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Chronology of Drs. Sol & Mickey Goldschmidt

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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
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1940	9	1950	20	1960	30		

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Chronology

1902: according to **Sol Goldschmidt** (1995a):

FIRST CHIROPRACTOR IN NEW YORK

Chiropractic was first introduced in New York by Dr. Alma C. Arnold of New York City in the year 1902. She enjoyed a very fine practice with many distinguished patients, including Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross. Miss Barton suffered a serious accident and her physician stated that if she did live, she would never walk again because of her spinal injuries. Dr. Arnold was consulted and subsequently restored her to complete health (*The Triangle of Health by Alma C. Arnold, published by Alfred A. Knopf, 1918*).

1919: according to Sol **Goldschmidt** (1995b):

The **Carver Chiropractic College** of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, opened a branch called the **Carver Chiropractic Institute** in 1919. This school was located in a four-story brownstone building on West 72nd Street, New York City.

In 1919 the **Columbia Institute of Chiropractic** was founded. It is housed in two converted brownstone buildings on West 71st Street, New York City.

The **Standard School of Chiropractic** was established in 1919 in New York City.

The **Eastern Chiropractic Institute** [sic] located in Newark, New Jersey, opened a branch in New York City in 1923.

1922: according to Rehm (1980, p. 313):

Goldschmidt, Sol, D.C. (b. in Hungary, Sept. 20, 1900, d. New York, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1973). Sol Goldschmidt emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1900. They settled in New York City and Sol attended the public schools. He was graduated from the **Carver Chiropractic Institute** in 1922 and practiced in the city until his death. In 1926, he attended Columbia University...As a student at the Carver Institute, he founded *The Pioneer*, the school's official publication. He was founder of the original National Chiropractic Editor's Guild in 1950.

1922: **Herman Schwartz** earns DC from Carver Chiropractic College (CINY catalog, 1957-59; in my CINY file; also Rehm, 1980, pp. 314-5); **but Smallie (1990, p. 9) says Schwartz earned DC in 1920**

1928-1933: according to Sol Goldschmidt DC (1995a):
PROSECUTION INTENSIFIED

Beginning in 1928, the prosecution of chiropractors for the alleged practice of medicine was stepped up at the insistence of the medical opposition. More than one hundred chiropractors were so charged in the metropolitan area alone. Several were tried in the Court of Special Sessions but were acquitted, and the rest were discharged.

During a five-year period (1928 to 1933) there were 17 chiropractors charged with the practice of medicine outside of the metropolitan area. All of them were tried before juries. Fourteen were acquitted, one fined and two were given suspended sentences.

1930: according to **Sol Goldschmidt** DC (1995a):

In 1930, at the suggestion of legislative leaders, the President of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc. sought the advisory help of Dr. Augustus Downing, former Associate Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, in the drafting of a new bill requiring high educational standards for the regulation and licensing of chiropractors. Among its provisions was a section that spelled out a requirement for a State Board examination of all present practitioners.

While it was true and without exception that every healing arts profession, when being licensed for the first time in the State of New York, licensed their then present practitioners by waiver and without examination, this bill, setting a precedent, required all present practitioners to successfully pass an examination conducted by the State Department of Education. However, that measure known as the Porter Chiropractic Bill failed to receive the approval of the Education Department and ultimately went down to defeat.



c1932: undated photograph from Tom Lawrence, D.C. shows officers of NCA; left to right standing are: Benjamin A. Sauer, D.C.; Wilbern Lawrence, D.C.; Arthur W. Schwiertert, D.C.; Sol Goldschmidt, D.C. of NYC; squatting left to right are: O.A. Ohlson, D.C. of Denver; possibly ?C. Sterling Cooley, D.C. of Oklahoma; Lillard T. Marshall, D.C. of Kentucky



c1932: undated photograph from Tom Lawrence, D.C. shows several officers of NCA; fourth from left is Benjamin A. Sauer, D.C.; fifth from left is Lillard T. Marshall, D.C.; seventh from left is O.A. Ohlson, D.C.; eighth from left is Wilbern Lawrence, D.C.; tenth from left is Sol Goldschmidt, D.C.

1933 (Feb): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA & ICC) [1(2)] includes:

- "The history of the evolution of chiropractic" by **H. Lewis Trubenbach** DC of the **New York School of Chiropractic** (pp. 13, 24)

- "News Flashes: New York" (p. 19) notes:

At a recent meeting held in the Hotel New Yorker, of leaders of various State organizations, school heads, and operators of Chiropractic X-Ray and diagnostic laboratories, a Chiropractic Council was formed. November 3, 1932 marks another step forward for Chiropractic in this State, the date when this organization was formed.

The object of the Council is to be "To establish better co-ordination between Chiropractic organizations, schools and laboratories for the purpose of cooperating and endeavoring to federate for counsel to advance the interests of Chiropractic in the State of New York."

The Constitution and By-laws were adopted and permanent officers elected December 2, 1932, at the Hotel New Yorker. The following officers were elected to serve for one year: President, Dr. **S. Goldschmidt**; Vice-President, Dr. **William H. Werner**; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. **Warren L. Sausser**.

We wish to call attention of all chiropractors practicing in the State of New York the importance of having their case records in a safe place where they cannot be tampered with, and also to the fact that they should not use the title of Doctor or Dr., as they are not yet licensed to do so in the State of New York. Need we say more?

1933: according to Sol Goldschmidt DC (1995a):

In 1933, the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc. retained the services of a distinguished counsel, the Hon. Julius Henry Cohen. After a study of the chiropractic situation, he requested a public hearing before the Board of Regents on the matter. A Hearing was subsequently granted.

In attendance were representatives of the New York City and New York State Health Departments, State Education Department, New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Chiropractic Society and Mr. Cohen. One of the high points of

the Hearing was the presentation by **Dr. John A. Hartwell, Director of the New York Academy of Medicine, whose position was succinctly stated as follows: "We are glad to welcome into the ranks of the medical profession any form of treatment that will relieve human ills, and there is no question that the chiropractor relieves ill."**

Dr. Hartwell also stated that in his opinion chiropractic should be incorporated in the practice of medicine and that thereafter chiropractors should be permitted to practice their specialty. If that position were considered sound, why not require the practitioners of other healing arts to meet the same condition?

Following the Hearing, briefs were submitted by both the proponents and the opposition. The final result was a vote by the Regents not to endorse the principle of chiropractic regulation.

1934 (June 3): promotional letter on "Universal Health – Basic Technique" stationery from HBL (Logan Archives); includes:

Dear Doctor:

Eighteen months ago "Basic Technique" was introduced to the Chiropractors in the New York City district... At the insistence of Chiropractors who neglected this opportunity... we have agreed to conduct one more class in New York City. This will be the final class in this district and will be your last opportunity to receive "Basic Technique" at \$150.000. The tuition will advance to \$200.00 after this class... since "Basic Technique" never requires a heavy adjustment, being without any discomfort to the patient, it practically eliminates any possibility of mal-practice in the future. Basic Technique requires a minimum of twenty-one, four hour sessions and we will not agree to teach it in less time for any amount of money...

To provide you with further information, you are invited to attend a meeting showing before and after X-Rays, at 8:30 P.M., Thursday, June 7th, at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Some of the Basic Technicians will be present at this meeting, to give you their opinion, and applications for enrollment accepted. The instruction will begin Friday morning, June 8th, at 8:00 A.M. at the Hotel New Yorker, Dr. McDonald in charge...

-attached is "Partial List of Basic Technicians: graduates of various chiropractic colleges whom you may know in the New York City district":

New York, N.Y.

William M. Berg	Charles G.	Ethel A. Morrison
Clara M. Briggs	Hoehne	James E. Mullins
Francis E. DeFaolo	Wilfred H. Klass	Frances K. Myrtle
Solomon Goldschmidt	C.H. Mahler	Louis Parchefeld
Frederick N. Grossman	Joseph Mernick	Warren L. Sausser
Anna Hellberg		Walter L. Vaughan

Bronx, N.Y.

Humbert J. Oddo

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Roy S. Ashton	G. Vernon James	Harry Schneider
George K. Berthold	David Katzoff	H.J. Smith
Henry G. Bose	T.W. McDermott	Frederick C. Zinck
Louis Dollert	Adolph Nyman	Frederick L. Zinck

Newark, N.J.

Clarence C. Belton	Ruland W. Lee	Mary B. Tegen
Wm. A. Dittmar	Wm. J. Swearsky	

Patterson, N.J.

Anna E. Rinehart

James C. Walker

Arlington, N.J.

Marjory Cunningham Walter Cunningham Malcolm Goold

Asbury Park, N.J.

Chester B. Vliet

Atlantic City, N.J.

Wilfred Marsden

East Orange, N.J.

E.A. Korn

Irvington, N.J.

G.E. Dean

Ernest R. Tegen

Trenton, N.J.

Lynn W. Frye

Earl E. Kailey

Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.

Henry Katz

Zelotes L. Wilcox

Patchogue, N.Y.

Fred L. Jones

Minnie O. Jones

Richmond Hill, L.I., N.Y.

John C. Cartwright

Frank J. Stark

William H. Werner

Benjamin F. Gilman

Woodhaven, L.I., N.Y.

G.J. Rencher

Ruegg W. Zwicker

Victoria R. Zwicker

New Jersey

Wm. P. Schmeelk

Percy A. Banta

R.J. Owens

Allen R. Fleming

New York State

Archibald W. Lock

George Loucks

Herman Kaplan

Paul H. Haenel

Leigh Schoen

Charles C. Kaplun

LeRoy Satterthwaite

1934 (Dec 31): typed and hand-edited copy of news release (National College Special Collections; in my CINY files):

Release on Sunday January 15th

TO THE EDITOR: Appended herewith is an advance story on the Seventh annual meeting of the **New York State Chiropractic Society**. If there are any changes your paper will be communicated with.

SYRACUSE, N.Y. Jan. 13 -- Two complete X-ray photographs of the anatomy of human beings, said to be the first ever developed in the history of therapeutic science, are featured at the semi-annual convention of the **New York State Chiropractic Society** which is in session here at the Hotel Syracuse. The pictures, which are full sized, each standing six feet in height, were made by Warren Sausser, leading X-ray researcher, and show that the structure of the human body is such that the vertebrae of the spine act as supports for the nerves that radiate from the spinal cord and that these nerves pass through the space between the vertebrae. The purpose of the X-ray photographs, according to S. **Goldschmidt**, President of the **New York State Chiropractic Society**, is to demonstrate the contention of the chiropractic school of mechano-therapeutics that when there is the least subluxation or misalignment of these spaces impingement upon the nerve branches causes irritation and interference with the normal functioning of the human system resulting in pain and disease. The convention, attended by 300 chiropractors from all over the state, was welcomed by Mayor Marvin of this city and other

officials and was addressed, among others, by Dr. Ruland W. Lee, President of the National Chiropractic Ass'n.

