

# Chronology of the Texas Chiropractic College (post-1949)

word count: 9,994

filename: Texas Chiro College 9/2/97

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**Color Code:**  
**Red & Magenta:** questionable or uncertain information  
**Green:** for emphasis

**Table:** Presidents (& CEOs) of the Texas Chiropractic College ([Hocking, 1996](#); [Smithers, 1996](#))

Term	Name	Term	Name
1908-1913	J.N. Stone, M.D., D.C., Founder	1962-1965?	Julius C. Troilo, D.C., <i>President</i>
1913-1918?	A.R. Littrell, M.D., D.C., <i>President</i>	1966-1976	William D. Harper, D.C., <i>President</i>
1918-1920	J.M. McLeese, D.C., <i>President</i>	1977-1985	John B. Barfoot, D.C., <i>President</i>
1920-1924?	B.F. Gurden, D.C., <i>President</i>	1985-1986	Hugh McDonald, CEO
1925?-1952?	James R. Drain, D.C., <i>President</i>	1986-1990	Lewis W. Ogle, Ed.D., <i>President</i>
1955-1958?	E.B. Hearn, D.C., <i>President</i>	1990-present	Shelby M. Elliott, D.C., <i>President</i>

## Potential Sources

Shelby M. Elliott, D.C., President, Texas Chiropractic College, 5912 Spencer Highway, Pasadena TX 77506 (713-487-1170; FAX: 713-487-4168)

Leroy Smallie DC (Paul's brother), 125 South "J" Street, Madera CA 93637 (1929 grad of TCC); deceased

Paul Smallie DC, 2027 Grand Canal Blvd, Stockton CA 95207 (209-957-9601); visited TCC in early 1930s

Herb Turley DC (HE Turley's son); 131 Babcock, San Antonio TX 78201-2620 (210-734-5815)

[Emblem: see 1935 (Nov)]

## CHRONOLOGY

### 1949 (Jan 5-7): "MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION, COUNCIL ON EDUCATION"

Minutes of the mid-year meetings held in Chicago at the Sherman Hotel, January 5, 6, and 7; Dr. Thure C. Peterson presiding over all the meetings. Those present at the meetings were:

#### (A) Members of the Committee on Educational Standards:

- Dr. John J. Nugent, Director of Education of the N.C.A., 92 Norton Street, New Haven, Connecticut
- Dr. Edward H. Gardner, Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, 920 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, California
- Dr. Walter B. Wolf, Eureka, South Dakota
- Dr. Norman E. Osborne, Hagerstown, Maryland

#### (B) Members of the Committee on Educational Institutions:

- Dr. James F. Firth, Lincoln Chiropractic College, 633 N. Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana
- Dr. Thure C. Peterson, Chiropractic Institute of New York, 152 W. 42nd Street, New York 18, New York
- Dr. Ralph J. Martin, Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, 920 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, California
- Dr. Paul O. Parr, Carver College of Chiropractic, 522 N.W. 9th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- Dr. John B. Wolfe, Northwestern College of Chiropractic, 608 Nicolette Avenue, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota
- Dr. A.C. Hendricks, Lincoln College of Chiropractic, 633 N. Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana
- Dr. Homer C. Beatty, Denver University of Natural Therapeutics, 1075 Logan Street, Denver, Colorado
- Dr. H.C. Haring, Missouri Chiropractic Institute, 3117 Lafayette Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri
- Dr. Theodore Schreiber, Kansas State Chiropractic College, 629 N. Broadway, Wichita, Kansas

Dr. Carl Cleveland, Jr., Cleveland College of Chiropractic, 3724 Troost, Kansas City, Missouri

Dr. James **Drain**, **Texas Chiropractic College**, San Antonio, Texas

Dr. J. Janse, National College of Chiropractic, 20 N. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, 7, Illinois

#### (C) Special guest:

Dr. William C. Jacobs, Executive Secretary, Wisconsin Chiropractic Association, 161 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin...

Open Meeting beginning 4:15 P.M., January 5, 1949, Dr. Thure C. Peterson presiding.

As special guests of this meeting there were in attendance Dr. Wm. C. Jacobs, the Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Chiropractic Association; Dr. James **Drain**, of the **Texas Chiropractic College**, and Dr. Carl S. Cleveland, Jr., of the Cleveland College of Chiropractic. These gentlemen were welcomed with hearty approval by all members of the Council, and certainly the Council wishes to express its appreciation for the presence, contributions, and confidence of these people.

Dr. Nugent then asked the members of the Council, as well as the visitors, to deliberate over the proposition and program by Dr. C.O. **Watkins**, of Sydney, Montana. The Secretary of the Council, as well as all of the other schoolmen and Dr. Nugent, at various occasions have received rather extensive literature and communications from Dr. Watkins expressing the opinion that it is imperative that in the fundamental courses of what is ordinarily called chiropractic philosophy and principles a more exacting scientific approach should be made.

Dr. **Watkins** insisted that that which is ordinarily called chiropractic philosophy and taught as chiropractic concept and principles is somewhat pseudo in scientific aspect and tainted with a semi-religious approach. It is Dr. **Watkins'** opinion that every freshman student in the recognized chiropractic colleges should receive a basic course in what is known as orientation in relation to science, what it is, what its procedures are, what it attempts to realize, and what it propounds to accomplish, and that only after this fundamental course has been taken should the chiropractic student be allowed to take a course in chiropractic principles and concept. Furthermore, that this course in chiropractic principles should be based upon fully accepted and recognized scientific data - based upon the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the standard authorities.

A great deal of comment was made with reference to Dr. **Watkins'** proposition. Every schoolman of the Council recognized the merit of his program. Dr. Nugent especially emphasized the need for a more exacting clarification of chiropractic concept because according to him, so many students refuse to accept the dogma so commonly existent, and they are left befuddled and

confused. The other schoolmen, including Drs. Peterson, Firth, and Schreiber, expressed the opinion that probably Dr. Watkins was not fully aware of what type of work is being taught in the courses of chiropractic principles, expressing the opinion that at least in part his program and suggestions had already found realization in some of the chiropractic colleges. They all agreed that the word "philosophy" could well be replaced by the terms concept, principles, or premise. Dr. James Drain then asked for the opportunity of expressing himself in relation to Dr. Watkins' program. He frankly stated that he was very much against the idea of doing away with the chiropractic philosophy as basically and fundamentally taught by the early pioneers of chiropractic. He asserted that it was his conviction that the chiropractic profession was deviating too much from the original premise of those who pioneered its progress. Consequently he wanted to go on record in voicing a vigorous opposition to any attempt to alter or modify the original tenets of the profession. Dr. Peterson then voiced the opinion that Dr. Weiant's reply to Dr. Watkins' work should be multigraphed and sent out along with the minutes of the Council meeting. In answer to Dr. Drain, Dr. Nugent said, in substance, that he hoped that Dr. Drain will not go away with the idea that anyone is trying to destroy the chiropractic concept. All that is being done is an attempt to add to the original premise and to prove it by means of scientific investigation and deliberation.

