

A. O. H. S. BULLETIN

American Osteopathic Historical Society



Annual Convention of The American Association
for the Advancement of Osteopathy held in
Chattanooga, Tenn., July, 1900.

June 1960

No. 1

A.O.H.S. BULLETIN

Published by

AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY
212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.

Officers

President.....Charles D. Ogilvie, D.O.
Vice President.....Ward E. Perrin, D.O.
Secretary-Treasurer.....Josephine Seyl

No. 1

June, 1960

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Fellow Members:

July 20, the date of the A.O.H.S. Annual meeting, will soon be here. Elsewhere in this Bulletin details of the luncheon and program are reported. Our Society has been particularly fortunate in securing Sheldon W. Samuels as our speaker. Many of us met Mr. Samuels in Chicago last year when he attended our symposium. Anyone interested in the history of the healing arts and especially those interested in the early history of osteopathy will want to hear what Mr. Samuels has to say. Attendance at the luncheon meeting is not restricted to A.O.H.S. members. All are welcome.

The Society was saddened to learn of the death of our beloved founder, Raymond P. Keesecker. It was your President's privilege to be Dr. Ray's guest for several days in March about six weeks prior to his death. During this visit we discussed at length the future of the A.O.H.S. and the high potential it holds as a stronghold of culture and scholarship in the osteopathic profession. Our organization is in a very real sense the animate offspring of Raymond Keesecker. It was indeed appropriate that his final editorial ("Philosophic Significance," in the April issue of "The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association") dealt with the A.O.H.S. and its relationship to the profession. Dr. Keesecker's warm and gracious presence,

his penetrating insight and his avid enthusiasm will be sorely missed by us all.

Among our many new members is a distinguished member of the osteopathic profession in England, T. Edward Hall of London. Dr. Hall is the Author of a scholarly biography of the late John Martin Littlejohn, pioneer osteopathic physician and educator. Dr. Hall has very generously presented the society with three scarce volumes written during the early part of this century by Littlejohn. They have been placed in the archives and we are deeply appreciative to Dr. Hall for them.

How do you like the first edition of the Bulletin? We are all indebted for it to our enterprising secretary, Josephine Seyl, because she single-handedly got it out. It is the hope of your officers that the society will publish two issues next year. Of course, this will depend to a great extent on the amount of appropriate material available for publication. It is anticipated that many of our members can provide articles of historical significance for future publication. Won't you help us?

I shall be looking forward to seeing each of you at our Annual Meeting on July 20.

Charles D. Ogilvie, D.O.
President

THE POWER OF AN IDEA

Dorcas Sternberg
Assistant to the Executive Secretary
American Osteopathic Association

Miss Sternberg has attended meetings of the A.O.A. Board of Trustees and House of Delegates since 1932. One of her many duties throughout these years has been to edit the minutes of both of these bodies. She is at present compiling a historical book to be entitled, "Digest of Actions of the Board of Trustees and House of Delegates of the American Osteopathic Association."

The preparation of a digest of actions of the governing bodies of the American Osteopathic Association during the more than six decades of its existence constitutes an interesting review of the growth and development of the profession.

Beginning with the chartering of the first college of osteopathy in 1892, and the formation of the national organization in 1897, one reads of the problems faced by the founders of the profession at the turn of the century and notes the solutions to the various problems as they arose.

One is struck with the similarity of the aims and problems throughout the years--maintenance of high standards of education, protection of practice rights through just laws, scientific research to substantiate theories and experiences, education of the public concerning the scope and efficacy of osteopathic therapeutics, and the efficient administration of the fiscal affairs of the Association. The professional problems, as they occur and re-occur, are faced honestly and confidently, and the solutions, though decades apart in time, show a striking similarity. At all times, those in control of Association affairs have recognized that there must be close association between the national and state organizations, that there must be improved communication within the profession and with the public, that education of the public regarding the profession and its goals is a never-ending task, that financial support for the institu-

tions of the profession must come both from its members and from the public and its institutions and industries.

Not a smooth road has it been. Confronted with ignorance, unreasoning prejudice, open opposition, ridicule, social ostracism, obstructive legislation and litigation, the leaders stood up to the opposition, honestly, fearlessly, but courteously, firm in their belief that they had justice and truth on their side. Each victory brought the profession to a higher plateau with increased influence and respect--and more problems. Recurring frequently throughout the record is the assertion and prediction that not from without but only from within could the profession ever be destroyed.

