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**Chronology of
ANGLO-EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC**

Chronology

1948 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal** [17(9)] includes:
-Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors "Education for Europe"
(pp. 26-7)
-Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors "Tour of seven
European countries finds great demand for chiropractic" (pp.
31-2)

1960 (Apr): **ICA International Review** [14(10)] includes:
-"Anglo-European Chiropractic College established" (p. 34)

1963 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(2)]
includes:
-"European dates set for May '64 England to host at
Bournemouth" (p. 31)
-"French chiropractor arrested 16th time" (p. 31):

Gaston Gross, well known Paris chiropractor, and original
character, has passed before the Court for the 16th time for "illegal
practice of chiropractic"! It must be remembered that, according to a
recent law passed by the DeGaulle government, that chiropractic can
be practiced only by medical doctors. The fact that these men do not
have the least competence in this science does not seem to bother
either the government who made the law, or the judges who apply it.
Unfortunately, as we say in French, ridicule does not kill!

Luckily, also, the French chiropractors are die-hards, and only one
of them has given up the ship, up to now. All the others are showing
themselves fit descendants of our own pioneer chiropractors in the
U.S.A.

However, it is reported, fines in Paris are becoming heavier, and if
the medical persecution continues, the chiropractors may be forced to
work only to have enough money to pay them.

True, a chiropractic Bill has been introduced some time ago in the
French legislature, but DeGaulle has so many problems which he
considers more important to his country, that it may be a long time
before his government heeds the voice of the chiropractors and their
patients.

Be that as it may, Dr. Gross intends (in spite of his 73 years of
which 42 have been engaged in practising, in New York and in Paris)
to beat the record of an American chiropractor who is reputed to have
been condemned a hundred and eleven times, after which he became a
senator!

1963 (Nov): **ICA International Review** [18(5)] includes:
-"Anglo-European College gets BCA priority: special report from
England" (pp. 8-9)

1963 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(3)]
includes:

-"England plans chiro college" (p. 13)

1964 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(4)]
includes:
-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 44);
includes:

ENGLAND

Municipal College, in Bournemouth, has approved co-operative
chiropractic student enrollment for basic science subjects when the
Anglo-European Chiropractic College opens in Bournemouth. - ECU

1964 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(3)]
includes:
-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 8);
includes:

ENGLAND

Anglo-European Chiropractic College is becoming a reality and
will be a co-op effort of BCA and ECU. Curriculum to be based on
North America, especially Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College.
Appointment of a Dean is presently number one item. College will
not be able to grant DC, only chiropractor degree. Law does not
permit doctorate... Dr. Nigel Gooding reports in ACA Journal that
England's Ntl Health Service is such that he "lost about 100 patients
because MDs said "If you go to a DC, I will throw you out of NHS."
He says, "As there are only 50 DCs we could use another 100."

1965 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(1)]
includes:
-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (pp. 4-7);
includes:

EUROPE

Anglo-European College has accepted applications for its first
students to enroll in the Bournemouth, England, College... Currently
under discussion in European scientific sessions is the question of
adding diagnosis to the analytical procedures of European
chiropractic. Chief sponsor for diagnosis attention would seem to be
Dr. R.A. Beech of Anglo-European Chiropractic College.

1965 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(3)]
includes:
-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 5);
includes:

ENGLAND

Anglo-European Chiropractic College has already stipulated a high
entrance requirement for British students. A requirement that in
terms of USA equivalency not only requires a minimum one year pre-
college study, but, in addition demands that students shall possess a
satisfactory pass in a science subject taken at pre-university level.
This might be increased to obtain govt. student-scholarships which are

more readily granted to students possessing higher entrance qualifications. – ECU Bulletin, The British Assn. of Manipulative Medicine has over 100 members and held their 1st Congress Sept. 25. One of their goals is to impress the medical profession with the importance of manipulation. On the program list as lecturer from America was Dr. J. McMennel.

