

Chronology of Chiropractors in the Military

(& Veterans' Affairs)

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

1350 W. Lambert Road, Apt. 110, La Habra CA 90631 USA

E-mail: JCKeating@aol.com

(562) 690-6499

filename: Military/Vets 1/27/98

word count: 28,741

Color Code:

Red & Magenta: questionable or uncertain information

Green: for emphasis

CHRONOLOGY

1890: DeHesse (1946, pp. 8-9) reports:

The Europeans came very close to making the same mistake as the Greeks and nearly lost the art thru too great an exclusiveness. Excepting a few athletes who had trainers with a knowledge of applied movements the value of manipulation was almost unknown in Europe sixty years ago. It was about 1890 as near as we can find out that a few manipulators were made available to European Army officers who were members of very exclusive officers clubs. These officers soon found out that this type of manipulation enabled them to retain their physical and mental vigor longer so a demand was created for manipulators for the various clubs. These clubs absorbed about all the good manipulators available and left very few for the ordinary soldier or civilian, in fact the training of surplus manipulators was definitely not encouraged as most officers felt that such luxury was a little too good for the common herd.

Some of the officers from wealthy families retired at an early age and went into their fathers established business. This created a demand for manipulators for the so called 'millionaires clubs,' these were largely supplied from the army clubs, friends of the retired officers or those too old for the new crop of gallant young officers. This, of course, created a demand for a few manipulators as replacements. These replacements were usually friends of those who had jobs as manipulators and may or may not have had some knowledge of Anatomy. Thru this custom most club manipulators degenerated to what is now known as 'Bath house rubbers.'

Thru some miracle or the will of God a few educated people kept the seed alive; thru trying to make fair soldiers out of sickly young aristocrats these manipulators discovered that manipulations were definitely worth trying on the sick and disabled.

1898: DeHesse (1946, pp. 9-11) reports:

During the Spanish American war the United States imported Dr. T. Bergren to train members of the Medical Corps in giving manipulation to the sick and disabled, and by sick and disabled I mean Soldiers not just Officers. Let us assume it was our American sense of freedom and fair play that made this possible. Dr. Bergren was made a Captain in the U.S. Medical Corps and later obtained employment at the Kellogg Sanitarium, in Michigan; thru his connection there his system of manipulation was made available to the general public. At last after three thousand years the hopes of the Greek philosophers was partly realized, not for the Greeks we admit, but for the Americans. Dr. Bergren was not the only one who made his art available to ordinary folks, many others followed, but at least he definitely was one of the pioneers.

The number of manipulations known at that time was only a part of what we use today but the principles of manipulation had been well founded and it definitely was a good start in the right direction.

The text book published by Dr. Bergren in 1910 called *The Art of Curative Gymnastics* is of more than historical value, many of the manipulations described in that book are still in use today.

In the good old days when a manipulator did not know how to move an area or joint by manipulation he tried to induce the patient to move that area by a more or less scientific system of gymnastics, as our knowledge of movements increased we relied less on exercise and gymnastics and more on our ability to move an area by

manipulative body mechanics. At the present time we make sure a joint or body area is moving properly by applying manipulation and joint movements and then instruct the patient to keep himself right by taking a scientific amount of exercise and gymnastics. Manipulative movements are simply an assured application of the principles of exercise and gymnastics, when the movements are applied to a person he cannot escape them and a stiff area cannot remain immovable long under the hands of a skilled manipulator.

Manipulation of the P.H. Ling type met with indifference and downright opposition in America in the years that followed, many uninformed persons said it was merely a cheap copy of Chiropractic and others maintained it was empirical quackery, at best it was considered an expensive luxury. During the first World War the U.S. Army employed a few fairly good massage therapists. One of the best of them, an Army Major was definitely a fighter for the rights of those who came under the care of his Medical staff for treatment. He was a rehabilitation therapist of the old applied movement massage and curative gymnastics school. He insisted that all soldiers under his care have the usual Medical and surgical care plus Physical Therapy which was a combination of Manipulation, Heat, Electric treatment and Exercise.

The soldiers who had the benefits of physical therapy in addition to the usual treatment did so much better than those who had only the old fashioned medical and surgical attention that the U.S. Government eventually installed physical therapy departments in nearly all of the hospitals which cared for re-habilitation cases in the latter part of the war and retained these departments for the war worn and wounded for many years after the war. In fact nearly all Government hospitals of today have a Physical Therapy Department.

1904 (Jan 2): JAMA [XLII: 57] reports:

17. **Mechanotherapy.** - Taylor points out the importance of massage, mechanotherapy, bone setting, etc., and the practice of osteopathy. He thinks the profession has become too critical in regard to drugs, and the public has followed its example, and takes up the more readily with charlatans, who claim to cure without them. Moreover, there are comparatively few of the medical profession who have familiarized themselves with massage and mechanotherapy generally. Our schools of massage are entirely superficial in their training. The European masseur finds our physicians unable to appreciate his skill, hence his attempt to get into independent practice, and the prejudice and rivalry aroused against him. Taylor claims that the field of mechanotherapy is boundless, and it is the duty of the educated physician to learn more of it. He thinks if the medical profession would read half a score of small books thoroughly (after revising their knowledge of the nervous mechanisms) and make practical use of the light thus gained, they would feel little hesitation in going forward to acquire skill in so practical and valuable a branch of therapeutics. The physician can not devote the time required by some of the more laborious and continuous, or routine procedures, but he should supervise the scientific part. He could and should make use of the more delicate manipulations, which are of the greatest value. To illustrate the teachings of the osteopathic schools, he mentions two graduates of Scandinavian massage institutions who came to this country and hearing of osteopathy took a course at Kirkville. Both assured the author that they learned no facts of importance not already known to them. The sphere of manual therapy lies in the ability of medical practitioners to influence centers

of organic activity by mechanical stimulation through the vasomotor nerves. They should not abandon well-tried and proven remedies, but in manual therapy, when applied by the physician, there is a prompt and exact method far in advance of all others in the treatment of a wide variety of derangements, not only of the coarser mechanisms, but also of the vital organs.

1916-18: Arthur V **Nilsson** is inducted into the Swedish army, served until 1918, according to *Los Angeles District CCA News Bulletin* (1951 [July]; 2(2):1)

1917: in discussing the Mayo brothers' role as surgical advisors to William C. Gorgas, M.D., Surgeon General of the United States, in matters relating the the Medical Reserve Corps, Clapesattle (1941, p. 564) relates:

The brothers' principle task was 'to insure and maintain, as far as possible, the proper standard of character and professional ability in the medical men taken into the medical service [about 40,000 of them], and to plan ways and means for their special training.' It was their job too, until a special committee (with Henry Plummer as one of its members) was appointed for the purpose, to judge the worth of the scores of devices and methods recommended by would-be inventors for use in the army medical services.

One of the ticklish matters they had to manage was the insistent requests from chiropractors, osteopaths, and chiropodists for admission to the medical corps. Each of these groups had legislation pending in Congress to give them equal rank with regular physicians and surgeons, and they wanted the sanction of the surgeon general as support in securing passage of their bills. Dr. Will and Dr. Charlie did not scornfully advise peremptory rejection of their claims, because they saw a possible use for all of them in the army service, particularly in the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, but of course they could not concede them the authority or responsibility of medical officers.

1917 (May 5): *Fountain Head News (FHN)* [(AC 22); 6(34)] includes

-**Hurley Resolution**:

-reprints:

WAR RESOLUTIONS

Hon. C.N. McArthur, Rep. to Congress, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: The members of the **Oregon Chiropractic Association**, through you, hereby offer to the President of the United States our services wherever the same may be required - at home or abroad.

Foreign reports show that 5 per cent of all soldiers enlisted in the various branches of service are incapacitated by rheumatism, sciatica, neuritis, neuralgia, pleurisy and kindred ailments.

The science of Chiropractic, with rare exceptions, is able to relieve such disorders within a very few days and oftentimes with a single ADJUSTMENT.

We therefore feel that we can render valuable service to our country in the hospitals and on the field.

The profession of Chiropractic is purely American, and as Americans we tender our services and hold ourselves ready to respond to call.

Dated at Portland, Oregon, this 23rd day of April, 1917.

The **Oregon Chiropractic Association**. By **JOHN E. LAVALLEY**, D.C., President; Harry S. Stone, D.C., Secretary.

-letter (p. 8):

To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson,

President of the United States

His Excellency, Walter E. Edge,

Governor of New Jersey

His Honor, Thomas L. Raymond,

Mayor of Newark, New Jersey

A special meeting of the Officers and Board of Directors of the Mecca of Chiropractic Hospital and Clinic was held on April 13th, and the following resolutions were passed:

RESOLVED: That this body offer to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New Jersey, the Mayor of the City of Newark, or to whatever authority is or shall be empowered to act in such cases, the Newark Sanatorium and Hospital, 577 Warren St., Newark, New Jersey: now being reconstructed as a Chiropractic Hospital and Clinic, to be used by such authority in case of emergency for the sick and wounded. Furthermore, it is

RESOLVED: That we offer our professional services in connection therewith, to the said authority gratis.

"We are respectfully yours (Signed)

*Lorenzo Dodd ND, DC

*Edward W. Collins ND, DC

*Robert J. Shaw ND, DC

*Julian M. Jacobs ND, DC

*Frederick V. Jacobs ND, DC

***Benedict Lust MD, DC**

*Frank C. Smith ND, DC

*Henry P. Livesey ND, DC

*Charles O. Collons ND, DC

*Charles A. Scheifler ND, DC

*Rev. Edward M. Sandys.

1917 (May 19): *FHN* [13(24)][A.C. 22] prints:

-letter of 5/3/17 from H Ben Bolt DC of Bellefontaine OH to the Editor of the *Daily Express*, London re: London bonesetter **Herbert Atkinson Barker's** work with disabled officers and veterans of World War I, notes several members of parliament recommend that Barker's work be recognized by the War Office "with or without the consent of the Army Medical Staff"; offers his services to the War Office (pp. 11-2)

-continuing discussion of the "Hurley Resolution" to include chiropractic services within the armed forces (pp. 12-3)

1917 (July 14): *FHN* [A.C. 22][6(44)] notes (p. 2):

CHIROPRACTOR SOLDIERS AND WHERE THEY ARE

A.P. Downer, Fort Slocum, NY Medical Corps (July 2, 1917)

T.J. Boner, Pharmacists Mate, U.S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. (July 1, 1917)

1917 (Aug 4): *FHN* [A.C. 22][6(47)] notes (p. 1):

OUR SOLDIER BROTHERS

AE Mallard, DC, Fort Slocum, New York Harbor; Memory H Cain, DC, Naval Station, New Orleans, La.; AP Downer, DC, Ft. Slocum, New York Medical Corps; TJ Boner, DC, Pharmacists Mate, US Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; Walter B Vogel, DC, Reserve Officers Training Camp, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Charles O Collins, DC, Co. C, Field Artillery, Sea Girt, NJ

1917 (Nov 10): *FHN* [A.C. 23][7(9)] notes:

-*Toronto Daily News* of May 19, 1917 reports (p 10):

CHIROPRACTIC AND SOLDIERS

To the editor of The Daily News...

Having noticed a statement in The Daily News recently that the Dominion Chiropractors' Association had offered to give treatment, free of charge, to all returned soldiers, I would like to state I have been greatly benefited through acceptance of their offer. I would like to see the Chiropractors admitted to all hospitals for returned men, as I know there are many cases that could be cured by them. A CORPORAL in the C.E.F.

1917 (Nov 17): *FHN* [A.C. 23][7(10)] notes:

-**Harry L Runge** DC of Boston has joined the infantry, stationed at Camp Devens in Ayer MA, writes to BJ:

...About ten days ago I received notice to pack my things at once for transfer to the Base hospital, medical corps, where I am now stationed. In a day or two I shall be assigned to ward duty as an

assistant to the ward master. I feel that being in the medical corps will offer me an opportunity to see and observe things which will be of help to me, especially when we get over to France. Unofficially I shall work in some adjustments. Even during my experience in the Infantry I adjusted a nice young fellow who is an M.D. and registered in Massachusetts. Also instantly stopped a headache for one of the boys. They could not understand how it could be done by adjusting the spine....

1917 (Nov 24): *FHN* [A.C. 23][7(11)] notes:

- Wm B Buck DC is with the 23rd Infantry Medical Department, part of the U.S. Allied Expeditionary Force in France (p 6)
- an editorial is reprinted from the *New York Tribune* (pp 15-6):

BONE SETTING IN WAR TIME

A few months ago a British major general of some note made a plea on behalf of one of the most renowned exponents of manipulative surgery, asking why it was that his services had never been sought or accepted by the government, seeing they were so singularly adapted to the urgent needs of the day. He was followed by many others, including a number of grateful patients, who had been wounded in the war and who, after prolonged treatment at the hands of the orthodox, had been cured promptly by the famous bonesetter. [Sir Herbert A Barker]

A desultory discussion of the merits of osteopathy was carried on for some time in the press, and at last a question was put in the House of Commons 'whether some of the leading exponents of 'manipulative surgery' had offered to give their services free to suffering soldiers and their offers had been rejected.' The representative of the War Office admitted that professionally unqualified bonesetters were not employed by the government, thereby laying himself open to a series of questions plainly designed to promote a reconsideration of the merits of unorthodox forms of surgical treatment.

The advocates of manipulative surgery have been waiting for an opportunity of this kind for a long time. The status of osteopathy and allied systems is not so clearly established in England as it is here - at least in this state. Six years ago there was an important trial for damages which it was hoped would clear up the question of the so-called bonesetters' liability. Unfortunately it failed, for though the jury found in favor of the plaintiff, who had lost a leg through alleged negligence in the performance of a manipulative operation, the damages awarded were so ridiculously small that the verdict could only be regarded as an absurd sort of compromise.

Probably no event could possibly have done better service to the osteopaths, for though the operator was nominally discredited, he really secured a magnificent advertisement, and the array of witnesses he called testified to his skill so wholeheartedly that the single failure counted for nothing in the eyes of the public. But there were other circumstances that tended still more to enhance his fame. A physician of excellent standing, who had worked for many years as medical officer of the Westminster Union, had been so deeply impressed by the value of the bonesetter's work that he consented to help him in the quality of anaesthetist. This was, of course, unprofessional conduct, and he was solemnly warned by the medical council. Nevertheless, he refused as a matter of conscience to dissolve the partnership, the result being that his name was struck off the register on a charge of infamous conduct.

Then a terrible thing happened. One of the most successful surgeons in England, a past president of the British Medical Association and an operator of world-wide fame, so completely forgot his standing as to come out with a violent denunciation of the profession, accusing his fellows of prejudice, bigotry and unreasoning jealousy, and incidentally praising the bonesetter's work to the skies, declaring that from personal experience he knew there were few regular practitioners in England who could vie with it in certain cases, and strongly advising them to reconsider the new methods, as

he had considered them, with an open mind and with due regard to the results.

This was all highly encouraging to the advocates of manipulative surgery, and no doubt it will be recalled in the endeavor to win over the War Office. *It is alleged that the medical profession in France has already availed itself of the services of these irregular experts*, and this argument, too, has been used in the plea for 'a dilution of labor' in the surgical field. A difficulty remains, however. Even supposing there are miracle workers among the bonesetters, ought not the dangers as well as the possible advantages of uncertified practice be kept in mind? For, after all, the laws providing against irregular practitioners were designed for the protection of the public, and the barriers that have been put up are the result of long experience. Are they to be torn down merely because some skilful hands have failed to gain admission?

For the rest, there is no law against osteopathy or any other form of surgery; the laws, such as they are, were designed only to keep out the manifestly incompetent. And the osteopaths in England are not worse off than a rabble of cranks and professors of new systems in this country, all of whom would be at perfect liberty to ride their several hobbies to their hearts' content if only they would take the pains to acquire that minimum of education which, however inadequate it may be, serves in some measure to save the public from the downright imposter and quack.

1917 (Dec 1): *FHN* [A.C. 23][7(12)] notes (p 5):

DOING WAR DUTY

Always glad to hear from Chiropractors in Uncle Sam's service wherever they may be. This letter is from TJ Boner DC, who was called from a very successful practice at Princeton, Ill., to stand by the flag:

San Pedro, Cal., November 8, 1917

BJ Palmer, DC, PhC, Davenport, Iowa

Dear Doctor: Received a copy of *THE FHN* today and am glad to see so many of our Chiropractors have joined the service. I hope more do, for a man who would not join the colors now if he is physically fit is not worthy of being a Chiropractor. I agree with the man who said there are but two classes, one traitor and the other patriot. I am in the medical department of the navy, and every day I get in a lot of good work. The very nature of the work for the men at this place (a submarine base) is such that they have a good deal of back and neck trouble. I have the pleasure of adjusting every one of these cases, in fact every day I have quite a clinic, and the senior medical officer makes no fuss about it. If the case comes to his notice he sends to me at once. Some time ago a young fellow came in who had fallen out of his hammock and hurt his neck; when I came in I gave him a T.M. (time was valuable) and he said, 'That is a Chiropractic adjustment.' Then I found out that his father is a PSC man and president of the Oregon state board. In this I wish to advise you of my new address. Sincerely, TJ Boner, US Submarine Base, San Pedro Cal.