The growth of the profession reminds one of a river--a mere trickle at its source, but increasing in volume and influence with a gradual but continuous force. There were 19 graduates in the first graduating class in 1894; in June, 1960, 427 osteopathic physicians will be graduated from the six colleges of osteopathy. Beginning with the first graduating class, 24,459 doctors have been graduated from osteopathic colleges. Of these 13,109 are now active in the profession. From the first state law regulating practice, enacted in Vermont in 1896, recognition spread to all states and Canadian provinces. Federal recognition has been on a high plane, from the first osteopathic law in the District of Columbia to inclusion in many federal statutes and rulings.

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SPEAKER ANNOUNCED FOR A.O.H.S. MEETING IN KANSAS CITY

Sheldon W. Samuels, private scholar in the history and philosophy of the Human Sciences, has been engaged to speak at the annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Historical Society on July 20 at the Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. His topic will be "The Creativity of A. T. Still."

"The Creativity of A. T. Still" is the organizing principle of a book Mr. Samuels is completing titled, "Osteopathy: An American School of Medicine," to be published by Oceana Publications in about a year. Although he is writing the book independently, he is receiving the full cooperation of the American Osteopathic Association and is using the Association's historical records as well as those on file at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery and the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.

Mr. Samuels has a considerable research background on the medical history of the post Civil War era, which was the period of the beginning of osteopathy. In addition, he has done extensive research in the archives in Washington, D. C., on the organization of the Army Medical Corps during the Civil War, which provided him with valuable background information for interpreting Dr. Still's Army experiences.

His undergraduate and graduate training in the history and philosophy of science was received at the University of Chicago, where he still continues his research as a private scholar. His specialty is the history and philosophy of the Human Sciences. In preparation for this work, he has spent two years studying embryology, genetics and evolution at the graduate level. He also spent two years in the study of anthropology as part of this program. He spent additional two year periods in the Department of Philosophy and in the joint program in the history of medicine given by the Department of History and

the School of Medicine of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Samuels research is sustained by his activities in the communications field, where he has worked as a writer, editor, publisher and public relations counsel. He has been a consultant for a number of colleges and institutions, including the University of Chicago, Shimer College, The Wilkie Foundation, The Albert Schweitzer Education Foundation, and others.

The A.O.H.S. meeting will begin with a luncheon at 12:30, immediately followed by Mr. Samuels presentation and then the annual business meeting.

BE SURE TO ATTEND

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

THE

AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Wednesday
July 20

Room #4
Muehlebach Hotel
Kansas City, Mo.

Luncheon begins at 12:30 sharp!

Cost of Luncheon \$3.50

Tickets will be on sale at the A.O.A. registration desk at the Muehlebach Hotel.

Tickets must be purchased in advance or else a reservation must be made by writing the Secretary, Miss Josephine Seyl, 212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.

SOME DATES TO REMEMBER IN A.O.A. HISTORY

Josephine Seyl, Supervisor
Department of Information and Statistics
American Osteopathic Association

1897

Founding of The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy (later known as the American Osteopathic Association) at a meeting held on April 19 at Kirksville, Mo. Officers established as President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer, with a Board of Trustees of five members. Dues established at \$1.00. Constitution provided that members were to be graduates of recognized schools of osteopathy.

1898

Board of Trustees increased to seven members.

Adoption of "The Popular Osteopath" as the Association's official organ (the first issue appearing in January, 1899, the last issue in June, 1900).

1899

Annual dues increased to \$5. (Subsequent dues changes occurred as follows: 1918 - \$10; 1938 - \$20; 1944 - \$30; 1948 - \$50; 1952 - \$75.)

Board of Trustees increased to nine members.

Constitution amended providing that members shall consist only of graduates of reputable colleges of osteopathy and defining a reputable college of osteopathy as "one which is a member in good standing of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy (organized in June, 1898).

1901

Change in name of The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy to the American Osteopathic Association.

Appearance of first issue of "The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association" in September.

Establishment of first standing committees as follows: Committee on Education; Committee on Publication; Committee on Legislation.

1902

Adoption of standards for the approval of osteopathic colleges. (In 1901 a new Constitution was adopted providing that "Graduates of those schools that are recognized by the Association and no others shall be eligible to membership in this Association.")

"The Osteopathic Physician" adopted as the official bulletin of the Association, serving as such from August, 1902, until December, 1903. ("The Osteopathic Physician" was published from October, 1901, to October, 1924.)

1903

First inspection of osteopathic colleges.

1904

Adoption of the Code of Ethics.

Publication of the first directory of osteopathic physicians, as a separate book, under the auspices of the Association.