One hundred million people in the United States may legally receive chiropractic treatment and are safeguarded in such treatments by the laws of forty-two states, of the District of Columbia and Hawaii, where this form of mechano-therapeutic treatment is recognized by legislative enactment and qualified practitioners are licensed by state boards set up to regulate the practice, Dr. Lee stated during the course of his address. On the other hand, he declared, 27,000,000 people in this country are legally deprived of the opportunity of availing themselves of chiropractic treatment by the States of Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York and Texas, where the practice has not been legalized and brought under State control like the practice of medicine, or dentistry, optometry and even chiropody., Dr. Lee said. As a consequence, he added, large numbers of people in the mentioned states seeing such treatments are exposed to the dangers of serious injuries at the hands of unqualified chiropractors and quacks. Prosecution for practicing chiropractic in the states where it is unlicensed and therefore illegal, he pointed out, has been of little avail, the only effect being to humiliate and "martyrize" qualified practitioners who have fallen foul of the law in the states where chiropractic is not yet legally recognized.

"The Chiropractic movement is closely following the experiments of all scientific developments," Dr. Lee declared. "Those of us who are being hounded by the authorities and our foes who are desperately endeavoring to monopolize the treatment of the sick in the few states which are still closed to us, may derive comfort from the recollection of how Harvey was martyred when he first announced his discovery that blood actually circulates through the human body; of how bitterly Pasteur's theory of inoculation against hydrophobia was assailed by the conservatives and reactionaries in the field of medicine; how Jenner was denounced as charlatan and trifler with human life when he began his inoculation of children against diphtheria. Marconi was jeered at, but modern radio came despite his deriders. Fulton's steamboat was denounced as 'Fulton's Folly,' and the first locomotive was anathematized as a 'contraption of the devil.' Peruvian Bark was curing thousands of victims of malarial and other fevers before the medical profession dignified it with a belated admission to its pharmacopea."

Nevertheless, the fact that states like Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and Wisconsin, where great medical schools are located had legally recognized chiropractic, which had also been legalized by the United States Congress for use in the District of Columbia, was proof of its increasing acceptance by the American people, Dr. Lee asserted, adding that in the states where the practice was still illegal, the principles of chiropractic have for years been accepted by leaders of the medical profession who, in increasing numbers, are employing chiropractors in their private practice or to give treatments to themselves and to members of their families. "by what logic they seek to deny to others the benefits they extend to their own patients or to themselves, one must leave to our opponents to explain," he said.

Dr. Lee quoted from numerous articles in leading medical journals by prominent physicians showing that relief of certain ailments is obtained through mechano-therapeutics which, in reality, are chiropractic, he added. One outstanding surgeon whom

he quoted is Dr. James P. Warbasse, chief surgeon of the German (now Lenox Hill) Hospital in New York City and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, who in his work on "Surgical Treatment" stated that a large category of peripheral nerve disturbances are due to subluxation, or misplacement of the vertebrae, and are relieved by chiropractic treatment.

He also cited the experiments at Cornell University reported in 1926, by Dr. Henry P. DeForest of New York City and Dr. Horace G. Baldwin, of Tannersville, covering, during a period of three years, of some 3,000 cases including nervous prostration, neuritic diabetes [sic], Raynaud's disease, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, angina pectoris and various forms of painful afflictions classed as "rheumatic." by dissection, by study of the human skeleton, by actual experiment on living patients and by the aid of the X-Ray, Dr. Lee said, they delved into the connection between the sympathetic nervous system and the sacro-iliac joint. Their results, as reported in the New York Herald Tribune on May 24, 1926, in every case substantiated their theory that a slight dislocation of the dorsal bone of the pelvis exerts pressure on nerves passing through the joint and may have deleterious consequences in the human body.

Another medical authority quoted by Mr. Lee was Dr. **G.H. Patchen**, of New York City who, in an article in the *Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy*, described vertebral adjustment as "a therapeutic procedure founded upon the theory that pressure upon a spinal nerve by a displaced or subluxated vertebrae is the physical and perpetuating cause of 95 percent of all cases of disease, the remaining 5% being due to subluxations of other skeletal segments. He quoted Dr. Patchen's article to the effect that the reluctance of the medical profession to accept this theory was due to an erroneous opinion concerning the limitation of vertebral movements and to confused ideas about the nature and cause of disease." Studies by Dr. John B. Carnett, Professor of Surgery in the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, were stated by him, Dr. Lee said, have disclosed that the usual cause of pain and tenderness in the abdominal wall is an irritation of the spinal nerves where they made their exits through the vertebrae and that the commonest cause of this nerve irritation is bad body mechanics, Prof. Carnett wrote, cures the abdominal pain and tenderness.

Another medical authority involved by Dr. Lee in his address was Dr. Joel B. Goldthwait, of the Graduate School of Medicine of Harvard University, who, in a paper published in 1933 in the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery* said: "The average surgeon does not understand back cases. The same is true of the average arthritic, or the paralytic, or the average foot cases, which respond so easily if rightly handled...The endless putting on of plaster cases or braces, of strapping feet or knees, without first correcting the mechanical features that are at fault, is purposeless." Dr. Goldthwait urged, said Dr. Lee, that orthopedic surgeons, in addition to doing all that general medicine indicates should see to it that the body mechanics are such as to make health possible. If, Dr. Goldthwait said, the members of the surgical profession choose to do only operative work, some other specialty or school will take this over.

Finally, Dr. Lee quoted the findings of the White House Conference Child Health and Protection, called by President Hoover in 1932. The subcommittee of this conference on orthopedics and body mechanics, which was headed by Dr. Robert

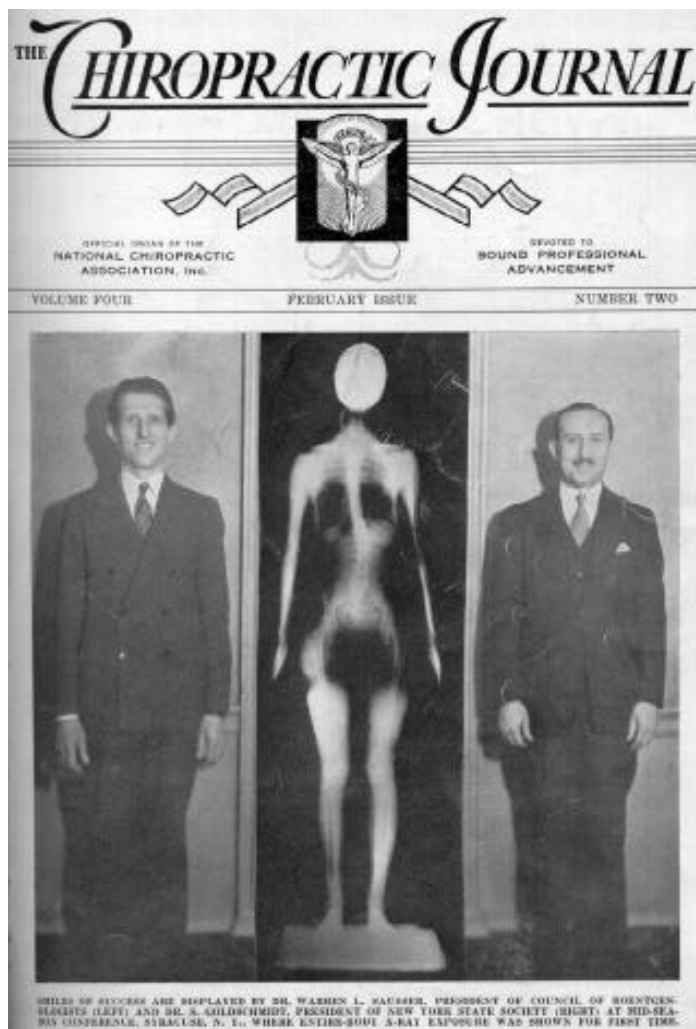
M. Osgood, made the following statement, among others: "Its impression from its own experience is very strong that the average general practitioner has been insufficiently informed and consequently not vitally interested in the details of body mechanics... This failure of appreciation is primarily due to a lack of training in the basic principles of body mechanics in the medical schools."

S. Goldschmidt, president of the **New York State Chiropractic Society**, who presided at the session, today said at the conclusion of Dr. Lee's address that chiropractic training reverses the training of the physician. The latter gets his practical training, he declared, after he begins his practice. As a matter of law, he pointed out, a license to practice medicine in this state may be issued even before the candidate has served any internship. "The chiropractor gets his practical experience from the beginning," he pointed out.

Mr. **Goldschmidt** stated to the convention that steps are now under way to secure the enactment of a law by the New York Legislature legalizing and regulating chiropractic. Under the proposed legislation licenses would be issued only to such persons as have been graduated from a resident school after a course of study over a period of not less than four successive school years. Admission to such a school would be limited to high school graduates.

"It is not our intention to have chiropractic encroach on the fields of general medicine or surgery," he declared. "On the contrary, we intend that the practice shall be limited strictly to the field of body mechanics. We do not hold chiropractic out as a panacea or 'cure all,' but we maintain that it has a place in medical science that should be recognized akin to dentistry. With that recognition will automatically come the protection of the public against charlatans and quacks - just as the recognition and licensing of dentists eliminated the dangers to the public from the barber who in addition to cutting one's hair added to his income by yanking out decayed teeth."

1935 (Feb): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [4(2)] cover:



Collinson WA. The vertical x-ray: newer technique gives accurate interpretation. *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) 1935 (Mar); 4(3): 12-18

1935: according to Sol Goldschmidt DC (1995a):

The next attempt at mass arrests occurred in 1935 in the Southern Tier of the State where 22 practitioners were arrested on the same charge. Trials were held in four different locations, Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott and Kenmore. Juries in each instance acquitted the defendants and on motion of the Attorney General the other eighteen were discharged.

One of the defendants, Chiropractor Earl S. Laman, was acquitted on two separate occasions of allegedly practicing medicine without a license, whereupon the prosecution sought an injunction to restrain him from practice.

