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**Chronology of
 THE ENGLAND CASE &
 CHIROPRACTIC IN LOUISIANA**

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

Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.
		1941	10	1951	21	1961	31
		1942	11	1952	22	1962	32
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1934	3	1944	14	1954	24		
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1937	6	1947	17	1957	27		
1938	7	1948	18	1958	28		
1939	8	1949	19	1959	29		
1940	9	1950	20	1960	30		

Sources:

England, Don, D.C.; 1200 Enterprise Blvd, Lake Charles LA 70601
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 Jerry England, D.C., 7630 Shasta Way, Theodore AL 36582 (334-653-7895)
 J. Michael Flynn, D.C.; 6902 W. Main Street, Houma LA 70360-2833
 (504-868-3136; flynn@cajun.net)
 J. Minos Simon; Lafayette, Louisiana (337-233-4625); authored *Law in the Cajun Nation*

Chronology



undated: photograph from Tom Lawrence, D.C.; left to right are: unknown woman; Mrs. Fred Sauls; Fred Sauls, D.C.; E. Russell, D.C. of McComb; Mrs. Russell; Henry House, D.C. of New Orleans and unknown man



undated: photograph from Tom Lawrence, D.C.; left to right are: Mrs. House; Henry House, D.C. of New Orleans; Wilbern Lawrence, D.C. of Meridian MS; Mrs. Lawrence (Tom's mother)

1949 (Dec): **JNCA** [19(12)] includes:
 -"News flashes: Louisiana" (pp. 54, 56):

CHIROS FACED WITH INJUNCTIONS

An application for injunctions against four Orleans parish chiropractors to prevent them from engaging in the "practice of medicine" in Louisiana will be heard Nov. 29 in Judge Luther E. Hall's division of civil district court.

The injunction against the four Orleans chiropractors and one in Jefferson parish was applied for by the Louisiana state board of medical examiners, which charges the defendants with engaging in "the business of diagnosing, treating, curing, or relieving bodily or mental diseases" without having obtained a certificate or permit to practice medicine in this state.

The Orleans parish chiropractors named are Dr. M.J. Adams, Dr. S.G. Beatty, Dr. H.G. House, and Dr. C.W. Williams.

An application for injunction against Dr. R.E. Stewart of Metairie has been set for hearing Nov. 25 in 24th Judicial District court in Gretna.

Dr. Williams said he and the other four men would fight the accusation that they are practicing medicine. He said chiropractic "is a separate and distinct science" and that practitioners of it "do not treat, diagnose, or cure."

"We adjust the spinal column for the purpose of removing impingements in the spinal column so that nature can restore health," he said. He added that chiropractic is carried on without the use of drugs and surgery – that it is not the profession of medicine, nor is it taught in medical schools.

1950 (May): **JNCA** [20(5)] includes:
 -"News flashes: Louisiana" (p. 50):

MEDICS PLAN TO DEFEAT LEGISLATION

At the last session of the Louisiana State Legislature an attempt was made by Louisiana chiropractors to enact legislation which would create recognition of their profession in Louisiana. These attempts

failed last year, but again a chiropractic bill will be introduced this year when the legislature convenes in May.

To combat this, the Louisiana State Medical Society has sent a letter to all of its members in an effort to defeat this chiropractic bill. A paragraph of this letter, which was dated March 28, 1950, is excerpted and reads as follows:

“It is imperative that the medical profession try in every way possible to defeat this legislation. The Committee on Public Policy and Legislation would therefore ask that you personally contact your Senator and member of the House of Representatives, let them know your position on this bill and obtain, if possible, an expression from them.”

-“Professional Directory” (p. 75) includes:

LOUISIANA-

A.E.F. Burton, D.C., N.D., M.E., Shreveport

1950 (June): **JNCA** [20(6)] includes:

-“News flashes: Louisiana” (pp. 54, 56); includes:

FIVE D.C.’s FINED, ENJOINED

A civil court decree Monday permanently enjoined five chiropractic practitioners in New Orleans “from practicing medicine in any of its department in the State of Louisiana,” until they have obtained the certificate or permit required by Louisiana.

The injunctions, issued by Judge Luther E. Hall, assessed a fine of \$150 against each of the practitioners: Stanford G. Beatty, Charles W. Williams, Maurice J. Adams, Henry G. House, and Raymond O. Hawkins.

Judge Hall said in his reasons for judgment that it clearly appeared from the evidence at the hearing sometime ago, and from the stipulations of the parties that each was actively engaged in the practice of chiropractic and that each defendant “treats patients by the chiropractic method for the purpose of relieving the pain or suffering of such patient.”

The Louisiana Supreme Court, he set forth, has held on two different occasions that the practice of chiropractic is the practice of medicine.

“Defendants contend,” Judge Hall said, “that the State Medical Practice Act is unconstitutional as being unjustly or unreasonably discriminatory against chiropractors. This same contention was disposed of by the Supreme Court.

“Defendants also contend that the Medical Practice Act was, with respect to chiropractors, repealed in 1932 by an amendment to the osteopathy act, Act 91 of 1932. Act 91 does not purport either to amend or repeal the Medical Practice Act. If repeal resulted it would have to be by implication. These laws are not upon the same subject because the State Medical Practice Act expressly exempts the legality of licensed osteopaths. Each law can be enforced and there is, therefore, no conflict between them.” – From The Times Picayune, May 2, 1950.

Submitted by Dr. Henry G. House, NCA State Delegate.

1950 (Aug): **JNCA** [20(8)] includes:

-“News flashes: Louisiana” (p. 45):

GAIN MUCH SUPPORT

Support for the local chiropractors battling to legalize their profession was voiced today by the newly-formed Chiropractic Laymen’s League of Louisiana.

This organization has enrolled 350 members since it was organized two months ago, said Mrs. Marion C. Lake, public relations chairman.

The group will back the action of several New Orleans and Jefferson Parish chiropractors in appealing to the Louisiana Supreme

Court against an injunction. It restrains them from practicing on the grounds that they “practice medicine” without a license.

“The Chiropractic Laymen’s League feels this is an injustice, since chiropractors do not practice medicine,” Mrs. Lake said. Forty-four states have recognized the fact that this is a separate and distinct branch of the healing arts.

She cited a case in Colorado, in which the supreme court of that state last week ruled in favor of a chiropractor in Denver.

One of the organization’s aims, she said, is creation of a state licensing board for chiropractors. – From New Orleans Item, July 15, 1950.

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

-Henry G. House, D.C. of New Orleans authors “How the profession can help recent graduates to achieve success” (pp. 12, 75)

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

-“News flashes: Louisiana” (p. 48) includes photo & caption:

Dr. Henry G. House (left), NCA State Delegate of Louisiana, and Dr. Charles W. Williams, ICA State Delegate, Louisiana, pledge themselves and their members to a co-operative, unified program of public relations for the State of Louisiana during their recent state convention held at Alexandria, Louisiana.

1953 (Jan): **JNCA** [23(1)] includes:

-L.M. Rogers, D.C.’s editorial includes (p. 6):

We were saddened and shocked to learn of the passing of two loyal NCA members during the month of December. The passing of these two stalwarts again but emphasizes that Death is no respecter of age or position.

Dr. Henry G. House, NCA State Delegate for Louisiana, was stricken with a brain tumor and despite valiant efforts to save his life, was called to his reward after some three months of suffering.

We are informed that he passed away on December 9 in New Orleans, and we extend our deepest sympathy to his surviving widow...

1953 (Mar): **JNCA** [23(3)] includes:

-“Dr. Henry House taken by death” (p. 50):

Dr. Henry Grady House, 52, died at 1:35 p.m., December 9 in the Baptist hospital, New Orleans, La.

Dr. House, a chiropractor, had practiced in New Orleans for 18 years. He resided at 4020 Prytania.

A graduate of the National College of Chiropractic in 1929, he was one of the founders of the Louisiana Chiropractors’ Association and was its first president. He was state delegate of the National Chiropractic Association and was chairman of the NCA Student Location Committee.

Dr. House is survived by his mother, Mrs. Susan Snowden house; his widow, the former Miss Florence M. Hebert; one daughter, Mrs. C.C. Lester, Jr.; two sisters, Mrs. Robert Noll, Memphis, and Mrs. Ray Zientarski, house, Miss.; three brothers, James R. House and John S. House, both of Meridian and Wiley J. House of Fort Worth, Tex., and two grandchildren.

1953 (Dec): **ICA Review** (8[6]) includes:

-“Louisiana chiropractor jailed: Dr. Glenn Doty serves thirty days” (pp. 7, 31); includes photograph & caption:



Dr. Glenn L. Doty, (left) Marksville, La., is led to his cell in the Marksville jail by jailer Lee Brouillette to begin serving 30 days for violation of the state medical practice act.

1954 (Jan): *ICA Review* [8(7)] includes:

-“M.D. speaks up in Doty case” (p. 17), refers to AMA as “Gestapo”

1954 (May): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [8(11)] includes:

-“President of Louisiana chiropractors arrested” (p. 25)
-“Five more chiropractors arrested in Louisiana” (p. 26)

1954 (Aug): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [9(2)] includes:

-Betty L. Boyd, D.C., secretary of the Louisiana Chiropractic Association, authors “Article appears about chiropractic” (p. 15)

1955 (Sept): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(3)] includes:

-“What the press says: the persecution of Dr. Banker” (p. 9)
-“A law is needed” (p. 9)

1955 (Sept): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(3)] includes:

-“Immediate action is planned after Louisiana arrests” (p. 16):

Lake Charles, La. (ACP) – At a meeting here recently the members of the Southwest District of the Louisiana Chiropractors Association voted to take positive and immediate action against the Louisiana Medical Association, after the medical men had instituted court action against 38 chiropractors in an attempt to bar them from practice.

Chiropractors from many parts of the state have been charged with “practicing medicine without a license.” Some have been hailed into court, while others have been ordered to “cease and desist.” Louisiana is one of four states which do not license chiropractors.

Of particular concern to the chiropractors is that most laymen take for granted that the arrested chiropractors was actually practicing medicine without a medical license, when in reality they were only giving spinal adjustments which is the practice of chiropractic.