1905

Requirement of three year course for A.O.A. approved osteopathic colleges became effective in September.

1909

Board of Trustees increased to fifteen members.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 15, 1959

Chicago, Ill.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. C. D. Ogilvie. The Secretary read the minutes of the 1958 meeting, which were approved as read.

President Ogilvie presented his report, which was received and filed. The Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Josephine Seyl, gave her report, which was received and filed.

The President stated that Dr. Munish Feinberg, Chairman of the Committee to Investigate setting up Committees to Activate the American Osteopathic Historical Society, could not be present and did not have a report.

Dr. Ogilvie read the proposed amendments to the Constitution as follows:

Article II - Objects

Insert the word "osteopathic" before the word "profession" in the first and second sentence of that article. Moved by Dr. Irvin Korr that the amendment be adopted. Seconded. CARRIED.

Article IV - Officers

Substitute the word "biennially" for the word "annually." Moved by Dr. R. P. Keesecker that the amendment be adopted. Seconded. CARRIED.

Articles VI and VII

Change present article VI to Article VII and substitute the following for Article VI: "Dues--Annual dues of three dollars (\$3.00) shall be payable to the Secretary-Treasurer on August 1, which is the beginning of the fiscal year." Moved by Dr. Irvin Korr that the amendment be adopted. Seconded. CARRIED.

Dr. Ogilvie asked for an expression of the membership regarding the part the

A.O.H.S. should take in the 1960 A.O.A. program. Dr. Korr stated that he would like to see the Society put on a workshop annually similar to this year.

Dr. William Hewitt suggested that he would like to see a historical exhibit at the next meeting.

Dr. Ogilvie introduced Dr. William Hewitt, who, he said, was one of the persons responsible for the establishment of the American Osteopathic Historical Society.

Dr. Ogilvie also introduced Mr. Sheldon Samuels, of the Oceana Press, who is writing a history of osteopathy for the public.

The meeting was adjourned.

Josephine Seyl
Secretary-Treasurer

A.O.H.S. PAPERS PUBLISHED

The four papers that were presented under the auspices of the American Osteopathic Historical Society on July 15, 1959, as part of the general program of the 63rd Annual Convention of the American Osteopathic Association, were published in the April, 1960, issue of the Association's "Journal."

The symposium, which was on, "The Historical Evolution of Osteopathic Medicine," consisted of the following papers: "Medical Synthesis on the American Frontier," by Charles D. Ogilvie, D.O.; "The Historical Development of Physical Medicine," by Philip J. Rasch, Ph.D.; "Greco-Roman Healing Systems," by Ward E. Perrin, D.O.; and "Holism: Its Historic Background and Application in Osteopathic Medicine," by W. V. Cole, D.O.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO

A.O.H.S. CONSTITUTION

The following amendments to the Constitution of the American Osteopathic Historical Society will be brought up for consideration at the Society's annual meeting on July 20 at Kansas City:

Article II - Objects

The objects of this Society shall be to foster the study of the history of the healing arts, to stimulate the interest of its members in the development of the healing arts, and to encourage the collection, evaluation and preservation of data pertaining to the contribution of the osteopathic profession to these arts.

(At present Article II reads:

"The objects of this society shall be to collect and preserve all records of value to the history of the osteopathic profession. The society shall promote all activities that may stimulate the interest of the members of the osteopathic profession in the understanding of the development of the healing art.")

Article IV - Officers

The officers of this society shall be: President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer. Election of officers will take place annually and the term of office for each shall be one year. The duties of the officers will be those usually accorded by procedure. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to serve as Program Chairman for the annual meeting. The Secretary-Treasurer shall serve as editor of the Society's Bulletin.

(At present Article IV reads:
"The officers of this society

shall be: President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer. Election of officers will take place biennially and the term of office for each shall be two years. The duties of the officers will be those usually accorded by procedure.")

RARE BOOKS CONTRIBUTED BY MEMBERS

The A.O.H.S. is indebted to two of its members for recent contributions to the archives.

Dr. T. Edward Hall, London, England has contributed three rare books by Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn. They are: "Psycho Physiology," published in 1899 and two editions of "Physiology Exhaustive and Practical," the first of which was published in 1898. The latter two books consist of lectures delivered by Dr. Littlejohn while he was Professor of Physiology at the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville.

Dr. Dain L. Tasker, Oceanside, Calif., has contributed a booklet published by the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy (now known as the American Association of Osteopathic Colleges) in July, 1901. Dr. Tasker tells us that he attended the July, 1899 meeting of the group in Indianapolis.

