

Chronology of the National Boards of Chiropractic Examiners

(and related topics)

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

1350 W. Lambert Rd., #110, La Habra CA 90631 USA

(310) 690-6499; e-mail: JCKeating@aol.com

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Color Code:

Red & Magenta: questionable or uncertain information

Green: for emphasis

Blue: not yet abstracted

CHRONOLOGY

1920 (May 8): *Fountain Head News* [A.C. 25][9(34)] includes:

"The National Board of Examiners" reports on the "United States Board of Chiropractic Examiners" (pp. 4-5)

1921: Turner (1931, p. 168) reports:

...The same year an attempt was made to establish a **national board of examiners** at Palmer school, during the annual lyceum, or homecoming of graduates. **J. Ralph John** DC was elected president of the new board, and for two years examinations were held, then the undertaking was abandoned.

1922 (Feb 9): BJ writes to HH Antles, Sec'y of the Department of Public Welfare, State of NE; BJ notes that the **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners (NBCE)** has representative visiting various schools, but Crabtree & Crabtree of NE Chiro Coll have refused to cooperate (Ashworth papers-CCCKC)

1922 (June): **MSCA** adopts the "House Cleaning" policy of **UCA**, i.e., to "separate the **mixers** and **straight** chiropractors, excluding the **mixer** from this organization, by asking him to support the **MSCA** and the model bill for chiropractors. If he supports the bill, we, the Executive Committee, take it for granted that he is a straight chiropractor" (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1922 (Oct 6): "Report of Conference of Presidents of State Associations, held on **B.J.'s Porch**" (date illegible); meeting called to order by George Newsalt DC, president of **UCA**; reports from various states; a "**UCA Model Bill**" for creation of state boards and DC licensing is appended, which includes: "Chiropractic is defined to be the science of palpating and adjusting the articulations of the human spinal column by hand only..."; BJ urges rejection of mixer DCs and mixer DC organizations; policy enacted

The **UCA** has withdrawn all affiliations with State Associations that allow **mixers** in their ranks. If State Associations will **Clean House** the **UCA** will cooperate with them, and if the State Associations refuse to clean then the **UCA** will voluntarily come into the respective state and organize a branch in opposition to the State Association, requiring affidavits from members they are straight chiropractors, also the complete endorsement of **UCA** Principles.

The **National Board of Examiners** counterence **mixers**..

Nebraska, Minnesota and New York as well as other States are due for **UCA Cleaning**...

The **UCA** is willing to allow the different organizations as well as Chiropractors a reasonable amount of time to **Clean House**... (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC); see also **MSCA**, June 1922

1932 (July 10): CO Watkins' *Montana Chronicle* reports that **NCA** will hold its annual convention in Detroit in August, 1932 (p. 1); also notes that (p. 8):

A **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners** has been established. The first examination is to be held during the Convention at Detroit, Mich, the 5th and 6th of August, 1932. The members of the **National Board** are Dr. **J.E. Slocum**, Webster City, Iowa; Dr. **J.H. Durham** of Louisville Ky, Dr. **AH O'Connell**, Barre, Vt.

A certificate from the **National Board** will be accepted in place of an examination for license in many states, even by the **Basic Science Board**.

For further information and application write to Dr. **BA Sauer**, Secretary of the **NCA**, 528 Butternut Street, Syracuse, New York. We urge everyone possible to take this examination, especially graduates not yet licensed.

PHOTOGRAPH



James E. Slocum, D.C., circa 1935; from the **NCA** photographic collection (Palmer College Archives)

1932 (Aug): *CCA Bulletin* of the **California Chiropractic Association** [1(9):10] prints **J. Ralph John**, DC's article, "National Organization":

When **Dr. Pritchard of Florida** conceived the idea of an association of Members of State Boards of Examiners, the writer accepted the opportunity of furthering that cause; when Dr. **Cooley** of Oklahoma brought his vision of an **International Chiropractic Congress** to the attention of some members of the examining boards, we used our meager efforts to effect that very thing.

These two ideas bore fruit, and today there is functioning "The **International Chiropractic Congress** with its affiliated bodies known as (1) **Congress of Chiropractic Examiners**, (2) **Congress of Chiropractic State Associations**, (3) **Congress of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges**..."

Now, after six years, this organization is functioning on solid ground. The **National Chiropractic Association** is working in harmony with the **Congress**, and the bond campaign sponsored by the **Congress** is now gaining momentum after such an inauspicious start as was had here in California.