1966 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(4)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 4); includes:

EUROPE

Registration for the first class of students at Anglo-European College of Chiropractic took place on campus, Bournemouth, England. 17 students enrolled from Grt. Britain, France, Denmark, New Zealand. It is the first all-chiropractic college outside North America.

1966 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(6)] includes:

-"College reports: Anglo-European College" (p. 40):

1969 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [11(5)] includes:

-"College news: Anglo-European College of Chiropractic, Bournemouth, England" (pp. 42-3)

1969 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(2)] includes:

-"College news: Anglo-European College of Chiropractic, Bournemouth, England" (p. 42)

1970 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(5)] includes:

-"College news: Anglo-European College of Chiropractic, Bournemouth, England" (p. 50)

1972 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(5)] includes:

-"College news: Anglo-European College" (pp. 60-1)

1974 (June 28-30): "Report of 41st Annual Congress" of FCLB, Playboy Plaza, Miami Beach FL (FCLB Archives)

-"Exhibit #5: Lectures to Non-chiropractic Groups by Foreign Chiropractors" (p. 38) is letter from J. Stuart Wright, D.C. of the British Chiropractic Association:

During the last two years our Association has kept you informed of the activities of several chiropractors, who have traveled to Britain to lecture to non-chiropractic groups and to demonstrate chiropractic technique during these lectures.

We have kept you informed of our efforts to influence these individuals and to explain the harm they are doing to our profession and, in particular to our efforts to upgrade the standards in education and practice in Britain. They have been informed that they may take advantage of the facilities of the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic and lecture to students and practitioners on the subjects of their choice. They have chosen to ignore our invitations and scorn our concern so that we are logical in assuming that they are simply interested in furthering their own ends by their activities.

The B.C.A. has convened a committee to be called the B.C.A. Public Safeguard Committee to take whatever action is required to safeguard the public from unqualified "manipulators" and to combat

any unauthorised teaching of chiropractic. I have been appointed acting secretary of this committee and such is our concern that we would invite any comments you can give in order to assist us in our work.

You will understand the magnitude of our problem when you realise that the Northern Institute of Massage plans to "train 500 chiropractors by 1980." The N.I.M. has been host to Drs. Reinert, Hauser, Pennell and Lee.

We shall be most grateful for any information or advice that you can give to us in our undertakings with these men.

Yours sincerely,...

1975 (May 9-11): "Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Congress" of FCLB, Washington, D.C. (FCLB Archives)

-"The Official Report on the Council on Chiropractic Education" (pp. 12-14); includes:

The President called on Dr. Orville [sic] Hidde a member of the Accrediting Commission to give the Official C.C.E. Report. (see Exhibit #4) (Page 28)

Dr. Hidde then read a letter from Casper Weinberger, Secretary of Health Education and Welfare which was addressed to the chairman of Medical Education of the American Medical Association. This letter was in response to an appeal from the American Medical Association directly to Casper Weinberger going over the head of the United States Office of Education and requesting Mr. Weinberger to nullify the recognition of C.C.E. as an Official Accrediting Agency for the Chiropractic profession. That letter follows:

March 27, 1975

C.H. William Ruhe, M.D.

Secretary, Coordinating Council on Medical Education

535 N. Dearborn Street

Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Dr. Ruhe:

This is in response to your letter of November 14, 1974 requesting that I review the August 26, 1974 decision by the Commissioner of Education recognizing, for a period of one year, the Accrediting Commission of the Council on Chiropractic Education as an accrediting agency. Please accept my apology for the delay in responding.

As you know, Section 1201 (A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141 (a)) provides that the Commissioner (of Education) shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations which he determines to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered. It was pursuant to this authority that the Commissioner made his August 1974 decision.

This decision of the Commissioner to list the Accrediting Commission of the Council on Chiropractic Education was made only after careful deliberation of all arguments both for and against recognition. The record reveals that prior to the Commissioner's decision, representatives of the American Medical Association reviewed the petition submitted by the Council on Chiropractic Education, submitted written material in refutation of the petition and appeared at the March 1973 meeting of the Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility to challenge the petition. The petition was subsequently denied and an appeal by the Council on Chiropractic Education to Commissioner was denied in October 1973.

