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IRVIN M. KORR, PH.D.

This distinguished person has done more to improve the concept and growth of osteopathic medicine than any other person that is living today. This person that I am referring to is Dr. Irvin M. Korr. Dr. Korr, for example, has another distinction because, believe it or not, Dr. Korr is not a D.O. Yet he has done more to promote osteopathy than any other person I can think of.

Mr. Stokes: Dr. Korr, it is my pleasure to visit with you here today. You go by the nickname of Kim. I'm rather curious why you go by the nickname of Kim.

Dr. Korr: It comes from my initials as it appears in alphabetical listing, Korr, I.,M. I was never really comfortable with the name Irvin, having come from Philadelphia, where it was pronounced "Orf" when shortened, and many years later when I was at New York University, a friend of mine said, "I dub you Kim. Seems to fit you well." I've been comfortable with it ever since--for more than fifty years.

Mr. Stokes: Tell you what I'd like to do, if I could. I'd like to refer to an article that was written about you by Judy Alter, who is a Fort Worth writer and author. She wrote a very fine article about you back when you first joined TCOM in 1978 or 1979.

I'd like to read what she had to say, It's an excerpt of the first two paragraphs of this article.

"Irvin M. Korr, Ph.D., began his association with Osteopathic Medicine and scientific research and through a long and distinguished career, he has become known as a major contributor to the modern scientific understanding of the profession's distinctive contribution to the field of medicine. The impact of his work has been felt in basic research areas and in clinical medicine, but the importance of Dr. Korr's career and his writings goes beyond scientific research to embrace both teaching and philosophy. Both in the classroom and in areas such as curriculum planning, he has become renowned for his knowledge and insight and to the special problems of osteopathic education. Further, he has established himself in writing and at the lectern as one of the most articulate exponents of the profession. The philosopher who brings to the osteopathic concept a blend of understanding, wisdom and enthusiasm for his subject."

Now in essence, that pretty well tells the story of the accomplishments that Dr. Korr, Kim as I'm going to say in the future, performed. What I'd like to do, Dr. Kim is to divide your life into at

least four part., I understand you got your B.A. degree at the University of Pennsylvania and you got both your bachelor's and master's degree there as well. At Princeton you got your doctorate. What year was that?

Dr. Korr: 1935.

Mr. Stokes: Would you give us an idea of what your first job was after you got your degree in Physiology?

Dr. Korr: After I received my degree, I took a post doctorate fellowship at Princeton University. In the fall of 1936, I was appointed to the faculty of the New York University School of Medicine in the department of Physiology.

Mr. Stokes: That was your introduction to Medicine, per say?

Dr. Korr: Aside from being a patient. Yes, my first experience in teaching was in Medical Physiology. My training in Princeton was in Cellular Physiology, more fundamental than Human Physiology. So, I acquired my knowledge in Human Physiology while teaching it.

Mr. Stokes: I see. After teaching at New York University, I understand during WWII you worked for the war department. Would you tell me something about your chores there.

Dr. Korr: Yes, in 1942, having joined the faculty in New York University in 1936, I took a leave of absence to engage in research in Aviation Medicine in New

York City on Welfare Island. Our job was to prepare pilots and develop techniques that would enable pilots to fly as high as their airplanes could fly. Specifically, we dealt with the pilots of the Thunderbolts, the P-47, which was one of our best fighter planes at the time and had a ceiling well above 50,000 feet. The human ceiling didn't begin to approach 50,000 feet because, first, the cabins were not pressurized in those days, and the atmospheric pressure at those altitudes was small. Even while breathing pure oxygen, the blood does not pick up enough oxygen to maintain consciousness, and perhaps even life, for more than a few minutes. So that was my first project. We did produce some techniques that were very helpful. On the next project, I was transferred to Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, where I undertook climatic research for what was then called the Signal Corp, it no longer exists as a separate body, dealing with communications during warfare.

Mr. Stokes: Did you have a commission?

