

Chronology of the Early History of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

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PHOTOGRAPH



Joshua N. Haldeman, D.C.

CHRONOLOGY

1884: John S. Clubine is born in Toronto (Obituary, 1957)

1902 (Nov 25): JN **Haldeman** born in Pequot, Minn. of John Elon and Almeda Jane (Norman) Haldeman (Rehm's notes; see also April, 1950 patient pamphlet)

1905 (Jan 20): Almeda **Haldeman** graduates from E.W. Lynch's **Chiropractic School & Cure** in Minneapolis (Haldeman, 1983)

1907: **Haldeman** family moved to Herbert, Saskatchewan where his mother practiced as a chiropractor. She is thought to have been the first chiropractor in practice in Canada (Rehm's notes)

1917 (May): *National (School) Journal of Chiropractic* prints letter to officials at National School of Chiropractic from H.R.T. Foreman, D.C. of Saskatchewan (p. 13; bound volume p. 63):

Bx 851, No. Battleford, Sask., Can.
Mar. 21, 1917

Gentlemen:

Find enclosed some clippings, in reference to us Chiropractors in Western Canada. You will notice that we have received legal recognition for about twelve months, or until the next session, during which time the Commissioners that will be appointed, will investigate our work, education, etc. You will be very pleased to know that the grain growers of Western Canada (which is over thirty thousand strong), drew up a resolution at their convention to present to the government, demanding the legal recognition of Chiropractors in this province. We have certainly not gotten much, but we have gotten our feet on the first rung of the ladder, and we are going to fight until we reach our goal permanently; and I believe that with a "good strong push and a shove," as the saying goes, we will eventually get there all right.

My reason for writing and sending you these clippings is to let you know that we are all very much alive in this province. There are, I believe, between twenty and thirty of us here.

Hoping this little bit of recognition we have received will be of some satisfaction to my school.

What is the fee to join our Alumni?

Your for Chiropractic Success,

1918 (Feb): *National (School) Journal of Chiropractic* prints legal news from Saskatchewan (pp. 17-8; bound volume pp. 290-1):

CANADA

Chiropractic in Saskatchewan

We reproduce herewith extracts from a very interesting debate in the legislature of the province of Saskatchewan in regard to proposed amendments to the medical act in which wider public recognition of chiropractors was asked. The bill was given its second reading. We would like very much to give the entire account of the proceedings but lack of space forbids.

Mr. Langley, who was sponsor for the new act, in speaking of Chiropractic, said:

"The other purpose of the bill is perhaps more likely to create a division of opinion than the one I have already referred to. The bill proposed to give a wider public recognition to the fact that there are those who are capable of contributing very considerably to the good work of healing who are not members of the medical profession at all. This assembly, in 1913, by the passing of a bill relating to osteopaths practically recognized that principle and the bill I am now asking second reading for carries the principle further and contains the recognition of those who are practicing the art of healing under the name of chiropractors. If I was in a position where I would not be bound so closely as I am at the present time as speaking not only for myself but for my colleagues, I might be tempted to say some things which at present I shall leave unsaid. (Laughter.) It is a fact of which we are bound to take note that there is in a certain sense a spirit of protest moving people at the present day against the exclusiveness generally claimed by the medical profession.

"The spirit of protest is not confined to Saskatchewan or Canada. It is abroad in the United States and is in existence also in the mother country. In the month of August last a debate occurred in the imperial house of commons on this very subject. The subject matter of the debate was the right of a body of men known as manipulative surgeons. You Mr. Speaker, will understand the subject better in its technical relationship than myself or any other member of this assembly, you being the only representative of the medical profession in this house. But as I understand it what is meant by manipulative surgery is exercising the healing art by physical manipulation rather than by cutting or dissecting and all the rest of it. (Laughter.) In the course of the debate, Mr. Shea Watson (I think he is a 'sir' - they are nearly all 'sirs' over there), who is one of the recognized leading men in the medical profession of Great Britain, made the admission that a manipulative surgeon by the name of Barker, who had been practicing that form of healing for some thirty years, had done remarkably good work. I think the recognition of that by a leading man of the medical profession of the old country beyond all doubt establishes the fact that outside of the work ordinarily done by professional medical men there is opportunity for good work to be done in the way of healing many of the troubles from which men have suffered.

"This bill proposes to recognize these men and transfer also to the university the examinations that may be necessary to make absolutely sure that the public is being treated by men of standing and character and not by a set of humbugs. The provisions are set out in considerable

detail in the bill and I very much doubt whether we can profitably spend time by debating the bill on the second reading unless the two principles are called in question by the members of the assembly. We shall more profitably debate the question in committee where each point will be raised in its proper order and the members will, of course, exercise that freedom which they secured when they received the sanction or the selection of the constituencies to come and sit as members of this house."

Dr. Mitchell was the only other speaker on the second reading. He opened his remarks by stating that he felt he would be permitted to leave the Speaker's chair to take part in the discussion of a matter which could not in any way be termed partisan. He thought the position should be outlined from the point of view of the medical men and added that he thought during the past few years the medical profession had been attacked unfairly. As a profession he submitted the medical men were possibly the most humane people on the face of the earth. They worked day and night and got very little thanks. "Nearly one-third of the medical man's work is charity," continued the member for Weyburn. "All the legislation which has been enacted up to the present time has been in the interests of the public generally and not in the interests of the medical profession as many people think.

The Examination Question

"So far as this province is concerned," continued Dr. Mitchell, "the medical man got away from the examination question years ago. The medical men of Canada have been in an unfortunate position for years. We found when the South African war came along that our medical men had no standing in the imperial army at all. They asked to so have the laws amended here that the medical men could be recognized in Great Britain. We now have a Dominion registration and the British medical university recognizes us today. Our men who are registered in the Dominion medical council have a standing in Great Britain and our boys today in the trenches are in a different position to the boys who went to the South African war.

The Dominion Council.

"In the last few years our medical men have not licensed a man in this province, they have set no examinations at all. They ask men to go to the Dominion medical council, take the examinations and they are at once registered in this province. I think the medical men generally are agreed that they should go to the university but care should be taken that our medical men should continue to enjoy what they do today, the right of practicing outside of the Dominion. So far as the osteopaths and chiropractors are concerned I do not care how many of them are licensed as long as proper protection is given."

Second reading was given and the bill was referred to the committee on law amendments for consideration and report.

1922-26: attended **PSC** from 1922, graduating in 1926 with the degree Doctor of Chiropractic (Rehm's notes)

-he held postgraduate diplomas from the National College of Chiropractic, Lincoln College of Chiropractic, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Rehm's notes)

1926: Joshua N. **Haldeman** graduates from the **PSC** (Rehm, 1980)

1926 (Jan 20): letter from "A.I. Naumann, Princ., Sudlow Intermediate School, Davenport, Iowa." to:

Iowa State Board of Chiropractic Examiners,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

I have given J.N. Haldeman a written examination in the subjects usually taught in our High schools and I consider that his educational qualifications are equivalent to those of a regular High school graduate.

Therefore, I commend him to you as being qualified from an educational standpoint to take your examination.

Respectfully....

1926 (Feb 4): JN **Haldeman** receives an "X-Ray and Spinography" certificate from the **PSC**, signed by **BJ Palmer**, **AB Hender**, **RB**

Richardson and **Frank W. Elliott**, and the "D.C.{Doctor of Chiropractic}, Three Year Course" signed by: (Haldeman papers)
*B.J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., President
*Frank W. Willott, D.C., Ph.C., Registrar
*A.B. Hender, M.D., D.C., Ph.C., Dean
*Mabel H. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., Department of Anatomy
*James N. Firth, D.C., Ph.C., Department of Symptomatology and Pathology
*H.E. Vedder, D.C., Ph.C., Department of Physiology, Histology and Gynecology
*S.J. Burich, D.C., Ph.C., Department of Chemistry and Neurology
*J.H. Craven, D.C., Ph.C., Department of Philosophy, Orthopedy and Hygiene
*Ray Richardson, D.C., Ph.C., Department of Spinography
*Henri L. Gaddis, D.C., Ph.C., Department of Technique

1931 (Mar 30): letter from **Homer G. Beatty**, DC, on **Colorado Chiropractic University** stationery (at 1631 Glenarm Place, Denver), to **Stanley Hayes** DC (Collected papers of Stanley Hayes DC):

Dear Dr. Hayes:

I wish to thank you for your letter of March 24th and the splendid information it contained.

The three schools who have not answered you average about forty students enrollment I think, as I have been in touch with each of these schools within the past year.

Since our list of schools totals thirty-seven I shall enclose a copy of such list. It may help each of us to make our lists more complete.

I am awaiting with interest the next issue of the Bulletin. Again thanking you for your co-operation, I am, Sincerely your....

SCHOOLS

Akron College of Chiropractic, 829 E. Market St., Akron, Ohio
American School of Chiropractic, 236 East 35th St., New York, N.Y.
Berkeley College of Chiropractic, Shattuck Ave. near University Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Blodgett Chiropractic College, 565 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Carver College of Chiropractic, 521 W. 9th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Cleveland Chiropractic College, 1417 Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Colorado Chiropractic University, 1631 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colorado
Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, 261 W. 71 St., New York, N.Y.
Colvin College of Chiropractic, 237 S. Main St., Wichita, Kansas
Doty-Marsh College of Chiropractic, 4201 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Chiropractic Institute, 55 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
Indianapolis College of Chiropractic, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lincoln Chiropractic College, 518 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, 918 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Marchand College of Chiropractic, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mecca College of Chiropractic, 122 Roseville Ave., Newark, N.J.
Metropolitan Chiropractic College, 3400 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Missouri Chiropractic College, 706 Grand Ave. N., St. Louis, Mo.
National Eclectic Institute, 110 W. 90th St., New York, N.Y.
National College of Chiropractic, 20 N. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
New York School of Chiropractic, 488 E. 149th St., New York, N.Y.
Pacific College of Chiropractic, 125 Grand Ave. N., Portland, Ore.
Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa
Pasadena College of Chiropractic, 876 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, California
Peerless College of Chiropractic, 3159 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ramsay College of Chiropractic, 70 Willow St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Ratledge College of Chiropractic, 232 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Ross College of Chiropractic, 1311 Webster St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
San Francisco College of Chiropractic & Drugless Therapy, 1122 Sutter St., San Francisco, California
Seattle College of Chiropractic, 401 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Standard School of Chiropractic, 147 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
Texas Chiropractic College, San Pedro Park, San Antonio, Texas
Toronto College of Chiropractic, Toronto, Canada
Universal College of Chiropractic, 3531 Forbes St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Washington School of Chiropractic, 1116 F. St. Northwest, Washington, D.C.
 West Coast College of Chiropractic, 426-29th St., Oakland, California
 Western Chiropractic College, 2021 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 Denver Chiropractic Institute, Tramway Bldg., Denver, Colorado

1935 (July 19): **National College of Chiropractic** awards a certificate to J.N. **Haldeman**, D.C. for "Post-Graduate Course of Study" in "Principles and Practice of Chiropractic, Unitary Technique, Physio-Therapy, Colonic Therapy, Dissection, Laboratory Diagnosis, Physical Diagnosis, Gynecology, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-Ray and First Aid and Minor Surgery"; certificate signed by: (Haldeman papers)

- *W.C. **Schulze**, M.D., D.C.
- *L.M. Tobison, D.C., Ph.C.
- ***A. Pawloski**, D.C., Ph.C., D.N., Ph.D., N.D.
- *F.H. Blackmore, D.O., D.C.
- *J.V. McManis, B.S., D.O., D.C., Ph.C.
- *Alex K. Golden, D.C., Ph.C.
- *B.F. Wells, B.S., D.O.
- *George T. Parker, B.S., M.S.
- *H.E. Johnson, D.O., D.C., Ph.C.
- ***???**, B.S., M.S.
- *M. DeVoto, Registrar

1935 (Aug 5-30): the **PSC** awards a certificate to JN **Haldeman** for participation in a 132 hour "Chiropractic Review Course" including "Philosophy, Spinography, Adjusting, Neurocalometer Technic, 'Hole-In-One' System of Practic," signed by **BJ** (Haldeman papers)

1936 (Aug 21): **Lincoln Chiropractic College** awards a "Six Weeks Post Graduate Certificate" to JN **Haldeman** for instruction in "Physical Diagnosis, Dietetics, Transillumination, Urinalysis and the Technic of Scientific Spinal Correction"; certificate is signed by: (Haldeman papers)

- *Harry E. Vedder, D.C., Ph.C., President
- *James N. Firth, D.C., Ph.C., Vice-President
- *S.J. Burich, D.C., Ph.C., Secretary
- *A.G. Hendricks, D.C., Ph.C., Treasurer

1938 (May 16): "Certificate of Membership" in the **NCA's** National Council of Chiropractic Roengenologists is awarded go JN **Haldeman**; signed by Waldo **Poehner** DC, President and two others (Haldeman papers)

1938 (Aug 8): letter to "JL Haldeman, c/o Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa" from J.V. McManis, D.O., president of the McManis Table Company of Kirskville MO (Haldeman papers):

Dear Dr. Haldeman:

Arrived home day before yesterday. I note that you are sending me some Technocracy literature. I certainly appreciate your interest in this matter.

Under separate cover I am sending you the three copies of literature pertaining to the Inside Earth. Hope you will find them of interest. Later on I hope to write up my lectures on Inside Earth which will make it possible for you to give these lectures yourself and be able to answer any questions that may arise.

Dr. Lulu joins me in sending our best regards. Sincerely and fraternally yours...