1955 (Oct): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(4)] includes:

-“Dr. E.J. Banker is found guilty; may ask for new trial” (p. 21)

1955 (Nov): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(5)] includes:

-“Maximum fine, jail for DR. E.J. Banker” (p.25):

Jennings, La. (ACP) – Dr. Edward J. Banker has been sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined \$100 after being found guilty on charges of practicing medicine without a license. This is the maximum penalty for violation of the Medical Practice Act.

1956 (Dec): *ICA International Review* [11(6)] includes:

-“Five injunction suits are filed in Louisiana” (p. 28):

Lake Charles, La. (ACP) – Injunction suits asking five Southwest Louisiana chiropractors to desist from practicing medicine without a state license, have been filed in district courts here and at Jennings.

Named in the suits were Dr. Jerry R. England and Dr. William D. Boyd of Lake Charles, Dr. Melvin D. Eastman of West Lake, Dr Herman R. Racca of Sulphur and Dr. J. Edward Banker of Jennings.

1957 (June): *ICA International Review* [11(12)] includes:

-“Practice charges dismissed for two Louisiana doctors” (p. 27)

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

-“Federal Court suit dismissed” (p. 26)

1957 (Dec): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [12(6)] includes:

-“Ten Louisiana DCs face court cases” (p. 19)

-“Louisiana’s DC of the Year” (p. 22) notes award to William S. Boyd, D.C. of Lake Charles LA as “Louisiana Chiropractor of the Year”; he is immediate past president of Louisiana Chiropractic Association; photograph of Dr. Boyd:



1958 (Jan): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [12(7)] includes:

-“Louisiana DCs react quickly to medical propaganda” (p. 19)

1958 (Mar): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [12(9)] includes:

-“Louisiana president leads fight for veterans rights” (p. 24); includes photo of Jerry R. England, D.C. and:

Dr. Jerry R. England, of Lake Charles, La., who leads the campaign for chiropractic on two important fronts.

He is president of the Louisiana Chiropractors Association, and chairman of the Louisiana Veterans Affairs Committee for the ICA.

Chiropractors in the Pelican State are the most heavily persecuted group in the nation, but adversity also has molded them into one of the most active state associations.

Dr. England has attended many VFW, DAV and Legion conventions in behalf of health freedom for disabled veterans. He has a personal devotion to this work because Dr. England himself was restored to health and normal activity following a severe back injury incurred during service with the U.S. Navy.

This led him to enroll at the Palmer School of Chiropractic in 1949 and today he practices, works and fights for his profession so others may benefit.

1958 (Oct): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [13(4)] includes:

-“Hear evidence on freedom of choice, federal court told” (p. 27):

New Orleans (ACP) – A recent U.S. Court of Appeals ruling may have far-reaching effects in acquiring legal status for chiropractors in all unlicensed states.

The court in New Orleans overturned a 32-year-old decision when it declared that Federal District Courts should hear evidence on the right of the individual to select his own doctor and the right of a man to practice a useful profession. Earlier, chiropractors working at their profession in Louisiana were declared guilty of practicing medicine because Chiropractic was considered part of medicine. In the recent ruling, the court said:

We are not called on at this time to say whether chiropractors should be admitted to practice in Louisiana but the question is whether they are entitled to an opportunity to prove that the State’s denial of their claimed right to practice an allegedly useful profession is so arbitrary and unreasonable as to amount to a denial of due process or of the equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment.

“...It would certainly be arbitrary to exclude some, if not all, of the following classes which Louisiana does admit to practice: dentists, osteopaths, nurses, chiropodists, optometrists, pharmacists and midwives. Just where is the dividing line? Under all of the cases, we think it is that the State cannot deny to any individual the right to exercise a REASONABLE choice in the method of treatment of his ills, nor the correlative right of practitioners to engage in the practice of a useful profession.

“...It is not denied that the state may regulate, within reasonable bounds, the practice of chiropractic for the protection of the public health; but it is claimed that the requirements of a diploma from a college approved by the American Medical Association and a knowledge of surgery and materia medica bear no reasonable relation to the practice of chiropractic. Without hearing the evidence, we cannot say that those claims are untrue, or that a reasonable man might not intelligently choose a chiropractor for the treatment of some particular ailment. We hold simply that the plaintiffs are entitled to a day in court, to an opportunity to prove their case.”

Presumably, the next step for chiropractors will be to prove that Louisiana citizens are denied the right of choosing their doctor and

that chiropractors are being denied the right to practice their profession.

1958 (Nov): **JNCA** [28(11)] includes:

-“News flashes: Louisiana” (p. 41); includes photograph:



Louisiana chiropractors with their attorney, making plans to sustain their recent gain in the United States Court of Appeals: Left to right (front row) – Dr. Eric Lensgraf Hammond, Louisiana; Attorney J. Minos Simon, Lafayette, Louisiana; Dr. Glenn Doty, Echo, Louisiana; left to right (rear) – Dr. Paul J. Adams, Lafayette, Louisiana; Dr. James E. Collins, Lafayette, Louisiana.

HEARING IN FEDERAL COURTS

Lafayette Attorney, J. Minos Simon, after more than ten years in Louisiana courts, in the interest of chiropractic, was finally successful in his attempt to get a hearing on the merits of chiropractic in the Federal Courts. This accomplishment becomes one of the greater milestones in the history of the healing arts and one that should be noted by all chiropractic practitioners throughout the world.

In the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, Case No. 16920, England et al versus Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners, the judges stated, “Chiropractors are entitled to a day in court; to an opportunity to prove their cases.” Within the same opinion the following: “Under all of the cases, we think it is that the state cannot deny to any individual the right to exercise a REASONABLE choice in the method of treatment of his ills, nor the correlative right of practitioners to engage in the practice of a useful profession.”

The significance of the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals staggers the imagination, particularly of those chiropractors of Louisiana who too long have been intimidated and suppressed by the oppressive operational effect of the Louisiana Medical Practice Act. The beneficent effects of this decision inure as well to the citizens of Louisiana. It is a victory for freedom – freedom to exercise a reasonable choice in the method of treatment of his ills, that the individual citizen wants. It is the embryonic manifestation of the determined effort to establish more than just a monolithic system of medicine in Louisiana. Implied in this decision is the proposition that no person or groups of persons has a monopoly on knowledge or understanding, regardless of the particular field of inquiry.

Expressly, the Court of Appeals has indicated that chiropractic is not a cult, but a science. It has rested with the chiropractors the responsibility and burden to prove that it is a useful science or profession. The challenge is clear and it must be met and accepted with intelligence, industry and perseverance.

Now, for the first time in the history of chiropractic in Louisiana, chiropractors have the legal right to prove that it is an arbitrary requirement to compel a chiropractor to produce a diploma from a college approved by the American Medical Association; to have a knowledge of surgery and materia medica, as a condition precedent to

being able to practice his profession. And in proving these things, thereby will be removed the shackles that were forged by those who could hold in bondage those men and women fervently dedicated to alleviating the sufferings of mankind.

Chiropractors of Louisiana are at the crossroads of their destiny. The opportunity is theirs to march forward with dignity and purpose. The efforts they exert in this momentous adventure will be the hallmarks of their dedication and sincerity. – Reported by Collins and Adams, Legal Action Committee, LCA.

1959 (Mar): **ICA International Review** [13(9)] includes:
-photograph & caption (p. 23):



Dr. Paul Adams, of Lafayette, has been named Louisiana's "Chiropractor of the Year." He was cited by the Louisiana Chiropractic Association for his continuous unselfish devotion in the attempt to obtain Chiropractic licensure in the state. As co-chairman of the legislative committee of the LCA, Dr. Adams quit his practice for two months during legislative session to help coordinate the LCA efforts.

-“Elections” (p. 27) includes:

Jerry R. England, D.C., Lake Charles, has been elected president of the Louisiana Chiropractors Association. Other new officers are Dr. Glenn Doty, Echo, first vice president; Dr. James Lewis, Houma, second vice president; Dr. Betty Boyd, Lake Charles, secretary; Dr. Ernest Ingram, Alexandria, treasurer

1959 (Apr): **ICA Review** [13(10)] includes:

-“May mean nationwide recognition: ICA to aid Louisiana's court fight” (p. 14); includes letters from NCA general counsel Robert D. Johns and Hugh E. Chance

1959 (July): **JNCA** [29(7)] includes:

-James E. Collins, D.C. of Lafayette LA authors “A report on the Louisiana case in federal court” (pp. 24, 52, 54)

1959 (July): **ICA International Review** [14(1)] includes:

-“Medical efforts to block chiropractic licensure in Louisiana rebuffed by U.S. Supreme Court” (pp. 17, 31); includes photograph:



“Attorney J. Minos Simon (left), legal counsel in the Louisiana fight for licensure, goes over several documents with Hugh Chance, executive director of the ICA, in preparation for the impending trial. The ICA is assisting Louisiana chiropractors with a grant of up to \$5,000.

1959 (Dec): **JNCA** [29(12)] notes:

-Paul J. Adams, D.C. of Lafayette LA authors “The brief for chiropractic in the England case is available” (pp. 9-10, 56); includes photograph of attorney J. Minos Simon & Paul J. Adams DC (p. 9):



Mr. J. Minos Simon (left), chief legal counsel for the Louisiana chiropractors in the England case, and Dr. Paul J. Adams, member of the Legal Action Committee, are shown standing in front of the Federal Court Building in New Orleans.

-editor's note (p. 9):

Editor's note: A letter from Dr. C.W. Weiant, dean of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, gives us great encouragement: “Your brief,” he writes, “is one of the greatest surprises in history of chiropractic. We of the other states have long thought of Louisiana as the darkest spot on the chiropractic map, the home of a hopelessly submerged handful of chiropractors foolhardy enough to think they could succeed under utterly impossible conditions. Yet it is you who have come up with the most imposing assemblage of data - scientific, legal, economic, sociological, and political - bearing upon matters of chiropractic, ever seen. I would venture to say that no individual chiropractor could duplicate this feat without first having a legal education and then spending about ten years, full time, ransacking libraries, traveling everywhere, interviewing hundreds - perhaps thousands - of people, and taking affidavits. As a reference book filled with vital information it has no equal in its field. Moreover, this

magnificent brief is not just another defensive move. You, the 'lowly chiropractors' of Louisiana, have shown us how to attack, how to thrust without mercy at the most vulnerable spots in the armor of the enemy. Let chiropractors throughout the world salute you for your courage and recognize the enormous debt they owe you for your sacrifices and matchless service."