"From State Examining Boards"

- AH O'Connell, Vermont
- JA Ohlson**, Kentucky
- Cecil J Van Tilburg, Indiana
- Sylvia Ashworth**, Nebraska
- Anna M Foy**, Kansas
- Wayne F Crider**, Maryland
- AH Wheeler, New Hampshire
- JW Platt, South Dakota
- JE Slocum**, Iowa

PHOTOGRAPH



Craig M. Kightlinger, D.C.

1932 (Oct 28): letter from **James E. Slocum** DC to **CS Cleveland** re: placing a Dr. Johnson "on the program" (Cleveland papers-CCC/KC); letterhead of International Chiropractic Congress includes:

- JE Slocum DC of Webster City, President
- John A Ohlson DC of Louisville KY, Vice-President
- Anna M Foy DC of Topeka, Treasurer
- Harry Gallaher DC of Guthrie OK, Secretary

Board of Governors:

From State Examining Boards

- AH O'Connell DC, VT
- JA Ohlson** DC, KY
- Cecil J Van Tilburg DC, IN
- Sylvia Ashworth** DC, NE
- Anna M Foy** DC, KS
- Wayne F Crider** DC, MD
- AH Wheeler DC, NH
- JW Platt DC, SD
- JE Slocum** DC, Iowa

From State Associations

- Clyde J Green, MI
- AC Solberg DC, SD
- Leo J Parry DC, CA
- EJ Bullock DC, NH
- Harry Gallaher** DC, OK

From Educational Institutions

- Willard **Carver** LLB, DC

-Craig M **Kightlinger** DC

-Harry E **Vedder** DC

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

- JE Slocum** DC is appointed "Chairman of Public Relations", previously served as chair of the "Central Committee of Five of the Professional Code Conference at Denver," president of **ICC** and "President of the **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners**" (p.7)
- LM Rogers** authors "The Baron Munchausen of chiropractic is at it again, Scharle!"; notes **BJ Palmer's** and **CHB's** "rule or ruin" policies; Palmer's rejection of Professional Code Conference (p.24)

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

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

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

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

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

Some time previous to this event, however, a committee appointed by the **NCA** had been at work attempting to evaluate the status of the schools. The outline of an accreditation system already had emerged. The groundwork was being laid for what was to come. The challenge from the West then was caught up and echoed by this committee and the wheels began to turn. At this point there strode into the forefront of the picture a stalwart figure. Already a leading member of the committee, he now took a commanding position. From that moment on, the incisive

logic, the mordant sarcasm, the merciless dialectic, coupled with a calm, rock-like resistance to criticism and opposition that is J.J. Nugent, served as a rallying point in the conflict which surged and eddied around the four-year idea.

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

PHOTOGRAPH



William A. Budden, D.C., N.D.

PHOTOGRAPH



John J. Nugent, D.C., 1961

1934 (Mar): *National College Journal of Chiropractic* (7[1]:7,9) includes WC Schulze MD, DC's article "Are you a member?" concerning joining the NCA

1934 (May): CO Watkins' *Montana Chiro-lite* publishes his article "The new offensive" [republished in Keating, 1988] in which Watkins proposes a standard curriculum of 4 years of 9 months each to be implemented by the NCA, to be implemented in states without Basic Science laws (pp. 3-7) and as an alternative to Basic Science laws in those states which have them; this plan will be the basis for Watkins' proposal at the 1935 NCA convention in Hollywood, and will be re-published in slightly modified form in the NCA's *Chiropractic Journal* in June, 1934 (Watkins, 1934)

1934 (June): CO Watkins' *Montana Chiro-lite* reports on injunction in Iowa court against Charles J. Boston DC's use of physiotherapy, mechanical methods and dietary recommendations; Watkins suggests that the case was instigated (p. 4):
 ...by the PSC, HIO and AMA" to uphold the "so-called Model Chiropractic Law which was advocated by Palmer a few years ago....The decision which was handed down against Dr. Boston shows the effects of the argument of the counsel for the state which represented the side of Palmer and the AMA. After such an

overwhelming defeat tendered the Chiropractors of Iowa on the recent basic science legislation, an Iowa court could feel free to hand down a decision very favorable to the AMA, which it did.

PHOTOGRAPH



C.O. Watkins, D.C.

