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Chronology of the University of Natural Healing Arts

and Homer Glenn Beatty, D.C., N.D.

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Color Code:

Red & Magenta: questionable or uncertain information

Green: for emphasis

Sources

Gearhart, Louis O., D.C.; 178 south Vance Court, Lakewood CO 80226-2057 (303-202-1819)

Davison, Robt. D (Doug), DC, CCSP (Colorado College of Chiropractic of Marycrest International University, a division of Teikyo University); 3001 S. Federal Blvd, Box 1126, Denver CO 80236 (W: 303-937-4585)

Year/Volume Index to the *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (1949-1963), formerly *National Chiropractic Journal* (1939-1948), formerly *The Chiropractic Journal* (1933-1938), formerly *Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress* (1931-1932) and *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (1930-1932):

Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.
		1941	10	1951	21	1961	31
		1942	11	1952	22	1962	32
1933	1	1943	12	1953	23	1963	33
1934	3	1944	14	1954	24		
1935	4	1945	15	1955	25		
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CHRONOLOGY

1920 (Dec 11): **FHN** [A.C. 26] [10(13)] includes:

- "Chiropractic Bills Losing in Two States" (p. 10):

Constitutional Amendment Loses by 20,000 in California Election

San Francisco, Cal., No. 5. - (Special.) - Practically complete returns from California indicate the defeat of the Chiropractic bill, known as Amendment Five, by a majority of 20,000. The vote stands 75,903 for and 53,232 against the amendment. The purpose of the measure was to license the profession and establish a board of control in California.

In Southern California the bill carried by a fair majority, but a heavy vote against the chiropractors in the northern counties swung the balance.

Losing in Colorado

Denver, Col., Nov. 5. - (Special.) - With 812 out of 1,483 precincts in the state of Colorado heard from, the vote on the Initiative petition to establish a board of control for and license the practice of Chiropractic stands 65,084 against and 44,070 for the petition. The measure is undoubtedly defeated. Practically complete returns from the city of Denver show that the measure lost here by a large majority.

Three chiropractors were elected to state houses of representatives in the recent election, it was stated at the local college today. George Lauby of Akron, ., will go to the state house at Columbus with a majority of 10,000, while N.P. Ross of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been carried into office by a majority of 20,000. Dr. Elliott, who was elected to the Iowa house by 16,000, is the third member. All are Republicans.

The fight for the licensing of the profession, it was stated by Dr. Palmer today, will be carried into Ohio, Indiana and Iowa legislatures at the next session. - (The Davenport Democrat and Leader, Nov. 5, 1920).

1924 (July 19): **FHN** [13(24)] prints:

- **Billy Brownell** DC of the District of Columbia Branch of the **UCA** writes to **BJ** to note work of **Leo L. Spears** and **Jim Greggerson** to lobby Congress for chiropractic care of hospitalized veterans (p. 5)

1924 (Oct 25): **FHN** [14(6)] notes:

- letter from **Leo L Spears** DC of Dever to **BJ** on 10/6/24 re: his campaign to have chiropractic care provided to veterans; notes he has personally written more than 1400 letters to last 3 presidents and many congressmen and senators; notes "P.S. - I won my case in the civil courts. The judge demanded the medical board to return my license to me." (p. 4)

1925 (Mar): **Bulletin of the ACA** [2(2)] notes:

- "Special Dispatch to *The Graphic*, Washington, March 30 (p. 16):

US DENIES DISABLED VETS FREE CARE BY CHIROPRACTORS:

In answer to scores of appeals by disabled veterans to the United States Veterans' Bureau for treatment by chiropractors or osteopaths, bureau attaches have made known that under the law veterans must pay for such treatments.

It is pointed out that free hospital or clinical treatment for veterans must be administered by physicians graduated from the recognized medical schools, and further, all government physicians must pass a civil service examination.

The law further provides that the government is prohibited from paying other than recognized medical practitioners for services rendered veterans. Any effort to change the existing restrictions it was indicated, would result in the most strenuous opposition from medical associations all over the country.

1925 (July-Aug): **Bulletin of the ACA** [2(6-7)] notes:

- **Leo L Spears** DC authors "On with the good work," considers **ACA's** efforts to obtain chiropractic care for **veterans** through the **United States Veterans' Bureau**; notes "The **Universal Chiropractors' Association** had the first opportunity to take up this fight... But I am sorry to relate that although its president and directors were heartily in favor of the fight, **due to its being a purely insurance organization, the UCA by-laws did not permit such an undertaking....**" (pp. 4, 11)



Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C., Dean Emeritus, Colorado Chiropractic University, circa 1925; from *Chiropractic as a Career*



Campus of the Colorado Chiropractic University, circa 1925, Denver; from *Chiropractic as a Career*



Reception area, Colorado Chiropractic University, circa 1925, Denver; from *Chiropractic as a Career*



Homer G. Beatty, D.C., M.C., Ph.D., President of Colorado Chiropractic University, circa 1925; from *Chiropractic as a Career*



Sallie Ice Mebius, D.C., M.C., Vice President of the Colorado Chiropractic University, circa 1925; caption reads: "Few Chiropractors of the Mountain West are better known than our Vice-President, Dr. Sallie Ice Mebius. As Secretary of the Colorado Chiropractic Association for seven years, she has an unusually intimate acquaintance with those subjects relating to the welfare of the profession"; from *Chiropractic as a Career*



Colorado Chiropractic University Basketball Team, circa 1925; Homer Beatty is standing third from left; from *Chiropractic as a Career*



Colorado Chiropractic University Baseball Team, circa 1925; from *Chiropractic as a Career*



Colorado Chiropractic University adjusting lab, circa 1925; from *Chiropractic as a Career*

1927 (Sept 1): **Bulletin of the ACA** [4(5)] notes:

-Homer G Beatty, D.C., N.D., president of the Colorado Chiropractic University, authors "Done with the Hand" (p. 19)

-"Of Interest" (p. 25) includes:

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Franklin Wood of Denver, Colorado, of the marriage of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Dr. Homer Glenn Beatty. Dr. Beatty is president of the **Denver Chiropractic University**. Our congratulations to the doctor, and best wishes to the bride.

1928 (May): **Bulletin of the ACA** [5(3)] notes:

-from the Denver Post, March 27, 1928 (p. 23):

SPEARS LOSES IN NEW FIGHT FOR LICENSE

Leo Spears, Denver chiropractor, lost the fifth round of his fight Tuesday, to escape cancellation of his license to practice in Colorado....

Revocation of **Spears'** license was ordered by the medical board as a result of an advertisement he published in a Denver paper accusing the veterans' bureau of responsibility for the death of an ex-service man. The *Denver Post* refused to print the ad.

-Colorado Chiropractic Association (pp. 23-4):

...adopted a resolution to raise standards of admittance to practice from 18 months, now required by state law, to a minimum of 27 months in an approved Chiropractic school and at least 3,500 45-minute periods in classroom work.

The separation of Chiropractic affairs from the state medical board also will be sought. A resolution was passed favoring establishment of a Colorado state board of chiropractic examiners to regulate practice, license applicants, impose penalties and function toward the profession similarly to the medical board in regulating medical practice....

Insertion of a specific minimum of education was hotly contested.

One faction favored adoption of an amendment in place of the minimum which would allow the board to 'grant licenses to any graduate of an approved school of chiropractic'.

This division was led by Dr CW Johnson, Denver, while those favoring the insertion of a specific minimum raising standards were Dr **HG Beatty**, president of the Colorado Chiropractic University, Denver, and Dr Claude E Beck.

1928 (July): **Bulletin of the ACA** [5(4)] notes:

-"Signs of Disrelationship, Before and After. - Dr HG Beatty, Denver, Colo....of the **Colorado Chiropractic University**" (p. 4)

-Homer Beatty, president of Colorado Chiropractic University, authors letter to Frank R. Margetts, LL.B., D.C., president of the ACA, thanking him for a series of lectures on salesmanship (p. 20)

1928 (Oct): **Bulletin of the ACA** [5(5)] notes:

- "School men meet" (p. 3):

Under the provisions of the amendments to the By-Laws of the A.C.A., adopted at the Louisville Convention in 1927, the Deans of Chiropractic Schools, and their representatives, met and organized a **Chiropractic Educational Institutions Board of Counselors**. This body is to meet at least annually to consider the various school problems, they to submit their recommendations to the A.C.A. Convention, or to the Board of Directors of the A.C.A., for any action that may be necessary and deemed by them advisable.

The following were reported as elected to office in the Board of Counselors: Chairman, Dr. H.G. Beatty, Denver, Colorado; Secretary, Dr. Linnie A. Cale, Los Angeles, California; Treasurer, Dr. Jacos, Portland, Oregon; Marshal, Dr. Willard Carver, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

1929 (Dec 1): **Bulletin of the ACA** [6(6)] notes:

- **HG Beatty** DC, **OA Ohlson** DC and **Leo L. Spears** DC are among the members of the executive committee of the CCA to continue the affiliation of the **Colorado Chiropractic Association** with the **ACA** on 11/12/29 (p. 9)

1930: presumably prior to the 1930 amalgamation of **ACA** and **UCA** to form the **NCA**, the American Society of Chiropractors publishes **Converting the Millions to Chiropractic**:

- testimonial supporters of **ASC** included: Frank W. Elliott of PSC, Willard Carver, HE Vedder of Lincoln, WC Schulze MD, DC of National, James R Drain DC of Texas Chiropractic College, Craig M Kightlinger of Eastern Chiropractic Institute in NYC, GM O'Neil DC of Ross College in Fort Wayne IN, BJ Palmer, Homer G. Beatty DC of Colorado Chiropractic University in Denver, HC Harring DC, MD of Missouri Chiro College, Daniel W. Riesland of Duluth MN, Leo J. Steinbach of Universal Chiro College in Pittsburgh, F. Lee Lemly DC of Dallas TX, Charles C Lemly DC of Waco TX, Lyndon E. Lee DC of Mt Vernon NY, Harry Gallaher DC of Guthrie OK, Arthur W. Schweitert DC of Sioux Falls SD, Harry R Bybee DC of Norfolk VA, president of the Virginia Chiro Assoc

1930 (June 1): **Bulletin of the ACA** [7(3)] notes:

- Chiropractic Association of Tennessee has become affiliated with the **ACA** (inside front cover)

- speakers at 1930 **ACA** Convention in Cincinnati will include: (pp. 1-2)

- **Linnie A Cale** DO, DC re: "Occipital adjusting"

- **HG Beatty** DC, president of Denver Chiropractic University

- **Clyde F. Gillett** DC, ND, PhC of LA (will join the faculty of the **College of Chiropractic Physicians & Surgeons** in 1933) speaks re: "Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat"

- **Nephi Cottam** DC of Salt Lake City re: "Cranial Adjusting"

- **FJ Kolar** MD, DC of Portland OR re: "Brain and nervous anatomy"

- **James N. Firth** DC of Lincoln Chiropractic College

- Dr. KW Fielder of Higginsville MO re: "**Spinous-Sacral Pressure Technique**" (?precursor to Logan Basic?)

- **CW Weiant** DC, PhC re: "Report of Bureau of Research"

- **James R. Drain** of TCC re: "Are we Alive?"; a "pep" talk

- Dr. A Bremer, Professor of Pathology at the **O'Neil-Ross College of Chiropractic** re: "Visceral Reflexes in Disease and Cure"

- Dr. RC Loomis of **Universal Chiropractic College** re: "Corrective Exercise"

- George N. Adelman DC of Brockton MA authors "Is it an Adjustment?" in reply to **CW Weiant's** previous articles in Volume 7 entitled "Major Problems for Chiropractic Research" (pp. 5-8)

School Deans to Meet

Two years ago the **ACA** amended its By-Laws to provide for a **Board of Counselors composed of Deans of Chiropractic Schools**, or their representatives. This group meets in connection with the **ACA**

annual meeting and it is their duty to report to the **ACA** as to the condition and needs of the Chiropractic institutions. The **ACA** is at all times glad to co-operate fully, in every possible way, with all worthy institutions.

Dr. **HG Beatty**, chairman of the Board of Counselors, has called a meeting of the board to be held at Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 15th.... (p. 8)

Chiropractic Authors

Ethel H. Loban (**Mrs. Joy M. Loban**) of Glendale, Calif., is author of "Signed in Yellow", Doubleday Doran & Co.'s "Crime Club" book for April. Mrs. Loban also had a short story published in *The Ladies' Home Journal* in February. She is now engaged in writing another mystery novel.

Dr. **Leo L. Spears** of Denver has added to his long list of writings, "Hellcrest", a mystery novel now running in its second edition (p. 8).

1931 (Mar 7): copy of letter (attached to Beatty's letter to **Stanley Hayes** of 3/16/31) from **Homer G. Beatty** DC, President, **NCA Council of School Deans**, to **American School of Chiropractic** (Hayes collection):

American School of Chiropractic

236 East 35th St.

New York, N.Y.