1917-18: "Among the many tales from chiropractic's early days in Europe, one of the most frequently told refers to the World War 1 and its trenches. Professional talk has it that some American boy delivered the first chiropractic adjustment on the old continent to either a 'tommy' or a 'poilu' while fighting alongside them. This has never been documented, but it is a good possibility that a few early chiropractors were drafted into the U.S. Army, and so were in a position to act professionally while on trench duty in the Champagne and Argonne battlefields." (Gaucher-Peslherbe, 1992)

1918 (Jan 5): *FHN* (AC 23); [7(16-17): 4] reprints letter to BJ from WG Hoffman DC of Battle Creek MI noting that he has received payment from the War Department for treatment of a

soldier whom the medics had given up on; notes he had to struggle for payment, but received it

1918 (Feb): *National (School) Journal of Chiropractic* notes:

- "Letters from the front" (p. 23; bound volume p. 296):

"Camp Greene, Nov. 30, 1917

Dear Dr. Schulze, Dr. Forster, Dr. Juhl and you all, or as we say here in the Sunny South, Y'all:

At last I am taking time to drop you a few lines or rather that long-promised letter, and let you know how things are in the army. So first of all I think you will be interested to know what I'm doing. I have charge of the whole G.U. Wards, that is to say, of course, as far as the authority of a Ward Master goes, I am in absolute authority. I am the only Ward Master at the Base who has charge of more than one ward and at present I am Ward Master over four wards and yesterday was made a first-class Private and am to take an examination next week for Sergeant. Incidentally, I might tell you that I have applied for a transfer to the third officers' training camp and my application, I understand, has been approved by Major Sheep. Should I be successful, I will be transferred to Plattsburgh for a three months' training and on passing an exam, there, will be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, with the chance of promotion right along the line. Well, I believe I was telling you of my work. As you may understand, nearly all of the G.U. work in the army is confined to venereals. My morning report to the Adjutant this A.M. was as follows:

Urethritis, gonorrhoeal, acute	23 cases
Syphilis, second stage	3 cases
Symphilis and gonorrhoea both	11 cases
Para-phimosis and gonorrhoea both	3 cases
Phimosis and gonorrhoea both	5 cases
Epididymitis, gonorrhoeal	9 cases
Buboes suppurating	17 cases
Venereal warts	2 cases
Cystitis	3 cases
Chancroids	18 cases
Varicocele	3 cases
Circumcisions	7 cases
Rheumatism, gonorrhoeal	3 cases

The last named cases have been given up by my Lieutenants, the Ward Surgeons, who are in absolute charge and have been given over to me to handle; not that they have any faith in Chiro, as you may well understand, but just to give me something to fall down on, or rather I believe their hopes to be centered in that. I have two of the finest Lieutenants one could possibly wish to meet. Dr. Ross, who is the ranking officer and who is the REAL BOSS, not bigoted, is a perfect gentleman....

1918 (Apr): *National (School) Journal of Chiropractic* notes:

- "Manipulative Methods in the Army" (pp. 21-3; bound volume pp. 343-5):

Fifteen thousand physicians have volunteered their services to care for our soldiers and have been commissioned in the army of the United States. That they will do wonderful work goes without saying. They will restore to usefulness many a man who, without the expert care they will receive, would probably be doomed to a life of helplessness or even lose his life. Proper surgical measures will meet many of the indications presented by different cases, but they will not meet them all. In England a man has demonstrated that manipulative measures are accomplishing wonderful results in cases which can be reached in no other way. In this country we know that adjustments and other measures commonly coming under the head of physical therapy would be of inestimable value in the care of many of our stricken soldier boys. Both the osteopaths and the chiropractors have tried in vain to receive permission to employ their skill in this direction but without avail. We know absolutely that we could do a world of good in many cases that medical and surgical procedures

will not benefit in the slightest degree. We are willing to be tyeasted int his regard and show what we can do, and there are millions of people in this land of ours that would like nothing better than to see us given an opportunity to demonstrate our worth. But our most earnest efforts to get some kind of a hearing have been unavailing, and as a result there are going to be a number of men, perhaps thousands of them, after this war, who will be left helpless just because they were deliberately denied the privilege of using a form of treatment which those men whom we have placed in a position of authority refuse to recognize. Is this fair to our soldiers who are fighting our battles for us? Should not everything which has the slightest claim to recognition be thoroughly investigated to determine whether or not it might be of some benefit to our soldiers? When a mother's child is sick she will try everything in her frantic efforts to save its life and she will overlook nothing that offers the slightest hope. We are conformed with the same precise problem. Various forms of disease and injury will be suffered by our soldiers and there should be in a position of authority some one whose business it is to investigate everything which is proposed as a remedial agent in the care of such conditions. The man who has this work in charge should have no strings tied to him; he should be open-minded and open to conviction and unprejudiced; he should be conversant with the principles of medicine, surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, and every other therapeutic measure which has ever been employed in the treatment of disease. In only that way will our soldiers receive the kind of attention to which they are so preeminently entitled.

Mr. Barker has demonstrated to the satisfaction of every intelligent person in Great Britain that his methods are indicated and should be employed in many cases, but the War Office refuses to avail itself of his services because he is not a medical man. The same reason has prevented the osteopaths and chiropractors from giving their services to our soldiers here. This should not be. If there is anything which will help any appreciable percentage of our boys they should get that help. And we can prove to the entire satisfaction of anyone that chiropractic adjustments will restore to health and a useful life soldiers who will otherwise be doomed to an existence which will handicap them for the balance of their life. Why not give us a chance? Let on responsible man who is a chiropractor and also has a knowledge of other measures spend one week in a camp in this country or on the front in France and show what can be done. He can work under the direct supervision of the Commanding Officer so that their need be nothing irregular in the procedure. Then let them make a combined report and let that be the basis for more extensive work along these lines.

The press in both this country and England has said much in support of manipulative measures. Many medical men have expressed themselves publicly as being convinced that osteopathic and chiropractic methods would be beneficial in many cases.

Here is an extract from an editorial in "The Truth," an English newspaper, which cites just one case showing what can be done by manipulative measures:

"The evidence which Mr. Barker marshals against Sir Watson Cheyne relates principally to injuries to the semi-lunar cartilage, in the treatment of which he has particularly distinguished himself, and on which Sir Watson Cheyne imprudently challenged him. But when injuries to soldiers are in question, nothing that Mr. Barker has ever accomplished seems more conclusive of the whole matter than the case of the man in the Sherwood Forresters which was described in TRUTH last year, at the beginning of the whole controversy. This man had sustained a complicated injury to the knee-joint which completely disabled him, and the overwhelming effect of the case lies in the fact that he had been under treatment for fourteen months in several different hospitals, as the result of which all the eminent surgeons who tried their hands on him could do nothing for him, and eventually recommended his discharge from the army, which was carried out with a pension at the expense of the British taxpayer.

"This man entered Mr. Barker's consulting-room wearing a cumbersome iron instrument to support his leg at the knee - the last word of orthodox surgery upon his case. He walked out restored whole, leaving the precious instrument behind him. What all the surgical skill at the disposal of the War Office could not do in fourteen months, Mr. Barker had done in about that number of minutes.

"In the face of such a demonstration as this, what is the use of eminent surgeon, or fifty eminent surgeons, getting up and telling laymen who know the facts that Mr. Barker may "do very good work," but that Faculty know all about his methods and employ them whenever they think it is desirable? How can intelligent and educated men like Sir Watson Cheyne make such a lamentable exhibition of themselves and their craft? I suppose they content themselves with the reflection that the opinion of the laity is of no consequence, even on a mere matter of evidence. But it is not the laity. Mr. Barker can produce dozens of lawfully qualified medical witnesses, and among them surgeons whom even Sir Watson Cheyne is not entitled to sneeze at. That is the best assurance of the ultimate issue of this controversy." (pp. 21-23; bound volume pp. 343-5)

-letter from Private Walter C. McAlister DC, stationed with the **217 Aero Squadron**, Kelly Field, Texas, writes (p. 23; bound volume p. 345):

The National School of Chiropractic
Gentlemen:

I will not have time to write much a letter this time, but I have something good up my sleeve to tell you when I do get around to it.

We are leaving this morning for parts unknown, unless the orders are changed.

I have had an almost unborken line of success in curing headaches and am getting a little reputation started. The funny thing about it is the surprise my patients profess after an adjustment.

Last week I ran across a man who had suffered with Neuralgia of the face and head for five days. In fact, he was bedridden. I was eager to get a crack at him, so asked permission to try. He was feeling pretty crabbed but said "Anything is better than this." He was full of dope and Aspirin. I got him down, cracked his nck, gave him a massage and then let him up. "Boys," he shouted, "You may call me a d___ liar, but I haven't a pain." Two more treatments were necessary to reduce the swelling; and he is cured.

The best compliment I have pulled down so far was from our Company Commander. He recommended a sick headache patient to me, rather than to send him to the infirmary. He said "There is a fellow down the line who cures headaches by cracking their necks - better see him."

Very few ever heard of Chiro. but are more or less familiar with Osteopathy. I expect a Sergeant to drop in at any moment for an adjustment.

Will close and pack my knapsack for our move, and only hope that this time it is "A Go Of It," as we have twice before received counter orders, after we were all ready. Your truly,...

P.S. Have passed one examination as Air Mechanic, with 100 per cent average and have earned one stripe. W.C.M.

1918 (May): **National (School) Journal of Chiropractic** notes:

- "In the Service" by N.W. Atherton DC of 905 Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia (p. 8; bound volume p. 378):

Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1918

Dear Dr. Forster:

Just a line to let you know where and what I am doing.

I enlisted March 27 in the Medical Corps. My work is in the Research Laboratory. They make all the gases that are used in modern warfare.

I live outside and can go and come whenever I wish. I work from 8 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M. It is very interesting work, but is also very dangerous, owing to having to test out the different gases.

They force this gas into a room and everyone has his turn at going into this gas room, with a gas mask on and stay as long as he can stand it. I was in for twenty-six minutes last Friday and have been on the sick list ever since. It came very near getting me but I am much better now, except for pains over my chest.

I have about thirty soldiers that I practice on and I get great results. One of the medical men here says that after the war he is going to take it up. If anything is wrong with him, he sends for me. Isn't that going some?

Well, I will close. Give my regards to all and tell all that are at the school to write and I will answer. Yours fraternally,.....

1918 (May 11) **Fountain Head News** [A.C. 23][7(35)]:

-BJ notes housing shortage in Davenport due to expansion of arsenal facilities in Quad Cities (p. 5)

1918 (June 26): letter from T.F. Ratledge, D.C. to B.J. Palmer, D.C. (Ratledge papers, Stockton Foundation for Chiropractic Research):

Dear Dr. Palmer:

In the matter of petitioning Congress relative to placing a Chiropractor as well as an Osteopath in each regiment in the army, reference being made to same in the F.H.N. of June 22nd. I would be pleased to have definite information as to the manner in which H.R. 5116 would place Chiropractors in such service. Kindly inform me, if you have such information at hand, whether or not a Chiropractor would be subject to orders from Medical officers, or whether he would be independent of them in his work.

My reason for making this inquiry is that I would be opposed to Chiropractors entering the work where they were subject to orders from such medical or other officers who know nothing of Chiropractic. In my opinion, the only way Chiropractors could serve our country would be to be on their own responsibility in determining when and whether or not a man in the service should be adjusted, otherwise the Medical men would have a much better opportunity to belittle Chiropractic than in any other way. Then too, it would place Chiropractic in the minds of the soldiers as only a limited practice and secondary and inferior to the practice of medicine.

Just as it is my belief, for the advancement of chiropractic in the interest of humanity, that we should keep the science of Chiropractic from becoming contaminated with therapy and slowly absorbed thereby in civil life, it is my sincere belief that the same course should be pursued in matters pertaining to Chiropractic service in the army and navy. Should we accept medical dictation in the army it would be the begining of a diluting process and ?%\$? therapy that would in time destroy our great science and cheat the future of one of its greatest assets in the matter of health.

Trusting that I may have an early reply and looking forward to your return to California next Fall, at which time California may really line up and show to the world that Chiropractic can and will stand alone, solely on its merits,

I am,

Yours for Chiropractic supremacy

1918 (July 13) **Fountain Head News** [A.C. 23][7(44)]:

-notes that RD Haught DC (**PSC**, December 1917) is in Medical Department 146 Inf. 37 Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, had been stationed at Camp Lee, Petersburg VA (p. 2)

OUR BOYS GO MARCHING ON

More **PSC** students have joined the colors, and there are quite a number more on the verge of going, some of whom have only a few days or weeks left of their course and hang on in the hopes of getting through if possible before entering upon war duties, so that they may take their diplomas with them when they leave.

Charles B Klopp of Lead SD had only a few weeks left when he left for Camp Greenleaf, Ft. Ogelthorpe, GA for X-ray service.

CS Kramer of Cedar Rapids IA, member of the Senior class, also goes to Camp Greenleaf for X-ray service.

JF Killeen of Carbondale PA, JF Flannery of Carbondale PA, and Arthur Gibbon, of Bowman ND, left during the past week for home to enlist. (p. 2)

CHURCHILL WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Press reports of June 19th brought announcement that Corp HH Churchill, in service on the Marne front in France, had been severely wounded. He finished his course at **THE PSC** last October and soon after entered the service of Uncle Sam for war duty. While at **THE PSC** he was one of the active and enthusiastic members of the Delta Sigma Chi fraternity."; notes family is in Minneapolis (p. 5)

CHIROPRACTORS IN CAMP

Students at THE PSC who recently answered the war call have been assigned to do camp duty as follows:

Frank A Jacobs of Marion IN, to base hospital at Camp Taylor, Louisville KY.

HE Welch of Columbus NE, to Camp Greenleaf GA, in X-Ray dental company No. 1.

AL Sterns of St. Louis MO, to Camp Dix NJ, in Company C, Fifty-fourth engineers.

Edward H Bonn of Milwaukee WI, 38 Co., 161 Depot brigade, Camp Grant IL.

Clem H Kroeger of Union MO, 38 Co., 161 Depot brigade, Camp Grant IL. (p. 5)

1918 (July 27) *Fountain Head News* [A.C. 23][7(46)]:

- "Prospective Students ! Attention! No Call on Class Two for Iowa; Uncle Sam can maintain army of 5,000,000 without going into it; Extension of Draft Law; It would add at least 3,000,000 Men to Class One" (p. 1)

1918 (Nov): *National (School) Journal of Chiropractic* notes:

- "THE FEDERATION OF CHIROPRACTORS" (pp. 23-4; bound volume pp. 515-6):

The board of control of what was widely advertised as the Preparedness League of American Chiropractors, but which is now definitely named "The Federation of Chiropractors," met in Chicago at the Hotel LaSalle on Sunday, the 22nd of September. The keynote of the meeting was "Chiropractic for our soldiers." The enthusiasm was tremendous and therefore the constructive business carried through was great in quantity and far reaching in its effects upon the future of Chiropractic.

The constitution and by-laws declares every Chiropractor in the land a member and an active one. No dues or assessments. All funds to be collected through voluntary contributions. The board ordered the organization of a nation-wide drive for at least \$50,000 to be known as the "Chiropractic for Our Soldiers Fund." Each state of the Union will be organized down to the smallest community.. All will be asked to contribute money and time. Be ready to respond to the call. No slackers will be tolerated. The fund raised will be used to promote governmental recognition of Chiropractors in the army and navy and to establish Chiropractic hospitals and relaxation camps that will also demonstrate to the Government the value and merits of Chiropractic. This is distinctly your fight and the responsibility for success of this movement rests entirely upon you and us. A beautiful insignia has been adopted and will be given to every contributing Chiropractor.

At once upon reading this letter, write to N.C. Ross, D.C., M.C., chairman of finance, 227 West Jefferson Street, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Tell him whether you will volunteer as a worker in the drive for funds to give Chiropractic to our soldiers. Let us hope the response will be immediate and universal. **The hour has struck** when Chiropractic must become the great factor in army health supervision that it deserves to be. So be a volunteer and avoid the embarrassment of being solicited.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: N.C. Ross, D.C., M.C., President; **B.J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., 1st Vice President**; L.W. Edwards, M.D., D.C., 2nd Vice President; F.J. Root, D.C., 3rd Vice President; F.G. Lundy, D.C., 4th Vice President; A.B. Cochrane, D.C., Recording Secretary.

The Board of Control: N.C. Ross, B.J. Palmer, Anna Foy, A.L. Forster, A.E. Field, A. Deininger, L. Wm. Ray, George M. Otto, Chas. F. Conrad, H.C. Crabtree, A.L. Allen, A.B. Cochrane, C.C. Rutledge, W.S. Whitman, F.J. Root, L.W. Edwards, F.G. Lundy, H.H. Lynn, E.S. Douth, R.S. LeBarre, H.B. Keen, B.C. Hendricks, Dan Weeks, A.W. Schwietert, H.L. Sanford, Dr. Hopkins, C.W. Billings, Dr. John, G.A. Bauer, Willard Carver, J.C. Hubbard and five Chiropractic School Presidents whose names have not yet been received....

- "Constitution and By-Laws" of the Federation of Chiropractors (pp. 23-4; bound volume pp. 515-6) includes:

Article I - Sec. 2. The objects of this Federation are to establish a Chiropractic department in the service of the United States Army and Navy; to promote the passage of laws favorable to Chiropractic everywhere; to advance the science and art of Chiropractic; and to establish and promote professional intercourse with the Public....

Article 2 - Sec. 2. All practicing Chiropractors are hereby declared active members of the Federation...

Article 3 - Sec. 2. The officers of this Federation shall be chosen from a list of the presidents of all the Chiropractic institutions who are members of the International Association of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges and an equal number of Chiropractors selected from active members in the field, except the treasurer, which shall be a banking institution and the National Secretary, an associate member, to serve for a period of one year, election to be by ballot of a majority of the active members present at the annual meeting to be held in the City of Chicago on the third Monday of August, 1919, and on each year thereafter.... (pp. 23-4; bound volume pp. 515-6)

1919 (Jan): *National (School) Journal of Chiropractic* notes:

- "A LETTER FROM MANILA" reports on Geo. A. Ford DC's experience at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Canacao, Cante in the Phillipine Islands; he notes that (pp. 20-1; bound volume pp. 536-7):

The Executive Surgeon had me up for a quiz regarding Chiropractic today. He told me to begin with that he considered it a fake. When he had finished, he said: Well, it might be good for some forms of functional troubles." They have a case of paralysis of the forearm and hand, caused by the fellow sleepin on his arm. It has been paralyzed since last December. The Executive asked me if I could help it, and I told him I was sure I could. He is going to give me a chance at some of the cases they have here.... (p. 20-1; bound volume pp. 536-7)

- Mart Callahan DC, a National graduate, writes to Dr. Rooney from France on 9/22/18 (p. 22; bound volume p. 538):

I had one case of shell shock thus far. Both arms of the patient were affected, but after six adjustments I succeeded in removing the tremor from the left arm. He was then sent home, so I did not get a real chance to see what I could do, but am sure that we can do more than the M.D.'s in such cases. Boy, go to it!

I am on the staff in the Orthopedic Ward as masseur, and have charge of all the manipulative and reconstructive work. I have had fine luck so far and like the work very much. The captain under whom I work is a good man on Orthopedics and a prince to work for. He also comes from Rochester, so I hope to get some business from him when I return to practice. By the way, I have a prospective student here who works for me. Her name is Miss Lavers and she is from somewhere in New Jersey, so please send me a copy of our prospectus, as I don't know her very well, and I'll do the rest.... (p. 22; bound volume p. 538)

- "Federation of Chiropractors by N.C. Ross, D.C., M.C., President of the Organization" (pp. 23-5; bound volume pp. 539-41):

The Federation of Chiropractors was born of necessity. On every hand members of the profession were bewailing the fact that Chiropractic Adjustments were not given a chance with our sick soldiers and sailors. Many isolated efforts were made to overcome this condition, but with heart-breaking results. In fact, individualistic efforts were but so much time wasted....