We quote from the brief of the Attorney General:

"That the constituted authorities of the State of New York are powerless to deal with defendant through the criminal courts in so far as his unlawful practice of medicine is concerned, and plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law in that through defendant's long continued residence and practice aforesaid in Broome County, and the publicity aforesaid and other publicity and by reason of the activities of defendant and other chiropractors, many members of the community of Broome County, and particularly those from whom jurors are selected

for duty in the trial of criminal prosecutions for the unlawful practice of medicine, have come to believe that, regardless of the law and the charge of the courts in criminal cases, chiropractors have a place in the community and are entitled to gain a livelihood in practicing chiropractic in this State, even though in so practicing they practice medicine."

The quotation here is an excerpt from the complaint of the People of the State of New York on the relation of John Bennett, Jr., as Attorney General for the State of New York, the Regents and the Commissioner of Education as Plaintiffs against Earl S. Laman, Defendant.

1941 (June): **New York State Chiropractic Journal** [10(2)] includes:

-Benjamin A. Sauer, D.C. authors "Chiropractic legislative history in the State of New York" (pp. 3-4, 29); includes:

The history of chiropractic legislative effort in the State of New York is a history of self-sacrifice on the part of many loyal individuals. It is a history of fighting against great odds for a principle. Loyalty to a profession and unselfish contribution of time, money and labor have been outstanding characteristics of the many who have been personally charged with the legislative activities.

In the early days, chiropractors were few in number but strong in spirit. Of necessity they were well organized and gave splendid support to their chosen leaders. They were lacking in legislative experience but not in determination. Throughout our legislative history our leaders have steadfastly remained loyal to the cause. At no time have any seriously considered the acceptance of legislation that would have given a license to a small group to the detriment of the future of chiropractic.

Every effort has been made to keep pace with the educational developments and this has been reflected in a higher type of proposed legislation as our educational institutions stepped up their standards.

CHIROPRACTIC BILLS INTRODUCED

The first bill to be introduced in the Legislature of the State of New York pertaining to the practice of chiropractic was introduced in 1913, by Senator Monahan. To complete the history of chiropractic legislation introduced from 1913 up to date, the following bills should be noted:

- 1914 – By Senator Boylan and Assemblyman Kerrigan. This bill passed the Senate 37-10 and was lost in the Assembly 61-60.
- 1915 – By Senator Spring and Assemblyman Thorn.
- 1916 – By Senator Mullin and Assemblyman Powers.
- 1917 – By Assemblyman Fearon.
- 1918 – By Assemblyman Fearon.
- 1919 – By Assemblyman Ames.
- 1920 – By Senator Pitcher and Assemblyman Ames. This bill passed both Houses and was vetoed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith. The reason given for veto was, failure to give proper jurisdiction to the Board of Regents and the Department of Education.
- 1921 – By Senator Wiswal and Assemblyman Yale.
- 1922 – By Senator Dunnigan and Assemblyman Everett. In this year a second bill was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Cuvillier.
- 1923 – by Assemblyman Leininger.

1924 – By Senator Bouton and Assemblyman Nicoll. In 1924 a second bill was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Snyder.

1925 – By Senator Bouton and Assemblyman Nicoll.

1926 – By Senator Wales and Assemblyman Esmond.

1927 – By Assemblyman Fay.

1928 – By Assemblyman Congdon.

1929 – By Assemblyman Esmond.

1930 – By Assemblyman Porter.

1931 – By Senator McNaboe and Assemblyman Porter. This bill passed the Assembly 78-57 and was lost in the Senate 31-12.

1933 – By Senator Feld. This bill was lost on the floor vote.

1936 – By Assemblyman Hill. A second bill was introduced by Senator Thompson and Assemblyman Potter.

1938 – By Assemblyman Peterson.

1939 – By Assemblyman Peterson. This bill was defeated on the floor of the Assembly.

1940 – By Assemblyman Peterson.

1941 – By Assemblyman Peterson.

ROLL OF HONOR

No history of chiropractic legislation in the State of New York could be complete without the mention of the many individuals in addition to the above named sponsors of chiropractic bills in the Legislature. Many of the above named did heroic work in behalf of the bills they sponsored and we owe to them a deep debt of gratitude.

The first chiropractor to make an outstanding contribution set up a record of self-sacrifice that all who have followed have tried to equal. Louis E. Blackmer of Binghamton was first to represent the chiropractors at Albany, and he remained as Legislative Chairman through 1915. In 1914 he had the able assistance of Harry F. Stowe and later in his regime that of Alma C. Shoemaker. Others to follow as Chairman of the Legislative Committee were:

B.O. Ochsner	1916 to 1918
R.E. Hawley	1918 to 1919
Lyndon E. Lee	1919 to 1925
Benjamin F. Gilman	1925 to 1931
Z.L. Wilcox	1931 to 1934
S. Goldschmidt	1934 to 1935
Benjamin A. Sauer	1935 to 1937

From 1919 through 1923, Miss Marian Forbes acted in the capacity of lobbyist in Albany.

Late in 1936 as a result of several conferences between representatives of the State Society, the Associated Chiropractors and the Federation of Chiropractic Societies of the State of New York, by mutual agreement, a Central Legislative Committee was formed. This first committee was made up of Benjamin A. Sauer, chairman; Lyndon E. Lee, secretary; and H.L. Trubenbach. The Legislative Campaign of 1937 and each year since has been conducted under the leadership of the Central Legislative Committee.

Late in 1937, H.L. Trubenbach resigned as a member of this Committee and the American Bureau of Chiropractic was invited to appoint a representative to the Committee. William H. Werner was designated and served until late in 1938, at which time he resigned.

Earlier in 1938 the Committee was enlarged to include a representative from the down-state Council of County Societies,

H.E. Bernhardt being elected by them to serve on the Committee. At the same time the up-state Council of County Societies selected Henry Van Koevering to represent them on the Central Committee. The Central Committee has since continued to be a committee of four members following the resignation of William H. Werner.

In 1939 Benjamin A. Sauer resigned as member of the Committee and the State Society elected S. Goldschmidt to represent them on the Committee. H.E. Bernhardt is the present chairman, and Lyndon E. Lee the present secretary. Working in co-operation with the Central Committee since shortly after it was formed in 1936, there has been a Central Legislative Committee Advisory Board. This Board is made up of representative chiropractors from all sections of the state, including representatives of all organized chiropractic groups and some who belong to no organization. The Central Legislative Committee acts as the working committee for the Advisory Board. Benjamin A. Sauer has represented the Central Legislative Committee at Albany during the legislative sessions each year since the formation of the Central Committee, with the exception of 1937.

Others not connected with chiropractic whose friendship and help we deeply appreciate are: Former Speaker of the Assembly, Thaddeus C. Sweet; former Speaker of the Assembly, H. Edmund Machold; and former Speaker of the Assembly, Joseph A. McGinnis; the present Speaker of the Assembly and at present Majority Leader, Irving M. Ives; the present President pro tem of the Senate, Joe R. Hanley; the former Associate Commissioner of Education, Dr. Augustus C. Downing; the former Associate Commissioner of Education, Dr. Milton E. Loomis; the present Commissioner of Education, Dr. Ernest E. Cole; Mr. Harry Goodman of Rochester; the Honorable Ray B. Smith of Syracuse; E.J. Page of Syracuse; Julius Henry Cohen of New York City, and many others.

DEFENSE ALSO NECESSARY

During a great many of the years since our opponents recognized that the chiropractors were not to be taken lightly, there has been a constant introduction of bills intended to adversely affect chiropractic. It has therefore been necessary in most of the years to fight adverse legislation as well as to carry on a campaign in support of chiropractic legislation.

In the early 1920's the Medical Society of the State of New York started advocating a new Medical Practice Act. This act contained provisions intended to be detrimental to the chiropractors of the state. This bill was passed in both houses in 1922 over the strenuous opposition of the chiropractors. We then carried our fight to Governor Nathan L. Miller, and on April 12, 1922 he vetoed the measure.

This bill was again introduced in each succeeding year and in 1926, then known as the **Webb-Loomis Act**, it passed both houses and was signed by Governor Alfred E. Smith. The Medical profession was jubilant over passage of this Act and predicted in some of their publications that there would be no chiropractors left in the State of New York six months after the taking effect of this Act. Subsequent history reveals that they erred slightly in their judgment.

Not a year passes but some injunction bill, some radiography bill or some more remote proposal is introduced, its prime purpose being to further restrict or to completely eliminate the practice of chiropractic in this state. Each of these measures in turn have gone

down to defeat. These measures have necessitated our being alert and have entailed a tremendous amount of time and work in addition to the work in support of our own measures. **On numerous occasions we have been greatly handicapped by factional differences, which several times have resulted in the introduction of more than one chiropractic bill.** This situation has always been a difficult one to combat.

SUCCESS MUST COME

With forty-three States and the District of Columbia regulating by law the practice of chiropractic, with approximately two thousand practicing chiropractors in the State of New York today, with a following of more than on million chiropractic patients in this State, and with chiropractic the only branch of the healing arts not regulated by law in the State of New York, the interest of all else notwithstanding, this law is needed in the interest of and for the benefit of the people of the State of New York, and in the last analysis they will not be denied. The Chiropractors of this state have by every legitimate means tried to impress upon the lawmakers of this state the need for this legislation. I for one am convinced that it will be enacted only by constant and continued hard work. There is no shortcut to success. Remembering that it is always darkest just before the dawn, I say, never stop trying, never stop fighting, we may not know how near we are to the final victory.

NOTE:- In the preparation of the foregoing history, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of L.E. Blackmer, Lyndon E. Lee, B.F. Gilman and S. Goldschmidt.

-J. Lewis Fenner, D.C. authors "Early days and late nights in New York" (pp. 5-7, 34-5); includes:

When the history of chiropractic comes to be written, the niche occupied by The New York State Chiropractic Association, organized Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1912, will be found no inconsiderable one...

1944 (Apr): **National Chiropractic Journal**[14(4)] includes: -"NEW YORK: Research Fund is Created" (pp. 37-8)

More than three hundred chiropractors gathered on March 12th at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City in a memorial service for Dr. **Willard Carver**, pioneer chiropractor and Chiropractic educator, who died December 24th at Oklahoma City. The services were held under the auspices of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc. and the **New York School of Chiropractic Alumni Association**.

Speakers at yesterday's services included Drs. **B.F. Gilman**, J.H. Long, T.C. **Peterson**, E.L. Shafran, H.L. **Trubenbach**, C.W. **Weiant**, C.M. **Kightlinger**, K.C. Robinson, **A.B. Chatfield** and J.J. **Nugent**. Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Gladys Schwartz, with Mrs. Charlotte W. Conant as accompanist.

