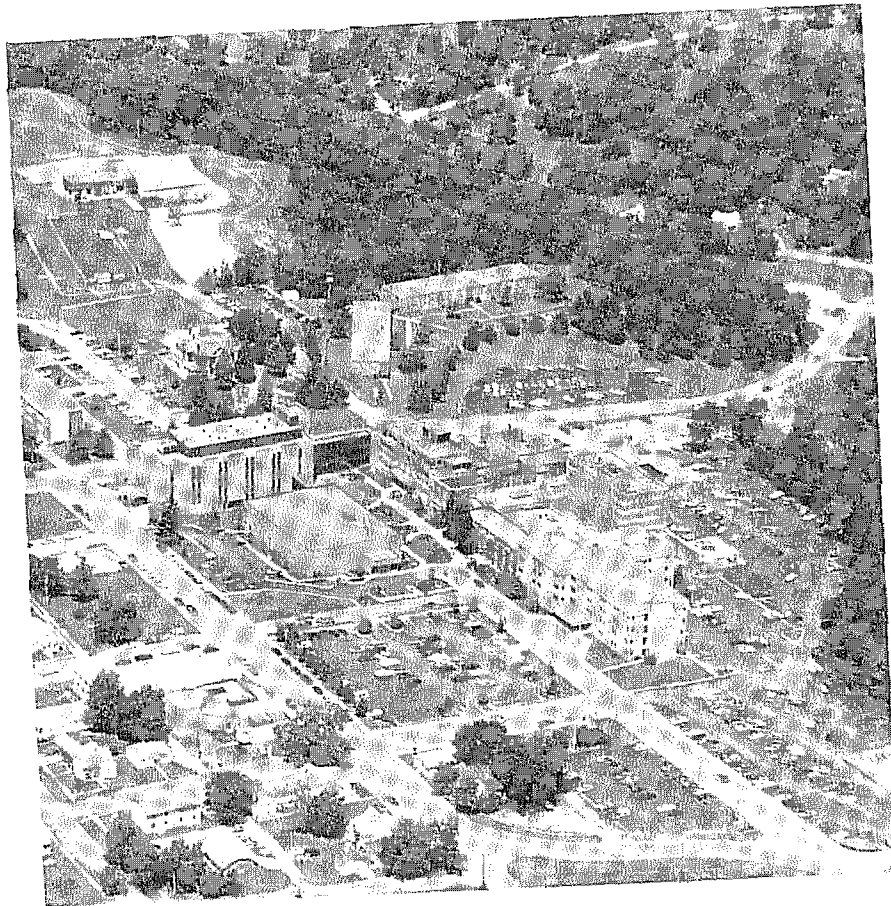
Now is the time for us to rededicate ourselves to KCOM – the little college with the hands-on training program in the heartland of America that has made a difference in today's high-tech world by insuring the high-touch caring for the total person and the family in today's society.

Consider the past that we must preserve and reflect on the tomorrows that we must plan. . . . As we approach our centennial year, join us in seeing that the torch of osteopathy shines brightly.<sup>65</sup>

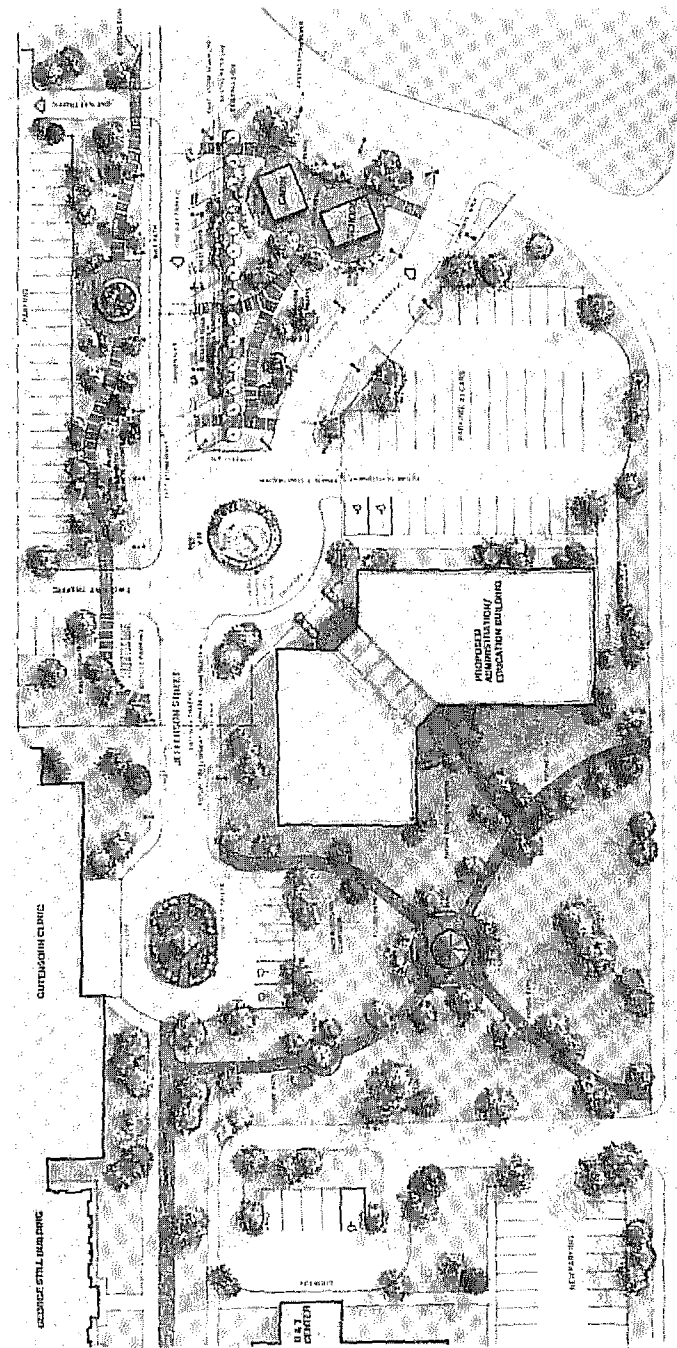
## NOTES

1. "KCOM Board Meets in June," *Kv* 13 (Summer 1984): 20-22.
2. "KCOM Celebrates NOM Week," *Kv* 13 (Fall 1984): 8.
3. "KCOM Board Meets in June," *Kv* 13 (Summer 1984): 20-22.
4. "First Cochlear Implant," *Kv* 13 (Spring 1984): 16-17.
5. "New Endourology Procedure," *Kv* 13 (Spring 1984): 18-19.
6. "Media Center," *Kv* 13 (Fall 1984): 13.
7. "CareUnit Opens Adolescent Unit," *Kv* 13 (Fall 1981): 11.
8. "KOHC's CareUnit Given Top Honors," *Kv* 14 (Summer 1985): 13.
9. "Gutensohn Merit Awards," *Kv* 13 (Summer 1984): 22; 14 (Summer 1985): 12, 15; 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 22.
10. "RHI Grant," *Kv* 14 (Fall 1985): 17.
11. "Founder's Day," *Kv* 13 (Summer 1984): 17-22.
12. "New Appointments," *Kv* 14 (Spring 1985): 13.
13. Fred C. Tinning, "Presidents Page," *Kv* 14 (Spring 1985): 2.
14. "Agreement Cements KCOM and NME," *Kv* 14 (Spring 1985): 1-3, 54.
15. "History of Osteopathic Psychiatry," *Kv* 16 (Spring 1987): 2-7.
16. "Plans for 100 Year Centennial Campaign," *Kv* 14 (Fall 1985): 12-13.
17. Phillip Messner, "Planning Traditions," *Kv* 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 24-25.
18. "Thanks Doc," *Kv* 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 5-7.
19. "A. T. Still Statue Undergoes Renovation," *Kv* 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 12-13.
20. "KCOM Opens Doors to Annex," *Kv* 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 25.
21. "Board of Trustees Meet," *Kv* 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 19-20, 31.
22. "New Appointments," *Kv* 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 36-41
23. "Krueger Looks Back," *Kv* 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 15, 29.
24. "New Appointments," *Kv* (Spring/Summer 1986): 33; (Fall/Winter 1986): 36-41
25. Annual Report Submitted to Committee on Colleges, AOA. 1985-1986. (KCOM 1986), 52-53, Appendix D.
26. "New Appointments," *Kv* 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 27-31.
27. "Faculty Notes," *Kv* 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 33.
28. "Flowers for Dr. Peissner," *Kv* 14 (Summer 1985): 13.
29. "Dr. Tinning to Serve on Mo. Health Coordinating Council," *Kv* 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 20.
30. "Faculty Notes," *Kv* 14-15 (1985-1986).
31. "KCOM Student Completes Administrative Rotation," *Kv* 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 30-31.
32. *The Kirksville Experience* (Kirksville, Mo.: KCOM, n.d.), 2.
33. Annual Report Submitted to Committee on Colleges, AOA. 1985-1986. (KCOM 1986), 52-53, Appendix D.
34. Dean Walter Named Living Tribute," *Kv* 14 (Spring 1985): 24.
35. "Bucky and Georgia Walter Retire," *Kv* 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 16-18.
36. "New Financial Aids Director," *Intercom* May 25, 1984.
37. "New Appointments," *Kv* 14 (Fall 1985): 20; 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 40.