1938 (Aug 12): **National College of Drugless Physicians** awards a certificate to "**Joshua N. Haldeman**" for "Post-Graduate Course of Study...in the Principles and Practice of Unitary Technique, Physical Diagnosis, Colonic-Therapy, X-ray, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Physio-Therapy, Dissection, Gynecology and Obstetrics,

Laboratory Diagnosis, Dietetics and Foot Technique" certificate is signed by: (Haldeman papers)

- *O.C. Bader, D.O., D.D.T., Dean
- *George T. Parker, B.S., M.S.
- *B.F. Wells, B.S., D.O.
- *L.M. Tobison, D.C., D.C.T.
- *Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D.
- *F.H. Blackmore, D.O., D.C.
- *Wm. J. **Ba????**, D.C., D.D.T.
- *H.E. Johnson, D.O., D.C., Ph.C.
- *J. **B????**
- *W.A. Biron, D.C.
- *G.L. Stewart, D.C., M.T.D.
- *M. DeVoto, Registrar

1938 (Aug 14-26): the **PSC** awards a certificate to JN **Haldeman** for participation in a 97 hour "Chiropractic Review Course" including "Philosophy, Spinography, Adjusting, Neurocalometer Technic, 'Hole-In-One' System of Practic," signed by **BJ** and two others (Haldeman papers)

1938: undated, one page letter to patients from "JN Haldeman, Chiropractic Specialist" at 614 Broder Bldg., Regina entitled "NEWS CONCERNING MY TRIP THIS SUMMER":

In your interest it has always been my policy in practice to keep myself up to date and thoroughly acquainted with any new developments. With this purpose in mind, I attended the National Chiropractic Association convention in Toronto, the National College of Chiropractic in Chicago, and the Palmer School of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa.

The National Chiropractic Association, which is the largest organization of drugless practitioners in the world, held its convention this year in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. The twelve hundred delegates in attendance considered this to be one of their most successful meetings. Addresses were delivered by outstanding men in the profession. Faculty members from many of our leading schools taking part. Dr. **Steinbach**, Dean of the **Universal College of Chiropractic** at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave a report of their research in the field of body imbalance. In careful examinations on ten thousand people, they found that over forty percent had an anatomical short leg which made good body balance impossible, and often affected the individual's health. Dr. **Dinterfass**, Editor of *Science Sidelights*, gave the results of his investigation of Chiropractic in Infantile Paralysis cases. He had found that Chiropractors were obtaining complete recoveries in 76% of those that came to them in the early stages of this disease, and that some improvement was made in nearly every case. In spite of the outstanding results by Chiropractors in Acute Anterior Polyomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis), he gave the reasons why governmental agencies did not employ them. During the week, a trip was made to Port Perry, the birthplace of D.D. Palmer, the discoverer of Chiropractic. In conjunction with the village of Port Perry, the Chiropractors dedicated a park in honor of this great man.

The **National College of Chiropractic** was founded in 1908. Its standard course of instruction is four years of nine months each. In Anatomy, Physiology, Symptomatology, Laboratory Diagnosis, Hygiene, and Gynecology, the instructions are equal to that in American Medical "Class A" Schools. Their graduates can pass the regular Medical examinations in these subjects. This College put on a special concentrated Review Course of two weeks for field practitioners. I was fortunate enough to take advantage of this excellent refresher.

Immediately following this, the **Palmer School of Chiropractic** held their annual advanced instruction in the latest scientific procedure in Chiropractic. Here I had the opportunity of studying under the personal supervision of Dr. B.J. Palmer, the developer of Chiropractic, and son of the late D.D. Palmer. During the second week over 2,000 Chiropractors were there to learn this work.

These strenuous six weeks that I have spent away from my office will enable me to deliver a more efficient service. You may now call at

my office for a checkup. There may be some new knowledge that can be applied in your particular case.

1939 (June 20): letter to JN Haldeman DC from H.G. Swanson, A.M., D.O., Dean of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery on college stationery:

Dr. J.N. Haldeman
614 Broder Building
Regina, Sask.
Canada

Dear Dr. Haldeman:

Please let me congratulate you on the excellency of the notice which you sent to your patients and friends. This is a dignified statement and it occurs to me that you will have an excellent reaction from this effort on your part. We enjoyed you at Kirksville and do hope you will come again.

Yours very sincerely....

1939: Sutherland (1993) writes:

In 1939, when war was declared, there were only three provinces that had adopted legislation regulating the practice of chiropractic (Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia) and there was no Canada-wide association to represent the profession nationally...

Dr. Walter T. Sturdy, President of the British Columbia Chiropractic Association, decided to take action. He dispatched Mr. John Burton, lawyer for the BCCA, across Canada to roundup support within the profession for a national organization that would have representation from each province, regardless of whether a province's members favoured the 'straight' or 'mixer' point of view. It was an important difference from the way in which the national organizations had been formed in the United States for the purpose of supporting two different philosophies.

The first meeting of the provincial delegates was held on January 10, 1943, in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, in Ottawa. The name chosen for the new association was The **Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors**. Its first officers were:

President: Dr. Walter T. Sturdy of Vancouver
Vice-President: Dr. John A. Schnick of Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. John S. Clubine of Toronto
General Secretary & Solicitor: Mr. John S. Burton of Vancouver, who was also Dominion Organizer.

The second meeting of this Board took place in October of the same year. The principal topic on the agenda was chiropractic manpower. The number of practitioners in each province was reported as follows:

*British Columbia	70
*Alberta	35
*Saskatchewan	33
Manitoba	37
*Ontario	200
Quebec	28
Maritimes	15

This was a total of 418 in Canada. An asterisk (*) appears beside the names of those provinces which had chiropractic legislation in force at the time. **Saskatchewan had obtained its Chiropractic Act during 1943.**

1942-50: **JN Haldeman** is Saskatchewan representative on the **Dominion Council of the Canadian Chiropractors' Association** (Haldeman, 1950, patient pamphlet; Rehm's notes)

1943: **JN Haldeman** drew up the act which was used by the **Saskatchewan Chiropractors' Association** and passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature [**Provincial Parliament?**] (Rehm's notes)

1943: Saskatchewan had obtained its Chiropractic Act during 1943 (Sutherland, 1993)

1943: *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix* reported on the May 28, 1993: Dr. A.W. Johnstone of Regina headed the **Saskatchewan Chiropractic Association**. Serving with him were Dr. **C.J. L'Amis** and Dr. F.E. Roluf, both of Saskatoon, and Dr. Joshua N. **Haldeman** and Dr. J.J. Bramham of Regina.

1943: patient pamphlet published in 1950 by **JN Haldeman** entitled "Chiropractic: the safest, quickest, surest way to health" notes that he was a "**Member of the Executive Board of the Saskatchewan Chiropractors' Association**, set up by an Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature, 1943"

1943-50: **JN Haldeman** is Member of the Executivbe Board and Examining Board of the **Saskatchewan Chiropractors' Association** (Haldeman, 1950, patient pamphlet; Rehm's notes)



Figure 2-??: photo taken in Ottawa on January 11, 1943, and appearing in the *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (March); 12(3): 27; original caption read: "Pictured above are Directors of the recently organized Dominion Chiropractic council, representing all Provinces in Canada. (Left to Right) Dr. Gaudet, Montreal; Dr. Haldeman, Regina; J.S. Burton, Vancouver; Dr. J.A. Schnick, Hamilton; Dr. Sturdy, Vancouver; Dr. J.S. Clubine, Toronto; Dr. McElrea, Winnipeg; Dr. Messenger, Calgary."



1943 (Jan 10): according to Brown (1990):

On January 10, 1943, the inaugural meeting of the Dominion council of Canadian Chiropractors (now known as the Canadian Chiropractic Association [CCA]) was held in Ottawa, Ontario. Dr. Lee credits John S. Clubine, DC and Walter T. Sturdy, DC for having been the driving forces behind the creation of this national organization. Its main purposes were to gain inclusion in Medicare, a national health scheme about to be introduced in Parliament, and to build a chiropractic college to be supported by the profession across Canada.

To facilitate the process of establishing a school, on January 3, 1945, the Dominion council formed a separate body under the Corporations Act of the Province of Ontario, called the Canadian Association of Chiropractors, which later became the charter of CMCC. On January 31, 1945, at the first meeting of the Directors of this College Association, Dr. Lee was elected Secretary/Treasurer of both the College Association and its Financial Organization Committee to establish a Canadian College of Chiropractic where he played a prominent role in setting up the school until October 19, 1945...

1943 (Mar): *National Chiropractic Journal* [12(3)] includes: "News Flashes: CANADA": (pp. 26-7)

CANADIAN ARMY SAYS NO CHIROS

Canadian army authorities are not sympathetic towards the granting of Chiropractic attention to the armed services, according to Dr. J.N. Haldeman, Regina, who returned recently from Ottawa, where he had attended the first annual meeting of the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors.

A delegation headed by Dr. Walter Sturdy, Vancouver, conferred with Hon. J.L. Ralston, minister of national defense, and Brigadier Meakins, assistant director general of medical services. Following the

interview, Dr. Haldeman said Dr. Sturdy and his delegation reported that "chiropractors could not hope to be better than orderlies under the military medical organization.

Hardly Recognized

Brig. Meakins told the delegation, Dr. Haldeman said, that in the South African war, even dentists were hardly recognized, but that in the last war they made a large contribution, which was followed by the formation of a dental corps in this war.

The idea was conveyed that in the next war chiropractors may have a separate classification," Dr. Haldeman said in his report on the interview with the brigadier and Col. Ralston.

Dr. Haldeman said the chiropractors were despondent because this feeling on the part of military authorities would not allow them to enter the army in the post to which they were best suited. Instead, they had to enlist as combatants. This was particularly disappointing, the chiropractors stated, because the Dominion is short 300 doctors.

In Russia, it was pointed out, chiropractors and medical doctors are placed on a par." (pp. 26-7)

-photo of new Canadian organization; caption reads: "Pictured above are Directors of the recently organized Dominion Chiropractic council, representing all Provinces in Canada. (Left to Right) Dr. Gaudet, Montreal; Dr. Haldeman, Regina; J.S. Burton, Vancouver; Dr. J.A. Schnick, Hamilton; Dr. Sturdy, Vancouver; Dr. J.S. Clubine, Toronto; Dr. McElrea, Winnipeg; Dr. Messenger, Calgary." (p. 27)

1944 (Jan 20): letter from **JN Haldeman** DC at 614 Broder Bldg, Regina notes "X-Ray Laboratory" and "N.C.M. Service":

To The Members of the Dominion Council:

One of the solutions to Chiropractic problems would have been for every Chiropractor to have taken post graduate courses in colleges

teaching opposing lines of thought. I have done so, and more than once, which gives me an advantage in seeing both sides.

I was unaware that anything happened at the convention last Fall that should produce any bad repercussions. Circular letters from Dr. Mullin and Dr. Clubine indicate the continuance of some friction over the set-up of the proposed college and also the matter of definitions. In Saskatchewan we have the same definition of Chiropractic as Ontario and we have had no particular fault to find with it although no doubt, it could be improved. The definition to be adopted by the Dominion Organization had better be left to the next Board meeting where it can be threshed out and decided by a majority vote.

In regard to the college - our troubles there can also be smoothed out quite easily if things are considered in their proper sphere. The control of the aim and policy of the college must be under the Dominion Council with a view to the best interests of Chiropractic and the public. Dr. Sturdy as president must set this out.

My views as stated in a previous letter include the teaching of Chiropractic in the broadest sense including diagnosis and laboratory work but that the teaching of any therapeutic method other than Chiropractic can not be our present concern. Our future recognition will lie in our ability to show that we can render an essential and special service which no one else can render and for which we are especially qualified. All members of the Board have equal right to express their views but should abide by the decision of the Board.

Dr. Clubine was selected as president of the school. He is especially qualified for this position. He, with the College Board, which for reasons of convenience should reside in Toronto, will be charged with the responsibility of administering the school in accordance with the policy and objectives as outlined by the Dominion Council of which, of course, Dr. Clubine is also a member. The school board is charged with the responsibility of getting the school started by September 1st and graduating a maximum number of Chiropractors until the Chiropractic field has been adequately covered. **The methods used by the school board are their own concern and a school board should not be interfered with by the Dominion Council as long as they are carrying out the policy that has been laid down and are achieving results.**

Dr. Clubine in his letter did not appear to think that there was sufficient work to keep students occupied for four years of eight months. If the school teaches all the Chiropractic technics that are taught in other schools as efficiently as they are taught in other schools; diagnosis and laboratory work and basic sciences as well as they are taught in the medical schools; there would be plenty of scope to keep students occupied. There is plenty of scope in Chiropractic to insure its future if it is properly covered.

The laws in the Provinces do not permit Chiropractors to practice Medicine. The Ontario law states:

"4. Nothing in this Act or the regulations shall authorize any person not being so expressly authorized under a general or special Act of this Legislature to prescribe or administer drugs for use internally or externally or to use or direct or prescribe the use of anesthetics for any purpose whatsoever or to practise surgery or midwifery."

Under the Drugless Practitioners Act in Ontario, Chiropractors as well as all other practitioners are licensed under this Act. This Act was forced on the Chiropractors over their opposition and desire for a separate act in the early days. A similar act under similar conditions was also introduced in Saskatchewan. I can find nothing in the Ontario Act or regulations that requires that a Chiropractor be trained as anything other than Chiropractor.

There is no disagreement over the matter of a Chiropractic College teaching Chiropractic. The difficulty apparently arises over things that are not Chiropractic and if it is not Chiropractic then it is really not the concern of the Dominion Council. The individual Chiropractor can practice anything else that he is trained and registered to practice. This is his business.