-ad (p. 59):

How Would You Like to Own a Copy of
The Legal Brief in the England Case in Louisiana?

1960 (Mar): **JNCA** [30(3)] notes:

-James E. Bunker, NCA general counsel, authors "The federal court decision in the England case is announced" (pp. 11, 68-70)

1960 (Mar): **ICA International Review** [14(9)] includes:

-"Scene shifts to state courts in England case" (p. 24):

Baton Rouge, La. – (ACP) – Attorneys for the plaintiffs in the England case filed action in the State District Court here on February 2nd. This followed the opinion of a three judge Federal District Court staying further federal court proceedings "until the courts of Louisiana shall have afforded an opportunity to determine the issues here presented." Trial is scheduled for February 15th.

Attorney J. Minos Simon said:

"The decision itself is a surprise. The three-judge court invoked a relatively new doctrine, clarified by the U.S. Supreme Court since our suit was filed, referred to as the 'doctrine of abstention.' While the technical aspects of the principles of abstention may appear somewhat complex to the layman, in practical effect it is a procedure whereby a federal court abstains from determining the constitutional validity of a state law, until the state courts have had an opportunity to evaluate the law in question."

The opinion of the Federal District court stated, in part:

"In a determination of the issues presented there must be a re-examination of the questions raised... The state court might effectively end this controversy by a determination that chiropractors are not governed by the statute. Their inclusion is, after all, not express. Further, the thrust of the plaintiff's argument is that chiropractic is unrelated to medicine as medicine and this line of reasoning might lead to a limiting interpretation such as would render unnecessary a testing of the statute by the Constitution."

Mr. Simon interprets this as "prodding language"... as an indication of what the court feels the state courts should do. In a letter to the plaintiffs Mr. Simon said:

"On the surface it is beyond question a victory for us. If we abide by the decision, it simply means we have the opportunity for two hearings. If we are not satisfied with the state court's decision, we shall apply to the three-judge court for a determination of the issues presented. If we are satisfied with the state court's decision, it will mean we have achieved complete victory."

Mr. Simon called upon chiropractors to re-group and re-dedicate themselves to the task at hand, "for I believe the time is near when chiropractors of Louisiana will be dressed in legal habiliment."

1960 (Apr): **ICA International Review** [14(10)] includes:

-"England case echoes in Boston" (p. 32)

1960 (May): copy of talk by J. Minos Simon, chief counsel in the England case, to the Louisiana Chiropractors' Association in convention in New Orleans (in my England file)

1961 (Jan): **JNCA** [31(1)] notes:

-Paul J. Adams, D.C. of Lafayette LA, member of the Louisiana Legal Action Committee, authors "Report on the England case" (p. 22)

1961 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [4(2)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-WideReports" (p. 19); includes:

LOUISIANA

It takes money to send the England case to the US Supreme Court. Contributions to: Adams & Collins, 807 Johnston St., Lafayette, La.

1961 (Dec): **California Chiropractic Association Journal**[18(6)] includes:

-"Report on the England case from Louisiana Chiropractic Society" (p. 8)



undated: photograph from Tom Lawrence, D.C. shows NCA House of Delegates session; left to right are: delegate from North Dakota; unknown; delegate from West Virginia; Tom Lawrence, D.C. of Mississippi; Ed McGinnis, D.C. of South Carolina; Paul Adams of Louisiana

1963 (Apr): **ICA International Review** [17(10)] includes:

-"Report: Louisiana England case" (p. 4):

After two years, the United States Supreme Court on February 18, 1963, noted probable jurisdiction in connection with the Appeal of the England Case.

This case began as an effort by Louisiana chiropractors to attempt to relieve an intolerable Louisiana situation. Our attempt to remove chiropractic from the domination of allopathic medicine began in May, 1957, when we filed this case in United States District Court. We petitioned that we be heard by a three-judge constitutional court. The case was dismissed for "no cause of action – no federal question presented." We appealed to U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit. That court, in September, 1958, ruled there was a federal question and ordered the case heard before a three-judge U.S. District Court.

On May 17, 1960, we appealed to Louisiana Court of Appeals, First Circuit. We argued the appeal in November, 1960. In December, 1960, that court affirmed the opinion of the lower court. On February 9, 1961, we applied for writs of review to the Louisiana Supreme Court. Their refusal came five days later. On March 10, 1961, we returned to the three-judge U.S. District Court and requested they vacate their order of abstention. That court opined on May 31,

1961, that because of various and diverse precedents, re the doctrine of abstention, “the case points up a dilemma” whereupon they dismissed the case. We filed our notice of appeal to United States Supreme Court on June 30, 1961. We filed the jurisdictional statement in the Supreme Court on September 19, 1961. That court maintained silence on the England case until February 18, 1963. – Submitted by Dr. Paul J. Adams, Lafayette, La.

1963 (Apr): **JCaCA** [19(10)] reports:

–“Message from J. Minos Simon, Attorney in Louisiana England case” (p. 5):

Lafayette, La. (NCA-CAN) - To: All Plaintiffs

We have received notice from the United States Supreme Court Clerk that the Supreme Court has noted probable jurisdiction in connection with the appeal of the England case. This is the good news we have been awaiting for almost two years.

Now, then, we can look forward to receiving notice from the Clerk of the Supreme Court advising us of the date on which the United States Supreme Court will hear oral arguments from the lawyers in our case.

1963 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [5(6)] includes:

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

LOUISIANA

Attorney Simon, for the first time in a La Court, was successful in placing a chiropractor on the stand as EXPERT witness. He called in Dr. W.D. Harper, Texas College, and got a favorable verdict on the cervical and lumbar spine damage case. Defense expert was an orthoped prof. of Tulane U.

1963 (Nov): **ICA International Review** [18(5)] includes:

–“Dr. Jerry England announces Louisiana legislative candidacy” (p. 11):

Dr. Jerry England, 40, Lake Charles, Louisiana, chiropractor, announced that he will be a candidate for state representative from Calcasieu Parish.

England said that it is with a feeling of “humility” that he announces for office.

“It has always been my desire to serve my friends and neighbors in any way which I might be most helpful. It is my sincere belief that I have the initiative and the know-how to serve the people of this district as their representative in such a manner as to improve the conditions under which they live and must rear their families,” he declared.

The candidate, eleventh to announce for the three parish posts in the state legislature, is the son of Mrs. O.N. England, of Iowa, Louisiana, where he grew up and graduated from the Iowa High School. He also graduated from Palmer College of Chiropractic and spent six years in the Navy in World War II.

His wife is the former Olive Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.I. Watson, formerly of Iowa but who now reside in Moss Bluff. They have one son, Donald Ray England, a senior at LaGrange Senior High.

England is a life member of the Disabled American Veterans, is a past post commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is a member of the American Legion.

He served for three years as president of the Louisiana Chiropractic Association, and was named “chiropractor of the year” in 1959 for civic work and “unselfish contribution to the health and welfare of Louisiana.”

Said the candidate, “It is my intention to conduct a very vigorous campaign all over the parish. I do promise to support the majority where it will help Calcasieu Parish and the State of Louisiana. To me my heart is in the future of our state and our government. Therefore, I sincerely solicit the vote and support of each and every person in this parish.”

The candidate for office, subject to voting in December 7 primary, said that he endorses paying teachers’ wages commensurate with their work and in line with salaries paid by industry for similarly trained persons and that it is his intention to work toward increasing and stabilizing the salaries of teachers.

“It is also my desire to support the licensing of chiropractors in this state,” England declared.

Editor’s Note: International Chiropractors Associations requests its members to fully endorse, through hard work and financial assistance, any doctor of chiropractic they feel worthy of public office.

1963 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(3)] includes:

–Paul Smallie, D.C. authors “World-Wide Reports” (p. 30); includes:

LOUISIANA

Dr. Jerry England will run for election to State legislature. – ACP...

1964 (Feb): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [1(2)] includes:

–J. Minos Simon authors “U.S. Supreme Court remands England case to district court for decision: a great step forward in chiropractic’s quest for freedom” (p. 9)

1964 (Jan 17): Paul J. Adams, DC., chairman of Louisiana Chiropractic Society’s Legal Action Committee, authors letter (from Hayes papers):

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ENGLAND CASE:

UNITED STATES COURT HAS RULED IN FAVOR OF THE ENGLAND CASE

On January 13, The Supreme Court injected new life into the case when it ruled that the District Court had erred in dismissing the case on the matter of procedure. They sent the case back to the three judge constitutional court with the order that it be decided with due regard for the constitutional rights of the individual and the practitioner. So we are rolling again.

Perhaps it would be well to orient you on the position of the case: In November of 1959 the constitutional court heard arguments on our motion for a summary judgment. In other words, we asked that court to rule in our favor on the basis of the evidence presented in our affidavits. Instead of giving a decision they abstained, in January of 1960, and ordered us to take the case to the State Courts. We did that without relief from the State. The effort required all of 1960. We then asked the court to withdraw their order of abstention and decide the case. In June of 1961 they said they could not decide because of conflicting precedents on the doctrine of abstention. They then and there dismissed the case. It was from this ruling that we appealed to the United States Supreme Court in mid-1961. The Supreme Court handed down its eight to one decision January 13, 1964. This places us in the exact position we were in at the end of November 1959 – waiting for a decision on our motion for a summary judgment. There is no limit on the time the court may take to make up its mind. One of the judges who heard the argument in 1959 is no longer on that court. Let us hope that his replacement will not require a rehearing.

There is one big difference in our position – we are worn, weary, broke and in debt. The last four years has cost approximately forty thousand dollars. We are far from solvent and need your help and that of your colleagues. Please send us a check made payable to the England Case Fund, 1101 East ??? Street, Lafayette, Louisiana. Perhaps the editor of your state journal will print this letter if you make that request of him.

