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2950 North Seventh Street, Suite 200, Phoenix AZ 85014 USA  
 (602) 224-0296; www.nicr.org

*Chronology of John J. Nugent, D.C.*

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Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.  
 6135 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix AZ 85012 USA  
 (602) 264-3182; JCKeating@aol.com

**Color Code:**  
**Green: for emphasis**  
**Red: questionable or uncertain information**

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

Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.
		1941	10	1951	21	1961	31
		1942	11	1952	22	1962	32
1933	1	1943	12	1953	23	1963	33
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I did so appreciate your recent letter and the card from Dr. Edwards giving me the address of Dr. Nugent. The previous officers of the Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards have done a lot of wonderful work, and as one of the officers I don't want to see all their good work die down with a new bunch of officers.

I was anxious to get a letter out to the different Chiropractic Boards with the idea of keeping interest up and a definite program for the future. Without the continuation of your good work, all would be lost. I have written Dr. Crider today to see if he can't wake up Dr. Nugent for me, as president of the Council.

I trust that you are in your new offices and that you are enjoying the best of health. I look forward to seeing you at our N.C.A. Convention in Minneapolis. With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,...  
 LFD/ah

1922: Nugent is expelled from the Palmer School of Chiropractic by B.J. Palmer, D.C., later reinstated; graduates with D.C. in 1922 (Gibbons, 1985)

1926 (Nov): *The Hawkeye Chiropractor* [1(11)], edited by James E. Slocum, D.C. of Webster City IA, includes:

-"News bits" (p. 6); reprinted from the *Cornhusker Chiropractor*:

Connecticut. - A law enacted this year provides a state board of healing arts of three members, none of whom shall have received a degree from any school teaching any of the healing arts or be an employee of any kind of hospital. A high school graduate who submits satisfactory evidence that he is of good moral character and pays a fee of \$5 may appear for **written examination in anatomy, physiology, hygiene, pathology and diagnosis** before the state board of healing arts, and if he shows a comprehensive knowledge of these subjects he will receive a certificate permitting him to be examined by the Connecticut Medical Examining Board, or the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Examining Board, or the Connecticut Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination, or the Connecticut Chiropractic Examiners, or the Connecticut Board of Naturopathic Examiners. The Connecticut State Board of Healing Arts will also act as a grievance committee to hear complaints against any person practicing any of the healing arts and, after a hearing, will present a statement of the charges against any practitioner to the attorney general who, if it seems advisable, shall bring an action based on the charges in the superior court. The court may then order the license of said person revoked, or take such action as it may deem equitable...

1940 (Apr 25): letter on stationery of the "Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards, Office of the Executive Secretary" from Lewis F. Downs DC to Sylva Ashworth DC at at 306 Lincoln Liberty Life Bldg, Lincoln NE (Ashworth papers, Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City; in my FCLB file):

Dear Dr. Ashworth:

1940 (July): *National Chiropractic Journal* [9(7)] includes:  
 -photo (p.5) of Murphy, Slocum & Nugent near U.S. capitol; Nugent is listed as "President of **Council of State Examining Boards**"  
 -John Nugent, D.C., "President of **Council of State Examining Boards**," authors "Guest Editorial" (pp. 8, 52) concerning testimony before the U.S. House Judiciary Subcommittee, Tolan bill (in my Nugent file)

1940 (Aug): *National Chiropractic Journal* [9(8)] notes:

-"News flashes: Connecticut" (p. 34) includes:

MIRACLES IN HEALTH radio programs will be well represented at the Minneapolis convention as Dr. Wheaton, chairman of Connecticut Chiropractic Broadcasters along with Dr. John Nugent, director of production, will be there to explain all phases of this publicity and what has already been accomplished to build better practices with this unique service. - Reported by Dwight Hamilton, D.C., ex-state director.