Dr. Korr: No, no, I was in Civil Service and my title was Senior Physiologist. The work there was concerning preparing enlisting men to serve in extremes of climate. In the arctic area, in jungles, in desserts, tropic areas, etc.

Mr. Stokes: You had something to do with some of us that had to go to Guadal Canal?

Dr. Korr: I presume I did. Hope you benefitted from it. My final project was under the Ordinance Department where my job, along with my colleagues, was to develop better ways of killing people, which did not make me very happy as a Biologist but that was my assignment. Specifically we studied the ballistic properties, this sounds horrid, of human flesh and we developed newest techniques which could study the ability to penetrate various tissues by high speed missiles. The ultimate objective was to develop more effective fragmentation of bombs which would do more damage than those we had. That project ended in the spring of 1945. What's more I was released to academic life.

Mr. Stokes: In returning to academic life, how did you become introduced to osteopathy?

Dr. Korr: Purely accidental. As was the practice in those days, when you were looking for an academic position you wrote to distinguished people with whom you had become acquainted or hoped to become acquainted and announced your availability, hoping that somebody would respond or refer you to somebody who would respond. So I did that to a number of people at very fine universities. I

should have said that by this time we had a young lad of two and my wife and I decided that we would not return to New York City. We wanted to bring him up in another environment even though my wife had been born and raised in Manhattan, New York City. So one of the first responses I had, even though I had not addressed them was from Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, then known as Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, KCOS. One of the first responses was from a gentleman named John Stedman Denslow, who was professor of Osteopathic Principles and Technique at the time, inviting me to consider an appointment to the faculty. At the time, I knew nothing about osteopathy except that, presumably because of the first syllable, it dealt with bones. I was especially interested in bones. So I let the letter sit; I had no intention of responding. It seemed rather remote from my interests until I received a telephone call from one of the distinguished physiologists whom I had written. It turned out that it was he who had recommended me to the Kirksville College. He had helped train Dr. Denslow in research methods. Denslow graduated at a time, 1929 from the Kirksville College, when one went directly from high school to professional school. So his

scientific training had been very little, to say the least. So, Dr. Ralph Gerrard, then of the University of Michigan, was one of the persons who gave him experimental training in Physiology. Gerrard called and asked me why I had not responded to Kirksville. So I answered, "Why would I?" He said that there was something very exciting there. He had been a visitor of the college. He didn't understand everything he saw there but there was no question of the total integrity and dedication of these people to the laying down of scientific foundations of medicine. He had recommended me, he said, because I was an excessive experimenter but also because I had what he called an uninhibited mind. I wasn't frightened very much by what will people think. So that was the reason I had been approached. I still was very reluctant. He said "could you be persuaded if Dr. Allen Gregg phoned you?" Dr. Gregg was then Vice President for Medical Affairs at Rockefeller Foundation. A very distinguished man. Not only a physician himself, but a medical statesman of the highest sort whom I admired for many years. I said "well I certainly will listen to him." Sure enough, Dr. Gregg called me from New York, I was living in Red Bank, New Jersey, having worked my last few years in New Jersey, for

the War Department. He said very politely, "I would like you to consider the Kirksville opportunity. Ralph, Dr. Gerrard tells me there's something special going on there. I have met Dr. Denslow and was very much impressed with him. Would you consider going for year and writing a report for us and we see that you get back to respectable academic life," as he put it. With that, my wife and I, in November of 1945, decided to accept the position on that trial basis. In the winter, December, of 1945, I moved to Northeast Missouri.

Mr. Stokes: That lasted about how many years?

Dr. Korr: Thirty years, one year led to another and another, and another. I've often said I found myself in exile in rural Missouri, having been born and raised in Philadelphia and my wife in New York City. So, at first it was sort of a cultural shock from which we eventually recovered.

Mr. Stokes: Do you recall, Kim, what your first undertaking in writing was called? In other words, what was your first contribution to the public press?