We have just finished election of members of the legislature. There was over fifty percent replacement and a great loss of legislators friendly to us. The new governor will not assist. We therefore have no choice but to maintain the England case. Without an upset of some freakish nature there will be no Chiropractic Act passed this year or in 1966.

Sincerely yours,...

1964 (Feb): **California Chiropractic Association Journal** [20(8)] includes:

-Paul S. Adams, D.C. authors "United States Court rules in favor of the England case" (p. 9)

1964 (June): **Chirogram** [31(6)] includes:

-Bennett Nathan (husband of Dr. Salcha R. Nathan) authors "Chiropractor comes to the rescue of a V.I.P. in Guadalajara, Mexico" (p. 178):

On January 23, this year, an ambulance was standing at the entrance to the Gran Hotel, in the city of Guadalajara, and an excited group of people were milling around. Calls for a doctor were heard. In the ambulance a pale man was lying moaning and gasping for air, while an attendant tried vainly to relieve him by the administration of oxygen.

Governor elect McKeithen of Louisiana had enjoyed a recent upset victory and had headed for Mexico with a party of eighteen in a private Lodestar plane to celebrate the event. Current editions of Newsweek and Time magazines had stories of McKeithen's remarkable campaign. But as the plane neared Guadalajara, one of the party, a prominent businessman from New Orleans, suddenly has what looked like a heart attack and had difficulty in breathing. The pilot radioed the airport for an ambulance to meet the plane, but the response was disheartening. Neither a properly equipped ambulance, nor doctor to accompany it were available. After the landing additional phoning finally produced an ambulance which took the stricken man to the Gran Hotel, where this story began.

Dr. Salcha R. Nathan, a chiropractor and guest at the hotel, happened to pass by as the excitement prevailed and, sizing up the situation quickly and spontaneously, elbowed her way through the crowd into the ambulance. With soothing instructions to the ailing man and some necessary manipulations, understood so well by drugless healers, she quickly relieved the patient of his distress in a very few moments. His friends gazed on in astonishment and later, after Dr. Nathan had seen her unsolicited patient comfortable in bed and lying in the proper position, Governor elect McKeithen came into the dining room and personally thanked her for her prompt aid and skill. Even the attending doctor, an American who came later, seemed to realize that Dr. Nathan had left little for him to do.

Twenty four hours later the patient was up and about and eating heartily. The following morning they all left for Acapulco still singing Dr. Nathan's praise. Governor elect McKeithen had promised in the meantime to do all in his power to promote the cause of chiropractic healing in Louisiana.

1964 (Sept): **California Chiropractic Association Journal** [21(3)] includes:

-J. Minos Simon, Louisiana attorney for chiropractors in the England case, authors "What then will you do?" (pp. 10-3)

1964 (Oct): **ICA International Review** [19(4)] includes:

-"ICA initiates regional director plan" (pp. 12-5); many photos of ICA leaders, including Jerry England, D.C.

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

-"The England case: report for 1964" (pp. 25, 56)

1965 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(5)] includes:

-"Turner elected Pres. La. Assn." (p. 6); includes photo of Floyd Turner, D.C. of Donaldsonville LA

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

-Paul J. Adams, D.C. authors "Trial of the England case" (pp. 13, 44)

-William D. Harper, D.C., dean of Texas Chiropractic College, authors "In tribute to Dr. Joseph J. Janse" (pp. 18, 44-5)

1965 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(6)] includes:

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

LOUISIANA

Attorney J. Minos Simon told the convention of the Louisiana chiropractors "the practice of a useful profession in the healing arts is a matter of Constitutional right, - not legislative grant." He said it was no more consistent for DCs to be made to meet the standards and approval of the medical profession than it was for medical doctors to regulate the practice of dentistry. – ACA

1965 (June): **California Chiropractic Association Journal** [21(12)] includes:

-Carroll Guice, D.C., president of Louisiana Chiropractic Society, authors "Judges hear England case" (p. 45)

1965 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(1)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (pp. 4-7); includes:

LOUISIANA

Dr. Earl Rich, Lincoln College certified roentgenologist, was presented by Atty J. Minos Simon as a chiropractic expert witness in a whiplash injury case. According to an ACA report, "Of primary interest was the introduction of a cine x-ray film of the injured... This is the first time a cine film has been admitted into evidence in federal court. It is also the first incidence in Louisiana where a DC has been admitted as an expert medical witness..."

LOUISIANA

"I feel reasonably sure that we will be licensed within a matter of months. For the first time in history, we had complete newspaper, radio and some TV coverage of our State Convention." – Dr. F. Turner, Pres. CAL. Until such time as licensing becomes effective, Louisiana has set up a State Board of Examiners to function in the same manner as though licensing were actually a legal requirement. Educational Seminar certificates will be part of renewal requirement.

1965 (Sept): **CINY Report** [6(6)] includes:

-“England case attorney principal speaker” (p. 1); notes CINY commencement includes several speakers:

- Asa Brown, D.C., ACA Board of Governors
- Julius Dintenfass, D.C., chairman of NYS BCE
- Sol Goldschmidt, D.C., chairman, CINY board of trustees
- Cruse J. Howe, D.C., ACA delegate from NYS
- Edwin J. Kimmel, D.C., ACA Board of Governors
- Charles Krasner, DC., president of CANY
- Stephen Owens, D.C., president Connecticut Chiropractic Association and VP of Connecticut BE, and trustee of CINY board

George Poe, D.C., member NJ BCE; and:

The real highlight of the evening was the forceful address of the featured speaker, Mr. J. Minos Simon, the attorney in the celebrated England case. With his dynamic delivery and dramatic style, he brought home to his audience the full import of this case, showing that upon its outcome depends the liberty of every American in matters affecting his personal health. The tactics of the adversary were brilliantly expounded, as well as the equally artful tactics of our defense. Mr. Simon’s call for a more aggressive response on the part of all chiropractors to the arbitrary and malicious mis-use of power by the medical profession was a great inspiration to all who heard him. At the close of his talk he was given a standing ovation. He won the everlasting gratitude of his listeners for having traveled all the way from Lafayette, Louisiana, with his charming wife, to give them his message...

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

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors “World-Wide reports” (p. 4); includes:

LEGAL

Attorney Minos J. Simon is a busy man in relation to chiropractic. Presently, he has been engaged in lectures to different national and state groups all over the USA.

PHOTOGRAPH



1965: Jerry England brings suit against the Louisiana Board of Medical Examiners in federal court in Louisiana; among the expert witnesses is Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D., who testified (Smith, 1969, pp. 83-4):

Q: What specific centers would you adjust for tetanus?

A: To normalize the vasomotor extension, of course, you would adjust in the lower lumbar spine...

Q: What is the chiropractic treatment for polio?

A: Chiropractic treatment for polio in the initial stages of polio, in the prodroma, is the adjustment primarily...

Q (by the Court): What would you do with a patient while you are making up your mind as to whether he has meningitis?

A: I would, in this patient - I would give this patient a careful chiropractic adjustment.

-another expert witness for plaintiffs was William D. Harper, D.C., dean of the Texas Chiropractic College (Smith, 1969, pp. 84-5):

Q: In your book, Dr. Harper, I get the impression from reading it that at one point you say that some workings of the individual psychic thought could cause a subluxation?

A: Yes, because psychic irritation of the nervous system can through irritation of the cord and into the anterior horn cause muscle contraction and in turn produce a subluxation in which case the subluxation becomes one of the symptoms of the complex and not the cause of the phenomena as long as the original irritation, be it clinical or psychic, remains...

Q: In other words, I could think myself into a subluxation?

A: You could. Now, pardon me, may I say one thing. That is one of the, as a perfect example, I have suffered today from the irritation of being up on this stand. This is my first experience. I am demonstrating the fact today.

Q: You mean you think I am giving you a subluxation?

A: Yes...

Q: Could you tell us what vertebra is affected by cross-examination.

A: All of them.

Q: So that the gamut of diseases is possible as a result of being a witness?

A: Chronic irritation of the nervous system.

Q: You could get polio?

A: It’s possible.

1965 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(3)] includes:

-“Louisiana” (p. 17):

New officers of the Chiropractic Association of Louisiana, elected at a business session in Lafayette yesterday, are Dr. Irvin C. Lister of Lafayette, president; Dr. Russell D. Poulton of New Orleans, vice president; Dr. Fred Doughty Beck of New Orleans, secretary; and Dr. A.J. Palumbo of Crowley, who was re-elected treasurer.

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

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

LOUISIANA

As a consequence of the loss of the England case by an unfavorable Federal ruling, the Louisiana DC is again on trial for “practice of medicine.” A recent news article, nearly a full column in size, in the Times-Picayune, of New Orleans, was devoted to a story on the rejection of a debate on the subject. Dr. Harold B. Karas had requested the debate with Dr. Nick J. Accardo, chm. Of City Board of Health. Said Dr. Accardo: The very essence of our board’s position is that **the practice of chiropractic constitutes a very serious health hazard** to the residents of New Orleans.

1966 (Feb): **California Chiropractic Association Journal** [22(8)] includes:

-“The Louisiana story: how Louisiana is taking ‘England Case’ defeat” (pp. 35-6)

1966 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(5)] includes:

-“M.D..D.C. debate: ‘Chiropractic is not on trial’” (p. 53):

As part of his closing statement, at a debate conducted between Dr. J. Joseph Allen, chiropractic author, lecturer and educator and Dr. Joseph A. Sabatier, President-elect of the Louisiana State Medical Society; Dr. Allen stated, “Chiropractic is not on trial and make no mistake about it.”

The debate took place during a luncheon meeting conducted by the Young Men’s Business Club of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, last month.

The medical representative attempted to discredit the entire chiropractic profession by using as ammunition, various text books and memoranda, some of which were more than fifty years out of date. Many of the medic’s quotations were taken out of context.

Speaking about the lack of official recognition in Louisiana, Dr. Allen pointed out that it was too bad that the second largest healing profession had to appeal at this point for recognition. He continued, “It is contrary to all the rules of justice and fairness to allow a competitor (the medical profession) to pass on our ability.”

“There is a law that supersedes man-made law and that is the moral law. People are going to chiropractors, millions of them and these millions are getting results.”