1941 (June 24, Tuesday): *Detroit News* includes:

-"Today's Personality" (pp. ?) profiles Brigadier General Lewis Blaine Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service; includes photograph:



1941 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal** [10(9)] includes:  
-Dwight Hamilton, D.C., former NCA delegate from Connecticut, authors "A director of education: new position created to correlate educational standards" (pp. 11, 54) (in my Nugent file); includes:

One of the most constructive steps taken by the Chiropractic profession was made at the Baltimore Convention when the House of Counselors voted to accept the recommendations of its Committee on Education regarding school ratings and standardization of curricula. The report made by Dr. Gordon Goodfellow of Los Angeles, chairman of the committee, was endorsed by Dr. **John J. Nugent of New Haven, Conn., representing the National Council of State Examining Boards**. Associated with Dr. Goodfellow on the committee were Dr. L.F. Downs, Billings, Montana; Dr. F.A. Baker, Mankato, Minn.; Dr. Wayne F. Crider, Hagerstown, Md...

1941 (Sept 27): copy of letter from Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C., president and dean, to Emmett J. Murphy, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

(copy)

Note by Dr. Murphy: The letter which follows is self-explanatory.

Dr. E.J. Murphy  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Murphy:

I pleasantly recall our late meeting at Montgomery, Alabama, May last.

I observe a very splendid change in the attitude of the National, in that they have appointed, or elected, Dr. John J. Nugent, of New Haven, Connecticut, director of education.

You will have noticed that on page twenty-three there are names of several Chiropractic Institutions of which they say: "They submit the names of schools which have been given a provisional approved rating."

My new manager, Dr. Paul O. Parr, has suggested that we should commend this equitable attitude by suggesting that we are in line for and should have the same provisional rating. I have written to Dr. Nugent by this mail and I hope that between you and Dr. Nugent there could be something done about this provisional rating. I should be very glad for either or both of you to come here to investigate this institution.

With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,  
Dr. Willard Carver

1941 (Sept 27): letter on Carver College stationery from Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C., president and dean, John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dr. John J. Nugent  
Director of Education for NCA  
New Haven, Connecticut

My Dear Dr. Nugent:

You will remember me by virtue of the fact that Dr. Wayne Cryder [sic] and myself had some very serious ups and downs about his idea of college ratings.

I was very happy to notice that in the September number of the NCA Journal that you have been made director of education. I think this was a very long step forward, for I am very sure that Dr. Cryder – perhaps out of excess enthusiasm – offended a great many school men.

I also notice that on page twenty three of the September Journal, a considerable number of the names of colleges and schools have been published with the statement: "The Committee herewith submits the names of the schools which have been given a provisional approved rating."

If this institution can deal with you, it is ready for you to come here and examine the school, or take such temporary steps that are necessary to give it the same provisional rating as those published. Dr. Paul O. Parr, formerly with the Detroit College, has lately become our manager, and he suggested that these changes, particularly your elevation to director of education, should be welcomed, and that it would be well for us to indicate our disposition to cooperate.

We do not ask, nor want, full approval at this time, for there are some other educational features that should be arranged before the full approval of our institution.

May I hear from you, and will it be possible for us to adjust the matter for this approval by correspondence, or will it be necessary for you to come here.

Awaiting your valued reply, I am  
Your sincere  
Willard Carver

1941 (Oct 20): copy of letter from Wilbern Lawrence, D.C. in Meridian MS to Herbert E. Weiser, D.C. at Texas College in San Antonio (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dear Friend:

In reply to your letter of October 17, I hasten to explain why I ask what your reaction was to whether Dr. Carver was sincere in his request for the NCA School Standards Committee to investigate his school. I certainly agree with you that this committee should eliminate everything but merit from their investigation.

The reason I ask the question was a statement Dr. Carver made to me while I was at your convention. I quote, "We (he did not state who we were) are **going to blast that G-D-NCA to hell.**" I know that he is getting old and is not responsible at times, but it naturally makes a fellow wonder why a man would make such a statement one minute and you find that he had already made an effort to line up with the same movement. I can certainly assure you that the NCA Committee will give the Carver College or any other school every benefit of the doubt.