1919 (Aug 16-19): **Federation of Chiropractors** holds national convention at Hotel LaSalle in Chicago; **may have been precursor to ACA?** AB **Cochrane** DC elected president (FHN, 1919), later is president of **ACA**; "Dr. Cochrane also served one term as president of the **National Federation of Chiropractors**, organized **during World War I to obtain recognition for D.C.'s in the armed services...**" (Rehm, 1980, p. 289)

1920 (Nov 27): **FHN** (A.C. 26) [10(11)] includes
- "PSC Ex-servicemen's League military ball" (p. 7)

1921 (Mar 19): **FHN** (A.C. 26) [10(27)] includes:
- "American Legion Resolutions" (p. 2)

Freeport, Penn., Jan 12, 1921
Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C.
Dear Sirs:

At a meeting of our post, held Thursday, January 6th, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Charles B. Gillespie Post No. 110, The American Legion, of Freeport, Pa., go on record as favoring the plan of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to include Chiropractic in their new plan of regeneration for the disabled ex-service man or woman of the World War, and that the Adjutant forward a copy of this resolution to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Yours very truly, Post Adjutant.

1923 (Oct 20): **FHN** (A.C. 29) [13(4)] includes:
- in an article entitled "Has the **P.S.C.** enrollment slumped?" BJ writes: (pp. 8-9)

Later the enrollment dates were designed to meet three times a year, January, May and September. That is the present plan.

A carefully prepared chart of the enrollments of the past ten years shows that the September class is always the largest of those three. The January class is next in size and the May class is the smallest.

Further study of this chart shows that, year by year, each successive year is a larger year than the year before. The September of a certain year would be larger than the September of the year before, the same being true of January and May, so that the scale kept gradually climbing.

Then came the declaration of the **Great World War**. Many changes became necessary, but we kept on our climb even tho smaller jumps were indulged in for a few years.

Then came the **Armistice in November, 1918**. From that day each successive class took a boom, what we now call our post-war boom classes.

Why We Boomed

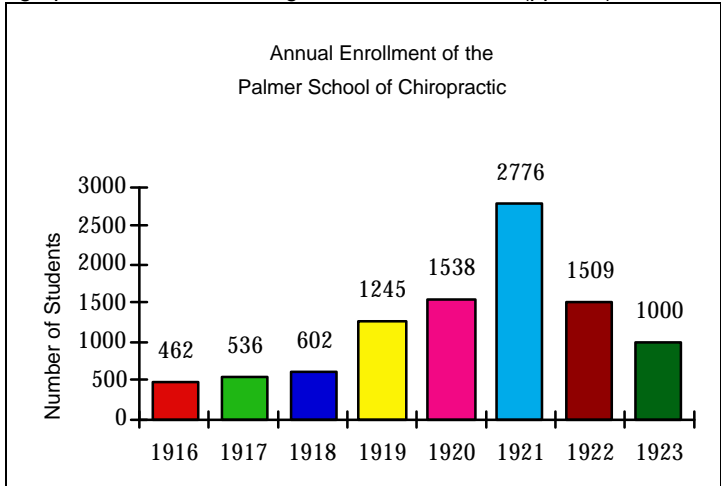
This was accounted for in three ways:

First - Many boys who contemplated taking up Chiropractic were called to war. When they were discharged THEY came.

Second - **Many boys first heard of Chiropractic taking adjustments during the war**, and then and there resolved to take it up when discharged, when THEY came.

Third - The vocational trainees were entitled to training. **The Government saw fit to recognize our school first, and saw fit to pay more money for training at THE PSC than any other vocational training in any other school of any kind** in the United States. THEY began coming in now.

- graph derived from data given in above article (pp. 8-9):



1924 (May 17): **Fountain Head News (FHN)** [13(21-22): 11] reprints resolution of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Minneapolis Chapter No., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. 10-12 Tenth Street South

...Be it therefore resolved that this Chapter go on record as being opposed to the above mentioned ruling of the **United States Veterans Bureau** that requires two years premedical schooling for entrance into the study of Chiropractic, and we therefore urge our legislative committee to immediately draft a bill to be presented before the congress of the United States at this session to repeal this ruling so that the requirements of of the **United States Veterans Bureau** will be in accordance with the various state laws and the requirements of the recognized schools of Chiropractic...

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

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

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

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

1925: Metz (1965, p. 48) reports:

It was during 1925 that agitation was also begun and resolutions were sent to Congress that the thousands of Disabled Veterans of W.W.I, who might ask that chiropractic services be permitted to receive it under government supervision. Chiropractors, who themselves were Veterans or Legionnaires, later organized themselves for this purpose. But to the discredit of the powerful medically organized influence, such recognition has never yet been accorded to this profession. Neither have Chiropractors been given positions of service during wartimes under their own department, and only on the quiet were they able to help suffering fellow soldiers whom medical physiotherapy couldn't cure.

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

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

US DENIES DISABLED VETS FREE CARE BY CHIROPRACTORS:

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

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

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

1925 (Apr/May): **Bulletin of the ACA** [2(3-4)] notes:

-**Leo L Spears** DC discusses (p. 10):

...the fight I have been waging for three years to force the US Veterans' Bureau to supply Chiropractic adjustments to the disabled veterans at government expense, which fight has already cost me over \$8,000 with no hopes of it ever benefitting me personally. Through proper channels I went directly into the US Congress during its last session and had a sufficient number of pledges to have gotten Chiropractic included in the soldier legislation act had a congressional bloc not prevented the bill from getting upon the floor....

....Get in touch with every disabled patient and friend you can and have them join a local chapter of the Disabled Veterans' Organization of the World War, and ask to be appointed committeeman to the National Convention being held in Omaha, June 22 to 27. Once in Omaha they are to support Geo. B West for National Commander, and our resolution regarding Chiropractic. The DAV is the organization that determines what kind of soldier legislation shall or shall not be passed in Congress....If necessary you would lend financial support toward the sending of patients as committeemen and remember that you must work in a hurry. Delinquent action will be worse than useless. If you are a disabled man join a local chapter yourself so you can help appoint your patients as committeemen.

Next. One of our greatest handicaps in Washington was the contention of the Veterans' Bureau and of Congressmen that there was no evidence of a demand for Chiropractic. Now it is up to us to supply that evidence in abundance. So get busy immediately, please, and get everyone of your present and former ex-service patients to put in separate requests for a refund for adjustments already taken and for authority to take more. The requests for authority to take additional adjustments should state the benefits received from adjustments already taken. Address them to Gen. Frank Hines, Director US Veterans' Bureau, Washington DC, so they will be on file there when we need them. It is also likely that authority will be issued within the next few weeks, as treat pressure is being exerted and two refunds for Chiropractic have already been made...

-Editor notes LA Nash DC's training (p. 11):

LA Nash DC, graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic in 1914 and practiced his profession in Carthage NY up to the entrance of the United States into the World War when he enlisted in the **Medical Department of the United States Army**.

After a thorough training in X-ray technic in the Army Medical School, and Laboratory training courses in two hospitals, Dr Nash was placed in charge of the X-ray Laboratory in one of the army's largest general hospitals and continued in this capacity throughout the war.

Dr Nash's experience included every known phase of X-ray work. He acted as X-ray technician for many of the leading Roentgenologists of the United States.

After completing active Army service Dr Nash attended the National Post-Graduate School at Chicago and is now in charge of a Chiropractic X-ray Laboratory in Syracuse NY...

1925 (June): **Bulletin of the ACA** [2(5)] notes:

-program for **ACA** convention in Denver, July 24-26; speakers will include: (p. 4)

-George B West "What is being done to force the **US Veterans Bureau** to supply Chiropractic to the disabled ex-service men at Government expense."

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

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

1925 (Sept): **Bulletin of the ACA** [2(8)] notes:

-George B West [DC?] authors: "Advancing Democracy"; considers chiropractic care for military **veterans**, recommends letter writing to Congressmen, recruiting other, non-DC **veterans** to write to Congress (p. 4)

-**Leo L Spears** DC authors "How selfishness of the medical trust is preventing our disabled **veterans** from regaining their health"; Spears is a "Member of the Disabled Veterans of the World War" (pp. 10, 12)

1925 (Oct/Nov): **Bulletin of the ACA** [2(9-10)]:

-**Leo L Spears** DC authors continuation from Sept issue of "How selfishness of the medical trust is preventing our disabled veterans from regaining their health" (pp. 3-4)

-**"IMPORTANT NOTICE by Dr Leo L Spears"** (p. 9):

When the **ACA** endorsed the fight that I have been making to force the US Government to recognize Chiropractic and supply it to the disabled World War Veterans, it promised both its financial and moral support to the very limit. But realizing that the **ACA** being a young organization is scarcely able to undertake the financing of such a tremendous and expensive project, I have decided to continue to carry the financial burden myself. Therefore, the **ACA** is hereby released from its financial obligations in this fight. It has cost me many thousands of dollars already and will no doubt cost me at least ten thousand dollars more during the coming session of Congress. But since we have already won so closely to victory we must not stop until it is ours. Had the short session of Congress last year been a long one our legal battles would already be over. This year we must not falter at any price. But if we would win to victory we must have the moral support of every Chiropractor.

1925 (Dec): **Bulletin of the ACA** [2(11)] notes:

-**Leo L Spears** DC authors continuation from Oct/Nov issue of "How selfishness of the medical trust is preventing our disabled veterans from regaining their health" (pp. 3-4)

1926 (Apr): **Bulletin of the ACA** [3(4)] notes:

-**FR Margetts** DC, LLB, **ACA** president, authors "Honor the dead by justice to the living", a plea for government support of chiropractic care for **veterans**; notes the efforts of Mr. **George B West** and Dr. **Leo L Spears** (p. 8)

-**George B West**, "Bachelor of Science, Colorado Agricultural College," authors "**Disabled Veterans**"; urges letter writing campaign to Congressmen and Senators to pass H.R. 10240 "to give the veterans non-medical treatment" (p. 14)

1927: Sir Herbert Atkinson Barker publishes his auto-biography, **Leaves from my life**, discusses his knighting by the King for services to Royal Army rejectees and veterans of World War I; Barker is a London bonesetter

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

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

SPEARS LOSES IN NEW FIGHT FOR LICENSE

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

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

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

-ad for Fred W Collins' First National University of Naturopathy ("comprising the amalgamation of New Jersey College of Osteopathy, Mecca College of Chiropractic, United States School of Naturopathy, United States School of Physiotherapy") announces that (p. 31):

...The above Institutions were recognized by the United States Government for the training of veterans of the World War.

1928 (Aug): **The California Chiropractor** [1(2)], edited by CH Davis and published by the Chiropractic Publishing Company at Pasadena CA, publishes:

-"**Disabled American Veterans**" by SE Vanancy (pp. 13, 28)

-**photo** of USS Saratoga (p. 27)

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

-New Research Chairman: Dr. **CW Weiant** Succeeds the Late Dr. JN Monroe to Head Important Bureau"; notes Weiant (p. 5):

....studied chemical engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY, 1915-18, as holder of Rensselaer and New York State Scholarships. Thesis awarded the Laflin Prize for highest literary merit in 1918. In the fall of 1918 Dr. Weiant was a member of the **Chemical Warfare Division** of Students' Army Training Corps, stationed at Cornell University, at that time taking special work in physical and organic chemistry and in chemical microscopy. In 1919 he was Science teacher at Westchester Military Academy, **Peekskill**, New York. Graduated in 1921 from the **Palmer School of Chiropractic**, and received his Ph.C. degree from the **Texas Chiropractic College** in 1922. He was professor of Chemistry and Gynecology in the **Texas Chiropractic College** for several years up to 1925. Dr. **Weiant** practiced Chiropractic in Mexico in 1925 and 1926, during which time he adjusted President Calles. He lectured at the Mexican School of Chiropractic, Mexico City, during the summer of 1925, and attended physiology lectures of Gley (discoverer of parathyroid glands) given at the University of Mexico.

1932 (Feb): **Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress** [1(3): 8] reports:

NEWS FLASHES: Wisconsin

The **Disabled American Veterans of the World War** at their Wisconsin State Convention adopted a resolution recommending that the National organization go on record as favoring and requesting that the United States **Veterans Bureau** recognize Chiropractic and Osteopathy as a part of its healing art and procedure. This action was taken because many disabled veterans had been obtaining relief thru Chiropractic and Osteopathic treatments at their own expense after medical treatment had failed to help them.

1940 (Mar): **Journal of the NCA** [10(3)] includes:

-**Harry E. Vedder**, President of the **Lincoln Chiropractic College** in Indianapolis, authors "Chiropractic recognition should be forthcoming from War Department" (p. 11)

1940 (Apr): **Journal of the NCA** [10(4)] includes:

-**Emmett J. Murphy** and Melvin C. Smith, Counsel for **NCA**, author "Officers Reserve Corps for chiropractors in armed forces is our goal; The National Legislative Office seeks recognition for chiropractic profession" includes (pp. 11-2):

A Brief in Support of the Establishment of a Chiropractic Department in the United States Navy

1940 (May 1): **The Oregon Chiropractor** [1(1):2], "Official Bulletin of the Oregon Association of Chiropractic Physicians," prints:

Chiropractic Ex-service Men League

Under the leadership of Dr. Frank O. Logic, Iron Mountain, Mich., executive director of the NCA a movement is under way to form Ex-service Men's League in each state.

The idea is to get the organization formed with officers elected so that when we are ready to apply to the government for commissions, we will have a working unit in every state. There is nothing complicated about this organization. It is merely to bind the ex-service men chiropractors together in a unit so that we may use this unit for the good of chiropractic and for the good of the ex-service men.

We are therefore asking all chiropractors who are ex-service men to list your name with the NCA state director so that the necessary information will be available to proceed with the organization.

1940 (July): **The Herald of the Kolar Health Clinic** [7(4):4] reports:

NAVY UNIT OF CHIROPRACTIC

The **National Chiropractic Association**, thru the efforts of Dr. **Emmett J. Murphy**, National Legislative Representative, has presented to the Naval Affairs Committee of The House of Representatives in Washington, D.C. a brief in support of the establishment of a Chiropractic Department in the United States Navy.

The well written brief undertakes to set forth six reasons for a Chiropractic unit in the Navy. Each of the propositions is supported by government statistics, census reports, or scientific facts and principles as set forth in papers and lectures of public import. In requesting such a Chiropractic unit it was recommended that the personnel be given an officer's rating in the Navy.

1940 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal** [9(9)] includes:

-"**Resolutions Adopted**" (pp. 16, 54-6) at the **NCA's** convention in Minneapolis, including:

Resolution on Army and Navy Commissions

WHEREAS, many ex-service men are chiropractors who fought for their country in the last war and would again fight for the defense of their country, if necessary, and

WHEREAS, these chiropractors, through years of research and experience realize the results of Chiropractic for the sick and disabled, and

WHEREAS, chiropractors would gladly enlist to care for service men either in the army or navy in times of peace or war, provided they were granted commissions in the army and navy on the same basis as medical practitioners, and

WHEREAS, the **National Chiropractic Association** is working militantly to accomplish these ends in the interests of national unity and the health and welfare of our armed forces:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the formation of a Chiropractic Ex-Service Men's League in every state of the Union and in every Province of Canada, aiming to accomplish these ends, be given approval by the **National Chiropractic Association** in convention

assembled in Minneapolis, with the hope that a Chiropractic Ex-Service Men's League will be formed in every state of the Union and in every Province of Canada, or in any other territorial jurisdiction in which Doctors of Chiropractic, who are ex-service men, reside....

Resolution on **Disabled Veterans**

WHEREAS, we believe that many of the disabled **veterans** who have failed to respond to the medical treatment now afforded them could be rehabilitated through Chiropractic treatment, and

WHEREAS, we further believe that the **veteran** should be accorded the same rights and privileges as enjoyed by every other citizen of the United States in the choice of the doctor and method of treatment, and

WHEREAS, many state and local **veterans'** organizations have passed resolutions petitioning the **Veterans'** Bureau to provide Chiropractic treatment in **Veterans'** hospitals on the same basis as medical treatment, and

WHEREAS, considerable of the taxpayers' money could be saved by the rehabilitation of **veterans** through the employment of chiropractors in **veteran** hospitals;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the **National Chiropractic Association** cooperate with the disabled **veteran** by bringing the above facts to the attention of the various **veterans'** organizations and the **Veterans'** Bureau in Washington, D.C....

Resolution on War Veteran Groups

WHEREAS, it is evident that war veteran groups have done exceptional work in Washington to help disabled veterans of the World War of 1917-18, and

WHEREAS, these war veteran groups are laboring untiringly for the welfare of the widows and orphans of war veterans;

BE IT RESOLVED that the **National Chiropractic Association**, in convention assembled here in Minneapolis, endorse and commend the work done by these veteran groups in Washington, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the **National Chiropractic Association** extend its every effort in helping these veterans groups gain the consideration and recognition they so richly deserve, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the **National Chiropractic Association**, through its legislative representative in Washington, extend its full strength to assist these veterans groups to procure those things which to them will enhance their future health and happiness, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the headquarters of the American Legion, Disabled Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Army and Navy Union.

1940 (Oct 4): TF **Ratlidge** DC writes to CS **Cleveland** DC, 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: **ACEI**; notes that **military draft** now hurting enrollment at **Ratlidge College** (Ratlidge papers-SFCR Archives)

1940 (Oct 29): letter from TF Ratlidge to US Secretary of State Cordell Hull (Ratlidge papers, CCC/KC):
My dear Mr. Hull,

Permit me to introduce myself first as an American and then as a Tennessean, born in the old Rock House between Dixon Springs and Hartsville, then the home of William Hankins, my grandfather.

Suffice to say that for many years I have watched your career in public life with great interest by what my favorite uncle, the late Bob Hankins and others, told me of you. It is, therefore, not strange that I should have made efforts to promote your candidacy, or, more accurately, to have you drafted for the presidency of the United States of America. The enclosed letterhead will indicate to you that I helped plan just that in the State of California. In connection with

the contemplated drafting of you for the high office of President my aunts, Hattie, Susan and Ophelia, furnished me with much intimate and personal material concerning you to have been used in the campaign had it come to pass that you should have been a candidate.

Please accept my unreserved approval and highest commendation upon your address over radio last Friday evening. It was a masterful presentation of typical and fundamental ideals and policies relating to human relations actually in operation. I am happy to know that American has you and Mr. Roosevelt in this time of world crisis to give voice to the principles of genuine democracy and in defense of decency, human rights and civilization. It is in no attempt to flatter when I say that the constant and clear presentation of democratic philosophy during these trouble years by you and the President has stood as a beacon to which every normal minded human has turned for hope of the future freedom and happiness of mankind. No administration has ever shown such understanding and vision with the ability and courage to tear away the masks of the cruel, power-mad tyrants.