1934 (July): CO Watkins' *Montana Chiro-lite* reports that:
 -notes JAMA's (5/5/34) report that "The cults scored heavily against public health interests in 1933. Independent Chiropractic examining and licensing boards were created for the first time in Colorado and Michigan, and Chiropractic acts in Montana, New Mexico, N. Carolina and North Dakota were amended so as to enlarge the scope of Chiropractic practice" (p. 2)

PHOTOGRAPH



James R. Drain, D.C.

1935 (Aug): Homer G. Beatty DC, president of the NCA "Schools Council" develops standards for chiropractic colleges, and presents these at the NCA's convention in LA at the Roosevelt Hotel (Crider, 1936):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Membership open to qualifying schools)

WESTERN STATES COLLEGE

438 SE Elder, Portland, Oregon

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC AND
PHYSIOTHERAPY

3400 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALING ARTS

840 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.

UNIVERSITY OF NATURAL HEALING ARTS

1631 Glenarm St., Denver, Colorado

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

1937 (Sept): **The Chiropractic Journal (NCA)** [6(9)] notes:

-notes death on July 10, 1937 of **HD Norton DC**, first president of the **UCA** and member in good standing of the **NCA** (p. 46):

A PIONEER PASSES ON

Dr. H.D. Norton was called to his reward July 10, 1937. He passed away at his home in Washington DC after an illness of several months. Dr. Norton was the first man to get the idea of forming the first Chiropractic organization for the protection and defense of chiropractors. He was one of the organizers of the **UCA** and was its first president, and a member in good standing in both the **UCA** and the **NCA** through the years. "Hod", as he was familiarly known to his host of friends, had a congenial and happy disposition. He was serious and high-minded about the greater things of life, and welcomed every sacrifice which would make for more rapid progress of his profession. Dr. Norton was chairman of the **Chiropractic Examining Board** of Washington DC, and was the first chiropractor to practice his profession in that city. He leaves his wife, Zella M., and a host of friends to mourn his passing. A resolution of tribute to the memory of Dr. Norton was adopted by the House of Counselors at the recent National convention.

1938: **CO Watkins DC** completes term as first chairman of the **NCA Committee on Education**, which he had initiated (reported in **Chirogram** 1974 (Nov); 41(11): 11-14); **Watkins** was elected to **NCA** Board of Directors in 1938; according to **Chirogram** 1974 (Nov); 41(11): 11-14:

The **Council of State Examining Boards** had a similar program going on at the same time - one was offsetting the other.

In 1938 Dr **KC Robinson**, president of the **NCA**, appointed Dr **Gordon Goodfellow** as chairman of the committee and allowed him to appoint the rest of the members. He appointed Drs **Wayne Crider**, John J **Nugent**, LF Downs and FA Baker; thus combining the two groups as the **Committee on Educational Standards**. The self-evaluation request was sent to all of the then 37 chiropractic colleges in the United States, fifteen colleges responded and requested approval.

In 1939 the Committee adopted the first criteria for the approval of chiropractic colleges, which has often been modified and brought up to date.

In 1940 Dr John J. **Nugent** was hired as the Director of Education to inspect the colleges. In 1941 the first list of provisional approved colleges was issued.

1939 (Feb 8): W Guy Cheatham ND, DC, dean of the **Nashville College of Drugless Therapy** (which includes the **Nashville College of Neuropathy**, the **Nashville College of Naturopathy** and the **Nashville College of Chiropractic**) writes to TF **Ratlidge**, notes his dissatisfaction with **Wayne Crider**, DC's recent publication of a list of schools recognized by the **NCA Council of Examining Boards** (**Ratlidge papers-SFCR Archives**)

1940 (Mar): "When Chiropractic history is written it will have 30 years of which it will not be proud. Thirty years characterized by lost opportunities." (Watkins, 1940)



T.F. Ratledge, D.C., President
Ratledge Chiropractic College of Los Angeles

1940 (May 16): **Gordon M. Goodfellow** DC of 714 South Hill Street, LA, chair, **NCA Committee on Educational Standards**, writes to **TF Ratledge** re: Committee's intent to publish vocational guidance booklet on 3/1/41 which will list only NCA accredited schools (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archives)

1940 (July 17): TF **Ratledge** writes to GM **Goodfellow** DC, chair of **NCA Committee on Educational Standards** in response to Goodfellow's letter of 5/16/40; Ratledge expresses his contempt for NCA's "drugless" and "naturopathic" policies, and Ratledge's refusal to cooperate (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archives)

PHOTOGRAPH



Carl S. Cleveland Sr., D.C.