Dr. Korr: It was a research paper written by Dr. Denslow and myself based on the first research we did together as collaborators. This dealt with the measurement of reflex thresholds in the human spinal cord related to what was then called the osteopathic

lesion. Dr. Denslow had already developed methods with the help of Dr. Gerrard and others for the study of electro myographic study of muscular contractions of the spinal muscles related to the areas of what we now call symbiotic dysfunction. Our first paper appeared in the American Journal of Physiology in 1947 and dealt with reflex thresholds in the human body.

Mr. Stokes: Was that the article that caused a great deal of concern and interest? When I say concern, I mean interest among the profession in asking for more information from you?

Dr. Korr: No, their interest came later when I wrote my very first paper in the American Journal of Osteopathic Association. Also, as I recall, in 1947 and quite pretentiously, the paper was named "The Neural Basis of the Osteopathic Lesions" This was the final statement on all of it. It turned out to be just a bare beginning and not entirely right. Nevertheless, it did stimulate a great response from the profession who felt heartened and reassured that they were on the right track and that it was indeed a sound scientific basis.

Mr. Stokes: So there were several printings of that publication I presume?

Dr. Korr: Oh yes, of course, it's the journal of the profession and widely read. I did receive many

letters and inquiries and even pilgrimage of the
Kirksville to meet and talk with.

Mr. STokes: You'd only been there about two years at that
time.

Dr. Korr: Yes, and I should say, the response was so
wonderful from the profession that I think this
was one of the things that persuaded me that this
was time to make a real commitment and remain in
Kirksville. I made it my practice from that time
on, every time I finished a piece of research, or
my colleges and I did, and after its publication
in the scientific literature, I would then write a
simple summary of it and draw the clinical
implications for the profession. So, I
continually kept them in touch with our scientific
progress and what it might mean to the practicing
osteopathic physician.

Mr. Stoke: I believe I read somewhere that in 1968 you became
a distinguished professor in Physiology at
Kirksville.

Dr. Korr: Yes, it was quite an honor.

Mr. Stokes: I know you deserved it though.

Dr. Korr: I think I was the first to be named Distinguished
Professor.

Mr. Stokes: I don't imagine there are very many
contemporaries in that capacity now in that
respect are there?

Dr. Korr: I think there are three.

Mr. Stokes: In 1975, what prompted you to leave Kirksville?

Dr. Korr: Mainly it was the unfortunate death of my wife. This felt like a good time to close a very wonderful and exciting chapter in my life and move on to something else.

Mr. Stokes: Before we entirely get away from Kirksville, I believe at one particular time in the 60's you had an experience with the National Institute of Health in which you were offered a grant of one million dollars. Could you give me a little information about what that project entailed?

Dr. Korr: Yes, I should say, by the way, in 1947 we were given the first grant as far as I know, by the National Institute of Health for research.

Mr. STokes: As far as osteopathy or as far as Kirksville is concerned?

Dr. Korr: As far as osteopathy is concerned. I think that's true and that grant was to Dr. Denslow for his research. He was the first osteopathic physician to be given an NIH grant for research. So we had a whole series of grants from that time on. In fact we were continually funded by the National Institute of Health sometime in the 60's. I don't remember the precise time. Dr. Denslow and I agreed that we would make a proposal for the establishment of a clinical research center which

was something invited by the National Institute of Health in which we would be co-directors. He of the clinical aspect and I of the scientific research aspect. The proposal written by both of us did indeed exceed and we were granted at least in correspondence the amount we had requested, approximately a million dollars. But as we began preparing for the actual design and the setting of facilities, the standards and techniques, I had serious questions about the adequacy of the clinical standards that were going to be applied and when I failed to get the improvements that I wished, I was no longer willing to commit my entire division of physiological science, which I then headed to this project and regretfully withdrew as co-director which caused the collapse of the project. It was a very painful period but I felt for the protection of the people who worked under my direction as well as for my own preservation and integrity as a scientist, I had very little alternative but say I could no longer participate under the circumstances and the grant collapsed. This was going to be a very prestigious award to the college and I understood the stress it caused not only to my colleagues, Dr. Denslow but to many people in the field. For a while I was persona non grata in the profession,

having disappointing them, but I think eventually I was vindicated by the Board of trustees of the college who later complimented me for my courage and for my willingness to stand up for what I regard as important standards.