1949 (July 25-29): "MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL ON EDUCATION OF THE NATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION" held in Chicago:

Final session of the Council was held on Thursday afternoon, July 28, 1949, Dr. Thure C. Peterson presiding...

Dr. Nugent also stressed the importance of continuously trying to standardize the courses of the accredited colleges so that students transferring will not be confronted with too many hazards of confusion in relation to subject mixups.

Dr. Nugent gave a report on the meeting that he and Dr. Janse had attended, as held by the National Society of Basic Science Boards. Dr. Nugent told the Council that both he and Dr. Janse had been well received and although neither one part participated very actively in the discussions but simply listened and observed the opinion was garnered that the majority of the Basic Science Board members were men of integrity and sincere intent.

Dr. Nugent advised the Council that he had been invited to give a paper on chiropractic education at the next meeting of the association and that he had accepted the invitation.

By this time, Dr. Walter Fischer of Fort Worth, Texas, had been introduced to the Council and he was asked by Dr. Peterson to detail the nature and disposition of the Texas situation.

Dr. Fisher advised the Council that to date in Texas there was an existing Chiropractic Law, and concurrently a rather vague and ambiguous Basic Science Law. In summation the following points of explanation were brought out:

- (1) The chiropractic law that was passed proffered licensure to all chiropractors actively engaged in practice in Texas, or to those who at present were not actively engaged but had been actively engaged in practice in Texas at some past time for a period of no less than 5 years, as well as to all students in Chiropractic colleges who could prove that they had been residents of the state of Texas for the greater part of their life.
- (2) The Basic Science Law requires that the applicant possess 2 years of pre-professional college education of a liberal arts or general nature.
- (3) A person can be exempt from the Basic Science Law if he can show where he has obtained no less than 60 semester hours of training in the Basic Science subjects at the University of Texas or some other college or University accredited by the

North Central Association on the Accrediting of Colleges and Universities.

- (4) The basic science subjects in which this training must be obtained are: anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, pathology, chemistry, and public health.
- (5) The future Chiropractic Board of Examiners would possess the authority to determine the qualifications of the Chiropractic college to be recognized.
- (6) That the chiropractic law stipulated the requirements of 4 years of 8 months each and including in the curriculum a minimum of 120 semester hours.

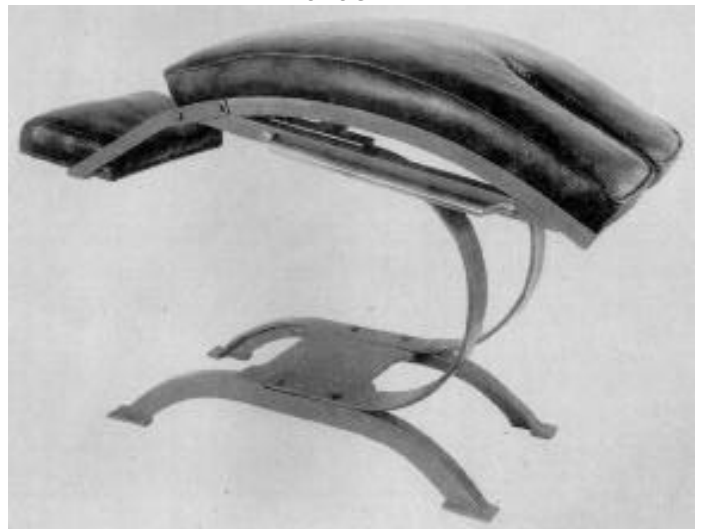
Dr. Nugent advised Dr. Fischer that 120 semester hours actually only represented the equivalence of approximately 2400, 60-minute hours as ordinarily taught in a chiropractic college, and that such actually was not sufficient for a proper chiropractic education.

At this point Dr. Nugent insisted that the tendency to compare chiropractic education with an undergraduate education in the liberal arts be discontinued. He contended that the standard 4 year course in Chiropractic far extended the standard college course leading to an ordinary baccalaureate degree and consequently, the amount of semester hours for a chiropractic course should not be estimated on the basis of the standard baccalaureate college course.

It was decided that the mid-year meeting is to be held in Chicago because of the geographical conveniences.

It was unanimously concluded that much good had been accomplished and that definite ideas as to future effort and progress had been precipitated.

PHOTOGRAPH



"The Jim Drain Suspension Arch Adjustment Couch based on a principle of Physics. Where the movement without cleavage is accomplished by downward thrust being equal to the upward push" (Drain, 1949, p. 538)

1949: Texas passes basic science law (Rhodes, 1978, p. 117)

PHOTOGRAPH



"Dr. J.R. Drain Demonstrates Adjustment at the Bedside" (Drain, 1949, p. 549)

PHOTOGRAPH



"A Palpation and Nerve Tracing is made by Dr. J.R. Drain Before Adjustment is Given" (Drain, 1949, p. 541)

1949: James R. Drain DC authors *Man Tomorrow*

1949: Drain (1949, p. 81) says:

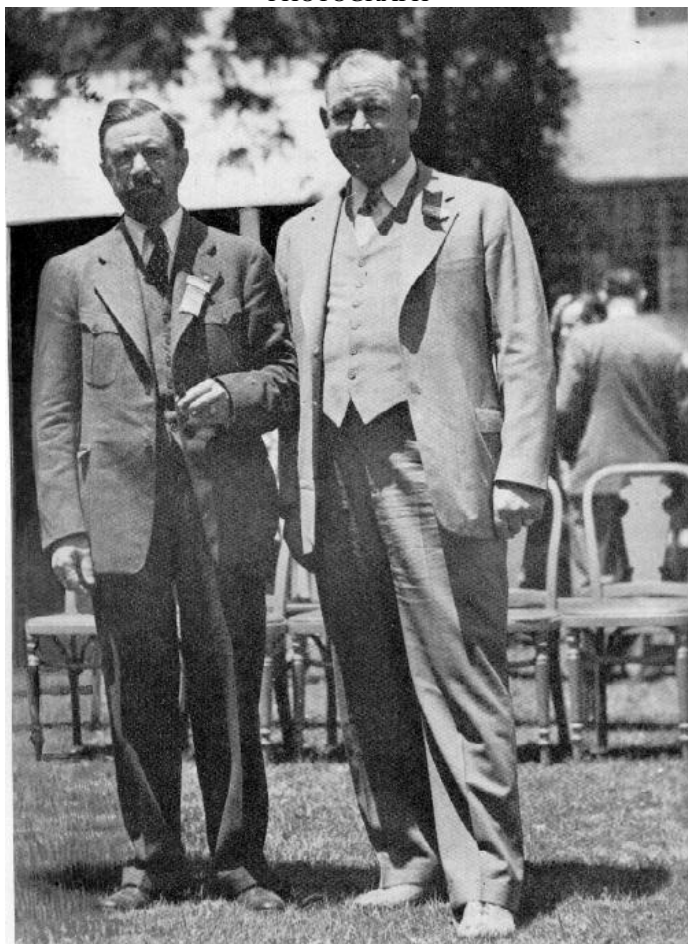
Dr. Joy Loban (**deceased**) said "the human body viewed as a piece of mechanism consists of a line shaft running through the center of the body with a pair of arms and a pair of legs suspended therefrom.