If students wish to take physio-therapy or medicine, facilities are available or would be available for this work, outside the school. But the school itself must be a Chiropractic school. The main thing at present is to get the school started. The problems that are now being discussed

with some heat would not arise for the first three years of the school's operation. In that time, who knows but conditions and outlook may change.

Without permitting any one school of thought to dominate another it would appear that the only basis for satisfactory agreement would be the teaching of Chiropractic in its broadest sense, but only Chiropractic. I have personally gone to a lot of trouble to get this point clarified. If there is any further difficulty then the only thing is a open and frank discussion. There is no avoiding differences. Dr. Sturdy should immediately go to the source of difficulty and get it straightened out.

Chiropractically yours,
Dr. Joshua N. **Haldeman**

1944 (March): "MINUTES of a special meeting of The Dominion Council of The Canadian Chiropractors' Association, held in the Clubroom of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, on Thursday, March 2nd, 1944, and called for 8:00 p.m.":

At 8:00 p.m. there were only present Drs. Sturdy, Messenger, McElrea, Gaudet, Wallace and Mr. J.S. Burton, Secretary and Counsel. Chiropractic matters were informally discussed until 9:30 when Dr. Clubine and Dr. Schnick arrived. In the informal discussion it was brought out by Dr. Gaudet that there appeared to be a definite movement in medical circles in Quebec to lay the foundation for medicine to take over Chiropractic.

The College was informally discussed. The Solicitor pointed out that it would have to be operated by a joint stock company, otherwise there would be individual financial responsibility of all Chiropractors. The Dominion Council could act as an advisory board.

Dr. Wallace pointed out that if the Dominion Council were the directors of the College Company jealousy and bad feeling would creep in. He favoured the Council being only advisory. The question of donations was discussed and it was agreed that an effort should be made to obtain endowments. Dr. Schnick believed that debentures would be satisfactory payable in say, 10 years and that interest should be at a small rate, perhaps 1.5%. Dr. Sturdy said that \$50,000 should be sufficient to start the college and the rate of interest should be at 2%.

He announced that Dr. **Haldeman** had been bumped on the airline and was taking the train and could not arrive before Friday night. Dr. Schnick and Dr. Clubine said that since the Ontario Convention would commence on Saturday morning the meeting should be convened as the work of the Council must be well underway before Dr. **Haldeman** could arrive. Dr. Wallace believed that a resume of the proceedings could be given to Dr. **Haldeman** when he arrived.

The Meeting was then finally called to order at 9:55 p.m. with Dr. Sturdy in the chair and all members being present except Dr. **Haldeman**.

Dr. Sturdy in opening the meeting said that the Dominion Council after a splendid start was now having growing pain. The whole difficulty arose in regard to the curriculum of the college. He pointed out that Alberta for instance, was opposed to the opening of a college at this time. Dr. Messenger said that he believed that it was started too soon "before the ink was dry on the Minutes of the first meeting." Dr. Sturdy said that time was short; that the Dominion Council was now in its 15th month and that it was one of the main objectives in his five year plan. He believed that the Dominion Council must carry the College in order to accomplish something worthwhile. He said that he had lost a lot of sleep over this question and asked Dr. Clubine if he had done the same. Dr. Clubine answered "no". Dr. Sturdy said that the had accomplished his original organization work up to this time and he was ready to step off the Board if the Council wished.

Dr. Sturdy then outlined the reason for the calling of the meeting, pointing out that the Chiropractors in the West believed that the College should teach Chiropractic only. This was the understanding at the last meeting of the Dominion Council; despite this the Committee appointed by the Dominion Council as enlarged, had introduced physio therapy without the knowledge or consent of the rest of the Council. The DeJarnett article had precipitated matters in the West and numerous protests had been received by Dr. Sturdy. Dr. Sturdy said that the Chiropractors of Canada...

missing pages?

...as submitted by the Ontario curriculum committee be subject to change, revision, deletion, addition, etc., from time to time as determined by the college board and that the course be a four year course of eight months each and that in the event of a four year course of nine months that there be no extra tuition charge. It was suggested that the Dominion Council be an advisory board. Mr. Burton made the suggestion that if the curriculum as proposed by Dr. Clubine be continued for four years, without change that it should be unanimously accepted by all of Canada. Dr. Wallace suggested that Ontario require a course of four years of nine months and suggested that this might be met by a post-graduate course.

Moved by Dr. Wallace, seconded by Dr. Messenger, that the Dominion Council, being a Dominion executive out of the profession at the service of the whole profession, that we recommend and approve the definitions of Chiropractic as established in each province in Canada.

Carried Unanimously.

The Solicitor then made a report in reference to the latest developments in regard to social security and intimated that the Social Security Committee was again appointed and considering further presentations. The bill would likely be submitted at the present session of the House of Commons.

The meeting was then adjourned at approximately 5:00 p.m.

The meeting then reconvened at 9:00 a.m. Saturday morning, March 4th, 1944.

Dr. Sturdy was again in the chair and Dr. **Haldeman** had arrived from Regina. Dr. Gaudet was not present until later on in the morning. The other members were present. Dr. Clubine introduced a delegation from the Association Chiropractors and Drugless Therapists of Ontario. Dr. Hoskins as chairman, made a plea for the recognition of physio therapy in the college. He made an eloquent appeal pointing out that every Chiropractor in Ontario had his heart in the profession and were sincere in everything they did. He realized the fight in the Provinces in regard to the various theories of Chiropractic as opposed to physio therapy and other drugless methods of healing. He believed that he himself was a stronger believer in the efficacy of Chiropractic after watching and believing in the results obtained by drugless therapy when used in conjunction with Chiropractic. He cited many cases where results were obtained by one or more adjustments and still other cases where results were only obtained by the use of drugless therapy in conjunction with Chiropractic. He mentioned one case of pernicious anemia where the condition was only relieved through drugless therapy plus conscientious Chiropractic. He cited a case of cartilage lesion of the knee where every attempt was made to cure by Chiropractic but this was not enough and that he had a machine which cured every case of this type. The Government had said that they would fine every Chiropractor \$25.00 a day for the use of this machine but than an electrical engineer had informed him that nothing could be done about it as no one could use this particular type of electric machine. He cited a case of sciatica which would clear up but would continually recur because there was a cespool somewhere in the body which could only be cleared up by other means. He beleived that to insure structural integrity was not sufficient, there needs to be drugless therapy to clear up the ???

He did not wish drugs or surgery but he believed that in conjunction with drugless therapy Chiropractic would be lifted to the heights of the foot of the throne. In Ontario the majority of Chiropractors wanted to use all resources at their hands to be used in their practice. He believed that if Chiropractors did not restore health they were not rendering the required service and in a case of deficiency in calcium "A" this deficiency must be corrected before Chiropractic could achieve the maximum benefit. He believed that these things in Ontario are as precious as life itself and that Chiropractic must embrace all the resourcefulness in our power which is the end and necessity of our beloved science.

Dr. J.A. Henderson then spoke for the delegation. He made an eloquent plea pointing out that the Chiropractors in Ontario were united, that they were a happy family believing win what they were practising and that if the Dominion Council had a heart at all they should be

sympathetic to their cause. He said that Chiropractors should be looked upon as the family physician and that a Chiropractor should not neglect anything to get his patients well. Patients go to Chiropractors for one reason: That is to get well. Chiropractors' hands should not be tied in serving the public and even if a Chiropractor uses electro therapy or old fashioned remedies he is still a Chiropractor in the eyes of the public. Chiropractors can deviate at times and still be conscientious Chiropractors.

He then asked Dr. Sturdy if he had instructed Dr. Watson to send the letter out. Dr. Sturdy replied that Dr. Watson had written saying that some Chiropractors were dissatisfied with the law in Ontario. Dr. Sturdy wrote back to Dr. Watson suggesting that he get them together. He did not say what was to go in the letter.

Dr. Henderson said that prior to the formation of the Dominion Council there was the utmost unity and that he did not want disunity or bad feeling created by another group which would result in destroying the spirit of Ontario Chiropractors. He said that he had been on the Legislative Committee when the Ontario Act was first passed, that he was an old timer and he had watched the Association grow. He believed that the Dominion Council had a tremendous power after serving a united profession, but it would lose this power if it catered to sectional interest. He believed that Dr. Sturdy was a big man and that after mature consideration he would see the Ontario viewpoint.

Dr. McLaren believed that both sides should give a little. He said that when Dr. Hoskins had studied in college, he got Chiropractic only, physio therapy came later. A college course of four years of eight months would not allow students to qualify in Ontario and that he believed that more anatomy, physiology, etc., would be more useful than electro therapy. He said that some of the machines used were sent out by manufacturers with the directions inside. He made a plea for the greater knowledge of the philosophy of Chiropractic. He said that he would be willing to concede to the West for a straight Chiropractic college if the West conceded to the East in making it a course of four years of nine months each.

Dr. John Anderson then addressed the Council and said that to qualify as a Drugless Therapist in Ontario the student must take a course and write separate examinations. He thought it ridiculous that a knowledge of the use of the machine would be obtained from the manufacturers. He made a plea to drop the words, "straight Chiropractor". He said that he would fight for the right to get people well by the method of their choice. He believed that there should be a post graduate course or after hours instruction to get the **naturopathic** knowledge for Ontario. He pointed out that when he studied at the Palmer School they did not even have a stethoscope but that day was gone.

Dr. Sturdy then said that it was not the intention of the Dominion Council to interfere with the rights of the Chiropractors of Ontario. He believed that having the Council meeting at this time would mean that harmony would be obtained and that there would be unity as never before. He believed that Chiropractors should have as long a course as possible and that they should be able to converse with medical doctors in their own language. He said that many medical doctors in British Columbia were physio therapists. He believed that a one month's study in physio therapy would teach all the drugless therapy that a Chiropractor would need to know. He referred to the success which the Board had had in Government circles in Ottawa, particularly in regard to rehabilitation after the war and said that this work would be carried on and there would be more harmony across Canada than ever before.

Dr. Sturdy then announced that the Council had a recommendation which would be presented to the Ontario Convention that afternoon.

Dr. Wallace complimented the delegation on the views presented and the manner in which they had made their representations.

Dr. **Haldeman** said that this attitude was in line with a letter which he had written and that Saskatchewan felt about the same way in regard to the college as those in Ontario.

Dr. Clubine said that the words "Straight Chiropractors" should not be used as they caused controversy and divided East and West. Dr. Clubine said that with Dr. Schnick and Dr. Gaudet he had tried to come to some agreement which he hoped would satisfy all groups.

At this point Dr. Gaudet came in. Dr. Clubine then went on to explain that he had presented to the Council the day before on behalf of the East a plan whereby physio therapy would be left out of the curriculum subject to change in the future by the College Board and that the Dominion Council would only be advisory to the College Board, the basis of control being according to the investment. The College Board would be chosen only by those having money in the College.

The delegation moved a vote of thanks to the Dominion Council for their cooperation.

The meeting then adjourned at 10:20 a.m.

The Council reconvened on Sunday morning, March 5th, 1944, at 10:20 a.m. All members were present except Dr. Wallace who had left a proxy with Dr. Gaudet as he had to leave before the meeting.

Mr. Burton explained what had happened since the last meeting. The Ontario Convention had passed a motion deleting physio therapy from the college curriculum but had also passed a motion requesting the Council to approve of a four months post graduate course in physio therapy to be entirely optional and to enable students wishing to qualify in Ontario to bring their course to the requisite number of months of study namely; four years of nine months each.

Dr. Clubine said that for the first four years there will be no physio therapy at all since the post graduate course will be given at the end, the result being that during the first four years the College Board and the profession should have the college ?????? basis. Dr. Clubine believed that we must establish a college. If we did not do so we would be letting down the boys from overseas. He suggested that as members of the Council represented the Provinces we could accept the proposition subject to the approval of the Association in each Province.

Dr. McElrea said and the others agreed that whether or not the Provinces would accept it would depend to a large extent on the way it would be put up to each of these Associations.

Dr. Messenger said that he would get what support he could possible get in Alberta.

Dr. Sturdy then in a moving appeal said that credit for this settlement could in large part be given to Dr. Schnick who had told him that we must all learn to be humble.

Dr. Clubine said that both he and Dr. Sturdy had taken this to heart. Dr. Sturdy said that when suspicion enters in trust goes out and that he had not been satisfied until now. He felt that the Dominion Council had gained a great victory and that the East and West pulling together can build up a tremendous power for Chiropractic in Canada.

Dr. Sturdy outlined the conversation he had with a member of the Department of Rehabilitation for returned soldiers and that we were assured that returned veterans would be given an opportunity to study Chiropractic, the maintenance and tuition to be paid by the Government. He said that this was vitally necessary, particularly as no new blood was coming in and that the public and the Government were depending on us to establish a college in Toronto.

Dr. Haldeman thought the Council could control the policy of the college. Dr. Sturdy and Dr. Clubine both said that if the Council runs the College it will ruin it.

Dr. Schnick pointed out that a college could not accept endowments unless it is on a nonprofit basis.

Dr. Clubine pointed out that the voting power must be in the hands of the college committee and that the aims and policy only should be under the control of the Council.

Dr. Sturdy said that we had started right by the Dominion council having a basic control at the beginning.

Dr. Clubine said that the Chiropractors across Canada really would control the policy and that if an autocratic Board was to be put in it could be controlled by funds. Differences could thus be ironed out and any change of policy could be submitted to the investors before being effected. Dr. Clubine said that each member of the Council was there for himself representing his Provinces and it did not matter how many Chiropractors each represented.

Dr. Sturdy then called for a motion at the same time pointing out that he was heartily in accord. Ontario had given the most, the West had given something. It would not be right if either side had gotten everything.