The petition was later reactivated by the Council and supplementary data were filed. Representatives of the American Medical Association appeared again at the May 1974 hearing before the Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional

Eligibility and protested the reactivated petition. The American Medical Association also met privately with the Commissioner prior to his final decision to recognize the Accrediting Commission of the Council on Chiropractic Education.

I recognize the seriousness which you attach to this matter and the earnestness with which you have pressed your views. The authority for recognizing accrediting agencies rests by statute in the Commissioner of Education, and I believe the process by which the Commissioner reached his decision was fair to the parties concerned. I also note that the Accrediting Commission of the Council will be reviewed for renewal of recognized status in September 1975, and that the American Medical Association will have an opportunity to make presentations regarding that matter.

After considering the viewpoints set forth in your letter of November 14, I have concluded that further action on my part regarding the Commissioner's decision is not warranted at this time...

Dr. Hidde then submitted to questions from the floor... Dr. Hidde then stressed the importance of the various state boards recognizing the C.C.E. Standards either by Statute or by administrative rule, it would be helpful if by the latter part of the summer, probably August, they would send a letter of intent to C.C.E. stating that they have adopted a resolution and are preparing to accept the C.C.E. Standards. This would be most helpful to the C.C.E. when they go in for review of their H.E.W. approval in September.

Current Status of Colleges Related to CCE

Los Angeles College of Chiropractic	Accredited
National College of Chiropractic	Accredited
Northwestern College of Chiropractic	Accredited
Texas Chiropractic College	Accredited
Western States College of Chiropractic	Recognized Candidate for Accreditation
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	Affiliate
Anglo-European College of Chiropractic	Affiliate
Palmer College of Chiropractic	Has applied for RCA Status
Columbia Institute of Chiropractic	Has applied for RCA Status
Sherman College of Chiropractic	Has applied for Correspondent Status
Logan College of Chiropractic	Letter of Intent
Life College of Chiropractic	Letter of Intent
Cleveland College of Chiropractic of Kansas City	Letter of Intent
Cleveland College of Chiropractic of Los Angeles	Letter of Intent

1976 (Aug): **ACA Journal** [13(8)] includes:

-Richard H. Gimmins, former FCER director of education and research administrator, authors "Impressions of Anglo-European Chiropractic College" (pp. 25-6)

1977 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(5)] includes:

-Richard H. Tyler, D.C. of North Hollywood CA authors "Chiropractic in England and a visit to the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic" (pp. 36-7); five photographs, including:



Administration and class rooms building – Anglo-European College of Chiropractic



Right: Dr. A.C. Breen, member, Council of Management. Left: Dr. S.R. Lord, dean of the college

1982 (Autumn/Winter): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [36(2)] includes:

"European DCs celebrate the old & the new" (pp. 92-3); includes photograph & caption:



To commemorate the opening of the AECC campus, Palmer College West President John L. Miller, D.C. presented to the college a California redwood tree. In a planting ceremony in front of the main entrance hall, Dr. Miller likened the growth of the redwood tree to that of the college itself.

“Like other chiropractic colleges, it has modest beginnings, but it has beginnings of dignity,” Dr. Miller said. “Since it is the role of the chiropractor to give a living gift, this is our gift of strength and dignity.”

ICA President Sid Williams, D.C., presented Dr. Christensen with a commemorative plaque to mark the ECU’s 50th Anniversary.

PHOTOGRAPH



Alan Breen, D.C., Ph.D., circa 2000

2000 (Nov 20): received from Jean Moss DC, MBA, president of CMCC:

The Transfer of Students from AECC to CMCC

In September 1965, 18 new students from all over the world became the founding class of the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic (AECC) in Bournemouth, England. The College was the result of years of work by a number of chiropractors from England and Europe. The College was located in a large house at 2 Cavendish

Road, in an exclusive area of Bournemouth. The Dean, Dr. Robert Beech, was one of the chief proponents of the need for a European College. The only full-time faculty member during the College’s first year of operation was Dr. Sidney Cooke, who had been recruited from Palmer College in Davenport, Iowa.