Dr. Sol **Goldschmidt** acted as Chairman and Dr. Stanley L. Riddett as Co-Chairman.

A highlight of the meeting was an announcement by Dr. C.W. **Weiant**, Chairman of the Research Council, that the Board of Directors of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc. had decided to launch a five year program of research to be financed by a fund to be known as the **Willard Carver Memorial Fund for Chiropractic Research**. The Society has allocated an initial sum of five thousand dollars for that purpose.

This program envisages an extensive survey of the medical literature dealing with the Chiropractic principle, a survey of

Chiropractic in relation to the industrial problem of absenteeism, and the compiling of laboratory data on cases under Chiropractic care to demonstrate the changes effected by structural adjustment. The latter project includes analyses of urine, blood, and other body fluids, as well as before and after X-ray views from accredited clinical laboratories. Already many important data of this type have been gathered by the Research Council, and use has been made of the material in hearings before the **New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Chiropractic**, the Healing Arts Commission of the Virginia Legislature, and elsewhere. The Research Council has cooperated with the National Chiropractic Association in preparing evidence of the efficacy of Chiropractic for the Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine. - Reported by S. **Goldschmidt**, Secretary, N.Y.S.C.S.

1944: according to Sol Goldschmidt (1995b):

The consolidation of three New York schools (Eastern, Standard and Carver) was an example of such reform. Under the aegis of the National Chiropractic Association, the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** was organized. This organization made a substantial contribution to the upgrading of the schools. Faculty, curriculum, administration and teaching facilities were improved. Course length was increased to four thousand sixty-minute hours of study in the basic and clinical subjects and distributed over a thirty-six month period. Also included were the pre-requisites of pre-professional credit earned at liberal arts colleges.

In general, the faculties of the several schools were comprised of chiropractors, some possessing academic degrees. There was also a sprinkling of M.D.'s and D.O.'s amongst them.

However, medical opposition eventually frowned upon this practice and soon put a stop to their practitioners affiliating themselves in this manner.

1948 (Jan): the **National Chiropractic Journal** [18(1): 42,44] publishes an obituary for B.F. Gilman, DC:

CHIROPRACTIC LEADER PASSES AWAY

Benjamin F. Gilman, a pioneer chiropractor, a former director of the **American Chiropractic Association** and president of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc., from 1925 to 1931, died recently after a brief illness. Dr. Gilman was a graduate of the Palmer-Gregory Chiropractic School in 1915 and a post-graduate of the **New York School of Chiropractic**. He practiced in Brooklyn, N.Y., at 23 Flatbush Avenue, for a period of thirty-two years.

As president of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc., he also served as its legislative representative in Albany battling tirelessly for state recognition of chiropractic, at great personal sacrifice in time and substance. He was also a prolific writer on chiropractic subjects and was well known as a lecturer on subjects relating to organization and legislation.

Dr. Gilman was a native of Woodbury, Connecticut, and prior to pursuing his chiropractic career, was an ordained Methodist minister and at one time pastor of the Sixth Avenue Methodist Church in Brooklyn. He also had held pastorates in Amityville, Hartford Conn., and in Ansonia, Conn. He was a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J.

To his fellow practitioners he was best known as "Dad" Gilman and his passing was a source of extreme regret to the entire New York profession, who will remember him for his sympathetic

understanding, his humaneness, and all of the lovable qualities of a deeply spiritual individual.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Gladys K. Gilman; a daughter, Mrs. Helen Rencher; a son, Wallace Gilman; and a grandson, William Rencher. - Reported by Dr. S. **Goldschmidt**, NYSCS Executive Secretary.

1949 (Dec): **JNCA** [19(12)] includes:

-“News flashes: New York: Society leader is mourned” (p. 42):

Lynn G. Lewis, one of the thirteen original founders of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc., thirty-eight years ago, died after a brief illness on November 8, 1949.

Dr. Lewis was a graduate of the Universal College of Chiropractic in 1911 and was a pioneer chiropractor in the Broome County area of the state. He was a past state president of the society, serving two terms in that capacity. He was also a state director and a past state president of the American Automobile Association and was outstandingly active in communal affairs in Sidney, N.Y. where he practiced. He was fifty-nine years of age.

In his passing, the society has lost one of its most devoted and beloved figures, respected by all who knew him. Services were held on November 11 in the Congregational Church, Sidney, N.Y. The profession was represented by officers and members of every district society comprising the parent organization and the Women's Auxiliary was represented by a delegation.

Dr. Lewis is survived by his wife, Ruth, a daughter, Mrs. Charlotte O'Brien, three sisters, Mrs. Grace Barnes, Mrs. Hazel Stafford, and Mrs. Margaret Tracy and two grandsons. - Submitted by S. Goldschmidt, executive secretary.

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

-photograph & caption (p. 15):



Dr. John J. Nugent, NCA Director of Education, is presented with a Certificate of Merit for his outstanding work in the educational field by Dr. Sol Goldschmidt, secretary of the New York State Chiropractic Society.

1950 (Sept): **New York State Chiropractic Journal** notes that the editorship has passed from Sol Goldschmidt DC to Edwin H. Kimmel, D.C.

1951 (Oct): **JNCA** [21(10)] includes:

-“News flashes: New York” (p. 50); includes:

A GREAT LEGAL VICTORY

A significant legal victory was recently won for the chiropractic profession in the State of New York in the case of *People vs. Howard W. Lavender*. Lavender, a prominent member and officer of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc., and a former president of the International Chiropractic Research Foundation, practicing in Fulton, N.Y., was arrested last October charged with practicing medicine without a license. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge whereupon the prosecuting officer moved in the Fulton City Court to adjourn the matter for Grand Jury action.

The matter was presented last May to the Grand Jury, which, after careful consideration voted unanimously (23 to 0) against an indictment. Subsequently, upon motion of defense counsel, the complaint was dismissed.

The broad structure of professional security so notably advanced by the society during its forty-year history of safeguarding the interests of the individual chiropractor, now takes firmer root as a result of this decision. – Submitted by Dr. S. Goldschmidt, executive secretary.

1952: according to Sol Goldschmidt DC (1995a):

In 1952, after a number of conferences with Education Department officials and Mr. Charles Brind, Jr., Counsel to the State Education Department, a definition of the practice of chiropractic was carefully considered by all concerned in an effort to arrive at an agreement that was fair, reasonable and in the public interest.

Negotiations were continued over a period of several months and it appeared that the Department had given earnest and serious thought and study to the problem. The Regents and the Department had insisted that the definition contain certain exclusions as to the scope of practice.

The Seeley-Morgan Chiropractic Bill was introduced on February 6, 1952. It was then presented to the Regents for approval. On February 29, 1952, the following action was taken by the Board of Regents in Albany, New York.

"The Board of Regents is of the opinion that the present chiropractic bill is too indefinite in its definitions and limitations and too broad in its administrative provisions. It should be possible with the cooperation of all interested groups to write a bill which would provide for the proper licensing and regulation of chiropractors, both of which are desirable.

Unanimously adopted."

Shortly thereafter, Dr. Benjamin A. Sauer, the chiropractic representative, was handed a communication by Hon. George M. Shapiro, Counsel to Governor Thomas E. Dewey, that he had received from Mr. Charles a Brind, Jr., Counsel to the Regents and Education Department. It read as follows:

"The members of the Regents Committee on Charters, Law and Legislation, have authorized me to issue in their behalf the following statement. The Committee consists of Regent John F. Brosnan, Chancellor-Emeritus William J. Wallin and Regent Wells V. Moot.

'Supplementing the resolution of the Board of Regents passed at its meeting on February 29, 1952, the Regents Committee on Charters, Law and Legislation states:

'The proposed chiropractic bill is too indefinite in its definition of what constitutes the practice of chiropractic and is, in our judgment, unworkable in that it is impossible to determine

the scope and limitations of their practice. Consultation with experts in the fields affected must be had and this cannot be accomplished in the remaining short time of the legislative session. The Regents are willing to cooperate with interested groups in the preparation of a bill for the next session of the legislature to the end that a satisfactory bill requiring chiropractors to be licensed is developed.'

Very truly yours,
Charles A. Brind, Jr."

If one is to pause and reflect that the Regents of the University of the State of New York is the most influential educational policy making body and the Commissioner of Education the most responsible educational administrative officer in the United States, one can truly assess the import of the historic decision of the Regents.

As previously indicated, the Regents action came too late to be acted upon in the remaining days of the 1952 legislative session.

1953: according to Sol Goldschmidt (1995b):

With the opening of the legislative session of 1953, Governor Thomas E. Dewey initiated a conference of representatives of the interested and concerned official agencies and the chiropractors, the object being to hammer out a fair and reasonable regulatory measure.

The conference was duly held with the following in attendance:

Hon. George M. Shapiro, Counsel to Governor Dewey

Hon. Herman E. Hillboe, State Commissioner of Health

Mr. Charles Brind, Jr., General Counsel to the Board of Regents and State Education Department

Mr. R. Burdell Bixby, Administrative Aide to Governor Dewey

Senator Walter J. Mahoney, Senate Republican Leader

Dr. Benjamin A. Sauer, Chiropractic Representative

Dr. Brind aided in the wording of a proposed definition which seemed to have general approval. Dr. Sauer, however, reported that he was not authorized to enter into any agreement without first obtaining the approval of the membership of the chiropractic association.

He was requested to notify the Governor's office as to the attitude of the chiropractors. As time was of the essence, a special emergency state membership meeting of the New York State Chiropractic Society was held in Syracuse, New York, on March 8, 1952. Present by invitation were officers and members of the Federation of Chiropractors of New York.

The Legislative Committee Chairmen of both groups reported fully the recent conferences with official agencies and the action taken by the Regents. The opinions of all present were solicited and the general membership participated in a lengthy debate on the problem.

Acceptance of the amended bill was urged by the Society's legislative advisor on the assumption that in the future, when amendments would be sought by the chiropractors, as licensed practitioners they would receive greater courtesy and consideration from the Legislature and official agencies.

The membership, by a clear majority then voted to accept the bill as amended....

The bill was defeated because of the opposition of part of the profession to the terms of the amended bill, particularly the clauses which related to scope of practice. During the debate on the bill, Senator Zaretski commented as follows:

"I am a politician, the doctors don't want the bill, the chiropractors don't want it, so I will vote against it."

The bill was consequently lost by a narrow margin.

