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Mormon Contributions to Chiropractic

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Color Code:

Green: for emphasis

Red: questionable or uncertain information

filename: Mormon/Chrono 9/23/97

Potential Sources:

Walden, David, MA (historian); 1017 S Freedom Blvd, Provo UT 84601; (Messages: 801-874-8154)

Mormon Figures in Chiropractic:

Nephi L. Cottam, D.C.
Karl J. Hawkins, D.C.
John F.A. Howard, D.C.
Robert B. Jackson, D.C., N.D.
Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D., A.A.
Reed B. Phillips, D.C., Ph.D., D.A.C.B.R.
Frank F. Pyott, D.C.
W.H. Pyott, D.C.
Henry Eyring Turley, D.C.



Nephi L. Cottam, D.C., 1883-1966; from Cottam, 1982

1894: Utah passes medical practice act (Wilder, 1901)

1906: DD marries old girl friend, Molly Hudler (Palmer, 1967, p. 24)

1906 (Jan 11): DD marries Mary Hudler (Gielow, 1981, p. 101)

1906: Molly Hudler Palmer is Mormon (DD, quoted in Palmer, 1951, p. 69)

1923: Utah passes chiropractic law

PHOTOGRAPH



L-R: W.C. Schulze, M.D., D.C., C.O. Watkins, D.C., K.J. Hawkins, D.C., J.E. Slocum, D.C., circa 1934

1950 (Feb 1-3): Minutes of NCA Council on Education, meeting at Sherman Hotel in Chicago (Keating & Cleveland, in press)

...Dr. Martin then made the inquiry as to what could be done to obtain a standardized and uniform conduct on the part of State boards of chiropractic examiners in relation to all chiropractic colleges. Dr. Nugent said that some of the state boards were prejudiced toward some colleges and favored others and he cited the example of the State of Utah, where the State board of examiners refused to recognize any of the colleges that taught physiotherapy.

1956 (Feb 15-17): Minutes of the NCA Council on Education, meeting in Toronto (Keating & Cleveland, in press):

Dr. Janse advised the council that he had been visited last fall in Chicago by Dr. W.H. Pyott, of 720 E. 1st South, Salt Lake City, Utah, the secretary of the American Institute of Manipulative Surgery, and requested to submit to the council this organization's application for accreditation as a specialist organization in graduate education in manipulative surgery.

Upon being asked by Dr. Janse why the organization sought accreditation by the council, Dr. Pyott gave the following reasons.

- (1) The science and art of manipulative surgery is of such significance that it should not experience demise for want of recognition and accreditation by the chiropractic profession.
- (2) That in contacting Dr. Rogers, as editor of the NCA Journal with the intent of running ads pertaining to the course and the related books and manuscripts, they had been advised that the NCA Journal could not accept their ads unless the Council on Education approved of the work that they were seeking to represent.
- (3) That by obtaining accreditation it would offer the work a protection and sanction, safeguarding it from exploitation.

Dr. Pyott advised Dr. Janse that the course consisted of 120, sixty-minute clock hours of technical training, and some 500 sixty-minute clock hours of clinical training with patients provided out of the practice of the doctor who is taking the course.

The entire cost of the course is 500 dollars. There is no desire on the part of the organization to enter their work into undergraduate education, but they would like to see it taught in the graduate schools of the various accredited colleges. If such an arrangement were possible they would provide an instructor at 8 dollars an hour.

Dr. Pyott stated that he felt that failure of recognition of the course would represent a disservice to the men in the field because it would prohibit them from acquiring a method of much merit in clinical practice.

Dr. Pyott stated that the American Institute of Manipulative Surgery had been organized in 1948 and defined manipulative surgery as "A specific manipulative technic designed to accomplish the detachment of adhesions, existing between fascial and muscle planes, and the walls of internal organs."

After some extended discussion the council unanimously concluded that it was not in a position to offer accreditation to the course of the American Institute of Manipulative Therapy and instructed Dr. Janse as secretary of the council to write Dr. Pyott and advise him accordingly. See the attached copy of the letter written to Dr. Pyott.

1959 (Jan 3-6): Minutes of the NCA Council on Education, meeting in Dallas (Keating & Cleveland, in press):

(c) The Utah situation came in for a brief discussion. Comment being made that sooner or later N.C.A. representation would have to seek to establish contact with the agencies concerned. At present the Utah Board of Chiropractic Examiners would not accept the applications of graduates from schools teaching physiotherapy.

1959: Utah passes basic science law

1959 (July 6-9): Minutes of the NCA Council on Education, meeting in Chicago (Keating & Cleveland, in press) Utah- Basic Sciences Act passed at last session of legislature.

1979: Utah repeals basic science law

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