Mr. Stokes: Kim, you said in 1975 you moved on to Michigan STate University college of Osteopathic Medicine. It started about a year ahead of TCOM, I believe.

Dr. Korr: That's right. It was the first of the university affiliated in osteopathic medical schools.

Mr. Stokes: That's the first time a lot of the allopaths knew there were osteopaths at that time, particularly in Michigan. I know a little bit about Biocommunications but I don't know anything about Biomechanics. I understand you were a professor of Biomechanics at the college. Give us a little information about that.

Dr. Korr: That's right. Actually it was the department that dealt with the science and art of manipulative medicine of osteopathic manipulations so it dealt with the mechanics of the body specifically with musco skeletal system. It was then a term widely current especially the sports medicine specialists.

Mr. Stokes: So you were there about three years?

Dr. Korr: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: What prompted you to come to the sunny south?

Dr. Korr: Two factors. One I was really quite tired of Michigan winters and I had a very attractive offer from a former student of mine namely Dr. Ralph L. Willard, D.O. who was at the time Dean of the college and perhaps Vice President.

Mr. Stokes: Vice President of Academic Affairs, right.

Dr. Korr: That's right. Dr. Willard had been in my very first class at Kirksville, having graduated in 1949. I was hesitant to accept although I was very attractive to the climate.

Mr. STokes: May I ask at that time were you a widower, or had you remarried?

Dr. Korr: I had remarried, yes. I was a little reluctant to make a move without making sure what was involved in my transfer. Ralph wrote me a very full letter explaining what he expected of me and mentioned the fact that he would like me to lead a task force dealing with the goals of osteopathic medical education and come up with a statement. By telephone I said Ralph at Kirksville for thirty years I participated in the writings of many pompous manifestos and statements filled with pious platitudes that nobody could disagree with which had no impact whatsoever and I don't want to resume that activity anymore. His statement was that this was very serious, this was not something that was going to be filed away but to have

enormous impact on the course of this college's history and therefore on the profession as a whole. "Well send me a catalogue" I said. Looking through the list of the faculty I recognized at least thirty or thirty five names of former students.

Mr. STokes: I heard you had about forty.

Dr. Korr: That's right, about forty students including a few who are on the part time faculty who are members of the Fort Worth Osteopathic Medical Center. This frightened me because I thought it was some kind of an ambush. I eventually accepted the position and its been most gratifying and found that those faculty members who had been former students had on the most part forgiven me for my offenses at their teacher and I have been very very happy here.

Mr. Stokes: Speaking of Dr. Ralph Willard, of course your first contact you say he was a student at Kirksville, then I presume at a given time later he was also your boss?

Dr. Korr: That's right, he was my dean at Kirksville college, succeeding Dr. R. McFarland Tilley and later on he was Associate Dean at Michigan State while I was there. Left only a short time before I came.

Mr.Stokes: I'm interested in when you came here in 1978, did

you get here before Med Ed I was built?

Dr. Korr: It was completed but not yet occupied.

Mr. Stokes: Where were your first offices?

Dr. Korr: I think our first Founders Day was held upon the opening in the Fall, October, I think it was, in 1978. Then the building had to be closed again to be completed. This was just the dedication is that right?

Mr. Stokes: That's right. You're right on target. You mentioned a moment ago about your first assignment in helping with the task force. What role did you play in that?

Dr. Korr: I was the Chairman of the Task Force. Our job given us by Dr. Willard was to examine and come up with goals for osteopathic medical education that were appropriate to the times and to our culture and especially to the state of Texas.

Mr. Stokes: When was that finalized?

Dr. Korr: It was completed sometime in 1979, approved by the faculty, soon after, in the fall of 1979 and finally approved by the Board of Regents in spring of 1980.

Mr. Stokes: This is some eight years later are we still on target?

Dr. Korr: Eight years after what?