This costly lesson was not lost on the profession. Soon responsible leadership in both organizations recognized the wisdom and absolute necessity of uniting forces under one banner. By December, 1953, a merger of the Society and Federation was happily consummated and the newly-formed Chiropractic Association of New York emerged...

1955 (May 1): **Sol Goldschmidt**, D.C. is awarded certificate #411 as a Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors; biographical sketch:

Dr. Sol Goldschmidt, New York City, N.Y., was born in Austria, September 20th, 1900 the son of Harry and Ethel Goldschmidt who emigrated to the United States when he was three years of age, attended common and high school DeWitt Clinton (high) and later Columbia University, later became assistant to a prominent New York City pathologist. While he was employed in this position he matriculated in the Carver Chiropractic College graduating in the class of 1922. During his college years he founded *The Pioneer*, official publication of that college, and later was elected to the presidency of Carver Chiropractic College Alumni Association.

He served as District vice-president, State Secretary, State vice-president and president of the New York State Chiropractic Society and for eight years as an executive secretary of the society and editor of the journal, being the only officer serving continuously as a member of the executive committee for a period of twenty-eight years.

As chairman of the Society's delegation which resulted in the formation of the newly incorporated Chiropractic Association of New York, Inc., he served a term as its first secretary. A member of the National Chiropractic Association and as president of the Chiropractic Editor's Guild and chairman of the Committee on State Relations. Alumni member Chiropractic Institute of New York.

Dr. Goldschmidt is active in the American Red Cross and is a Red Cross first aid instructor, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Knights of Pythias along with active in his local Temple.

His hobbies are fishing and tennis and antique collecting.

He is married, has two sons Arnold Myron a Chiropractor and assistant, and Joel Lewis a senior at the University of Massachusetts.

1957 (Jan): **JNCA** [27(1)] includes:

-recognition for Weiant (p. 22):

HONORS FOR DR. WEIANT BRING NEW RECOGNITION OF CHIROPRACTIC

Dr. C.W. Weiant, dean of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, has been elected a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association. The latest issues of two of Mexico's leading anthropological publications contain articles contributed by him. They are *YAN*, the periodical of the Mexican Center of Anthropological Investigations, and *EL MEXICO ANTIGUO*, official organ of the German Society of Mexicanists.

Meanwhile, a new edition of *AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE* is off the press. Like the two preceding editions, it

gives generous space to Dr. Weiant's accomplishments, both in archaeology and in chiropractic. Those listed were asked in advance to cite three of their publications which they considered most important. Dr. Weiant submitted the title **The Case for Chiropractic in the Literature of Medicine**, and this now appears under his listing in this standard directory of American scientists. Incidentally, we are informed that Drs. **Sol and Arnold Goldschmidt**, two other well-known members of the NCA, are collaborating with Dr. Weiant on a new edition of this valuable work scheduled to appear at an early date...

1958 (Dec): **JNCA** [28(12)] includes:



-photograph caption reads (p. 14):

The above photo was taken in Geneva, Switzerland, last September and depicts Dr. Joel L. Goldschmidt (right) presenting the book "Medicine and Chiropractic" to Dr. Fred W.H. Illi. Dr. Goldschmidt is the son of Dr. Sol Goldschmidt of New York City, who collaborated with Dr. C.W. Weiant, dean of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, in the writing of this excellent publication.

1958: in New York C.W. **Weiant** DC, "in collaboration with S. **Goldschmidt**," authors and self-publishes **Medicine and Chiropractic**; book is dedicated to Fred W. Illi DC of Geneva; notes that the "major portion of the new material has been gathered by Dr. Arnold **Goldschmidt**, working with New York libraries, assisted by his brother Mr. Joel **Goldschmidt**; acknowledges Julius **Dintenfass** DC and M.I. Higgins of Portland OR; offers the following propositions:

1. Subluxations, in the sense of either joint fixations or displacements slightly beyond the normal range of joint movement, commonly occur, both in the sacroiliac and in the vertebral and occipito-atlantal articulations.
2. Subluxations are capable of provoking multiple, adverse, functional and structural changes, not only in their immediate vicinity, but, by way of nervous influences, in remote tissues and organs of the body, and such changes may constitute the basis of symptoms, both somatic and visceral.
3. Postural defects may in similar fashion be productive of symptoms and may themselves be effects of subluxation.
4. Subluxations and many postural defects may be corrected manually.

5. The correction of such structural defects is followed by the disappearance of symptoms. (pp. 4-5)

1959 (Feb): *JNCA* [29(2)] notes:

- "New York: Year of unusual programs" (p. 47):

The Academy of Chiropractic closed a successful year of unusual programs with a big year-end presentation and rounded out the 1958 theme, "Chiropractor - the Complete Doctor," with a special panel, at the Hotel Astor, New York, Sunday, December 7.

Dr. **Clarence W. Weiant**, dean of the **Chiropractic Institute of New York**, author with Dr. **S. Goldschmidt** of the new book, **Medicine and Chiropractic**, was the key speaker. His topic was "Chiropractic Analysis and Technique with Special Reference to the True and False Short Leg." He prefaced his talk with a resume of his lecture, "The Common Interest of Anthropology and Chiropractic," given before the **American Anthropological Association**, in Washington, D.C., November 20. Dr. **Weiant** gave an interesting review on the analysis and technique in his Academy lecture, covering the "true and false short leg" very thoroughly, including ideas taking hold abroad as well as here. He added some helpful hints in "tiding" patients over rough spots.

On the "Complete Doctor" panel were: Dr. **Clarence Weiant**, Dr. **Sol Goldschmidt**, Dr. Thomas Lorenzo, Dr. **J.R. Verner**, Dr. Josph Merendino, with Dr. Frank H. Brownley acting as moderator...

1961 (Mar 15): reprinted in Goldschmidt (1995b):

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
The State Education Department
Office of the President of the University
and Commissioner of Education
ALBANY

The Honorable Durrion S. Peterson
Senate Chamber
State Capitol
Albany, New York

My Dear Senator Peterson:

I have your letter of March 15th requesting whether the present chiropractors' bill, Int. 2576, Pr. 4184, meets the conditions outlined by the Regents for their support of any legislation for the licensing of chiropractors as set forth in my letters of January 26, 1961, and February 25, 1961, to Mr. Charles R. Clark, Legislative Chairman, Chiropractic Association of New York, Inc.

I have had the above print number of this bill read and find that it meets the conditions set forth by the Regents.

Sincerely,
James E. Allen, Jr.

cc:

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
Senator Walter J. Mahoney
Assembly Joseph Carlino
Assemblyman Richard Lounsberry

1963 (Apr 26): Governor **Nelson Rockefeller** signs a Chiropractic Act into law in New York (Goldschmidt letter, 1/20/92)

1963 (May 1): photograph of Abne Eisenberg, D.C. and Sol Goldschmidt at their office, 33 West 42nd Street, NYC (courtesy of Abne):



1963 (June 19): National Board of Chiropractic Examiners (NBCE) is founded (Goldschmidt letter, 1/20/92)

1964 (Sept): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [1(9)] includes:

- "New Jersey: Dr. Ruland W. Lee passes away" (p. 35):

Dr. Ruland W. Lee, of Newark, New Jersey, passed away on July 22. Dr. Lee served the chiropractic profession with great distinction in his community, his state and the nation. As president of the National Chiropractic Association, he was affectionately known and respected for his qualities of leadership.

A host of friends will ever recall his sincere dedication to the advancement of the chiropractic profession in a manner that commanded the respect and admiration of the lay public.

A redoubtable champion, who worked tirelessly to establish chiropractic as an honorable member of the family of the healing arts, bids us farewell.

In addition to his dear wife and two sons, he leaves a brother, Dr. Lyndon E. Lee, of Mount Vernon, New York. - S. Goldschmidt, D.C.

1964 (Dec): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [1(12)] includes:

- "New York: Alumni Association Annual Homecoming" (p. 38) includes discussion of CINY homecoming and photo of Mrs. Sol Goldschmidt with Thure C. Peterson, D.C., president of CINY

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

- **Sol Goldschmidt** DC of New York NY authors "The New York licensing situation" (pp. 15, 44)

- **photo of Clarence W. Weiant** (p. 39) and (pp. 39-40):
NEW YORK

Chiropractic Institute of N.Y. Honors Memory of
Dr. Benjamin A. Sauer and Dr. Charles H. Clark

The Alumni Association of the Chiropractic Institute of New York and its auxiliary honored the memory of one of the giants in

chiropractic on Sunday, March 14, 1965. The first Benjamin A. Sauer Memorial lecture was delivered by Dr. C. Wolsey Weiant whose subject was "Progress in Chiropractic." Dr. Weiant's lecture dealt with the increased recognition accorded chiropractic in scientific circles and stressed the necessity of enlarging our vision and activity in communicating the importance of basic principles in chiropractic to men of education and science.

Dr. Benjamin A. Sauer was one of several loyal individuals who contributed outstanding services to the profession, particularly in connection with legislative representation at the state capitol in Albany, N.Y., where he was active for more than a quarter of a century. He also served as executive secretary of the National Chiropractic Association and was honored by being awarded the only life membership in that organization.

In the latter part of his life, Dr. Sauer became actively associated with the Republican Party in New York, served as a member of the Common Council of the City of Syracuse and at the time of his death was Majority Leader.

Dr. Sauer passed away in 1959.

Dr. Charles H. Clark served with great distinction in chiropractic organizations, notably as the state president of the Federation of Chiropractors of New York, Inc. and on many committees both in the state and district associations.

He was a minister in the Church of God and executive secretary of the General Assembly of the Church of God in the Northeast. He passed away on October 19, 1964.

Tablets in bronze on the Memorial Plaque at the Institute will always recall the outstanding services rendered by these two fine chiropractors in advancing the objectives of the chiropractic profession in the state and nation.

The Dedicatory Address was rendered by Dr. **Sol Goldschmidt**, Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Institute.

Dr. Joseph R. Mernick, Alumni Association President, presided. - Dr. **Sol Goldschmidt**, D.C.

1965 (July): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [2(7)] includes:

-**photo** caption reads: "Junior ACA Rally at C.I.N.Y. Standing: Dr. E.H. Kimmel, New York State delegate. Seated: Dr. Benjamin Goldstein and Dr. Sol Goldschmidt"; new item reads (p. 60):

Junior ACA Rallies at C.I.N.Y.

On Wednesday morning and evening, May 19th, two enthusiastic Junior American Chiropractic Association rallies were held in the school auditorium, and were attended by all students and many of the faculty.