Attention Dean of School

Dear Doctor:

The annual meeting of the **National Chiropractic Association** is at Louisville, Kentucky from July 6th to 10th. At that meeting the **Council of School Deans** will hold its session the first day, July 6th, in order to make its report to the general assembly in time for any necessary action by that body.

Every Chiropractic Educational Institution is a member of the Council of School Deans. The only requirement is that a representative, preferably the Dean or president, attend the Council, but any authorized representative is sufficient.

The purpose of the Council is to consider problems of an educational nature and make recommendations to the general assembly of the **National Chiropractic Association**.

A few of the many problems we might consider are: closer relationships of all chiropractic schools; entrance requirements; subjects taught; instructors; housing; publicity; tuition; equipment; transfer of students from one school to another; school endowments; new student getting programs; field support; number and location of schools; post graduate courses; **research** work; statistics.

The N.C.A. and every Chiropractor is interested in our school activities and problems because our growth is their growth and our success is their success. They want to help but every one likes to see the fruits of his efforts grow and be of real worth. As we improve our schools they will strengthen their support and benefit will accrue to all.

Come to the Council with suggestions and criticisms. Have your material in tangible form. If possible write me the gist of your suggestions as that our work may be arranged to expedite our business. I should also appreciate any other suggestions in regard to the Council Meeting. We have untold possibilities and opportunities ahead of us. We need each others support and co-operation as well as that of the N.C.A. and the entire profession. This Council can mean a great deal to us. Be sure to be there.

Sincerely yours,

President Council of School Deans

P.S. The next issue of the N.C.A. will carry an article along school lines. It might suggest something further to you.

H.G.B.

1931 (Mar 24): letter to **Homer G. Beatty**, DC from **Stanley Hayes** DC (Hayes collection):

Dr. H.G. Beatty

1631 Glenarm Place,

Denver, Colo.

Dear Dr. Beatty:

I have your kind letter of the 16th, and am more than pleased to supply, so far as I can, the data your request. I have deferred my answer for a few days in the hope that I might hear from the four schools which have not returned the Bulletin questionnaire. But since these have had two letters sent them, followed recently by a registered letter stating that if they did not reply in a few days they would have to be listed as refusing to cooperate, I am convinced that they do not mean to reply.

The Bulletin survey reveals that there are now 27 schools in actual operation in the United States. 23 of these have filled out and returned our questionnaire, but two did not state their enrollment. These are both small schools, however, so it does not matter much. The 21 giving their enrollment show a total of 1497 students.

Of the four schools failing to reply, three -- the **Cleveland Chiropractic College**, Kansas City, Mo., The **Colvin College**, Wichita, Kan., The **Ratledge College**, Los Angeles, Calif. -- are presumably comparatively small schools. The other, the Palmer School, would not fill out the questionnaire, but sent their catalog and said their enrollment was "over 300". By the way, if you happen to know anything about the three schools that have not replied, please let me know.

I figure that the total number of students now in our various schools will not miss 2000 much either way. If any of the other four schools reply I will let you have the figures at once. The Council of School Deans should be a fine stabilizing influence in Chiropractic, and I shall be most happy to do anything possible for them.

With many thanks for your kindnesses to the Bulletin, and assuring you that to serve you is always a great pleasure, I am, with every good wish, Sincerely yours,...

1931 (Mar): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [1(3)] includes:

- "Diploma mill exposed: Missouri state chiropractic officials successfully spring trap" (p. 13):

Hats off, folks to Dr. John J. Stephens, President of the Missouri State Chiropractic Association, and Dr. Thomas F. Maher, Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. It was through their cooperation with the St. Louis Star, the prosecuting attorney of St. Louis, and the St. Louis Police Department, that a new medical diploma ring, that seemed to be nation wide in character, was brought to light and to justice.

Front page headlines in the St. Louis Star tell us of the breaking up of this diploma mill, and the chiropractic officials are given great credit for the important part they played in bringing it to light.

Dr. Stephens, under an assumed name and cleverly playing his part, succeeded in buying a diploma designating him a full-fledged graduate of a Medical College. He, also, obtained one designating him a graduate of a Chiropractic College. The office of Dr. Harry B. Frost was immediately raided and when the raiders entered Frost still held in his hand the marked money paid him by Dr. Stephens for the diplomas.

A considerable amount of important material involving many Doctors throughout the United States was confiscated as a result of the raid.

Dr. Robert Adcox of St. Louis, who was involved in the St. Louis Diploma Mill exposé of 1924 was also found to be involved in the present scandal. We are advised that he entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to six months in the City Workhouse.

We are also advised that the investigation has revealed a number of fraudulent high school diplomas supposedly issued by the Madison High School of Madison, Illinois, and that questioning of persons possessing these credentials revealed that they were sold for varied prices of from ten dollars to sixty dollars.

The attention of the Officers of the Missouri State Chiropractic Association was attracted by advertisements appearing in a St. Louis newspaper over a certain telephone number soliciting young men to become doctors of chiropractic and medicine. The clever investigation conducted by Dr. Stephens resulted in the expose of the entire scheme.

We can not congratulate too strongly these men for this valuable service to the public and to the profession.

-Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D., president of Colorado Chiropractic University in Denver, authors "Strengthening the foundation of chiropractic" (pp. 14-5); discusses need for improving chiropractic colleges; includes:

All At Louisville

The International Chiropractic Congress has a division called the International Congress of Chiropractic Educational Institutions with Dr. Harry Vedder, president of the Lincoln Chiropractic College, Indianapolis, Indiana, as president and the National Chiropractic Association has a division called the Council of School Deans, with Dr. H.G. Beatty, president of the Colorado Chiropractic University, Denver, Colorado, as its president. Both educational divisions are for the purpose of considering any problems of an educational nature and then to make recommendations to the organization of which it is a part. These organizations want your suggestions and criticisms of an educational nature, so that they may be considered at Louisville in July.

Any Chiropractic Educational Institution becomes a member of the Schools Council of the National Chiropractic Association merely by having an authorized representative at the meeting which this year is to be held at Louisville, Kentucky during the week of July 6th...

-NCA Chief Legal Counsel Arthur T. Holmes contributes "Good morning Judge! What's doing in the legal department" (pp. 18-22); includes appearance of NCA attorney Otto Bosshard before State board of Medical Examiners of Colorado in connection with the practice of G.B. Stitzel, D.C. of Julesburg CO:

...Now, it appears that practically every Chiropractor in Denver and Colorado is using some of the new electric modalities -- incident to their regular practice as Chiropractors -- including Calbro-Magnowave -- infra-red lights and violet ray lights. In fact in the display ads of the Denver Chiropractors in the Denver Telephone directory -- almost without exception every Chiropractor advertises the use in his office of some one of these electrical healing appliances. When the Board convened the following day at two o'clock all nine members were present. The President of the State Board presided. Two attorneys for the State Board were also present. They asked Dr. Stitzel if he was willing to be examined as to the kind of practice he was conducting, and he answered that he would frankly and truthfully answer all their questions. They asked him if he was using a radionic machine and he answered, "yes." Likewise he admitted the use of the various kinds of healing lights. He was then asked to explain the operation and use of these modalities. Following this the President of the Board with a good deal of heat and shaking his finger at Dr. Stitzel told him that the use of all these instruments was clearly in violation of the law; that he would have to stop the use of them immediately; and that if he failed to do so he would be arrested for "practicing *medicine* without a license" and that proceedings would be taken to revoke his Chiropractic license.

Now, it happens that the Colorado law specifies that limited practitioners (including Chiropractors) shall not in connection with their practice do the following things: - (1.) surgery; (2.) administer drugs; (3.) practice obstetrics (4.) administer anesthetics.

Mr. Bosshard at this point addressed the Board and very respectfully stated that he differed from the conclusions of law just announced by the President. Quoting the above statute which forbids Chiropractors from doing four certain things in connection with their practice -- the President was informed that lawyers would not concede that the use of any of the afore mentioned modalities was unlawful; that the rule of statutory construction was this -- that where a statute forbid certain things, as in this case, by implication the statute permitted the doing of everything else except the four prohibited things. A general discussion participated in by the two attorneys for the Board then ensued, but the President of the Board still hotly insisted that the use of the afore mentioned modalities was not permitted to Chiropractors. Neither side to the controversy was able to convince the other and so Mr. Bosshard and Dr. Stitzel retired, leaving the Board free to discuss the question further. Later on they were called in before the Board again and the President announced to Dr. Stitzel that he was then and

there serving upon him a *verbal* notice to appear at the next meeting of the Board in Denver on April 7th, 1931 to then and there show cause why his license as a Chiropractor should not be revoked. He went further and again ordered to desist in using the electrical appliances in his practice. This ended the hearing. The verbal notice to "show cause" is not such a notice under the Colorado law as would give the medical Board the right to revoke his license or hold a hearing in Dr. Stitzel's case on April 7th. The Colorado law is explicit that in a proceeding to revoke a license a written complaint must be filed and served upon the person proceeded against. Second, that the latter must be given twenty days to file a written answer to the charges; and that a hearing be then had an a record be made up so that the decision of the Board could be appealed or reviewed.

At any rate the hearing closed – leaving the situation about as it was at the beginning. Dr. Stitzel, of course, will respond to the verbal summons and again present himself before the Board on April 7th. The outcome at that time cannot be predicted.

In view of the fact that it is generally known that nearly all Chiropractors in Colorado use these instrumentalities complained about in Dr. Stitzel's case, - and that up to now the State Medical Board has made no complaint nor sought to punish any Chiropractor for using hem, - it appears quite plainly that Dr. Stitzel has been made the victim of some personal spite or local jealousy. The outcome of his case on April 7th will be watched with considerable interest by Chiropractors in the entire state.

In the meantime the State Association is sponsoring a strong and well drawn Chiropractic Act before the Legislature and reports as to its probable passage thus far received are quite favorable.

1932 (Mar): **Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress** [1(4)] includes

-Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D., president of the Colorado Chiropractic University in Denver, authors "We must remove 'keep off' signs" (p. 10); endorses **ICC**; argues for tolerance in the use of physiotherapeutics; and:

The greatest drawbacks to our Chiropractic schools are clanishness of ideas and methods of practice, duplication of school service by too many schools in an area, low standards of education and poor housing and equipment.

1931 (May): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [1(4)] includes:

-Arthur T. Holmes authors "Good morning Judge! What's doing in the legal department" (pp. 21-5); includes:

It is reported that there is a concerted plan on the part of the Department of Registration in Illinois, to attempt to revoke or suspend the licenses of a number of licensed Chiropractors in Illinois...

DR. G.B. STITZEL, D.C.

Julesburg, Colorado

Following our last detailed report covering the case of Dr. G.B. Stitzel, of Julesburg, Colorado, his case has been finally disposed of. Dr. Stitzel was summoned on an informal notice to appear before the State Medical Board of Colorado, at Denver, on January 5, 1931. At that time, he was questioned and examined as to his method of practice. All Chiropractors in Colorado possess a Chiropractic license – but the license is granted them by the Medical Board and subject to their control. Many of the Colorado Chiropractors have supplemented their Chiropractic work with the use of the various new electrical devices, including the infra-red and ultra violet ray lights. Others, including Dr. Stitzel, also employ radionic equipment in connection with their practice. For various reasons the **Medical Board of Colorado has developed a violent hostility toward the use of radionics**, but up to now have taken no active steps adverse to the use of the light treatments.

Following the examination of Dr. Stitzel by the Board in January, a formal complaint was served upon him in March, requiring him to

again appear before the State Board at Denver, on April 7th, and "show cause why his license as a Chiropractor should not be revoked" on the ground that **the use of radionics constituted the "practice of medicine."** It was apparent that the State Board was preparing to put the stamp of disapproval upon the practice of radionics. In other words, the radionic instruments were to be put on trial rather than Dr. Stitzel himself. Such a case, it is apparent, would be of exceeding importance to the makers of these instruments. The N.C.A., thereupon, conferred with the Calbro Magnowave Company of Omaha, Nebraska, makers of the Calbro Magnowave, one of the outstanding radionic instruments in use in this county. The latter company retained as their own attorney, A.L. Vogl, of Denver.

The case of Dr. Stitzel then presented two angles – one the defense of Dr. Stitzel before the Board and the other the question as to whether radionic instruments were of value or not.

It was very important to the makers of the radionic instrument to have their instrument properly defended, and for that reason the company retained Mr. Vogl of Denver to represent the viewpoint of the Calbro Magnowave Company. Mr. Bosshard, counsel for the N.C.A., appeared to defend Dr. Stitzel.

Mr. Vogl is the attorney that represented Dr. Spears of Denver in his extensive litigation five years ago at which time the Colorado Board revoked Dr. Spear's license. In that case the Supreme Court of Colorado announced the drastic rule that the Medical Board of Colorado were a law unto themselves; that even though their findings were contrary to the facts proved at a hearing, or their conclusions from the facts were false and erroneous, that nevertheless, the Supreme Court would not disturb their findings and that a litigant before the Board had no relief on an appeal from a hostile finding by this Board.