1940 (July 20): **Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions** (straight schools: Texas, Cleveland Ratledge, Eastern, Palmer) meets in Kansas City MO and issues its **ultimatum** to NCA (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archives)

1940 (Oct 4): **TF Ratledge** writes to **CS Cleveland**, congratulates CS for defending straight schools at **NCA** convention in Minneapolis against the **NCA Council on Chiropractic Schools** and **WA Budden's** efforts to introduce naturopathic concepts and mixer standards in accreditation process; notes **BJ Palmer** is enthusiastic re: **Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions**; notes that military draft now hurting enrollment at Ratledge College (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archives)

c1940: **TF Ratledge** DC writes to all member of **Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions** (straight schools) re: letter from **Gordon M. Goodfellow** DC, chair of the **NCA Committee on Educational Standards**; urges **Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions (ACE)** members not to cooperate with **NCA** (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archives)

1941 (Jan 7): BJ writes to **CS Cleveland** re: **NCA**, need for schools to work together against **NCA** programs, encloses a copy of a letter (dated 12/14/40) from **Wilma Churchill Wood** DC, secy and owner of the **LACC** to **Gordon M. Goodfellow** DC, chair, **NCA Committee on Education Standards** (Goodfellow succeeded? **Cridler**,

who succeeded? **Watkins**); notes Cridler's premature 1939 rating of schools (Cleveland papers-COC/KC)

1941 (Mar 15): minutes of meeting of **Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions (ACE)** at Oklahoma City; **CS Cleveland** "suggested that there was no **NCA** movement except the **Journal**"; notes restructuring and renaming of **CHB** to **ICA**; **CS Cleveland nominates Carver to ICA Board of Control**; Dr. Weiser nominated **TF Ratledge** to **ICA** Board of Control; decision that **ACE** will continue despite dissolution of **CHB** into **ICA** (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archives); see also 1939 (Nov)

1950 (Sept): **Journal of the NCA** [20(9)] includes:
-**photo** of **John J. Nugent** DC and Raymond Houser DC (p. 19); caption reads:
"DR. NUGENT AND LT. GOVERNOR KNIGHT OF CALIFORNIA RECEIVE DEGREES

On June 9, 1950 at the Greek Theater in Los Angeles' Griffith Park, Dr. **John J. Nugent** received the degree of Doctor of Humanities conferred by the president of the **Los Angeles College of Chiropractic**. Dr. **Nugent** has been director of education for the **National Chiropractic Association** since 1940. Under his guidance and leadership an **accrediting agency** has been established for the chiropractic profession. This was accomplished by the creation of the **National Council on Education of the NCA** which now recognizes and approves twelve leading chiropractic colleges of the nation.

Lt. Governor Goodwin J. Knight, of California, also received the degree of Doctor of Humanities. **Clifford B. Eacrett** received the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic Science.

1950 (Sept): the **Journal of the NCA** (20(9):68) reprints article from the **Cleveland College Bulletin**:

The Truth Will Out!
WHAT DR. NUGENT DID NOT SAY AT OUR LAST CLEVELAND COLLEGE HOMECOMING

Cleveland College has received letters, telephone calls and wires from chiropractic leaders all over the United States asking this question:

Question - Did Dr. **Nugent** say, at the Cleveland College Homecoming that chiropractors should be taken off **chiropractic examining boards** and be replaced by laymen?

Answer - Dr. **Nugent** made no such obviously ridiculous statement.

Speech Carefully Reviewed

A committee from our alumni officers and the executive board have twice very carefully reviewed Dr. **Nugent's** transcribed speech in its entirety and nothing, even remotely, resembling such an utterance was made. Cleveland College believes that repeating such a false and slanderous statement is damaging to our profession, our chiropractic laws and our legislative standing. We do not believe that chiropractic leaders should be so partisan and factional in their viewpoints that they would endanger our profession by willfully spreading lies and malicious gossip to accomplish their own selfish objectives.

A Word of Explanation

We had believed that such a false and ridiculous statement could not be believed by any rational and clear thinking chiropractor and were reluctant to publish a public denial. However, at the last Missouri convention a few weeks ago we were confronted several times by people who had been told the above statement and believed it. Also, we were told that certain chiropractic leaders were still circulating such a statement. For that reason, we arrived at the conclusion that our past policy of answering individual letters was not sufficient and that a public denial was necessary.

Your Law Can Be Jeopardized

Please bear in mind when the above false statement is made by certain leaders, that Dr. **Nugent** made no such statement. If such a false statement is quoted in your next legislative session and your laws is jeopardized thereby, put the blame on those who concocted and are circulating the false statement, NOT DR. NUGENT.