It was then moved by Dr. Gaudet, seconded by Dr. McElrea that the Council accept the recognition of the Ontario Association subject to the ratification of each of the Provinces and that the recommendation of this Council, therefore, be that a Council be established in Toronto with a course of four years of eight months each following a curriculum substantially the same as that presented by the Curriculum Committee with the deletion of physio therapy and that a four months post graduate course be established to be taken on a strictly voluntary basis by students so wishing after the regular course had been completed.

Unanimously carried.

The Council meeting then adjourned at 11:05 a.m. in perfect harmony and agreement.

1944-1950: **JN Haldeman** is Director of the **CMCC**, Toronto. He was one of the original sponsors of this college (Haldeman, 1950, patient pamphlet; Rehm's notes)

PHOTOGRAPH



DR. JOSHUA N. HALDEMAN,
Social Credit Candidate
For Prince Albert Federal Constituency

•
Make This Man Your Representative
In the Next Parliament

PHOTOGRAPH



Herbert J. Vear, England, circa 1945

forthright pioneers as Drs. Walter Sturdy, Vancouver; J.S. Clubine, Toronto; J.M. Gaudet, Montreal; F.B. McElrea, Winnipeg; F.L. Wallace, Halifax; J.A. Schnick, Hamilton; J.N. **Haldeman**, Regina; and C.E. Messenger, Calgary.

Associated with these men and actively engaged in the many details of setting up the school were Drs. A.W. Macfie, H.K. Lee, C.C. Clemmer, S.F. Sommacal, James Ellison, H.A. Hill, D.V. Hoskins and K.B. Kenndy, all of Toronto, and J.A. Henderson of Hamilton.

A vigorous campaign to raise \$100,000 was initiated and the profession's response was immediate and generous. The greater part of this sum is now raised and the balance will shortly be forthcoming. A \$50,000 building has been purchased in the heart of the University of Toronto district, and teaching equipment, school, dormitory and office furniture have been bought and paid for.

The school will operate as a non-profit, professionally owned institution under a charter obtained from the Ontario government, and under the direction of a Board of Directors elected by the Canadian Association of Chiropractors, Inc. The Board of Directors will appoint a Board of Governors, consisting of prominent chiropractors and laymen.

The course of study will consist of 4,200 to 4,600 hours over a period of four years of eight to nine months in each calendar year. The minimum entrance requirement is junior matriculation or its equivalent - high school graduation.

The curriculum includes all of the basic science subjects and a thorough training in "straight" chiropractic. For those wishing to qualify under the Province of Ontario Drugless Therapists Act, there will be a separate course in physiotherapy.

The tuition fee is \$300.00 per year....

The school has been accredited by the Department of Veterans Affairs and a number of Canadian **veterans** are enrolled.

-photo caption reads: "New home of Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College in the heart of business and professional ct in Toronto, Ontario, which opened for enrollment on September 7, 1945." (*National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 [Oct]; 15[11]: 15)

1945 (Oct): *National Chiropractic Journal* [15(10): 15, 62] notes: -article by JJ Nugent DC entitled "Canadian Memorial College":

The movement to establish the school was initiated by the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors under the leadership of such



1946 photo of the founders of the Dominion Council (minus John Schnick DC); back row (left to right): F McElrea DC, Joshua N. Haldeman DC, CE Messenger DC, John Burton Esq; front row (left to right): JM Gaudet DC, Walter T. Sturdy DC, John S. Clubine DC



Photo depicting the members of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, 1946; standing (left to right): J.N. Haldeman of Saskatchewan, J.M. Gaudet of Quebec, R.O. Mueller (Dean), Douglas V. Hoskins of Ontario, F. B. McIlrea of Manitoba, John S. Clubine (President), Herbert A. Hill of Ontario, C.E. Messenger of Alberta, M. Anderson of Ontario and J.S. Burton, attorney; seated (left to right): J. Henderson (Registrar), Harry Yates of Ontario, Jack Heatherington of Ontario, Cecil Clemmer of Ontario, Samuel Sommecal of Ontario, Douglas Warden (Secretary) and Walter Sturdy (Vice-President); courtesy of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

1947: "Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College; 'Professionally Owned'; Catalogue for the Academic Year 1947-1948-1949; 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ontario" lists:

-Board of Directors:

- *Walter Sturdy DC, President
- *SF Sommecal DC, VP
- *Douglas Warden DC, Secretary
- *JA Henderson DC, Registrar
- *JM Anderson DC
- *CC Clemmer DC
- *JS Clubine DC
- *JM Gaudet DC
- *JN ~~Haldeman~~ DC
- *JA Hetherington DC
- *HA Hill DC
- *DV Hoskins DC
- *FB McElrea DC
- *CE Messenger DC
- *FL Wallace
- *HA Yates DC

-Faculty & Staff:

Department of Chiropractic

- *Rudy O. Muller DC, PhC, Dean
- *Herbert K. Lee DC, PhC
- *James Ellison DC, PhC
- *Richard S. Wynn DC, ND
- *Colin Greenshields DC

Department of Chemistry

- *Major LH Colbeck, E.D., B.S.A., B.Paed.(Tor.), M.C.I.C., Asst. Dean

Department of Histology & Embryology

- *DM Allan B.S.(Pitt.), DC

Department of Anatomy

- *AE Homewood DC, DPT

Department of Diagnosis & Pathology

- *Crichton Alison MB, ChB (Aberdeen)

Department of Physiology

- *AL Bailey DC, DDT

Department of Bacteriology & Public Health

- EH Grieg BA (Queen's)

Clinical Laboratories

- *Lynn Beazer

Office Staff

- *June Harris, Secretary
- *Cecile Conron, Assistant

PHOTOGRAPH



Rudy O. Muller, D.C., Ph.C., second dean of the CMCC

Table: "Four Year Schedule at the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College ([Dedicatory, 1947](#))

	Hours
Freshman Year - First Semester	
Anatomy I. (Osteology and Arthrology)	90
Embryology (Development Anatomy)	90
Chemistry I. (Inorganic-general)	90
Physiology I. (Nerve and Muscle)	90
Lexicology	45
Principles and Theory of Chiropractic	45
	450
Second Semester	
Anatomy II. (Myology)	90
Histology	90
Chemistry II. (Organic)	90
Physiology II. (Digestion and Metabolism)	90
Palpation I.	45
Principles and Theory of Chiropractic	45
	450
Sophomore Year - Third Semester	
Anatomy III. (Splachnology)	90
Chemistry III. (Physiological)	90
Physiology III. (Special Senses)	90
Bacteriology I. (General)	90
Palpation II.	45
X-Ray Physics and Technique	45
	450
Fourth Semester	
Anatomy IV. (Angiology)	90
Chemistry IV. (Pathological)	90
Physiology IV. (Neurological)	90
Bacteriology II. (Special)	45
Pathology I. (General)	45
Technique (Chiropractic)	90
	450
Junior Year - Fifth Semester	
Anatomy V. (Central Nervous System)	90
Pathology II. (Systemic)	90
Hygiene, Sanitation and Public Health I.	90
Diagnosis I.	90
Physical Diagnosis	45
Dietetics	45
First Aid and Toxicology	45
Technique (Chiropractic)	45
	540

	Hours
Sixth Semester	
Anatomy VI. (Peripheral Nervous System)	90
Pathology III. (Systemic)	90
Diagnosis II.	90
Hygiene and Public Health II	45
Laboratory Diagnosis & X-Ray Interpretation	45
Technique (Chiropractic)	90
Clinic	132
	582
Senior Year - Seventh Semester	
Anatomy VII. (Dissection)	180
Pathology IV. (Systemic)	90
Diagnosis III.	90
Gynecology I.	90
Pediatrics	90
X-Ray Interpretation (Soft Tissue)	45
Technique (Chiropractic)	45
Clinic	180
	810
Eighth Semester	
Diagnosis IV.	90
E.E.N.T.	45
Dermatology	45
Psychiatry	90
Gynecology II	45
Obstetrics	45
Technique (Chiropractic) Provincial and State Board Review	45
Chiropractic Jurisprudence, Ethics, Economics and Public Speaking	45
Clinic	180
	630

Total (fifty-minute) hours for eight semesters of eighteen weeks each - 4,362.

Drugless Therapy optional the last two years - Total Hours, 360

1947: **JN Haldeman** is Vice President of the **Dominion Council, Canadian Chiropractors' Association** (Haldeman, 1950, patient pamphlet; Rehm's notes); JN Haldeman notes (Haldeman & Haldeman, undated, p. 19):

As my income was derived solely from my practice, and I had no assistant, it was necessary to miss as little time from the office as possible. I represented Saskatchewan on the Dominion Council of the Canadian Chiropractors and was a Director of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College in Toronto. This required two or more trips a year down East. The plane would be particularly useful on trips from Regina to Davenport, Iowa. Representing Canada on the **Board of Control of the International Chiropractors' Association** required two trips to Davenport a year. By train, it took forty-eight hours, by airline, because of poor connections, thirty-six hours. Going direct, it was only eight flying hours in the Luscombe and six in the Bellanca. I had to speak at meetings in various parts of Saskatchewan. The problem was to get to meetings up to two hundred and fifty miles away after office hours and be back the next morning in time for work.

1947 (June 11): **CMCC** awards a "Certificate of Attendance" to Joshua N. **Haldeman** for a course in "Chiropractic Technique"; signed by R.O. **Muller**, D.C., Dean and J.A. Henderson, D.C., Registrar (Haldeman papers)

1948-50: **JN Haldeman** is Canadian representative on the Board of Control of the **ICA** (Haldeman, 1950, patient pamphlet; Rehm's notes)

1948 (July): ICA's **International Review of Chiropractic** [3(1)] notes:

- "SASKATCHEWAN NEWS by John Burton, Esq., Legal Counsel for Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors" (p. 5):

Saskatchewan is the only Province in Canada wherein there is any control by the University over chiropractic examinations although Manitoba has a Basic Science law which pertains to all health professions.

Two years ago a delegation composed of the President of the Chiropractic Association of Saskatchewan, Dr. Johnstone, the Secretary, Dr. Bramham, and myself met with the Premier. He virtually promised that University control would be eliminated. He did not do so. Instead, at the past session of the legislature he introduced an act requiring government supervision of all professions, medical, legal, chiropractic, etc. This control consisted of filing annual returns of all practitioners admitted, all suspensions from practice, qualifications of all members of the profession, etc., and also provided that if the Provincial Secretary of the Province was dissatisfied with a decision of the board he could refer the matter back, appeal the case or appoint a board of arbitration. We thought this an unjust restriction and opposed it. At the same time we asked for the removal of University control of examinations. The

Government did nothing for us and instead passed the amendment as proposed by them.

It is my considered opinion that the Royal Commission in Quebec, the Basic Science in Manitoba, the University Control in Saskatchewan are the forerunners of an attempt to force more restrictive legislation, not only in Canada, but in the United States.

1948 (Aug): ICA's *International Review of Chiropractic* [3(2)] notes: -"Western Provinces Meet" by Lyle W. Sherman DC, PhC (p. 5):

The first joint meeting, July 9-11, of the four Western Canadian Provinces, namely: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, in my opinion, was a complete success. I have attended many other conventions, but few where more was accomplished for Chiropractic. There was an earnest desire on the part of most Chiropractors attending to purge their profession of **diluting influences**.

To any who attended, it became very obvious that the Western Provinces are working hard to honestly raise the Chiropractic standard, not at the expense of those who are to come into the province by insisting on long training periods, but at their own expense, in an effort to improve their own Chiropractic efficiency, which is basically sound.

By the end of the three-day convention, there was an unmistakable feeling that the differences that existed were definitely known and appreciated. Better understanding and a degree of accord were reached. The four Western Provinces in the future, by their joint strength and accord, will have much to do with the future of Chiropractic in Canada.

Our hosts in Alberta, particularly Doctors Messenger and Jackson, worked very hard to have a smooth running convention. It terminated with a banquet with the **Minister of Labor of Alberta as guest speaker. He is a Chiropractor, the first Chiropractor to attain a position in the Minister's Cabinet.** The Canadian School at Toronto was very ably represented by both the Dean and the Registrar.

PHOTOGRAPH



At the 1949 Lyceum of the Palmer School of Chiropractic (PSC) the Haldemans are shown meeting with Leonard K. Griffin, D.C., member of the ICA Board of Control, and David D. Palmer, D.C., then Vice-President of the PSC. Left to right: Dr. Griffin, Wyn Haldeman, Dr. Haldeman and his twin daughters, Kay and Maye, and Dr. Palmer (Haldeman papers)

1949 (July): ICA's *International Review of Chiropractic* [4(1)] includes: -"NEWS Items: WESTERN CANADIAN CHIROPRACTIC CONVENTION SUCCESS" (p. 2)

The Second Annual Western Canadian Chiropractic Convention held in Winnipeg from June 9th to 11th has concluded. All attending agree that the convention was an important contribution to increased professional development and a success from every standpoint. Hosts were the Manitoba Chiropractors' Association under the able leadership of their President, Dr. L.D. McPhail.

Prominently featured on the 3-day program were educators from the U.S. and the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. Dr. R.J. Watkins and Dr. R. Levardsen spoke for the Canadian College and Dr. Herbert Himes represented the Palmer School. Dr. R.O. Muller, Dean of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College addressed the session at its midpoint meeting the second day.

"Chiropractic Hospitals" was the subject covered by Dr. George Hariman of North Dakota. Mr. John Burton, Counsel of the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors, gave an especially informative address.

Dr. Herbert Himes in his discussion of Chiropractic philosophy pointed out:

"The Philosophy of Chiropractic is a living, working Philosophy of life. If mankind can be brought to the realization of the Innate within him and all that it implies, all problems of the educated or conscious mind will be solved and we will not only have unity in Chiropractic, but we will have unity among all the thinking people of the world."