Mr. Vogl felt that to present the instrument before a group of physicians and surgeons would be hopeless, but stated that he would plan a separate legal action to pass judgment on the merits of radionics.

Mr. Bosshard presented Dr. Stitzel's case to the Board who dismissed the proceeding against Dr. Stitzel, leaving his license intact and undisturbed.

DR. RUNNELLS, D.C.
Greeley, Colorado

Dr. **Runnells** of Greeley was informally summoned to appear before the Medical Board of Colorado at Denver on the day of Dr. Stitzel's hearing, April 7th, 1931. Complaint had been filed against Dr. **Runnells** that he was advertising the practice of chiropody as incident to his regular practice of Chiropractic. This complaint likewise was the outgrowth of some local jealousy and hostility toward Dr. Runnells. Dr. Runnells has an extensive practice in Greeley and vicinity. Dr. Runnells in addition to his Chiropractic work has supplemented the same with passive exercise treatments" and other new methods of health building. After the complaint against him was filed Dr. Runnells anticipated his hearing by going to Denver in advance of the same and conferring with the attorney for the State Medical Board. Dr. Runnells convinced the latter that he was not violating the law and accordingly the proceeding against him was dismissed by the Board on April 7th.

1932 (Aug/Sept): **Journal of the ICC** [1(9)] includes:

-ad notes ICC convention will be held at Hotel Muehlebach in KC during November 13-17, 1932 (p. 2)

-“Great news for the profession! All national leaders to be present at the I.C.C. convention at Kansas City, Mo.” (p. 3)

-Editor **LM Rogers** DC discusses “NCA Convention” (p. 4):

The editor had the privilege of attend the Annual Convention of the National Chiropractic Association which was held at the Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, August 1 to 6, 1932. It was, without question, the most successful convention ever held by the National Association.

There were more than eleven hundred Chiropractors in registered attendance the second day of the convention. How many more arrived later and did not register is problematical.

The Perfect Back Contest held at the same time was a real inspiration to those in attendance and, if the editor recalls correctly, there were 48 entrants in the Michigan contest which was finally won by Miss Grand Rapids. Miss Ohio, winner of the Ohio contest, was also in the competition and the judges, Drs. C.W. Johnson, R.C. Snow, J.N. Firth and H.W. McNichols had a very difficult and trying task in selecting the final winner. Four Laymen – artists and sculptors, and Mr. Robert L. Ripley of “Believe It or Not” fame assisted in the selection.

The Masonic Auditorium was obtained for the huge public meeting and it was filled to over-flowing with enthusiastic spectators who viewed the Perfect Back Contestants, listened to the famous Mr. Ripley with his “fairy stories,” heard Mr. Hayward Thompson’s enthusiastic endorsement of the Chiropractic principle in explaining how he was cured from total blindness by a Chiropractor after the Government medical doctors and several famous brain surgeons had pronounced him hopelessly and permanently blind, listened to the names of the winners in the High School Essay Contest which was conducted in the State of Michigan and the awards of scholarships in various Chiropractic Colleges as announced by Dr. Sauer, and then the huge crowd adjourned to the Dancing Pavilion where a Plymouth Sedan was given to the holder of the lucky number (a lady from the Boston, by the way), and then continued the dancing until far, far into the night.

The Post Graduate sessions conducted by Drs. Kightlinger, Firth, Beatty, Smith, Ramsey, Bremer, Golden, Haring, Hibbard were a revelation and an education to the many practitioners who attended and much praise was bestowed upon these doctors who gave so generously of their time and knowledge.

We cannot pass this opportunity without a word of praise for Drs. W.L. Sausser, W.C. Schulze, L.J. Steinbach, C.W. Johnson, **Stanley Hayes** and Mr. **Arthur Holmes**, all of whom had wonderful and timely messages for the field.

Then, too, there were those from Iowa of whom we were justly proud Drs. Slocum and Hawkins, and Dr. Rensvold of South Dakota. Our own Dr. Halstein of Iowa was also scheduled on the program but was taken suddenly ill and was unable to attend. He is now getting along nicely, however, and will soon be able to resume his practise.

Dr. Lillard Marshall, President, was at his best and while he was so busy, along with the Board of Directors, that little was seen of him or them, their handiwork was much in evidence. Dr. Sauer was also as busy as a bee along with Dr. Tennant, the General Chairman.

There were **twenty-three applicants who took the National Board examination** which was conducted by Drs. Slocum, O’Connell and Durham.

One of the most interesting developments, so far as the field is concerned was the resignation of all members of the Board of Directors (10) so that the number and general expense of such a large board might be reduced at this time. The Convention assembled then elected a Board of Directors comprising five members as follows: Dr. Wilbern Lawrence, Chairman; Dr. A.W. Schwietert; Dr. J.H. Durham; Dr. C.M. Guyselman; Dr. O.A. Ohlson.

Dr. Lillard T. Marshall was re-elected President; Dr. B.A. Sauer was re-elected Secretary, but later resigned; Dr. Harry McIlroy was elected Vice-President at Large; Dr. L.E. Fuller was re-elected as Treasurer and Mrs. C.R. Hart as Ass’t Treasurer with headquarters at LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

The Convention assembled adopted several important resolutions, among them being the following one of interest to all Chiropractors:

“Chiropractic is the science of locating and removing any interference with the transmission of nerve energy.”

An interesting experiment was undertaken when the various analytical and diagnostic instruments were put to a test, side by side, in the hands of experts, in analyzing the same six patients. The instruments used were the Analyte, Neurocalometer, Calbro-Magnowave, Bio-Dynameter, Pathoclast, and Palpation with the hands alone. The results of these tests will probably be published by the N.C.A.

The afternoon session found the Convention witnessing a comparison of the various methods of adjusting and much good was derived therefrom.

Denver, Colorado was the lucky city in the selection of the next meeting place for the National Association in Annual Convention, and were the Colorado delegates delighted? Well, I guess! They proved it!

It is rather difficult to convey an idea of all the splendid activities of the N.C.A. Convention during that first week in August and so if, in the rush of things, we have forgotten to mention anything or anybody in this bird’s eyview report, kindly remember that at best we could only give you the high lights as we saw them then and there.

-Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D., president of the Colorado Chiropractic University, authors “Be different! It pays in many ways to be yourself” (p. 10)

1932 (Nov 5): **Cleveland Chiropractic College** now located at 3724 Troost Ave, KC; **CS Cleveland** is Chairman of the Program Committee for the **ICC** conference; he notes that speakers will include: Lt. Gov. “Happy” Chandler of KY, **James R. Drain** DC and HE Weiser DC of **TCC**, HC **Harring** DC of **Missouri CC**, “**Dr Watkins** of the Educational Clinics”, Dr Hawkins of the Psychopathic Sanitarium, Dr Carver, HE **Vedder** of Lincoln CC, WC **Schulze** of **National**, **Steinbach** of **Universal CC**, **[A.B.?] Hender** of **PSC**, Trubenbach of NY, “Beatty and Russell of the Colorado”, also “Drs **Slocum, Rogers, Ohlson, Gallaher, Marshall**, Schwietert, Ingram, Blanchat, Greene, Hanson, **Kolar**, Adelman, Gatten, McNichols”; registrants may arrange for “dissection work” through **CCC/KC** (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1933 (Aug): **The Chiropractic Journal (NCA)** [1(8)] notes:

-HG **Beatty** DC, chairman of the **NCA** Schools Division and President of **Colorado Chiropractic University** authors “A new deal for the chiropractic profession”: (p. 24)

When the profession controls Chiropractic educational institutions, Chiropractic progress and standards will come into their own. There will be pride in our profession and its institutions, respect and confidence by the public and an end, to a great extent, of factionalism, fadism, and of despotism by individuals. Childhood has its freedom and its beauty, but maturity brings duties and responsibilities.

1933 (Aug): **NCA** convention held in Denver (Minutes of the **KAC**, 9/1/33, Palmer/West Archives)

1933 (Oct): **The Chiropractic Journal (NCA)** [1(10)] notes:

-ad entitled “An investigation” from Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D., president of the Colorado Chiropractic University (p. 21):

TO THE PROFESSION:

It is the expressed purpose and desire of the N.C.A. Counselors of School Heads and of the I.C.C. Schools Division to investigate, without prejudice all forms of technique, modalities and adjuncts offered to the profession, in a thorough and complete manner and to then assemble all such research data and give to the profession an unbiased report on its merits based upon the facts.

In such a spirit, the Colorado Chiropractic University is making an investigation of the Aquarian Age Technique by Hurley and Saunders. The investigation will be made during a 120 hour course of instruction at the school by Drs. Hurley and Saunders, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 17.

In order to make this investigation complete and fair, we should like to have as many pertinent questions from the field as possible before October 21. These questions will aid us in directing our research work. All CONSTRUCTIVE questions are desired. A report will be made later through the Chiropractic Journal...

1934 (Nov): **The Chiropractic Journal (NCA)** [3(11)] includes:

-**photo** (cover) of Montana Chiropractic Association Convention at Butte MT, September 10-12, 1934; squatting front and center is

W.C. Schulze, M.D., D.C., on his left James Slocum, D.C., on his left K.J. Hawkins, D.C.; the trio comprises the NCA's Northwest Circuit of state convention speakers/educators; C.O. Watkins, D.C., squatting third from left in the front row, was the organizer of the Northwest Circuit (see also *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) 1934 (Oct); 3(11):cover)

-Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D., president of the University of Natural Healing Arts in Denver and president of the NCA Council of Educational Institutions, authors "The Honor Standard: a sound plan for increasing educational standards" (pp. 5, 10); suggest Beatty thinks COSCEB is division of NCA; includes:

It is not the purpose of the Honor Standard to dictate to any school or make the standard compulsory, nor to attempt to classify schools, for these things, if done, would come under the jurisdiction of the **Council of State Examining Boards** or some other division.

This program is offered in a spirit of good-will, cooperation, and mutual helpfulness. It is outlined as a result of an attempt to plan for the future of Chiropractic, as well as for the present, and that is the reasons 4 years of 9 months was set as a graduation standard and no college work required for entrance. The schooling program is complete in itself and no attempt has been made to set certain standards simply because other professions have their own peculiar problems and requirements.

THE HONOR STANDARD

DEFINITION: The HONOR STANDARD is the suggestion of the NCA Council of Educational Institutions to establish entrance, curriculum, and graduation standards for Chiropractic schools, not compulsory, but in conformity with the merit and the dignity of our profession.

PURPOSE: To establish a standard of Chiropractic education of which all Chiropractors and friends may speak with pride, and that will stand as a desirable goal of attainment for the schools, and which attainment by a school will be recognized by a "Certificate of Honor" issued by the National Chiropractic Association and also to grant an "Honor Certificate" to those who graduate under this standard.

MODUS OPERANDI: Three NCA division presidents shall act as a ways and means committee to perfect this honor standard and present it to the official body of the NCA for their consideration. The three division presidents for this committee shall be the president of the **Council of State Examining Boards**, the president of the NCA Council of Educational Institutions and the president of the **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners**.

PLAN: (The following tentative plan was suggested by the NCA Council of Educational Institutions as an outline upon which to begin.)

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: A high school education and professional type.

Remarks: The high school requirement may well give the same leeway as is allowed by our State Universities. Professional type will place responsibility upon each school to not allow enrollment of the unfit morally, physically, mentally or from a professional, social or appearance standpoint. There are exceptions to rules and this arrangement allows for them, but preliminary education is desirable and should be required.

We realize that confidence and enthusiasm are essential to success. If a so-called "educated" student enters a Chiropractic school and is taught things as "truth" that are opposed to the truths of other sciences such as in physics or common laws of Chemistry, then that student fails to believe completely in Chiropractic principles taught and he never acquires the enthusiasm and confidence necessary for success. If a student who has had little training is taught the same things and knows no better, he will be unmindful of the irregularities taught, marvel at the wonders of Chiropractic and become an enthusiastic, successful practitioner and in practice maintain a blind confidence oblivious to failures.

CURRICULUM: Place Chiropractic first in importance and paramount in amount of study and base it upon the tenets of its originator, Dr. David Daniel Palmer. Make the schooling practical, so

that the student will not only know theories and see demonstrations, but will have actual experience in the procedures of diagnosis and practice, including more and more bedside, hospital, sanitarium and office experience in his training, as rapidly as conditions will permit.

Place a proper evaluation upon the various adjuncts and modalities, incorporating all measures within our realm that are of proved merit and value. Teach limitations and contra-indications and best methods from a comparative standpoint, so that after the student is in practice the number of mistakes and improper leads and gullible experiences will be reduced to the minimum. In brief, train the student to become a **Chiropractic physician**, able to understand and advise the public regarding their health and living problems and to merit the confidence and patronage of the public in a truly complete natural health service manner.

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS: (NOTE: this standard is not compulsory, but is recommended to encourage higher standards. It conforms to the generally accepted College and University standards of our states so far as practicable, thus attempting to profit by the experiences of those who have directed the educational progress up through the ages, and to conform to the understanding and approval of the public as much as possible and without hindrance to our profession.)