Because of falls, sprains, etc., which the average body is subjected to from the cradle to the grave, this beautiful mechanism, like any other machine, has a tendency to get out of gear. It's the failure of nature to make man adaptable to every untoward circumstance which renders him susceptible to disease."

1949 (Oct): *ICA Review* [4(4):  
-"Texas Chiropractic College" (pp. 31-2):

San Antonio, Texas - The college recently celebrated its 41st birthday. The third largest of its kind in the United States, **approximately three thousand graduates are practicing in the 48 states and six foreign countries. Present enrollment is 400.** A standard 4-year course is offered.

1949: Drain (1949, pp. 581-5) reprints address by Dr. Ben Parker, "A contribution: Being Chiropractic's first Texas Quality Network Presentation"



"B.J. Palmer, DC, PhC - Jas. R. Drain DC, PhC at Biloxi, Miss." (Drain, 1949, p. 464)

PHOTOGRAPH

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PHOTOGRAPH



"Dr. Jas. R. Drain visits D.D. Palmer's neighbors in his old home town of What Cheer, Iowa - Where he is still remembered as a man among men" (Drain, 1949, p. 691)

1950 (Feb): *ICA Review* [4(8)]:

"Registration at Texas Chiropractic College" (pp. 28-9):

The forty-second mid-winter term of the **Texas Chiropractic College** of San Antonio, Texas, began on January 2, 1950, with many students from throughout the United States, having completed their matriculation for this term, according to William J. Opitz, Registrar.

**c1950: Join the ACCA** is authored by C. Sterling Cooley, D.C. of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who is president of the **ACCA**; the executive secretary of the **American Consolidated Chiropractic Association** is located at 7701 Florissant Road, St. Louis 21, Mo. (i.e., at **Logan Basic College**); includes an essay by Cash Asher entitled "Can Chiropractic Survive as an Independent Art" which is reprinted from the **Truth Teller**, June, 1945 (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC; in my Cooley folder):

CAN CHIROPRACTIC SURVIVE AS AN INDEPENDENT ART  
by Cash Asher, 1507 West 12th St., Davenport, Iowa  
(Truth Teller, June, 1945)

This question has been in the minds of thinking chiropractors for years. Generally speaking, those in the know, realize it cannot survive under present "do-nothing" policies and confused leadership.

What, for example, has chiropractic achieved for itself during the war? It has been given additional gas and tires, and in isolated cases, politically active members have obtained new cars. These crumbs from the lean banquet table of war have been exploited by publicity-hungry adventurers as great accomplishments.

War has shown the appalling weakness of chiropractic. Its members have served as bed-pan carriers in the armed forces. The government has welcomed them as hospital orderlies. A few have been deferred by draft boards after much sweating of blood. Not one has been commissioned as a chiropractor, or permitted to practise his art in the armed services. The profession never has

been granted an essentiality rating. In this regard, it has been ranked miles below nurses and tradesmen of many kinds. Its schools have been depleted of students by draft boards. These educational institutions are now ports of entry for the aged and infirm - for the men and women who have relegated to the sidelines by age or infirmities.

Chiropractic never has had a place in the war. It has no place in the rehabilitation program - except that invalided service men can attend some of its schools under the educational provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights. It has no place in institutions for epileptics, or for the insane -- no place in the scores of veterans hospitals that dot the land. It has no place in public school health programs. It is like the dove that left the Ark and couldn't find a place to light. Yet its periodicals bristle with the pronouncements of great men who tell of the great things they are doing, and intend to do.

For too many long years now, chiropractic has been riding the current of "I Did It." Those who pointed out the truth were blasted as "Pessimists" or "calamity howlers." The editor of a leading Chiropractic magazine counseled me, in friendly fashion a few years ago, not to write anything pointing to the backwardness of chiropractic.

"The profession won't like it," he said. "Give out with optimism if you want to be popular."

This attitude reflected the chiropractic habit of side-tracking realities and riding forward on a mythical train of illusion and hope. At a meeting of the highly-advertised organization of state boards, schools, etc., in Kansas City, a little more than a year ago, certain leaders decided against having any publicity, when the opportunity was there for plenty. They told the members, with an air of histrionic secrecy, that they were getting things done and that publicity would hinder their efforts. This was hypocrisy. Nothing was being done. It was self-aggrandizing dust sprinkled in the eyes of members, who were led to believe that the "powers that be" were silently laboring in their behalf.

On one side in Chiropractic is the N.C.A. seeking to legalize the "Chiropractic Physician," with the right to do anything outside of surgery and materia medica; on the other side is the I.C.A., made up largely and controlled entirely by H.I.O.-ers. Coming in between now is a new organization - the **American Consolidated Chiropractic Association**. This group has a militant defense set-up headed by **E.B. Simmons** of San Antonio, Texas. Simmons stands alone in the field of chiropractic defense, having won the great majority of his cases. (We understand all). He is not well known nationally, but in Texas and adjoining states his reputation as a **chiropractic attorney** is sky-high. The organization conducts a public relations program along strictly chiropractic lines, but defends its members in the use of modalities and dietary practices. In leading roles are such figures as **C. Sterling Cooley**, **Leo Spears** (Dr. Spears assisted in writing the constitution but did not retain an office), **Herbert E. Weiser** and **Vinton F. Logan**. These men inspire confidence and give out hope, at least, that something constructive is in the making. Spears has contributed magnificently toward chiropractic progress although he has done it often with the hands of envy trying to hold him back. His hospital at Denver shadows all other like institutions in the profession. He has been a convincing propagandist and publicist, and has fought many battles for the profession. **Logan heads the Basic College of Chiropractic** at St. Louis, and is well thought of everywhere; **Cooley** has been in the foreground for years, especially as president and executive board member of the N.C.A.; **Weiser** is with the **Texas College of Chiropractic**, and is regarded as highly by those who know him.

It is my belief that these men have the brains and logic to lift chiropractic out of the doldrums where it has been for a decade. Sincere, sensible, non-fanatical, they may conceivably attract a sufficiently large following to carry out a constructive building program.

I have been employed as public relations director of both the N.C.A. and I.C.A. I would have studied chiropractic had the policies of either organization offered the remotest possibility or hope of the profession surviving. Certainly the limitations of H.I.O. both technically and politically, rule out any hope in that field, while the ambitious, take-in-all dream of the N.C.A. is idealistic, to say the least - and most.