I am glad to report to you that, in my opinion, every evidence of politics has been removed from the NCA. We must all realize that there is only one way for the Chiropractic profession to solve its problem and that is for all the chiropractors to band together and that can be done only in one way. One organization must eliminate all their bickering, outline a policy that all the professional factions can work with, then go right down the middle of the road until the goal is reached.

I assure you that the NCA Board and Officers have a lot of confidence in the men that operate the Texas Chiropractic College and it won't be hard for the two groups to get together.

I am always glad to have a line from you. I am  
Yours very truly,...

1941 (Nov 7): letter on Carver College stationery from Paul Parr, D.C. to John J. Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):  
 Dr. John J. Nugent  
 Director of Education of NCA  
 New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Nugent:

I have recently transferred from the Detroit College of Chiropractic to Carver College, and am now connected here as business manager.

I was teaching for Dr. Miller at the time you made your investigation at the Detroit School, and am in a round about way familiar with some of the points of your newly constructed plan of educational coordination. I feel quite strongly in this matter. It is my personal opinion that there are numerous important views connected with this program.

I believe that such a program, if correctly handled and earnestly followed, will be of great aid to the Chiropractic profession, and to Chiropractors. It is from this basis of thought and belief that I recommended to Dr. Carver that he make application and obtain information for the channels to which an institution might become affiliated with your educational program. And **it was with some difficulty that I prevailed upon him to apply to your department**, and give me the "go sign" that I might attempt to reach an agreement, whereby this institution would be operated in full accord with your educational committee.

Quite some time has elapsed since this correspondence, and I have had no indication from your department that our cooperation is desired. As I earnestly desire such cooperation, I entreat your aid in making arrangements and agreements whereby such will be the case. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience in this regard, giving me full particulars that may be of benefit to me in my endeavor.

I have had recent correspondence from Dr. Tennant in behalf of national organization of Chiropractic Boards of Examination. He is aware of my desire to affiliate this institution and is exceedingly willing to cooperate.

I have just recently finished your article in the National Chiropractic Journal for November, and enjoyed it very much. I find it quite helpful in my various contacts with the Selective Service Department.

Sincerely yours,  
 Dr. Paul O. Parr  
 Manager

PP:ab

1941 (Dec 4): copy of letter from John J. Nugent, D.C. to Paul Parr, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):  
 Dr. Paul O. Parr, Manager,  
 Carver Chiropractic College  
 521 N.W. 9th Street  
 Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Dear Dr. Parr:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 7th. I must crave your indulgence for the delay in answering it because of serious illness.

I am very happy to know that you are now with the Carver College, and I believe you will be a great asset to Dr. Carver in his school work. Your attitude in regard to higher educational standards is most encouraging and I believe that you and I can correct a number of misconceptions which Dr. Carver had about our program. I have always thought of the Carver College as being one of the outstanding institutions of our profession. I have always respected Dr. Carver, although not always agreeing with him, and he will go down in the history of our profession for the remarkable work which he has and is doing; therefore it is with a good deal of pleasure that I look forward to a conference with you and Dr. Carver.

It had been my original intention to visit the school sometime this month, but because of my illness I am forced to postpone it. I believe I can safely say that I will be in Oklahoma City somewhere around January 15th. If this is convenient for you and Dr. Carver, will you

kindly drop me a line to 28 Shirley Street, Nassau, Bahamas, where I will be convalescing during the next two or three weeks?

Sincerely,  
 J.J. Nugent

JJN:s

1941 (Dec 8): letter on Carver College stationery from Paul Parr, D.C. to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):  
 Dr. J.J. Nugent  
 28 Shirley Street  
 Nassau, Bahamas  
 Dear Doctor:

Very glad to have your correspondence of December 4; am very sorry to hear of your illness.

I am quite sure around January 15 will be as convenient a time as any for an investigation of this institution by your committee. Due to the present rise in the international situation, I should like very much to straighten out as many points as possible by correspondence before that time, as it may be necessary to obtain a new manager for this institution that I might be free to be involved in military services.