Aside from the letterhead mentioned above I am enclosing an article relating to the application of democratic principles in our own affairs, under heading "Health Freedom Urged for Draftees," which I urge you to read and give careful thought. I believe that you agree in principle with the suggestions made in the article and I assure you that they are thoroughly practical in their application to men in the service of the United States.

If Mr. Roosevelt would publicly and prior to the election urge the rights of the individual in the army to be no less than when they were in civil life in matters of such purely personal matters as the choice of health-aid measures upon which he has relied and in which he puts his faith as he did when in civilian role, it would swing 10,000,000 votes which he otherwise will not get.

Mr. Wilkie is playing with organized political medicine and is receiving wide medical indorsement. I happen to be close enough to Christian Scientists and have observed their publications, C.S. monitor etc., to convince me that they are to a very great extent for Mr. Wilkie. If, however, the President should make a statement recommending that draftees be given the same options in matters of health that they enjoy as civilians it is my sincere belief that the Scientists would quickly swing behind him in the campaign. The Christian Scientists are very sincere in their beliefs in opposition to medical treatment or to any kind of treatment not based upon their particular beliefs. Then, there are millions of others who have beliefs of many and varied kinds as to such matters who are equally sincere, all of whom would support Mr. Roosevelt if it should come about that he favored health freedom for men in the service, especially draftees.

The interest in this matter is very keen and widespread although it may not have come to your attention and, I am sure, the proposition would have no opposition from any source except political medicine. It only needs public approval by someone in a position to give force to its utterance in order to sweep the country and effectively silence some of the cries of "dictator" etc., which have gone up from the subversive forces of this country.

I have complete faith in democracy and feel that, today, you and the President are the outstanding champions of its principles. Further, I believe that democracy works, or would, in all of our related activities if it were seriously undertaken.

With every good wish and hoping to have the great pleasure and honor of meeting you in person when your responsibilities are not so great, and thanking you for anything you may do to promote the condition urged in the enclosed article, I am,

Sincerely and cordially

T.F. Ratlidge

1940 (Oct): typed on CCC/KC stationery (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dr. **Morris Fishbein**, October 10, 1940. Student Convocation, University of Nebraska spoke on "Fads and Quackery in Healing".

After scoring George Star White, Messmer, Mary Baker Eddy, Lydia Pinkham, the W.C.T.U., Food Fadists, Advertising and Testimonials etc. said there were 36 forms of Divine Healing, 7000 Mental Healers, and that the two main forms of manipulative healing were Osteopathy and Chiropractic. He dwelt on manipulative treatment as depending on the power of "laying on of hands, the power of advertising and the Psychology of testimonials. He told his usual "Pole Cat" story to illustrate his point of the U.S. having all the fakers and charlatans. "That Osteopathy was the means of getting into medicine by the back door, and that Chiropractic was the first three weeks of Osteopathy. He asked the question -- Do you know your own Senator from Nebraska introduced the bill in the U.S. Congress allowing Osteopaths to participate in the compensation act? "Thank God, that the Army and Navy did not give Osteopaths and Chiropractors recognition. He also said that the introduction and passage of Basic Science Laws were controlling them to a certain extent. That in states where Basic Science Laws were operative, Chiropractors were being eliminated. That if students had to put in time to take Basic Science subjects that they might just as well take up the study of medicine.

1940 (Dec): **National Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [9(12):17] reports:
CHIROPRACTIC NEWS FROM JAPAN

The following translation is made from Japanese to English by Uken Taniguchi, D.C., graduated from the **LACC** in April, 1928.

Representation concerning Enactment of Law Governing Practitioners of Chiropractic.

(Representation No. 150, introduced March 9, 1940.)

The representation as herein above cited, was introduced in accordance with the provisions of law by Hon. Hiroshi Momiyama, formerly Parliamentary Councillor of the Navy; Hon. Rikich Sawada, formerly Parliamentary Councillor of the Department of Commerce and Industry; Hon. Yoshihei Fukazawa, an authority in this country in the manufacture of dairy products, and with the support of thirty other M.P.'s.

The representation reads as follows: 'For the purpose of promoting the health of the nation in as effective a manner as feasible, the Government should without further delay, provide for the enactment of a law governing physicians practicing Chiropractic treatment.'

Hon. Saito, Chief of the Committee, announced that next in order was the representation requesting the enactment of a law governing the Art of Chiropractic and its practitioners. Hon. Fukazawa, a prime-mover of this Representation, rose to urge the authorities to recognize the scientific nature of the theory and practice of Chiropractic.

The Official Gazette, No. 3963, of March 25, 1940, announced that the representation concerning Enactment of Law governing the Chiropractic practitioners was passed by the Diet as reported by chairman of the Relative Committee - Taken from the July, 1940 issue of the **Chirogram**.

1941: Paul **Smallie** DC later notes:

...I heard the bugle blow....and it was beautiful"; he asked the U.S. Army recruiters "Where would it be calm and peaceful? They said 'Hawaii.' And I said 'Hawaii for me!' Ha! Peaceful? I was there December the 7th, 1941 and BANG! It was *not* peaceful! (Smallie, 1992)

1941: Paul **Smallie** DC had joined the "Medical Department of the United States Army, and I was stationed first at Scofield and then Fort Kameamea" where he adjusted doctors, dentists and patients; his status as a chiropractor/private was widely known (Smallie, 1992)

1941-42: Paul **Smallie** DC later stationed at Tripler General Hospital; he found military medicine quite different, especially the nature of the doctor-patient relationship, which Paul believes is attributable to the lack of concern about fees, and the MD's undivided attention to the patient's concerns and welfare; he learned a great deal in this hospital experience, most importantly about emergency medicine/first aid (Smallie, 1992)

1941-42: Paul **Smallie** DC serves in U.S. Army, stationed at Tripler General Hospital in Honolulu (Rehm, 1980, p. 223); is present at Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (Smallie, unpublished, 1992) notes:

...During World War II, I was with the medical department of the Army during the attack at **Pearl Harbor**. I felt very much at home in the Army hospitals with the MDs and medically educated nurses... (Interview, 1984)

1941-45: DeHesse (1946, p. 11) reports:

During the last war the Government created training centers where about ten thousand Therapists of various types and grades were trained. As I understand it Physicians received one type or grade of training in therapy; Four year college students in medical subjects received another grade of training as technicians, and Nurses received a short course of training in therapy as Aids.

Since the war several Universities have been investigating the various therapies with the object of adding the group of therapies called Physical therapy to their Medical courses, and with the object of training students who already have a Bachelor of Science degree as Physical therapy technicians. I am sure that these colleges will include joint movements as a valuable part of their courses in Physical Medicine and Physical Therapy.

1941-1946: George Goodheart Jr. DC becomes Aviation Cadet, "developed an innovative use of combat air armament and flew in aircraft of the Eighth and Ninth Air Force from 1941 to 1946. He was decorated with a Bronze Star...remained in the Air Force Reserve until 1956." (Gin & Green, 1997)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1941 (Feb); 10(2): cover; depicts Congressman John H. Tolan and NCA Washington Representative Emmett J. Murphy, D.C. meeting with Eleanor Roosevelt. (NCA photo collection)

1942 (Aug): **Chirogram** notes:

Missing In Action in Midway

Dr. R. William Stewart

Word has reached us that Dr. Stewart is missing in action at sea. That makes us who knew him sad. "Bill" was a fine fellow, ever cheerful and helpful. His sunny disposition was a dominating characteristic of his personality.

He enlisted in the Navy, October 1940, and was one of the first chiropractors to receive the rating of Ph.M 2/C as a starting rank. At the time of his absence he was serving on the U.S.S. Yorktown.

1942 (Oct 12): CS Cleveland writes to TF Ratledge to encourage him to collaborate on asking President Roosevelt to have the Armed Forces recognize chiropractic (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archive)

Dear Dr. Ratledge:

Am enclosing, or rather sending under separate cover, an idea that I believe is of extreme national consequence and possibilities. It has already been officially adopted by Missouri, Kansas and South Dakota Associations including St. Louis' five factions who have not been able to get together on any other program since 1936. I believe it is a "natural and the idea is close to the hearts of all Chiropractors about to be drafted and close to the hearts of all people who feel that their husbands, sons or sweethearts might need Chiropractic care. We have put it up to only three states so far and they have all adopted it enthusiastically.

Personally I believe it is very valuable for schools to get active on. If it goes over, thousands will need to be trained at army expense, thousands now afraid to start in school will then start some to postpone the draft and for other reasons. The President by executive order can give us recognition, and considering his past attitude of

finding the A.M.A. guilty of being a trust under the Antitrust Act (Sherman) his hatred of the monopoly of even the associated press etc., I believe that he will be most susceptible if we apply the pressure here at home. As someone has said "It's the wheel that squeaks, that gets the grease." As I see it, this is a "natural" and the Ratledge College can become the natural rallying center of the west around which this movement can be built. Chiropractors everywhere are most enthusiastic and I feel that California Chiropractors would be also. Particularly is it of importance in those states like Texas that do not yet have recognition. With recognition by the United States Armed Forces, state recognition and recognition in state supported hospitals etc. would be inevitable. Am sending you a "let's Appeal to Our President" which puts the need of Chiropractic over, also two-page outline of rather complete directions and samples of petitions the President and to the Congress as well.

I am anxiously awaiting your reaction as I feel that this ??? opportune and a NATURAL by which Chiropractic and your Institution may profit. Schools must not be unmindful of the possible U.S. ??? Chiropractic War trainees and post-war trainees. This movement ??? up most definitely with such future possibilities. I hope th??? the I.C.A. or something, we can get in on such gravy. Hoping ??? you in the very near future, I am,

C.S. Cleveland

P.S. Incidentally Logan is most enthusiastic, gett Appe??? for Basic Technicians of entire U.S.

1942 (Oct/Nov): (from Cleveland papers, CCC/KC; in my Lincoln folder) **Lincoln Bulletin** includes:

- list of "Lincoln Men in the Armed Services" (p. 2)
- "How shall the chiropractic profession serve?" by Harry E. Vedder DC (pp. 3-4)
- "The chiropractic college crisis can be solved by chiropractic day" by Wray Hughes Hopkins DC (pp. 4-6)
- "Biological science versus chiropractic philosophy" by Dr. M. Rogers Shailer (pp. 6-8)
- "Chiropractic care for civilians in wartime" by F.C. Mighton DC of Honolulu HA (p. 9)
- photos** of military flying boat (p. 10)
- "Throwing stones at the sun" by James N. Firth DC (pp. 10-11)
- "Chiropractic Directory" (pp. 11-2)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1942 (Dec); 11(12): 29; caption reads: "Pausing for a group picture at the South Carolina Convention are Dr. E.J. Bogen, NCA State Director; Lt. Colonel W.H. Dawson (Chiropractor) Augusta, Ga.; Dr. E.J. Murphy, NCA Representative,

and Dr. G.A. Bauer, of the S.C. Board of Examiners." Handwritten note on back of photo reads: "Left to right: Dr. E.J. Bogen, NCA state Director for So. Carolina; Lt. Colonel W.H. Dawson, Augusta, GA. Col. Dawson is in the ordance Dept. U.S. Army. He is a chiropractor and NCA member. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy - Natl. Rep NCA, Wash, DC and Dr. G.A. Bauer - President elect of the South Carolina Board of Examiners. Pictured at the annual convention of the S.C.Chiropractor Assn. held at Jefferson hotel Columbia, S.C. Nov 12 - 1942" (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1943 (Feb); 12(2): 33; journal caption reads: "Pictured above are some early birds at the Oakland Chiropractors Breakfast Club: Dr. Clyde C. Hall, secretary, Dr. R.O. McClintock, Dean of California Chiropractic College; Chief Quartermaster W.S. Smith who declared 'every ship should have two chiropractors aboard at all times'; Dr. John Easter, president of the club." (NCA photo collection)

1943 (Feb 16): letter to CS Cleveland from T.F. Ratledge, D.C. in reply to CS' letter of 10/12/42 (Ratledge papers, SFCR):

Dear Dr. Cleveland:

I came across your letter of October 12, 1942, which had enclosed petitions to the President and a copy of your publication, all of which I highly approve.

I am enclosing herewith a list of fifty names which were gotten shortly after that time, but which got lost in the shuffle during the campaign, and they may be too late to do any good now.

Please tell me what were the results of this campaign, and if it is continuing, and, if so, we will get busy and secure as many names as we can.

Yours truly,...

1943 (Mar): *National Chiropractic Journal* [12(3)] includes:

- "News Flashes: CANADA" (pp. 26-7)

CANADIAN ARMY SAYS NO CHIROS

Canadian army authorities are not sympathetic towards the granting of Chiropractic attention to the armed services, according to Dr. J.N. Haldeman, Regina, who returned recently from Ottawa, where he had attended the first annual meeting of the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors.

A delegation headed by Dr. Walter Sturdy, Vancouver, conferred with Hon. J.L. Ralston, minister of national defense, and Brigadier Meakins, assistant director general of medical services. Following the interview, Dr. Haldeman said Dr. Sturdy and his delegation reported that "chiropractors could not hope to be better than orderlies under the military medical organization.

Hardly Recognized

Brig. Meakins told the delegation, Dr. Haldeman said, that in the South African war, even dentists were hardly recognized, but that in the last war they made a large contribution, which was followed by the formation of a dental corps in this war.

The idea was conveyed that in the next war chiropractors may have a separate classification," Dr. Haldeman said in his report on the interview with the brigadier and Col. Ralston.

Dr. Haldeman said the chiropractors were despondent because this feeling on the part of military authorities would not allow them to enter the army in the post to which they were best suited. Instead, they had to enlist as combatants. This was particularly disappointing, the chiropractors stated, because the Dominion is short 300 doctors.

In Russia, it was pointed out, chiropractors and medical doctors are placed on a par. (pp. 26-7)

- **photo** of new Canadian organization; caption reads: "Pictured above are Directors of the recently organized **Dominion Chiropractic Council**, representing all Provinces in Canada. (Left to Right) Dr. Gaudet, Montreal; Dr. Haldeman, Regina; J.S. Burton, Vancouver; Dr. J.A. Schnick, Hamilton; Dr. Sturdy, Vancouver; Dr. J.S. Clubine, Toronto; Dr. McElrea, Winnipeg; Dr. Messenger, Calgary." (p. 27)

- "On the News Front" (pp. 30-8) includes:

The Chiron Call, which continues to be this office's favorite project. The gratitude expressed by chiropractors in the armed forces for this service of the **National Chiropractic Association's American Society of Military Chiropractors** makes us wish we could write a book to each one of them every day. But that's a project we can all work on a chapter at a time.

The Kessler Field (Miss.) 'Wing Talk' recently devoted a couple of sticks of type to Dr. L.G. Harrison of Roanoke Rapids, N.C., who is a Volunteer Officer Candidate at that southern training base. Wing Talk said that Harrison may have thought he had left his profession behind him but such was not the case. The story related that 'Men from Bk. 15 come in from the obstacle course, long marches, or athletics and yell for 'Doc'. The paper noted that Harrison was president of both the Rotary Club in Roanoke Rapids and the eastern district of the Chiropractors' Society of North Carolina. (p. 30)

- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: "Dr. Nugent is guest speaker" (p. 32):

The February meeting of the National Capital Chiropractic Society of Washington, D.C. was held at the Washington Hotel with Dr. John Nugent, Director of Education of the National Chiropractic Association, as the guest speaker. Dr. Nugent, as always, gave a most interesting talk on the subject of educational standards and instruction.

Plans are being rapidly pushed toward the possible issuance of a publication by this Society to be called "The Capital News."

We believe here that by **buying bonds and more bonds we can put up a good front for all fronts**. - Submitted by Dr. Wm. T. Spence, Secretary-Treasurer.

- "And Thus We Serve" includes **photo** of Earl I. Nott, D.C. in army uniform, notes (p. 40):

Dr. Earl I. Nott of Graham, N.C., who has been active both as **NCA** State Director and President of the National Council on Chiropractic Physiotherapy for several years has taken some important duties for Uncle Sam. Dr. Nott has been made Chief of Staff of the Alamance Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol, which acts as a reserve for the regular Army Air Corps. This North Carolina Unit patrols as far as 60 miles out to sea and has effected many rescues since its operations began. Dr. Nott was successful recently in getting the Graham Kiwanis Club to endorse a legislative request for a \$50,000 appropriation for the Civilian Air Patrol in North Carolina which should assure its passage. We salute Dr. Nott for his untiring

activity. Mrs. Nott, member of the Board of Governors of the National Auxiliary, is doing her part too, by active work with the American Red Cross.

- "IT'S ON THE LEVEL" by Chapman notes that: "Sgt. Robert Clark, a chiropractor, is in charge of urology and pathology laboratory work at the largest induction station in the nation (New York City)" (p. 51)

1943 (Apr 22): letter to CS Cleveland from TF Ratledge DC at 3511 W. Olympic Blvd, LA (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Dr. Cleveland:

Your letter of March 30, 1943, received in due time and glad to hear from you.

Your observation concerning the "weak petition" by the N.C.A. is in exact accord with my opinion, and I consider it very unfortunate that we do not have competent representation at Washington, D.C. I feel that the profession should be represented there, and elsewhere, by men who can defend Chiropractic from attacks from any source or direction, and who have sufficient vision as to the scientific and philosophical applicability of Chiropractic to direct them in what they seek for the profession. If I had the money, I would most certainly be at Washington now, as the "iron is hot" now as it may never be again in the moulding of policies of the government concerning Chiropractic. We are sleeping on our opportunities, and it is indeed unfortunate.

Your suggestion that we must do something concerning vocational training after the War has been noted. I would be glad to have your ideas upon what we should attempt specifically, and I would be glad to conduct some correspondence in the matter as Secretary of the **Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions**.

Until I received your letter, I did not know that Mr. Hollis was not attending your School or that he had returned to California. I note your letter to him, and will consider the matter of his attendance, should he present himself again, in accordance with the thoughts expressed at our Kansas City Conference of the Chiropractic Educational Institutions.

Apparently your enrollment is not hurt as seriously as is ours. We have no idea of termination of the school work during the war, but it will be tough going if the war continues for too many years.

With every good wish, and hoping to hear from you soon, I am,
Yours very truly...

P.S. -- By the way, have you had any late reports on the classification of Chiropractic by the War Manpower Commission?