38. Annual Report Submitted to Committee on Colleges, AOA. 1985-1986. (KCOM 1986), 52-53, Appendix D.
39. "New Appointments," *Kv* 14 (Summer 1985): 15-16; 15 (Spring/Summer 1986): 27-28; 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 37-38; 16 (Spring 1987): 29.
40. "Grants Awarded to KCOM," *Kv* 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 34-35.
41. "Fitness Program/Triathlon," *Kv* 15 (Winter 1986): nos. 33, 42, P 16 (Spring/Summer 1986): 34; 17 (Spring 1988): 31.
42. "Dr. Sells Awarded U.S. Air Force Medal," *Kv* 15 (Fall/Winter 1986): 40-41; 16 (Spring 1985): 31.
43. "KCOM Sports Medicine Clinic," *Kv* 16 (Spring 1987): 14-15.
44. "SGA Establishes New Office," *Kv* 16 (Spring 1987): 18-19.
45. "KCOM-KOMC's New Diagnostic and Treatment Center," *Kv* 16 (Fall 1987): 23.
46. "Diagnostic and Treatment Center/College Campus," *Kv* 16 (Fall 1987): 23; 17 (Fall 1988): 16-17.
47. Fred C. Tinning, "Annual Report," *Kv* 17 (Summer 1988): 8-9, 26.
48. "Cancer Treatment Center/MRI," *Kv* 18 (Fall 1989): 19-20.
49. "Campus Renovation," *Kv* 17 (Fall 1988): 22,24.
50. Pamela J. Fleming, "Alumnus gift benefits Pharmacology Dept.," *Kv* 19 (Fall 1990): 50-51.
51. "KCOM Receives AACOM-FOCUS Grant," *Kv* 17 (Fall 1988): 32.
52. Fred C. Tinning, *Annual Report of the President: 1989-1990*, P (KCOM, 1990): 4 (henceforth cited as *Tinning Report*).
53. *Tinning Report, 1987-1988*, 34.
54. "Research Update," *Kv* 18 (Spring 1989): 16-21; 18 (Summer 1989): 24.
55. *Tinning Report, 1987-1988*, 14.
56. Fred C. Tinning, "Annual Report," *Kv* 17 (Summer 1988): 31-37.
57. "Osteopathic Advocates," 17 (Fall 1988): 68-69; 18 (Summer 1989): 61.
58. "KCOM Centennial Momentos," 16 (Fall 1987): 57; 17 (Winter 1988): 78-79.
59. Fred C. Tinning, "Outline of Major Accomplishments, KCOM, unpublished.
60. Jack Branscom, "Graduates Urged to be 'Renaissance Physicians'," *Kv* 19 (Summer 1990): 4-7.
61. *Ibid.*
62. *Tinning Report, 1987-1988*, 3-4, 12.
63. Board of Trustees Report. KCOM. Oct. 14, 1988.
64. KCOM Annual Report to AOA Committee on Colleges (Bureau of Professional Education, 1988), 65-67.
65. *Tinning Report: 1989-1990*, 5.



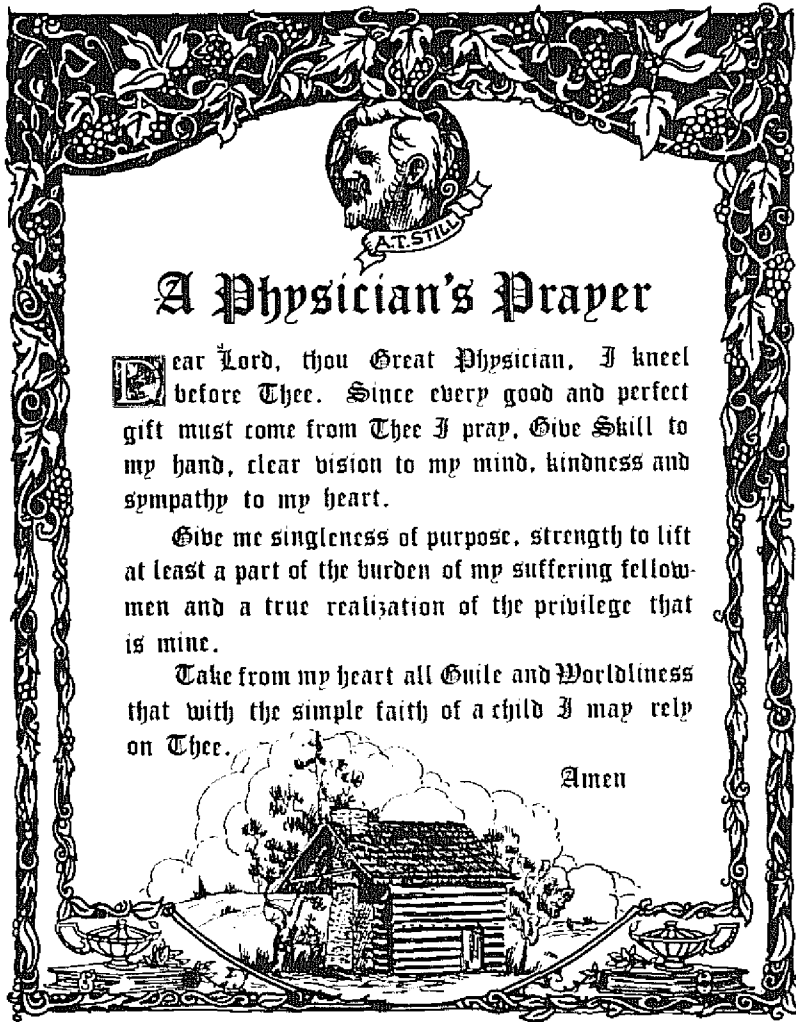
Aerial view of the college campus taken summer of 1991



**KCOM PROMENADE  
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

KCOM's campus plan for the future





## A Physician's Prayer

**D**ear Lord, thou Great Physician, I kneel before Thee. Since every good and perfect gift must come from Thee I pray, Give Skill to my hand, clear vision to my mind, kindness and sympathy to my heart.

Give me singleness of purpose, strength to lift at least a part of the burden of my suffering fellowmen and a true realization of the privilege that is mine.

Take from my heart all Guile and Worldliness that with the simple faith of a child I may rely on Thee.

Amen

## Presidents of the First School of Osteopathy

### AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

- 1892-1917 Andrew Taylor Still, M.D., D.O.\* *d. 12/12/17*  
 1918- George A. Still, M.D., D.O.  
 Feb. 1919 Vice President and Acting President  
 Feb. 1919- George A. Still, M.D., D.O. *d. 11/23/22*  
 Nov. 1922  
 1922-1924 Summerfield S. Still, L.L.M, D.O. *d. 11/30/31*

### A. T. STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY

- 1922-1924 George M. Laughlin, D.O.

### COMBINED SCHOOLS KIRKSVILLE OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE

- 1924-1926 George M. Laughlin, D.O.

### KIRKSVILLE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY

- 1926-1943 George M. Laughlin, D.O. *d. 8/15/48*  
 June 1944- Morris R. Thompson, D.Sc.(Hon.)  
 Aug. 1946 Executive Vice President and Actihng President  
 Aug. 1946 Morris R. Thompson, D.Sc.(Hon.) *d. 8/25/02*  
 July 1973

### KIRKSVILLE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

- 1972-1973 Morris R. Thompson, D.Sc.(Hon.)  
 1973-1983 H. Charles Moore, Ph.D.  
 1983-1984 Max T. Gutensohn, D.O.  
 1984 - Fred C. Tinning, Ph.D.

\*Early college catalogues list A. T. Still as M.D., D.O.; hence both are included here.

## Deans of the First School of Osteopathy

### AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

1897-1899	C. M. T. Hulett, D.O.
Jan. 1899- June 1899	J. Martin Littlejohn, Ph.D., LLD.
1899-1900	Arthur G. Hildreth, D.O.
1900-1906	George M. Laughlin, M.S., D.O.
1906-1907	W. D. Dobson, B.S., A.M., LLD., D.O.
1908-1910	George M. Laughlin, M.S., D.O.
1910-1911	R. E. Hamilton, M.Ph., D.O.
1912-1918	George M. Laughlin, M.S., D.O.
1918-1922	Charles C. Teall, D.O.
1922-1924	Rev. Fred W. Condit

### A. T. STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY & SURGERY

1922-1924	Arthur D. Becker, D.O.
-----------	------------------------

### COMBINED SCHOOLS

#### KIRKSVILLE OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE

1924-1926	Arthur D. Becker, D.O.
-----------	------------------------

### KIRKSVILLE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY

1926-1940	H. G. Swanson, M.A., D.O.
1939-1959	Elizabeth Still Esterline, D.O. Dean of Women
1940-1944	Maxwell D. Warner, A.B., D.O.
1944-1945	Alva T. Rhoads, M.S., D.O.
1945- June 1957	Maxwell D. Warner, A.B., D.O.
June 1957 Oct. 1957	Francis M. Walter, M.A., Acting Dean

Oct. 1957-  
July 1966

R. McFarlane Tilley, D.O.

Oct. 1957-  
1961

Francis M. Walter, M.A.,  
Assistant Dean

1962-1971

Francis M. Walter, M.A.,  
Dean of Students

July 1966-  
Oct. 1968

Francis M. Walter, M.A.,  
Acting Dean

Oct. 1966-  
1972

Edwin A. Ohler, Ph.D.,  
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

Oct. 1968-  
1971

Ralph L. Willard, D.O.,  
Dean of the College

### KIRKSVILLE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

1972-

Francis M. Walter,  
Dean of Students

June 1986

1972-1973

Ralph L. Willard, D.O.,  
Vice President for Academic and Health Affairs  
and Dean

1974-1976

James R. Stookey, M.A., D.O.,  
Dean of the College

1975-

Apr. 1979

Claus L. Rohweder, M.A., D.O.,  
Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs

1975-1985

Emmett Manley, Jr., Ph.D.,  
Associate Dean for Basic Sciences

1976-1985

James R. Stookey, M.A., D.O.,  
Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean

1980-1984

Leslie T. Pallone, B.S., D.O.,  
Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs

1985-

Apr. 1988

Allen W. Jacobs, Ph.D., D.O.,  
Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean

1985-1988

Jeffrey Morasco, D.O.,  
Assistant Dean for Clinical Education

1985-

Lex Towns, Ph.D.,  
Assistant Dean for Basic Sciences

1985-

Frank Colton, Ed.D.,  
Assistant Dean for Curriculum

July 1986- 1987	Barry A. Doublestein, M.A., Assistant Dean for Student Affairs
1988-	Ronald Gaber, Ed.S., Assistant Dean for Student Affairs
Sept. 1988- Apr. 1991	Carmella D'Addezio, D.O., Assistant Dean for Clinical Education
1989-	Sydney P. Ross, B.S., D.O., Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean

## Boards of Trustees of the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine

### AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

October 30, 1894	A. T. Still, M.D., D.O.,* President Harry M. Still, D.O. Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O. Herman T. Still, D.O. Blanche Still Thomas Still, D.O.
1895-1897	A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O. Herman T. Still, D.O. Harry M. Still, D.O. Blanche Still, D.O.
1897-1898	A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President H. M. Still, D.O., Vice President H. E. Patterson, D.O., Secretary H. T. Still, D.O. A. G. Hildreth, D.O. Blanche Still, D.O. S. S. Still, D.O. C. M. T. Hulett, D.O. T. A. Still, D.O.
1898-1899	A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President H. M. Still, D.O., Vice President A. G. Hildreth, D.O., Secretary H. T. Still, D.O. Blanche Still, D.O.