In such a case, I should like to have accomplished the coordination of this institution with your educational committee, as closely as possible, before leaving, as I feel this would be a great step forward for this institution, for Chiropractic, and for the National Association.

Any documents as to requirements, points of agreement, educational procedure, or other matters that will appraise me more fully of your activity and give me more information to operate upon will be greatly appreciated.

I will show your latest correspondence to Dr. Carver, and you will possibly hear from him personally.

I wish you a speedy recovery from your illness.

Yours sincerely,...

PP:ab

1941 (Dec 16): copy of letter from Wayne F. Crider, D.C. to Paul Parr, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Hagerstown, Maryland  
 December 16, 1941

Dr. Paul O. Parr  
 Carver College of Chiropractic  
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Parr:

Permit me to take this opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your favor relating to deferment, and copy of the personal brief outlining your appeal from A1 classification. My reaction to this document is quite favorable. Without doubt, it will bear fruit. However, in the event deferment should be denied you please notify this office. It will be used as an exhibit in the brief this Committee expects to present in the interest of the Chiropractic profession.

I would also like to recall to your attention a communication received by Dr. G.O. Walter of the Student Loan Fund Committee under date of November 29th, in which you set forth certain contentions relative to the Carver College position with respect to the fund; also specifically state the necessity of a different type of cooperation; and contend your school has never been officially notified of the standards in effect, nor request to comply with such standard. You also suggest favoritism upon the part of this Committee. I am deeply appreciative of the spirit and tone of your letter – you feel this to be error rather than design.

May I advise you that the Carver College was officially notified by this Committee of the standard being put into effect by registered letter #374646, received by the institution November 6, 1940 and signed for by Mrs. T.E. Dipprey for Dr. Willard Carver. This letter contained a copy of the standard, application form, and the request that it be properly executed and returned to the Chairman, Dr. Gordon Goodfellow's office. This antedates your administration of the college. The fact that we did not receive an acknowledgment of this letter or the information request upon the application form was not a surprise – it

was typically according to Dr. Carver's oft expressed attitude. Notwithstanding the fact he had during the Grand Rapids meeting agreed to abide by the decision of the schools to furnish us data upon their institutions, he has declined to do so. Therefore, **any so-called wrong that has been done your institution has apparently been self-inflicted.**

Regardless of whose errors may be tabulated in the past, noting that you have specific authority to deal with the Committee on Educational Standards, I am enclosing a copy of the code adopted in Dallas, and an application form for your convenience.

I sincerely trust you will recognize that partiality has no place in this Committee's personnel or function. Such policy would doom it to oblivion and rightfully so. We have a much broader concept of the future than to so treat serious matters affecting the welfare of the profession of which we are justifiably proud of being a part, and to which we lend our best efforts to its advancement.

May I request that you give Dr. Willard Carver my regards and best wishes. Taking this opportunity of wishing you and the personnel of the college the best of the Seasons Offerings, I am

Very truly yours,  
Wayne F. Crider, D.C.

1941: John J. Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education, authors first edition of **Chiropractic Education: Outline of a Standard Course**, published by the NCA (in my Nugent file); includes (pp. 3-4):

#### *Introduction*

The **National Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards** is composed of representatives of the state examining boards of the country functioning solely as state officials. The Council was organized in **1935** and is **entirely independent of any chiropractic organization**. Its purpose is to study the educational principles involved in chiropractic education and licensure and to make suggestions which will elevate the standards of both.

In furtherance of this objective the Council occupied itself during 1935 and 1936 with collecting and analyzing data from schools and state boards. This study resulted in tentative proposals for a reform of the curriculum and a plan for accrediting our schools.

The National Council of Educational Institutions, representing the majority of our school men, was asked to consider these proposals and, after a number of meetings and exchanges of views during 1937 and 1938, a working agreement was reached on certain basic factors essential to the setting up of a school code for the information and guidance of the schools and for the establishment of a standard by which schools might be measured.