So far as B.J. Palmer is concerned, his days of leadership have long since passed. He has made a great contribution to the development of the science, but today his following is limited to a handful of H.I.O.-ers and **G.P.C.**-ers. Most of the profession have turned thumbs down on him for good, and in the future he must be content for glory with his past achievements and the fact that he is the son of the founder. There is no hope of returning fame for him. Most of his chiropractic tail-feathers have been plucked and he has retired largely into the field of his glamorous radio interests. He still functions as president of the I.C.A. That is his organization and he plays melodic tunes of the good-old days to its limited membership.

Chiropractic has never learned to fight on the offensive. It has mastered defensive tactics, and, of course, has had to retreat and yield ground time and time again. The **GPC - God, Chiropractic, Patient - philosophy**, which lets the patient pay whatever his conscience dictates, is the final place of retreat for the profession. It represents a noble escape, a dignified resignation, an honorable retirement. It concludes, in typical East Indian fashion, that to fight is useless, and offers its services gratis, hoping God will intervene and prod the conscience of patients to shell out the golden shekels.

The future of chiropractic as an independent science, hangs on a slender thread. Numerically it is weaker than it was twenty years ago. Legally it is caught on the flypaper of **basic science laws** and other purely medical enactments. It has failed for years to

pass any Chiropractic laws. Whenever it has tried, the medical profession has intervened and added its burden to pending legislation. As a result, these enactments have come out of the hopper bearing the imprint of organized medicine. The chiropractic profession naturally wants to safeguard itself by licensing laws; but such laws almost unanimously embrace medical theory and philosophy. The new Association can win many friends if it will undertake a program that offers hope of relieving the ills that beset and irritate the profession. Among reforms that should be undertaken, we cite a few:

Recognition by state compensation boards \*\*\* recognition by all insurance companies \*\*\* admission to practice in veterans hospitals and all state-financed healing institutions \*\*\* repeal of basic science laws \*\*\* revision of state licensing laws toward uniformity \*\*\* establishing pre-educational standards for the admission of students to colleges \*\*\* promotion of chiropractic hospitals.

The hypocrisy underlying many Chiropractic laws can be illustrated by the situation in Missouri and Kansas, where 27 months time is required of a student. The Palmer School teaches enough hours in 18 months to meet the actual curricular requirement of these two states, yet students have to waste nine additional months to meet the basic 27 months standards. **The Cleveland College in Kansas City has met the situation by teaching in 27 months what the student gets at the PSC in 18.**

The only hope of invalidating basic science laws appears to be through direct appeal to the people. The chiropractic profession lacks the numerical and financial strength and the political power to force Legislatures to repeal these medical enactments. The courts have upheld them in four states, and further efforts in this direction would be a waste of money. It has been my belief for a long time that chiropractors should stop dallying with courts and legislatures and carry their problems direct to the voters. Basic Science could be repealed in any state by this method and at comparatively small expense.

Most of the progress made by chiropractic has come through the success of individual practitioners in getting sick people well. That is why it has survived against the battering of many storms. But it cannot forever live on in measurable independence without unity and organization. Its enemies will crucify it by law. It needs the succor of constructive, long-range, militant programming - and this is what the new Association must give if it expects to avoid the death-house that is heaped high with the bones of past organizations.

1951 (Sept 15): Julius C. **Troilo** BA, DC, PhC appointed dean of TCC (Rehm, 1980, p. 327; Rhodes, 1978, p. 119)

1952 (June 10): letter to Carl Cleveland Jr. on **NAACSC** stationery [Parr is president, Carl Jr. is vice-president, Vinton Logan is Sec'y-Treasurer] from Paul O. Parr DC (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Dr. Cleveland:

It is my pleasure to inform you that the Texas School will have a representative at the next meeting of the North American Association of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges in St. Louis.

I should also like to urge you to place on the agenda, if you could, the problems that you feel will help promote tranquility between the three schools in Missouri, because if we show progress in this matter, I am sure that we can get much stronger support from the Missouri Chiropractors' Association.

I am getting material off to the Canadian Chiropractic College as you suggested. Sincerely yours...

1952-53: *Bulletin of Texas Chiropractic College* ("Volume Forty-three"); TCC is in San Pedro Park, San Antonio TX (from Cleveland papers, CCC/KC; in my TCC folder)

1954: Julius C. Troilo BA, DC, PhC named FICC (Rehm, 1980, p. 327)

PHOTOGRAPH



*Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Sept); 22 (9): 21; journal caption reads: "This is the administration building of the Texas Chiropractic College, in San Antonio, Texas. The college also includes a clinic and X-ray building. There is a junior NCA chapter at the college comprising some 80 students, as noted in the January, 1952 issue of the Journal." This photo accompanied an article by John J. Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education, announcing that TCC had been accredited by the NCA Council on Education.



*Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Dec); 22(12): 38; journal caption reads: "Photo above shows convenient locations of San Antonio College and the Texas Chiropractic College where educational classes will be conducted concurrently, starting February 2,

1953." Photo accompanies article by Julius C. Troilo, D.C., Dean of TCC, entitled "Texas Chiropractic College inaugurates an outstanding educational program" (p. 38).

**Table:** James R. Drain's post-doctoral instructors and education ([Drain, unpublished, circa 1956](#))

Instructor	Subjects
Nephi Cottam, D.C. of Manti, Utah Sweet, bonesetter of Youngstown, Ohio	cranial development from fetus to adult, cranial adjusting development of joints, their abnormalities and correction without braces, casts or traction
Tajen family of South Dakota Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C. of Oklahoma City Will Mowery, M.D. of Selina, Kansas Dr. Charles Dawson of Kansas City, Missouri and the University of Kansas	bonesetting psychology, balance, stance, stresses, adaptations and corrections how to employ surgery by making early diagnosis of surgical cases orificial work, pelvic diseases, obstetrics
John Hubbard, M.D., D.C. of Oklahoma City Francis J. Kolar, D.C. of Wichita, Kansas T.F. Ratledge, D.C. of Oklahoma (later Los Angeles) Mahlon Locke, M.D. of Ontario, Canada Dr. Harry Hoy of Dallas, Texas B.R. ("Bonesetter") Richter, D.C. of Florida David B. Hestand, M.D., D.C. of Baylor University James Firth, D.C. of the PSC (later, Lincoln College) Dr. Ecklund from India	unspecified evolution of brain and nervous system, principles of bloodless surgery inspiration ankle and foot development from fetus to adult knee joints bloodless surgery, muscle adjusting, bonesetting, cripples cancer, chiropractic adjusting diagnosis ligaments and joints, pediatrics

1958: James R. Drain DC dies in San Antonio (Metz, 1965, p. 85; Rehm, 1980, pp. 286-7)

**1960-65:** William D. **Harper** MS, DC, serves as dean of TCC (Rehm, 1980, p. 327); but see 1963 (Sept) by Rhodes

PHOTOGRAPH



William D. Harper, D.C., M.S. (1908-1990)

1962-65: Julius C. **Troilo** BA, DC, PhC serves as president of TCC (Rehm, 1980, p. 327)

**1963 (Sept):** William D. Harper becomes dean of TCC (Rhodes, 1978, p. 120); but see 1960-65 (Rehm)

1965 (May): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [2(5)]:

-article by Paul J. Adams, D.C. of Lafayette LA entitled "Trial of the **England** case": (pp. 13, 44)

For eight years we have labored agonizingly and prepared diligently in anticipation of the trial on the merits of the England case. That fateful moment is now history. The case went to trial March 22 and ran three days.