Four years of nine months each year with the calendar year divided into four quarters of three school months (12 weeks) each quarter, the summer quarter elective. Graduation shall be based upon a minimum number of 3000 sixty minute hours (including 5 minute recess) of instruction with a maximum number of 30 hours allowable per week and a division of the total required hours under a few main headings, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Practice which may be sub-classified optionally by the schools into individual subjects, and with a passing grade of 75% required in each scheduled subject. All recitation classes shall be in residence study and practice work shall include at least two hundred non-classmate adjustments and may include bedside, hospital, sanitarium or research work as well as that done in the school laboratories. Equivalents in these requirements shall be recognized such as four 45 minute periods are the equivalent of three 60 minute periods, etc.

SCHOOL STANDARDS COMMITTEE: This committee shall form a permanent institution composed of the president of the Council of Educational Institutions as chairman, the president of the Council of State Directors, the president of the **Council of State Examining Boards**, and the NCA Chairman of Public Relations. They shall carry on their business in a manner customary to such bodies.

HONOR STANDARD CERTIFICATES: Each school that subscribes and conforms to the HONOR STANDARD shall receive each year an HONOR STANDARD CERTIFICATE from the National Chiropractic Association signed by the NCA president and secretary and each member of the School Standards Committee. The first two numerical years shall not require this standard as a minimum for the schools, but thereafter this standard shall be required as a minimum in order to receive a certificate.

Also, each school that receives an HONOR STANDARD CERTIFICATE shall be authorized to issue to each student graduated under the standard and who conforms to it, a very special NCA HONOR CERTIFICATE properly signed and sealed.

Your suggestions and constructive criticisms are desired, send them to Dr. H.G. Beatty, 1631 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colorado, or to one of the other members.

1935 (Feb): *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) [4(2)] notes:
- "Sound advancement will come only if we are aggressive, united progressive" (p. 13)

1935 (Mar): *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) [4(3)] includes:
- L.M. Rogers, D.C. authors "Basic science – pertinent facts and statistics indicate medical monopoly!" (pp. 7-8; in my Basic Science file)

-Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D., president of the UNHA in Denver and president of the NCA Council of Educational Institutions, authors "Basic science – effects on chiropractic schools" (p. 8; in my Basic Science file):

We supposedly are guaranteed in this country freedom of religion, thought and expression, just so we do not interfere with others. Yet, the Basic Science bill takes away from the people the freedom of choice in the care of their health, takes it away in a very subtle but definite manner like the deadly squeeze of a monster boa constrictor around the body of its prey.

We realize that the history of Basic Science effects would no doubt apply in the future also, and we realize that Chiropractic Schools are the mothers of our profession. To kill the schools is to annihilate the profession.

With Basic Science boards dominated and controlled by the American Medical Association, either directly or indirectly, and the Basic Science examination given from the Medical standpoint, it makes necessary that any chiropractor taking the examination, prepare himself not only for Chiropractic, but also for Medicine in the subjects covered. This presupposes that a fair and impartial examination is given, which in the past has generally been too much to expect.

If the Chiropractor must prepare for both Medicine and Chiropractic examinations, it means that the Chiropractic school must prepare its students in that manner, thus requiring much time and training in subjects from an angle the student never even intends to use. This makes the Chiropractic course so long, and so much of it non-essential that it becomes prohibitive. Few students will attend under the circumstances and the school must close.

If the Medical students were given a Basic Science examination from a Chiropractic angle, they would no doubt nearly all fail, too.

In all, six Chiropractic schools have been forced to close on account of Basic Science legislation: one in Nebraska, one in the District of Columbia, three in Minnesota, and one in Washington.

We do not claim to be all that is needed in the care of the public, nor do we wish to take away the rightful privileges of other healing arts, but we do feel that the public should have the freedom of choice of its healing methods and doctors, and that the subtle, indirect choking of such freedom by Basic Science legislation should never be allowed. In fact it is, to say the least, an insult to every freeborn American citizen.

1935 (May 1): Dr. **Drain** shares letter to **Homer G. Beatty** DC with **CS Cleveland**, suggests school organization is necessary, thinks **NCA** moving too much toward physiotherapy (Cleveland papers-CCC/KC)

1935 (Aug): Homer G. **Beatty** DC, president of the **NCA** "Schools Council" develops standards for chiropractic colleges, and presents these at the **NCA's** convention in LA at the Roosevelt Hotel:

...was adopted in principle, specific details and minor changes to be considered later. The final draft by mutual consent to be approved by a joint Committee of State Examining Boards and School heads.

The joint committee is composed as follows: Drs. **HG Beatty**, **A. Budden** and **Jas. Drain** for the Schools and Drs. **WF Crider** of Maryland, **CO Hunt** of California and **FO Logic** of Michigan for the State Boards. The recommendations as to inclusions, rejections and modifications were incorporated.

Visits were made to Chicago and Indianapolis, following the convention, consulting Drs. **Schulze**, **Bader** and **Golden** of the **National**, and Drs. **Vedder**, **Firth** and associates of the **Lincoln**, thus ironing out more of the scales' faults, and obtaining the general reaction after these groups had time to study copies of the scale. It has not been heretofore mentioned that similar tactics were practiced on the journey to the meeting. **Universal** of Pittsburgh and **Metropolitan** of Cleveland were given copies and they forwarded their approval, in principle, of the proposal. Dr. **BJ Palmer** was also contacted with similar intent. However, the astute qualities usually ascribed to him

were evidently lacking upon this occasion as he was unwilling to even listen 'to anything that smacked of **NCA**' - in spite of repeated declarations that the **Council of State Examining Boards** on the contrary was separate and distinct from any and all other organizations....

The revised draft was completed and forwarded to members of the joint committee. Other incorporations and modifications were listed. However, it was not possible to incorporate all suggestions.

It is interesting to note that the schools' opinions were still sharply defined and divergent - while the State Boards were unanimously in favor of higher standards.

A synopsis of the Joint Committee's findings is as follows:

1. - **It will be necessary to rate schools teaching the orthodox methods and those teaching the more liberal methods in separate categories as regards list of class hours and equipment.**

2. - All authorities agree, two thousand sixty-minute hours is the maximum that can be taught in three years of six months. This basis, although somewhat less intent, is used in compiling the scale and setting it as regards to curriculum.

3. - It must be comparable with other professions' standards.

4. - The Schools being commercial in character (with very few exceptions) it is necessary to give due consideration to financial stability of the Institutions.

5. - In accordance with the tendency of all state laws, wherever amended, the trend being upward from the three years of six months level, it became obvious the scale minimum for grade A probationary rating must be twenty-four months for the fundamental course and four years of eight months for the liberal course.

6. - In order that all schools may have an opportunity to meet the final requirements of fundamental (three years of nine months) and the liberal (four years of nine), one calendar year - until Jan 1, 1937, is given for probationary ratings of all Chiropractic Schools and colleges.

7. - The scale must be so constructed as to include from the minimum of set requirements to the maximum as taught by an Chiropractic school of today.

The Council of State Boards will not enter into a discussion of the definition of chiropractic. Suffice it to say that each type of thought is recognized and given opportunities to develop. We, therefore, have divided the schools into two groups - the Basic or Fundamental Schools (teaching only Chiropractic) and the Liberal or Physical Therapy Schools (teaching Chiropractic and Physical Therapy)... (Crider, 1936)

1935 (Dec): **Chiro J (NCA)** [4(12)] notes:

-advertisement for "The Affiliated Universities of Natural Healing" (p. 41):

We wish to encourage the profession in efforts toward reasonable, higher and broader standards; and wish to help blaze the way to greater progress and development in conformity with the great merits of chiropractic.

A regular standard, four years of nine months each, course in Chiropractic and allied subjects is warranted by our profession and offered by the following school members of this affiliation:

(Membership open to qualifying schools)

WESTERN STATES COLLEGE

438 SE Elder, Portland, Oregon

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC AND
PHYSIOTHERAPY

3400 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALING ARTS

840 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.

UNIVERSITY OF NATURAL HEALING ARTS

1631 Glenarm St., Denver, Colorado

Write direct for catalogs or further information. Your support of the above educational standards through new students, is solicited.

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1943 (Jan); 12(1): cover. On page 22 the following appears: "THE FRONT COVER. Dr. H.G. Beatty of Denver, Colorado, and his young son Oliver (who was only sevenths old when photo was taken) provide our timely cover picture this month. They are enjoying the exhilarating thrills of skiing in Turkey Creek Basin near Denver. Dr. Beatty, President of the University of Natural Healing Arts, an ardent outdoor sports enthusiast, is also a member of the NCA committee on Public Health." Caption on back of photo says: "Dr. H.G. Beatty"

circa 1934-36: Budden (1951) recalls that:

That the private ownership of the institutions in a measure militated against a generous and wholesale upsurge to finance this idea is true and must be taken into account in appraising the situation prevailing at that time. Only an optimist, however, and one quite unfamiliar with the economics of chiropractic schools and colleges would suggest that, by advancing scholastic requirements, more money could be made. The facts being quite the contrary, as we have intimated, the "school men" as a group hesitated. Some suggested that while the idea was a good one, the time was not yet. Nevertheless, Dr. **E.J. Smith**, young graduate of the **National College** and of Western Reserve University in 1921, gave the first real impetus toward what is now so far developed by establishing a four- year school in Cleveland, Ohio. The **Metropolitan College of Chiropractic** opened its doors to the **first four-year** students and the new era had begun. Shortly after this pioneer effort, the **National College** proclaimed that it would issue certificates of graduation "cum laude" to those who successfully negotiated its thirty-two months course. The writer of this article initiated this action and signed as "Dean" the first diplomas. It should be stated here, and with no sense of derogation of those who took a leading part in this advance, in the case of the **N.C.C.** certainly, the fact that a medical board of examiners held sway over chiropractic activities in Illinois, and to some extent in Ohio, tended powerfully to fertilize the soil in which the actual four-year course took root.

Almost simultaneously with these events, the new idea appeared in Colorado. The late **Homer Beatty**, head of the college in Denver and author of the well-known text, "Anatomical Adjustive Technique," now began to raise his voice calling for thirty-six months training. A vigorous advocate of any cause he espoused, the impact of his personality and propaganda soon began to make itself felt. Dr. **Beatty**, however, was not alone. Associated with him in this crusade were several of the teachers of the school, notably Dr. Niel Bishop, as well as a number of men "in the field." Behind them all, however, and adding powerfully to the growth of the movement, loomed the figure of **Professor Jones**, dean emeritus of **Northwestern University**, **School of Psychology**, and doctor of chiropractic of **National College**.

Now another voice from the far west was added to the growing debate. The pages of the **National Journal** began to reflect the views of **C.O. Watkins** of Montana. Logical, incisive persistent "**C.O.**" hammered away at the bulwarks of the short-course school of thought. There can be no doubt that his rapid rise to a leading place in the councils of the **NCA** brought powerful aid and comfort to the four-year idea.

It was, however, to Dr. **R.D. Ketchum**, of Bend, Oregon, that credit must go for giving final impulse toward definite action by the **NCA**. The doctor was at that time state delegate for Oregon, and was generally admitted to be one of the most influential and respected members of the then **House of Counselors**. It was as such that he issued his call to arms. Said he at the close of a short but powerful exhortation, "We have talked a lot about the four-year course, let us get busy and do something about it."

Some time previous to this event, however, a committee appointed by the **NCA** had been at work attempting to evaluate the status of the schools. The outline of an accreditation system already had emerged. The groundwork was being laid for what was to come. The challenge from the West then was caught up and echoed by this committee and the wheels began to turn. At this point there strode into the forefront of the picture a stalwart figure. Already a leading member of the committee, he now took a commanding position. From that moment on, the incisive logic, the mordant sarcasm, the merciless dialectic, coupled with a calm, rock-like resistance to criticism and opposition that is **J.J. Nugent**, served as a rallying point in the conflict which suged and eddied around the four-year idea.

Powerful aid now also came from members of the Executive Committee. The secretary, Dr. **L.M. Rogers**, as an executive, long a silent sympathizer, became effectively articulate on the affirmative side. Drs. Gordon M. **Goodfellow**, of California, Downs, of Montana, Harriman, of North Dakota; men from Iowa, from Illinois, from Minnesota, from Wisconsin, stood up to be counted for the new day in education. Thus ended phase one. (Budden, 1951).

1936 (Jan): **The Chiropractic Journal** (**NCA**) [5(1)] includes:

-Wayne F. Crider, D.C., president of the Council of State Examining Boards, in Hagerstown MD, authors "Accredited colleges – definite action on standard curricula" pp. 10, 36, 38, 40):

Before entering upon a discussion of the subject of Educational Standards it may be well to give a brief resume of the activities in this direction during the past decade by various organized groups.

Standard curricula was first brought to the fore by a resolution adopted by the International Congress of Chiropractic Examining Boards on Sept. 10, 1926, at Kansas City where in the schools and colleges were requested to form an organization as early as practical, and also that this association establish a standard curricula upon which the State Examining Boards could base their recognition.