These meetings marked a revitalization of the John J. Nugent chapter, and were opened by **Thure C. Peterson**, President of the Chiropractic Institute of New York. After a few opening remarks, he turned the meeting over to Dr. **Helmut Bittner**, Dean of the school, who gave an inspiring talk prior to introducing Dr. **Sol Goldschmidt**, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Goldschmidt outlined the progress of SCOPE and the work that the ACA is doing and planning to do in Washington in relation to pending health and education legislation.

Following this presentation, Dr. Edwin Kimmel, ACA delegate for downstate New York and a trustee of the Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education, gave a very informative talk on the activities of the ACA and of FACE. Many of the ramifications of the ACA activities concerning the professional,

political, educational and scientific phases, were presented by Dr. Kimmel.

Dr. Benjamin Goldstein, faculty member, who is the adviser to the Junior ACA, then gave a brief talk to outline the liaison between the school, the Junior ACA and the parent American Chiropractic Association. He introduced day and evening representatives of the chapter, Martin J. Santillo and Lawrence Rosenberg, both of whom appealed to the students to achieve a 100% membership...

1965 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(2)] includes:

-**photograph** and caption (p. 56):



GRADUATION EXERCISES, 1965 – Seated at dais, from left to right: Dr. Frederick Wishner, Dr. David Blum, Dr. Frank Berch, Dr. Abne Eisenberg, Dr. Max Kavalier, Dr. Benjamin Goldstein, Dr. Frank Hirsch, Dr. George Poe, Dr. Cruse Howe, Dr. Asa Brown, Dr. Edwin Kimmel, Dr. Julius Dintenfass, Dr. Charles Krasner, Dr. **Sol Goldschmidt**, Mr. J. Minos Simon, Dr. Thure C. Peterson, Dr. Clarence W. Weiant, Dr. Helmut Bittner, Honorable Edward J. McCullen, Dr. Joseph Mernick, Dr. Jack Stokes, Dr. Stephen Owens, Dr. Michael Grecco, Dr. Mortimer Levine, Dr. Stephen Lenti, Dr. Norman Swenson, Dr. Charles Lamendola, Dr. Lazarus Kalman, Dr. Charles Lowe, Dr. Charles Schwehla, Dr. Edward Wedin.

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

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

BOOKLETS

A new booklet will soon be released. It will be co-authored by Dr. Sol Goldschmidt and C.W. Weiant and produced by ACA. It will quote medical authorities on the effectiveness of spinal adjusting.

1967 (Aug): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [4(8)] includes:

-Sol Goldschmidt, D.C. authors "Personality interview" (pp. 16-18), which is conversation with 1927 UCC grad Fred Illi, D.C. in Geneva, Switzerland; many **photographs**, including those of Illi and of Goldschmidt:



Fred W. Illi, D.C.



Sol Goldschmidt, D.C.

1968 (Dec 23): establishment of the **Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards (FCLB)** (Goldschmidt letter, 1/20/92)

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

-Walter H. Dunbar, D.C., president of CANY, authors "New York" (p. 63); includes photo of Dr. Dunbar and:

Legislation to extend Medicare coverage to include chiropractic under New York State's Workmen's Compensation program, and the role of the chiropractor in meeting health needs are being given special emphasis by Howard J. Rubenstein Associates, public relations counsel to the Chiropractic Association of New York.

On the matter of chiropractic and Medicare, this firm arranged for a television discussion of the question "Are Government health Plans Doing Their Job?" for broadcast over WPIX-TV in New York. The series is called "Equal Time."

For the government health plans broadcast, it was arranged to have Dr. Sol Goldschmidt appear on the program in his capacity as public health consultant for the Chiropractic Association.

The main thrust of Dr. Goldschmidt's presentation was that chiropractic is performing a valuable service under Medicaid and therefore merits early inclusion in Medicare, so that chiropractic could be made available to numbers of elderly who presently are being denied their free choice of doctor...

1969 (July/Aug): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [12(1)] includes:

-Richard E. Carnival, D.C., president of CANY, authors "New York" (p. 52); notes he succeeds Walter Dunbar, D.C. of Hicksville NY as president; Carnival is grad of CINY; includes:

...Elected also by the CANY were Dr. Kenneth Padgett of Waterloo, president-elect; Dr. David Ludel of Brooklyn, vice president; Dr. Arnold Goldschmidt, of Manhattan, secretary, and Dr. Petrina Russo of Yonkers, treasurer.

1969 (Dec): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [6(12)] reports:

-**"CINY Alumni Meet"** by Charles H. Lamendola, D.C. (pp. 12-3); photos of **Cruse J. Howe DC**, **ACA** Chairman of the Board, Charles H. Lamendola, President of the **CINY** Alumni Chapter and Joseph **Janse DC**, and **Sol Goldschmidt DC (ACA SCOPE Committee)** and **Mortimer Levine DC (ACA delegate from "Metropolitan New York")**:

The **CINY** Chapter of the **National College of Chiropractic** Alumni Association conducted an educational seminar on October 25-26, 1969, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. The first lecturer on Saturday morning was Dr. **Thure C. Peterson**, former president of **CINY**. He gave an outstanding lecture on "The Effect of Cervical Nerve Impingement on the Arms and Shoulders", together with a demonstration of various techniques that can be used when adjusting the cervical and upper thoracic spines.

The Saturday morning session was completed by Dr. **Benjamin Goldstein** who lectured on the "Diagnosis of Low Back Pain". His fine presentation was climaxed by a very enthusiastic and spirited question and answer period in which the doctors in attendance participated. Prior to the afternoon session a short business meeting was conducted by Dr. Charles H. Lamendola, **CINY** chapter president.

The feature of the meeting was the remarks made by Dr. Joseph **Janse**, president of the **National College of Chiropractic**, who enlightened the membership of the changes, progress, and dynamic future of the **National College of Chiropractic**.

The Saturday afternoon session was begun by Dr. Stephen J. Lenti who lectured on "The Most Common Orthopedic Problems and Their Chiropractic Management." This lecture was highlighted by the integration of anatomy and muscle and nerve physiology together with a practical illustration of chiropractic techniques.

A day's educational sessions were brought to a rousing close by the featured speaker, Dr. Joseph **Janse**, president of the **National College of Chiropractic**, who lectured on "Vertebral and Sacroiliac Subluxation as a Mechanical Pathology, the Complications that May Attend the Neurological Involvements and Their Interpretation." This brilliant dissertation was accompanied by a visual presentation of roentgenographs of the cervical and lumbo-sacral spines.

Saturday evening was highlighted by a gala banquet and dance. Dr. **Stephen E. Owens**, president of the Connecticut Board of Chiropractic Examiners, served in his inimitable fashion as toastmaster. Dr. **Sol Goldschmidt**, member of the SCOPE Committee of the **American Chiropractic Association**, was presented with a plaque for his years of dedicated and meritorious

service to the profession. This presentation was made by Dr. **Mortimer Levine**, Metropolitan New York delegate of the **American Chiropractic Association**.

Dr. Charles H. Lamendola, on behalf of the **CINY** chapter membership, presented to Dr. Joseph **Janse**, a check in the amount of \$1,250 as a gift to the **National College of Chiropractic** to be utilized in the furnishing of one of the apartments in the newly dedicated Bucholz Hall, the married students facility on the campus in Lombard.

The guest speaker at the banquet was Dr. **Cruse J. Howe**, chairman of the board of governors of the **American Chiropractic Association**. Dr. **Howe** gave a very stirring message in which he emphasize dthe need for the inclusion of chiropractic services into the **Medicare** program, particularly in view of the fact that there are all indications that the federal government may ultimately institute a national health insurance program.

Dr. **Howe** also reiterated the outstanding work being done by the **American Chiropractic Association** and the various state organizations in enlisting the aid of the members of the congress in sponsoring and supporting legislation for the inclusion of chiropractic services in **Medicare**.

The Sunday morning session was begun in outstanding fashion by Dr. Lazarus Kalman who lectured on "The Most Common Geriatric Conditions and Their Chiropractic Management." Dr. Kalman was able to draw upon his vast practical experience and was able to vividly demonstrate the various postures and distortions seen in geriatric patients. The morning session was completed by Dr. Frederic P. Cande who spoke on "The Clinical Laboratory and Its Application to Geriatric Patients." His excellent presentation, in which he also drew upon his many years of practical knowledge, was accompanied by various pathological, cytological, and hematological color slides.

The Sunday afternoon session presented Dr. **Nathan Muchnick** whose lecture was entitled "X-Ray Techniques for Geriatric Problems." Dr. **Muchnick** presented to the membership many valuable hints and suggestions gleaned from his years spent in the radiology laboratory.

The seminar was brought to a fitting close by Dr. Joseph **Janse** who spoke on "Issues in Chiropractic That Demand Solution." Dr. **Janse** spoke about the need, the mechanism, and the intricacies of educational accreditation. He also emphasized that the future of the profession lies within the integrity of our colleges and that the profession cannot compromise the two year preprofessional college prerequisite for entering students.

1970 (Jan): **New England Journal of Chiropractic** [4(1)] includes:

-“New York merges” (p. 2):

On February 28th, 1970, the three existing New York chiropractic organizations voted overwhelmingly to unite under a single banner, known hereafter as the New York State Chiropractic Association.

The Chiropractic Association of New York, Federation of Licensed Chiropractors and New York State Chiropractic Society through their Joint Unification Committee announced the successful merger after nine months of negotiations.

Balloting for the initial Board of Governors is taking place with a formal installation scheduled for May 1st, 1970 at the annual

convention being celebrated at the Concord Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, New York.

Cordially,
ARNOLD M. GOLDSCHMIDT, D.C.
Secretary, Joint Unification Committee

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

-Arnold (“Mickey”) Goldschmidt, D.C., secretary of CANY, authors “Three organizations unite in New York” (p. 55):

I had reported in earlier editions of the proposed unification of the chiropractic profession in the State of New York. That long-sought goal is now in view. A Joint Unification Committee of Drs. Richard Carnival, Arnold Goldschmidt, Abner Blumenfield representing the Chiropractic Association of New York, Gustave Dubbs, Charles Wright, Jan Figley of the New York State Chiropractic Society and representing the Federation of Licensed Chiropractors, Martin Lawrence, Mortimer Levine and Robert Antonelli, have devoted many hours during the last nine months developing the steps to successful unification of the existing three organizations.

Steps to dissolve the present groups and merge are in process of being carried out at this writing. A new charter and By-laws are in development as the day of merger comes nearer. The timetable calls for the unification convention to take place at the Hotel Concord, Kiamesha Lake, New York on May 1-3, 1970 under the banner of the NEW YORK STATE CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION.