At the principal evening banquet, presided over by Dr. C.E. Messenger of Calgary, the guest of honor was the Honorable Errick F. Willis, Deputy Premier of Manitoba.

Plans for the Third Annual Western Canadian Chiropractic Convention will be discussed at a future date in the pages of the *International Review of Chiropractic*.

1949 (July 20): letter from Dave Palmer, "Vice-President" of the PSC:

Dr. Joshua N. **Haldeman**
614 Broder Building
Regina, Sask., Canada
Dear Dr. Josh:

Our Lyceum program is gradually being "jelled" into the final stages. Your talk with the subject title "Freedom" has been scheduled for 9:30 to 10:00 A.M., Monday, August 29.

As you of course know, our Lyceum program is being condensed into four days this year, and one of these days being Sunday, the program actually incorporates only three days, so we have set up a schedule of one-half-hour talks for the morning speakers.

You wrote us in March that Mrs. Haldeman and your twin daughters would accompany you, and we would like to know the definite day and time you plan to arrive so that hotel accommodations may be made in accordance with your letter.

I'll be looking forward to hearing from you. Sincere... (my files)

1949: **JN Haldeman** is guest lecturer at Palmer Lyceum (Rehm's notes)

???: "Report on the Graduation Exercises Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College at Eaton Auditorium, Friday, May 20, 1949" (pp. 39-40); this was first CMCC graduation

PHOTOGRAPH

Chronology of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College



Herbert J. Vear, D.C., graduate in 1949 of the first class at CMCC

1949 (Sept 9): letter to JN **Haldeman** from Solon E. Low, M.P., House of Commons, Ottawa (Haldeman papers):

Dear Dr. Haldeman:

I am just now getting the accumulated pile of correspondence worn down to man-size since my return to the office after more than a month's absence. Your letter of July 25 has now reached its turn for acknowledgment. Please forgive the delay. I certainly meant no discourtesy in the long delay.

I can quite understand why you would feel it necessary to devote more time to your practice and to home affairs, after the years of intense activity in the interests of our movement. On behalf of **Social Crediters** everywhere, and on my own I want to thank you for the devoted service you have given. However, I do not think it lies within my power to accept your resignation from the **Chairmanship of the Board**. I suggest you continue to act in that capacity until a meeting of the Council has had a chance to consider your resignation and to take whatever action they see fit upon it. Kindest regards...

1949: Joshua N. haldeman writes (Haldeman & Haldeman, undated, p. 22):

...The following year we flew to Davenport in the Bellanca. I was a guest speaker at the Palmer Lyceum before five thousand of my colleagues. On the same program was Bernard McFadden [Macfadden]. It was most interesting to meet a man who I had heard about all my life and whose magazines were always to be found in my living quarters.

Visiting the Palmer Lyceum is like a "pilgrimage to Mecca." Here, from the original school and the Fountainhead of Chiropractic, is disclosed the latest scientific developments in chiropractic. Chiropractic, having been discovered only in 1895 by Dr. D.D. Palmer, is in a state of continual development. One of the great sources of interest is Dr. B.J. Palmer's (son of the Founder) million dollar private clinic, where the most advanced types of modern medical equipment are used to prove actual body conditions, and the proof of the relief of these conditions by chiropractic only -- "the scientific adjusting of a bone in the spine to relieve nerve pressure to restore health."

At a year old, the flying twins were certainly "cute" and attracted a lot of attention. They had their first television appearance in Davenport over WHO-WOC. The radio artists coined the word "telegenic" for the twins.

1949 (Aug 22-26): the **PSC** awards a certificate to JN **Haldeman** for participation in a "Chiropractic Review Course" involving "45 hour sixty-minute class hours" of "Philosophy, Spinography, Adjusting, Neurocalometer and Neurocalograph and Clinical Practice," signed by **BJ** (Haldeman papers)

1949 (Oct): ICA's **International Review of Chiropractic** [4(4)] notes: -"Answers Quebec Royal Commission: Conclusions Prejudiced" (p. 2)

Recently the Quebec Royal Commission to study Chiropractic returned a verdict highly unfavorable to the hopes of the profession for a fair licensing law in the province. Among other things, the commission

said there is "no scientific basis for Chiropractic." The Secretary of the Quebec association wisely contacted ICA, which prepared Chiropractic's answer to the report in the form of an article mailed to the Canadian association for newspaper release. It reads as follows:

For Release

August 29, 1949

The conclusions of Quebec's Royal commission to study the Chiropractic profession were labelled today an example of "either classic stupidity, wilful misrepresentation of the facts, or both," by a spokesman for the International Chiropractors' Association.

Dr. J.N. **Haldeman**, Dominion council representative of the ICA said, "the dice were loaded against Chiropractic even before the commission began its so-called deliberations. It has even come to my attention that during the course of the hearings Magistrate Joseph Marier, head of the commission, regularly dined with the attorney representing the medical profession, which opposes the licensing of Chiropractors. This scandalous conduct is bound to give rise to certain embarrassing questions as to the real impartiality of the judgment given."

Dr. **Haldeman** was optimistic about the future, however, despite the commission's adverse decision. He said that experience has shown that despite "all attempts to stamp out Chiropractic, it has grown increasingly stronger, for the simple reason that it gets sick people well."

He also pointed to the fact that Chiropractic is licensed in five Canadian provinces and that the Chiropractic profession maintains a "grade A college in Toronto with 250 students, who must complete an intensive 4-year professional course before being graduated."

Quoting from the commission's report, Dr. **Haldeman** pointed out what he called the "hand of the medical profession" in the decision. He quoted the commission as saying, "Our province possesses institutions highly qualified to give medical teaching...and there appears to be no valid reason for permitting the healing arts to be taught in schools infinitely less qualified and situated outside the province..."

Tetreault Scores Commission

Meanwhile in Montreal, the Quebec Chiropractors Association had swung into high gear under the leadership of its capable President, Dr. H.C. Tetreault.

In a strongly worded statement, widely quoted by Radio Canada and the press there, Dr. Tetreault said the commission had "veered from its goal" which had been to find grounds for understanding between Chiropractors and Medical Doctors.

Dr. Tetreault concluded his statement by declaring that "the time has come to consider adopting regulations and legislation to govern Chiropractic in the Province of Quebec."

-full page **photo**, caption reads (p. 13):

Television Plays a Part Too!

Kaye and Maye **Haldeman** (or is it Maye and Kaye), twin daughters of Dr. J.N. **Haldeman**, Regina, Saskatchewan, are shown with their father, as he demonstrates nerve pressure reading during special pre-Lyceum classes.

-**photo** caption of JN **Haldeman** at the podium during PSC lyceum reads (p. 15):

Dr. J.N. **Haldeman**, well known Canadian Chiropractor, represents the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors on the ICA Board of Control.

1949 (Dec): "We stopped as guests of Dr. **Spears** who has a large chiropractic sanatorium, and spent New Year's Eve wandering around the streets of Denver." (Haldeman & Haldeman, undated, p. 49)

1950: "As Canadians, we were brought up in severe winter weather that goes down to fifty below zero. But in Canada, we expected it and prepared for it. In Los Angeles wearing our Canadian clothes, we were about as miserably cold as we had ever been, and have had the same experience in Johannesburg and Melbourne. As one American in Johannesburg explained it, "It is not that it ever really gets cold here. It is just that you never seem able to get warm."

"Dr. Clubine, former President of the **Canadian Chiropractors Association** who was practicing in Los Angeles, took us around to see the sights.

Chronology of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

Hollywood needs to put on a campaign to glamorize Hollywood, but the "Miracle Mile" was something to see." (Haldeman & Haldeman, undated, p. 51)

1950 (Jan): ICA's *International Review of Chiropractic* [4(7)] notes:
-"Why It's Called 'International': Canada" (p. 21):

Canadian Chiropractors are steadily growing stronger and have gained greater representation in ICA than ever before at the last international convention a permanent seat for a Canadian member was established in the ICA board of control.

The man to fill the post is selected by the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors, composed of representatives from each Canadian province. The present Canadian member of the board is Dr. Joshua Haldeman, Saskatchewan. In addition, each province elects men to the ICA Representative Assembly, from which the other members of the board of control are elected.

This plan to give Canadian Chiropractors a place in ICA's top-level councils may well serve as a model for other nations when Chiropractic has been firmly established in them. The method is patterned after the growth of the United States with admission of qualified areas to representation when they have matured Chiropractically. In the end, like the United States, there will be a strong and cohesive union of all Chiropractors.

1950 (Apr): patient pamphlet published by **JN Haldeman** entitled "Chiropractic: the safest, quickest, surest way to health" includes excellent **photo** of Dr. Haldeman; he lists his credits as:

Joshua Norman Haldeman

Member of the Executive Board of the Saskatchewan Chiropractors' Association, set up by an Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature, 1943.

Member of the Examining Board of the Saskatchewan Chiropractors' Association, 1943-1950.

Director of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, 1944-1950, one of the original sponsors.

Saskatchewan representative on the Dominion Council of the Canadian Chiropractors' Association, 1942-1950.

Vice-President of the Dominion Council, Canadian Chiropractors' Association, 1947.

Canadian representative on the Board of Control of the International Chiropractors' Association, 1948-1950.

Holds a license to practice in Saskatchewan under the Chiropractic Act.

Has the following diplomas and certificates:

1. Diploma - Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa
Degree - Doctor of Chiropractic, 1926.
2. Diploma - X-ray and Spinography, P.S.C., 1926.
3. Certificate - St. John's Ambulance, First Aid, 1927.
4. Post Graduate Certificate, P.S.C., 1935.
5. Post Graduate Certificate, National College of Chiropractic, Chicago, Illinois, 1935.
6. Post Graduate Certificate, National College of Chiropractic, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1936.
7. Post Graduate Certificate, P.S.C., 1937.
8. Post Graduate Certificate, N.C.C., 1938
9. Post Graduate Certificate, P.S.C., 1938
10. Certificate of Competency in Use of X-Rays - Saskatchewan Chiropractors' Association, 1943.
11. Post Graduate Certificate, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, Ontario, 1947.
12. Post Graduate Certificate, P.S.C., 1949.

-**photo** of "Twenty-room Residence of Dr. and Mrs. Haldeman at 2302 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask." (p. 13)

-autobiographical sketch (p. 13):

Joshua Norman Haldeman

was born in a log cabin in northern Minnesota on November 25, 1902; father, Dutch and Irish; mother, English. In 1904 his father contracted diabetes and was given six months to live. He went to a Chiropractor and recovered sufficiently to carry on with his normal activities for

several years. The family, having benefitted from this new health method soon after its discovery, used it ever after. His mother studied Chiropractic to look after his father, the family and others. The family moved to Saskatchewan, Canada, in 1907.

During his college years the author's eyes failed him several times and he could get no relief except through Chiropractic, so he attended the Palmer School from 1922-1926. While obtaining his professional training his eye trouble cleared up so that even with intensive studying he did not require the use of glasses or other aids for over twenty years.

For the past fourteen years he has had a very successful practice in Regina, Saskatchewan, making a national and international name for himself in his profession. In 1942 he married Winnifred Josephine Fletcher. They have a boy, Scott, age 7, Edith Lynne, age 5, and twin daughters, Almeda Kaye and Winnifred Maye, age 2 years. Mrs. Haldeman was a teacher of Trinity College Dramatics and Royal Academy Ballet, and continued operating her studio after marriage, organizing the first Ballet company in Saskatchewan, becoming its director and choreographer.

Dr. and Mrs. Haldeman are flying enthusiasts. They have visited all parts of North America in their private plane, using it for rapid conveyance to the many professional conventions and activities in which they have taken an active part. In 1949 Dr. Haldeman was a guest speaker at the Palmer Lyceum before 5,000 members of his profession.

1952 (Aug): **JCaCA** [9(1)] includes:

-photo of Californians at NCA convention (p. 13):
PHOTOGRAPH



"CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVES AT NCA CONCLAVE were (standing, left to right): Drs. Ralph Martin, Joseph L. Molle, J. Dawson Walp, Carl A. Watson (Nevada), Raymond H. Houser, Gordon Goodfellow, John Schnick (Ontario, Canada, adopted Californian), E.H. Gardner. Seated, left to right: Dr. Josephine Jones, Mrs. Joseph Molle, Mrs. J. Dawson Walp, Dr. Virginia Herman, Dr. Linnie Cale, Dr. Elizabeth Moyer, Dr. Minnie Calvert, and Mrs. E.H. Gardner."



NCA Council on Education met in Toronto in 1956; A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D. and Ralph J. Martin, D.C., N.D. are standing, far left; George Haynes, D.C., M.S. is standing far right; John Nugent, D.C. is seated second from left

1957 (Feb): **JCaCA** [12(18)] notes:

-"Obituary" (p. 13):

Dr. John S. Clubine, whose office was at 610 South Broadway, Los Angeles, died suddenly last December. An associate and friend, Dr. Charles H. Wilson, said of him: "During the past five years of association with Dr. Clubine, I found him to be unusually accurate in his findings...our profession has lost a stalwart of professional ability."

Chronology of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

Dr. Clubine was a native of Toronto, Canada, where he was born in 1884. Following services at a funeral chapel in Los Angeles, the body was taken to Exeter, Canada, for burial in the cemetery of that city.

1957 (May 7): date of Joshua **Haldeman's** letter in the **Canadian Chiropractic Journal** (1957; 1(3): 16-8), written from Rietondale, South Africa, notes: "As one of the **founder members of the Canadian Chiropractic Association and the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College**, I wish to congratulate you on the **Canadian Chiropractic Journal**...."