The outcome was the formation of the Congress of School Heads on Sept. 7, 1927, whose secretary, on Sept. 8th, filed a report on recommendations with the Boards. During this same meeting a committee composed of Drs. Harry Vedder of the Lincoln College and Bera Smith of Carver College, made further recommendations. Both reports were adopted. The substance of the reports was, "that 2000 hours with a minimum of three hours per day and not over eight hours

per day to be the minimum number of hours to be taken in the minimum number of months of three years of six months each.” Unanimously carried it was later reconsidered and the following addition adopted:

BE IT RESOLVED: That the International Congress classify the major subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Symptomatology, or Diagnosis, Principles of Chiropractic and Chiropractic Art.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Congress defer for further investigation by thier School Classification Committee a definite commitment of the number of hours and the sub-classifications under these major subjects.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Board of Directors of School Investigation Committee of the Congress be given power to act and instructed to consummate their conclusions at the earliest possible moment. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Elementary Bacteriology and Chemistry were added at the Denver meeting, July, 1930. The Congress felt justifiably pleased with its efforts which met with general approval.

Necessity for Further Increases

During the interim from 1927 to date this standard has been operative. Even though there has been a steady encroachment of Basic Science (medically-controlled) laws, a downright proof of the inadequacy of this standard in the eyes of our lawmakers, each legislative year showing additions to this list, the schools have taken no further action. They seemed unwilling to take a definite position, probably due to sharply defined opinions in direct contrast with each other. One group was for increased standards and the other although admitting the necessity, felt the time was not pertinent. The **State Boards** in the meantime marked time.

The most effective way to defeat any sectarian controlled program is to offer a better one, one just as good, or be in a position to prove the present program is superior.

The **Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards, outgrowth of the dormant Congress movement**, realizing from Chiropractic history, Basic Science philosophy, and politics, the necessity of more specific regulations, decided to study the situation and formulate a program in accordance with requirements of the present time.

There was no precedent established to which we could turn for a guiding hand. The medical and dental organizations' set-up was unobtainable. The regular college grading principles proved too loose in construction to permit use in grading privately owned commercial schools – the type to which our profession owes its existence. Special scales must be used wherein the examining committee would not be permitted an opportunity to show partiality. Irregardless of much sentiment to the contrary the committee has not deviated from this position.

The honor for first voicing the idea goes to Dr. H.G. Beatty, of the University of Natural Healing Arts; for the development of the scale the writer stands responsible.

After much correspondence with Dr. Beatty, also President of the Schools Council of the NCA, and the burning of much midnight oil, the alpha of the standards for accrediting Chiropractic schools, a long-cherished dream of the profession, had taken form, barely **in time to be presented to the Council membership at the Los Angeles meeting in August, 1935**. It was accepted by unanimous vote.

It was then presented to the Council of School Heads and, after discussion, was adopted in principle, specific details and minor changes to be considered later. The final draft by mutual consent to be approved by a joint Committee of State Examining Boards and School heads.

The joint committee is composed as follows: Drs. H.G. Beatty, A. Budden and Jas. Drain for the Schools and Drs. W.F. Crider of Maryland, C.O. Hunt of California and F.O. Logic of Michigan for the State Boards. The recommendations as to inclusion, rejections and modifications were incorporated.

Visits were made to Chicago and Indianapolis, following the convention, consulting Drs. Schulze, Bader and Golden of the National, and Drs. Vedder, Firth and associates of the Lincoln, thus ironing out more of the scales' faults, and obtaining the general reaction after these groups had time to study copies of the scale. It has not been heretofore mentioned that similar tactics were practiced on the journey to the meeting. Universal of Pittsburgh and Metropolitan of Cleveland were given copies and they forwarded their approval, in principle, of the proposal. Dr. B.J. Palmer was also contacted with similar intent. However, the astute qualities usually ascribed to him were evidently lacking upon this occasion as he was unwilling to even listen “to anything that smacked of NCA” – in spite of repeated declarations that the **National Council of State Examining Boards on the contrary was separate and distinct from any and all other organizations**.

Thus a comprehensive opinion as to the general reaction was in the Committee's possession. Representatives of all groups had an opportunity to state their views. The historic principle of taxation without representation is NOT the case in this instance.

The revised draft was completed and forwarded to members of the joint committee. Other incorporations and modifications were listed. However, it was not possible to incorporate all suggestions.

It is interesting to note that the schools' opinions were still sharply defined and divergent – while the State Boards were unanimously in favor of higher standards.

A synopsis of the Joint Committee's findings is as follows:

1.- It will be necessary to rate schools teaching the orthodox methods and those teaching the more liberal methods in separate categories as regards list of class hours and equipment.

2.- All authorities agree, two thousand sixty-minute hours is the maximum that can be taught in three years of six months. This basis, although somewhat less intent, is used in compiling the scale and setting it as regards to curriculum.

3.- It must be comparable with other professions' standards.

4.- The Schools being commercial in character (with very few exceptions) it is necessary to give due consideration to financial stability of the Institution.

5.- In accordance with the tendency of all state laws, wherever amended, the trend being upward from the three years of six months level, it became obvious the scale minimum for grade A probationary rating must be twenty-four months for the fundamental course and four years of eight months for the liberal course.

6.- In order that all schools may have an opportunity to meet the final requirements of **fundamental** (three years of nine months) and the **liberal** (four years of nine), one calendar year – until Jan 1, 137, is given for probationary ratings of all Chiropractic Schools and colleges.

7.- The scale must be so constructed as to include from the minimum of set requirements to the maximum as taught by any Chiropractic school of today.

The **Council of State Boards** will not enter into a discussion of the definition of Chiropractic. Suffice it to say that each type of thought is recognized and given opportunities to develop. We, therefore, have divided the schools into two groups – the Basic or Fundamental Schools (teaching only Chiropractic) and the Liberal or Physical Therapy Schools (teaching Chiropractic and Physical Therapy).

Standards for Accrediting Chiropractic Schools

Adopted by the Council of State Boards

Fundamental Schools –

Requirements for Grade **A** – 80 – 100%

Requirements for Grade **B** – 70 – 80%

Unclassified – less than 70%

Liberal Schools – increased percentage over and beyond these percentages, approximating the value of the additional credit allowed (about 6%) is required.

General Heading of Standard

Matriculation Requirements	10%
Length of Course	5%
Curriculum	65%
Subjects	30%

Staff	20%
Equipment	15%
Location	20%
Clinic	8%
Post Graduate Internship	8%
Class Rooms	2%
Library	2%

The percentages of the scale are so set that for Grade A probationary rating a school in the Fundamental bracket will be required to teach a minimum course of four years of six months each. The Liberal Schools will be required to teach four years of eight months each. This probationary rating shall exist for a period of one calendar year (until January 1, 1937) after which the requirements will be increased to **three years of nine (fundamental) and four years of nine (liberal)**.

Should any school or group of schools take issue with the Council as to final ratings or other points they may feel are out of order, they have **recourse to a hearing before the Council at any annual meeting**, providing said hearing is requested in writing and filed with the Executive Secretary at least sixty days previous to any scheduled meeting. The next meeting will be in Indianapolis during the early part of August.

Some may take the militant attitude that whenever individual state laws are changed requiring the increase, they will meet it – even though they are well aware this attitude is responsible for enactment of the present **Basic Science** laws and the many dangers requisite to the opening of existing acts. It may also be cited that the Council, composed of a larger number of State Boards operating under eighteen months statutes, is in no position to impose the Standard. Speaking in the strict, legal sense this may be the situation, however, precedent decrees otherwise. I am firmly convinced that the logic of the proposal will survive the many assaults it is bound to meet.

Ultimate incorporation of the requirements of the Standard by means of portions of Acts, amendments so worded as not to endanger the present statutes and privileges, will be presented by the various State associations. This legislative program will cover a period of years, but should not be a financial drain upon its sponsors unless other inclusions setting forth additional privileges are incorporated. Legislators look with favor upon such proposals.

The pros and cons of this proposal could be set forth ad infinitum, however the facts heretofore presented conclusively point to errors of the past and a remedy is applied which will result in much benefit to our profession in the future.

It is the hope of the Council that all schools will cooperate. We have evidence on file pointing conclusively to the fact that although this program may mean some handicap to your present methods of operation – it can be done and has been successfully consummated by some of your colleagues. One of the tangible dividends will be a product the profession at large can acclaim as superior in training to those of the past – the greatest mark of progress.

The **Council of State Examining Boards** invites all State Boards who have not, heretofore, taken active part in our organization and program, to join with us in this epochal undertaking, whereby the profession may have the benefit of our best collective efforts, upon which our entire future depends.

1938 (Nov): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [7(11)]:

–“News flashes: Nebraska” (p. 34) includes:

A GREAT STATE CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Nebraska Chiropractic Association was held in Lincoln, Sept. 29-30. All state officers were reelected. They are: Drs. L.H. Burdick, Falls City, President; H.G. Jackson, Beatrice, V-Pres.; Josephine Russell, Oakland, Sec’y; A.J. Nielsen, Beatrice, Treas.; W.H. McNichols, Omaha, NCA Director.

The Student Loan Tag Day netted \$14.00, and a contribution to the NCA Legislative Fund of \$50.00 was authorized.

The educational features were outstanding, giving each one something of definite practice value to take home and use to benefit patients. Speakers were Drs. H.G. Beatty, Denver, “Incline Plane and Soft Tissue Adjusting”; A.W. Schwietert, Sioux Falls, “Techniques for Emergencies”; S.E. Julander, Editor, Chiropractic American, Des Moines, “Publicity and Legislation”; Frances Julander, “Women in the Chiropractic Profession”; Carl Cleveland, Kansas City, “Some Legal Aspects”; C.W. Frampton, Stanton, Neb., “Methods of Pain Control”; Lee W. Edwards, Omaha, “My Experiences of 48 years in Medicine and Chiropractic”; Sylvia L. Ashworth, Lincoln, “Tumor Absorption Technique”; Attorney General Hunter, “Nebraska’s No Sales Tax, No State Income Tax Program.”

Dr. Cecil Gatten, Ainsworth, presided at the banquet which featured an excellent floor show by the Ziegenbein Entertainers. The Women’s Auxiliary elected Mrs. Wm. G. Wagner, Scottsbluff, President, and Mrs. C.O. Johnston, Grand Island, Secretary. It was the most harmonious and instructive convention we have had in many years. – Reported by Dr. W.H. McNichols, State Director.

1939: Photo of chiropractic college leaders, ostensibly during a meeting in 1939 (Peterson & Wiese, 1995, p. 162):



“A meeting of school presidents to arrive at a common definition of chiropractic in Kansas City, Missouri, 1939. Standing left to right are Carl Cleveland, Sr., Cleveland Chiropractic College; B.J. Palmer, Palmer College [sic] of Chiropractic; and Homer Beatty, University of Natural Healing Arts. Seated left to right are Dr. O’Neil, O’Neil-Ross College of Chiropractic, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Hugh Logan, Logan College of Chiropractic; T.F. Ratledge, Ratledge College of Chiropractic, Los Angeles; H.C. Harring, Missouri Chiropractic College; and James Drain, Texas Chiropractic College.”

1939 (Jan 9): Lillard T. Marshall DC sends Dr. Ashworth copy of charter and by-laws of the **International College of Chiropractors**, notes that she, as a member of the NCA’s Gavel Club, is also a member of the board of trustees of the ICC (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

Dr. Sylvia Ashworth

Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Dr. Ashworth:

I am sending you herewith a copy of the Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the International College of Chiropractors. You will note from the enclosed that the International College is now a legally chartered, regularly organized, and active institution. We are now doing business and will continue to move along as rapidly as possible. The next order of business is to select a faculty. I am herewith submitting a list of names for the first faculty. I shall expect each of you to write me by return mail your approval of this list, either in its entirety or as many thereof as you desire to approve. The faculty and

present officers will serve until our regular election in July which will take place at the Dallas convention.

As soon as I receive a vote I shall immediately notify each faculty member of his election and explain to him what his duties are and what the purposes of the International College of Chiropractors are. I am taking the liberty of handling this correspondence direct instead of relaying it through the Secretary's office in order to save time and to facilitate matters. When the organization has been completed, all correspondence will then be handled direct by the Secretary in due and regular form.

The officers of the College for the period to our next convention are: Lillard T. Marshall, President, O.L. Brown, Vice President, Harry K. McIlroy, Secretary and Treasurer, and all members of the Gavel Club constitute the Board of Trustees. So, for the present, each of you are a Trustee and constitute the governing body of the College.

When we meet in Dallas the certificates will be there and each of you will receive your degree and we will be in a position to award the degrees and issue certificates as the College may choose to award.