\*Early college catalogues list A. T. Still as M.D., D.O.; hence both are included here.

- 1899-1900 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
H. M. Still, D.O., Vice President  
Warren Hamilton, D.O., Secretary  
H. T. Still, D.O.  
Blanche Still, D.O.  
M. E. Still (Mrs. A. T.)
- 1900-1901 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., First Vice President  
Judge Andrew Ellison, Counsel  
Warren Hamilton, D.O., Secretary/Treasurer  
Blanche Still Laughlin, D.O.  
M. E. Still (Mrs. A. T.)  
H. T. Still, D.O.  
H. M. Still, D.O.
- 1901-1903 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
Judge Andrew Ellison, Counsel  
Warren Hamilton, D.O., Secretary/Treasurer  
Blanche Still Laughlin, D.O.  
M. E. Still (Mrs. A. T.)
- 1903-1904 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
M. D. Campbell, Counsel  
Warren Hamilton, D.O., Secretary/Treasurer  
Blanche Still Laughlin, D.O.  
M. E. Still (Mrs. A. T.)
- 1904-1906 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
M. D. Campbell, Counsel  
Warren Hamilton, D.O., Secretary/Treasurer  
George M. Laughlin, D.O.
- 1906-1907 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
1909-1910 C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
Hon. M. D. Campbell, Counsel  
Warren Hamilton, D.O., Secretary/Treasurer  
George M. Laughlin, D.O.
- 1910-1911 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
C. E. Murrell, Counsel  
Warren Hamilton, D.O., Secretary/Treasurer  
George M. Laughlin, D.O.  
W. G. Fout

- 1911-1912 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
C. E. Murrell, Counsel  
Warren Hamilton, D.O., Secretary  
E. C. Brott, Asst. Secretary/Treasurer  
George M. Laughlin, D.O.  
W. G. Fout
- 1912-1913 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
1915-1916 C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
C. E. Murrell, Counsel  
E. C. Brott, Secretary/Treasurer  
George M. Laughlin, D.O.  
W. G. Fout
- 1916-1917 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., President  
1917-1918 C. E. Still, Sr., D.O., Vice President  
E. C. Brott, Secretary/Treasurer  
C. E. Murrell, Counsel  
George M. Laughlin, D.O.  
George A. Still, D.O.
- 1918-1919 George A. Still, D.O., President  
E. C. Brott, Secretary/Treasurer  
C. E. Murrell, Counsel  
Mrs. Mae DeWitt Hamilton  
George M. Laughlin, D.O.  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O.
- 1919-1920 George A. Still, D.O., President  
1920-1921 S. S. Still, D.O., Vice President  
E. C. Brott, Secretary/Treasurer  
C. E. Murrell, Counsel  
Mrs. Mae DeWitt Hamilton  
E. H. Henry, D.O.
- 1922-1923 George A. Still, D.O., President  
S. S. Still, D.O., Vice President  
E. C. Brott, Secretary/Treasurer  
C. E. Murrell, Counsel  
Mrs. Mae DeWitt Hamilton
- 1923-  
June 1924 S. S. Still, D.O., President  
Mrs. George A. Still, Vice President  
B. D. Turman, D.O., Secretary/Treasurer  
E. C. Brott

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY & SURGERY  
(ATSCOS) FOUNDED IN 1922

1922-1924 George M. Laughlin, D.O., President  
Frank L. Bigsby, D.O., Vice President  
Harry M. Still, D.O., Treasurer  
Blanche Still Laughlin, D.O.  
Arthur C. Hardy, D.O.  
Earl H. Laughlin, Sr., D.O.  
John T. Burns, Secretary (non-member)

On June 2, 1924 the American School of Osteopathy (ASO) and the A. T. Still School of Osteopathy and Surgery (ATSCOS) were combined. The old ASO Board resigned and a new board was appointed. Until July 11, 1926, when it officially became the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery (KCOS), there were two boards in operation.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

June 1924- George M. Laughlin, D.O., President  
1925 J. N. Waggoner, D.O., Vice President  
Harry M. Still, D.O., Treasurer  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Arthur D. Becker, D.O.  
W. L. Barnard, Secretary (non-member)

1925- George M. Laughlin, D.O., President  
July 1926 Arthur D. Becker, D.O., Vice president  
Harry M. Still, D.O., Treasurer  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
S. G. Bandeen, D.O.  
W. L. Barnard, Secretary (non-member)

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY & SURGERY

June 1924- George M. Laughlin, D.O., President  
July 1926 Frank L. Bigsby, D.O., Vice president  
Harry M. Still, D.O., Treasurer  
Blanche Still Laughlin, D.O.  
Arthur C. Hardy, D.O.  
Earl H. Laughlin, Sr., D.O.  
W. L. Barnard, Secretary (non-member)

KIRKSVILLE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY & SURGERY

July 1926-27 George M. Laughlin, D.O., President  
1928-1929 Frank L. Bigsby, D.O., Vice President  
Harry M. Still, D.O., Treasurer

Blanche Still Laughlin, D.O.  
Arthur C. Hardy, D.O.  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Earl H. Laughlin, Sr., D.O.  
W. L. Barnard, Secretary (non-member)

1929-1930 George M. Laughlin, D.O., President  
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A. C. Hardy, D.O.  
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Earl H. Laughlin, Sr., D.O.  
Carl E. Magee, Secretary (non-member)

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1938-1939 George H. Fulton, D.O., Vice President  
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Blanche Still Laughlin, D.O.  
Earl H. Laughlin, Sr., D.O.  
A. C. Hardy, D.O.  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Carl E. Magee, Secretary (non-member)

1939-1940 George M. Laughlin D.O., President  
1942-1943 Arthur C. Hardy, D.O., Vice President  
Harry M. Still, D.O., Treasurer  
Blanche Still Laughlin, D.O.  
Earl H. Laughlin, Sr., D.O.  
C. E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Carl E. Magee, Secretary (non-member)

1943-1944 George M. Laughlin, D.O., Chairman  
Donald V. Hampton, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Preston W. Gibson, D.O.  
Harold I. Magoun, D.O. (KOAA)  
S. W. Arnold  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Perrin T. Wilson, D.O. (KOAA)  
Judge Walter A. Higbee  
Roland A. Zeigel, LL.D.  
Carl E. Magee, Secretary/Treasurer (non-member)

1944-1945 Donald V. Hampton, D.O., Chairman (KOAA)  
Harold I. Magoun, D.O., Secretary (KOAA)  
Preston W. Gibson, D.O.  
S. W. Arnold  
F. A. Gordon, D.O.

- W. S. Konold  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Perrin T. Wilson, D.O. (KOAA)  
Ray P. Gardner  
Leslie N. Bledsoe, Treasurer (non-member)
- 1945-1946 Donald V. Hampton, D.O., Chairman (KOAA)  
Harold I. Magoun, D.O., Secretary (KOAA)  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Perrin T. Wilson, D.O. (KOAA)  
Ray P. Gardner  
Preston W. Gibson, D.O. (KOAA)  
S. W. Arnold  
F. A. Gordon, D.O.  
Leslie N. Bledsoe, Treasurer (non-member)
- 1946-1947 Donald V. Hampton, D.O., Chairman (KOAA)  
Harold I. Magoun, D.O., Secretary (KOAA)  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Ray P. Gardner  
Perrin T. Wilson, D.O. (KOAA)  
Preston W. Gibson, D.O. (KOAA)  
S. W. Arnold  
Leslie K. Curry  
F. A. Gordon, D.O.  
Leslie N. Bledsoe, Treasurer (non-member)
- 1947-1948 Donald V. Hampton, D.O., Chairman (KOAA)  
1948-1949 Preston W. Gibson, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Harold I. Magoun, D.O., Secretary (KOAA)  
Leslie K. Curry  
F. A. Gordon, D.O.  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Ray P. Gardner  
Perrin T. Wilson, D.O. (KOAA)  
S. W. Arnold
- 1950-1951 Albert C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
D. A. Squires, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
H. I. Magoun, D.O., Secretary (KOAA)  
Frank Truitt  
Robert B. Thomas, D.O. (KOAA)  
Sam A. Burk  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Allan A. Eggleston, D.O.  
Ray P. Gardner

- 1951-1952 Albert C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
1955-1956 D. A. Squires, Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Frank R. Truitt, Secretary  
Robert B. Thomas, D.O. (KOAA)  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O.  
Allan A. Eggleston, D.O.  
Ray P. Gardner  
Ralph S. Lickliger, D.O. (KOAA)  
Floyd L. Collop
- 1952-1953 Albert C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
1955-1956 D. A. Squires, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Frank R. Truitt, Secretary  
Charles E. Still, Sr., D.O., Trustee Emeritus  
Ralph S. Lickliger, D.O. (KOAA)  
Floyd L. Collop  
Robert B. Thomas, D.O. (KOAA)  
W. W. Howard, D.O.  
Allan A. Eggleston, D.O.  
Ray P. Gardner
- 1956-1957 Albert C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
D. A. Squires, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Frank R. Truitt, Secretary  
Ralph S. Lickliger, D.O.  
Floyd L. Collop  
Robert B. Thomas, D.O. (KOAA)  
W. W. Howard, D.O.  
C. Robert Starks, D.O. (KOAA)  
Ray P. Gardner
- 1957-1958 Albert C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
C. Robert Starks, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Frank R. Truitt, Secretary  
Robert B. Thomas, D.O. (KOAA)  
Allan A. Eggleston, D.O.  
Ray P. Gardner  
John O. Carr, D.O.  
W. D. Henceroth, D.O. (KOAA)  
Floyd R. Collop  
Dr. H. Roe Bartle
- 1958-1959 A. C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
C. Robert Starks, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Frank R. Truitt, Secretary  
J. O. Carr, D.O.  
Allan A. Eggleston, D.O.  
W. D. Henceroth, D.O. (KOAA)