The unity in thought and action has resulted in cooperative legislative efforts. New York State is well represented among the sponsors in Congress for chiropractic inclusion in Medicare, numbering twelve congressmen.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

By an overwhelming vote of the respective memberships of the Chiropractic Association of New York, Federation of Licensed Chiropractors and New York State Chiropractic Society, a unification of the profession took place on February 28th, 1970. The newly created organization will be known hereafter as the New York State Chiropractic Association.

The 58th annual convention of the profession will take place at the Concord Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, New York where the installation of the first Board of Governors of the new organization will take place on May 1-3, 1970.

1970 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(6)] includes:

-“Unity in New York” (p. 4); notes Mickey Goldschmidt, D.C. appointed to first Board of Directors of NYSCA, along with Drs. Richard Carnival, Kenneth Padgett, Abner Blumenthal, Frank Surace, Martin Lawrence, Mortimer Levine, Charles Haas, Robert Antonelli, Frank Crifasi, Gustave Dubbs, Charles Wright, Jan Figley, Charles Holt, Frank Reichlin; Jim Parker, D.C. spoke at NYSCA convention in May 1-3, 1970

1972: David Lindsey, D.C. published **Chiropractic Year Book**, includes photographs:



Representatives of the Chiropractic profession attended the White House Conference on Aging. Drs. Gerald Brassard, Texas; Sol Goldschmidt, New York and Florida; Faye B. Eagles, North Carolina; and John Davidson, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPH



Discussion group during White House Conference on Children, circa 1973; Gerry Brassard, D.C. is second from left, Sol Goldschmidt, D.C. is second from right

1973 (Nov): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [10(11)] includes: -"Dr. Sol Goldschmidt passes away" (p. 17); includes photograph:



We were saddened to learn of the death of Dr. Sol Goldschmidt in New York on October 14, where he had been hospitalized for a short period.

Dr. Goldschmidt, 73, was a 1922 graduate of Carver Chiropractic College and practiced in the New York City area. He was active in numerous chiropractic and political groups, and

served as a leading figure in the legislative battles to gain licensure in New York state.

Dr. Goldschmidt had been the New York NCA delegate and executive secretary of the New York Chiropractic Association. He was a prolific writer and co-authored several books and monographs with Dr. C.W. Weiant, including the book *Medicine and Chiropractic*. On the political scene he was active in New York Republican circles and was a member of ACA's SCOPE Committee from 1964 until his retirement two years ago. During the past two years he served ACA as Special Consultant on Education to the Board of Governors.

Services were conducted in the Parkside Memorial Chapel, Queens, New York, on October 15. The survivors are his wife, Mrs. Ann Goldschmidt; and sons, Dr. Arnold and Joseph.

1974 (Jan/Feb): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [16(4)] includes:

-"Dr. Sol Goldschmidt" (p. 7):

The profession realized a great loss when Dr. Sol Goldschmidt passed away at the age of 73.

He graduated from Carver Chiropractic Institute in 1922, attended Columbia University and practiced for half century in the City of New York. He held the office of the Board of Trustees of the Chiropractic Institute of New York and was appointed by Governor Rockefeller as a delegate to the White House Conference on Aging in 1970.

Both the American Chiropractic Association and the New York State Chiropractic Association elected Dr. Goldschmidt to Life Membership, the highest honor accorded a member.

In 1926 he married Ann Kraus, who survives. Also, his two sons, Dr. Arnold and Joel, daughters-in-law Arlene and Joyce, sisters Mrs. Fae Berger and Mrs. Olga Koenig and six grandchildren.

Contributions in his memory are still being accepted for the Scholarship Fund of the New York State Chiropractic Association, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

1980: Rehm (1980, p. 313) re:

Goldschmidt, Sol, D.C. (b. in Hungary, Sept. 20, 1900, d. New York, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1973). Sol Goldschmidt emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1900. They settled in New York City and Sol attended the public schools. He was graduated from the Carver Chiropractic Institute in 1922 and practiced in the city until his death. In 1926, he attended Columbia University.

Dr. Goldschmidt participated in every legislative campaign from the time he joined the New York State Chiropractic Society in 1922. He served on the executive committee of the society from 1931 until 1953, including one term as president and nine years as secretary. He was the editor of the *Journal* for 17 years.

After the 1953 organization of the Association of New York, he was elected its first secretary and served one term in this office.

A prolific writer, he regularly contributed news articles to the national journals and co-authored with Dr. C.W. Weiant, *A Case for Chiropractic in the Literature of Medicine* (1945) and *Medicine and Chiropractic* (1958). As a student at the Carver Institute, he founded *The Pioneer*, the school's official publication. He was founder of the original National Chiropractic Editor's Guild in 1950.

Dr. Goldschmidt was active in New York Republican circles and served as a member of the American Chiropractic

Association's politically-oriented SCOPE Committee from 1964 to 1971. After serving many years as state delegate to the National Chiropractic Association and the ACA, Dr. Goldschmidt was awarded a life membership in the organization. He was also a Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors.

1992: Annual Conference on Chiropractic History of the Association for the History of Chiropractic is held at LACC; photograph, left to right are: Walter Wardwell, Ph.D.; Reg Hug, D.C.; Arnold (Mickey) Goldschmidt, D.C.; Russell W. Gibbons; Paul Smallie, D.C.



1993: Annual Conference on Chiropractic History of the Association for the History of Chiropractic is held at Life Chiropractic College in Marietta GA; photograph, left to right are: Glenda Wiese, M.A., Russell Gibbons; Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.; Mickey Goldschmidt, D.C.; Herbert J. Veer, D.C.; Alana Callender, M.S.:



1994 (May 12): letter from **Julius Dintenfass** DC to Mickey Goldschmidt DC (Dintenfass folder):

Dear Mickey,

It was good to hear from you in your recent letter concerning the meeting of the AHC which will be held in October, at the **New York College**. I could provide **Keating** with a great deal of info about **Kightlinger**.

I agree with you that it would be wonderful for me, after 58 years in the profession, to see the development of the **New York College** at the Seneca campus. However, I have been under the weather as a result of surgery which took place a year ago, and I

am first becoming more active and back to my old self. I will try to attend the meeting in October.

By the way, I have **Weiant's** old **Analyte** instrument, which was the first development that depicted areas of hyperemia on the spine, and a number of valuable old books which should be placed in the college museum library.

Although I wrote to **Ken Padgett** some time ago, I have received no response from him. Perhaps you can get some action on the matter.

I thought the profession has made considerable progress after all these years. However, is it true that there are now four organizations in this state?

With best regards from Ruth and myself...

1994 (Oct): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [31(10)] includes: -"Doctors honored by NYSCA" (pp. 16-7); includes photograph & caption:



Dr. A. "Mickey" Goldschmidt (left) is presented the Ernest G. Napolitano Award by Dr. Robert Crocker.

1995 (Feb): **Journal of the ACA** [32(2)] includes: -"In memoriam: Arnold M. Goldschmidt, D.C., F.A.C.C., F.I.C.C." (p. 74):

Arnold M. (Mickey) Goldschmidt, D.C., second generation of a prominent New York chiropractic family with a wide involvement in the organizational life of the profession, died in Phoenix, Arizona on December 26, 1994.

Dr. Goldschmidt was elected to his second term as president of the Association for the History of Chiropractic at New York Chiropractic College in October 1994. He was a trustee of NYCC, a former president of the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards and a former member of the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners. He was also an alternate delegate for Downstate New York to the American Chiropractic Association.

One of the first members and a former chairman of the New York State Board of Chiropractic after licensure was achieved in 1963, Dr. Goldschmidt continued the pioneering work of his father, Sol Goldschmidt, a Carver Institute graduate who was long-time executive secretary of the New York State Chiropractic Society and was in the vanguard of licensing battles for more than 30 years.

Dr. Goldschmidt attended Western Reserve University and Logan College before graduating from the Chiropractic Institute of New York in 1950.

A former president of District I of the New York Chiropractic Association, he was also secretary of the association for 10 years and was active in the process of the sitting examinations by the New York Board, and Dr. Goldschmidt also taught classes in chiropractic ethics in NYCC and other colleges. He was elected a fellow of both the American College of Chiropractors and the International College of Chiropractors.

Dr. Goldschmidt was honored as a New York pioneer of Chiropractic at NYCC in 1993. He is survived by his wife, Lucille, two daughters, Lisa and Rhonda and a son, Peter.

1995 (June): **Chiropractic History** [15(1)] includes:

-“Mickey Goldschmidt, AHC’s 6th President” (p. 52):

Arnold M. (“Mickey”) Goldschmidt was the sixth president of AHC, but also its Ambassador of Good Will to the Profession at Large. His death last December 26, 1994 in Phoenix, Arizona was not only a loss to the Association, but to the profession.

Dr. Goldschmidt was elected to his third term as president of the Association for the History of Chiropractic at New York Chiropractic College last October. He was a trustee of NYCC and past president of the **Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards**. Ironically, the third president of AHC was Dr. Ernest Napolitano, the president of NYCC when he died in 1985. Mickey had given much of his time in advancing the interests of the college at its upstate location in Seneca Falls and hosted the 1994 AHC conference there in October 1994.

One of the first members of the New York State Board of Chiropractic after licensure was achieved in 1963, Arnold Goldschmidt continued the pioneering work of his father, Sol Goldschmidt, a Carver Institute graduate who was long-time executive secretary of the New York State Chiropractic Society and was in the vanguard of licensing battles for more than 30 years. The senior Goldschmidt had also co-authored with Clarence Weiant one of the first scholarly arguments of the profession, *Medicine and Chiropractic*, which was reprinted in seven editions.

Arnold Goldschmidt attended Western Reserve University and Logan College before graduating from the Chiropractic Institute of New York in 1950. He was an intern at Spears Chiropractic Hospital in Denver for a year prior to starting his practice in Manhattan.

A former president of the New York Chiropractic Association, he was active in the process of the sitting examinations by the New York Board and also taught classes in chiropractic ethics at NYCC and other colleges. He was elected a Fellow of both the American College of Chiropractors and the International College of Chiropractors.

“Mickey’s whole life was chiropractic,” said Dr. Val Pasqua of Larchmont, who delivered the eulogy at the December 28 service in New York. “He was dedicated to the quality of his profession and brought dignity and good humor in articulating the many roles he enjoyed in chiropractic.”