I hope each of you appreciate this organization and recognize the fact that it is composed of men and women who have been chosen for their outstanding leadership, for their intellectual ability, for honesty, square dealing, and for their willingness to serve the cause which we espouse. Each and every member of the College has been chosen by the Chiropractors of the nation to the high office of President or Vice President of a national organization, and each of the members of the faculty has been elevated to that high position of Dean or President of our leading Chiropractic Colleges. I can think of no group of men and women who would be better qualified to pass on the eligibility of the members of our profession and to confer upon them a degree of honor in recognition of their contribution to the Chiropractic cause.

Waiving further ceremony I wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year. Awaiting your early reply I am

Sincerely yours,
Dr. Lillard T. Marshall

LTM:BB

-attached is list of proposed faculty members for ICC:

Dr. Harry Vedder
Dr. Craig Kightlinger
Dr. Carl Cleveland
Dr. J.L. Steinbach
Dr. E.J. Smith
Dr. A. Budden
Dr. Willard Carver
Dr. James R. Drain
Dr. Robert Ramsey
Dr. H.C. Harring
Dr. H.G. Beatty
Dr. Omer C. Bader

1941 (Aug 1): undated "List of Approved Colleges" (CCE Archives):

Herewith follows a list of Chiropractic colleges which have received provisional, approved ratings by the **National Committee on Education** as of August 1, 1941.

LIST OF APPROVED COLLEGES

Detroit Chiropractic College, Detroit, Michigan
Eastern Chiropractic Institute, 55 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
Lincoln Chiropractic College, 633 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Metropolitan Chiropractic College, 3400 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
Minnesota Chiropractic College, 3008 42nd Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri Chiropractic College, 3117 Lafayette, St. Louis, Missouri
National College of Chiropractic, 20 N. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
New York College of Chiropractic, 55 W. 42nd Street, New York, New York

Southern California College of Chiropractic, 1609 W. 9th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

University of Natural Healing Arts, 331 14th St., Denver, Colorado
Universal Chiropractic College, 121 Meyran Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Western States College, 1536 S.E. 11th St., Portland, Oregon

1943 (Dec 29): Letter to John Nugent from Wayne Crider on stationery of "**National Committee on Educational Standards** of the National Chiropractic Association" (CCE Archives #35-17-1943); letterhead lists committee members: Goodfellow, chairman; Crider; Nugent; John K. Couch, D.C. of Oklahoma City & F.A. Baker, D.C. of Mankato MN:

My dear John:

Subsequent to and including November 21st, I received several letters from Mr. H.C. Kelley, Director of Public Relations of the Colorado Association, relative to the status of Dr. Beatty's school. I responded to the effect that if error had been made it would be corrected, however, the Committee was under the impression the school was in a quiescence state, therefore the rating had been discontinued.

Naturally they came back advising that the school had eight students, the same faculty as always, usual entrance and graduation requirements; therefore there must be some other reason why they have been left off the list, particularly since Dr. Budden's school was given an unreserved rating. I have not responded to this latest communication. The subject of the U.N.H.A. was not discussed in the several communications from your office to the Executive Board and this Committee.

Would you kindly advise as to whether you have recently corresponded with this group and the nature of same?

I had anticipated coming through New Haven during the forepart of January, however, it now looks as if the trip will be delayed until spring.

Permit me to wish you and Enid the best of the Seasons Offering, I am, As ever,...

WFC:BM

1950 (Jan): **JNCA** [20(1)] includes:

-Homer G. Beatty, D.C., president of UNHA, authors "Why we should improve our technic" (pp. 21, 68

1950 (Sept): **JNCA** (20[9]) includes:

-photograph and caption (p. 17):



COLORADO POLITICS AND CHIROPRACTIC: The Congressional delegation from Colorado poses with the Denver delegation to the annual convention of the National Chiropractic Association before the Capitol in Washington. From left: Dr. O.A. Ohlson (Denver), Congressman John A. Carroll, Senator Edwin G. Robinson, Dr. Neal D. Bishop (Denver), Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Dr. H.G. Beatty (Boulder), Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall (D, Palisade), and Congressman John H. Marsalis (D, Pueblo).

1950 (Nov): **JNCA** [20[11]] includes:

-Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D. of Denver, president of UNHA, authors "Pertinent questions about chiropractic" (p. 28); includes:

(6) Would placing all chiropractic techniques upon a solid foundation of scientific human dynamics standardize our work and thus elevate our position with the public and make it possible for us to qualify for and merit positions now desired but not obtained such as in the armed forces, the government, and civil life generally?

Yes.

(7) Would such a program encourage unity within the profession?

Yes. Probably it is the only way in which practical unity can be established. Such unity would not eliminate competition and specialization, but would present a solid front and encourage progress. It offers too much for mixers, straights, or any other group not to see its advantages if they are sincere.

(8) How can an authoritative group or groups best establish such a fundamental scientific dynamic adjustive technic?

For schools, it is just a matter of doing it. National associations should probably establish a Council on Technic. Several times the attempt has been made in the National Chiropractic Association over the last dozen years but pigeon holes and perhaps lack of knowledge and "know how" caused the efforts to be dropped. Building such a program requires much study, preparation, and general information and ability.

1951 (Jan): **JNCA** [21[1]] includes:

-Robert D. Bohyer, editor of the *Chiropractic Journal* published by the University of Natural Healing Arts in Denver, authors "Guest editorial in the Denver Post: Chiropractors charge discrimination by selective service" (pp. 66, 68)

Under selective service classifications, chiropractors and chiropractic students have once more been excluded as being necessary to the public health.

The citizens of the United State had absolutely nothing to say about this, but rather it was left to a highly prejudiced committee, composed of two doctors of medicine, one doctor of veterinary medicine and one doctor of osteopathy - all of whom have been fighting chiropractic ever since its birth more than fifty years ago.

Although chiropractic physicians are licensed in forty-four states, Alaska and Hawaii, these medical men decided they were not necessary. The fact that chiropractors treat 30 million people annually for some or all of their ailments was given no consideration whatsoever...

During the last war powerful medical interests used every possible means to stop chiropractic. Schools of chiropractic were almost all forced to close and many of them actually were forced to close; those practitioners already in practice were drafted into the armed forces and forced to serve in capacities far below their qualifications and training. They were not even given college credits for their professional education.

After world War II veterans' hospitals begged for chiropractic care, but because of those in charge of treatment at the V.A. hospitals, chiropractors were not allowed to treat these patients...

1951 (Apr): **JNCA** [21(4)] includes:

-L.M. Rogers' editorial notes Beatty's death (p. 6):

We regret to inform the profession of the passing of one of its most respected pioneer educators - Dr. Homer G. Beatty, of Denver, Colorado.

Dr. Beatty, president of the University of Natural Healing Arts, passed away suddenly in Denver on March 4, 1951.

We have received no details at this writing, but are shocked to learn of the death of this great and good man who lived and breathed chiropractic for so many years. Dr. Beatty had thousands of friends throughout the profession who will mourn his passing.

We extend our deepest sympathy and understanding to the bereaved family. May the knowledge that he contributed so materially to the development of the chiropractic profession during its formative years assuage the grief of those who are left to mourn his passing.

The profession has lost another stalwart - a tall, sun-crowned man whose vision helped to lift the clouds of despair from many a heart and establish a courageous will-to-win in many students through the years.

1951 (June): **JNCA** [21(6)] includes:

-W.A. Budden, D.C., N.D., prez of WSCC & prez of NCA Council on Public Health & Research, authors "An analysis of recent chiropractic history and its meaning" (pp. 9-10); includes:

...That the private ownership of the institutions in a measure militated against a generous and wholesale upsurge to finance this idea is true and must be taken into account in appraising the situation prevailing at that time. Only an optimist, however, and one quite unfamiliar with the economics of chiropractic schools and colleges would suggest that, by advancing scholastic requirements, more money could be made. The facts being quite the contrary, as we have intimated, the "school men" as a group hesitated. Some suggested that while the idea was a good one, the time was not yet. Nevertheless, Dr. E.J. Smith, young graduate of the National College and of Western Reserve University in 1921, gave the first real impetus toward what is now so far developed by establishing a four- year school in Cleveland, Ohio. The Metropolitan College of Chiropractic opened its doors to the first four-year students and the new era had begun. Shortly after this pioneer effort, the National College proclaimed that it would issue certificates of graduation "cum laude" to those who successfully negotiated its thirty-two months course. The writer of this article initiated this action and signed as "Dean" the first diplomas. It should be stated here, and with no sense of derogation of those who took a leading part in this advance, in the case of the N.C.C. certainly, the fact that a medical board of examiners held sway over chiropractic activities in Illinois, and to some extent in Ohio, tended powerfully to fertilize the soil in which the actual four-year course took root.

Almost simultaneously with these events, the new idea appeared in Colorado. The late Homer Beatty, head of the college in Denver and author of the well-known text, "Anatomical Adjustive Technique," now began to raise his voice calling for thirty-six months training. A vigorous advocate of any cause he espoused, the impact of his personality and propaganda soon began to make itself felt. Dr. Beatty, however, was not alone. Associated with him in this crusade were several of the teachers of the school, notably Dr. Niel Bishop, as well as a number of men "in the field." Behind them all, however, and adding powerfully to the growth of the movement, loomed the figure of Professor Jones, dean emeritus of Northwestern University, School of Psychology, and doctor of chiropractic of National College.

Now another voice from the far west was added to the growing debate. The pages of the *National Journal* began to reflect the views of C.O. Watkins of Montana. Logical, incisive persistent "C.O." hammered away at the bulwarks of the short-course school of thought. There can be no doubt that his rapid rise to a leading place in the councils of the NCA brought powerful aid and comfort to the four-year idea.

1951 (Sept): **JNCA** [21(9)] includes:

-Thure C. Peterson, D.C. authors "Progress at Council meetings in Detroit" (p. 32); in attendance are:

-Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D., president of National & secretary of the Council

-James Firth, D.C., president of Lincoln

-H.C. Schneider, D.C. of NWCC

-Rudy O. Muller, D.C. dean of CMCC

-Lee Norcross, D.C., N.D., associate dean of LACC,

-Carl Cleveland, D.C. of CCKC

-Paul Parr, D.C., president of Carver College

-W.A. Budden, D.C., N.D., director of WSCC

- Ralph Powell, D.C., president of Kansas College of Chiropractic
- H.C. Harring, D.C., M.D., president of Missouri
- William N. Coggins, D.C., dean of Logan
- Ben L. Parker, D.C., dean of Texas College
- Dr. Robert A. Bohyer of UNHA
- Edward H. Gardner, president of Accrediting Committee
- George Bauer, D.C., member of the Accrediting Committee
- Norman E. Osborne, D.C., member of the Accrediting Committee
- Walter B. Wolf, D.C., member of the Accrediting Committee
- John J. Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education and member of the Accrediting Committee
- Willard W. Percy, D.C., secretary of California BCE
- Dr. Orin Madison, president of the Michigan Board of Basic Science Examiners

1951 (Dec 28): letter from Paul O. Parr, D.C., president of Carver Chiropractic College, on college stationery; this will lead to the formation of the NAACSC (in my Carver files):

TO ALL CHIROPRACTIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT:

After considerable discussion with the heads of other schools at the last several State Association meetings and much correspondence in the last sixty days, it seems to have fallen my lot to extend to you an invitation to attend a meeting, the date for which is tentatively set as March 8, 1952, the location for which is tentatively set for Chicago, since it is centrally located and has excellent transportation possibilities.

The purpose of this meeting is the discussion of school problems by school men. You are cordially invited to be represented by any or all bona fide representatives of your school. We urge that you be represented by at least one of your clear-thinking, forward-looking authorities.

In recent correspondence with deans and presidents of chiropractic colleges I have made many suggestions as to possibilities of organization of schools, etc. I had thought at first that I would include in this invitation a proposed outline for a school organization. I had even thought of stating my position as to having **another accrediting association**, but I have been advised by the president of one of the chiropractic colleges that this might be taken on the part of some of you as meaning that decisions have been made, when they have not. Should like to quote three sentences from this great educator's letter to me:

"I feel the only thing that is needed is an invitation to the schools to attend a called meeting, which would contain a designated place and time to consider mutual problems for the benefit of all. At the conclusion of such a meeting an association of chiropractic schools and colleges might be formed if that was the consensus of opinion of those in attendance. By this I mean that any action that might be taken and the nature of any association that might be formed would entirely depend upon those attending the meeting."

It is a little difficult for me to inculcate in this letter the urgency I feel without discussing some of the problems of endangering the proposition by giving the impression that conclusions have already been formed. So, again let me invite you and even strongly urge you that in the interest of unity and advancement of our profession and toward the goal of better health services for our people, please, let us once get the brains of the school business into a close-harmony meeting.

Sincerely yours,...

POP:bp

-attached is a list of chiropractic schools and addresses:

- ATLANTIC STATES CHIROPRACTIC INST., 699 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn 26, N.Y.
- BOOKER T. WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 1803 Prospect, Kansas City 1, Missouri.
- BEBOUT CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 1718 North meridian St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.