Asked following the luncheon, just what he as a chiropractor can do for a patient, Dr. Allen replied: “The chiropractor claims to be an effective operator when mechanical displacements of the spine have a direct ancillary relationship to disease.”

1966 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(6)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors “World-Wide Reports” (p. 12):

LOUISIANA

Notice of Appeal in the England case was filed Jan. 7. “It will be four or five months before we learn if the Supreme Court will admit jurisdiction and hear the appeal,” says Dr. Paul J. Adams. Medical Economics reports that a New Orleans health officer has ordered DCs to get massage parlor licenses since DCs are not licensed as such but that anyone who “rubs someone else for pay” is running a massage parlor.

1966 (June 19-21): “Report of 33rd Annual Congress, Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California”; includes:

-“State Reports” (pp. 6-8); many states struggling to get NBCE recognized; includes:

LOUISIANA: Dr. Paul Adams, A.C.A. State Delegate from Louisiana – Louisiana lost their legislative effort. Will file a motion for rehearing in the supreme court. The case will still be active and the demand of the court that the Medical Board refrain from prosecuting parties to the litigation as long as the case is in litigation will be in force.

1966 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [9(1)] includes:

-J. Joseph Allen, D.C. of Hagerstown MD, formerly? instructor at Columbia Institute, authors “Editorially speaking... our friends in Louisiana” (p. 46); includes:

...Recently an intercom announcement informed me that Mr. Minos Simon of Lafayette, La. was on the line. Mr. Simon and I are good friends and it is always nice to hear from him. As usual, however, it was business that motivated the call – some technical assistance that I was privileged to render that may help the profession. The talk expanded into an enlightening hour long dialogue. He was happy about the Massachusetts news. He was not happy about the recent refusal of the Supreme Court to further review the England case.

Obviously the matter will be pursued further, and Mr. Simon, a brilliant and capable lawyer, explained the legal path that he now must take. Frankly, my field is science – not law – so I’ll just say that I’m glad that he is on our side and whatever can be done – will be done.

Mr. Simon had been kind enough to forward to me all the data on the England case to date – but I learned a lot more about the real battle that he has been waging. For instance, I was informed that the England case had not really brought up this whole matter – that had been done as far back as the early twenties when the Fife Brothers, chiropractors were involved.

What the work of Mr. Simon is concerned with is the development by sound and intensive argumentation, based upon evidence brought before the courts that this matter of the right of chiropractors to practice is one that ought to be upheld if we are not to open the door for destructive legislation everywhere against this great and noble profession...

-Caroll V. Guice, D.C. authors “State digest report: Louisiana” (p. 60)

1966 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [9(2)] includes:

-Caroll V. Guice, D.C. authors “State digest report: Louisiana” (p. 26)

c1966/1967: photograph of march from downtown Baton Rouge to capitol, 1966 or 1967; Joseph Sabatier, M.D. (3rd from left) shakes hands with Sid E. Williams, D.C.; others in photo are Drs. Tony Palombo, George Shaw, and ? Edwards (courtesy of Patricia Oliver):



individuals who have not demonstrated they have training in the treatment of human disease.”

During the last legislative session, a resolution was adopted establishing a chiropractic study commission by both House and Senate members. The committee report said an attempt to work out a compromise between physicians and chiropractors was unsuccessful, and the commission made no recommendation.

late 1960s or early 1970s: photograph from Crowley, Louisiana (of left to right): Joey Bixenman, unknown, Jeannie Farmer, Bobby Bixenman, Dr. Erwin Bixenman, Ruth Bixenman, Dr. Beau Farmer, Dr. Roger Farmer, David Farmer, Robin Farmer, Jeanette Farmer (courtesy of Patricia Oliver:



1967 (Nov): **California Chiropractic Association Journal** [24(5)] includes:

-“Louisiana asks assistance from DC profession in state practice” (p. 26)

1968 (Feb): **California Chiropractic Association Journal** [24(8)] includes:

-“Briefs from the Erbe memo” (p. 25):

Further information on the Dr. Sabatier who describes himself as appreciating the cooperation of ICA tells us that he is encouraging everyone to fight the DC and refers to the chiropractic PR program as the thing that has saved them...

1968 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(6)] includes:

-**photo** and caption (p. 35):

DAVENPORT – The Louisiana Governor’s Study Committee visited Palmer College April 28-29 in a step toward legislation in Louisiana. Headed by State Senator A.C. Clemons, Jr., the committee was accompanied by Dr. William S. Boyd of Lake Charles, La., and news men. The group was entertained by Dr. David D. Palmer and members of his cabinet.

1968 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [11(1)] includes:

-“Louisiana licensing bill killed - again” (p. 40):

A chiropractic licensing bill has been killed by the Louisiana House of Representatives, but the chiropractic forces are seeking a November referendum which would place the issue before the state’s voters.

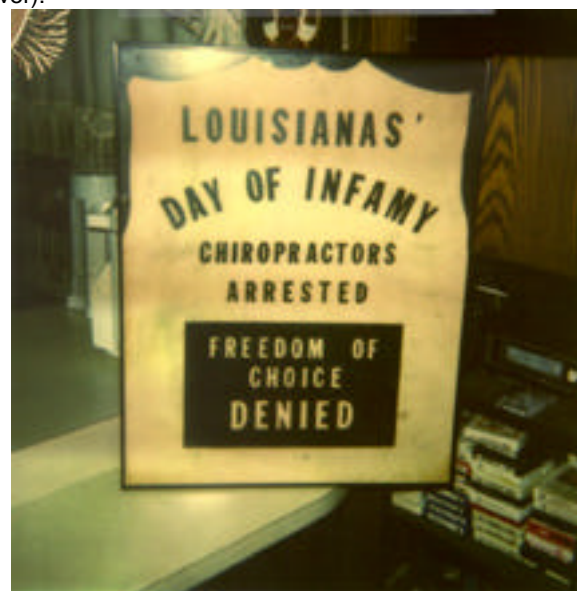
A Louisiana House committee voted 9 to 7 against sending the license measure to the floor, and on reconsideration voted 10 to 6 to submit an unfavorable report.

The bill was killed by a 66 to 23 vote in the House. In 1966 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld an earlier ruling that the state has the right to refuse to license chiropractors unless they have a medical education according to a report appearing in the A.M.A. News.

J.A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., New Orleans, chairman of the AMA Committee on Quackery and former Louisiana State Medical Society president, headed the fight against the bill offered by Rep. William Boyd, Lake Charles chiropractor.

Dr. Sabatier called for “one standard in the healing arts,” charging that this bill “would in effect permit practice of medicine by

undated: photograph from Louisiana (courtesy of Patricia Oliver):



1970 (Jan): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [7(1)] includes:

-Paul J. Adams, D.C., ACA state delegate for Louisiana, authors “United States Supreme Court and the England case decision affirmed?” (p. 23)

1973 (July 1-5): “Minutes of the Semi-Annual Meeting of Board of Directors, National Chiropractic Insurance Company” held at Playboy Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach (NCMIC Archives):

-Louisiana:

Dr. Paul Adams from Louisiana met with us for discussion of qualification for licensure in his state...also the availability of facilities for the 1974 annual director's meeting.

1973 (Nov/Dec): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [16(3)] includes:

-Gustave Dubbs, D.C., National Director of U.S. Chiropractic CHP Office, authors "Louisiana: the last bastion of political medicine" (pp. 74-7)

c1973: photograph of mobile sign protesting lack of licensure in Louisiana (courtesy of Patricia Oliver):



1974 (May/June): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [16(6)] includes:

-"Louisiana – more on licensing" (p. 49) which is presentation by Richard E. Vincent, D.C., F.I.C.C., president of FCLB, to a legislative subcommittee of Louisiana legislature in Baton Rouge on 10 April 1974

1974 (July/Aug): ***Digest of Chiropractic Economics*** [17(1)] reports:

-Michael A. Espina, Jr., executive secretary of the Chiropractic Association of Louisiana, authors "Governor Edwards signs new law" granting licensure to chiropractors (pp. 50-1); includes photograph & caption:



Shown here with Louisiana Governor Edwin W. Edwards (center, at podium), just prior to his signing the chiropractic bill into law, are a few of the many who worked so hard to get this long-overdue law. At the far left is Dr. Edward A. Mernin, Vice President of the Chiropractic Association of Louisiana; next is Dr. John E. Flynn, President of the C.A.L.; then Rep. J. Richard Breaux, one of the primary movers in the House to enact this bill.

To the far right, conversing with Governor Edwards, is Dr. James W. Parker, who, with many concerned and generous members of the Parker Foundation, contributed nearly \$24,000.00 to the Louisiana licensing cause.

The deed is done. Welcome Louisiana to the community of chiropractic states. Finally, the chiropractic candle will shine on all fifty states, and through its light, the people of this country will benefit and reach new heights in health care.

It was a long, hard, uphill battle, that started in 1948, with one scared chiropractor, (Dr. Paul Adams), testifying before an unfriendly and antagonistic committee, to the campaign that was successfully completed this year.

Many people are responsible for this success, to try and list all of them will be an impossible task, however, we must single out a few individuals for their total support and dedication. Foremost, the chiropractic profession is forever in debt to Drs. William Boyd, Charles McHenry, John Lewis, as State Representatives, they paved the way for Dr. James Stephenson. As State Representative, this man did more to insure the successful passage of the Bill than anyone can imagine possible. He sacrificed his personal practice, in order to be able to travel around the state, visiting fellow legislators, trading and winning votes for chiropractic. Today, Dr. Stephenson is one of the most respected members of the Louisiana Legislature, admired by his peers in the Chamber and in the Chiropractic profession as well.

Dr. Fred Bates, Legislative Chairman of the Chiropractic Association of Louisiana whose skills and inside know-how of grass roots politics, proved invaluable and infallible time and time again.

Dr. John Flynn and Dr. Edward Mernin, President and Vice-Pres. of the C.A.L., respectively, Fund raisers Emeritus, their energy could only be measured by their love of Chiropractic. When someone faltered, they were always ready to show the way, by their actions.