Mr. Stokes: Eight years after setting the goals.

Dr. Korr: I think we're still headed in the same direction

but there have been so many change of circumstances, I think there have been some setting aside of goals until we make adjustments in other areas. I have every confidence that we will return, that certainly is the intent of our President, Dr. Richards, who by the way was a former student of mine. I think he graduated in the 1960's and he has given me every assurance that the promise of the goal statement will indeed be fulfilled.

Mr. Stokes: Can you elaborate more on your involvement with the goal statement?

Dr. Korr: Yes, this is some years ago but I'll try to reconstruct what happened. As chairman, I proposed to the task force that we begin with a question, Why are there two complete schools of medicine, two distinct professions of medicine. This is not true of any other professional arena. Law has one profession, the teachers have one profession, dentists are in a single organizational body in this country, etc. Why are there two distinctive professions? I offered the premise as a start in discussion that the only reason for the existence of any profession is that it meet societal needs that are not met by any other profession. The question that follows then which rather stunned the task force was "ARE there

any unmet needs in American health care" "Are scientists were most reluctant to consider that this was even a possibility". Eventually, as we searched the literature which we all did day in day out meeting weekly for several hours, it eventually became clear that there were many gaps in our health care system, many inequities, and many unsolved problems. As one of the scientific members of the task force it was like discovering your mother isn't quite a lady to discover that American medicine isn't everything its been touted to be. Such things as the fact that by our own standards we are compared very unfavorable, in many ways, with other advanced nations and even with some less advanced nations. We could go into details with what kind of gaps we found but the task force was firmly convinced that indeed these areas needed to be addressed. What we were seeing was that the health care system was totally absorbed in dealing with established late stage disease. The diseases which we were most concerned were the chronic degenerative diseases. which were not unlike infectious diseases, were not something you would catch yesterday and become sick tomorrow. These are the products, the culmination of whole lifetimes and therefore the only hope was to move upstream and catch the early

departures from healths, even better than that to promote and enhance health, the premise being the healthier you are, the less likely you are to become sick. So that was eventually adopted as our strategy.

Mr. Stokes: I see. Now, today you have a different assignment, of course, than eight years later. You're with a part of the college that we refer to as CORE. A Center for Osteopathic Research and Education. What is your particular assignment in that?

Dr. Korr: Now it's very small. This is now headed by Dr. John Peckham. As then Chairman of the Self Study Committee, we had come up with the recommendation that a body like CORE was necessary.

Mr. Stokes: What year was that, Dr. Car?

Dr. Korr: I would say sometime in the early 80's, 81, 82. At my age, one doesn't measure the years anymore. They flow by. We had come to the conclusion that this was a college of osteopathic medicine therefore the teaching of osteopathic medicine, its principles and its practice, and its scientific foundation should be the responsibility of the entire college, every entire department. It seems strange to us that there was one department that was charged with the responsibility of teaching osteopathic theory and practice and then

called OPP&P, Osteopathic Principles, Philosophy & Practice. So we proposed to the President in a statement which that we establish another task force to look into how to proceed into making the entire college osteopathic. The premise being that every department is by implication, osteopathic. So he established what was then called the Center for Osteopathic Education & Research and somebody proposed, I think it was Dr. Harakel, that we reverse the order. Dr. Harakel was then the Chairman of the OPP&P. So he recommended it be changed to CORE as a kind of imitation of my own name and a tribute to me which I appreciated it very much. It was pronounced the same way and Dr. Willard accepted it and I was appointed Acting Director of CORE. We established writing the founding documents, established its direction, its purposes, and how it would proceed.

Mr. Stoke: Than Dr. Peckham succeeded you.

Dr. Korr: It was understood that the ultimate Director should be an osteopathic physician. That's why I was Acting Director.

Mr. Stokes: You've been here ten years. What's your anniversary date.

Dr. Korr: I began my official work here in September 1, 1978. So I've had my tenth anniversary.

Mr. Stokes: We have a number of professors and associate

professors in Medical Education. I understand now your work is confined. You're not as active as you were a couple of years ago.