The usefulness of chiropractic was the central issue in the case. The corollary issue of equal importance was whether or not the requirement, that chiropractors possess a diploma from an

accredited medical school teaching materia medica, theory and practice of medicine and surgery, and successfully stand an examination in these subjects was constitutionally permissible, as a condition precedent to allowing chiropractors to practice in Louisiana. The **England** case involves a constitutional attack against the Louisiana statute making such a requirement necessary...

Dr. **Janse** was our chief witness and occupied the stand most of Monday....Accreditation of colleges prompted several questions. Etiology, diagnosis and treatment of most every disease problem came into the picture. Specific emphasis was placed on infectious and fatal disease processes, particularly those of great notoriety and fear-instilling quality, e.g., tetanus, polio, typhoid, cancer, etc. The subject of immunization was not ignored. Dr. **Janse** maintained his composure, forthrightness and dignity. We think his testimony was indeed an outstanding contribution...

When Mr. Simon learned at the pretrial conference tht the book, **Anything Can Cause Anything**, by Dr. W.D. **Harper** of the **Texas College**, would be used by the defense he called Dr. **Harper** and asked him to be present at the trial...

The case concluded with his [Harper's] testimony. Mr. Simon described Dr. **Harper's** presentation as being the most dramatic court toom scene he had ever witnessed...

1968 (Oct): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [5[10]]:

- college accreditation listing: (p. 24)
- Accredited: Lincoln, LACC, National
- Provisionally Accredited: **Logan**, NWCC, **Texas**
- Approved Conditionally: CINY, Columbia

1973 (Aug): **ACA Journal** [10(8)]:

-"The Council on Chiropractic Education Announces Status of Member Colleges":

- \*Accredited Members are: LACC, National, NWCC and **Texas**
- \*Correspondent Member ("Correspondent status indicates that an institution has given evidence of sound planning and the resources to implement these plans, and has indicated an intent to work toward accreditation"): WSCC

\*Affiliate Members ("An affiliate member is a foreign chiropractic college that subscribes to the policies and regulations of The Council"): AECC, CMCC

PHOTOGRAPH



"Ground breaking ceremony with Dr. William Harper (right), circa 1975" (Peterson & Wiese, 1995, p. 377)

PHOTOGRAPH



Shelby M. Elliott, D.C.

1997 (July 22, Tuesday): clipping from *San Antonio Express News* (p. 6B) includes obit for HE Turley DC:  
Turley

Dr. Henry Eyring Turley, 95 years old, former resident of San Antonio, died Saturday, July 19, 1997, in Boerne, TX. He was born June 7, 1902 in Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, son of Edward Franklin and Ida Eyring Turley. He graduated high school from Juarez LDS Academy in Mexico, followed by receiving his D.C. degree from Texas Chiropractic College in San Antonio in 1924 and returned to 1927 to teach on the faculty at T.C.C. for 38 years. He practiced his profession for 65 years in San Antonio. He wrote a neurology textbook used at the college. He served as President of TCC Alumni Association, was a member of Texas Chiropractic Association and American Chiropractic Association. He received his B.S. degree from Trinity University. He practiced until he was 89 years old and retired in 1991. He was beloved and honored by his students, patients, friends and family. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and served in many positions including President of the San Antonio Branch for 12 years, 9 years as President of South Texas District from Lampasas to Corpus Christi and Victoria to Brownsville, 5 years in Spanish American Mission Presidency and as Stake Patriarch since 1958 until he died. He married Louise Robinson in Colonia Dubian, Mexico on February 9, 1925, and they were sealed in the Salt Lake LDS Temple in Salt Lake City, UT on June 5, 1925. They were residents of San Antonio until 1994 when they moved to Boerne to live with their son and his wife. Survivors include his wife, Louise; his son, Herbert E. Turley and his wife Margaret of Boerne, TX; a daughter and son-in-law, Annie Mae and Wallace N. Anderson of La Crescenta, CA; a daughter and son-in-law, Patricia and L. Conrad Bryner of Provo, UT; a daughter and son-in-law, Martha Louise and Douglas S. Myers of Mission Viejo, Ca; one brother, Clarence F. Turley of Colonia Juarez, Mexico and 22 grand-children and 52 great-grand-children. Funeral Services will be held at 10:00 A.M. Thursday, July 24, 1997 at the San Antonio LDS 2nd Ward Chapel on the corner of St. Cloud and Sunshine Drives in San Antonio, Bishop Allen Whiting officiating. Burial will follow in the Sunset Memorial Park in San Antonio. Friends may call at the Sunset Funeral Home from 7-9:00 P.M. on Wednesday and prior to the funeral at the church on Thursday. Pall-bearers will be his grandsons: Brent Turley Anderson, Mark Nephi Anderson, Lee Conrad Bryner, Loren Eyring Bryner, Kent Turley Bryner, Douglas Turley Myers, Mark Robinson Myers, Daylin Smith Myers, Hal Eyring Turley, Keith Pool Turley, Bruce Pool Turley and Lloyd Edward Sasa. Honorary Pallbearers: Elder Michael Garrett Myers and Stephen Anderson. Memorials may be made to the Texas Chiropractic College, 5912 Spencer Hwy., Pasadena, TX 77505.