The Board of Directors of the C.A.L., Dr. Harold Karas, Chairman; Dr. John Booth, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Eric Lensgraf, Secretary; Dr. Corwin Heneman, Treasurer; and the members, Drs. William Boyd, Jerry Norman, Kenneth Eastman, B.D. Mooring, and L.O. Tackett, all these doctors had the audacity to try new methods of campaigning and the courage and determination to see that everything was followed to a successful completion.

Dr. Gerald Brassard and William Day, your multiple trips finally bore fruit. Perseverance counts! Your testimonies were always an inspiration to all of us, to continue on. Drs. Peter Flaum, Dr. Richard Vincent, Malcolm Macdonald, Chester Wilk, and Gus Dubbs, what all of you helped accomplish will add another laurel to your already overcrowded crown of glory, you all are truly great men. To all of you, Louisiana will always offer a hearty welcome and undying gratitude.

A very special mention has to be made because of the efforts and support provided by Dr. James Parker, President of the Parker Chiropractic Research Foundation, and his Executive Vice-Pres., Dr. William Chapel. With no direct relation or interest in Louisiana, they poured thousands of dollars and hundreds of hours into the campaign. To these two men and their organization, the profession in general and Louisiana, in particular, are forever grateful.

To name all the doctors in Louisiana, who cooperated to make a success of this campaign, will be unfair, we always will fail to mention a few deserving ones. However, some names deserve special mention, due to their tremendous contributions; Dr. Paul Adams, Dr. D.B. Baillie, Dr. Brunner Blair, Dr. Melvin Eastman, Dr. Gerry Hinton, Dr. Charles Herring, Dr. Charles Guideon, Dr. G.B. Guillory, Dr. Harewell Morris, Dr. E.G. Nossier, Dr. James Ripple, Dr. Leroy Stagni, Dr. Willie Sacks, Dr. Courtney Stroebel and Dr. Floyd Turner. Doctors, the profession appreciates you! Once again we apologize if we fail to mention you, but the profession will always recognize the courage of ALL the doctors in Louisiana, who kept the chiropractic candle lit, through the years of harassment and persecution.

Finally, to all the doctors throughout this great country, who did their share, not once, but many times, by giving their monies and their time, thank you from all of us to all of you.

The victory in Louisiana was complete, we have a very good Bill, we did not compromise on the rights of the profession. In essence, the Louisiana Chiropractic Bill provides the following:

1 – Establishment of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, composed of 6 doctors of Chiropractic and 2 M.D.s.

2 – Allows the individual practitioner the dissemination of chiropractic educational material to his patients, and allows the State Association to promote chiropractic on a professional basis.

3 – Allows the use of X-Ray equipment for all chiropractic purposes.

4 – Allows the doctors who have graduated from a college of chiropractic, which is accredited or approved by the Association of Chiropractic Colleges, or the Council on Chiropractic Education, or approved for the purposes of membership by the A.C.A. or the I.C.A. and approved by the Board, and who have been in practice over 8 years to be licensed automatically. The doctors, who comply with the above requirements, but have been in the state from 2 to 8 years, must take an examination on X-Ray procedures, physical diagnosis and public health, including contagious and communicable diseases. All other doctors must take an examination (14 Parts) as given to all newcomers to the state.

5 – Allows doctors who are licensed in other states, and comply with the Louisiana accreditation requirements, to obtain a license, without having to take the examination.

6 – Allows doctors who have passed the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners test, to obtain a license, by only taking the 3 part examination.

7 – Allows the use of diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

8 – Does not deprive the doctor of chiropractic of the right to use his hard earned title.

So, come on down, the water's fine and we have a public hungry for chiropractic nourishment, which they have been deprived of long enough. Michael A. Espina, Jr., Executive Secretary, Chiropractic Association of Louisiana.

1974 (Sept/Oct): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [17(2)] includes:

-John W. Booth, D.C. authors "Louisiana state report" (p. 58); includes:

LOUISIANA IS LICENSED!...

1974 (Nov/Dec): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [17(3)] includes:

-John W. Booth, D.C. authors "Louisiana state report" (pp. 83-4)

1975 (Nov/Dec): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [18(3)] includes:

-"Louisiana holds first license renewal convention" (p. 4)

-John W. Booth, D.C. authors "Louisiana" (pp. 97-8)

1991 (Apr): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [28(4)] includes:

-"In memoriam: John E. Flynn, D.C." (p. 108); includes photograph of Dr. Flynn:



Pioneer of Louisiana Chiropractic Association

John E. Flynn, D.C., has died after a short illness in Houma, La. He was 66 years old.

Dr. Flynn was a 1953 graduate of Palmer College [sic] of Chiropractic. Upon graduation he set up practice in Houma and became an activist for chiropractic causes. During the 60s and 70s, he was a pioneer in the fight for chiropractic licensing in Louisiana. When licensing finally became a reality in 1974, Dr. Flynn served as the founding president of the Chiropractic Association of Louisiana and was appointed to the first Louisiana Board of Examiners. Dr. Flynn was also a lifelong member and Louisiana's delegate to the ACA.

In his community, Dr. Flynn served as vice chairman of the local housing authority.

Dr. Flynn is survived by his wife, Pat Flynn of Vero Beach, Fla. And his son J. Michael Flynn, D.C., who is currently president of the Louisiana Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

Dr. Flynn's family request that any memorial donations be made to the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research.

1993 (Feb 25): letter from Robert B. Jackson, D.C., N.D. to J. Keating (in my Jackson correspondence file):

Dear Joe:

Your call last PM was definitely ESP, else why would I all of a sudden go looking for the five pages from the University of Oklahoma Law Library on the England case? I thought I had copies these pages and sent to you at PSC-W? Looking at my notes on that project, I find there are over 450 pages/.15 per pg., plus a \$5.00 search fee for the case, which would bring the project up to about \$67.50+, plus postage to me, to you for the entire trial transcript.

My dear old friend Dr. Paul J. Adams, 114 Sunny Lane, Lafayette, LA (318) 984-5165 was President of the State Assn. for many years down there. The Louisiana Chiropractic struggle is quite some story, waiting to be retold to today's DC's. (May 1924-June 1974). Dr. Paul has been on the scene since the 1940's to date. In 1974 there were only 160 DC's in State; over 100 had been arrested, over 25 jailed for Px. Med. w/o a Lic. Even 2 were jailed for over a month after the Law, for arrests prior to the Law. Dr. Joe Sabatiet from LA, a member of AMA's Com. on Quackery saw to it that the

screws were really put on and held, to prevent the DC's from having their Law.

At the trial, Dr. J.J. was raked over the coals so badly by the Med. attorney's over the issue that no DC college had any accreditation status with USOE or any Regional Accred. agencies, that our education was therefore in fact inferior to Medical schools and that we were all a bunch of uneducated so-and-so's. J.J. was so stimulated by his handling, he became the driving force, along with Geo. Haynes of LACC, to get an Accred. Agency for the Prof., and we know what happened. J.J. then went for Reg. Accred. and I believe was first to receive this type of status. We in leadership in 1975 when CCE was approved by the USOE, the divisiveness over DC philosophy would crumble and that research would flourish to up-grade the Prof. within the eyes of the other members of the Health Care Community. We were wrong, some of saw that the old ICA schools and allegiances were still being held on to, that our position within the health community was a sham, and we thought no one else knew it. WRONG! I think we are being discovered and it is going to be used against us, bad! We could lose out in Medicare and thus any new health care system that may arise. We are not doing enough basic research to validate that which we do in all facets of our clinical approach.

I preached in 1951-52, than now (then) was the time for us to get into meaningful research to validate our position. From the audience came remarks like - "We can't do that, what if we find our premise is not correct, No, we can not take that chance." I came back and said, "Well, then we modify our Premise to fit the scientific evidence!" Everybody cringed, and we stayed status quo. I'd rather stand on the basis of some scientific validity, than none at all. That goes for all the modalities we use, both in physical medicine and nutrition, or what ever. Problem is, as a Prof. we have become as 'fat-cats' from all that has been given to us by our Legislative successes, that we don't want to be bothered to fight for a correct position. My fear is, the shoe will drop and funding will only go to those in clinical medicine who have validated their therapies, because the Gov./Ins. Co.'s will not pay for un-sound therapies, as they are too costly. That would really give our group the wake-up call they need! But then to try and get back into the family of legit health care, would be very long and laborious in each State Legislature and the Gov., WOW!! We'd better clean up our act, now - than have someone else do it for us, we would not like that! Down Robert, down boy.

Item 2 that we talked about, - our Disassociation from the Mono-Causal-Treatment Concepts in the Disease Processes.

I've enclosed 3 pages from my 1990 ACA Membership Directory, D-1 ACA Policies of Public Health etc., D-3 hi-lited area. Let me give you a little background here. As you see on D-3 ACA Disassociated itself from Cultism in 1965. Problem, ACA never sent this to AMA to inform them of our position, ICA would never make such a statement, so our House was divided again, still.

I was elected to the ACA Board of Governors in June 1972, was Chairman 1973-74. In 1974-74 Dr. Bill Bromley of N.J. was elected President, Dr. Bill Dallas Vice-Pres. and I became the third member of ACA's Executive Committee. The three of us attended the NINDS Workshop on the - Research Status of Spinal Manipulative Therapy, at Bethesda, MD, Feb. 2-4, 1975. I don't recall which evening it was, but all 3 of us were in the Social Bar after the last Session for that day. We came across H. Thomas Ballatine, M.D., an eminent Neurosurgeon in Boston and at Harvard, he had been on the AMA Quackery Committee from its inception, along with Dr. Joe Sebatiet [sic; Sabatier], the third I've forgotten. Any way the three of us engaged Dr. Ballantine in conversation and one thing led to another.

We told him of ACA's position against Cultism and he was unaware. He did say, that if we, the ACA could give him, in writing, that we have disassociated from the mono-causal, mono-treatment of disease, the battle between AMA and Chiropractic would be over.