A.O.H.S. HAS 42 MEMBERS

The first year of dues collecting has brought the American Osteopathic Historical Society 42 members, of which 36 are D.O.'s, 3 are Ph.D.'s and 3 are laymen connected with the osteopathic profession. Although the Society was founded in 1957, dues were not established until 1959.

Newest member of the Society, whose application was received too late for listing in the roster of members which was mailed out in January, is Dr. George W. Koss, 928 S.W. 151st, Seattle 66, Wash.

The Power of An Idea
(continued from page 2)

One is impressed with the simplicity of organization in the early days of A.O.A. activity (there were three committees at first; education, legislation and publication). In later years there were set up dozens of committees, bureaus, councils, and boards of examiners, 56 divisional societies, hundreds of district societies, and numerous affiliated organizations.

One is impressed in this historical review with the sincerity and devotion of those in official position, and with the loyalty, zeal and high hopes of the members, often in the face of disappointment and defeat.

Throughout the study, the power of a revolutionary idea is apparent. It challenged tradition and complacency. It disputed entrenched power. It questioned the majority. It won and held adherents. As one pioneer stated, "its simplicity, its reasonableness, its scientific basis" would assure osteopathy's continuance.

What the years ahead will bring, one can only conjecture. That will be a story for future historians to record.

Some Dates to Remember
(continued from page 4)

1909 (cont'd)

First Annual Convention to have commercial exhibits.

1912

Establishment of first headquarters office in Orange, N. J.

1914

First issue of "The Osteopathic Magazine," published by the Association for the laity, appeared in January. (The name of "The Osteopathic Magazine" was changed to "Health" in September, 1955.)

1915

Requirement of four year course for A.O.A. approved osteopathic colleges became effective in September.

1919

Provision made in new Constitution and Bylaws for a House of Delegates as the legislative body of the Association and for the establishment of divisional societies to elect delegates to the House.

1920

First meeting of House of Delegates held in June at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago.

1922

Headquarters office moved to Chicago.

1927

First issue of "The Forum of Osteopathy," the Association's news magazine, appeared in April.

1928

Establishment of Distinguished Service Certificate awards.

1930

Establishment of the Committee on Public Relations (later known as the Department of Public Relations and now known as the Council on Federal Health Programs).

1931

Establishment of the Student Loan Fund and the osteopathic Christmas Seal. (Proceeds from sale of seals first used for the Student Loan Fund; later, and at present, used for both the Student Loan Fund and research.)

1936

First inspection and approval of osteopathic hospitals for the training

1936 (cont'd)

of interns. (During the 1936-37 fiscal period, 18 hospitals were approved and 81 doctors served internships; during 1959-60, 94 hospitals were approved and 466 doctors served internships.)

1937

Office of President-Elect created.

1938

Adoption of a plan for the standardization of osteopathic specialists. (As a result of this, the Advisory Board for Osteopathic Specialists was established in 1939. Since then twelve specialty boards have been approved by the A.O.A. Board of Trustees, the first of which was the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology, which was approved in 1939.

Requirement of one year preprofessional college for matriculants in A.O.A. approved osteopathic colleges became effective.

1939

Establishment of the Committee on Research (later known as the Bureau of Research) and the beginning of research grants from the A.O.A. to osteopathic colleges.

1940

Requirement of two years preprofessional college for matriculants in A.O.A. approved osteopathic colleges became effective.

1943

Inauguration of the Osteopathic Progress Fund.

1944

Adoption of standards for registration of osteopathic hospitals not approved for intern training (first list

of registered hospitals approved in 1945).

1946

Andrew Taylor Still Memorial Lecture established (first lecture given in 1947).

1947

First approval of osteopathic hospitals for residency training. (During the 1947-48 fiscal period there were 71 approved residencies and 37 doctors served residencies; during 1959-60, there were 389 approved residencies and 289 doctors served as residents.)

1948

Association's headquarters building at 212 E. Ohio St., Chicago, completed and occupied by the staff on September 1.

1958

Requirement of three years preprofessional college for matriculants in A.O.A. approved osteopathic colleges became effective.

DO YOU HAVE ARCHIVE MATERIAL?

Do you have files of early osteopathic periodicals, osteopathic college catalogs, pictures or other items of historical interest? If you do and would be willing to place them in the archives of the American Osteopathic Association, please contact Miss Josephine Seyl, Supervisor, Department of Information and Statistics, American Osteopathic Association, 212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.

If you don't have this type of material, perhaps you know of someone else who does. If so, Miss Seyl would be pleased to know who it is.