Dr. Korr: I'm still as active but in different directions.

Mr. Stokes: Not with this particular assignment.

Dr. Korr: I should remind you that my title, now I'm professor of Manipulative MEDicine

Mr. Stokes: When you mentioned OPP&P, that has now been changed to Manipulative Medicine as a result of CORE's work

Dr. Korr: Yes, during my term as Director.

Mr. Stokes: That was around in 1982 or 83, wasn't it. You were at Kirksville when the current Chairman of the department was there. What do you know about him?

Dr. Korr: I know a great deal about him and I admire him enormously. He was a very bright young man.

Mr. Stokes: What is his name?

Dr. Korr: Gerald Dickey.

Mr. Stokes: He's the son a great friend of this school, Cliff Dickey.

Dr. Korr: That's right.

Mr. Stokes: What was his title at Kirksville?

Dr. Korr: He succeeded Dr. Paul Kimberly as Chairman of the department when Paul retire.

Mr. Stokes: He was also one of your students.

Dr. Korr: Yes, I think he graduated in the early 70's, I think it was 1974.

Mr. Stokes: I recall Dr. Gerry when he was thinking about entering the profession.

Dr. Korr: Oh, is that so?

Mr. Stokes: Yes, in fact he came and looked TCOM over for size. I don't blame him for being too impressed. He went to Kirksville, but we kept in touch.

Dr. Korr: When I visited the several times, in its early years, you were housed in the bowling alley. I was a visiting lecturer, invited by Dr. Virginia Ellis and others to lecture to the scientists and students.

Mr. Stokes: In addition to what you are doing for TCOM, what are you doing to stay active?

Dr. Korr: I seem to be in considerable demand as a lecturer in various organizations. In fact, I'm scheduled way up in June of 1990 for speaking engagements, that one in VanCouver. The American Association for Orthopedic Medicine, I think it is, which is an interprofessional group of D.O.'s and M.D.'s. I'm also a visiting scholar for the American Academy of Osteopathy.

Mr. Stokes: That's something we haven't touched on. I'm glad you mentioned it.

Dr. Korr: I designed the program for the academy to be a counterpart to the visiting clinicians program. At the present time, I am the visiting scholar and

gave my inaugural program at the Ohio College last spring and I'm scheduled for the New England College next spring, for the Philadelphia College, for New Jersey, and for West Virginia also months into the future.

Mr. Stokes: Speaking of West Virginia, that's where Dr. Willard is now.

Dr. Korr: Yes, I'm looking forward to seeing him in early April.

Mr. Stokes: Your mentioning of your lectures and your speaking engagements, I recall reading something of your great background that you not only spoke once to the American Osteopathic Association convention, but you have spoken twice. Do you recall the first and second occasion?

Dr. Korr: I spoke many times, but twice as keynote speaker.

Mr. Stokes: Forgive me, I intended to ask what was your first time to speak as keynote speaker.

Dr. Korr: 1948 in Boston in old Carpenter's Hall which was a wooden building.

Mr. Stokes: You'd only had three years experience with osteopathy. That's great going.

Dr. Korr: That's right. I was so excited about what I was discovering, by then I had published several papers for the osteopathic profession and the response grew to be very warm and very cordial and the profession has a very generous way of

expressing its appreciation, especially by repeated invitations. But also by honors and other expressions. So that first keynote address was called "The Merging Concept of the Osteopathic (Legion?) Lesion" and I received a standing ovation that lasted eight minutes. It was almost embarrassing. I discovered later that it had been instigated by a former Texas of ours, a D.O. in Tyler, I've forgotten his name.

Mr. Stokes: You're talking about George...

Dr. Korr: George....You've forgotten his name too.

Mr. Stokes: Well for goodness sakes.

Dr. Korr: This is embarrassing.

Mr. Stokes: It really is. He used to be one of my bosses. He was one of the seven original members of the Board of Directors.

Dr. Korr: Well, we'll think of it later.