At our Annual June Meeting, I wrote, introduced the Resolution into the House of Delegates, it passed. In the Post-Convention Meeting of the Board, we asked that this passed Resolution be sent to AMA with a cover letter explaining what it means etc. etc. Just before I left ACA Leg. Com. in 1988 after 20 years, I asked if AMA had ever responded back to us, as I went off the Board in June 1979, and had never heard a response? All documents of that era are packed, uncatalogued, so today I can not tell you that AMA was ever appraised of our action. I do recall, ICA would not pass a similar Resolution, so our House was divided still, as it is today, over 'B.J.'s Chiro. philosophy' Our friend in Georgia thinks he has been and will be the mouth-piece for such philosophy to his end. He fails to realize what his stubbornness has and will do the the entire House. I'm also enclosing a copy of my Program Feb. 2-4, 1975, with a couple of personal remarks * on the last couple of pages.

Double check the above with Dr. Dallas, he may have more to add.

As you can see with my past education, experiences and leadership positions held in Calif. CCA and ACA, I'm one of those 'diagnostic' DC's v. 'non-diagnostic' types we used to call 'straight's'. My history writing is also slanted in this direction, hope my bias does not show thru too badly?? Russ I feel is aligned w/the 'straight' or what I call 'non-diagnostic' type of DC, therefore he may wish to edit out some of my remarks? So, I think I'll send to JMPT the paper I'll soon have all the data on, State of Iowa v. D.C. Palmer: Practicing medicine, surgery and obstetrics without a certificate. I plan another on People v. T.F. Ratledge: Practicing medicine without a license, which I may also sent to JMPT.

In the meantime, I have a couple of Family History trips to make, one in May-June, the other Sept-Oct. The later will take me up into Ontario & Quebec where 3 of my 4 grandparents came from, so I will not be at WSCC, sorry.

-Bob



1994 (June): Narrative accounts of the efforts of Louisiana chiropractors to obtain a licensing statute, by James E. Stephenson, D.C. and Paul J. Adams, D.C.; prepared in June 1994, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of passage of the Louisiana chiropractic act. Both of these gentlemen are now deceased. (Courtesy of Ms. Patricia A. Oliver of the Louisiana Board of Chiropractic Examiners; reproduced as Appendix M in FCLB history manuscript)

James E. Stephenson, D.C.

In writing a history of the chiropractic [profession], receiving a license in Louisiana is extremely difficult. This being due to the fact that so much happened leading up to the final passage that it is impossible to write it own so that anyone could understand it.

I arrived in DeRidder, LA in August of 1950, the youngest D.C. in LA. I became very active in local politics. I supported all of the Representatives and Senators of my area plus Police Jurors and others. My representative was Lonnie Cole from Ragley, LA, a strong supporter of chiropractic and Senator Hennigan from Fields, LA. From these political experiences I became dedicated to LA politics.

I know that Drs. Adams, Bates and others who were active in Baton Rouge could not understand why I did not become active in Baton Rouge. I felt that by having my legislators' support that I could call them at any time and they would support any chiropractic legislation that I approved.

After a few years Dr. John Lewis decided to run for representative. I was extremely active in his race and was fortunate to win against a well known attorney. Dr. Lewis was a good politician and had he lived would have passed a chiropractic act. Dr. McHenry was elected John's second term, then Dr. Bill Boyd from Lake Charles was elected in 1968.

During this time I had lost my contact with my legislator and was requested to contact my representative Buddy Leach to see if he could support a chiropractic bill and was informed in no uncertain term that the would not. I stated to him that I would do my best to get someone to beat him. He stated "Do you think you can find anyone to beat me?" I told him that if I couldn't, I would beat myself. I let my mouth overload myself, but after my remark I could not back down. I qualified and the districts were changed and I did not have to run against Buddy. I was elected and served from 1972 to 1976.

The following account is a condensed part of all the activities transpired during my term.

Obtaining a license for chiropractic in LA was an accumulation of many dedicated men who were practicing in LA without a license. Some active in politics and others were upstanding well respected doctors in their local area which made it extremely unpopular for the medics to harass us.

The first bill introduced in the legislative [sic] I believe was in 1924, two years before I was born. The medical lobbyists were so strong that the chiropractic bills could not receive enough votes in the committee to ever get to the house floor. Dr. John Lewis of DeRidder was the first chiropractor to get elected to legislative. Dr. Lewis served six years before his death. The Governor appointed his widow, Margaret to fill the last two years of John's term. Dr. McHenry was elected during this time. With two D.C.'s in the legislative things began to improve. Governor Long promised Dr. Lewis that he would see that a bill passed during his term but John and the governor expired and that ended these hopes. Dr. Bill Boyd of Lake Charles was the next D.C. to be elected. Bill served one term then I was elected in 1972. There were about 30 legislatures [sic] who would even speak to me. Most less discuss the possibility of voting for a chiropractic bill. The first session I was requested not to take part in the chiropractic bill, which I complied. The bill received 40 votes.

In the next session, Dr. Fred Bates was appointed legislative chairman. In my opinion Dr. Bates being the lobbyist for the chiropractic bill was the best thing that could have happened. He dealt with the medical lobbyist and all other legislative work that I did not have time to do. I feel that he did an outstanding job and has not received the credit for what he did. The sacrifices that he gave to our profession will never be known. This includes financial, time spent in

Baton Rouge, mental anguish and all other sacrifices he gave to pass a good bill. I have heard that others have tried to take the credit, but Fred Bates did most of the work. For Fred's dedication I will be forever grateful to him. Thanks Fred for a thankless job well done.

During this session a bill was passed to have a C.C. (constitutional convention), one of the worst mistakes I have ever made was qualifying for the convention. I was elected to be a delegate from 31 districts. I was under the impression that we would be in Baton Rouge only two days a week. Can any of you D.C.'s believe that you could survive a year away from your practice without any money coming in to pay the expenses[?]. It was extremely hard, but survive we did. Being elected to C.C. was the most important thing that could have happened for chiropractic, even though it nearly bankrupted me.

What made me being elected to C.C. so important is I was serving with all of the influential men in Louisiana, a good number who were legislators. During this year I contacted all of the legislators who were not in C.C., lobbying them to vote for the chiropractic bill in the next session. I had about 90 promised votes. Some at the last minute asked to be allowed to vote against the bill. This was due to pressure in their districts.

When the debate was over and I started to the mike to speak, Pappy Trish, the governor floor leader stopped me and informed me that he could find very few votes against the bill. He stated you never speak when the votes are there so I did not get to speak. The bill passed with 80 plus votes. In the senate, Senator Blair handled the bill with the understanding that I would answer all of the questions due to the fact that he did not know anything about chiropractic, most especially what was in the bill. Senator Blair called for the vote. The bill passed and very few people realized what had happened.

Governor Edwards signed the bill into law on June 26, 1974. Then the problem began. Can you imagine regulating a group of D.C.'s who had never used any guide lines or anything else[?]. It was utterly chaos. But with the rules being passed and hiring an executive secretary and getting a permanent office, things began to improve.

Other states say that we have the best chiropractic laws in all of the land.

Dr. J.E. Stephenson

PAUL J. ADAMS, D.C. (Retired)

114 Sunny Lane

Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Louisiana Board of Chiropractic Examiners

5800 One Perkins Place, Suite 5-C

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

Attention: Dr. Marilyn Panger

I have been requested to "write something" of a historical nature for the 20th anniversary of Chiropractic licensure in Louisiana. Most of that history has been so crowded it is difficult to remember the bits and pieces that might be of interest to the newborn chiropractor. Some can never be forgotten – only half buried deep in the guts, with the disappointments, blasted hopes, and broken promises of those who could have helped you but did not and the memory of the tears of your loved ones. Were your children ever told by their school mates that their father was a quack? Have you ever felt rank ostracism? Have you seen that hungry politician suddenly withdraw his hand when you mentioned "chiropractic"... have him turn his back and walk away? These things are a part of our early history that some of us do not like to remember. It was part of our progress.

My experiences began shortly after graduation in 1946. The two chiropractors in my town advised me to "lie low" and don't rock the boat. The five in New Orleans, Drs. Beatty, House, Williams, Adams and Hawkins urged the opposite. They were being enjoined. Three of

them were fire eaters. There seems to have been different phases of our common effort to overcome the apparent opposition to chiropractic. Some thought the political campaign trail was the only way to go. Others had the idea that the only way was to get the general public stirred up via patient organizations, this was accomplished pretty well over the entire state by the following doctors, Jim Johnson in the Shreveport area, Jim Stephenson in the DeRidder, Lake Charles area, McHenry and Bates in Central Louisiana, Mr. Saunders in South Louisiana. Dr. Doughty-Beck and Dr. Lensgraf sponsored large groups in the Hammond area. One of the prosecuting judges in Monroe was so steamed about it that it largely caused Dr. Fields to be jailed for contempt of court. Drs. Betty Boyd and Roger Farmer sponsored large groups in their respective areas also. Still others wanted to get elected to "something." Drs. Lewis, McHenry, Boyd and Stephenson brought prestige to the profession when they were elected to the State House of Representatives, and Dr. Stephenson also became a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Gerry Hinton from Slidell came up through grass roots, home town politics to now serve as one of the finest Senators in the state.

Getting back to public meetings, Drs. McHenry, Bates and Boisvert probably agitated the medical board more than any others in the state with their meetings having hundreds in attendance. Their attorney and friend, Irvin Ward-Steinman was a continuous spark of hope and endurance, ad Representative John J. McKeithen gave us status by sponsoring our bill when he was a floor leader in the House of Representatives.

Finally in 1957, the astute attorney from Lafayette, J. Minos Simon, filed an action in federal court the "ENGLAND CASE," attacking the constitutionality of the medical practice act as it was applied to the practice of Chiropractic by Chiropractors who were not licensed to practice allopathic medicine. He persuaded the court to halt the prosecution of the Chiropractors pending the course of the litigation. A caveat prohibited advertising. When the prosecutions stopped, Chiropractors and pseudo-chiropractors popped out of the woodwork like termites. Proprietary schools abounded and we became numerous indeed. But, more people heard about Chiropractic and the ball kept rolling. When the Supreme Court ruled against us in 1966 the moratorium on prosecution ended. Hunting season was open and we became fair game once more.

The following is taken from a letter written to a colleague in February of 1981. It is not meant to be redundant although many of the same names and sequence of events will be repeated:

February 16, 1981

Dear Dr.