- CALIFORNIA CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 1916 Broadway, Oakland, California.
- CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 252 Bloor St., West, Toronto, Ont. Can.
- CARVER CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 521 West 9th Avenue, Oklahoma city, Oklahoma
- CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK, 152 West 42nd St., New York 18, N.Y.
- CLEVELAND CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 3724 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.
- COLUMBIA COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 119 West Franklin ST., Baltimore, Md.
- COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 261 West 71st Street, New York, New York.
- CONTINENTAL CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 2024 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- INTERNATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 336 North Robert Blvd., Dayton, Ohio.
- INSTITUTE OF THE SCIENCE AND ART OF CHIROPRACTIC, 55 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.
- KANSAS STATE CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 1502 East Central, Wichita, Kansas.
- LINCOLN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 633 North Pennsylvania, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- LOGAN BASIC COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 7701 Florissant Road, St. Louis, Missouri.
- LOS ANGELES COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 920 E. Broadway, Glendale, California.
- MISSOURI CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 3117 Lafayette Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
- NATIONAL COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 20 North Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.
- NORTHWESTERN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 2422 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- O'NEILL-ROSS CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 412 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
- PALMER SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC, Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.
- RATLEDGE CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 3511 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California.
- REST VIEW UNIVERSITY OF CHIROPRACTIC, 416 West 125th St., Seattle, Washington.
- REAVER SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- SAN FRANCISCO CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 1122 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 1609 W. 9th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- TEXAS COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 618 Myrtle Street, San Antonio, Texas
- UNIVERSITY OF NATURAL HEALING ARTS, 1600 Logan Street, Denver, Colorado.
- WESTERN COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 1419 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado.
- WESTERN STATES COLLEGE, 4525 S.E. 63rd Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

1956 (May): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [10(11)] includes:

-"D.C. Named to Colorado Basic Science Board" (p. 19):

Denver, Colo. (ACP) - Dr. Louis O. Gearhart, president of the University of Natural Healing Arts here, was appointed by acting Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols as the chiropractic member of the Colorado Basic Science Board, which is composed of members of all the healing arts.

Dr. Gearhart was recommended by the Colorado Chiropractic Association, and succeeds Dr. Lawrence A. Bertholf, who resigned.

1957 (Sept): *ICA International Review* [12(3)] includes:

-“Colorado chiropractors sue to kill post graduate law” (p. 33):

Denver, Colo. (ACP) – A group of Colorado chiropractors filed suit here recently to kill a state law which requires them to attend a three-day post-graduate course each year.

The suit, which named the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners as defendants, asked the District Court to invalidate the 1934 law requiring post-graduate education as a prerequisite for annual license renewal, on the grounds that it is “unreasonable, arbitrary, oppressive and discriminatory,” and “subjects duly licensed chiropractors to burdens not imposed upon others in any healing art.”

The suit charged that:

-The law “arbitrarily and unreasonably invades the personal rights and liberties of these plaintiffs to carry on their profession.”

-The law abridges the rights of chiropractors by “destroying their property rights and arbitrarily and unreasonably interfering with their freedom of contract, of action and abridgement of their right to pursue their profession.”

-The law constitutes class legislation and does not give equal protection of the law.”

-It does not set out any regulations to govern the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, but was adopted to “benefit or favor a particular group or association and is used by the Board for the purpose of coercing all chiropractors to join particular associations.”

-The Board of Examiners delegates its powers to the University of Natural Healing Arts, the Rocky Mountain College of Chiropractic and the Colorado Association of Chiropractic, which require a fee from each chiropractor who attends the annual educational program.

The suit also complained that the fees of these educational programs are not set by the Board of Examiners.

1963 (Sept): Frank W. **Elliott** DC of Denver, member of the Palmer faculty since 1909 and long-time secretary of the **UCA**, urges all DCs to join the newly formed **ACA** (Elliott, 1963)

1973 (Dec): *ACA Journal* [10(12)] includes:

-**photo** caption reads: “**ACA** and **ICA** Executive committees: (standing l-r) Dr. L.O. **Gearhart**, ACA executive director; Dr. Cruse J. Howe, ACA board; Dr. R. Tyrell Denniston, ICA sec-treas.; Dr. George P. Banitch, ICA 2nd vice-president; Dr. J.F. **McAndrews**, ICA executive director. (seated l-r) Dr. **Robert B. Jackson**, ACA board chairman; Dr. Stephen E. Owens, ACA president; Dr. William S. Day, ICA president; and Dr. Charles P. Miller, ICA 1st vice-president.” (p. 7)

1975 (Aug): *ACA Journal* [12(8)] includes:

-**photo** of Louis O. Gearhart, D.C.; **photo** of ACA Board, caption reads “ACA Board of Governors for 1975-76. Back row (l-4): Drs. Paul Parrott, Clarence Laue, Robert Jackson, Harold Kieffer, Edward McGinnis and Ralph Guenther. Front row (l-r): Drs. William Bromley, immediate past president; Cruse Howe, chairman of the board; William Dallas, president; Harry Swanson, and Henry West, Jr., vice president.” (p. 19)



ACA Board of Directors and officers, 1974-75; photo taken in Chicago.

Left to right standing are: Louis O Gearhart, D.C., executive director; Steve Martinko, D.C.; Harry Kieffer, D.C.; Cruse J. Howe, D.C.; Ed McGinnis, D.C.; Clarence Lau, D.C. of Michigan. Left to right seated are: William H. Dallas, D.C., vice president; Harry Swanson, D.C., chairman; William H. Bromley, D.C., president; Robert B. Jackson, D.C., N.D., past chairman; Steve Owens, D.C., past president (courtesy of Robert B. Jackson, D.C., N.D.)



ACA Board of Directors and officers, June, 1976. Left to right standing are: Phil Aiken, D.C.; Harry Swanson, D.C.; Clarence Lau, D.C.; Bob Jackson, D.C., N.D.; Harry Kieffer, D.C.; Ralph Guenther, D.C.; Louis O. Gearhart, D.C. Left to right seated are: William Dallas, D.C., past president; Ed McGinnis, D.C., chairman; Henry G. West, Jr., D.C., president; Paul Parrott, D.C., vice president; Cruse J. Howe, D.C. (courtesy of Robert B. Jackson, D.C., N.D.)



ACA Board of Directors and officers, July 1977. Left to right standing are: Louis Gearhart, D.C.; Harold Kieffer, D.C.; Herman Olsen, D.C.; Bob Jackson, D.C., N.D.; Harry Swanson, D.C.; Clarence Lau, D.C.; Arnold Cianciulli, D.C. Left to right seated are: Henry G. West, Jr., D.C., past president; Ralph Guenther, D.C., chairman; Paul Parrott, D.C., president; Ed McGinnis, D.C.; Phil Aiken, D.C., vice president (courtesy of Bob Jackson, D.C., N.D.)



ACA Board of Directors and officers, 1978-79. Left to right standing are: Ed McGinnis, D.C.; Robert Jackson, D.C., N.D.; Clarence Lau, D.C.; Harry Kieffer, D.C.; Arnold Cianciulli, D.C.; Ed Kenrick, D.C.; Louis Gearhart, D.C. Left to right seated are: Paul Parrott, D.C., past president; Ralph Guenther, D.C., chairman; Phil Aiken, D.C., president; Harry Swanson, D.C.; Herman Olson, D.C., vice president (courtesy of Bob Jackson, D.C., N.D.)

1981 (Sept): *Bulletin of the AHC* [1(2)] includes:

-"World's 'oldest' D.C. dies" (p. 4):

At age 109, there is little question that Dr. Sallie Ice Mebious was the world's oldest chiropractor. She died this summer in Carlsbad, New Mexico, having retired there only in 1969.

Dr. Mebious was well known in chiropractic, especially in Colorado. Born June 11, 1872, in Lawrence Kansas, she taught school there and latter married a pioneer D.C., Dr. Robert Mebious. Moving to Denver, she became one of the early graduates of Dr. Willard Carver's school in that city – certainly among the first women to enter the profession. Although it is uncertain how long she did practice, Dr.

Mebious was an active staff member at Spears hospital, Denver, through the late 1950's.

1984 (Feb 17): letter from A.E. Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B. to Ralph J. Martin, D.C., N.D. (in my Martin file):

Dear Ralph:-

Yours of the 12th received today and, as I feared, offence was taken at my response to your criticism of chiropractic theory.

I am at a loss to understand your remark, "I am surprised that you discount my credibility of my many case histories, but I guess that explains why academia has give me such a bad time."

There has never been any thought or intent to discredit any of your work or writings. I have never had anything but the deepest respect and regard for you as both a man and a practitioner. It is my intent only to share with you thoughts that might contribute to the total explanation and make it more meaningful for all concerned.

D.D.'s chiropractic was so seriously bastardized by the one-cause-one-cure boys that it has taken many years to get across the idea that the subluxation is an important cog in the process from environmental stress to disease or pathology and, as I see the picture, without the subluxation the body response is generalized as in the flight-fight response. What I thought that I was doing for you, was to help you to see how your discussions of stress were likely targeting specific organs, not with any thought of denigrating your contribution to our understanding of the body's response to stress.

Criticism of chiropractic always stirs the inferiority complex and causes a response that may be more harsh than justified. For such, I apologize and beg forgiveness.

How strange that I never knew about your brother being a fellow alumnus of Homer Beatty's. Many thanks for the picture which is excellent of Homer and Louisa. There was one more to make it six children in all. He got off to a late start, but made up for lost time.

It was interesting to learn that your son had been married in your home by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Jay Davis Kirby and that he was headed for Portland.

Sorry to hear that your wrists are giving you problems. That must have been quite a fall. I finally got rid of my sciatica, after about 18 months of pain that I hope never to repeat. Now there is just the odd twinge in the hip.

My #6 "son" arrived from Thailand on Dec. 19th and is struggling with the language. Don has returned to college and doing nicely. I hope to go up home in March to make some video tapes for CMCC on History, Principles and Technique, then bring my sister back with us.

All the best to you and yours.

Ever yours, Earl

1998 (Jan 9): letter from Louis O. Gearhart, D.C. to J.C. Keating (UNHA file):

Dear Sir,

In the 1960s when I was the Executive Secy-Treas. of the Colo. Chiropractic Association I wrote an article about the history of Chiropractic in Colorado.

Time marches on! After I retired as Executive Director of the American Chiropractic Association, I moved to Missouri and then moved back to Colorado in 1994 and was able to retrieve the enclosed article from the March 1962 issue of *The Colorado Chiropractor*.

Since you are interested in chiropractic history, I thought you might want the article for reference.

Colorado Chiropractic History

by Louis O. Gearhart, D.C.

Chiropractic in Colorado was organized in 1910, which fact is not generally known to most of us and especially to the younger practitioner.

It all started early that year, according to the late Dr. Charles Bunn who once gave us this account: "Shortly after Feb. 10, 1910 I went to the office of Dr. Abner K. Cobb, who among other things was an

accomplished vaudeville actor in his day, with the suggestion that we form a chiropractic organization in Colorado. He heartily agreed. Then and there was born the Colorado Chiropractic Association. We agreed that I would be President and he, the Secretary. I would pay the expenses of the association the first year and he would take care of the organizing. Our membership consisted of the then practicing chiropractors, who were - Dr's. Abner K. Cobb, J. Hamilton Jones, C.C. Howell, Dr. and Mrs. Horn and me (Dr. Bunn). Dr. and Mrs. Horn had recently opened a chiropractic school at 1415 E. Colfax, Denver."

"The following January (1911) session of the Colorado Legislature saw the first chiropractic licensing bill introduced. I had the measure introduced - the first 'fight' for chiropractic in Colorado, but the medical profession was totally unaware of any threat, and knew still less about chiropractic, so there wasn't any fight."

"But," said the Senators, "We can't legislate for only six of you people...get a greater number and we'll give you a law!" So in 1913 another bill was introduced. By this time medical opposition had been given time to learn what chiropractic offered and there was lots of opposition. Feeling ran high and during debate on the bill, one Senator Pierson caustically replied to an opponent of the measure: 'I'd rather be rubbed to death than be drugged to death.' That year, the measure met with a tie vote."

"A similar measure met defeat in the 1915 term of the Legislature. Then, we thought, it might be time to temper our ambition for awhile and a compromise was worked out with the opposition, resulting in 1917, in an 'inclusive' act which permitted chiropractic licensure under the Colorado Medical Board. No exam was required -- \$25.00, a diploma and an affidavit of moral character completed the medical-chiropractic license. But, even then, there existed a dissident group who insisted on a referendum to the people. This try failed." Dr. Bunn concluded these remarks by paying tribute to all who helped in these years and especially to Dr. Frank Margetts who later played an important role in Association politics.



Frank R. Margetts, D.D., LL.B., D.C., Ph.C., circa 1922, then professor at the National College of Chiropractic in Chicago

The C.C.A. rolled along gradually picking up new members, until in 1919, records show 78 members among which were some names familiar to us today, such as -- Dr's. Claude Beck, J.J. Crissman, Pearl Eberly, Bob and Sallie Mebius, and W.I. Runnells. Dr. Sallie Mebius

was the Secretary in 1919 and the members of January 1919 show that, even then, the C.C.A. was carrying out a successful educational program with a paper entitled "Blood Pressure" being presented by Dr. Helen Osgood.