Mr. Stokes: There's a son, Jack. It starts with a G

Dr. Korr: Granger!

Mr. Stokes: Granger, that's right. I helped you out a little bit but you deserve the credit.

Dr. Korr: No, George admitted later on that he stood up and led the others in the applause and kept going for some time. It was very interesting. The second keynote was some eleven years later, in 1959. When the theme of the convention was the unfolding Horizons of Osteopathic Medicine or something like

that. My address was addressed to that.

Apparently the paper was rediscovered by people, I get an occasional letter saying its still topical.

Mr. Stokes: Where was the convention that year?

Dr. Korr: I think it was Chicago, probably what was then the Stevens Hotel it became the Conrad Hilton later. So, my theme for that address was "Osteopathic Medicine was a Matter for Decision, Not Definition"

Mr. Stokes: Speaking of definition, give your definition of the difference between allopathic medicine and osteopathic medicine.

Dr. Korr: When I'm asked that question, as I am often, I decline to answer because my question to you is first tell me what your perception is and then people are stumped because it's not very well defined. I resist the question for other reasons because I know its not in your mind, but it is in the mind of many, the implication is it puts one on the defensive because it implies how dare you differ from what everybody knows is the standard instead I say, "I will tell you what osteopathic medicine is." The difference will become evident to you as we go on.

Mr. Stokes: My layman's definition is the difference mainly is, of course we have the concept based on muskoskeletal relationship to the other systems of

the body and the D.O. puts a little more emphasis on that than the M.D. does.

Dr. Korr: I see that as a derivative of the philosophy, however. The heart of the philosophy being (1) the person is a unit and every part of the body influences every other part and so when the musculoskeletal system being the most massive system really has a large piece to say about what goes on in the rest of the body. But even more fundamental than that is the fact that osteopathic medicine relies on the inherent healing powers of the body and its whole approach is to liberate and to reinforce, to disencumber those natural healing powers. Among the most important, most frequent impediments to the healing powers of the body of which we are all endowed, are the dysfunctions that ^{ARISE} arrive in the musculoskeletal system. If you take care of those you remove an important source of illness in a human being and even prevent illness. As in the goal statement, we emphasize the preventive importance of the osteopathic manipulative approach.

Mr. Stokes: What are you doing in addition to your work here at TCOM?

Dr. Korr: I'm engaged in writing a book now.

Mr. Stokes: Can you share any of that with us?

Dr. Korr: Yes, delighted to. It started out on being a book

on healthy aging. I discovered as I wrote about healthy aging that the way to get to a healthy old age is to live your whole life in a healthy manner. So the book is turning into the creation of health, which will culminate in healthy old age. I'm about two-thirds down and working on the eleventh chapter, at the moment. It began because I have been for many years, asked a question, what is your secret. As you know I'm very advanced in years.

Mr. Stokes: You certainly don't look it.

Dr. Korr: Thank you and I certainly don't feel it. So the question I'm confronted with very often is "what is your secret?" So, my wife and I decided let's share the secret by offering workshops to older people. Although I was a frequent speaker for groups of elderly people and was invited again and again to talk about how to have a healthy old age, when we offered the workshop, nobody came. So I decided that I would write a book instead. If it succeeds then perhaps we can have workshops.

Mr. Stokes: Are you planning on continuing the rest of your life in this area?

Dr. Korr: This I have decided is my last academic year.

Mr. Stokes: So I will outlast you, hopefully? I hope to make it one more year.

Dr. Korr: August 31, I will end my academic career and I

will then have completed fifty three years in medical education, forty four of them in osteopathic medical education. I will then be eighty years of age, it's time to move on to other arenas.

Mr. Stokes: Dr. Kim, distinguished professor of physiology and professor of medical education, it's been an extreme pleasure to have you at TCOM for the last ten years and culminated in our little visit here today.

Dr. Korr: Thank you, Ray, it's been a great pleasure. Old men love nothing more than to reminisce especially about things they wish had happened.

Mr. Stokes: Right, thank you very much.