1943 (Apr 28): "Extract of Hearingss before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Seventy-Eighth Congress, First Session on the Navy Department Appropriation Bill for 1944; Statement of Lawrence L. Gourley, Counsel, Department of Public Relations, American Osteopathic Association, Washington, D.C., rrelative to COMMISSIONING OSTEOPATHS IN THE NAVY" (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC; in my Military/Veterans folder)

1943 (Apr/May/June): **Texas Chiropractic Research Society News** is edited by L. Geo. Grupe DC at 225 S. David, San Angelo TX; brands John J. Nugent DC and Emmett J. Murphy DC as saboteurs and fifth columnists for their [unsuccessful] work to have DCs deemed "essential personnel" by the War Manpower Commission (in my Military file; from Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1943 (June 30): among those addressing the **Interstate Chiropractic Congress** held in Kansas City MO during June 28-30, 1943 are: **Ruth Cleveland, CS Cleveland**, Hugh B. Logan, B.J. Palmer, George Kelley, John J. Nugent, Willard Carver, Grace

Edwards, Dr. Roepke (Edited, 1943; in my Military/Chirons/Veterans Folder, p. 10):

DR. CLEVELAND: **Recommendation No. 2 War Recognition.**

WHEREAS, the Chiropractic profession has offered the services of its members in the capacity for which our men have been trained in both World War No. 1 and World War No. 2; and such specialized professional services have been rejected on the grounds that not sufficient practitioners were available within the age limits qualifying them for War Service,

THEREFORE, BE IT RECOMMENDED: That the Army follow their usual procedure as in cases where manpower in certain specialized services are necessary and desired; that being the training of additional men at Government expense.

Recommendation No. 3. Rehabilitation. WHEREAS, At the close of World War No. 2 there will undoubtedly be many ex-service men who will request to study Chiropractic as a rehabilitation occupation,

THEREFORE, BE IT RECOMMENDED: That all such request be allowed by the National Rehabilitation Committee without interference of choice of Chiropractic school or college, that being left entirely to the decision of the ex-service man or woman, himself or herself,

Recommendation No. 4. NOW THEREFORE, be it recommended that in the interest of unity, the science and art of Chiropractic shall be considered to be the adjustment of vertebral subluxationsof the human spinal column.

Recommendation No. 5. WHEREAS, The **National Chiropractic Association** and the **International Chiropractors Association** filed separately appeal briefs with the War Manpower Commission and did otherwise separately approach the Commission in efforts to secure recognition on the War Essential Activity List, and

WHEREAS, Such Briefs and appeals to the War Manpower Commission were not one and the same and resulted in considerable confusion within the Commission and in the profession as to actual needs and desires, and

WHEREAS, At other times different Government Agencies have been separately approached by the N.C.A. and I.C.A. on matters vital to the welfare of the profession, and

WHEREAS, Such different approaches to Government Departments have not at times been in accord resulting in some confusion as the the desires of the profession and much controversy within the profession over the differences, and

WHEREAS, The present emergency demands united action on the part of our profession if we are to properly meet the problems confronting us and attain our proper place in the field of healing arts and all differences and controversy must be eliminated so that such unity may be brought about, So,

BE IT RECOMMENDED, that The Council of Chiropractic Schools, National and State Organizations, appeal to the **National Chiropractic Association** and the **International Chiropractors Association** to name a joint committee of the strongest men in each association and that such committee be charged with working out united appeals and approaches on all major problems and efforts of the profession for the duration of the present war emergency. And be it,

FURTHER RECOMMENDED, That: A copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President and the Secretary of the N.C.A. and to the President and the Secretary of the I.C.A.

Respectfully submitted, Dr. Julius W. Bechtold, Chairman, Dr. **CS Cleveland**, Secretary, Dr. Wm. Hugh Warden, Dr. George F. Kelley and Dr. Max C. Hintz.

1943 (AUG): **National College of Chiropractic Journal** [12(8)] includes: -L.M. Roger DC's "Editorial: The Fifth Freedom," the "Freedom of Health," concerning the War Manpower Commission's decision to exclude chiropractors from the list of "essential war activities," meaning that they are eligible to be drafted (p. 6)

1943 (Oct 19): letter to CS Cleveland from "**Willard Carver, LL.D., Rel.D., D.C., President and Dean**" of Carver Chiropractic College at 521 Northwest Ninth St, Oklahoma City, where Paul O. Parr, Ph.D., D.C. is "General Manager" (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

...The Carver Educational Institutions in World War I did more than \$75,000. worth of business for the Government in rehabilitating soldiers...

1943: **Robert W. Dishman** DC is in navy at amputation/rehab center of naval hospital in Vallejo CA, where he was in charge of the PT department; when Lt Commander (MD) arrived to take over department, **Dishman** (not commissioned) was required to get MD's prescription to adjust patients; notes that "in about two months I was fully occupied giving adjustments" to servicemen; recalls that **Ted Shrader** DC worked in brace shop at same naval hospital, made foot orthotics (Dishman, 1991)

1944 (Feb 15): **Lee Norcross** DC, ND, Dean of the College of Naturopathic Physicians & Surgeons [?a division of the former **College of Chiropractic Physicians & Surgeons**, now (1944) known as **Southern California College of Chiropractic**?] responds to letter of 1/28/44; indicates that academic standards have not been lowered despite the drain of students produced by the war, that a short course (50 hours) in naturopathy had been offered to Arizona-licensed naturopaths at their request, and that the diploma had been clearly intended to be "honorary" and not meant to qualify for licensure in any jurisdiction (LACC Registrar's Archives)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1944 (Feb); 14(2): 25; journal caption reads: "Chiron James J. McCarthy in fighting trim and ready for the thrills and chills of his greatest experience." Caption on back of photo reads: "Lt. James J. McCarthy" (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1944 (Apr); 14(4): 37; journal caption reads: "Members of the Oakland Breakfast Club proudly display War Bonds purchased during Fourth War Loan Drive in February."

names are listed in News Flash from California on page 36." (NCA photo collection)

1944 (Mar 30): bill for the U.S. House of Representatives from Congressman Tolan "To establish a Chiropractic Corps in the Medical Department of the United States Army" (Ratlidge papers, CCC/KC)

1944 (May 27): *JAMA* notes article in January, 1944 issue of *Journal of Royal Army Medical Corps, London* publishes E.G. Fleming's "Vertebral and sacroiliac pain in soldiers"; cited in Hollod (1944)

1944 (May): *National Chiropractic Journal* (14[5]) includes:

- "Chiropractic Corps bill is introduced: supplementing brief submitted to War and Navy Departments, Congress is urged to enact legislation" (pp. 23-4)
- "Bill introduced in Congress provides for chiropractic corps in Army" reports efforts of Rep. Tolan (p. 24)
- **A.C. Johnson** DC, ND, serving in US Navy as Pharmacists Mate, First Class, authors "Physiotherapy in the Navy" (p. 24)

After sixteen months as a Physiotherapy Technician and Instructor in the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy I believe I have gathered enough material from my training and experience to write a series of articles which will be of educational value to the profession. In the first two articles I will tell of my own personal experience and in the article to follow I will outline the most up-to-date physiotherapy technique in the treatment of injuries, disabilities and diseases together with some true histories of actual cases.

"Upon my enlistment on November 19, 1942, I was given the rating of Pharmacists Mate Second class, (Eighteen years active practical experience), as physiotherapy technician. A chiropractor, Dr. Mitts of Torrence, California, without any physiotherapy training was given a Third Class rating at the same time. I was assigned to the U.S. Naval Hospital at San Diego, California. At that time there were twenty other chiropractors there most of whom I had known for years.

All those who were given a rating of 2nd or 3rd class upon enlisting were required to take what was called a "refresher course." The class was made up of Chiropractors, Osteopaths, Pharmacists, Undertakers, Male Nurses, Optometrists, Chiropodists and X-ray and Laboratory Technicians. The course of instruction consisted of class work as well as practical hospital care of patients in the various wards. The class work covered the following subjects: Admission of Patients, The Care of Bed Cases, Administration of Drugs, Injections, Symptoms, and Abbreviations, Specimen and Diagnostic Tests, Therapeutic Treatments, Elimination - Enema, Lavage, Catheterization, Surgical Nursing, Blood Transfusions and Blood Plasma, Medical Nursing, Surgical Dressings, Communicable diseases and Physical Examination of patients. This was all covered in five weeks but with the practical work was good training.

When not on duty I would watch some plastic surgery performed by the best surgeons in America. This was really marvelous work, molding a nose, ear or part of a chin by skin grafting, sewing in eyelids, skin grafting on burns, transforming hideous faces into fairly presentable faces.

"My next assignment was in the Physiotherapy department for duty treating patients and teaching physiotherapy to the hospital corpsmen. There were fourteen corpsmen, seven of whom were chiropractors and one a chiropodist. Five of the fourteen were qualified technicians, the rest were under instruction. The department was too small and although we had every type of modality there should have been more of each type for such a large hospital and to properly treat more patients needing this type of treatment. We averaged about two hundred and fifty treatments a day. The patients were all war casualties of every description, shrapnel wounds, burns, nerve and muscle injuries, paralysis,

amputations, fractures, dislocations, sprains, infantile paralysis, skin diseases, etc.

All of the students had completed their regular eight weeks hospital corps training before starting the physiotherapy course. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery issued in 1942, a curriculum for the training of these corpsmen. It calls for one hundred didactic lecture hours and six hundred and forty practical or clinical hours. The course is divided in mechanotherapy, hydrotherapy, light and electrotherapy and massage. Upon completion of the course, a certificate of Physiotherapy Technician is issued to those passing the required examinations. We had a good group of fellows and I enjoyed teaching them.

After ten months as a Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class, I was now eligible to take my First Class examination. This consisted of a preliminary practical and oral examination, and for those who passed that, a written examination which was very stiff. The questions were mostly in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Administrative procedures. Those who passed, truly earned their First Class rating. I made 3.8 - 4 being 100%.

On September 1, 1942, I was chose to go to the **Crite Clinic of Cleveland, Ohio**, for a course in Advanced Physiotherapy. More about that in next article.

1944 (June 24): letter from **TF Ratledge** to **Frank E. Dean** DC of **Columbia Institute of Chiropractic** at 261 W. 71st St. in NYC (Ratlidge papers, SFCR Archives):

Dear Doctor Dean:

Yours of June 20th. at hand and glad to hear from you. Also, thank you for the kindliness expressed in your letter.

I recall something about some students who were formerly in your institution either enrolling here or at least talking about it, however, I do not remember details about them. I recall that a Mr. Richards from some school in N.Y. did start in to finish his course but when the war came on he discontinued the work. I believe that he was a native of Germany and perhaps had not completed citizenship in the U.S.A.

At present I have no opening for additional instructor but, if Dr. **Regardie** does come out, have him get in touch with me and it might be that things would have changed by that time. Nothing is very certain these hectic days.

I trust that your institution does not commit itself to the "**Baruch**" scheme to steal chiropractic by a failing medical click or in support of the bill now in congress which would place chiropractors in a service situation where they would be subject to medical control through the surgeon general's office. Either proposal is dangerous and it is unfortunate that anyone, posing as representing the profession, should betray chiropractic by attempting to commit chiropractic to medicine or as any part of it.

If Dr. **Regardie** ever expects to establish a practice there is no better opportunity than now in California. All the chiropractors are doing well, making money as they never did before. The only thing is, many of them are so anxious to make money that they sort of conduct a "drugless department store" office and let the patient decide what he needs instead of the Doctor making such decision and more and more people complain that they cannot get an adjustment any more. "The chiropractors do everything else but give an adjustment".

I cannot understand why so many chiropractors have so little imagination that they cannot determine that the proper practice of chiropractic requires doing all of the things necessary in the complete application of the chiropractic principles which are universally applicable in human health problems.

With every good wish, I am,

Very truly yours,

1944 (July 10): letter from **CS Cleveland** to **TF Ratledge**, D.C. (Ratlidge papers, SFCR):

Dear Dr. Ratledge:

In introducing Chiropractic Corp Bill H.R. 4533, Murphy and Nugent and the N.C.A. Board unless they are just stooges" have shown their Intent and Purpose. They asked tht more than 99% of the Chiropractors of America be disqualified to serve as Chiropractors in the Armed Forces. They have overstepped. They have shown their real hand. A Program to Put the Schools out of business raised little objections. NOW they HAVE ASKED CONGRESS to disfranchise 99% of all Chiropractors. Fishbein would not have dared asked for as much, but Murphy and Nugent did. Let's Pull back the Curtain and tell the Chiropractors constantly that Murphy and Nugent asked Congress to disqualify them. Murphy and Nugent are in the Hot Seat NOW.

In our opinion the folloiwng sheet puts them over the Fire. They have disqualified themselves for any right to lead. See that every Chiropractor in California and the West Coast gets this Sheet and Do It Now! There is nothing to lose and Everything to Gain. Reprint it there, cutting off bottom lines or we can print it here as it is already set up, if you wish. California Federated Chiropractic Ass'n or Ratledge College could send it out. You possibly need to contact the Chiropractors with some mailing piece. This would show that you were open, alert and active in the interest of Chiropractic and still available to receive their students.

Sincerely, C.S. Cleveland

P.S. With Murphy and Nugent and the N.C.A. leadership obviously betraying the profession, surely this would be the time to discredit such leadership in California and obtain members in your group. Use this if you wish. Alter if you see fit. Add to or anything but do it. Am investigating vocational training as suggested.

1944 (Aug): *National Chiropractic Journal* (14[8]) includes:

- Maurice L. Hollod DC, Pharmacist's Mate, First Class and member of the **ASMC** authors "Chiropractic and the war," notes AMA's hypocrisy in railing against "dictatorships" (pp. 17-8)
- Francis **Regardie** DC, a graduate of the **Columbia Institute of Chiropractic** and later faculty at **LACC**, member of **ASMC**, recounts his experience in the service in article, "The status of chiropractic in the army" (pp. 19-22, 48-9); notes his disgruntlement with the army's assignments involving many menial tasks, private chiropractic care for selected officers and their wives, ultimately advances to technical sergeant in charge of paperwork, repeatedly rejected for Officers Training presumably because of chiropractic background; notes (pp. 19-22, 48, 49):

On April 28, 1942, I enlisted for service in the Army. Immediately of course there were the shots and injections, of which the least said the better - save that I began adjusting my fellow soldiers at basic training camp more or less immediately, to alleviate the distressing gastric symptoms and cephalalgia which were the direct sequelae to typhoid-paratyphoid injections. My assignment was to be the medical department for basic training at Camp _____. Apart from regular basic military subjects, the curriculum included litter-drill, the rudiments of first aid, anatomy and physiology - with all of whcih the average well-informed chiropractor is familiar...

And I have written this report, not out of personal rancour and dissatisfaction with my two year army career - though of course this is present and active - but primarily to expose as thoroughly as possible the utter hypocrisy and stupidity of the army attitude. **So long as medical men are in authority, never will the chiropractor be given the opportunity to prove what he can do for the alleviation of sickness and suffering.** The conclusion remains that we must fight, with determination and adamant purpose, primarily to educate the public to the absolute necessity of chiropractic, and by these means force the conservative, complacent and reactionary authorities to adopt an entirely different and rational attitude toward our skill.

These past two years in the Army have proved utterly useless, bot to me as an individual, as well as to the Army itself. Registered in

my mind remains indelibly but one thing - a vindictive impulse to fight this incompetence wherever encountered with every ounce of energy at my disposal, both as a writer and as a speaker. Prior to my enlistment I was one of those unfortunate chiropractors who was content with his own practice, but who left it to the other fellow to do the political and oratorical haranguing. I realized the necessity of cooperation with others with similar ideals, but.....! Today, my inner attitude has changed. For I propose working with the **NCA** wholeheartedly, as well as with the State Society in whatever State I happen to function, to aid them in every possible way to whip up chiropractic opinion and power to the requisite pitch, **so that this present unholy and unrighteous condition of things may be eliminated** from this democratic nation of ours.

1944: **CO Watkins** DC, immediate past chairman of the Board of Directors of the **NCA**, writes in his booklet, *The Basic Principles of Chiropractic Government* (Watkins, 1944, p. 17):

Not long ago we received an appraisal of Chiropractic as a science from a high official in Washington. In a letter replying to a query concerning his position upon the acceptance of a **Chiropractic Corps in the U.S. Army**, **J.A. Ulio, Adjutant General of the War Department** had this to say:

"The Surgeon General is charged with the preservation of the physical well-being of the military forces. This responsibility cannot be discharged in the absence of fixed standards governing preventive measures, diagnostic procedure, and curative therapy. These standards are only found in the schools of regular medicine and are based upon scientific fact and that precludes the integration of healers of schools founded on dogma or cult."

Here we find the distinction brought out between the regular and the irregular science. No doubt this was an advised opinion, though it could be the opinion of a prejudiced medical doctor. It could also be the studied opinion of any authority on science. As a matter of fact the statement is not true, but it is not difficult to understand why an investigator would arrive at such a conclusion. It is true that in the early part of chiropractic the public was bombarded with dogma in the name of chiropractic. Chiropractic organization and its leaders encouraged it. What was called chiropractic literature was filled with it. As a matter of fact an attempt was made recently to revitalize this dogma-spreading program on a nation-wide basis. Fortunately, it has been abandoned due to lack of interest and support on the part of the profession and criticism by some of its leaders. Since an organization is presumed to reflect the attitude of its membership, and literature is usually the best criterion of worth of a science, one is not surprised that the Adjutant General was advised that dogma was the basis of chiropractic practice. As a matter of fact, the average chiropractor bases his practice upon what has been proven in his practice and cares nothing for dogma.