- Ralph M. Gordon, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Floyd Collop  
 Ray P. Gardner  
 Dr. H. Roe Bartle  
 W. K. Riland, D.O.
- 1959-1960 Albert C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
 1960-1961 C. Robert Starks, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
 Frank R. Truitt, Secretary  
 Dr. H. Roe Bartle  
 J. O. Carr, D.O.  
 Floyd Collop  
 W. D. Henceroth, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Ralph M. Gordon, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Ray P. Gardner  
 Allan A. Eggleston, D.O.  
 W. K. Riland, D.O.
- 1961-1962 A. C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
 1962-1963 J. O. Carr, D.O., Vice Chairman  
 Frank R. Truitt, Secretary  
 Dr. H. Roe Bartle  
 Floyd Collop  
 W. D. Henceroth, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Ralph M. Gordon, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Allan A. Eggleston, D.O.  
 Ray P. Gardner  
 W. K. Riland, D.O.  
 Joseph L. Love, D.O. (KOAA)
- 1964-1965 A. C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
 Allan A. Eggleston, D.O., Vice Chairman  
 J. O. Carr, D.O., Secretary  
 Ruth S. Fowler  
 Ray P. Gardner  
 Lydia T. Jordan, D.O.  
 Joseph L. Love, D.O. (KOAA)  
 W. Kenneth Riland, D.O.  
 Dr. H. Roe Bartle  
 Floyd Collop  
 Richard Gibson, D.O.  
 Ralph M. Gordon, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Cecil C. Thorpe, D.O. (KOAA)
- 1966-1967 A. C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman  
 1967-1968 John O. Carr, D.O., Vice Chairman  
 Ray P. Gardner, Secretary  
 Dr. H. Roe Bartle

- George S. Cozma, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Sam D. McHenry  
 Louise Astell, D.O.  
 Robert R. Burns  
 Ralph M. Gordon, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Harold A. Blood, D.O.  
 Ruth S. Fowler  
 Lydia T. Jordan, D.O.  
 Joseph L. Love, D.O. (KOAA)  
 H. Dale Pearson, D.O.  
 Paul E. Wilson, D.O.
- 1969 J. O. Carr, D.O., Chairman  
 George Cozma, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
 Lydia T. Jordan, D.O., Secretary  
 Louise Astell, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Harold A. Blood, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Robert Burns  
 Ruth Fowler  
 Ray P. Gardner  
 Ralph M. Gordon, D.O.  
 Joseph L. Love, D.O.  
 Sam D. McHenry  
 H. Dale Pearson, D.O.  
 Howard E. Rolston  
 Paul E. Wilson, D.O.  
 A. C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman Emeritus  
 Dr. H. Roe Bartle, Member Emeritus
- 1970 J. O. Carr, D.O., Chairman  
 Harold Blood, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
 Lydia T. Jordan, D.O., Secretary  
 Joseph Aylsworth, Jr.  
 George Cozma, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Mrs. Ruth Fowler  
 Ray Gardner  
 Kent Kehr  
 Joseph Love, D.O.  
 Sam D. McHenry  
 C. W. Mehegan, D.O. (KOAA)  
 H. Dale Pearson, D.O.  
 Martyn Richardson, D.O.  
 Howard Rolston  
 Paul E. Wilson, D.O.  
 A. C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman Emeritus  
 Dr. H. Roe Bartle, Trustee Emeritus

## KIRKSVILLE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

- 1971 J. O. Carr, D.O., Chairman  
Harold Blood, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Lydia T. Jordan, D.O., Secretary  
Joseph Aylsworth, Jr.  
Harold Biggs  
George Cozma, D.O. (KOAA)  
Kent Kehr  
Sam McHenry  
Charles W. Mehegan, D.O. (KOAA)  
H. Dale Pearson, D.O.  
Martyn Richardson, D.O.  
Paul Wilson, D.O.  
A. C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman Emeritus
- 1972 Harold Blood, D.O., Chairman (KOAA)  
Paul E. Wilson, D.O., Vice Chairman  
A. C. Johnson, D.O., Chairman Emeritus  
Lydia T. Jordan, D.O., Secretary  
H. Dale Pearson, D.O.  
Sam D. McHenry  
Harold Biggs  
Martyn E. Richardson, D.O.  
Joseph L. Aylsworth, Jr.  
Kent D. Kehr  
Charles W. Mehegan, D.O. (KOAA)  
Nelson Glasgow  
Philip R. Brackett, D.O.  
Felix D. Swope, D.O. (KOAA)  
Mahlon Ponitz, D.O.  
John Barson, Ed.D.  
L. C. Baxter  
Murray Goldstein, D.O.
- 1973 Harold Blood, D.O., Chairman (KOAA)  
Paul E. Wilson, D.O., Vice Chairman  
Martyn E. Richardson, D.O., Secretary  
Joseph L. Aylsworth, Jr.  
John Barson, Ed.D.  
L. C. Baxter  
Harold Biggs  
Philip Brackett, D.O.  
J. O. Carr, D.O., Chairman Emeritus  
Nelson Glasgow  
Murray Goldstein, D.O.  
Sam D. McHenry

- Charles W. Mehegan, D.O. (KOAA)  
H. Dale Pearson, D.O.  
Mahlon L. Ponitz, D.O.  
Felix D. Swope, D.O. (KOAA)  
James L. Goddard, M.D.
- 1974 Martyn Richardson, D.O., Chairman  
Felix D. Swope, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Mahlon L. Ponitz, D.O., Secretary  
Joseph L. Aylsworth, Jr.  
L. C. Baxter  
Harold Biggs  
Philip R. Brackett, D.O.  
Kathryn A. Conklin, D.O.  
Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
Nelson Glasgow  
James L. Goddard, M.D.  
Murray Goldstein, D.O.  
Wilbur T. Hill, D.O. (KOAA)  
Howard H. Hunt, D.O. (KOAA)  
Howard M. Levine, D.O.  
Harmon L. Myers, D.O.  
Judge Bruce Normile  
Beurt SerVaas
- 1975 Martyn Richardson, D.O., Chairman  
Felix Swope, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Mahlon Ponitz, D.O., Secretary  
Joseph Aylsworth, Jr.  
L. C. Baxter, Ed.D.  
Philip Brackett, D.O.  
Kathryn Conklin, D.O.  
Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
Nelson Glasgow  
James Goddard, M.D.  
Murray Goldstein, D.O.  
Wilbur T. Hill, D.O. (KOAA)  
Howard Hunt, D.O. (KOAA)  
Howard Levine, D.O.  
Harmon Myers, D.O.  
Judge Bruce Normile  
Beurt SerVaas
- 1976 Martyn Richardson, D.O., Chairman  
Felix Swope, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Mahlon Ponitz, D.O., Secretary  
Joseph Aylsworth, Jr.  
L. C. Baxter, Ed.D.



- Philip Brackett, D.O.  
Kathryn Conklin, D.O.  
Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
Nelson Glasgow  
James Goddard, M.D.  
Wilbur T. Hill, D.O. (KOAA)  
Howard Hunt, D.O. (KOAA)  
Howard Levine, D.O.  
Harmon Myers, D.O.  
Judge Bruce Normile  
Beurt SerVaas
- 1977
- Martyn Richardson, D.O., Chairman  
Felix Swope, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
Mahlon Ponitz, D.O., Secretary  
Joseph Aylsworth, Jr.  
L. C. Baxter, Ed.D.  
Philip Brackett, D.O.  
Kathryn Conklin, D.O.  
Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
Nelson Glasgow  
James Goddard, M.D.  
Wilbur T. Hill, D.O. (KOAA)  
Howard Levine, D.O.  
Harmon Myers, D.O.  
Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
Judge Bruce Normile  
Beurt SerVaas  
Thomas Sheffer, D.O. (KOAA)
- 1978
- Wilbur T. Hill, D.O., Chairman (KOAA)  
Harmon Myers, D.O., Vice Chairman  
Mahlon Ponitz, D.O., Secretary  
Maynard Amelon, D.O.  
L. C. Baxter, Ed.D.  
Philip Brackett, D.O.  
Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
Nelson Glasgow  
James Goddard, M.D.  
Robert Kromer, D.O.  
Howard Levine, D.O.  
Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
Judge Bruce Normile  
Martyn Richardson, D.O.  
J. Jerry Rodos, D.O. (KOAA)  
Margaret Rolston

- Kathryn Conklin Trusell, D.O.  
Beurt SerVaas  
Thomas Sheffer, D.O. (KOAA)
- 1979
- Wilbur T. Hill, D.O., Chairman (KOAA)  
Harmon L. Myers, D.O., Vice Chairman  
Mahlon L. Ponitz, D.O., Secretary  
Maynard J. O. Amelon, D.O.  
L. C. Baxter, Ed.D.  
Philip R. Brackett, D.O.  
Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
Nelson Glasgow  
Milton (Tony) Knight  
Robert J. Kromer, D.O.  
Howard M. Levine, D.O.  
Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
Judge Bruce Normile  
Louis Regnier  
J. Jerry Rodos, D.O. (KOAA)  
Margaret Rolston  
Beurt SerVaas, Med.Sc.D.  
Kathryn A. Conklin Trusell, D.O.  
A. Hollis Wolf, D.O. (KOAA)
- 1980
- Beurt SerVaas, Med.Sc.D., Chairman  
Harmon Myers, D.O., Vice Chairman  
Mahlon Ponitz, D.O., Secretary  
Maynard Amelon, D.O.  
L. C. Baxter, Ed.D.  
Philip Brackett, D.O.  
Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
Julian Gershon, D.O. (KOAA)  
Nelson Glasgow  
Wilbur T. Hill, D.O.  
Milton (Tony) Knight  
Robert Kromer, D.O.  
Earl H. Laughlin, Jr., D.O.  
Howard Levine, D.O.  
Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
Judge Bruce Normile  
Margaret Rolston  
Mary Theodoras, D.O. (KOAA)  
A. Hollis Wolf, D.O. (KOAA)
- 1981
- Beurt SerVaas, Med.Sc.D., Chairman  
Harmon Myers, D.O., Vice Chairman  
Wilbur T. Hill, D.O., Secretary  
Maynard Amelon, D.O.