The efforts of the **Council of Examining Boards** had aroused considerable interest throughout the profession. As a result of this interest the House of Counselors of the National Chiropractic Association appointed its own **Committee on Educational Standards**. In 1939 the Council joined with this Committee in formulating a code which was unanimously adopted by the National Chiropractic Association and which was received with widespread approval by the profession. The code was to go into effect on September 1, 1941, thus granting the schools a transitional period of two years in which to adjust their curricula and the length of their courses to the new schedule.

Early in 1941 the joint committee invited those schools which wished to be accredited to file applications and to furnish certain data regarding their organization, administration, faculty and conduct of the courses. It had been observed early in this survey that questionnaires were not the most reliable source of information. No two persons interpret a question alike and no questionnaire, however carefully and elaborately drawn, can bring out the information which a personal inspection and interview will disclose. It was, therefore, decided to send a representative of the committee to every school making application. The inspection was to determine:

1 – Whether the schools during the transitional period had adjusted their standards and practices to conform to the code. If not, why not.

2 – Which schools, even though their transitions were not satisfactory, had the willingness, the organization, and the facilities to meet the new standard.

3 – What were the actual conditions in all our schools.

The method of inspection was as informal and unobtrusive as possible but complete in its thoroughness...  
-“The Curriculum” (pp. 18-9); includes:

The **chiropractor is a physician**. He is a particular kind of physician, just as is the homeopath or osteopath. Consequently, the chief objectives of the courses of study in chiropractic schools should be the preparation of qualified men and women to be physicians – chiropractic physicians...

1942 (June 26): copy of letter from Wilbern Lawrence, D.C. to Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C. (CCE Archives #35-21-1941):

Dr. Willard Carver  
521 N.W. Ninth Street  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
Dear Ole Master:

I have just received a note from Dr. Nugent, speaking in very very complimentary terms of the splendid reception you and your faculty gave him while in Oklahoma City.

I want to personally thank you for this kindness shown him. Dr. Nugent spoke very complimentary of you and I do trust that he favorably impressed you.

Chiropractic has a really great man in Dr. Nugent. He is well educated and he knows the possibilities of our chiropractic institutions. He is working faithfully and honestly in order than [sic] the schools may render the maximum of good in the profession.

I assure you that you will never have cause to regret meeting and working with Dr. Nugent.

Sincerely yours,...  
WL:rb

1942 (July 7): letter from Wilbern Lawrence, D.C. to Guy M. Cheatham of the Nashville College (CCE Archives):

Dr. Guy M. Cheatham  
230 Boscobel Street  
Nashville College  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Dear Dr. Cheatham:

I want to thank you most sincerely for the certificate which entitled me to a degree of master of Chiropractic issued by your school. I certainly appreciate it beyond words. Although I have spent many years in service which have included some tokens of appreciation, I must say that none has ever come that has been appreciated more than this.

All year I have looked for an opportunity to visit your school but it has not come my way. So now I hope to see you in Chicago at the business meeting of the House of Counselors, National Chiropractic Association.

I have had several letters for Dr. Carrick insisting that some employee of the educational standard committee inspect your school. I assure you that there is nothing on earth that will give me more pleasure than to see this school included in the group of higher educational standards. If there is anything in the world that I can do to aid you in this important job, let me know. Dr. Carrick suggested that Dr. Nugent visit your school but as you know Dr. Nugent has been out since the last convention sick and is getting back in harness very slowly. It takes time to get up his itinerary. I am writing him today, but confidentially between us I do not see how he can do anything before the July meeting. I think a fine idea would be for you to get in touch with him through correspondence. Do not hesitate, call on me for anything I can do to help you, I am

Yours very truly,...  
WL:mds

1944 (Jan): **National Chiropractic Journal** [14(1)] includes:

-John J. Nugent, D.C. authors "Congressional hearings on Tolan bill: rebuttal of Dr. John J. Nugent, NCA Director of Education, to testimony of medical witnesses" (pp. 17-19, 48); includes:

Editor's Note: At the House Judiciary subcommittee hearing on the Tolan Bill Nov. 10, representatives of the A.M.A., following the usual pattern, argues that chiropractors were not adequately educated to treat human ailments. In support of their position they quoted from an article written by Dr. John J. Nugent, NCA Director of Education, and published several years ago in the National Chiropractic Journal. This article was a criticism of Chiropractic education and a plea for higher standards. We are pleased to publish here Dr. Nugent's rebuttal, taken from the committee hearing record. Dr. Nugent participated in the hearing as a representative of the NCA.

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Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee:

The right of the chiropractor to practice is not an issue here, nor are the educational requirements for licensure an issue. These questions were decided by the legislatures of forty-six states and territories. The time-worn arguments presented here today have been paraded in every state of the Union. In spite of them practically every state in the Union and Congress itself have licensed Chiropractic physicians.

The only question here is: Shall employees of the United States Government, when suffering from compensable injuries, be permitted to consult licensed Chiropractic practitioners?

That is the only question here and the medical opponents of this bill should not be permitted to becloud the issue. However, since they have injected the subject of schools into this hearing it may be important to pursue it.

#### Chiropractic Education Improved

An article written by me and published in "The Chiropractic Journal" criticizing our Chiropractic schools has been introduced here and much has been made of it. If this has been done in an attempt to embarrass me or the proponents of this bill it has failed of its purpose. My article is a frank criticism, made in the privacy of our professional journal.

The conditions which I criticized in my article have been substantially corrected. A uniform curriculum and a standard course have been adopted through the cooperation of the Committee on Educational Standards of the National Chiropractic Association, the National **Council of State Examining Boards** and the National Council of Educational Institutions. This standard requires that all colleges to be accredited must maintain a minimum curriculum comprising 3,600 hours in a four-year course devoted to the following basic subjects:

Anatomy: Descriptive, dissection, histology and embryology.

Physiology: Lecture and laboratory.

Chemistry: Inorganic, organic, physiological.

Pathology and bacteriology.

Hygiene, sanitation and public health.

Principles and practice of Chiropractic, including technic, laboratory diagnosis and physical diagnosis.

Obstetrics and gynecology.

The hours to be devoted to these subjects are essentially the same as required in accredited medical colleges. (It is understood, of course, that the medical curriculum does not include a study of the principles and practice of chiropractic.)

A college accrediting system has been set up. Practically all of the schools of the country have been inspected and a list of accredited colleges published.

All of this has been accomplished in the short space of three years. Compared with the educational progress of other professions this constitutes a remarkable achievement when we consider that Chiropractic education is only thirty years old. It has been accomplished by self-criticism and an awareness of our needs.

#### Self-Criticism a Good Sign

When an individual no longer has the moral strength or the character to criticize himself then, indeed, is he hopeless. So it is with a profession. When conceit in imagined perfection takes the place of

humbleness and self-appraisal then, indeed, is the moral fibre weak. This is a lesson to be learned by us not only as individuals but collectively.

Every profession in this country has from time to time indulged in self-criticism. It's a good sign. Quite recently the legal profession has gone through a period of revising its educational standards. Throughout the country legal scholars have raised their voices in criticism of the deficiencies of legal education. The dental profession is still in the throes of adjusting its schools to modern standards. The osteopathic profession is struggling with its problems.

No profession, particularly medicine, which has needed and received so much help from outside sources in the form of educational direction, philanthropy and state-aid can afford to forget its lowly educational origins, nor can it afford to criticize those who by honest self-criticism are making a painstaking effort to correct their deficiencies.

#### Early Medical Education Sordid

Does the history of medical education give the medical profession a special mandate to criticize others?...