PHOTOGRAPH



A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D., LL.B., president of CMCC

1964 (Dec 7): letter from **Herbert M. Himes** D.C., at 2 Milepost Place, Leaside, Ontario, to "Dear Doctor"; letter is attached to letter to **Stanley Hayes** DC dated 1/10/64 (Hayes collection):

Dear Doctor:

I have been a staunch Palmer alumnus for over thirty years, and still want to see my Alma Mater move on to better things in Chiropractic. I have also been a member of **ICA** for twenty-one years, and was a **CHB** member before that. I feel I have the right to make the following statements. This has been put off for some time, but cannot be delayed any longer.

For the last three years, the **Palmer College** possessed the opportunity and the means to advance the profession in regard to Chiropractic instrumentation. Developments in recent years have shown the **NCM** and **NCGH** methodology to be not only of considerably less analytical and diagnostic significance than heretofore realized, but possibly totally obsolete. **Palmer College** has netted an immense income from the **NCM** program, and to go to the new work would have meant at least, a temporary loss of that income. **Palmer College** has therefore been faced with a real conflict of interests, and has apparently chosen to accept the large financial returns accruing from the **NCM** program rather than apprise the profession of an advanced concept. This can only lead to a retardation of professional development, and eventually reflect to the discredit of Palmer. As an Alumnus I must speak against this.

Next, within the last five years, both **ICA** and the former **NCA** made inquiries of the Medical Devices Division of the **FDA** to obtain the files on Chiropractic instrumentation. The **FDA** agreed to expose their files provided the above organizations would publish the findings of their respective publications, namely the "Review" and the "Journal". This, **ICA** and **NCA** refused to do, for reasons that have been kept from the field. We do know the **FDA** has had assistance not only in the mechanical phases of their evaluations, but in the bio-physical phases as well. Professional Consultants are a part of the **FDA** organization, and both mechanical and bio-physical factors are necessary to proper evaluation of the use of our instruments. This information is presumably on file with the **FDA**, but apparently the **ICA** did not want it published.

Now, under the subterfuge of a "Department of Investigation", **ICA** proposes to establish an "independent" study group for the purposes of furnishing **FDA** information which **FDA** presumably already possesses. Two plus two equals four! Two top men at **Palmer**, one of them a member of the **ICA** Board of Control, are members of this Department of Investigation. The **ICA** and **Palmer College** have had an intimate association and interrelationship since the inception of **ICA**. As long as

B.J. was alive, it was expected. Upon the passing of **B.J.** and the untimely passing of **Vinton Logan**, I held to the opinion that College men would not sit as officers of any Chiropractic political organization. I still hold that opinion. For all the reasons mentioned, I do not feel we can expect any results from the **Department of Investigation of ICA** other than those which will support the **Palmer** interests. The field will be led to believe "all is well".

It is my contention that selfish motives will bury progress in the field of instrumentation technology, and "**protecting Chiropractic for posterity**" has become a trite phrase indeed. The reconciliation of our Philosophy with the know facts of science is at hand, and the above combination could stifle this advancement.

This is the last straw, Doctor, and as I intend to continue to work for the advancement as well as the perpetuation of Chiropractic, I submit this as my resignation from **ICA**.

Sincerely yours,...

1964 (Dec 10): letter from **Herbert M. Himes** D.C., Dean of **CMCC**, to **Stanley Hayes** DC at 3206 E. Grant Rd., Tucson AZ, on **CMCC** stationery; attached is Himes' letter to "Dear Doctor," dated 1/7/64 (Hayes collection):

Dear Dr. Hayes:

Just a note to thank you for the "Bulletins" I have been receiving. They are quite revealing, and I don't know where I've been all these years, but I didn't know such an interesting magazine existed.

The enclosed letter may be of interest to you. I am sure **ACA** people will want to make capital with it, but it has already been distributed to a large number of chiropractors in the field, and it doesn't make much difference.

Keep on with the good work, and please accept my best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season.

Cordially yours,...

1964 (Dec 26): letter from **Stanley Hayes** DC to **Herbert M. Himes** DC (Hayes collection):

Dear Dr. Himes:

Thank you very much for your kind comments on the Bulletin. The "well done" of such men as you is the finest possible reward for effort.

I have been fighting, in my feeble way, for rational chiropractic for 50 years -- and I intend to keep right on fighting for it as hard as I can. Nothing short of death or tility will stop me. Come what may, I can then take off into eternity with a clear conscience. Again I thank you for your highly valued encouragement.

Does the **Bulletin** have your permission to publish your letter of resignation to **ICA**? The January issue has already gone to the mimeographers but I can publish it before long.

IF we had another Boss gang or two like **ICA** and **NCA-ACA** we might as well kiss chiropractic goodbye.

I trust that you will have a Happy Holiday Season and that a 1965 will give our public and profession something to hope for. Sincerely yours,...

PHOTOGRAPH

Chronology of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College



A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B., 12 December 1969 in Toronto (LACC Registrar's collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



Hon. Mr. Justice Gerard LaCroix, Quebec (1967)

Table 3-??: "Entrance Requirements" derived from a survey conducted at a meeting of the "General Committee of the Profession on Education," in Detroit, June 24, 1962 (Haynes, 1962)

	ASCI	CMCC	CINY	CCC-K	CIC	LCC	LBC C	LAC C	NCC	NoCC	PCC	TCC
Application form	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Age limit	18+	17	18	No	No	No	No	17+	No	No	No	No
Student Rate Sheet	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Y
High School Equivalence	Y	No	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
High School Diploma	Y	No	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Y	Y
Require Transcript	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Y	Y
Grade Average (High School)	C	60%	C	No	No	No	No	C	C	No	No	Pass
Require Sp. H.S. Subjects	No	Y	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Y
Require College Credits	No		1*	No	No	No	No	No	1*	Y	No	No
Entrance Test	No	No	Y	No	No	No	No	Y	No	Y	No	Y
Entrance Test Type	-	-	SAT	-	-	-	-	ACT	-	SAT	-	ACT
Finger Prints	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Y	No	No	No	No
Picture	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Advanced Standing from: College Arts & Sciences	No	Y	Y	No	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Y
Grade Req.	C	60%	C	-	C	Pass	C	C	Pass	Pass	-	C
D.O. or M.D. College	Y	Y	Y	No	Y	Y	Y	2*		Y	No	Y
All D.C. Colleges	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	No
Grade Req.	C	60%	C	Pass	C	Pass	C	C		C	Pass	C
Other Schools	No	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y	No		No	No	No

1* For States with college requirements.

2* Limited to not over 1,200 hours - Basic Sciences only.

ASCI Atlantic States Chiropractic College
 CMCC Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College
 CINY Chiropractic Institute of New York
 CCC-K Cleveland Chiropractic College-Kansas City
 CIC Columbia Institute of Chiropractic
 LCC Lincoln Chiropractic College

LBCC Logan Basic College of Chiropractic
 LACC Los Angeles College of Chiropractic
 NCC National College of Chiropractic
 NoCC Northwestern College of Chiropractic
 PCC Palmer College of Chiropractic
 TCC Texas College of Chiropractic

CANADA

1971 (Feb): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* prints photo and obituary for W.T. Sturdy DC:

Chronology of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

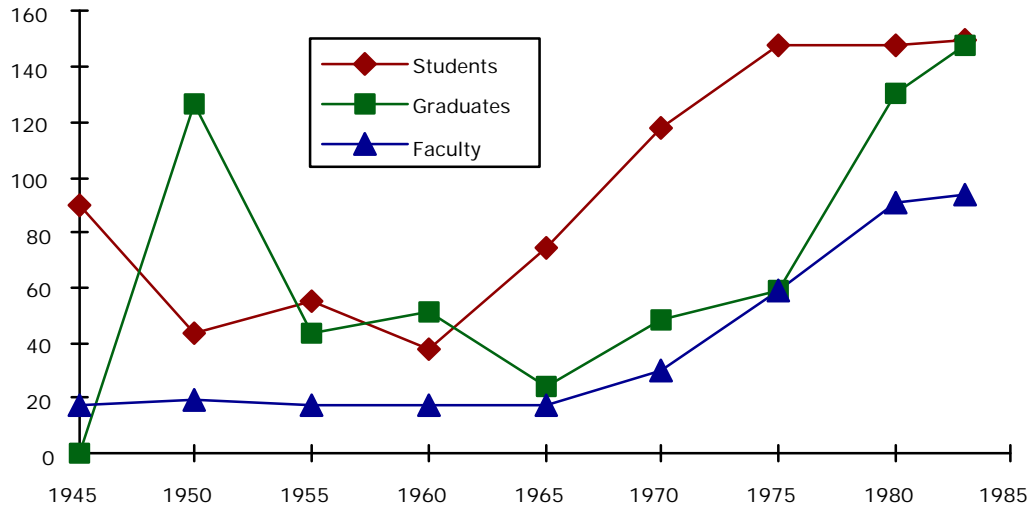
Dr. Walter T. **Sturdy**, an outstanding pioneer in Canadian chiropractic, died in Vancouver, British Columbia on December 6, 1970. He was 93 years of age.

His vision and enthusiasm were responsible for the founding of the **Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College** and the establishment of the **Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors** which later became the **Canadian Chiropractic Association**. He fought for and obtained chiropractic legislation in the Province of British Columbia.

Dr. **Sturdy** graduated from the **Palmer School of Chiropractic** in 1919. He organized the British Columbia Chiropractic Association in 1920. He was later made life president of this association.

The administrative building of **CMCC** has been dedicated as the **Walter Sturdy Building**. It is a suitable memorial to the man whose drive and enthusiasm served as the catalyst to ensure its existence. (p. 54)

1971 (June 5): certificate from **CMCC** reads "This tribute of appreciation is presented to J.N. Haldeman, D.C. in recognition of an outstanding contribution to the chiropractic profession in the establishment and development of our educational institution"; signed by Fred L. Clubine, D.C., President, David A. Churchill, D.C., Secretary and **Herbert J. Vear**, D.C., Dean of the **CMCC**



Student enrollment, graduation trends and faculty size at Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, 1945-1983 (Biggs, 1991)

Table 3-??: Leadership of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College during its first four decades (Kennedy, 1985)

Period	Chairman of the Board	President	Dean
1945-46	John S. Clubine, D.C.	John S. Clubine, D.C.	John S. Clubine, D.C.
1946-47	Walter T. Sturdy, D.C.	Walter T. Sturdy, D.C.	John S. Clubine, D.C.
1947-51	S.F. Sommacal, D.C.	S.F. Sommacal, D.C.	Rudy O. Müller, D.C., Ph.C.
1951-53	G.H. Young, D.C.	G.H. Young, D.C.	Rudy O. Müller, D.C., Ph.C.
1954-56	?	J.A. Price, D.C.	?
1956-57	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.
1957-58	C.A. Greenshields, D.C.	C.A. Greenshields, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.
1959-60	?	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.
1961-62	?	R.N. Thompson, D.C.	?
1962-63	N. Harris, D.C.	N. Harris, D.C.	D.W. MacMillan, D.C.
1963-64	R.N. Thompson, D.C.	?	Herbert M Himes, D.C.
1964-65	W.F. Trelford, D.C.	?	Herbert M Himes, D.C.
1965-66	W.F. Trelford, D.C.	R.N. Thompson, D.C.	Herbert M Himes, D.C.
1966-67	D.H. Viggiani	A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B.	R.J. Watkins, D.C., Ph.C.
1967-68	Howard L. Gauthier, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B.	A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B.
1969-70	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B.	Herbert J. Vear, D.C.
1971-72	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	?	Herbert J. Vear, D.C.
1972-73	David A. Churchill, D.C.	?	Herbert J. Vear, D.C.
1974-76	W.S. Baird, D.C.	?	Herbert J. Vear, D.C.
1977-78	D.I. West, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	?
1979-80	J.G. Cochrane, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.
1981-82	R. Luck, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.
1982-83	R. Luck, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.
1983-84	Douglas M. Brown, D.C.	Ian D. Coulter, Ph.D.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.
1984-85	Douglas M. Brown, D.C.	Ian D. Coulter, Ph.D.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.

Table 14-8: Leadership of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College during its first four decades (Kennedy, 1985; Moss, 1996; Vear, 1996)

Chronology of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

Period	Chairman of the Board	President	Dean
1945-46	John S. Clubine, D.C.	John S. Clubine, D.C.	John S. Clubine, D.C.
1946-47	Walter T. Sturdy, D.C.	Walter T. Sturdy, D.C.	John S. Clubine, D.C.
1947-51	S.F. Sommacal, D.C.	S.F. Sommacal, D.C.	Rudy O. Müller, D.C., Ph.C.
1951-53	Keith Kennedy, D.C.	Keith Kennedy, D.C.	Rudy O. Müller, D.C., Ph.C.
1953-54	G.H. Young, D.C.	G.H. Young, D.C.	Rudy O. Müller, D.C., Ph.C.
1954-55	James A. Price, D.C.	James A. Price, D.C.	Major Colbeck
1955-56	James A. Price, D.C.	James A. Price, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.
1956-57	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.
1957-58	Colin A. Greenshields, D.C.	Colin A. Greenshields, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.
1959-61	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.	A. Earl Homewood, D.P.T., D.C., N.D.
1961	R.N. Thompson, D.C.	R.N. Thompson, D.C.	D.W. MacMillan, D.C.
1962-63	Neil Harris, D.C.	Neil Harris, D.C.	D.W. MacMillan, D.C.
1963-66	W.F. Trelford, D.C.	W.E. Trelford, D.C.	Herbert Marshall Himes, D.C.
1966-67	Donald H. Viggiani	A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B.	Ronald J. Watkins, D.C., Ph.C.
1967-68	Howard L. Gauthier, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B.	A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B.
1969-70	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B.	Herbert J. Vear, D.C.
1970-72	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	Fred L. Clubine, D.C.	Herbert J. Vear, D.C.
1972-73	David A. Churchill, D.C.	David A. Churchill, D.C.	Herbert J. Vear, D.C.
1973-76	William S. Baird, D.C.	William S. Baird, D.C.	Herbert J. Vear, D.C.
1976	David I. West, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Tom Maxwell, D.C.
1976-77	David I. West, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.
1977-78	David I. West, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Terry Watkins
1978-80	J.G. Cochrane, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.
1980-82	Richard Luck, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.
1982-83	Douglas M. Brown, D.C.	Donald C. Sutherland, D.C.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.
1983-84	Douglas M. Brown, D.C.	Ian D. Coulter, Ph.D.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.
1984-85	Leonard Cunningham, D.C.	Ian D. Coulter, Ph.D.	Alan H. Adams, D.C.