- L. C. Baxter, Ed.D.  
 Billy D. Collins  
 Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
 Julian R. Gershon, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Donald R. Hinton, D.O.  
 Robert A. Huff, Ph.D.  
 Milton (Tony) Knight  
 Robert J. Kromer, D.O.  
 Howard M. Levine, D.O.  
 Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
 Judge Bruce Normile  
 Arnold C. Ott, Ph.D.  
 Margaret Rolston  
 Donald E. Snyder, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Mary L. Theodoras, D.O. (KOAA)  
 George E. Windsor, D.O.
- 1982 Beurt SerVaas, Med.Sc.D., Chairman  
 Harmon Myers, D.O., Vice Chairman  
 Wilbur T. Hill, D.O., Secretary  
 Maynard Amelon, D.O.  
 Billy D. Collins  
 Richard Featherstone, Ph.D.  
 Julian Gershon, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Donald R. Hinton, D.O.  
 Robert A. Huff, Ph.D.  
 Milton (Tony) Knight  
 Robert J. Kromer, D.O.  
 Howard M. Levine, D.O.  
 Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
 Judge Bruce Normile  
 Arnold C. Ott, Ph.D.  
 Margaret Rolston, FIBA  
 Donald E. Snyder, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Mary L. Theodoras, D.O. (KOAA)  
 George E. Windsor, D.O.
- 1983 Judge Bruce Normile, Chairman  
 Howard M. Levine, D.O., Vice Chairman  
 Richard Featherstone, Ph.D., Secretary  
 Maynard Amelon, D.O.  
 Billy D. Collins  
 John H. Drabing, D.O.  
 Julian R. Gershon, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Donald R. Hinton, D.O.  
 Robert A. Huff, Ph.D.  
 Sidney Katz, M.D.

- Robert J. Kromer, D.O.  
 Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
 Arnold C. Ott, Ph.D.  
 Judge James R. Reinhard  
 Margaret Rolston, FIBA  
 Donald E. Snyder, D.O. (KOAA)  
 William C. Stonecipher, D.O.  
 Mary L. Theodoras, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Robert S. Wildish  
 George E. Windsor, D.O.
- 1984 George E. Windsor, D.O., Chairman  
 Julian R. Gershon, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
 Mary L. Theodoras, D.O., Secretary (KOAA)  
 Burleigh Arnold, LL.D.  
 Alvina Britz  
 Howard Collier  
 Billy D. Collins  
 John A. Drabing, D.O.  
 Donald R. Hinton, D.O.  
 Ronald W. Hubbard, D.O.  
 Robert A. Huff, Ph.D.  
 Sidney Katz, M.D.  
 Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
 Arnold C. Ott, Ph.D.  
 Judge James R. Reinhard  
 Margaret Rolston, FIBA  
 Donald E. Snyder, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Fred L. Steinbaum, D.O.  
 William C. Stonecipher, D.O.  
 Ron Sundstrom  
 Robert S. Wildish
- 1985 George E. Windsor, D.O., Chairman  
 Julian R. Gershon, D.O., Vice Chairman (KOAA)  
 Mary L. Theodoras, D.O., Secretary (KOAA)  
 Burleigh Arnold, LL.D.  
 Alvina Britz  
 Howard Collier  
 John A. Drabing, D.O.  
 Donald R. Hinton, D.O.  
 Ronald W. Hubbard, D.O.  
 Robert A. Huff, Ph.D.  
 Joseph J. Namey, D.O.  
 Margaret Rolston, FIBA  
 Donald E. Snyder, D.O. (KOAA)  
 Fred L. Steinbaum, D.O.

- William C. Stonecipher, D.O.  
Ron Sundstrom  
Robert S. Wildish
- 1986 George E. Windsor, D.O., Chairman  
Julian A. Gershon, D.O., Vice Chairman  
Mary L. Theodoras, D.O., Secretary (KOAA)  
D. William Adams  
Burleigh Arnold, LL.D.  
Gene Barbour, D.O. (KOAA)  
Alvina Britz  
Bernard Burdman  
Howard Collier  
John H. Drabing, D.O.  
Donald R. Hinton, D.O.  
Ronald W. Hubbard, D.O.  
Robert A. Huff, Ph.D.  
Jack B. Kinsinger, Ph.D.  
Margaret Rolston, FIBA  
Donald E. Snyder, D.O. (KOAA)  
Fred L. Steinbaum, D.O.  
William C. Stonecipher, D.O.
- 1987 George E. Windsor, D.O., Chairman  
Julian A. Gershon, D.O., Vice Chairman  
Mary L. Theodoras, D.O., Secretary  
D. William Adams  
Burleigh Arnold, LL.D.  
Gene Barbour, D.O. (KOAA)  
Alvina Britz  
Bernard Burdman  
Ralph Connell, D.O.  
John H. Drabing, D.O.  
Donald R. Hinton, D.O.  
Robert A. Huff, Ph.D.  
Jack B. Kinsinger, Ph.D.  
H. Ted Podleski  
Fred L. Steinbaum, D.O.  
William C. Stonecipher, D.O.  
Plato Varidin, D.O. (KOAA)  
John Williams, D.O. (KOAA)
- 1988 Julian R. Gershon, D.O., Chairman  
Fred L. Steinbaum, D.O., Vice Chairman  
Robert A. Huff, Ed.D., Secretary  
D. William Adams  
Burleigh Arnold, LL.D.  
Gene Barbour, D.O. (KOAA)

- Alvina Britz  
Bernard Burdman  
Ralph Connell, D.O.  
John F. Drabing, D.O.  
Donald R. Hinton, D.O.  
John McRae, M.S.  
H. Ted Podleski  
John P. Scancarella, D.O. (KOAA)  
William C. Stonecipher, D.O.  
Plato Varidin, D.O.  
John Williams, D.O. (KOAA)  
George E. Windsor, D.O.
- 1989 Fred L. Steinbaum, D.O., Chairman  
Robert A. Huff, Ed.D., Vice Chairman  
Donald R. Hinton, D.O., Secretary  
D. William Adams  
Burleigh Arnold, LL.D.  
Gene Barbour, D.O. (KOAA)  
Alvina Britz  
Bernard Burdman  
Ralph Connell, D.O.  
John H. Drabing, D.O.  
Jack Laughery  
Marie Laughlin  
H. Ted Podleski  
John P. Scancarella, D.O. (KOAA)  
B. B. Slaughter, D.O.  
William C. Stonecipher, D.O.  
John Williams, D.O. (KOAA)  
George E. Windsor, D.O.
- 1990 Fred L. Steinbaum, D.O., Chairman  
John F. Drabing, D.O., Vice Chairman  
D. William Adams, Secretary  
Burleigh Arnold, LL.D.  
Gene Barbour, D.O. (KOAA)  
L. L. Boger, Ph.D.  
Alvina Britz  
Bernard Burdman  
Ralph Connell, D.O.  
Fred A. Coutts, D.O. (KOAA)  
Jack Laughery  
Marie Laughlin  
H. Ted Podleski  
John P. Scancarella, D.O. (KOAA)  
W. Donovan Secrest, D.O.

- 1970 George E. Snyder, Ph.D.  
 1971 Virginia I. Foster, D.O., and Donald F. Vedral, Ph.D.,  
 D.O.  
 1972 Charlotte S. Chornock, Ph.D., and Max T. Gutensohn,  
 D.O.  
 1973 Nadir Kahn, B.S., M.S.  
 1974 Pressley L. Crummy, Ph.D.  
 1975 Charlotte S. Chornock, Ph.D.  
 1976 Gary R. Johnson, D.V.M., D.O.  
 1977 Pressley L. Crummy, Ph.D.  
 1978 Lex C. Towns, Ph.D.  
 1979 Rolf E. Gryte, D.O.  
 1980 Nandor J. Uray, Ph.D.  
 1981 Rolf E. Gryte, D.O.  
 1982 John E. Krogh, Ph.D.  
 1983 Lex C. Towns, Ph.D.  
 1984 Orin B. Mock, Ph.D.  
 1985 Jeffrey D. Morasco, D.O.  
 1986 Orin B. Mock, Ph.D.  
 1987 Nandor J. Uray, Ph.D.  
 1988 Richard J. Cenedella, Ph.D.  
 1989 Orin B. Mock, Ph.D.  
 1990 Frank Hoog, D.O.  
 1991 Krishnakant Pandya, Ph.D.

## A. T. Still Staff Award

- 1990 Robert Baer, Ph.D.  
 Thomas Wilson, D.O.  
 1989 Orin Mock, Ph.D.  
 Larry McIntire, D.O.  
 1988 Patricia Hudgins, Ph.D.  
 Michael Willman, D.O.  
 1987 Frederick Julyan, Ph.D.  
 Marlene Wager, D.O.  
 1986 John Krogh, Ph.D.  
 William Kuchera, D.O.  
 1985 K. H. Pandya, Ph.D.  
 Michael Kuchera, D.O.  
 1984 Robert Moore, Ph.D.  
 John Morgan, D.O.  
 1983 O. T. Wendell, Ph.D.  
 Jeff Morasco, D.O.  
 1982 Richard Cenedella, Ph.D.  
 Gail Burchett, D.O.  
 1981 Lex Towns, Ph.D.  
 Max Gutensohn, D.O.

## Living Tribute Award Recipients

1969	Arthur C. Hardy, D.O.
1970	Grover Stukey, D.O.
1971	Wallace M. Pearson, D.O.
1972	Vernon H. Casner, D.O.
1973	Crawford M. Esterline, D.O., and Elizabeth S. Esterline, D.O.
1974	William C. Kelly, D.O.
1975	Virginia I. Foster, D.O.
1976	George E. Snyder, Ph.D.
1977	Irvin M. Korr, Ph.D.
1978	Award not given
1979	Max T. Gutensohn, D.O.
1980	J. S. Denslow, D.O.
1981	Morris M. Thompson, D.Sc. (Hon.)
1982	James A. Keller, D.O.
1983	Pressley L. Crummy, Ph.D.
1984	M. Olwen Gutensohn, D.O.
1985	F. M. Walter, D.O.Ed. (Hon.)
1986	Howard E. Gross, D.O.
1987	Award not given
1988	Award not given
1989	Award not given
1990	Georgia A. Walter, D.O.Ed. (Hon.)
1991	D. Leroy Green, D.O.