**Table A:** Enactment and revocation of basic science legislation in the United States; states listed in chronological order of enactment (based on Gevitz [1988] and Sauer [1932])

Dates of Enactment & Revocation	State	Dates of Enactment & Revocation	State
1925-1975	Wisconsin	1937-1972	Michigan
1925-1975	Connecticut	1939-1967	Florida
1927-1974	Minnesota	1939-1975	South Dakota
1927-1975	Nebraska	1940-1971	Rhode Island
1927-1979	Washington	1941-1968	New Mexico
1929-1977	Arkansas	1943-1976	Tennessee
1929-1978	District of Columbia	1946-1970	Alaska
1933-1973	Oregon	1949-1979	Texas
1935-1973	Iowa	1951-1975	Nevada
1936-1968	Arizona	1957-1969	Kansas
1937-1973	Oklahoma	1959-1979	Utah



1937-1976

Colorado

1959-1975

Alabama

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- Martha Metz DC, in her history of chiropractic in Kansas (Metz, 1965, p. 85), wrote:
- Dr. James Drain, who grew up in Scott County and saw the struggle to obtain the licensing law, began his practice in the state at Russell, Kansas, and then left, in 1917, for Texas, where he lived the rest of his life. He became president of the **Texas Chiropractic College**, at San Antonio, in 1924, and continued in that capacity until 1955. He had to conduct that College in an unlicensed or "open" state until 1949, when such security was obtained, though in connection with several kinds of vicious Basic Science laws. He passed away in 1958.
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- Tammy E. Smithers, Publications Coordinator for **TCC**, offered the following in letter to JC Keating, 3/8/96:
- IN THE BEGINNING
- During the month of September, 1908, a pioneer Chiropractor, Dr. J.N. Stone, associated himself with a group of citizens from San Antonio to organize a Chiropractic College in that city. He was a medical doctor who had recently graduated from Carver Chiropractic College in Oklahoma City.
- San Antonio, at that time, like chiropractic was in its pioneering stage. The fast means of modern transportation were unknown, and horse-drawn vehicles and wooden racks to which horses were hitched, lined the squares. Electric lights and automobiles were few in number; in place of traffic jams, it was common to hear the clatter of hoofs echo through the streets, as herds of longhorns moved through the city on their way to "hit the trail." There were no radios or T.V.'s. Chiropractic, like aviation, was underdeveloped and neither one was looked upon as an essential factor in American life and progress as they are today. While little was known about chiropractic in those days, it is now taking its

place among the greatest discoveries and scientific developments of the century.

A.R. Littrell, M.D., was the first graduate and it is a wonderful prelude that a medical doctor received the first degree issued by "Texas Chiropractic College."

On April 16, 1913, the college received its first charter from the State of Texas. Under the name of "The Chiropractic College," the first catalog was issued; it was just a folder, scarcely more than an announcement of the opening date of the new term. With prospective students at hand, new equipment was purchased and placed on the top floor of the old Central Trust Building. For several years the enrollment was limited to eight students. Later the school was moved to the Kampman Building at the corner of West Commerce and Soledad Streets.

In the face of handicaps and opposition, this college continued to prosper, and in September 1918, under the administration of Dr. J.M. McLeese, was moved to larger facilities on the second floor of the Freie Presse Fur Texas Building at 214.5 East Commerce Street. This German newspaper was just across the street from one of San Antonio's most famous department stores, Joske's of Texas, recently purchased by the Dillard Corporation.

On March 13, 1920, the charter and all interests were sold to Drs. B.F. and Flora Gurden, and Dr. James Riddle Drain. According to his daughter, Mrs. Palmeria Burris, Dr. Drain, a 1912 graduate of Palmer Chiropractic College, arrived by train with his wife and two children in 1919. The Drain children, James Cecil and Palmeria Lee, would both become chiropractors. She was named for D.D. Palmer.

In October, 1920, the former B.F. Yoakum home, on the corner of Dwyer and Nueva Streets was purchased. One of San Antonio's historic old homesteads, the building was of Moorish design, in pink granite, which inspired the current Bexlar County Court House located just up the street. Under the Gurden's Direction, a great spirit was instilled into the institution. New and modern equipment was added and the house, which had been all natural gas, was electrified. The entire policy of the college changed, new text books were incorporated, and a new full time faculty was employed. The course of study, which had been twelve months, was lengthened and the night school was eliminated. Dr. H.E. (Buddy) Weiser joined as the newest faculty member on January 1, 1921.

The Carraige House became a classroom and the servants' quarters housed the dissection lab. This class was taught by Dr. P.D. Brown, at an additional cost above the curriculum. He was a medical doctor who secured the cadavers from a local undertaker. This ended when Dr. Brown quit in 1925.

Late in February, 1924, the Drs. Gurden took a vacation to California. While there, they came under the influence of the Four Square Gospel movement, headed by Aimee McPherson. They cabled Dr. Drain to please "sell off all their holdings at once, and send the proceeds with all haste." They never returned.

The Gurden interests were transferred to Dr. Buddy Weiser and Dr. C.B. Loftin. Dr. Drain was elected president; Loftin, vice-president and Weiser, secretary-treasurer and dean of the Texas Chiropractic College.

From time to time, various departments were added and new equipment installed. That the school was favorably known is evidenced by the fact that the National Chiropractic Association met in San Antonio in 1926. **[NO, the NCA was not formed until 1930]** Continued growth made it necessary for the school to expand in 1927. The Yoakum property sold for \$60,000, yielding a \$15,000 profit. Vacant lots across from the fifty acre San Pedro Park, on Myrtle Street, were bought with this surplus. The first buildings constructed and arranged "specifically and exclusively for the purpose of educating and training students for successful

chiropractic careers," were soon built. During the Thanksgiving vacation, 1927, Texas Chiropractic College moved from the corner of Dwyer and Nueva Streets.

All around the nation, the "Roaring Twenties" had been a period of unprecedented prosperity. Indian Summer, October 29, 1929, the New York Stock Market failed. Following the financial crash, the school, as well as many other businesses and people, were soon in a desperate condition.

The owners went into a period of mutual sacrifice to hold things together, but times were tough. Dr. Drain lost his home. Dr. Loftin also had the same thing happen. Dr. Weiser was able to keep his home by getting the Federal Housing Authority to reduce his payments to \$10.00 a month.

One year, during the 1920's, Dr. Jim Stowe of El Paso, was the only student to graduate. Two doctors, Dr. Harvey Watkins and Dr. Ed Hogan weren't old enough to receive their diplomas at the time of graduation. Even during the best of times, the school averaged only between 60-70 students per year. In fact, Dr. Watkins, age 91, is one of the two oldest living TCC graduates and is affectionately known to his family and those in the chiropractic arena as "Doc Harvey." In reading through his memoirs, he stands as one of the pioneers who spoke out against the unfairness experienced by chiropractors and the profession in those early days. Entering TCC in 1919 at age 15, he was the youngest person in his class of students with various experiences. Some of his classmates were school teachers, farmer, ranchers, tradesmen and medical doctors. Graduating at age 17 on January 5, 1921, he practiced in a small town, Nixon, Texas which was located 40 miles east of San Antonio.

As a pioneer for the profession, he witnessed the amending of the Medical Practice Act in 1921. Dr. Watkins was present during the times when many chiropractors were arrested and jailed. During that time, TCC President Dr. J.R. Drain came on the scene. He was present at every trial, usually as an expert witness for those accused of violating the Medical Practice Act. One of his accomplishments involved assisting attorney E.L. Bauknight in forging a political machine that made the licensing of chiropractors a reality. In essence, helping to revolutionize chiropractic in Texas.