Distribution of CMCC's curriculum by %-subject area, 1948 to 1988 (Biggs, 1991)

Subject Area	1948	1958	1968	1978	1988
Biological sciences	44.3	37.6	37.2	41.5	23.7
Chiropractic Sciences	20.8	24.7	22.9	18.2	19.4
Clinical Sciences:					
Diagnosis	9.4	4.8	4.3	6.2	10.2
X-ray	0.9	3.8	5.3	5.0	9.2
Nonchiropractic	14.2	8.2	8.1	7.0	6.2
Drugless therapy	-	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0
Internship	9.4	17.8	18.3	18.5	26.8
Office management, jurisprudence, research	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.5

1995 (Aug 15): *Dynamic Chiropractic* [13(17): 31] includes:

Ontario Ministry of Health Recommends Funding Chiropractic Education: Report Supports University Affiliation

The *Chiropractic Services Review* report released by the Ontario Ministry of Health examines "Health Human Resources Planning and Education" in its second chapter. "Appropriate location and funding for chiropractic education" is examined, with two resulting recommendations:

- R2.1 That chiropractic education be placed in the multidisciplinary atmosphere of a university, and be funded in a manner similar to other health professions.
- R2.2 That the government develop a health human resources (HHR) plan with respect to chiropractic services.

Specifically, the report called for "placing chiropractic education in an Ontario University," and listed the benefits, including:

- *Expose chiropractic students to a multidisciplinary atmosphere.
- *Develop a more constructive relationship between chiropractors and (medical) physicians and other health professionals.
- *More cooperation in practice between chiropractors and other health professionals, especially (medical) physicians and physiotherapists.

*More effective patient care.

*Facilitate necessary basic science and clinical research.

*More equitable access to chiropractic as a career.

*A chiropractic profession more representative of the Ontario population.

While the efforts of Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (CMCC) to affiliate with York University continue (please see "Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College Begins Affiliation Process with York University," July 17, 1995 issue), this report serves to strengthen that relationship.

The advantages of integrating chiropractic education with mainstream education are many. Chiropractic education is slowly but certainly moving away from its isolation.

Interview with **Alan H. Adams** DC, MS by J. Keating on July 14, 1995 in Whittier, California notes that **Adams** graduated from National College in December, 1972; taught classes at National College from 1972-1979; **Adams** was solicited by and served as dean for CMCC from 1979 thru August, 1984; he had also received offers from LACC and National; **Donald Sutherland** DC was president when Adams was hired

- Adams** taught classes while dean; he feels that CMCC was weak in the basic sciences when he arrived; he hired John Duckworth MBCh, MD (in anatomy: equivalent to MD, PhD in USA); arranged for several U of Toronto faculty to teach basic sci at CMCC
- Adams** feels CMCC's clinics were weak because of too many part-time administrators
- curriculum reform/faculty development: **Adams** sent faculty to external (non-chiropractic) conferences, e.g., Jean Moss to Harvard for OB/GYN, Mrozek to McMaster for problem-based learning; changes made in many individual courses rather than curriculum-wide revision
- library was weak; hired librarian from McMaster U
- research: a few projects underway; **Adams** introduced release-time for Grice, Vernon; reinforced importance of scholarship
- destructive social environment under Maxwell required healing; Maxwell was alcoholic, used intimidation as modus operandi
- much friction between OCA and CMCC
- 1982-83: Coulter became president; **Adams** and Coulter worked well together
- Dainty succeeds **Adams** as dean one year after **Adams** departed

Interview with **Scott Haldeman** DC, PhD, MD on July 15, 1994 by J. Keating PhD & Bart Green DC in Santa Ana, California:

- Joshua **Haldeman** returned to step-father's farm after graduation from the PSC, but was economically wiped out in the Depression; he was very bitter about the Depression
- Scott indicates that Social Credit Movement emerged from Technocracy (**but check this**)
- was on the circuit as a rodeo cowboy, had a cowboy nickname
- opposed Coca Cola's cocaine; death threat prompted Haldeman's move from Canada to South Africa

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Scott Haldeman writes (1/25/95):

The period 1926-1950, when Joshua Normal Haldeman practiced as a chiropractor in Canada, was one of international turmoil (the Depression, growth of Nazism and Communism, and World War II), chiropractic growth (licensure, the establishment of CMCC, the schism between straights and mixers) and personal challenges (family and moral values, political philosophy). Many leaders of chiropractic during this period were people of principle in their sociopolitical, chiropractic and personal actions.

Josh Haldeman was born in Pequot, Minnesota on November 25, 1902, and moved with his family at age two to Herbert, Saskatchewan. His mother, Almeda Haldeman, is the first known woman to practice as a chiropractor in Canada. He was raised on a farm and studied at Moose Jaw College, Regina College and Winnipeg Agricultural College before graduating from the Palmer School of Chiropractic in 1926. He practiced in Assiniboia and Regina, Saskatchewan.

Political principles dominated his energies in the 1930s with extensive research into the aberrations in the monetary system that caused the Depression. He directed a research and open forum debating society on political science and economics, became the leader of the Canadian Branch of Technocracy, Inc., where he was director of research. He was willing to go to prison to fight Nazism, Fascism and Communism, and resigned from Technocracy, Inc. when they

abandoned this position. He attempted to establish his own political party before joining the Social Credit Party in Saskatchewan. He served in many positions in this party and ran unsuccessfully for provincial parliament.

His chiropractic principles included a strong belief in natural healing and the chiropractic adjustment. He studied and obtained post-graduate diplomas from National, Palmer and Canadian Memorial chiropractic colleges and maintained close relationships with the faculty at the Lincoln Chiropractic College. He drafted the wording for the Saskatchewan Chiropractic Act and was appointed to the first Examining Board and Executive Board of the Saskatchewan Chiropractic Association. As the representative from Saskatchewan, he participated in the creation of the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors which eventually became the Canadian Chiropractic Association. In this position he fought for the inclusion of chiropractic in the military and the establishment of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. He served on the first board of directors of the college. Throughout this period he maintained close contact with B.J. Palmer and became the Canadian representative on the Board of Control of the International Chiropractors' Association.

His personal and family life were a reflection of his political beliefs and chiropractic philosophy. He believed in the innate ability of the body to heal itself given a natural environment and chiropractic adjustments. He would not permit smoking, insisted on regular exercise, and served only unrefined flour and sugar and natural foods. He would not permit the family to drink Coca-Cola, which at one time contained cocaine as an additive. He did not swear or allow swearing in the house and insisted the family at all times enjoy life. Haldemans were not permitted to have headaches or other symptoms, be unhappy or pessimistic, or to be dishonest. Chiropractic adjustments were given to the family for any symptom and at least once a month.

Josh Haldeman's hobbies were his family, chiropractic and political-social protest. He learned to fly and bought his own airplane. He flew over every state and province in the United States and Canada in the process of advancing these goals. His decision to move to South Africa in 1950 was based partly on political protest and a desire for adventure, a hope to advance chiropractic in a new country, and the search for a country where his family could be raised in an environment with high moral standards. It was such men of principle that helped chiropractic survive and grow in Canada in the first half of this century.

Donald C. Sutherland, D.C. authors "The development of chiropractic in the Canadian health care system" in the *JCCA* 1993 (Sept); 37(3): 164-76, includes:

Organization: 1937-1953

It was the advent of World War II that served as the stimulus causing chiropractors to organize their profession under a national association.

In 1939, when war was declared, there were only three provinces that had adopted legislation regulating the practice of chiropractic (Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia) and there was no Canada-wide association to represent the profession nationally.

A matter of special concern was the appointment by the federal government of the Medical Procurement and Assignment Board, whose function was to conduct a survey of the medical services in both the military and civilian populations. It was anticipated that such a survey would not include any reference to chiropractic unless the profession became better organized. The fact that the government was also showing renewed interest in a national health insurance program added to the urgency of the situation if our profession hoped to be included.

Dr. Walter T. Sturdy, President of the British Columbia Chiropractic Association, decided to take action. He dispatched Mr. John Burton, lawyer for the BCCA, across Canada to roundup support within the profession for a national organization that would have representation from each province, regardless of whether a province's members favoured the "straight" or "mixer" point of view. It was an important difference from the way in which the national organizations had been formed in the United States for the purpose of supporting two different philosophies.

The first meeting of the provincial delegates was held on January 10, 1943, in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, in Ottawa. The name chosen for the new association was The Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors. Its first officers were:

President: Dr. Walter T. Sturdy of Vancouver,
 Vice-President: Dr. John A. Schnick of Hamilton,
 Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. John S. Clubine of Toronto,
 General Secretary and Solicitor: Mr. John S. Burton of Vancouver who was also Dominion Organizer.

The second meeting of the Board took place in October of the same year. The principal topic on the agenda was chiropractic manpower. The number of practitioners in each province was reported as follows:

*British Columbia	70
*Alberta	35
*Saskatchewan	33
Manitoba	37
*Ontario	200
Quebec	28
Maritimes	15

This was a total of 418 in Canada. An asterisk (*) appears beside the names of those provinces which had chiropractic legislation in force at the time. Saskatchewan had obtained its Chiropractic Act during 1943.

The founding of CMCC

The results of the manpower study convinced the Board that the profession's numbers would decline in Canada unless a strong college could be established to ensure a continuing flow of new graduates. Dr. Sturdy appointed a College Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. J.S. Clubine and on September 18, 1945, opened its doors at 252 Bloor Street West, in Toronto. It was 50 years to the day since D.D. Palmer had performed his first chiropractic adjustment.

In the same year, 1945, the Government of Manitoba passed its Chiropractic Act. This brought to five the number of provinces having regulatory legislation.

The Dominion Council had set three goals for the profession:

- establishing a strong national organization,
- founding a college in Canada,
- having legislation in force from coast to coast.

In two years it made significant progress in all three areas.

In 1944, one year before the College opened, the Board of Directors of Chiropractic, responsible for administering the chiropractic regulations under the Drugless Practitioners Act, had succeeded in obtaining an amendment to the regulations without the knowledge of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It provided chiropractors with the right to make a diagnosis using "all diagnostic methods."

The College of Physicians and Surgeons was alarmed at this development and described it as:

"a change that was vicious from the standpoint of the CPSO and contrary to the intentions of the Drugless Practitioners Act."

The new regulation greatly strengthened the CMCC's position as it struggled with the design of its new curriculum but it came perilously close to splitting the profession on the question of "diagnosis."

CMCC included the study of diagnosis in its curriculum from the very beginning. This was disturbing to practitioners in Alberta, most of whom had been taught that diagnosis formed no part of chiropractic practice. Several years passed by before the Province of Alberta agreed to recognize CMCC. It was accomplished through a compromise; Alberta would accept diagnosis in the course of study if CMCC would ensure that the subject of "auxiliary therapy" (electrotherapy and nutrition) would be considered optional and therefore not a requirement for Alberta students. It is not likely that such objections would be raised today, but in 1945 they caused Board meetings to be filled with emotion and to last until 2:00 a.m.

The Dominion Council established CMCC under a separate Board of Directors who applied for and received a charter for the institution from the Province of Ontario. The Board comprised directors from all provinces so that it became a forum for the settling of differences. This was one of the most significant factors in maintaining the unity of the profession across Canada and was one of the elements missing in the United States.

On its journey toward becoming the Canadian Chiropractic Association, the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors made a critical political decision at its eighth annual meeting in Toronto in 1950. In order to prevent the type of division in the profession in Canada that had occurred in the United States, it adopted the following resolution as a matter of policy:

that the Dominion Council have no affiliation with the NCA or the ICA - that the Dominion Council remain open for the advancement of the welfare of chiropractors in Canada.

Affiliation with these American organizations was discontinued.

C. Duncan McNeil, D.C. (4154 Musqueam Drive, Vancouver, B.C. V6N 3R7 Canada) authors "Old Time Chiropractors (In Practice Prior to 1949"; no date; John Taylor DACBR receives his copy from P. Reinders on 12/7/93; extracts:

BURTON, John Stoneman (1903-1982) (pp. 24-7)

John was born in Minnedosa, Manitoba on September 30th, 1903. He came to British Columbia, Fernridge (near Langley) to be exact, in 1911 at age 8 and he brought his parents along with him. In those days he had to ride horseback 5 miles each way to school to get his elementary education. He completed his last year of high school at South Vancouver High (now John Oliver).

From here (1919) he went to the University of British Columbia (which was then called McGill University) and was located on the grounds where Vancouver General Hospital is now situated. During his university years he captained the University Debating Team which defeated Stanford University in International Competition. He also took part in the Great Trek to encourage the government to create the University of British Columbia on the Point Grey Campus, which it did in 1925.