PHOTOGRAPH



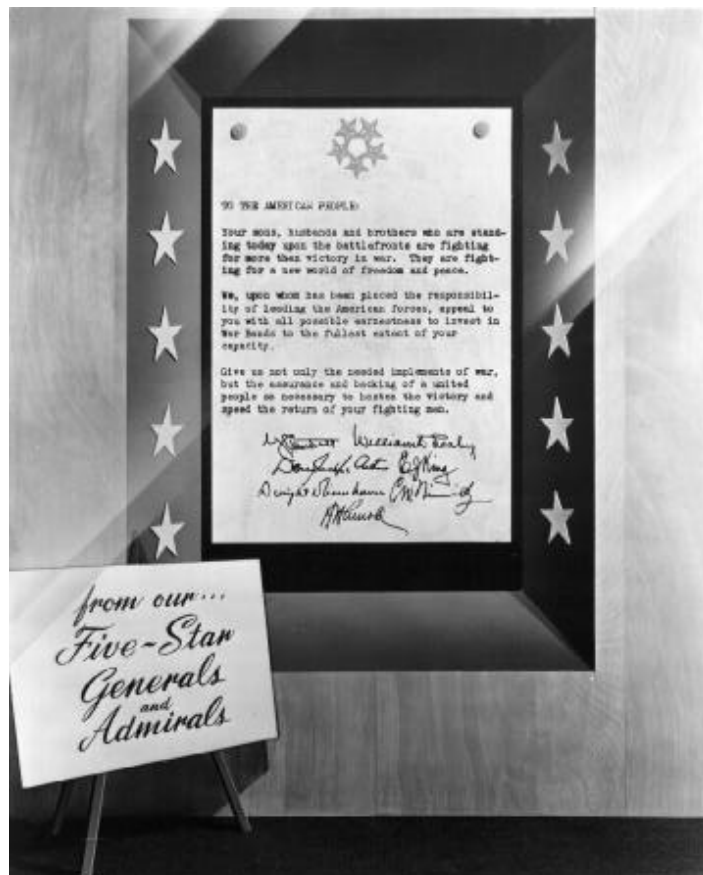
Herbert J. Vear, April, 1944

PHOTOGRAPH



"Young and reckless," Herbert J. Vear stands in front of his four-engine Lancaster bomber in Europe during the final years of World War II

PHOTOGRAPH



Center message appeared on cover of *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (June); 15(6). See also file: AmerSocMilitChiro (NCA photo collection)

1945 (Nov 28): letter to **Frank E. Dean**, Dean of **Columbia Institute of Chiropractic**, from **TF Ratledge** (Ratledge papers, SFCR Archives)
Dr. Frank E. Dean, Registrar
Columbia Institute of Chiropractic
 261 W. 71st Street
 New York, N.Y.
 Dear Doctor Dean:

Your letter of November 19th received and read with much interest. Also with appreciation for your offer of \$100.00 toward the legal expenses against the California Board.

For your information will state that the Board has no right to change the law by wish expressed in rules or otherwise.

I note with special interest your reference to the effect of **Selective Service** upon your enrollment and am sorry to know that it has interfered so seriously. **Selective Service** resulted in a similar situation with us until about the last year, during which time our enrollments have increased very decidedly until at the present time we are nearing a point where it will be necessary to increase our facilities.

If I were you, I would give very serious consideration to the possibility that the 4000 hour requirements may have a very important influence in your lessened enrollment. It stands to reason that a prospective chiropractic student having been reared in medical environment as they all have and not understanding fully the scientific import of chiropractic education would feel that if they were to take up a profession that required 4000 hours, and since the study of medicine only requires 400 hours, they would prefer to study medicine instead of chiropractic. It is my sincere belief that chiropractic is not only standing in its own light, but is imposing upon chiropractic students, and most of all depriving the people who need chiropractic services of the health they might otherwise have in

its childish attempt to copy after medicine in hour requirements for completion of a course in chiropractic.

Again thanking you for your interest in our problem and trusting that the contemplated action against the California Board will benefit chiropractic in New York by setting important precedents, and with best wishes for your success, I am,

Yours very truly,...

TFR:LD

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1945 (Dec); 15(12): 10; journal caption reads: "DR MURPHY CONFERS WITH LEGION OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON - Preceding the American Legion Convention, Dr. Murphy explained benefits of chiropractic in physical rehabilitation to Francis M. Sullivan, executive director and Col. John Thomas Taylor of Legion Legislative Committee and Edward B. Novak, Chief of Vocational Training and Education at Legion Headquarters in Washington, D.C. See page 19 for story of the American Legion Convention." Muraphy at far left. (NCA photo collection)

1945 (Dec): *The Chirogram* [14(2)] includes:

-Wilma Churchill, AB, DC's "Editorial: Chiropractic Corps in Retrospect" (p. 5):

At the beginning of the war there was a period of general hysteria which enveloped the country, and the chiropractic profession was not exempt. Members of the profession were of the belief that a chiropractic corps was justified, and worked diligently towards its realization. Perhaps they were right. Certainly, we were discriminated against at every turn. And, certainly, no chiropractor should have been taken into the service as a buck private or a pharmacist mate third class, as many were. These doctors could have served their country to a better purpose had their knowledge and ability been utilized.

It is my opinion, however, that a chiropractic corps could not have been successful. For the simple reason that the number of available doctors was completely inadequate. It is far better that the service was not available than to have been unable to cope with the demand for chiropractic treatments that would surely have arisen.

As it is, the medical men who were responsible for the deletion of chiropractors, with their usual lack of interest in what would be the best for the people at large, may now be wondering about the advisability of their acts. For, with few exceptions, the returning doctors and students of chiropractic with whom I have talked have interesting tales to tell of chiropractic treatment having been administered to members of the armed forces - from G.I. Joe to General. And these "boot-leg" treatments did not help the prestige of the medical profession.

My observation is that there is a deep and well deserved respect for the surgeon among the enlisted personnel, but that G.I. Joe knows that the medical profession was sorrowfully lacking when it came to the use of other forms of treatment.

Many of the doctors and students of our profession did a lasting service to the profession through their contact with the enlisted man. Into every corner of the globe the chiropractic "gospel" was carried, many times at the expense of advancement in rating.

To these men there should be some sort of special medal given. For they not only served their country well but held tight to their faith in their profession, to the end that its future is now even more secure.

1946 (July): the **Civil Service Commission** "agreed to accept medical certificates for sick leave signed by chiropractors" (*JNCA* 1950 (Apr); 20(4):6)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1946 (Sept); 16(9): 29; caption in journal reads: "OFFICERS: First row - G. Schulze, C. Hummel, B. Beschel. Second row - C. McGronegal, L. Weison, K. Miller, K. Hanson. Third row- M. Ratdje, R. Levardson, E. Berner. Caption on back of photo reads: "Lincoln Chiropractic College American Legion Post #244. June '46 - January '47 Officers. Taken July 27, 1946. 1st Row - G. Schulze, C. Hummel, B. Deeschel; 2nd Row - C. McGonegal, L. Iverson, K. Miller, K. Hansen; 3rd Row - M. Ratkje, R. Levoldsen, E. Derner" (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1946 (Oct); 16(10): 22; caption reads: "Meet with American Legion Officials. Left to right: Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, Director of Public Relations, Washington, D.C., Mr. Edward B. Nowak, Chief, Vocational Training and Education, American Legion and Dr. Thure C. Peterson, Associate Dean, Chiropractic Institute of New York. Conferring in Washington relative to the approval of the school for the training of veterans. Dr. Murphy has been in close touch with leading Legion Officials in Washington, D.C. many months. (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1946 (Dec); 16(12): 36; caption in journal reads: "'There you are!' says the general, and the Legion of Merit makes a handsome adornment on the uniform of Major Robert B. Craver of the ASMC. The ceremony was performed in the Pentagon Building las month." Caption on back of photo reads: "Maj. Gen. Charles C. Channey presenting the Legion of Merit to Major Robert V. ?Craner?" (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1947 (May); 17(5): 36; journal caption reads: "Above pictured are the more than 250 members of the Everett B. Olson Post No. 1101 of the American Legion at the National College of Chiropractic in Chicago, Illinois." Photo dated February 1947 (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1947 (May); 17(5): 37; journal caption reads: "Commander Frank O. Logic being greeted by R.M. Newitt, President at A.S.M.C. meeting at Canadian memorial College in Toronto on March 8-9. Others are George G. Reynolds, Sgt. at Arms, Dr. A.E. Homewood, Hon. Pres., and Howard L. Gauthier, Historian." A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D. of Toronto is center; Frank O. Logic, D.C. of Iron Mountain, Michigan is far right (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



Photo similar to that in *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Sept); 17(9): 34 (NCA photo collection)



(NCA photo collection)



National Chiropractic Journal 1947 (Sept); 17(9): 35; journal caption reads: "Miss Darlene Austin of Omaha adds beauty to the attractive float which the Seventh Service Command contributed as a unit of the ASMC pow-wow parade. She is seen above shaking hands with Dr. Kenneth Evert of Allentown, Pa., national adjutant of the chiropractic military society." (NCA photo collection)



(NCA photo collection)



(NCA photo collection)



(NCA photo collection)



(NCA photo collection)



(NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1947 (Oct); 17(10): 21; journal caption reads: "Pictured above is Ray H. Brannaman of Colorado, newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (center, seated at desk) with Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, director of public relations of the NCA (seated at Commander Brannaman's right). Standing behind Dr. Murphy is George E. Ijams, director of the VFW's National Rehabilitation Service. Standing at Commander Brannaman's left is Omar B. Ketchum, director of VFW national legislation service. VFW at Cleveland convention adopted resounding resolution requesting Veterans Administration to use chiropractic in physical rehabilitation of disabled veterans." (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1948 (May); 18(5): 30; journal caption reads: "Floyd J. Carter, D.C., Department Surgeon, Maryland, Veterans of Foreign Wars." (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



National Chiropractic Journal 1948 (May); 18(5): 27; journal caption reads: "Congenial Group Gathers About Speaker Martin at VFW Banquet, Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C. From left to right, Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, Director of Public Relations, NCA, Washington, D.C., Dr. John J. Nugent, Director of Education, NCA, New Haven, Conn., Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Mr. Omar B. Ketchum director of VFW national legislation service, Ray H. Brannaman, Commander-in-Chief, VFW, and Colonel George E. Ijams, director

of VFW National Rehabilitation Service. As Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and a possible Republican Presidential nominee, Congressman Joseph Martin delivered the principal address at a banquet attended by scores of notables. His address was distinguished by starting assertions of the potential political and economic power of veterans."

1948 (July): Benedict **Lupica**, MA, DC, who is also a physical therapist, is newly appointed dean of the **LACC**; publishes article in the **National Chiropractic Journal (NCA)** re: influence of Veteran's education program (GI bill) on chiropractic education, suggests student enrollment programs (Lupica, 1948)

1948 (Sept): **JNCA** [18(9):27]:

IMPORTANT

Warning to **GI Students** of Chiropractic

Dr **JJ Nugent**, director of education of the **National Chiropractic Association**, issued a note of warning to chiropractic students now enrolled in low-standard, unapproved schools giving courses of less than four years. He pointed out that of the forty-six states recognizing the practice of chiropractic, thirty-two states require four years of education for licensure; that of the remainder, ten states have **basic science**, medical or mixed examining boards whose examinations are of such a character as to require four years of education to qualify. The remaining four states, he warned, may quite likely raise their requirements while these students are still in school.

Dr **Nugent** urged all students, particularly GI students, now enrolled in courses of less than four years to carefully consider the tragic predicament they may find themselves in later on when they attempt to qualify for licensure.

He cited many incidents of disillusioned and embittered GI's, graduates of short courses, wandering from state to state futilely trying to obtain a license to practice.

A vocational pamphlet giving information on state requirements can be obtained by writing the **National Chiropractic Association**, National Bldg, Webster City IA

PHOTOGRAPH



Journal of the National Chiropractic Association 1949 (Sept); 19(9): 31; journal caption reads: "OFFICERS OF ASMC - Left to right - Dr. W.H. McNichols, Vice-Commander; Dr. Gordon V. Pefley, National Commander; Dr. Frank O. Logic, Honorary National Commander; Dr. Ken Evert, National Adjutant; Dr. Thomas J. Boner, Chairman of

ASMC Pow-Wow at National Convention in Chicago." (NCA photo collection)

1950 (May): Frank O. Logic DC of Iron Mountain MI requests "case histories of veterans whose disabilities have been corrected or relieved by chiropractic methods" for use in interactions with the American Legion (Attention, 1950)

1950 (Nov 24): Robert H. Bohyer writes guest editorial in *Denver Post* which is republished in the **JNCA**; Bohyer is editor of the *Chiropractic Journal*, University of Natural Healing Arts, Denver Chiropractic College", authors "Chiropractors charge discrimination by Selective Service" (Bohyer, 1951)

1950 (Dec 27): letter to Carl Jr. from Thure C. Peterson, D.C., Chairman, NCA **National Council on Education** (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Dr. Cleveland:

As you have already been notified some time ago, the mid-year meeting of the National Council on Education will be held at the Mira Mar Hotel, Santa Monica, California, on January 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1951.

The members of the Accrediting Committee are requested to be on hand Wednesday evening, th 10th, for a preliminary meeting.

The following is a tentative arrange ment of meeting dates:

- (a) Wednesday evening - January 10th -- Meeting of the Accrediting Committee
- (b) Thursday morning - January 11th -- Meeting of the Accrediting Committee to receive and discuss reports
- (c) Thursday morning - January 11th -- Meeting of the College Section - discussion of school problems;
- (d) Thursday afternoon - January 11th -- Closed meeting of entire Council (approved college representatives only) to receive final report of Accrediting Committee and discussion of same;
- ABOVE MEETNIGS TO BE HELD AT THE MIRA MAR HOTEL
- (e) Friday morning - January 12th -- Visit to Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, 920 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, followed by meeting at the school;
- (h) Saturday morning - January 13th (Open session of the
- (i) Saturday afternoon - January 13th National Council on
- (j) Sunday morning - January 14th Education at the Mira
- (k) Sunday afternoon - January 14th Mar Hotel)

Dr. **Ralph Martin** has invited the members of the Council to be the guests of the college for one evening and other suggestions for entertainment on other evenings will be taken up during our first meetings.

On Saturday the Los Angeles group of chiropractors are having an education symposium at which several of the Council members will deliver brief talks but which will not interfere with the regular sessions. This same group is having a cocktail party and dinner on Saturday night, should any of the members wish to attend. The final session should be completed by 5 P.M. Sunday.

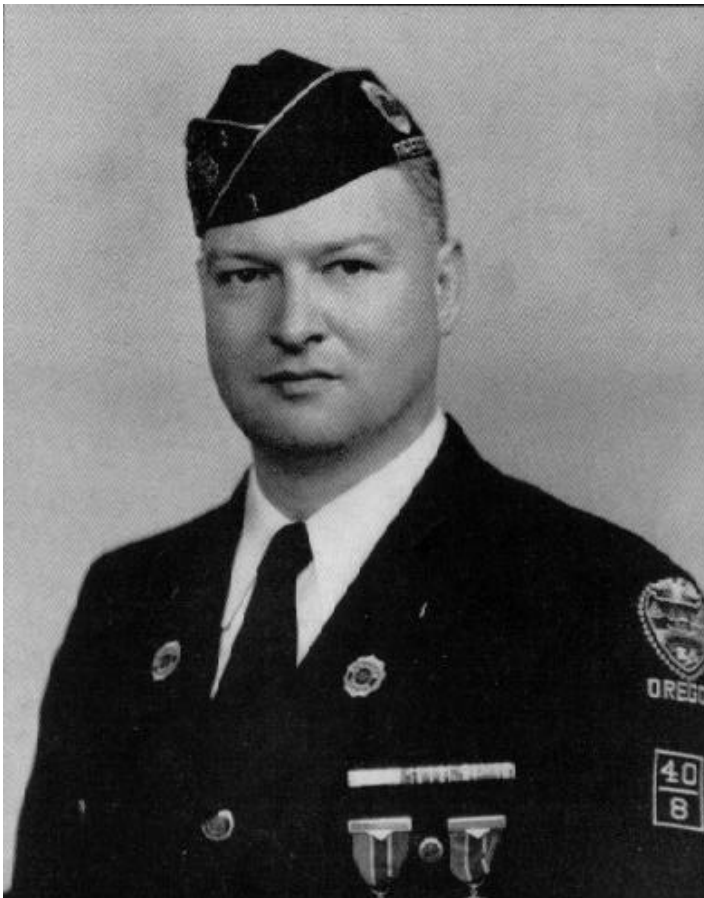
On the enclosed sheet are listed some of the topics for discussion as they have been submitted by various members of the Council. If you have not already made reservations please contact Dr. **Ralph Martin**, 920 E. Broadway, Glendale, California. Very truly yours,....

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AT THE MID-YEAR MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION -- January 11th, 12th, 13th, & 14th, 1951

1. Further consideration of the effect of Selective Service on college enrollments and discussion of steps to be taken to achieve parity with other professions on deferments and postponements.
2. Discussion of Veteran Administration rulings, changes as they effect the chiropractic colleges.
3. Discussion of economic problems of the chiropractic colleges in view of changing national picture.

4. Consideration and discussion of rearrangement of accrediting system.
5. Discussion of scholarship arrangements and grants.
6. Consideration of new teaching methods and report from Dr. Muller on progress of plan started at the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College a year ago.
7. Discussion of legal reports for N.C.A. Journal.
8. Advertising of schools (accredited) on single page of N.C.A. Journal.
9. Analysis of costs of student preparation with view to increased tuition charges.
10. Discussion of case history - final form approval.
11. Discussion of national contest on research for Council on Psychology.
12. Report on Pennsylvania discussion.
13. Discussion of formation of Danish School of Chiropractic.

PHOTOGRAPH



According to the *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Jan); 21(1): 6, "Gordon V. Pefly, D.C. of Portland Oregon, national commander of the American Society of Military Chiropractors. (NCA photo collection)

1951 (Jan): *Journal of the NCA* (21[1]) includes:

- "Guest Editorial in the Denver Post: Chiropractors charge **discrimination by Selective Service**; Robert D. Bohyer, who wrote this guest editorial, is editor of the Chiropractic Journal, University of Natural Healing Arts, Denver Chiropractic Chiropractic College" (pp. 66, 68):

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

The citizens of the United State had absolutely nothing to say about this, but rather it was left to a highly prejudiced committee,

composed of two doctors of medicine, one doctor of veterinary medicine and one doctor of osteopathy - all of whom have been fighting chiropractic ever since its birth more than fifty years ago.

