

Chronology of Donald Campbell Sutherland, D.C.

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Color Code:

Red & Magenta: questionable or uncertain information

Green: for emphasis

Sources:

Sutherland, Donald C, DC; 1778 Pharmacy Ave, Toronto, Ontario M1T 1H6 CANADA (416-491-1427)

Chronology

1921 (May 1): Donald Sutherland is born in Toronto (CV, 1998)

1942-46: Donald Sutherland serves in Britain, Italy, France, Belgium and Holland with 5th Canadian Armoured Division; completed secondary education at Hoffmeister Hall, an Army school established in Groningen following end of hostilities; discharged from Army in January, 1946 (CV, 1998)

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 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)

PHOTOGRAPH



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

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 Sommacal 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

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

	Hours		Hours
Freshman Year - First Semester		Sixth Semester	
Anatomy I. (Osteology and Arthrology)	90	Anatomy VI. (Peripheral Nervous System)	90
Embryology (Development Anatomy)	90	Pathology III. (Systemic)	90
Chemistry I. (Inorganic-general)	90	Diagnosis II.	90
Physiology I. (Nerve and Muscle)	90	Hygiene and Public Health II	45
Lexicology	45	Laboratory Diagnosis & X-Ray Interpretation	45
Principles and Theory of Chiropractic	45	Technique (Chiropractic)	90
	450	Clinic	132
Second Semester			582
Anatomy II. (Myology)	90	Senior Year - Seventh Semester	
Histology	90	Anatomy VII. (Dissection)	180
Chemistry II. (Organic)	90	Pathology IV. (Systemic)	90
Physiology II. (Digestion and Metabolism)	90	Diagnosis III.	90
Palpation I.	45	Gynecology I.	90
Principles and Theory of Chiropractic	45	Pediatrics	90
	450	X-Ray Interpretation (Soft Tissue)	45
Sophomore Year - Third Semester		Technique (Chiropractic)	45
Anatomy III. (Splanchnology)	90	Clinic	180
Chemistry III. (Physiological)	90		810
Physiology III. (Special Senses)	90	Eighth Semester	
Bacteriology I. (General)	90	Diagnosis IV.	90
Palpation II.	45	E.E.N.T.	45
X-Ray Physics and Technique	45	Dermatology	45
	450	Psychiatry	90
Fourth Semester		Gynecology II	45
Anatomy IV. (Angiology)	90	Obstetrics	45
Chemistry IV. (Pathological)	90	Technique (Chiropractic) Provincial and	
Physiology IV. (Neurological)	90	State Board Review	45
Bacteriology II. (Special)	45	Chiropractic Jurisprudence, Ethics, Economics	
Pathology I. (General)	45	and Public Speaking	45
Technique (Chiropractic)	90	Clinic	180
	450		630
Junior Year - Fifth Semester		Total (fifty-minute) hours for eight semesters of eighteen weeks each - 4,362.	
Anatomy V. (Central Nervous System)	90	Drugless Therapy optional the last two years - Total Hours, 360	
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		

1948: Sutherland marries Mabel Eleanor Rodman (CV, 1998)

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*.

PHOTOGRAPH



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

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.

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 (May): Donald C. Sutherland earns "DC" from Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (CV, 1998); licensed by "Board of Directors of Chiropractic of Ontario [1950-1986] (CV, 1998)

1950-1961: private practice in Toronto (CV, 1998)

1950-present: member, Ontario Chiropractic Association, Canadian Chiropractic Association, CMCC Association (CV, 1998)

1951: daughter Catherine Anne Sutherland born (CV, 1998)

1955: son Ronald George Sutherland born (CV, 1998)

1955-58: delegate of the CCA to the United Public Relations Conference of the NCA, ICA and CCA; three delegates were appointed by each of these societies (CV, 1998)

1956-68: first Executive Director, Ontario Chiropractic Association (CV, 1998)

1956-70: first Director of Public Relations, CMCC (CV, 1998)

1956-76: first Executive Director, CCA (CV, 1998)



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

1957-76: founding editor, *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* (CV, 1998)

1957-58: chairman, Co-ordinating Committee of the United Public Relations Conference (CV, 1998)

1957: daughter Barbara Joan Sutherland born (CV, 1998)

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."

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 (Mar): *JNCA* [27(3)] includes: -photo of LM Rogers DC & Donald Sutherland DC:



LM Rogers DC and DC Sutherland DC

1957 (Apr): *JNCA* [27(4)]:



??? (ICA) and DC Sutherland DC and LM Rogers DC

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

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

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

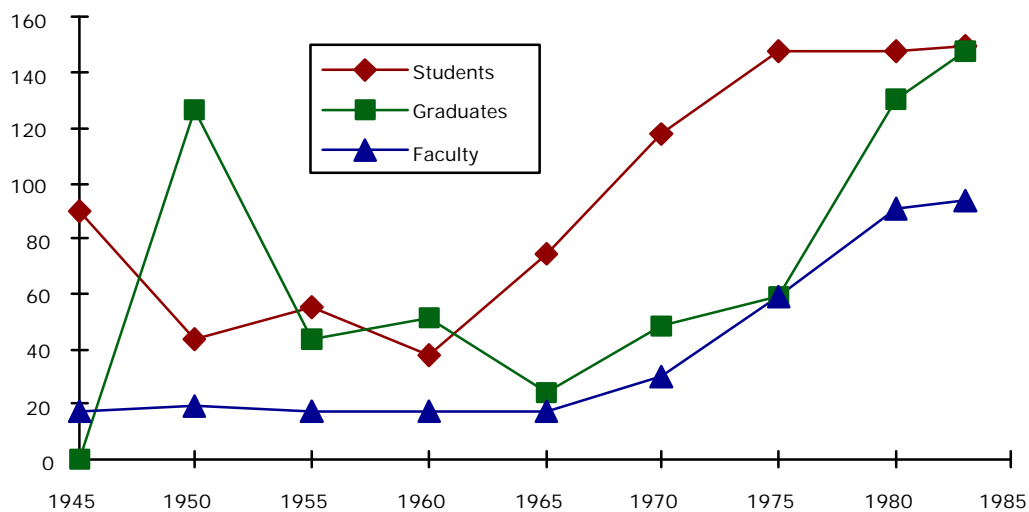
Dr. Walter T. **Sturdy**, an outstanding pioneer in Canadian chiropractic, died in Vancouver, British Columbia on December 6, 1970. He was 93 years of age.

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)

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

1993: wife Mabel Eleanor Rodman Sutherland dies (CV, 1998)

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

-**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

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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.