-John J. Nugent, D.C. authors "Chiropractic Education" (pp. 21-3, 51), which reprints text from introduction to his 1941 **Chiropractic Education: Outline of a Standard Course** -includes "School Code of the National Chiropractic Association, adopted July 27, 1939" (22-3, 51)

1945 (Mar 6): letter on Carver College stationery (lists trustees) from Ed C. Miller, D.C. to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dear Doctor,

Posibly [sic] you have herd [sic] before now that I had moved to Oklahoma City to be connected with Carver's Chiropractic College. I came south last Dec. but never reported for duty here until Feb. 15th of this year.

I find the College moving forward in preparation for a four year course of nine months each, as they have introduced the subjects of chemistry and bacteriology in regular class hours under a Doctor Richert who is a licensed Chiropractor and a University man. Incidentall [sic] I have moved the laboratory from Detroit here and it shortly [will] be in operation.

Furthermore I have found the **financial structure in better shape than it was generally thought to be** by the Doctors in the field from this school. I believe you were aware of the fact the College is set-up as a non-profit Corp. and Dr. Paul Parr who you and I discussed before is yet the manager, and a man whom I believe with all his energy and ability will fight tooth and nail to have this school comply in detail with all and every requirement of the N.C.A.

I feel sure that on our last visit, I told you I was planing [sic] to come here and that the records of the Detroit Chiropractic College would be held here, and I have Mr. Hardy Editor, of the Michigan State Chiropractic Society a statement of facts concerning these records for publication.

Dr. may I say that I have not been advised to give out any information concerning this school, but know that it is now, and has been your business to investigate Chiropractic Colleges and I know within a reasonable length of time you will have an occasion to look into this institution more fully, hence I may assure you that it is the intentions of all the people who are at present connected with this college to raise the requirements to what is considered a standard course in Chiropractic. Respectfully Yours,...

P.S Just for your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter Dr. Paul Parr had written to Dr. Fred Carver, this may further enlighten you on matters we discussed at one time.

1945 (Mar 21): letter on Carver College stationery from Ed C. Miller, D.C. to John Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education (CCE Archives #35-21-1941):

Dear Doctor,

I am advised by the other faculty members here that they will hold most of all work on the catalogue until after you come here, but they did have a plan to show the skeletal frame-work of their proposed catalogue at the time of the P.G. Course that is generally held in the second week of May.

I understand that they will await your coming before any radical changes are to take place in the school's policy and will go much on your suggestions as to how such changes if any, may be advised by you.

Dr. Parr ask me if it would be possible for you to give us say a few days notice of your coming, for you know he is in the Navy, but is stationed at Norman Okla. Some ten miles from here, but he oftimes has to do night-flying and other work, and if he had the information of your coming he could possibly make the necessary arrangements to be here with you on your arrival; Respectfully Yours,...

1945 (Oct 24): letter from Fred J. Carver, D.C. of Wichita KS to John Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):  
Doctor Nugent

We are beginning to have requests from returning Chiropractor Servicemen for personal training from me in my Monthly Refresher Courses. Will you please inform me how to proceed to do my part toward obtaining the Government assistance these boys are wanting.

For your information, Carver Chiropractic College of Wichita was organized and Chartered by the State of Kansas in the year 1924. Before we got to going the other school here made some changes in their manner of teaching that met with the approval of the group and we have never accepted any full time students.

What they wanted however, was personal training from me in the clinical department of regular Chiropractic College training. I have devoted a life time to this kind of instruction and am probably better equipped for it than any other person now living. What I mean by being equipped is the know-how of it. So all thru the years since that time have been teaching either post graduate classes or in some cases under-graduates who had already completed their clinical training in some Chiropractic College. Now I am teaching on a regular monthly schedule, starting another complete review of the subject at the first of each month, thus making it possible for Chiropractors anywhere to come for post graduate training at whatever time of year they can best get away from their own practice.

Carver Chiropractic College of Wichita is a non-profit corporation. The College has no building or equipment, no cost of operation and no income. I have kept the Charter active and have issued certificates of attendance under the name of the College, using the College Seal. I have been the only teacher, except for minor assistance from my office helpers. As far as I go I think that there is no better training available anywhere. The question is, how to present the matter properly to obtain Government assistance the returned Service man is entitled to, for a Chiropractic College that conducts only one department.