Dr. Goldschmidt was honored as a New York Pioneer of Chiropractic at NYCC in 1993. He is survived by his wife Lucille, two daughters, Lisa and Rhonda and a son, Peter.

1995 (July 29): letter from Abne **Eisenberg** DC, PhD; includes:

While I was teaching at CINY, I maintained a practice with the **Goldschmidts**, Sol and Arnold (Mickey). When I arrived in N.Y. from California in September of 1959, I practiced in a dentist’s office on 39th St. and Park Avenue. Then, in 1960, Sol **Goldschmidt** invited me into his office. I remained there for twenty-five years and came to know the **Goldschmidts** rather well. If I had to describe Dr. Sol **Goldschmidt**, I could do it in two words, “A gentleman.” His son, Mickey, was likewise a gentle and extremely kind man. When he had his first heart attack about 15 years ago, I cared for his patients until he was well. His sudden death in Phoenix knocked me for a loop. His dedication to his profession, like his father, was unconditional. On numerous occasions, I would hear him talking with someone from a state or national organization while a patient waited in a treatment room. In short, organizational responsibilities had a very high priority in Mickey’s mind.

2002 (Oct 7): e-mail from Ed Kimmel, D.C. (DrEdKimm@aol.com):

Joe,

Mickey was one of my better students at CINY. He matriculated soon after he was discharged from the service (I think it was the US Marine Corps)

He soon became interested in NY State politics began his practice in his father’s office. He was responsible for my being invited to New Orleans (I can’t remember the date) to lecture on the “Role of the Chiropractor in an HMO Setting” That was just at the beginning of chiropractic’s acceptance in HMOs here in Florida. I guess I was the first to accept an HMO position. Most of the DCs here laughed at my position, until they found out what “capitation” meant. Then they all started to compete with each other and offer their services at lower and lower “cap” rates. But that’s another story.

Hope this helps.

ED

2002 (Dec 2): telephone interview with Valerio Pasqua, D.C.:

-Mickey Goldschmidt’s great uncle (grandfather’s brother) was DC, as well as his father, Sol

-Mickey roomed with Dr. Pasqua on numerous trips to Cape Cod, Martha’s Vineyard, 2-3x per year

-Mickey was former U.S. Marine, very involved with the Corps, also quite an historian, with interests in West Point, the Civil War, World War II and the U.S. constitution

-Mickey was proud that he’d toured by car in every U.S. state except Alaska & Hawaii; he was familiar with local culture in many U.S. cities; very little travel abroad

-Mickey introduced CANY and NYS Education Department to Joe Janse; later accompanied John Miller, D.C., VP of Palmer College, to National College to learn how to conduct self-study for sake of securing licensure for Palmer grads in NYS

2002 (Dec 17): e-mail from Mr. Joel Goldschmidt (JLG68BRBNJ@aol.com):

Dear Joe:

I have been so busy at work that I have had no time to begin writing to you regarding my father and brother. From time to time I will send info to you. Once I get started it will keep coming. At night in bed I think of all the wonderful times that I spent with dad and Mick.

Dad was born in the village of Szikszo on September 12, 1900 in what was then Austria-Hungary. I visited Szikszo in 1999. The non-descript village is in northeastern Hungary about a hundred miles from Budapest. There is a central square dominated by a church and there are just a few stores. I went to the ramshackle town hall and showed "the official" a copy of dad's birth certificate. I had hoped to see where my dad was born. After a half hour of hunting through records nothing was located. It is possible that the Nazi's destroyed records or that they were lost. I wandered around the village, which can be characterized as a farming area. In any case, my father's parents decided to leave Hungary and emigrate to the United States on the ship Potsdam from Rotterdam in 1904. Dad remembered nothing of this. They came through Ellis Island in August 23, 1904 and dad's name was Zoltan Goldschmeid. Somehow it was changed at that time to Sol Goldschmidt... don't ask how! It was a good thing that dad, his sister and brother left Hungary. Otherwise they would have been victims of the Nazis in World War Two. The family settled on the upper east side of New York. Dad's father was a barber and they were people of very modest means. Dad was a very dilligent student and when he studied in their little apartment his brother and sisters were not allowed to speak so as not to disturb him.

MORE TO COME

2002 (Dec 17): phone chat with Ken Padgett, D.C.:

- worked with Sol and Bob Jackson on SCOPE; Sol recommended Dr. Padgett to SCOPE Committee
- Mickey's practice was predominantly housecalls, made frequent use of NYC subways

2002 (Dec 18): e-mail from Mr. Joel Goldschmidt (JLG68BRBNJ@aol.com):

ABOUT SOL AND MICKEY

Unfortunately I never learned a great deal about my dad's youth except:

1. He and his freind, Bill Taporcer (sp) used to spend a great deal of time in Central Park. They would play "indians". They made bows and arrows and would try to scare, but not hit, squirrels. He really knew all the places in the park.
2. Apparently dad was a pretty good athlete. I know, personally, that he played a good tennis game. Had a strong forehead. Dad also told me once that he played basketball for Columbia University and played in Madison Square Garden, but he never went into detail and I foolishly didn't pursue it.
3. After college and Chiropractic College he went to work for an Uncle Fred, who had some kind of athletic club. When the depression came, the club was lost and Uncle Fred went into practice (Chiropractic) in Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Dad married his childhood sweetheart, Anne Kraus, who lived in the same neighborhood. In 1932 they moved to Cedarhurst, Long Island with Mickey. I was born in 1933. Dad would commute by LIRR to New York. His office was at 33 West 42nd Street as early as I can remember, which is when trolley cars ran up and down 42nd Street. Mrs. Gladys Miller was his secretary

and Girl Friday from as far back as I recall. Dad was very formal and business-like in the office. Going to New York he always wore a dark suit, often with a vest, and a Homburg hat. He always looked like a million dollars. Once in the office, he would don a white doctor's jacket. He was always very friendly and effusive with the patients. When I was ever in the office he would introduce me to all the patients. But if I called on the phone, he would be very formal making believe that he was talking to a patient. He didn't want to appear to be on a personal call. I would tease him by saying, "Dad, this is your son". And in his formal voice would reply "Yes, I know".

Dad would leave for the office and catch a train that would get him into the city by 8:30. He would always let my mom know what train he was catching home so dinner would be timely. I would often walk to the train station (3 blocks) and wait for him to arrive. Mickey would sometimes come also. Dad always hugged me and kissed me on arrival and we would walk home arm in arm. Dad was very affectionate.

Once home, Dad would be very informal. He preferred casual clothes in the house and on the weekends. One of my fondest memories about my dad was the walks that we would take every Saturday or Sunday morning. From the time that I was five until I went off to college we would take a three to five mile walk spending an hour to two, just the two of us, talking and enjoying the countryside. Cedarhurst was somewhat rural and we would walk the backroads, sometimes cutting across a former golf course. We spent much time discussing and watching whatever wildlife was available, mostly birds. However, on at least two occasions I caught snakes and brought them home, much to my mom's dismay. Mickey would often join these walks or even go alone with dad.

Dad had a great sense of humor and was not immune to a good practical joke. He often told jokes or stories. When I was old enough the jokes sometimes took a slightly off-color nature. It is hard to believe that my dad did this, but at one of the family gatherings, my mother's sisters were having a big dinner with us. The table was surrounded with over a dozen relatives. Dad took a spoonful of water and flipped it at my Aunt Ruthie. After drying her face she took her buttered bread and "mashed" it into my dad's hair. It was hilarious and there were no hard feelings. Everyone in the family was quite close on both sides. There was always much conversation and fun.

MORE TO COME

2002 (Dec 26): e-mail from Mr. Joel Goldschmidt (JLG68BRBNJ):

Dear Joe:

I don't recall exactly where I left off. I think that it was about the great walks with dad.

Dad was not into sports like softball or basketball as an active participant, so it was left to Mickey to show me the ropes about softball, but more about that later. Dad did take an interest in Mickey's and my pursuits in athletics. He would come to watch us play softball or, in my case, basketball. On the other hand, he would not allow us to play football. He had seen too many lifetime injuries from that sport and wanted to spare us that needless agony. He also took a great interest in the Lawrence High School football team. Both Mickey and I attended LHS in Lawrence Long Island and the three of us would attend most of the games. Dad would really get worked up and by the end of the

game he was hoarse from yelling and cheering, much to the amusement of mom upon returning home from the games. He would keep an eye out for good football players who also had good grades in high school. The names of these boys would be passed along to a scout at Columbia University. I don't believe that any of the good players wanted to go to Columbia though.

Dad was quite family oriented. He remained very close with his brother and sisters and with my mother's sisters and brothers. There was a "Family Circle" or "Cousins Club" that would get together for fun and business about twice a year at someone's home. Plenty of food and then a meeting to review business such as "the cemetery upkeep". The men would retire to a card game, but not dad. He wasn't into card games, but would rather socialize with the family. The one game that Dad did play was scrabble with my Mom.

Dad and Mom enjoyed the movies and would go out two or three times a month to the local theater in Cedarhurst, Long Island where we lived. They were real movie-goers.

Dad did not learn how to drive until he was about 50 or so. Up until that time my Mom would drive him to all of his house calls. She would take a book and patiently wait for him in the car. Even after he learned to drive, Dad preferred to let Mom do the driving.

In the 1940's we began to take a two week vacation. On one of the earliest ones we were on our way to Montreal and stopped at Lake George for the night. After all, in those days one didn't drive 400 miles at a time. Lake George was a little more than half-way. Turned out that the folks were enchanted with the Swiss-like atmosphere of the mountains and lake. Behind the motel where we stopped at was Fort George Park and just inside the park were some cottages owned by the motel. So we rented one and that began another phase of our lives....vacations at Lake George every summer. Dad loved the outdoors and all of the Revolutionary War history that abounded in the area. Trips to Fort Ticonderoga and the Saratoga Battlefield were accompanied by history lessons for his sons. After several summers at the cottage in the park we gravitated to nicer accommodations in a lodge directly on the lake. For at least seven or eight years we would return every summer to the Oak Lawn Lodge.

Mrs. Miller, Dad's secretary and her son often joined us on those vacations. Mon and Mrs. Miller would go into town and buy bread and lunch meats and we would all have lunch down by the lake. Then Dad, Mick and I would go into the lake and through a ball around. Dinners were a major event. Mom and Dad would pick out a different restaurant each evening. Sometimes we would drive ten or fifteen miles just to eat...and how we would eat. Lake George is a wonderful memory.

Soon I was off to college.

More to come.

Joel

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