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

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

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

1951 (Feb): *Journal of the NCA* (21[2]) includes:

- "Selective Service considers deferment of chiropractic students; Representatives of National Chiropractic Association attend conference on draft policies by invitation"; meeting called by Lewis B. Hershey (pp. 15, 70, 72)
- **photo** caption reads "The cameraman caught Dr. **Emmett J. Murphy** (right) and Dr. **John J. Nugent**, NCA director of public relations and director of education respectively, as they left the Draft Advisory Conference called by Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey. Dr. Nugent and Dr. Murphy asked that chiropractic students be drafted in accordance with other students of the healing arts." (p. 15)
- **Emmett J. Murphy** DC authors "Veterans support chiropractic bill" (pp. 20-1)
- "Medical director of V.A. is ousted!" (p. 21)
- **photo** caption reads "Rep. Clare Magee (Mo.), author of **V.F.W. Chiropractic Bill** in U.S. House." (p. 20)
- **photo** caption reads: "In Washington, D.C., National Chiropractic Association officials study a bill recently reintroduced in the eighty-second Congress which authorizes the appointment of doctors of chiropractic in Veterans' Administration facilities. Left to right above are Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, NCA public relations director in Washington, D.C.; Dr. Justin Wood, of Salisbury, Md., chairman, NCA Executive Board of Directors; and Omar B. Ketchum, national legislative director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mr. Ketchum drafted the measure and requested its introduction in Congress." (p. 21)

1951 (Mar): *Journal of the NCA* (21[3]) includes:

- **Emmett J. Murphy** DC authors "Korean veterans eligible for training" (p. 35):
- "The VETERANS ADMINISTRATION issued regulations January 22 outlining conditions under which veterans, disabled after fighting started in Korea, may be entitled to Public Law 16 rehabilitation training."

1951 (Apr): *Journal of the NCA* (21[4]) includes:

- article by **Emmett J. Murphy**, D.C. entitled "U.S. Congress gives chiropractic full recognition in new draft act", notes that "For the first time in history, and as a direct result of tireless work by the Washington, D.C. office of the **National Chiropractic Association**, the Committees on the Armed Services of the U.S. Congress have full recognized the study of chiropractic as a valid ground for deferment of induction into the armed forces." (p. 18)

1951 (July): *Journal of the NCA* (21[7]) includes:

- "Full chiropractic recognition in draft act is a major professional victory" by **Emmett J. Murphy** DC (p. 10)

1951 (July 6): John J. Nugent DC writes from New Haven CT to (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Doctor:-

You have no doubt heard thru Dr. Murphy of the happy outcome of our efforts in Washington to gain fair treatment under the Selective Service Act (Senate Bill #1) for students in our schools.

The arguments used in presenting our case to the different Senators and to General Hershey's office were presented in the form of a letter and two pamphlets entitled *The Chiropractic Profession and Educational Standards for Chiropractic Colleges*. The purpose was to give a complete picture of our profession; its history; development; practice; legal, social and economic status; and the level of our education and schools.

These pamphlets proved very effective in Washington. They were prepared by me at the express request of General Hershey's Chief of Staff. It was my thought that you might find them not only interesting but valuable in many local circumstances. I am, therefore, sending these pamphlets to you under separate cover.

The first thing that will strike the reader's eye is the adoption of the word "chiropraxis" as a noun instead of using the adjectival form "chiropractic". It is high time, I think, to stop being illiterate. We have been constantly embarrassed in our conferences and correspondence with federal bureaus and educational authorities who cannot understand why we use an adjective as a noun. I would suggest that all of us try to use the correct form of the word in our correspondence and speech and in time its usage will be generally accepted by the profession and the public.

It will also be noted that I used a "broad" definition in describing the practice of chiropractic in the pamphlet *"The Chiropractic Profession"*. Aside from other considerations I was rather compelled to do this because the prime object of the pamphlet was to convince Selective Service and the Congress that chiropractors could fill the void left by the general medical practitioners called into Service.

The Osteopaths were rated "necessary men" during the last war because they convinced Congress and Selective Service that they did obstetrics, surgery and general practice.

We have not yet been able to convince anyone in Washington that a Chiropractic manipulist is a substitute for the general practitioner. Hence the broad definition of practice.

As will be observed I have borrowed freely from other writers. Where a trite or nicely turned phrase expressed the exact meaning or color of an idea I used it gratefully.

It is my hope that the Executive Board will authorize the printing of these pamphlets to supplement such publications as *Chiropractic a Career* etc. If that is to be done I shall want to change some of the subject matter and add a few more chapters to fit it for public consumption. Any suggestions along this line will be gratefully received.

Cordially yours, J.J. Nugent, Director of Education

1951 (Aug): *JNCA* [21(8)] includes:

- **John J. Nugent**, D.C. authors "How chiropractic was recognized by Congress in the *National Draft Act*" (p. 9)

1951 (Sept): **Hollywood Chiropractic College**, located at 7950 Sunset Blvd, Hollywood CA, is approved by the CA **Board of Chiropractic Examiners** and by the State Dept of Education for training **veterans** under the GI bill; **tuition** is \$1,795 according the *Los Angeles District, CCA News Bulletin* (1951 Sept; 2(4):4)

1951 (Apr): *Journal of the NCA* (21[11]) includes:

- "Veteran organizations again in support of chiropractic care in VA facilities" by Emmett J. Murphy DC, who reprints correspondence and notes (pp. 16, 66-7):

Two major veteran organizations - the **Veterans of Foreign Wars** and the **Disabled American Veterans** - again went on record at their recent national conventions as militantly demanding chiropractic treatment in Veterans Administration facilities.

1952 (May 8): letter to Carl Jr. on **NAACSC** stationery from Vinton Logan DC (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Dr. Cleveland:

Recently a letter from Selective Service found its way to our Association. I am taking the liberty of suggesting to all of the members that we form the same opinion relative to this matter of students being drafted.

I feel that in order to have some degree of surety that our students have fair consideration, that we should request the following:

For colleges that do not have one or two years of pre-Chiropractic training,

- (1) the student, in his last year of high school, must have been in the upper half of his class.
- (2) the student, in his first year of professional training, must be in the upper half of his class.

This might be the answer to deferring our students from the draft.

Would appreciate your opinion forwarded to Dr. Paul Parr, so that he may write Selective Service giving our recommendation. The above is my recommendation. Sincerely yours,...

1952 (Sept 29): letter to Carl Jr. on **NAACSC** stationery from William N. Coggins DC (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Carl:

Just talked to Dr. Fern Murray about the Korean Bill accreditations. According to the men from the Veterans Administration, with whom we have been in contact, here, it is due to the fact that we are not an accredited school listed in the College Blue Book, and by other such regular college accrediting agencies and organizations, that we have to go through different form procedure in apply for accreditation.

We asked the V.A. about our accreditation by the N.C.A. and I.C.A. The V.A. did not have either of them listed with the above-mentioned regular group, therefore, their accreditation does not mean anything.

Hope this clarifies it. This is the information as we have it. With best regards, I am, Very truly yours,...

1952 (June 23): letter from **Joseph Janse** DC, president of National College of Chiropractic, to "Dear Doctor" (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Doctor:

Our profession has entered a new era of progress. Wherever one goes he finds the Doctor of Chiropractic seeking added diagnostic and clinical information, especially as it relates to his distinct type of therapy. His radius of professional privileges has been increased to a most satisfactory degree. His services are recognized and sought by insurance companies, workman compensation boards and other agencies of health insurance.

All this as well as other ever increasing advantages places chiropractic among the select professions. A profession that contains exceptional promise for our sons and daughters as well as the young men and women of our respective communities. Certainly our pride in chiropractic should prompt us to acquaint our young people of the opportunities that may be theirs.

With forethought and its traditional effort toward professional progress, the National College has sought to meet the challenge of this new "era" with increased educational facilities. As you know many thousands of dollars have been spent on new laboratories in chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, x-ray and clinical diagnosis, as

well as the renovating of classrooms and acquiring all types of teaching aids and equipment. The National College foresees an ever increasing importance of our profession and has determined to parallel this future with the finest in chiropractic education.

Therefore, may we encourage you to participate with us in this program of continued progress by referring worthy young people to National College for their professional education. Make use of the enclosed card, and remember that the recognition that has accrued to our college because of its scholastic accomplishments is but the reflection of your diligent efforts in the past. Sincerely yours,...

P.S. The Postgraduate Course will be held on July 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1954. This course is given for you and is our way of thanking you for your cooperation. You will benefit by the diversified education program and you will enjoy a vacation in Chicago.

-attached to above letter is information from the VA:

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Information Service
Washington 25, D.C.

The spring school terms mark the last enrollment opportunity under the Korean GI Bill for thousands of post-Korea veterans, the Veterans Administration said today.

The reason, VA explained, is that the law's cut-off date of August 20, 1954, applies to Korean veterans separated from service before August 20, 1952. If they want GI training, they must begin by the 1954 deadline in order to continue afterwards.

The deadline, however, comes before next fall's school term gets under way. Therefore, except for the summer session, the school term starting early in 1954 will offer many veterans their last opportunity to get started under the Korean GI Bill.

Veterans who left service after August 20, 1952, need not concern themselves with the forthcoming 1954 cut-off date, VA said. Instead, they have two years from the date of their separation in which to begin GI training.

Under the law, a veteran actually must "enrolle in and begin" training before his deadline, if he wants to go on with it afterwards. The mere filing of an application beforehand, with the intention of starting afterwards, is not enough, VA pointed out.

Generally, the veteran will be expected to be in the classroom or at the training bench on his deadline date. But so long as he started in time, he may be permitted to interrupt his course because of the summer vacation, or for other reasons beyond his control, or for any circumstances that VA deems to be excusable.

VA emphasized that these cut-off date rules apply only to veterans training under the Korean GI Bill. They do not pertain to those enrolled under the original World War Two GI Bill.

*Note: The Summer Term at the National College of Chiropractic which begins on May 10, 1954, will enable the veteran to take advantage of his Korean GI Bill benefits.

EDUCATION & TRAINING BENEFITS FOR KOREAN

VETERANS

Eligibility -- To be eligible, a veteran must be out of active service and must meet all these requirements: (1) he must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; (2) he must have had active military duty some time between June 27, 1950, and the end of the current emergency (a date not yet set), and (3) he must have had at least 90 days total service, unless discharged sooner for an actual service-incurred disability.

He may have served any place in the world -- in the United States or abroad -- and not necessarily in Korea.

Length of Training -- Entitlement is limited to one and one-half days of education or training for each day spent in service on and after June 27, 1950, and prior to the end of the emergency period. The maximum is 36 months.

Selection of a Program -- The purpose of the new GI Bill is to help a veteran obtain education or training to reach a definite,

identified goal. The goal may be purely educational, such as obtaining a college degree, professional, such as becoming a lawyer, or vocational, such as training to be a steamfitter.

Changing a Program -- It is most important for a veteran to give careful consideration to his choice of a training program under the new GI Bill, for under the law he may make only one change of program -- only one change and no more.

Dates and Deadlines -- Although the new GI Bill is now in effect, no VA payments may be made for any period prior to August 20, 1952.

A veteran now out of service has until August 20, 1954, to start training. Others, still in service, will have two years after discharge in which to begin.

Education and Training Allowances -- A veteran in training may receive an education and training allowance each month from the Government, to cover part of his training expenses and living costs.

Tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment expenses will all have to come out of the monthly allowances; the Government will not pay for them separately.

Rates for veterans in full-time training in schools and colleges are \$110 a month, if they have no dependents; \$135 if they have one dependent, and \$160 if they have more than one dependent. Those in training less than full-time will receive lower monthly rates.

How Allowances are Paid -- A veteran will get his monthly allowance sometime after the end of each month of training completed.

Under the law, before VA can pay him, it must receive a certification from both the veteran and his school or training establishment, that he was actually taking his course during that period.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS

Requirements for Student Classification -- "When considering the classifications of a registrant as a student the local board will just determine if he qualifies for a deferment under any of the various provisions of Section 1622-25 of the Selective Service Regulations."

The provisions of Section 1622-25 that apply to students of the healing arts are found under sub-section (b)-(2) and (b)-(4).

The provisions of sub-section (b)-(2) read, "The registrant was (1) accepted on or before July 1, 1951 for admission by a professional school of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, chiropractic or chiropody to the class next commencing, and, if such class has commenced, has entered such school, or (2) is a student in any such professional school to which he was admitted on or before July 1, 1951, and (3) the school at which he is in attendance has certified that he is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction leading to his graduation."

Students meeting any of the requirements of Section 1622-25 will be considered for deferment in Class II-S.

Deferment in Class II-S -- "There are three groups of students eligible for II-S classification: graduate students, professional students, and undergraduate students. High school students are not eligible for Class II-S. Only college students in recognized schools are eligible for this classification. (See State Memorandum Nos. 142 and 142-A for a list of recognized institutions)."

Professional Students -- "Registrants who were students of a professional school of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy, pharmacy, chiropractic or chiropody on or before July 1, 1951 need only a statement from the school on Selective System Form No. 109 that he currently is meeting degree requirements and is expected to attain his degree."

"A registrant who was accepted after July 1, 1951 for admission to a professional school must have either attained a test score of 70 or more on the Selective Service College Qualification Test, or the Selective Service System Form 109 must show that he ranked in the upper half of the male members of his last full-time undergraduate year. In addition to either of these requirements, the school must

certify that he currently is meeting degree requirements and is expected to attain his degree."

*National College of Chiropractic is listed under State Memorandum No. 142-A as a recognized college.

1992 (Nov): **ICA Today** (31[4]):1,3) reports:

Congress passes Military Commissions Bill

In fulfillment of a legislative quest that began in the 1930s, Congress has passed legislation that will authorize the appointment of doctors of chiropractic as commissioned health care officers in the U.S. Armed Forces. In a rushed weekend session, Congress passed the Defense Authorization Amendments of 1992 which contained legislative provisions that started out in the 102nd Congress as S.68 and H.R.608. Over the objections of the Bush Administration and in the face of active opposition from the uniformed services and organized medicine, both Houses of Congress included the commissioning provision in their versions of the broad Defense Authorization Bill.

This legislation represents an important turning point in the history of recent relations between chiropractic and the Congress. Because of the grassroots lobbying undertaken by hundreds of DCs around the nation, by the time the legislation passed 86 members of the House of Representatives and 18 United States Senators, representing a broad bipartisan coalition had formally cosponsored the bill.

Thanks to the insightful and dedicated leadership of Illinois Representative Lane Evans, who worked closely with the chiropractic grassroots effort, the **ICA** staff and other organizations, this legislation was successfully steered through the legislative process in the House. Progress in the House gave important impetus to the companion legislative effort in the Senate. All of chiropractic owes Representative Evans a sincere debt of gratitude for his efforts on this bill.

ICA is organizing a task force to assist the Department of Defense in recruitment of DCs to serve as commissioned health care officers and to assist in the integration of chiropractic science and practice in the military health care system.

1992 (Nov 20): **Dynamic Chiropractic** (10[24]:1) reports:

President Bush Signs Commissioning Bill
DOD Not Expected to Act

On Friday, October 23, 1992, President Bush signed the Defense Authorization Bill (HR 5006). Section 505 of that bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to "appoint chiropractors as commissioned officers in the armed forces to provide chiropractic care within the military health care system.

The long battle to get legislation passed that allows for commissioned officer status for DCs is a tribute to the perseverance and tenacity of the chiropractic profession. The struggle to overcome the discrimination inherent in the military's policy toward chiropractic, however, is far from over.

Section 505 only *authorizes* the appointment of DCs as commissioned officer; it *doesn't mandate* the military to act.

In the **Navy Times**, we read first hand the military's opinion of section 505: "The Defense Department has no intention of commissioning chiropractors. At a time of tight budgets, health care officials believe the treatment a chiropractor can offer is unnecessary. Expect chiropractic to lobby Congress in 1993 to force a change.

The **Navy Times** got one thing right: expect chiropractic to force a change.

REFERENCES:

Attention veterans! *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1950 (May); 20(5):27

Clapesattle H. *The Doctors Mayo*. 1941, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis

Congressional Submission. A sampling of commentary from Doctors of Chiropractic with service in the Armed Forces of the U.S. Hearing of the Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee on H.R. 608, April 30, 1992 (Document #2, Submitted by the American Chiropractic Association)

Congressional Submission. Statement of Dr. R. Jay Wipf, Major, U.S. Air Force Reserve - Experiences: Operation Desert Storm. Hearing of the Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee on H.R. 608, April 30, 1992 (Document #3, Submitted by the American Chiropractic Association)

DeHesse P. *Chirotherapy: a text on joint movements*. Pasadena CA: Health Research, 1946

Dishman RW. Letter to J. Keating, July 29, 1991

Edited and condensed *Proceedings of the Interstate Chiropractic Congress* with cover letter dated July 22, 1943 from ICA (in my Military/Veterans Folder)

Fountain Head News 1919 (Nov 1, AC 25); 9(7): 14-5

Gaucher-Peslherbe PL. Chiropractic as a profession in Europe. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1992 (June); 15(5): 323-30

Gin R, Green BN. George Goodheart, Jr., D.C. a history of Applied Kinesiology. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1997 (June); 20(5): 331-7

Hollod ML. Chiropractic and the war. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Aug); 14(8): 17-8

Jensen K. Uncle Sam's loyal nieces: American medical women, citizenship and war service in World War I. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1993 (Winter); 67(4): 670-90

Lupica B. Educational aspects of Senate Bill #972. *Journal of the California Chiropractic Association* 1948 (Mar); 4(9):5,20

Metz MM. *Fifty years of chiropractic recognized in Kansas*. Abilene KS: Kansas Chiropractic Association, 1965

Murphy EJ. Veteran organizations again in support of chiropractic care in VA facilities. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Apr); 21(11): 16, 66-7

Regardie FI. The status of chiropractic in the army. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Aug); 14(8): 19-22, 48, 49

Rehm WS. Who was who in chiropractic: a necrology. In Dzaman F et al. (Eds.): *Who's who in chiropractic*. 1980, Second Edition. Who's Who in Chiropractic International Publishing Co., Littleton CO

Smallie P. Interview by J. Keating on May 31, 1992 (Library Archives of Palmer College of Chiropractic/West)

Watkins CO. *The basic principles of chiropractic government*. 1944, self-published, Sidney, Montana; reprinted by Ted L Shrader DC, 17017 Via Media, San Lorenzo CA 94580

World War II anniversary a chiro research challenge. *Chiropractic History* 1995 (June); 15(1): 52

Potential (unreviewed) Sourceworks:

207

Anonymous. Demand chiropractic for veterans. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Jan); 16(1): 19-20

Beebe MH. All out for victory. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Feb); 11(2):44-

Bogen EJ. The back bone of national defense. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1940 (Sept); 9(9):23-

Bohyer RD. Chiropractors charge discrimination by selective service. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Jan); 21(1): 66, 68

Brown WT. A call to arms. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Apr); 11(4):8-

Bucles H. VFW demands chiropractic care. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Oct); 17(10): 20-