## Honorary Degrees Granted

1932	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	A. G. Hildreth, D.O.
1932	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	E. C. Pickler, D.O.
1932	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Charles E. Still, D.O.
1932	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Harry M. Still, D.O.
1936	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Hezzie Carter Purdom, D.O.
1938	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Arthur D. Becker, D.O.
1943	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	John Martin Hiss, D.O.
1948	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Charles E. Still, D.O.
1949	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Hugh W. Conklin, D.O.
1950	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Donald V. Hampton, D.O.
1950	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Grace R. McMains, D.O.
1950	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Thomas L. Northup, D.O.
1950	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	C. Robert Starks, D.O.
1950	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	William G. Sutherland, D.O.
1951	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	A. C. Hardy, D.O., F.O.C.O.
1951	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Phil R. Russell, D.O.
1951	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	McFarlane, R. Tilley, D.O., LL.D., D.Sc.(Hon)
1952	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Orel F. Martin, D.O., D.Sc.(Hon), F.A.C.O.S.
1952	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Isabelle Morelock, D.O.
1952	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Josephine Morelock, D.O.
1953	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Raymond P. Keesecker, D.O.
1953	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Richard N. MacBain, D.O., President CCO
1954	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	James O. Watson, D.O.

1955	Doctor of Literature	Hon. H. Roe Bartle, Mayor, Kansas City
1956	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Allan A. Eggleston, D.O.
1956	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	C.C. Reid, D.O.
1957	Doctor of Literature	Herbert E. Evans, Vice-president, Peoples Broadcasting Corporation
1958	Doctor of Letters	Hon. Stuart W. Symington, U.S. Senator, State of Missouri
1958	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Warren W. Howard, D.O.
1958	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Grover C. Stukey, D.O.
1958	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Maxwell D. Warner, D.O.
1959	Doctor of Letters	Marie A. Johnson, Registrar KCOS
1959	Doctor of Letters	Dewey Short, Assistant Secretary of U.S. Army
1959	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Alexander Levitt, D.O.
1959	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Robert B. Thomas, D.O.
1960	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Perrin T. Wilson, D.O.
1961	Doctor of Humane Letters	Clifton Cornwell, B.S., M.S.
1961	Doctor of Humane Letters	Rev. Ralph M.G. Smith, First Baptist Church, Kirksville
1962	Doctor of Laws	Hon. Walter A. Higbee, LL.D., Judge, 37th District, Missouri
1963	None	
1964	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	True B. Eveleth, D.O.
1965	Doctor of Letters	Hon. Edward V. Long U.S. Senator, State of Missouri
1965	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Quintus Lovell Drennan, D.O.
1965	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Elizabeth Still Esterline, D.O.
1966	Doctor of Humane Letters	Hon. Warren E. Hearnes, LL.D., Governor, State of Missouri

1966	Doctor of Humane Letters	Walter H. Ryle, Ph.D. President, NMSTC
1966	Doctor of Science	John Black, Ph.D., Faculty, NMSTC
1966	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Walace M. Pearson, D.O.
1967	Doctor of Humane Letters	Lawrence L. Gourley, Esq., Legal counsel, AOA
1967	Doctor of Science	Murray Goldstein, D.O. Associate Director for Extramural Programs, National Institutes of Neurological Diseases and Blindness
1968	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	David S. Steinbaum, D.O.
1969	Doctor of Humane Letters	Lawrence W. Mills, Director Bureau of Education, AOA
1969	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Albert C. Johnson, D.O.
1970	Doctor of Education in Osteopathy	Kenneth J. Davis, D.O. Dean, KCCOM
1970	Doctor of Science	Albert F. Kelso, Ph.D., CCO.
1970	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Ralph M. Gordon, D.O.
1971	None	
1972	Doctor of Education in Osteopathic Medicine	Richard E. Eby, D.O., F.A.C.O.O.G.
1972	Doctor of Humane Letters	Floyde E. Brooker
1972	Doctor of Science	John O. Carr, D.O.
1973	None	
1974	None	
1975	Doctor of Science in Osteopathic Medicine	Louise W. Astell, D.O.
1976	Doctor of Science	Irvin M. Korr, Ph.D.
1976	Doctor of Science	George E. Snyder, Ph.D.
1977	Doctor of Laws	Hon. James I. Spainhower, Treasurer, State of Missouri

1977	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	George W. Northup, D.O.
1978	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	William C. Kelly, D.O.
1979	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	George J. Luibel, D.O.
1979	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Donald C. Siehl, D.O., F.A.C.O.S., F.A.O.A.O.
1980	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	Robert A. Kistner, D.O., M.D., F.A.C.O.S.
1981	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	Paul Kimberly, D.O., F.A.A.O.
1982	Doctor of Science	Nathan Pritiken, Ph.D.
1982	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Harold A. Blood, D.O., F.A.A.O.
1982	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Felix Swope, D.O.
1983	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	Edward Crowell, D.O., F.A.C.O.I., Executive Director AOA
1983	Doctor of Science in Education	Wilbur V. Cole, D.O., F.A.C.O.I.
1984	Doctor of Letters	Barbara Peterson, Former Execu- tive Editor AOA
1984	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	Gerald A. Whetstine, D.O., F.A.C.O.I.
1985	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Stanley N. Wilson, D.O.,
1985	Doctor of Laws	Michael E. Samuels, Dr.P.H., Deputy Directory of National Health Service Corps.
1986	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	Nicholas S. Nicholas, D.O., F.A.A.O.
1986	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	Francis M. Walter, M.A.
1986	Doctor of Osteopathic Education	Georgia A. Walter, B.S.
1987	Doctor of Science	Pressley L. Crummy, Ph.D.
1987	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Virginia I. Foster, D.O., F.A.O.C.P.A.
1988	Doctor of Science	Everett, C. Koop, M.D., Sc.D., F.A.C.S., F.A.A.P.,

		U.S. Surgeon General
1988	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Max T. Gutensohn, D.O., F.A.C.O.I.
1989	Doctor of Laws	Hon. Don Wesely, B.A., U.S. Senator
1989	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	V. G. Clark-Wismer, D.O.
1989	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Harley J. Robinson, D.O.
1989	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Ralph Tomei, D.O., F.A.C.O.I.
1989	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	William H. Voss, D.O., F.A.C.O.I.
1990	Doctor of Human Letters	Charles J. McClain, Ed.D. President NMSU
1990	Doctor of Science	Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
1990	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Lawrence S. Koplovitz, D.O., F.A.C.G.P.
1990	Doctor of Science in Osteopathy	Charles W. Mehegan, D.O., F.A.C.G.P.

## Commencement Speakers

- 1897 A.G. Hildreth, D.O., A. T. Still, M.D., D.O. (June)
- 1898 C.E. Still, D.O., Hon. Andrew Ellison, Wm. Smith, M.D., D.O. (Feb.)
- 1898 J. Martin Littlejohn, Ph.D., LL.D., D.O. (June)
- 1898 J. Martin Littlejohn, Ph.D., LL.D., D.O. (Oct.)
- 1899 J.B. Littlejohn, M.D., D.O. (Feb)
- 1899 Wm. Smith, M.D., D.O. (June)
- 1900 Charles W. Proctor, Ph.D., D.O. (Jan.)
- 1900 Rev. H. Northcutt (June)
- 1901 C.W. Proctor, Ph.D., D.O. (Feb.)
- 1901 Charles Hazzard, Ph.B., D.O. (June)
- 1902 A. G. Hildreth, D.O. (Jan.)
- 1902 F. J. Fassett, D.O. (June)
- 1903 Charles Hazzard, Ph.B., D.O. (Jan.)
- 1903 G. D. Hulet, B.S., D.O. (June)
- 1904 Dr. W. R. Laughlin, M.S., D.O., A.T. Still, M.D., D.O. (Jan.)
- 1904 W. D. Dobson, A.M., D.O. (June)
- 1905 Charles E. Still, D.O. (Jan.)
- 1905 E. C. Link, B.S.D., D.O. (June)
- 1906 M. E. Clark, D.O. (Jan.)
- 1906 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O., G.M. Laughlin, D.O. (June)
- 1907 A. G. Hildreth, D.O. (Jan.)
- 1907 None Listed (June)
- 1908 None Listed (Jan.)
- 1908 Hon. J. M. Greenwood (June) Kansas City, Missouri
- 1909 A. T. Still, M.D., D.O. (Jan.)
- 1909 Rev. Dr. Williamson (June) St. Louis, Missouri
- 1910 None listed (Jan.)
- 1910 R. E. Hamilton, D.O., A.G. Hildreth, D.O. (May)
- 1911 Hon. J. T. Barker (June) Speaker, Missouri House of Representatives
- 1912 A. G. Hildreth, D.O. (Jan.) St. Louis, Missouri
- 1912 Hon. John E. Swanger (June) State Bank Commissioner
- 1913 Eugene Christian, D.O. (Jan.) New York City
- 1913 Hon. State Senator Carter (June) Kahoka, Missouri

- 1914 Prof. J. M. Greenwood (Jan.) Kansas City, Missouri Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa
- 1914 Hon. M. N. Whitaker (June) Attorney General of Tennessee
- 1915 Hon. Jasper T. Boyd (Jan.) Speaker, Missouri House of Representatives
- 1915 J. L. Holloway, D.O. (June) Dallas, Texas
- 1916 M. A. Lane, D.O. (Jan.)
- 1916 W. D. Dobson, LL.D., D.O. (June)
- 1917 Hon. F. B. Willis (Jan.)
- 1917 Paul Prosser (June) Attorney, Fayette, Missouri
- 1918 Hon. Richard Yates (Jan.) Former Governor, Missouri
- 1918 Lee Shippey (May) Missouri writer and poet, Kansas City, Missouri
- 1919 Thomas Q. Hix, D.O. (Jan.) St. Louis, Missouri
- 1919 E. O. Jones (May) Attorney, LaPlata, Missouri
- 1920 No January graduating class
- 1920 None listed (May)
- 1921 W. D. Dobson, L.L.D., D.O. (Jan.) Kirksville
- 1921 Mrs. Percy V. Pennybaker (May) Austin, Texas
- 1922 Hon. J. E. Rieger (Jan.) Col., U.S. Army
- 1922 D. W. Moorehouse, D.O. (May)
- 1923 John Million (Jan.) President, Des Moines University
- 1923 George W. Goode, D.O. (May) President, AOA
- 1924 Hon. Charles Hillman Brough, Ph.D. (Jan.) Former Governor of Arkansas
- 1924 Jeanette Bolles, D.O. (May) Denver, Colorado
- 1925 Prof. Felix Rothschild, M.A. (Jan.) NMSTC
- 1925 Hon. Daniel Hughes (May) Macon, Missouri
- 1926 C. J. Gaddis, D.O. (Jan.) Secretary, AOA
- 1926 F. E. Loose, D.O. (May) Finlay, Ohio
- 1927 Hon. Walter Higbee (Jan.) Judge, 37th District, Missouri
- 1927 John Deason, D.O. (May) Chicago, Illinois
- 1928 Hugh Conklin, D.O. (Jan.) Battle Creek, Michigan
- 1928 Cyril J. Gaddis, D.O. (May) Secretary, AOA
- 1929 Hon. Henry E. Sampson (Jan.) Des Moines, Iowa
- 1929 George M. Laughlin, D.O. (May) President, KCOS