Even in those early days, the pioneer chiropractors saw the value in organization and organized education leading to progress in chiropractic and the development of our present post graduate education act.



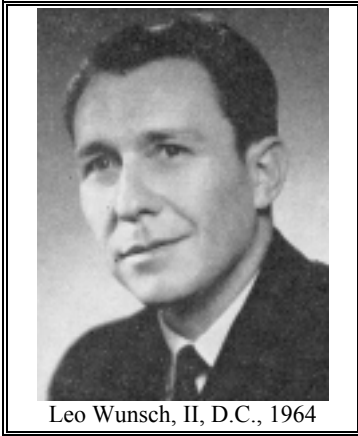
Left to right are: State Senator Neal Bishop, D.C. of Colorado, U.S. Senator John F. Kennedy, and Emmett J. Murphy, D.C., Washington representative for the NCA and NCIC; photo first appeared in the *JNCA* in September, 1958 and again in December, 1960

Legislatively, the profession was fortunate in having a Chiropractic Act passed in 1933 mainly due to the efforts of Senator (then Representative) Neal Bishop, D.C. This Act was amended in 1942 and 1956. The 1942 amendment was the so-called 'compulsory post-graduate education clause.' Opposition from a small group has always been present regarding the legality of the clause. However, it has withstood all efforts to change or repeal it and the provisions of this clause have been incorporated in many other state chiropractic laws. The 1956 amendment did two things -- (1) It raised the educational requirements from 3600 hours to 4000 hours, and (2) increased the annual renewal fee from \$5.00 to \$15.00. Then, in the 1959 General Assembly, the entire law was recodified resulting in one of the best chiropractic acts in the U.S.

Administratively, the C.C.A. was chartered in 1939 as a non-profit association. It grew with the years and so did the problems and work. A central office was established and help was needed, so Mr. Herb Kelly was hired as Secretary part time. During WWII years Mr. Kelly became a full time Director - doing the work of the CCA. He continued in this job until 1951, when he passed away. Dr. L.A. Bertholf was then hired as Secy-Treas. in 1951, continuing in this position until 1955 when he left the chiropractic field. The position was filled at that time by Dr. L.O. Gearhart, who is the present Secy-Treas.

The C.C.A. was reorganized in 1951-1952, during the term of the then President, Dr. L.O. Gearhart and put on a dues paying basis. Consolidation of assets and planning were adopted with modern business procedures being enacted.

Much could be written regarding the part each D.C. played in our history. All helped in raising chiropractic, over a period of 30 years, to a higher level of public esteem. many names stand out in Colorado Chiropractic history. Some of you may remember a number of these -- Dr's. Beck, Beatty, Bishop, Runnells, Holiman, Elliott, Huddleston, Gates, Burwell, Margetts, the Johnson twins, Crissman, Jackson, Spears, Wunsch and others. They all fought for what they believed in -- CHIROPRACTIC.



Leo Wunsch, II, D.C., 1964

CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGES IN COLORADO

Most of us pay little attention to the chiropractic colleges, let alone support them. The colleges struggled along in the early years locally, as well as nationally. Dr. Bunn stated that as early as 1910 a Dr. and Mrs. Horn opened a college on E. Colfax in Denver. The records do not show the fate of this school.

In May 1923 a William Jobush and Dr. Ed Miller created a stock corporation named Pueblo Chiropractic College. There is no record that this college functioned. This stock was transferred several months later forming the basis for the establishment of the Denver Chiropractic College. Again, this was a stock corporation started by William Jobush, Ed Linch and Dr. Ed Miller. This school opened August 3, 1923 in the Denver Tramway Bldg. It was reorganized a month later on September 1, 1923 becoming the Carver Chiropractic College with Dr. Willard Carver as President. Classes began on September 24, 1923. The school was moved the following year, on March 1, 1924 to 201-14th St. During these early years, Dr. Willard Carver played a dominant role in Colorado chiropractic education. Another move took place on January 15, 1925 when the school reorganized again.

This time, it became known as the Colorado Chiropractic University with Dr. Homer G. Beatty as President, Dr. Ed Miller as Secy-Treas. and Dr. Sallie Mebius as V. Pres. In August 1930 the college was moved to 1631 Glenarm St. - the Paramount Theatre Bldg in downtown Denver.

On November 13, 1934, the University was reorganized as a non-profit corporation and the name changed to the University of Natural Healing Arts. Organized as not for profit, placed the institution in a true light -- that of education and not a commercial business. The University reached its zenith before and after World War II. In 1939, a large and handsome building at 1600 Logan was purchased. But, during the war years enrollment was at a bare minimum and finances were in a similar state. This resulted in the loss of the 1600 Logan St. property.



Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C., circa 1943

In 1941-1946, the school was located in a suite of offices at 331-14th St. The post-war influx of students necessitated purchasing larger quarters at 1075 Logan. This property was purchased in 1946 and until 1958 the University enjoyed a fair sized enrollment.

Then in 1961 the increased cost of maintaining the property, lack of alumni support, decrease in students and stricter regulations concerning college accreditation necessitated action; so, the Board of Trustees decided to use the 1075 Logan property as an income producing venture with the proceeds to be used for student scholarships and graduate school work. In the Fall of 1961, the physical property was liquidated, other quarters rented and the real estate venture was launched. At the present, plans are proceeding on schedule and late 1962 or early 1963 should see a 50 unit apartment house on the 1075 Logan St. property.

Other chiropractic colleges in Denver were the Denver Chiropractic Institute and the Western College of Chiropractic. Both these schools were organized by Dr. Ed Miller and Dr. Sutton. The Denver Chiropractic Institute was organized in 11929 and bought by Dr. W.J. Huddleston in 1931 when the name was changed to the Western College of Chiropractic. Dr. Huddleston conducted the school until 1936 when the school was sold to Dr. Frank Sutton who ran the school until about 1946 when it was dissolved.

The era of large graduating classes has passed and the number of practicing chiropractors becomes less each year. Consequently, the colleges and organizations are in a precarious position. Today, the individual chiropractor must understand the value of organization and must work more for the schools and the profession. We must seek unity and forget petty bickering. As a group, we can't afford to waste any more time quarreling with one another.

The old axiom - "United we stand, Divided we fall" - is truer today than ever before. We can't bury our heads in the sand -- we must conform -- we must develop ourselves and our profession. This is the only way chiropractic can go forward to reach its proper niche in the healing arts.

---Printed in the March 1962 issue of THE COLORADO CHIROPRACTOR a monthly newsletter of the Colorado Chiropractic Association.

ADDENDUM

Since 1962, the Trustees of the University of Natural Healing Arts have used the monies from the land lease venture to provide loans to chiropractic students showing a financial need and has provided loans to 48 students since 1968. The University corporation still functions and the Trustees intend to continue this policy into the future.

Also, it must be noted that since 1962, chiropractic colleges have made great progress and stability since chiropractic college accreditation was obtained. Consequently, the profession has benefited overall in the past 32 years.

--- Louis O. Gearhart, D.C.
December, 1994

2002 (Dec 9): e-mail from Betty Wardwell
(etwardwell@earthlink.net):
Hi Jo:

I have a certificate for the Pueblo College of Chiropractic, Inc. The original name 'Pueblo' has been crossed out and 'Denver' inserted. The gold seal reads 'Denver'. The year is written 1923 and the President's name is W.J. Linch, and Secretary looks like E.C. Miller. Can you tell me anything about this school and if it is the beginning of some present day school? Walt seems to have heard of it, but couldn't tell me about it. He thought that you would know about it. Betty Wardwell

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Faculty of the Colorado Chiropractic University

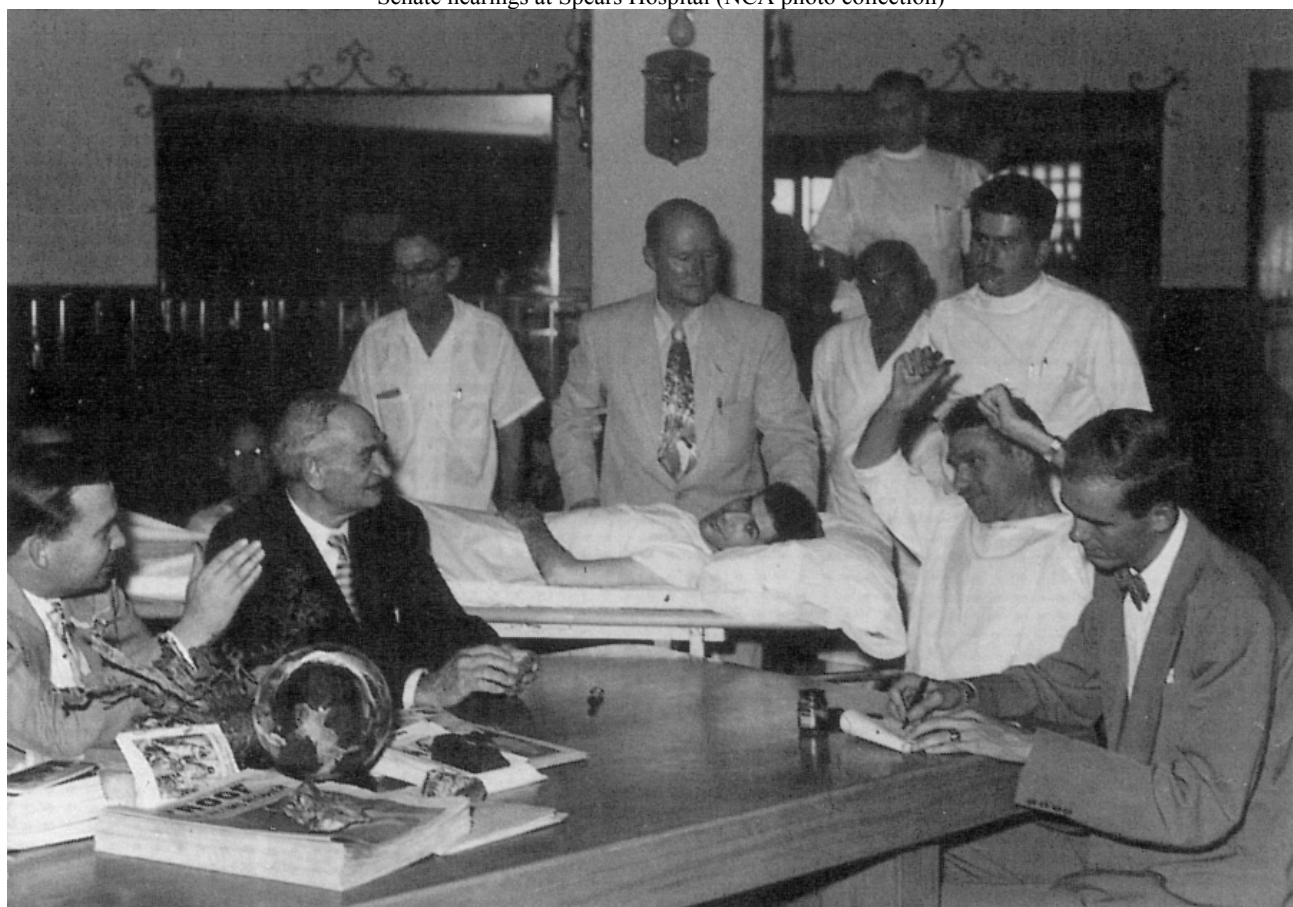


National Chiropractic Journal 1947 (Oct); 17(10): 7; journal caption reads: "FOUNDATION EXECUTIVES: Dr. Frank O. Logic; Dr. O.A. Ohlson and Dr. W.H. McNichols discussing agreement with Dr. Leo L. Spears to give Spears Sanitarium and future projects in Denver the approval of the Chiropractic Research Foundation."

W.H. McNichols, D.C. (Omaha); O.A. Ohlson, D.C. (Denver); Frank O. Logic, D.C. (Iron Mountain, Michigan); Leo Spears, D.C. (Denver)



Senate hearings at Spears Hospital (NCA photo collection)



Senate hearings at Spears Hospital (NCA photo collection)



1946 at Spears Hospital in Denver; L to R: J.F. Vannerson DC, James R. Drain DC, Thurman G. Fleet DC, and Raymond L. Nimmo DC(see Fleet-Spears/TIFF)



“Left to Right, Drs. Perry McClellan, Executive Director Spears Hospital, H.H. Yamamoto, President Hawaiian Chiropractic Society & Honolulu Chiropractic Examining Board - Leo Spears, Founder and head of Spears Hospital, Dr. Frank E. Dean, Director of Columbia College of Chiropractic, D.C. Spears, Chief of Staff, Spears Hospital. Dr. Dean was favorably impressed with the hospital and research facilities at Spears”; from *The Columbian* 1952 (Nov); 52(4): 3