As a school it is our desire to co-operate with both national associations. In our opinion, it is essential that the officers of both national associations sit around the council table and establish a unified program in Washington, D.C., and generally. This cannot be accomplished by engaging in childish personalities, but only by a sincere and honest evaluation of problems and by a co-operative effort by both groups of leaders. Only too often do we listen to eloquent outbursts and 'tear-jerking' appeals for unity by certain chiropractic leaders and then watch them retire to their rooms with their henchmen so they can work out further details of a more effective, factional, smear campaign against the other association and their brother chiropractors. Engendering hate, spreading lies, engaging in personalities, widening the gulf between national leaders can only lead to chaos and failure in national accomplishments. - *Cleveland College Bulletin*.

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

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

1968 (June): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic**[5[6]] includes:

-letter from Frank W. Elliott, D.C. of Denver (p. 8):

Dear Editor:

Finally I have found time in my new capacity as the executive secretary-treasurer of our state association to read the October 1967 issue of the *Journal*. Let me congratulate you on that issue...It is the best one that has appeared in print since I graduated in 1911!

'World Chiropractic Conference Report'; 'Validity of Chiropractic Therapy Clearly Established'; and then the scholarly paper 'The Science of Chiropractic' by R.W. **Hildebrandt**, D.C.

If the schools will unite and agree to Dr. **Hildebrandt's** methodology and the **ACA** and **ICA** get behind it, there is yet hope that chiropractic can be accepted by **HEW** and if the general membership of both associations let the colleges do the job along the lines that Dr. Hildebrandt outlined, we will be doing what **DD. Palmer** said to me in 1911 when he lived next door to me in Los Angeles. I did not take much stock in what he said then as I was prejudiced by my close connection with **B.J. and Mabel Palmer** (She was my cousin). However, since being in the field, and having taken two semesters of general semantics at Denver University, I heartily agree with Dr. **Hildebrandt** and sincerely hope that something useful will develop.

I wrote Dr. Rutherford sometime ago that he should make a move to adopt a proper scope and definition. We can afford two associations, but we cannot afford two different 'so-called definitions and scopes of practice.' There is now a pattern no one dares to deny as defining our position in the scientific field.

Wishing you good luck in steering our good ship Chiro through to a successful triumph.

Frank W. Elliott, D.C.
Denver, Colorado

1968 (Nov): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic**[5[11]] includes:

-"Founder's Day Ceremonies" commemorated with **photo**, caption reads: "Sitting (L-R): Dr. **Ralph Schmidt**, president of ACA; Dr. **Dave Palmer**, president of Palmer College; and Dr. **Leonard Rutherford**, president of ICA. Standing (L-R): Dr. Rex Wright, president, Council of State Examining Boards; Dr. W.W. Kalas, president, **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners**; Dr. Victor Marty, vice president, National Board of Chiropractic Examiners; and Dr. Asa Brown, chairman of the ACA Board of Governors." (p.9)

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

1971 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics**[13[5]] includes:

-"The **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners** 1963-71," a report by G.L. Holman, Executive Secretary, **NBCE**, "to the American Association of Basic Science Boards at their annual meeting in Chicago, February 13, 1971" pp. 12, 31)

-"The **Association of Chiropractic Colleges**" (p. "Supplement BC"

1971 (Apr): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic**[8[4]] includes:

-report of GH Holman as presented to the **American Association of Basic Science Boards** at their annual meeting in Chicago, February 13, 1971 and printed in March/April 1971 issue of **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** concerning history of **NBCE** (pp.20-2)

1971 (May): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic**[8[5]] includes:

-"Revise structure of the **Council on Chiropractic Education**" and revised "Educational Standards" for **CCE** (pp.22-6)

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

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

-Accredited Members are: LACC, National, NWCC and Texas
-Correspondent Member ("Correspondent status indicates that an institution has given evidence of sound planning and the resources to implement these plans, and has indicated an intent to work toward accreditation"): WSCC
-Affiliate Members ("An affiliate member is a foreign chiropractic college that subscribes to the policies and regulations of The Council"): AECC, CMCC

1974 (Apr 12): **National College of Chiropractic** is accredited by the **North Central Association of Schools and Colleges** (Beideman, 1975)

1974 (August 26): the Commission on Accreditation of the **CCE** is recognized by the Commissioner of Education of the US Office of Education (Beideman, 1975)