- 1930 John A. MacDonald, D.O. (Jan.)  
President, AOA
- 1930 Hon. Henry S. Caulfield (May)  
Governor of Missouri
- 1931 Eugene Fair, Ph.D. (Jan.)  
President, NMSTC
- 1931 Hon. Walter Higbee (May)  
Judge, 37th District, Missouri
- 1932 A. D. Becker, D.O. (Jan.)  
President, AOA
- 1932 E. C. Pickler, D.O. (May)  
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 1933 Wallace Pearson, D.O. (Jan.)  
KCOS Faculty
- 1933 Hon. Walter Higbee (May)  
Judge, 37th District, Missouri
- 1934 R. C. McCaughan, D.O. (Jan.)  
Executive Secretary, AOA
- 1934 R. N. McBain, D.O. (May)  
Dean, CCOM
- 1935 D. L. Clark, D.O. (Jan.)  
Past President, AOA
- 1935 Charles S. Green, D.O. (May)  
New York City
- 1936 Thomas R. Thorburn, D.O. (Jan.)  
President, AOA
- 1936 Hon. Guy B. Park (May)  
Governor of Missouri
- 1937 John E. Rogers, D.O. (Jan.)  
President, AOA
- 1937 W. Harvey Cottrille, D.O. (May)  
Jackson, Michigan
- 1938 E. A. Ward, D.O. (Jan.)  
President, AOA
- 1938 A. D. Becker, D.O. (June)  
President, D.M.S.
- 1939 Arthur E. Allen, D.O. (Jan.)  
President, AOA
- 1939 Hon. H. Roe Bartle (May)  
Mayor, Kansas City, Missouri
- 1940 Frank F. Jones, D.O. (Jan.)  
President, AOA
- 1940 C. R. Starks, D.O. (May)  
Vice President, AOA
- 1941 Wallace M. Pearson, D.O. (Jan.)  
KCOS Faculty
- 1941 F. A. Gordon, D.O. (May)  
President, AOA
- 1942 Dr. W. Ballentine Henley, LL.B., M.S.P.A., LL.D. (Hon.)  
Sc.D. (Hon.) (May)  
President, COPS
- 1942 R. C. McCaughan, D.O. (Oct.)  
Executive Secretary, AOA
- 1943 Hon. George H. Charno (Feb.)  
Nat'l Legal Advisor of Alpha Phi Omega
- 1943 R. McFarlane Tilley, D.O. (July)  
President, AOA
- 1943 Harold I. Magoun, D.O. (Dec.)  
Member, KCOS Board of Trustees
- 1944 C. R. Starks, D.O. (Sept.)  
President, AOA

- 1945 W. H. McDonald (Feb.)  
President, Culver-Stockton College
- 1945 Otterbein Dressler, D.O. (June)  
Dean, PCOM
- 1945 Dudley Crafts Watson (Nov.)  
World Traveler and Lecturer
- 1946 R. McFarlane Tilley, D.O. (March)  
Chairman, Bureau of Colleges
- 1946 Sam R. Parker (Aug.)  
Counselor, National Osteopathic Progress and Public Service Fund
- 1947 Morris Thompson, D.Sc. (Hon.)  
D.Lit. (Hon.) (Jan.)  
President, KCOS
- 1947 R. C. McCaughan, D.O. (May)  
Executive Secretary, AOA
- 1948 R. B. Thomas, D.O. (Jan.)  
President, AOA
- 1948 Stanley B. Niles (June)  
President, Iowa Wesleyan College
- 1949 Hon. Walter A. Higbee (Jan.)  
Judge, 37th District, Missouri
- 1949 Dr. Ralph Waldo Gerard, Ph.D. (May)  
Prof. of Physiology, Univ. of Chicago
- 1950 Hon. H. Roe Bartle (Jan.)  
President, Missouri Valley College
- 1950 Hon. Samuel Marsh (June)  
Director, Missouri Dept. of Health and Welfare,
- 1951 E. H. McKenna, D.O. (Jan.)  
Executive Assistant, A.O.A.
- 1951 R. J. MacCracken (June)  
Minister, Riverside Church, New York City
- 1952 Victor A. Rapport, Dean, College of Liberal Arts, Wayne State University
- 1953 Lawrence D. Jones, Executive Secretary, MAOPS
- 1954 W. Ballentine Henley, LL.B., M.S.P.A., LL.D. (Hon.)  
Sc.P. (Hon.)  
President, COPS
- 1955 Hon. H. Roe Bartle, Mayor, Kansas City, Missouri
- 1956 Allan Eggleston, D.O., Chairman, Committee on Development, A.O.A.
- 1957 Herbert E. Evans, Vice President, Peoples Broadcasting Corp., PBS
- 1958 Hon. Stuart Symington, U.S. Senator, State of Missouri
- 1959 Hon. Dewey Short, Asst. Secretary of the Army
- 1960 George W. Northup, D.O., Immediate Past President, A.O.A.
- 1961 W. Kenneth Riland, D.O., Chief Physician, New York Office, U.S. Steel Corp., Trustee, KCOS
- 1962 James O. Watson, D.O., F.A.C.O.S., D.Sc. (Hon.)  
Member, Ohio State Medical Board, Chaitman, Dept. of Surgery, Doctors Hospital, Columbus, Ohio

- 1963 R.N. MacBain, D.O., D.Sc. (Hon.)  
President, CCO
- 1964 William J. Cremer, M.D., Clinical Psychiatrist, State Hospital No. 1, Fulton, Missouri
- 1965 Hon. Edward V. Long, U.S. Senator, State of Missouri
- 1966 Hon. Warren E. Hearnes, Governor, State of Missouri
- 1967 Murray Goldstein, D.O., M.P.H., Associate Director for Extramural Programs, National Institutes of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Maryland
- 1968 Hon. Edwin F. Rosiniski, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Manpower, Department of Health, Education, Welfare
- 1969 J. Scott Heatherington, D.O., President Elect, A.O.A.
- 1970 Albert F. Kelso, Ph.D., Chairman, Dept. of Physiology and Pharmacology, CCO
- 1971 Leonard D. Fenninger, M.D., Associate Director for Health Manpower, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health Education and Welfare
- 1972 Richard Eby, D.O., Clinical Professor, Obstetrics and Gynecology, KCOM
- 1973 Hon. John C. Danforth, Attorney General, State of Missouri
- 1974 H. Charles Moore, Ph.D., President, KCOM
- 1975 Ralph L. Willard, D.O., Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, MSU/COM
- 1976 Hon. James I. Spainhower, Treasurer, State of Missouri
- 1977 James L. Goddard, M.D., Chairman of the Board, Ormont Drug and Chemical Company, Inc.
- 1978 Jerry E. Thomas, D.O., President of the Missouri Association Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Inc.
- 1979 Donald Siehl, D.O., President, A.O.A.
- 1980 Robert Kistner, D.O., M.D., F.A.C.O.S., Vice President, Medical Education Affairs, CCOM
- 1981 Beurt SerVass, Med.Sc.D., Chairman, KCOM Board of Trustees; Chairman, Curtis Publishing Company
- 1982 Hon. Bruce Normile, J.D., Judge, 2d Judicial Circuit, Missouri
- 1983 Max T. Gutensohn, D.O., F.A.C.O.I., Distinguished Professor, KCOM
- 1984 Norman Gevitz, Ph.D., Asst. Prof. of Sociology, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago
- 1985 Louise H. Eske, D.O., Commodore, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy
- 1986 Ross B. Dorsett, III, D.O., Lt. Col., U.S. Army Medical Corps

- 1987 Michael E. Samuels, D.P.H., LL.D. (Hon.)  
Asst. to the Surgeon General
- 1988 C. Everett Koop, M.D., Sc.D., U.S. Surgeon General
- 1989 Donald L. Weaver, M.D., Director, Division of Medicine, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- 1990 Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- 1991 Hon. Dennis Eckart, U.S. Congressman, State of Ohio

## Doctorate Speakers

- 1897 Rev. Mason W. Pressly, Ph.D. (June)  
 1898 Elder Rozelle (June),  
 Kirksville  
 1898 Rev. F. N. Chapman (Oct.)  
 1899 Dr. William Smith, M.D.,  
 D.O. (Feb.)  
 1899 Rev. J. T. Pierce (June)  
 1900 Rev. Charles L. Stafford (Jan.),  
 Muscatine, Iowa  
 1900 Rev. Charles Manley (June),  
 Kansas City  
 1901 Rev. T. P. Haley (Feb.),  
 Kansas City  
 1901 Rev. R. L. Thompson (June)  
 1902 Elder H. A. Northcutt (Jan.)  
 1902 Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle (June),  
 St. Louis, Missouri  
 1903 Dr. E. Benson (Jan.),  
 Brooklyn, Iowa  
 1903 Rev. F. N. Chapman (June)  
 1904 Rev. W. C. Templeton (Jan.),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1904 Rev. Mr. W. L. Darby (June)  
 1905 Rev. W. C. Templeton (Jan.),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1905 Rev. C. N. Broadhurst (June)
- 1906 Rev. W. C. Templeton (Jan.),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1906 Rev. W. C. Templeton (June),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1907 Prof. Walter Williams (Jan.),  
 Columbia, Missouri  
 1907 None listed (June)  
 1908 None listed (Jan.)  
 1908 Rev. F. W. Gee (June),  
 Methodist Minister, St. Joseph,  
 Missouri  
 1909 Rev. W. C. Templeton (Jan.),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1909 Rev. F. W. Gee (June),  
 Corresponding Secretary of the  
 Ensworth Deaconess Hospital,  
 St. Joseph, Missouri  
 1910 None listed (June)  
 1910 None because death of Mary  
 Turner Still (May)  
 1911 None listed (Jan.)  
 1911 Rev. Broadhurst (June),  
 First Christian Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1912 Rev. B.F. Jones, D.D. (Jan.),  
 First Christian Church, Kirks-  
 ville