I promised to reply to your letter of December 21, 1980. However, in spite of the implications of Drs. Stephenson and Hinton, I cannot write for you a history of the efforts leading to licensure in 1974. The details are too many. The grief, sweat, disappointments and tears of those years is just too much to recall and live through again. It would take days and weeks to write the interesting things that happened and to give credit to the many pioneers who lived and worked in the shadow of the jail in their efforts to bring Chiropractic to the people of Louisiana and prosperity to their peers in 1974 and thereafter. To mention the names of those who worked and gave of their substance would fill a page at least. I will mention a few.

Drs. Stephenson and Hinton said, "let Paul do it." It seems to me that refrain started as soon as I was elected president of Louisiana Chiropractic Association for the first time in 1948. From that time onward I continued to work and did not miss a session of the legislature. For many of those sessions I closed my office for the sixty days. This was only possible because of the encouragement of

my wonderful wife and the financial support she gave because she was as interested as I in the future of the profession.

There is only one other member of the 1948 LCA still living. That is Dr. Stanford Beatty, Sr. He was a real pioneer, did a lot of wonderful work and gave many, many dollars in his long fight. I was sitting with him at the CAL meeting when the licenses were passed out and the awards given. I could see the pride in his face when he received his license. I could not read his thoughts but I could have cried when he was passed over without a word of recognition for the oldest pioneer present. Just a word of recognition could have meant so much to him. The work he had accomplished meant a hell of [a] lot to the rest of us. A few other workers of 1948 were Stewart, Norris, the Evans brothers - all still living - and proud of Chiropractic. I believe that Collins was practicing at that time but I did not know him.

Some events along the way to 1974:

Dr. Henry House and I attended the convention of Louisiana Federation of Labor in Shreveport at which a resolution was passed supporting Chiropractic legislation. Believe that was 1949. I am sure this was where I first met Vic Bussie.

In 1950 John McKeithen introduced the Chiropractic bill in the House. He was a floor leader and this gave us a bit more status.

Dr. McHenry was elected to the House of Representatives. This was a definite star in our crown. Then came Drs. Lewis, Boyd and Stephenson. All these gentlemen did their best with the final push by Steve.

In 1958 the bill was reported favorably by the Senate Committee under the guidance of Senator Speedy Long. The highlight at this hearing was a speech by a committee member. I cannot recall his name at the moment but he was Dr. Flynn's senator. But he gave a rousing dissertation on the rights of the people to the doctor of their choice. It was most impressive. The bill was later killed on a motion to table. But we had made one more step in the process.

In 1957 the England case was filed. England was one of 22 Chiropractors named as plaintiffs. More were added later. I placed his name at the top of the list because it would be easy to remember by others and, also, because he was president of LCA. The case simply attacked the opinion that the practice of Chiropractic was the practice of medicine. Mr. Simon prevailed upon the court to prohibit the prosecution of Chiropractors pending the conclusion of the case. There have been differences of opinion as to the value of the case in relation to the ultimate efforts required for legislation. We received many Chiropractors in the state who would not have had the guts to come to Louisiana had it not been for the moratorium on prosecutions. Some of them did us no good. Signs went up and the practice was in the open. On the other hand this freedom from prosecution caused a lack of grass roots work on the legislative program. Consequently ultimate recognition was probably delayed.

In 1972 Dr. Blair's Representative, Dickie Breaux, proved to be a real fireball on Chiropractic regulation and he kept his part of the ball rolling until the bill was finally passed. But his influence was such that it is well worth mentioning here.

Then came Edwin Edwards and the events leading up to his announcement as a candidate for governor. He was as good as his word and stayed with us all the way. Without him we could not have made it.

Among the grass roots political Chiropractors we should forever remember, and the ones with whom I am most familiar, HINTON, BATES, BOYD, and LENSGRAF. These I know most about. There must be others without whom we might have had a harder time. Dr. Stephenson wrote to you about his contact with every legislator in his home district. His work in the Constitutional Convention must have

been equally as influential. I visited the convention a couple of times and met some of the old timers I had known from many legislative sessions.

Aside from the above there was one more event prior to the 1974 session that could have tilted the decision in our favor. An event, without which, I do not believe we could have made it. This was the resolution supporting Chiropractic legislation passed by the state convention of the Police Jurors Association. Those people were and are the grass roots politicians of the state. How did it come about? The president was a friend of Dr. Bates and encouraged him when Fred brought up the idea. Fred divided the state into districts and selected a Chiropractor to contact the president of the police jury in each parish as well as other jurors. Everybody went to work and kept Fred posted. I was most gratified when I found one of my contacts to be informed of the progress. I felt most rewarded when the juror I contacted in a neighboring parish turned out to be chairman of the Resolutions Committee. He was enthusiastically in favor of our resolution. He didn't know much about Chiropractic but thought everybody should have it if they wanted it. He had some opposition from MD's on his committee. There was opposition on the floor but Fred's grass roots program paid off with the passage of the resolution. This was something legislators could not ignore. The governor mentioned it in one of his statements. Labor or the medics could not ignore this.

So you see, many people and many events were involved leading up to the meeting of the legislature in 1974. You can take your pick and bet it anyway you like.

I should mention here a speech by Senator Knowles in the 1974 session: I had given Dr. Stephenson a copy of the bill introduced in 1924, (he told you 1926), he showed the bill to Mr. Knowles who asked Steve to loan it to him. In a speech to the senate he held the bill up and said, "Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a copy of the Chiropractic bill introduced and defeated in this legislature in 1924 - just fifty years ago - I submit to you that 1974 is the Year of the Chiropractor." I did not hear the speech but understand it was most impressive. The 1924 bill was introduced through the efforts of the Fife brothers who practiced in Lake Charles. They went to jail there in 1926. One of them sent it to me a few years ago. It is now in the archives of LCA.

In giving credit for passage of our law we have to remember the work done by patient organizations. The Chiropractors whom I recall to be most prominent in this movement were Dr. Doughty-Beck and Drs. McHenry and Bates. If I recall correctly, Dr. Beck was responsible for Mr. Saunders becoming such a fireball in the Organization in New Orleans. I believe McHenry and Bates started this work shortly after McHenry was prosecuted. Their work was so effective that their area legislative delegation have had a majority in favor of licensure for many years. Grass roots. A prominent layman of Alexandria, Dr. Ward-Steinman, attorney and radio station owner has been in the forefront for us for many years. Two other prominent laymen who have carried our banner were Attorney J. Minos Simon of Lafayette and a former mayor of New Orleans. These gentlemen, as well as many more, were advocates of Chiropractic among their peers as well as elsewhere.

Do not forget the politically far reaching influence of one of our own, Dr. Gerry Hinton.

Have you forgotten that the Louisiana State Medical Society was in favor of our bill? They influenced many votes for us.

After the bill was introduced the work began. Dr. Stephenson and Dr. Fred Bates carried the ball. They were the contacts for the legislators. Shortly after introduction the proposed amendments and changes started showing up for them to deal with without upsetting

the bill. Then the medical society came with their offer to cooperate. But they had some proposals also. Their team consisted of two lobbyists and an MD. One of the lobbyists was a lawyer. Fred spent days on end with these people in an attempt to come out with something agreeable to everyone. Steve was in on a lot of that also. My poor vocabulary cannot picture the stress these two gentlemen went through during those first few weeks - the whole session for that matter. There is no point here in attempting to describe all that transpired in the preparation of the bill in time for the committee hearing. It was finalized just a few hours prior to the hearing and given to Steve in the form of an amendment to the bill originally introduced. He presented the committee with amendment number one, which was the whole bill as finally passed except for a few other amendments which appeared as it moved through the process. The result has been acclaimed as one of the best Chiropractic laws in the nation. I hope it will continue to merit that claim.

Who passed the bill? Many people. Not just five or six or one room full.

My opinion: There are no two Chiropractors in the state who could have managed that bill as did Dr. Jim Stephenson and Dr. Fred Bates. Without those two gentlemen as the Legislative Team in Baton Rouge there would have been no Chiropractic Act in 1974.

If you desire to publish this you may do so. But I insist that you do not edit it. I am sure there are many mistakes in my style and admit I do not know a participle from an infinitive. But it is all mine.

I wrote this at the insistence of Steve and Gerry. I read your article and Dr. Hinton's answer. I do not believe in using the word "clout" in reference to legislative influence. Legislators are people and do not like to be clouted any more than me or you. I would hate for one of them to get the idea that he was so unreasonable, in my opinion, that he had to be dealt with in this manner.

Very truly yours,

Paul J. Adams, D.C.

cc: VP

1995 (Nov/Dec): *Today's Chiropractic* [24(6)] reports: -"The England case: a battle for licensure" (pp. 84-9)

1997 (Oct): letter from Edward M. Long, D.C. to 'Dear Colleagues' concerning Jerry England, D.C.

2002 (June 27): e-mail from Michael Flynn, D.C. (flynn@cajun.net):
Hello Joe,

You can contact Dr. Don England at 1200 Enterprise Blvd., Lake Charles, La. 70601. His phone number is 337/439-9306 and fax is 337/439-8045. E-mail: englandmasse@structurex.net. J. Minos Simon (See-Moan) is still practicing law in Lafayette, Louisiana and can be reached at 337/233-4625. He wrote a book a while back titled "Law in the Cajun Nation." Hope this helps and appreciate the information on our state. Please give Don my best regard and tell Minos that Jack Flynn's son sent you his number. My dad thought a lot of him. Best wishes. Mike

2002 (June 27): e-mail from Michael Flynn, D.C. (flynn@cajun.net) to Allen Parry, D.C.:
Hi Allen,

Their names are B J Mooring and E.J. Nossner. EJ is practicing with his son in Shreveport and BJ moved to Oklahoma years ago and his son practices in Colorado. I noticed that last year BJ sent in a thousand dollar contribution to the LAF. Both are fine men as you might gather by their history. The law in Louisiana was passed in

1974 and they went to jail in 1975 to serve their sentences for when they were convicted prior to the law being enacted. My dad went to Shreveport where they were incarcerated and talked the Judge into letting them out early because of the fallacy of the sentence. When they walked out of the jail it was the end of an era that was rich with commitment and dedication to our profession. Thanks for your sentiments. Like you, my pride in chiropractic and appreciation for the men and women who sacrificed so much runs deep. Hope all is well. jmf

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