- Budden WA. Soldier's heart. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (July); 11(7): 11-
- Budden WA. The soldier's spine. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Nov); 11(11):9-
- Budden WA. Women in war industry. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (May); 12(5):9-
- Budden WA. Senate bill 1161 and House roll 2861. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Nov); 12(11):9-
- Budden WA. Problems presented by servicemen. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Mar); 14(3):11-
- Bybee HR. Veterans demand chiropractic treatment. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Nov); 17(11):8-
- Carter FJ. The military chiropractic. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1948 (May); 18(5):30-
- Carter LH. Your worth to the armed forces. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (May); 23(5):18-
- Chapman JW. National defense. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Feb); 11(2):11-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Oct); 11(10): 29-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Nov); 11(11): 28-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Dec); 11(12): 19-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Jan); 12(1): 26-
- Chapman JW. On the fighting front. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Feb); 12(2): 27-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Mar); 12(3): 25-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (May); 12(5): 27-
- Chapman JW. On the fighting front. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (June); 12(6): 27-
- Chapman JW. On the fighting front. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (July); 12(7): 29-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Aug); 12(8): 19-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Mar); 16(3): 34-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Apr); 16(4): 34-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (May); 16(5): 30-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (June); 16(6): 34-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Oct); 16(10): 36-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Nov); 16(11): 23-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Dec); 16(12): 36-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Jan); 17(1): 34-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Mar); 17(3): 32-
- Chapman JW. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (May); 17(5): 36-
- Chapman JW. Veterans are active. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (June); 17(6): 30-
- Chapman JW. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Sept); 17(9): 34-
- Chapman JW. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Oct); 17(10): 37-
- Chapman JW. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Nov); 17(11): 32-
- Chapman JW. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Dec); 17(12): 30-
- Chapman JW. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1948 (Feb); 18(2): 32-
- Chapman JW. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1948 (Mar); 18(3): 32-
- Chatfield AB. For national security. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1941 (May); 10(5):9-
- Clark RB. No democracy in armed forces. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (June); 16(6):21-
- Cregger F (Mrs.). Our post-war project. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Feb); 15(2):24-
- Crider WF. The war effort. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (July); 11(7):9-
- Crystal FL. Mechanized warfare. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Feb); 11(2):12-
- Davis RD. Rehabilitation in combat fatigue. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Feb); 16(2): 21-
- Davis RD. Factors in adjustment to navy life. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Sept); 16(9):27-
- Davis RD. The right way and the navy way. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Oct); 16(10): 19-
- Edgars NK. War conditions create new diseases. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (June); 14(6): 13-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1948 (Apr); 18(4): 33-
- Evert K. **ASMC** News. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Sept); 22(9): 73-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Dec); 22(12): 32-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (Jan); 23(1): 32-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (Feb); 23(2): 32-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (Apr); 23(4): 34-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (May); 23(5): 34-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (July); 23(7): 34-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (Jan); 23(1): 32-
- Evert K. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (Jan); 23(1): 32-
- Frame FD. Our military status. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1940 (Nov); 9(11): 8-
- Frame FD. Let us consider combat fatigue. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Mar); 15(3): 13-
- Hackradt OA (Capt.). A soldier speaks. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (May); 15(5): 40-
- Hanlan DP. Air cadets benefit by research. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (July); 22(7): 31-
- Held WH. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (Sept); 24(9): 34-
- Held WH. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (Oct); 24(10): 34-
- Jamieson R. A report on veterans' affairs. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1957 (Jan); 27(1): 54-
- Janse J. War nerves. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (May); 11(5): 13-
- Johnson AC. Physiotherapy in the navy. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (May); 14(5): 24-
- Johnson AC. Physiotherapy in the navy. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (June); 14(6): 22-
- Johnson AC. Physiotherapy in the navy. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (July); 14(7): 34-

- Johnson AC. Physiotherapy in the navy. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Aug); 14(8): 29-
- Johnson AC. Physiotherapy in the navy. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Sept); 14(9): 22-
- Johnson AC. Physiotherapy in the navy. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Oct); 14(10): 26-
- Ketchum OB. Veterans deserve chiropractic. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Sept); 19(9): 18-
- Ketchum OB. VFW backs chiropractors. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1957 (Mar); 27(3): 16-
- Krouse II. Chiropractic for defense. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Feb); 11(2): 42-
- Logic FO. Veteran's pow-wow. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1940 (July); 9(7): 45-
- Logic FO. A record of service. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Jan); 11(1): 19-
- Logic FO. Plan chiropractic corps. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (May); 11(5): 8-
- Logic FO. The chiropractic corps. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Aug); 11(8): 8-
- Logic FO. Military affairs. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Dec); 11(12): 8-
- Logic FO. Military chiropractors. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (May); 12(5): 8-
- Logic FO. American society of military chiropractors. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Nov); 12(11): 8-
- Logic FO. Veterans' rehabilitation is our goal. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Nov); 14(11): 8-
- Logic FO. A report on veterans' rehabilitation. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1947 (Apr); 17(11): 9-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1948 (Sept); 18(9): 35-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1948 (Oct); 18(10): 33-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1948 (Nov); 18(11): 20-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Jan); 19(1): 38-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (May); 19(5): 34-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (June); 19(6): 28-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Sept); 19(9): 30-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Oct); 19(10): 30-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Nov); 19(11): 30-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1950 (Jan); 20(1): 34-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1950 (Apr); 20(4): 30-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Aug); 22(8): 38-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Oct); 22(10): 32-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Nov); 22(11): 32-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (Mar); 23(3): 36-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (June); 23(6): 34-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Feb); 25(2): 34-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Mar); 25(3): 34-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Apr); 25(4): 34-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (May); 25(5): 34-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (June); 25(6): 34-
- Long GE. Meeting of military chiropractors. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (July); 25(7): 62-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Aug); 25(8): 34-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Sept); 25(9): 34-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Oct); 25(10): 34-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Dec); 25(12): 26-
- Long GE. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1956 (Jan); 26(1): 32-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1956 (Feb); 26(2): 32-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1956 (Mar); 26(3): 32-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1956 (Apr); 26(4): 32-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1956 (June); 26(6): 32-
- Long GE. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1956 (July); 26(7): 34-
- MacIntyre VL, Kelly AV. The Junior NCA is now organized for chiropractic progress. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1940 (Mar); 9(3): 19, 53
- Mandl R. A nation at war. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Jan); 11(1): 10
- Mandl R. The war emergency. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Sept); 11(9): 33-
- Mandl R. Women in war time. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Apr); 12(4): 19-
- Mandl R. The war effort. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (July); 12(7): 24-
- Martin RJ. Healing arts students. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1950 (Oct); 20(10): 26, 62
- McIlroy HK. NCA buys defense bonds. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1941 (Nov); 10(11): 40-
- McNatt AB. Objectives of the ASMC. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Mar); 25(3): 35-
- McNichols WH. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (Nov); 23(11): 32-
- Minthorn EP. Opportunities in U.S. Maritime Service. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Oct); 12(10): 21
- Moore FJ. The crisis of war. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1941 (Jan); 10(1): 28-
- Murphy EJ. The ex-servicemen's pow-wow. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1941 (Sept); 10(9): 10-
- Murphy EJ. Shoulder arms! *National Chiropractic Journal* 1941 (Dec); 10(12): 11-
- Murphy EJ. The way to victory. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Mar); 11(3): 25-
- Murphy EJ. Benefits for veterans of World War II. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Jan); 15(1): 30-
- Murphy EJ. VFW chiropractic bill in mill. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Feb); 19(2): 9-
- Murphy EJ. **DAV** backs VFW chiropractic. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Mar); 19(3): 15-
- Murphy EJ. Legislative director of Veterans of Foreign Wars is guest speaker at National Convention. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (July); 19(7): 15-

- Murphy EJ. Chiropractic hearings open in Senate: VA opposes but vets support bill. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Aug); 19(8): 9-
- Murphy EJ. Again...and again...veterans want chiropractic. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1949 (Oct); 19(10): 9-
- Murphy EJ. Hearings open on the NCA-sponsored bill for chiropractic in VA. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1950 (June); 20(6): 9-
- Murphy EJ. Veterans make fourth year demand. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1950 (Oct); 20(10): 10-
- Murphy EJ. Veterans support chiropractic bill. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Feb); 21(2): 20-
- Murphy EJ. Korean veterans eligible for training. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Mar); 21(3): 35-
- Murphy EJ. U.S. Congress gives chiropractic full recognition in new draft act. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Apr); 21(4): 18
- Murphy EJ. Chiropractic recognition in draft act. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (July); 21(7): 10-
- Murphy EJ. Veterans again support chiropractic. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Nov); 21(11): 16-
- Murphy EJ. Demand chiropractic for veterans. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Oct); 22(10): 11-
- Murphy EJ. Veterans organizations testify. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (June); 24(6): 10-
- Nugent JJ. The selective service act. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1941 (Nov); 10(11): 9-
- Nugent JJ. Recognition by Congress in the draft act. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Aug); 21(8): 9-
- Ohlson CJ. A chiropractor in the navy. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Oct); 12(10): 27- [see also [Oral History Sources](#)]
- Olson VL. Great pow-wow for veterans. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1940 (Aug); 9(8): 46-
- Pefley GV. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1950 (Oct); 20(10): 34-
- Pefley, Gordon V of Portland OR; [photo](#) appears on cover of *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1951 (Jan); 21(1); LM Rogers' editorial re: Pefley on p. 6
- Pefley GV. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1952 (Feb); 22(2): 28-
- Pefley GV. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (Sept); 23(9): 32-
- Pefley GV. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (Oct); 23(10): 32-
- Pefley GV. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1953 (Dec); 23(12): 32-
- Pefley GV. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (Feb); 24(2): 32-
- Pefley GV. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (Mar); 24(3): 32-
- Pefley GV. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (Apr); 24(4): 32-
- Pefley GV. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (May); 24(5): 36-
- Pefley GV. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (June); 24(6): 34-
- Pefley GV. The military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (July); 24(7): 36-
- Pefley GV. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1954 (Aug); 24(8): 36-
- Pefley GV. Military chiropractor. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1955 (Jan); 25(8): 34-
- Pefley GV. Veterans affairs report. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1959 (Oct); 29(10): 34-
- Poehner WG. Urges army x-ray backs. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Oct); 11(10): 22-
- Poehner WG. To win the war. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Jan); 12(1): 7-
- Rehberger LP. A veteran speaks up. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1963 (Feb); 33(2): 22-
- Robinson KC. War and health. *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) 1938 (Dec); 7(12): 22-
- Rogers LM. Civilian morale. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Oct); 11(10): 23-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Oct); 12(10): 23-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Dec); 12(12): 6-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Jan); 14(1): 30-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Feb); 14(2): 25-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Mar); 14(3): 35-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Apr); 14(4): 34-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (May); 14(5): 6-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (June); 14(6): 33-
- Rogers LM. On the fighting front. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (July); 14(7): 22-
- Rogers LM. On the fighting front. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Aug); 14(8): 30-
- Rogers LM. A summary of war council conference. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Sept); 14(9): 13-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Sept); 14(9): 35-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Oct); 14(10): 32-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Nov); 14(11): 30-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Dec); 14(12): 30-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Jan); 15(1): 32-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Feb); 15(2): 34-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Mar); 15(3): 27-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Apr); 15(4): 30-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (May); 15(5): 31-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (June); 15(6): 31-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (July); 15(7): 26-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Aug); 15(8): 28-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Sept); 15(9): 31-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Nov); 15(11): 34-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1945 (Dec); 15(12): 32-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Jan); 16(1): 35-
- Rogers LM. The chiron call. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Feb); 16(2): 35-
- Schnirring H. The army and navy union. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1941 (Apr); 10(4): 45-

Schwietert AW. Chiropractic for defense. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Jan); 11(1): 24-
 Smart N. Nerves in war. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1943 (Dec); 12(12): 14-
 Spears LL. War is in the air. *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) 1938 (Oct); 7(10): 7-
 Tennant CL. What did D-day mean to you? *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Aug); 14(8): 7-
 The military draft situation and the chiropractic profession. *The Chiropractor* 1950 (Sept); 46(9): 13
 Tobison LM. And so to war. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1942 (Jan); 11(1): 13-

Oral History Sources:

Letter from Carol J. Ohlson, LLB, DC on 10/25/91; letterhead indicates "Specializing in Chiropractic Health Care since 1938"; Office: 3613 Lexington Rd, Louisville KY 40207 (502-896-6171); Residence: 410 Macon Avenue, Louisville KY 40207 (502-893-5880)
Ted Shrader DC, 17017 Via Media, San Lorenzo CA 94580
Herbert K. Lee, DC; 101 McRae Dr, Toronto, Ontario M4G 1S6 (H: 416-421-7442; W: 416-323-1077); ask about Richard Wynn, D.C., whom Herb Vear says was a National grad who was drafted into (US?) army, refused inoculations and spent much time in the stockade
Donald C. Sutherland, DC; 1778 Pharmacy Ave, Toronto, Ontario M1T 1H6 CANADA (416-491-1427)
 Ronald J. Watkins, D.C.

Robert W. Dishman, MA, DC (DO?); 31225 La Baya, West Lake Village CA 91362 (near Malibu) (W: 818-889-5572; H:805-496-4304)

Audio-taped interview with J. Keating on Saturday, 5/11/91 in Whittier CA

1943: Dr. D in navy at amputation/rehab center of naval hospital in Vallejo CA, where he was in charge of the PT department; when Lt Commander (MD) arrived to take over department, Dishman (not commissioned) was required to get MD's prescription to adjust patients

- "in about two months I was fully occupied giving adjustments" to servicemen

- **Ted Shrader** DC worked in brace shop at same naval hospital, made foot orthotics

Interview with J. Gordon Anderson, D.C., ND. and Robert W. Dishman, D.C., ND., MA. audiotaped by J. Keating, R. Phillips and Marie Oliva on 2/14/92 at **LACC**

- **Anderson** earned ND in 1948, took coursework in herbology and obstetrics

- **Anderson** was at **SCCC** in 1940-41 (attended "night school," 6-10PM), went to war in 1942, graduated with Lloyd Clark in June, 1946; had to solicit signatures for diplomas; **Lyle Holland** was president at the time; JG thinks **Lackey** may have been president before **Holland**

- **Anderson** was editor of **Chirogram** and Academic Dean in 1976-67; **Chirogram** died under Quigley in 1977

- 1976-67: **LACC** on probation with **CCE** (confidential probation), probably due to finances and organization of board and faculty

- **Anderson** taught at **SCCC** in 1946; **Eacrett**, **Montenegro**, **Martin**, **Lackey** and **Nugent** were chief players; **LACC** name was a condition of sale to **CCEF**

- **Anderson** doesn't recall **Martin** as **SCCC** president

- I.S. **Keynes** was Acting Dean at **SCCC** when Anderson graduated

- Clyde **Knouf** did bloodwork at **Eacrett** Labs

- after **SCCC/LACC** merger the **SCCC** campus was used for basic science instruction, **LACC** campus for clinical instruction

- **Anderson** doesn't recall competition between **LACC** and **SCCC**

- **Anderson** started at **Rattledge College** under "Haynes Scholarship"; **Haynes** and **Higley**'s chemistry text used at **SCCC**

- when **Anderson** started at **SCCC**: **Keynes** taught anatomy and was Acting Dean; **E.P. Webb** taught technique; **McMurtrey** was part-time instructor; **Higley** taught labs; **Haynes** taught chemistry full-time in 1946

- **Anderson & Dishman** were at San Diego Naval Hospital with **AC Johnson**; **Dishman** started chiropractic clinic with Ed Mesky and **AC Johnson**; Mesky had nurse stand guard while **Dishman** adjusted...called it "heavy stretching"

- **Anderson** recalls admiral for 11th naval district looking for DCs; he treated the admiral

- **Dishman** dealt with burn victims from Iwo Jima

- **AC Johnson's** Polio Foundation; **Johnson's Drugless Therapeutics** text used at **SCCC**; **Johnson** lectured occasionally at **SCCC** (according to **Anderson**); **Johnson** stayed out of politics; **Johnson** attended PT school in the Navy; **Johnson** had office on Alvarado, near **SCCC**; **Johnson** was a "very practical man" (**Dishman**)

- **Dishman** recalls of **Johnson**: "he had alternative therapies that you couldn't believe. He had vascular equipment for peripheral vascular disease. And he did tonsils and hemorrhoids and gynecology"

- **Jules Bernhardt** DC tried in the mid-1960s after pregnant mother had embolism (on **LACC** patient); **Bernhardt** was a Rutgers graduate

- **Dishman** practiced obstetrics, proctology; LaBrae Hospital had DC-obstetricians

- **Montenegro** was a strong advocate of broad-scope chiropractic; the war changed things...DCs had hoped for credit-transfer at the **College of Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons**

- 1950s: the **LACC/SCCC** grad school taught proctology, obstetrics, minor surgery; **Anderson** began as dean of **LACC** grad school in 1953

- "radionics" research" was taught at the **LACC** into the 1960s; **J. Ralph John**, DC, **LACC** Board president, was big into **radionics**; **Dishman** worked for Dr. **John** in 1948

Letter on 1/6/94 from William Heath ("Nip") **Quigley**, MS, DC; 6024 Torrey Pines Drive, Ocala FL 34472 (904-624-3495):

Dear Joe:

I have thoroughly enjoyed reading both papers you sent me. In regard to the WOC article, I have sought to find out when did the government lift its ban on radio advertising. I went to the library hoping to find some historical material on radio advertising. That information exists somewhere however it was not in the local library. The Palmer's life style did not alter enough after the stock market crash to believe they were living off the PSC. I was always told that WOC kept the school afloat but not directly. It is factual that faculty members were paid through the early depression years with cash and WOC stock certificates. Those who stayed with the school for years thereafter were well repaid for their loyalty because the WOC stock escalated when WOC became a part of the Palmer Broadcasting Company. There was a proviso on the stock payment which was that if the faculty member left the school he would be required to offer the stock to the Palmers at current value. This was to insure ownership by the family. At least two men were paid a half million dollars for their stock on retirement.

It is not spoken of but Ronald Reagan was fired from WOC. Peter McArthur who was station manager was transferred to Des Moines to WHO at the same time. He saw talent in Reagan and brought him to Des Moines where his sports announcing career began.

At the Crossroads is an excellent reconstruction of that interim in chiropractic history. This article has bridged the gap in my understanding of the NCA's activities and campaigns. I recall B.J. talking a great deal about the Steele case and the Boston case in Davenport.

Thanks for sharing these two papers with me.

Keep me posted on your location.

Sincerely,

Nip Happy New Year!

Other Sources:

Jimmy Laux DC2B at Logan, 29 Boyd Avenue, Valley Park MO 63088; (314)225-2428; is conducting student research on chiropractors in the military

Special report: House committee votes to include commissioning initiative in defense bill. **ACA/FYI**, May, 1992, pp. 1, 11-5