- 1912 Walter Williams, Deal (June),  
 School of Journalism at Univ.  
 of Missouri  
 1913 Rev. Frank M. Powell (Jan.),  
 Frist Baptist Church, Kirksville  
 1913 Rev. Glenn Frank (June)  
 1914 Rev. A. F. Zeigal (Jan.),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1914 Rev. Dr. J. W. Boulton (June)  
 1915 Rev. W. C. Cowart (Jan.),  
 First Methodist Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1915 Rev. Wm. Callaway (June),  
 First Baptist Church, Kirksville  
 1916 Rev. R. de S. Putney, Rectory  
 (Jan.),  
 Trinity Episcopal Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1916 Dr. Charles Manchester (June),  
 Fort Wayne, Indiana  
 1917 Rev. C. F. Acree (Jan.),  
 First Baptist Church, Kirksville  
 1917 Rev. Dr. R. W. Lilley (June),  
 First Christian Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1918 Rev. Theo. Halbert Wilson  
 (Jan.)  
 1918 Rev. A. F. Zeigel (May),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1919 Rev. A. F. Zeigel (Jan.),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1919 None listed (May)  
 1920 No Graduating Class (Jan.)
- 1920 Hon. E. O. Jones, Attorney  
 (May),  
 LaPlata, Missouri  
 1921 Rev. Fred W. Condit (Jan.),  
 First Christian Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1921 Rev. Fred W. Condit (May),  
 First Christian Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1922 Rev. Mr. Cospser (Jan.)  
 1922 Rev. Fred W. Condit (May),  
 First Christian Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1923 Rev. Fred W. Condit (Jan.),  
 First Christian Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1923 Rev. R. A. Waggoner (May),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1924 Rev. R. A. Waggoner (Jan.),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville  
 1924 Rev. Mr. Williams (May),  
 First Christian Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1925 Rev. Wesley C. Davis (Jan.),  
 First Methodist Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1925 Rev. C. F. Acree (May),  
 First Baptist church, Kirksville  
 1926 Rev. E. V. DuBois (Jan.),  
 First Methodist Church, Kirks-  
 ville  
 1926 Rev. R. A. Waggoner (May),  
 First Presbyterian Church,  
 Kirksville

- 1927 Rev. Crawford (Jan.),  
First Christian Church, Kirksville
- 1927 Rev. Gattis (May),  
First Methodist Church, Kirksville
- 1928 Rev. R. C. Gresham (Jan.),  
First Baptist Church, Kirksville
- 1928 Dr. George H. Combs (May),  
County Club Christian Church, Kansas City
- 1929 Rev. R. C. Gresham (Jan.),  
First Baptist Church, Kirksville
- 1929 Rev. P. M. Lind (May)
- 1930 Dr. C. A. Finch (Jan.)
- 1930 Rev. B. N. Covert (May),  
First Presbyterian Church
- 1931 Rev. B. N. Covert (Jan.),  
First Presbyterian Church
- 1931 Rev. Thomas Funk, M.A.  
(May)
- 1932 E. N. Garrett (Jan.),  
First Methodist Church, Kirksville
- 1932 Rev. Ralph M. G. Smith  
(May),  
First Baptist Church, Kirksville
- 1933 Rev. B. N. Covert (Jan.),  
First Presbyterian Church, Kirksville
- 1933 Rev. E. N. Garrett (May),  
First Methodist church, Kirksville
- 1934 Rev. J. Presley Pound (Jan.),  
Trinity Episcopal Church, Kirksville
- 1934 Rev. C. A. Finch (May),  
First Christain Church, Kirksville
- 1935 Bishop Charles L. Mead (Jan.),  
Kansas City
- 1935 Rev. B. N. Covert (May)  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1936 Rev. Ralph M. G. Smith (Jan.),  
First Baptist Church, Kirksville
- 1936 Rev. Edgar L. Knight (May)
- 1937 Rev. Joseph W. Thompson  
(Jan.),  
First Methodist Church, Kirksville
- 1937 Rev. B. N. Covert (May),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1938 Rev. Ralph M. G. Smith  
(June),  
First Baptist Church, Kirksville
- 1939 Rev. L. V. Freeman (Jan.),  
First Christian Church, Kirksville
- 1939 Rev. Joseph W. Thompson  
(May),  
First Methodist Church, Kirksville
- 1940 Rev. Mr. Pyron McMillan  
(Jan.),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1940 Rev. Fred E. Brooks (May),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Austin, Texas
- 1941 Rev. H. Hugh Snider (Jan.),  
First Methodist Church, Kirksville

- 1941 Dr. W. J. Bray (May),  
NMSTC Faculty  
Trinity Epicopal Church, Kirksville
- 1942 Dr. W. F. Ferguson (May),  
First Baptist Church, Slaton,  
Texas
- 1943 Rev. L. V. Freeman (Feb.),  
First Christian Church, Kirksville
- 1943 Rev. P. J. Barrett (July),  
Mary Immaculate Church,  
Kirksville
- 1943 Rev. J. W. Ward (Dec.),  
First Methodist Church, Kirksville
- 1944 Dr. Thomas Romney (Sept.),
- 1945 Rev. Ralph M. G. Smith  
(Feb.),  
First Baptist Church, Kirksville
- 1945 None listed (June),
- 1945 Rev. R. E. Otto (Nov.),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1946 Rev. T. W. Jolly (March),  
First Christian Church, Kirksville
- 1946 None listed (Aug.)
- 1947 Rev. G. R. Wheatcroft, Rector  
(Jan.) Trinity Epicopal Church,  
Kirksville
- 1947 Rev. T. W. Jolly (May),  
First Christian Church, Kirksville
- 1948 Rev. G. R. Wheatcroft, Rector  
(Jan.),  
Trinity Epicopal Church, Kirksville
- 1948 Rev. G. R. Wheatcroft, Rector  
(June),
- 1949 Rev. R. E. Otto (Jan.),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1949 Rev. Ralph M. G. Smith  
(May),  
First Baptist Church, Kirksville
- 1950 Rev. R. E. Otto (Jan.),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1950 Rev. T. W. Jolly (June),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1951 Rev. Herbert Manning (Jan.),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1951 Rev. Herbert Manning (June),  
First Presbyterian Church,  
Kirksville
- 1952 Rev. Ralph H. Hicks, First  
Methodist Church, Kirksville
- 1953 Rev. John P. Hensley,  
Aldersgate Methodist Church,  
Dallas, Texas
- 1954 Frank Y. Jagggers, D.D., Ocean  
City, New Jersey
- 1955 Rev. Durward V. Cason, First  
Baptist Church, Hopeville,  
Georgia
- 1956 Rev. Keith Krietner, Rector,  
Trinity Episcopal church, Kirksville
- 1957 Rev. Trafton D. Williams,  
Church of the Nazarene, Kirksville
- 1958 Rev. Ralph M.G. Smith, First  
Baptist Church, Kirksville

- 1959 Rev. William F. Stowe, St. Luke's Methodist Church, Oakahoma City
- 1960 Rev. Herbert E. Manning, Memorial Presbyterian Church, Phoenix, Arizona
- 1961 Rev. John W. Ward, Jr., First Methodist Church, Kirksville
- 1962 Rev. H. B. Mason, Central Church of Christ, Kirksville
- 1963 Vicar Harry Maurer, Trinity Episcopal Church, Kirksville
- 1964 Rabbi Edward Zerlin, Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Des Moines, Iowa
- 1965 The Most Rev. Joseph M. Marling, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, Jefferson City, Missouri
- 1966 Right Rev. George L. Cadigan, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri
- 1967 Rev. Martin Fortel, First Methodist Church, Kirksville
- 1968 Rev. Bishop Eugene M. Frank, Methodist Bishop of Missouri
- 1969 Rev. James I. Spainhower, Missouri House of Representatives
- 1970 Rabbi Paul Levenson, Temple Beth El, Shawnee Mission, Kansas
- 1971 Rev. William F. Davidson, First Christian Church, Kirksville
- 1972 Rev. William F. Davidson, First Christian Church, Kirksville
- 1973 Rev. John W. Goodwin, First Baptist Church, Kirksville
- 1974 Rev. R. Robert Kimes, Trinity Unity Methodist Church, Columbus, Ohio
- 1975 Rev. William F. Davidson, First Christian Church, Kirksville
- 1976 Bob E. Jones, Executive Director of the Oklahoma Osteopathic Assoc., Ordained by the Christian Church
- 1977 Gov. George W. Romney, Regional Representative, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
- 1978 Rev. William F. Davidson, First Christian Church, Frankfort, Indiana
- 1979 Wilbur T. Hill, Chairman, Board of Trustees, KCOM
- 1980 Viola M. Fryman, D.O., F.A.A.O.
- 1981 Viola M. Fryman, D.O., F.A.A.O.
- 1982 Rev. James I. Spainhower, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Division of Higher Education of the Christian Church
- 1983 Kenneth R. Carrell, D.O., Marshfield, Wisconsin
- 1984 Capt. Richard Black, Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy
- 1985 Gerald D. Jacobson, Chaplain, Washington State Penitentiary
- 1986 James H. Hankins, D. Min., First Methodist Church, Jacksonville, Florida

- 1987 Father John B. Prenger, Mary Immaculate Catholic Church, Kirksville
- 1988 Rev. F. Tom Dory, United Methodist Church, Unionville, Missouri
- 1989 Rev. Loren C. Sutton, Church of God, Opelika, Alabama
- 1990 H. L. Hendrix, D.Min., Church of the Nazarene, Kirksville
- 1991 Clifford J. Hayes, D.Min., First Presbyterian Church, Kirksville

## Selected Bibliography

### BOOKS

- Booth, E. R. *History of Osteopathy and Twentieth-Century Medical Practice*. Cincinnati: Caxton Press, 1924.
- Flexner, Abraham, *Medical Education in the United States and Canada*.  
A report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Bulletin No. 4. New York: Carnegie Foundation, 1910.
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