The Great Depression came to an end with the beginning of World War II. Conditions at the college would only get a little better though because so many prospective male students would be away fighting. With the creation of the G.I. Bill Program, as aftermath of the war, the school would finally experience a period of growth. The student population would peak at just under 500 students. Several doctors have remarked that the 1949 class, the largest at that time, had over 100 members.

New buildings were added and additional office space and classrooms were acquired when an apartment house behind the school on Park Avenue was purchased.

Student housing was and continues to be a concern. Students could rent space in the new mobile home park, beside the college, for \$5.00 a month, and do their laundry in the college's wringer washing machine. Dr. Joe Parker says he bought the wringer second hand, because the college's one was missing. One of the favorite hangouts for the student body was the new Hamburger Hut which was opened close by.

In the years prior to 1948, the Alumni Association began negotiations to buy the college. It was generally felt that private ownership of a professional school was unethical. This had been a problem for Texas chiropractors for some time. The selling price of \$225,000 was thought by many to be excessive and the sale and its terms would be a controversy for several years.

The school began a new era in 1948, when it was purchased by the Alumni Association. The Alumni President that year was Dr. T.A. Baker, followed by Dr. Henry E. Turley. A board of control,

consisting of the former owners and several alumni would retain policy making power until the indebtedness was paid.

Dr. E.B. Hearn became president of the college, where he would remain until 1958. At that time, Dr. Julius Troilo, who was hired as dean in 1951, became chief administrator. He would pioneer the union of San Antonio Junior College and Texas Chiropractic College. This would help students satisfy the 1949 Basic Science Law, which required two years of college work outside the Chiropractic College and specified what courses were needed. Dr. William David Harper was elected to the dean's position in September, 1963. He held a master's degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was a Texas graduate as well.

In 1955, the Board of Control was replaced by a Foundation Board, elected by the alumni. At a meeting on August 14, 1958, members of the Alumni Board and Foundation Board met to decide the responsibilities of each. It was decided that the Foundation would operate the day-to-day activities of the College and the Alumni Board would maintain finances. The school was to be self supporting. This action was taken so as to relieve the Alumni Association of legal liability. Soon after, the Foundation was incorporated, establishing a Board of Regents with full responsibility for the school's policies and program.

When facilities needed restoration and more land was required for expansion, the Board of Regents sought a new location. In 1965, the college relocated to Pasadena, Texas, just 25 miles from downtown Houston. The physical plant and caretaker quarters, located on an 8-acre tract, allowed for expansion but only for a limited time. In 1966, an additional 10 acres was purchased to ensure room for continued growth. As land developments occurred, the W.D. Harper Chiropractic Clinic and Research Center was constructed in 1974 providing larger facilities for patient consultation, examination and treatment. A research laboratory complete with high-tech diagnostic equipment, a senior classroom and student lounge were housed in the same facilities.

Today, the W.D. Harper Clinic and Research Center is commonly referred to as the TCC Health Center. It also houses a Diagnostic Imaging Department, a clinical laboratory, and a Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Designed to care for more than 450 patients per day, the TCC Health Center is open to the general public Monday through Saturday, offering sport physicals and other chiropractic health care services. Construction of the new student clinic and the refurbishing of the outpatient clinic will complete the TCC Health Center. Recently opening its doors in early 1996, it covers approximately 5,000 square feet.

In 1978, the James M. Russell Education Center was completed providing larger facilities of classrooms, library, cafeteria, bookstore and auditorium. A separate laboratory building for anatomical studies -- Turley Anatomical Building was built in 1979, furthering the expansion of the physical plant to accommodate the trends in chiropractic education.

In 1982, to meet the college's steady increase in enrollment, the Learning Resource Center (LRC) was added exposing students to a myriad of information. This 35,000 square foot structure houses a multimedia library and an innovative ADAM CD-Rom program that provides students with a four-dimensional front, back, side or cross-section views, and descriptions of human anatomy. The Mae Hilty Memorial Library, also housed in the LRC, gives students access to chiropractic and health science information worldwide. Newly remodeled classrooms include auditorium-style seating, audiovisual and videotape resources, as well as laboratories outfitted for X-ray, pathology, histology and dissection. In 1987, ownership of the college was assumed by the United Chiropractic Education Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit subsidiary of the Texas Chiropractic Association.

### A NEW ERA FOR PROGRESS

Great strides have been made by this institution on behalf of chiropractic education and for recognition of the profession as a whole. After nearly three attempts within a seven-year period, a bill authorizing state funding for chiropractic education was signed into law by the former Texas Governor Ann Richards on May 13, 1993. Senate Bill no. 201 (House of Representative Bill #861) was introduced and championed by Senator Carl Parker and Representative Mike Jackson. Further support for the bill and its lobbying efforts were not only provided by a TCC student lobbying and letter writing campaign, but enthusiastically bolstered support from the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce Legislative Committee and the Texas Chiropractic Association.

Since President S.M. Elliott, D.C. took office in September 1990, many positive outcomes have emerged. For starters, on January 14, 1994, the loan from the TCA was paid in full allowing the TCC Foundation, Inc. to regain ownership and take full responsibility for TCC's operations. Among other things, one of his major missions was to make much needed renovations and refurbishings such as the addition of the modern lecture facilities. During the last site team visit by the Council on Chiropractic Education in 1995, TCC was granted the maximum of seven years accreditation -- until 2002.

As the new millennium begins, Texas Chiropractic College is headed for the top. Dr. Elliott has maintained ongoing dialog with officials from Texas A&M University, the University of Houston's Central and Clear Lake campuses in an effort to gain university affiliation. Internationally, TCC forged an alliance with the Universidad Simon Bolivar (USB) in Mexico City in October 1995. The agreement assists USB in implementing the first chiropractic program in Mexico. TCC will act as a mentor serving as a sister college to the university's chiropractic college. With only 40 chiropractors in Mexico, USB president Sister Clotilde Montoya Juarez saw the need to implement a chiropractic program to cover the health care needs of the nearly ninety million inhabitants in her country. Classes for the newly implemented program are scheduled to begin in August 1996 and will entail a five-year academic program. Patterned after TCC, students will participate in Hospital Rotations and train for six months in a small town in the social service capacity. Academic exchange programs will be developed complete with summer sessions, full semesters of study-abroad programs, lectures, conferences, colloquiums and symposiums.

### HIGH ACADEMIC STANDARDS

TCC's prestige and commitment to providing a quality education is documented by its list of accreditations. The college is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Chiropractic Education, which is approved by the U.S. Department of Education. Since 1971(?), it has been accredited by the Commission of Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. It is also recognized by the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards and has been approved by the Texas Education Agency for veterans' training.

Current admissions requirements are the highest (?) of academic standards. All applicants must have completed 60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours from an accredited institution with a minimum 2.5 grad point average. Course requirements include successful completion of biological science, general inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, general physics and general psychology. In addition to the doctor of chiropractic degree, students entering TCC have the opportunity to earn a bachelor of science in human biology.