John graduated from university in 1924 (at age 21) with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He articulated with the Vancouver law firm of Lucas & Lucas and led his class in the Bar examinations. He was called to the Bar in Victoria on July 27th, 1927.

He moved to Kamloope where he practised law for one year before returning to Vancouver to establish his law practice, remaining until his retirement in 1977.

In 1932 John married Florence Sturdy (daughter of Dr. Walter T. Sturdy, a leading Chiropractic pioneer) and thus began his affiliation to the Chiropractic profession. His first love was always his wife and family, of which he was so proud. He was truly a family man.

Although his first profession was Law, his second was most certainly Chiropractic. He, undoubtedly, was the most knowledgeable layman in matters pertaining to our profession. He and his partner, Mr. Hodgson, on July 28th, 1934 were appointed the Solicitors to the Chiropractors' Association of B.C. Mr. Burton was given the job of Acting Secretary of our Association on July 17th, 1935 when the regular Secretary, Mr. Dougherty, died. On October 28th, 1935 he was appointed permanent Secretary.

In 1942 Mr. Burton wrote the other provinces suggesting the formation of a Dominion Chiropractic Association and the response he received was most encouraging and enthusiastic. On September 30th, 1942 the B.C. Board went on record as adopting the form of Constitution submitted by Mr. Burton as a basis to negotiate with the other provinces before a definite and approved Constitution could be adopted.

John worked endless hours and traveled extensively with Dr. Walter Sturdy in the early 1940's when Dr. Sturdy and other Canadian Chiropractic leaders were creating the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors (now the Canadian Chiropractic Association), the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College and the Canadian Association of Chiropractors.

John was appointed the General Secretary and Solicitor for the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors from its inception on January 10th, 1943 and continued in this position after its change of name to the Canadian Chiropractic Association up until his retirement in 1977.

One year (1943) John traveled 22,000 miles and wrote more than 1000 letters promoting the growth of the Dominion council. In 1940 John had a radio program on CJOR, espousing Chiropractic, every Sunday night at 9:15 to 9:45.

He had other interests apart from Chiropractic and from Law. Some of these were the Adoniram Lodge No. 118 Ancient Free & Accepted Masonry (A.F. & A.M.) B.C.R. (Vancouver Lodge of Perfection) in which he was Secretary for 3 years and Worshipful Master, B.C. Consistory; elected Captain of the Temple Guards of the Shriners and President of the Mens' Club As One That Serves (AOTS) Shaughnessy Heights United Church.

John provided the legal services required to obtain Chiropractic legislation in several Canadian provinces, including B.C., Saskatchewan and Manitoba. John was made an Honour Life Member of our Association in September 1965. The next year he was elected an Honourary Member of the Saskatchewan Chiropractic Association, the first time it was ever done for someone outside their province. He was honoured again at our Annual 1971 Meeting for the tremendous service he has given our profession over the years. In 1971 he was also honoured by the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College with a Tribute of Appreciation "in recognition of an outstanding contribution to the Chiropractic profession in the establishment and development of our educational institution."

In 1974 he was honoured by the B.C. Chiropractic Assoc. (B.C.C.A.) for his service as our Solicitor and our Secretary for the past 40 years. He retired in 1977 "after a lifetime of service to Chiropractic."

In a tribute to him on his retirement from his work with the Canadian Chiropractic Association they had this to say of him, "We the officers of the Canadian Chiropractic Association, wish to express our appreciation to John Stoneman Burton on the occasion of his retirement following many years of faithful service as General Secretary and Legal counsel of the Association. His guidance, interest and devotion to the task for over 40 years have contributed in large measure to the progress of the Chiropractic profession in Canada. The obtaining of legislative statutes to establish standards of Chiropractic care, in the public interest, has been an area to which he has devoted much effort and the people of Canada have benefited from the success of his endeavors.

In appreciation of his unique contribution and with the approval and the support of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, we have requested the Council on Chiropractic Education and the National College of Chiropractic to approve the granting of an Honourary Doctorate in Humanities to Mr. J.S. Burton. This tribute is respectfully presented on behalf of the National Board of the Canadian Chiropractic Association,, May 17th, 1975 as a sign of our deep gratitude.

John Burton was also held in high esteem by his legal colleagues. On his completion of 50 years in the practice of law, the Judges of Vancouver honoured John with a retirement dinner on July 17, 1977.

Later in life John became a devotee of Eskimo Art & attended lectures & accumulated numerous books on this subject as well as visiting all Vancouver & many other galleries showing this art.

On November 1st, 1975 he was struck down by an automobile. His injuries were severe and he had to have operations on his hip and his shoulder and spent over a month in hospital. John died on December 14th, 1982 and was survived by his wife, Florence, daughter, Ann, and son, John David.

As Dr. Wilf Morgan said of John on his death, "Those of us who were privileged to have known John have lost a true friend and the Chiropractic profession has lost a faithful supporter. He will long be remembered."

***STURDY, Walter Tetney (1877-1970) [pp. 179-90]**

The word "sturdy" originally meant rash and reckless but later was translated as strong, robust and forceful which is quite appropriate for Dr. Walter T. Sturdy.

He was born in Grimsby, Yorkshire, England on December 5, 1877. Dr. Sturdy and his mother came to Guelph, Ontario when he was age 6. As a teenager he moved to Manitoba.

In Swan River, Manitoba, he met and married his dearly beloved wife, Anne Cassels MacDonald, the mother of his five children. When Dr. Sturdy moved to Vancouver he not only brought his wife but also

his daughter, Florence (later to become Mrs. John Burton), and two sons, John MacDonald and William Jordan. Their other two sons, Walter R.N. and Donald David were born in Vancouver.

Dr. Sturdy became the sufferer of an illness which the medical profession could not relieve and he was told that he would be on the shelf for several years. This did not appeal to his energetic nature, then as a life insurance agent, and so he turned to a neighbour in the Kitsilano area where he lived. This neighbour was Dr. Henry Chatwin, a Chiropractor and father of Dr. Ralph Chatwin, who had him well in a short period of time.

As a result he was determined to enter this profession that had accomplished this miracle. So he sold all his effects, left by train, with his young family, and enrolled at the Palmer School of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa. By working after hours at the Palmer School he was able to pay for his tuition and support his family.

He graduated from Palmer on October 31, 1919 after 3 years of training and post graduate work. He and his family returned to Vancouver. In November 1919 he started his practice in Vancouver in the Dominion Building (207 West Hastings Street) and was there for 10 years. (He was 1 of 14 chiropractors listed in Vancouver on that date). In 1929 he moved to the Vancouver Block at 736 Granville Street and in 1930 he had an x-ray unit put in which included a Fluoroscope and a Stereoscope.

In April 1920 a small band of Chiropractors gathered at a meeting at the Tunstall Block (Granville & Dunsmuir Streets), arranged by Dr. Sturdy to form the Chiropractors' Association of British Columbia (forerunner to the BCCA). The official date for its formation was April 7, 1920. (Its first President was Dr. Irwin, its first Vice President was Dr. Henry Chatwin and its first Secretary was Dr. Burrill).

Dr. Sturdy became President in 1922 and remained its President until 1933 and then from July 1934 to October 1937 for a total of 15 years.

In 1920 he was fined \$100 for "practising medicine without a license". Shortly thereafter he was caught again with no option but one month in jail. He appealed on August 23, 1922 in Vancouver Police Court and ended up by spending 1 hour in the court room and paying a \$200 fine.

"Later," Dr. Sturdy stated, "we went to the police court and I introduced proceedings against the Mayor and the Chief of Police for wrongfully taking fingerprints and pictures. The notice was served 2 days later the Chief of Police called me up and asked me if I would go down and see the fingerprints and pictures destroyed. I said, Yes, I will go down. Underneath the picture was this word 'Chiropractor.' My crime was being a Chiropractor."

The Association, under the guiding hand of Dr. Sturdy, had from time to time, approached the Legislature for recognition of their profession, but owing to opposition and lobbying by the medical profession, their efforts had been blocked.

Their efforts were finally rewarded when the third and final reading passing the Chiropractic Act was passed at 11:30 am March 29, 1934. A telegram from Dr. Sturdy in Victoria dated as above to Dr. Gil Young in Vancouver, said simply, 'CHIROPRACTIC BILL PASSED ELEVEN THIRTY THIS MORNING'. Dr. Sturdy was cited in the Canadian Chiropractic Journal (published in Vancouver) of May 1934 (Volume 1, No. 4) for his great effort in getting the Chiropractic Act passed.

A Board was appointed by the Provincial Government to oversee the Chiropractic profession and Dr. Sturdy was appointed the Chairman. (The other Board members were: Drs. A.E. Harper, T. Mercer, E.W. Prowse, P.D. Carr, J.A. Gray, T.R. Patterson).

At the Annual Meeting in October 1939 he was made Honourary Life President of our Association by an unanimous vote. In 1940 he was presented with an Illuminated Address by the Board of our Association detailing the wonderful things he had already done for Chiropractic in B.C. However there was much more to come.

In 1942 and 1943 he and John Burton (our Secretary and Solicitor) began a campaign to stimulate the national leaders of our profession to the realization that a national organization of Chiropractors was necessary. The first meeting of the leaders of our profession in Canada was at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa and it was agreed at this meeting that a national body was essential for the well-being of Chiropractic.

The Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors (forerunner to the CCA) was formed on January 10, 1943. He was chosen as its first President. Dr. Sturdy convinced the other Chiropractic leaders that a Canadian Chiropractic College was also needed. (Fortunately for Chiropractic there were some dynamic Chiropractors in Toronto too who brought this need to fulfillment). Thus the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College was built.

Dr. Sturdy was the first Editor of the first Canadian Chiropractic Journal (formed in February 1934). In October 1939 he was presented with an engraved gold medallion signalling his retirement as a member of the First Board. He continued to serve on the Board for at least another 5 years and was our Canadian Chiropractic Association and our Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College Representative for many years.

He resigned from the B.C. Board in 1943 due to pressure of work on the Dominion Council as President of that organization. On September 5, 1944 he reported that he resigned as DCCC President and as our Representative to the Council. Our Board would not accept his resignation as our Representative.

On July 31, 1947 Dr. Sturdy told the Board that he was not able to continue as our Representative to the Council due to personal reasons. He also gave up his practice in May 1948. His wife, Anne, passed away on January 27, 1949.

Dr. Thomas Mercer took over Dr. Sturdy's position as our Representative to the Dominion Council and at our Annual Meeting on November 1, 1947 had this to say about Dr. Sturdy and his work, as paraphrased by John Burton, "He had seen the College buildings, and that he himself was glad to pay tribute to the vision and foresight of Dr. Walter Sturdy who had made this achievement possible. He very strongly presented the conviction that the results of the Dominion Council and particularly the College had been the result of one man's work and that man was Dr. Walter Sturdy. Dr. Mercer reported that Dr. Walter Sturdy was to be continued as a member of the Advisory Council to the College Board, that flowers had been wired to him by the Ontario Association on the occasion of the dedication of the College building, and that a Scholarship, to be known as the Walter Sturdy Memorial Scholarship had been presented by the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors, that the Scholarship was tenable for a period of one year duration and carried one year's free tuition in the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. He further announced that Dr. Walter Sturdy's picture would be hung in oil in the College building and an Illuminated Address is being presented to him. Dr. Mercer reported that the CMCC was the best Chiropractic college in the world, and its continued existence was vitally important to the whole profession in Canada. He also stressed the necessity of keeping operating on a sound financial basis."

...The following was written by Mr. John Burton, who was the Legal Counsel and General Secretary for the CCA & the BCCA and was Dr. Sturdy's son-in-law, about 6 months before Dr. Sturdy's death, "Dr. WALTER STURDY - A PIONEER. The leaders and pioneers of the Chiropractic profession in Canada will, I am sure, agree that the name of Walter Sturdy is synonymous with Chiropractic. Every practitioner in this and succeeding generations will look upon him as the 'Daddy of Them all'. He will always be known as one who possesses courage, resourcefulness, forthrightness, farsightedness, devotion to duty, and ability not surpassed by anyone in this profession and by few in any other walk of life.

It might be said of him that had Dr. Sturdy pursued any other career, he would have been at its top and, perhaps, had an opportunity for more advanced early education been available to him, and had he become interested in politics, he might very well have achieved an outstanding position as one of the greatest statesmen of Canada.

It is well known that the Canadian Chiropractic Association, and the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, owe their joint organization to his wisdom. It was in October, 1943, that Dr. Sturdy roused from their lethargy, the leaders of the profession from British Columbia to Quebec, and in the space of four or five days, on October 10, 1943, all met under his leadership in Ottawa.

After two days of intensive conferences, the Chiropractors of Canada emerged with a newborn National Organization and consciousness.

From this has stemmed, in large part, the unity, outlook, and purpose of Canadian Chiropractic as we now know it.

After long hours of strenuous meetings, Dr. Sturdy awakened me at 6:00 o'clock on the final morning with the startling announcement that we must start a college in Canada, and without delay. Now without delay means, in Dr. Sturdy's language, a matter of hours, and while I attempted to catch up on long lost sleep I was forced to listen for one hour or more while Dr. Sturdy outlined his plans for a future college.

Even at this moment, the profession of Chiropractic, as a Canadian Institution, had barely opened its sleepy eyes. This was typical of Dr. Sturdy. Those present at this historic occasion caught the vision and worked with all their might towards the fulfillment of Dr. Sturdy's dream. For the most part, the profession was behind him but there were those, even in high places, who disagreed with the whole scheme and thought that a college such as Dr. Sturdy planned was an impossibility. Little did they know that future generations will thank Dr. Sturdy for the tremendous power and enthusiasm which he generated and converted into the colossal task, the result of which is now a living monument to him...