During the spring of 1967, in the second academic year of the College’s existence, disagreements between Dr. Cooke and the Board and the Administration resulted in his dismissal from the College. The students, particularly those in the foundation class were very disturbed by this turn of events and felt that the quality of their education was threatened. In an attempt to bring a resolution to the issue the students decided to go on strike. Both classes were involved but the members of the foundation class were more involved in the organisation of the strike because they felt that their education would suffer the most. The strike lasted for approximately six weeks. It was a serious matter and involved discussions with the Board of Governors and representatives of the Swiss Chiropractic Association, which was the largest and strongest in Europe at the time, and had provided significant financial support to the College. The matter remained unresolved as far as the students were concerned. Disciplinary action was taken against two students who were expelled. Letters were sent to the North American Colleges informing them of the names of the students who had been involved in organising the strike and requesting that they not be considered for admission.

After the six weeks the majority of the first year class returned and continued with their education. A few members of the foundation class returned but were disheartened by the outcome of the strike. They were disappointed by the replacement of Dr. Cooke by Dr. Singharajah whose PhD in marine biology did not appear to have any relevance to chiropractic. Morale was at an all time low. At this point Lynton Giles decided to fly to Toronto to determine whether there was any chance of transferring to the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (CMCC). He met with Dr. Earl Homewood who decided that he would accept those who decided to apply. Lynton returned to Bournemouth and discussed his visit with the other students. Nine students decided to apply for transfer to CMCC and all were accepted with credit for first year with the proviso that they not be involved in any student activity for a one year period. They began their programme in September 1967 with the class of 1970 who were just starting their second year. They maintained a programme similar to that of the rest of the class of >70 with the exception that they had additional technique classes with Dr. Homewood, who spent much of the class time teaching how to position oneself to ensure maximum mechanical advantage to deliver the adjustment while ensuring protection of oneself.

The students who transferred were:

From England: Nigel Lycett, Jean Moss, Darry Tribe and Michael Vangen.

From Denmark: Ole Brigsted, Poul Løwe-Madsen, and Fritz Staal Petersen.

From South Africa: Lynton Giles and from New Zealand: Ron King.

Of those students who remained, many left to go to other chiropractic colleges or to continue with other careers. Ultimately, Robert Melville was the only one of the foundation class to graduate from AECC. In retrospect, it is interesting to look at CMCC’s financial statements of the time to note that the college was in a precarious financial position. The addition of nine fee paying students made a positive financial impact on the institution.

The nine students who came to CMCC for the most part had little money, in fact many arrived with little more than one month’s rent

and one term's tuition fees. They had to work to maintain themselves and pay tuition. They acquired a variety of jobs such as waitress, hospital orderly, taxi driver, etc., and assumed a full-time workload. Despite these encroachments on their study time they all did well in the programme.

As a group these students have gone on to make significant contributions to the chiropractic profession throughout the world. Dr. Lynton Giles has become a world renowned researcher, and author of many publications which have added to the body of knowledge of chiropractic. Dr. Ron King has been a faculty member at CMCC for many years and was also the Dean at AECC from 1983 to 1986. Dr. Jean Moss has been a faculty member at CMCC since 1971 and has been President of the College since 1991. Dr. Michael Vangen has been very active in the development of the chiropractic profession and the AECC in the United Kingdom. Dr. Poul Løve-Madsen has been active in the politics of the profession in Denmark and has had input into the development of the programme at the University of Odense.

C:/JAM/transfer AECC

References:

Tyler, Richard H. Chiropractic in England and a visit to the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic. *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* 1977 (Mar/Apr); 19(5): 36-7