Today, more than 500 students who represent 40 U.S. states and 10 foreign countries are enrolled. They undergo a rigorous curriculum of ten trimesters spanning three and one third calendar years -- equivalent to five academic years. For six trimesters,

students learn the principles of chiropractic in the basic and clinical science courses. In their last three trimesters, they participate in the clinic intern program; and become well trained in areas such as radiology, neurology, sports therapy and rehabilitation. They begin treating students, staff members, as well as outside patients under the supervision of attending physicians.

As the tenth president, S.M. Elliott, D.C. continues to focus on the "quality of education" TCC offers its students. TCC places emphasis on the integration with other health care providers, which is evidenced by its relationships with hospitals and allopathic providers through the college's Hospital Rotation program. Students interact with various doctors within the medical profession. TCC is the first [doubtful] chiropractic institution to offer a Preceptorship which places interns in a field visitation program in which they observe actual and case management procedures used by field doctors.

To further assist the needs of the profession, TCC offers course of instruction in postgraduate and continuing education. Doctors can become certified in chiropractic technique, diagnostic imaging, physical examination, physical medicine, clinical pharmacology, impairment rating and clinical nutrition. Diplomate courses in clinical neurology, orthopedics and chiropractic diagnosis and management of internal disorders are offered. The Postgraduate Division currently offers courses in 24 states.

#### FACULTY/RESEARCH

TCC boasts a 13 to one student/teacher ratio in which students get individualized attention allowing them to excel in their chiropractic studies. The college employs more than 40 faculty members who have a wide range of specialization in areas such as physical therapy, nutrition, radiology, biology, anatomy, etc. Some associate and postgraduate faculty (John J. Triano, D.C., M.A., Marion McGregor, D.C., M.S. and Sarah Combs, D.C.) are currently working and conducting research studies at the Texas Back Institute, Spine and Biomedical Research.

Canadian-born Dr. Marion McGregor is currently a research scientist and principal investigator at the Texas Back Institute and an associate professor at TCC. She has co-authored research material listed in 29 publications. Known internationally, she has introduced 48 proceedings, abstracts and presentations at several conferences. Dr. John Triano is a chiropractic physician at the Texas Back Institute and teaches postgraduate seminars for TCC. He also has completed extensive postgraduate work in Ergonomics/Biomechanics Training and Ergonomics/Human Factors.

Dr. Sarah Combs, a 1994 TCC graduate, is doing her residency at the Texas Back Institute as TCC's first postdoctoral fellow. As part of the TCC's expansion into research, she will gain expertise in chiropractic research methodology, a longtime goal of Susan Grigsby, Ph.D., director of research and an associate professor. In 1992, Dr. Grigsby came to TCC. Her research efforts have been nothing short of a success. Today, TCC's research team consists of Karlene Wise, D.C., director of rehabilitation in the health center; Robert Rice, Ph.D., dean of basic sciences; and Ronald Grabowski, D.C. department head of clinical practice/diagnosis. TCC is currently conducting a collaborative study on the Influence of Neonatal Exposure to Estrogen and Skeletal Tissue with the Texas Back Institute. This joint venture will involve TCC faculty member Hasnaa Shafik, M.D., Ph.D. and Dean Robert Rice, Ph.D. All research efforts will take place at the University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Endocrinology Laboratory and gynecology department where Dr. Grigsby also works as an adjunct research associate.

Texas Chiropractic College is a "full member" of the Consortium for Chiropractic Research which was established to conduct and promote collaborative research and dissemination of funds to expand the knowledge base of chiropractic. Representing

TCC, Dr. Grigsby is an integral part of the emergence of research being done at the college. She is constantly outlining the objectives of the TCC Research Program. Her primary goal is to generate data providing the effectiveness of chiropractic treatment. A feasibility study is currently being conducted, as well as a project dealing with appendicular injuries and the identification of serum markers which may be related to the severity of the pathophysiology.

TCC's commitment to encouraging student research activities was initiated on June 2, 1995 when the first Elliott-Lindner Research Scholarship for \$2,000 was awarded to two students -- Bradley Caulfield and Angela Leone. As an ongoing scholarship, a research committee will sponsor and award two scholarships a year for student research. Recently, Leone was chosen out of more than 30 doctors to present her abstract at the annual Association of Chiropractic Colleges Conference held in Las Vegas. Other submissions for student research has been approved as well.

#### CAMPUS LIFE

Despite TCC's high-tech educational facilities and unique learning opportunities, it is not hard to imagine that the college was once the site of a country club. In fact, the lush campus is home to the Student Outdoor Activities Center, a swimming pool and a volleyball court. Opportunities for students to participate in organizational and group activities flourish at the college. Over 23 clubs, fraternities, sororities and professional organizations help to foster a lifelong sense of professional growth and networking power. On-campus professional affiliations include such groups as the Student American Chiropractic Association, Student Texas Chiropractic Association, Student American Black Chiropractic Association, World Congress of Women Chiropractors, etc. The Student Body Association is the major governing body for students. Additionally, students serve on various college committees, participating in the college self evaluation process and interacting with the TCC president and other administrative officers.

#### COMMUNITY OUTREACH

In addition to Dr. Elliott's hard work in assembling a top-notch faculty to be envied by others, it is indeed safe to say that his involvement in the Pasadena community has made TCC a household name. He is constantly establishing relationships with local business owners by participating in the Pasadena Rotary and serving as the newly appointed chairman of the Southeast Economic Development Council (S.E.E.D). TCC is a major contributing factor to the economic development of the Houston/Pasadena area.

Under Dr. Elliott's leadership, TCC has gained widespread recognition -- statewide, nationally and internationally. Operating as a nonprofit institution, TCC continues to sponsor and host a variety of community events and charity fund raisers. Such events include an Easter Egg Hunt, a Christmas fund raise for a local charity, the Annual Gala and the TCC Alumni Association's Annual Homecoming Convention benefitting the college. TCC has adopted the Bridge Over Troubled Waters, Inc., a nonprofit organization providing shelter for battered women and their children. TCC began weekly visits providing free services to the women and children at the shelter.

#### FUTURE

With continuous upgrading of facilities, Dr. Elliott's focus is centered around providing a quality education to future doctors of chiropractic. "We have visions of new buildings that require a great deal of planning. We're meeting weekly with builders, engineers, architects and government officials as part of our continuing growth," says Dr. Elliott. State funding will soon be a reality as TCC lobbying efforts continue.

After a visit to TCC, one prospective student wrote, "I honestly believe that the future of TCC will soon make it a well-known

*Chronology of the Texas Chiropractic College*

Keating

luminary in the field of chiropractic education. There is no doubt in my mind that through the expert tutelage and guidance from Dr.

Elliott, TCC will soon become the future of chiropractic."