Please inform me concerning this situation and also let me know if I am indebted to you for it and if so how much.

Sincerely,...

P.S. Perhaps to clarify the above I should say that in my office I have everything in the way of equipment that I need to properly teach and conduct my classes except for a few things that are unobtainable because of the war situation. Everything is considered my office equipment however and not College equipment.

-handwritten note on letter indicates:

Replied 11/14/45 Informing him only State Board or Department of Education have authority to approve

1945: John J. Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education, authors *Chiropractic...A Career*, a vocation guidance pamphlet published by the "Department of Education" of NCA (in my Nugent file); includes chart of states requiring 4 years of training for licensure and logo of the NCA Department of Education:



1946 (Jan 11): letter on Carver College stationery from Bera A. Smith, D.C., secretary of the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association, to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):  
Dear Dr. Nugent:

Your "Vocational Guidance" booklet just arrived and I have hurriedly examined it from cover to cover. It is a splendid publication and you are to be heartily commended and congratulated for its preparation and compilation.

However it brings to my mind the urgent importance of completing a task which is already well under way.

The present management of Carver Chiropractic College is thoroughly in accord with the educational policies of the National Chiropractic Association. Most, if not all, of its faculty members are members of the NCA.

For many months Carver College has been working toward complete recognition and accrediting by your department.

Supporting the College in this effort is Carver Alumni Association, Inc., of which I have the honor of being chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The first objective of the Alumni Association is to give the College whatever assistance it must have to become accredited. Our long-term objective is to furnish buildings and equipment of which the profession and the public may be justly proud.

I understand you will be here in the near future and am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you again.

It is our sincere hope that the next issue of supplemental folders you send out with the "Vocational Guidance" will show an accredited Chiropractic College in Oklahoma.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,...

BAS/me

1946 (Jan 12): letter on Carver College stationery from Paul Parr, D.C., manager of Carver College, to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):  
Dear Dr. Nugent:

As I have recently taken over the management of Carver College again on my return from the Navy, Dr. Langmore has asked that I write you in regard to your prospective visit to Carver College.

We have already accomplished many of the things needed to change Carver College's method of operation as you knew from your last visit,

to a place where it is ready to cooperate wholeheartedly in progressive education advocated by your Committee.

We have an active Alumni Association incorporated for the purpose of sponsoring Carver College as the kind of an educational institution it should have long ago become. They also feel it imperative that Carver College cooperate its efforts with those of the National Association's Educational Committee, and the other institutions cooperating with it. In fact, one of the members of the Board of Trustees that expends the finances of the Alumni Association in behalf of Carver College is the State Director to your Association, and your present campaign to procure students on a national scale has received considerable praise and comment in this part of the country and is a laudable program.

However, there are considerable questions and hard feelings evidenced among the loyal backers of this school who have stuck to it through the hard war years, and have been interested and instrumental in its changes of attitude and operation. I merely mention these things that you may be acquainted with my position when I state that it behooves us to reach a basis of cooperation in this matter as rapidly as possible, so that we may minimize such hard feelings and misunderstandings for the good of both your program and ours.

I think I can promise you wholehearted, sincere cooperation upon your arrival.

Sincerely yours,...

POP:bp

1946 (Jan 15): letter on NCA stationery from Oklahoma NCA delegate H.J. Lynch, D.C. to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dear Sir:

I have been called by phone on numerous occasions by members of the Carver Alumni Association relative to the Carver Chiropractic College of Oklahoma City.

As you perhaps know, the Carver Alumni Association is behind the Carver College, and will do anything possible to bring this school up to the requirements of an accredited school.

So far, we have made any number of improvements, such as laboratory, library and personnel. We sincerely hope that this will meet the requirements of the N.C.A., but if not, we are still willing and anxious to comply with the requirements of other schools.

I talked to Doctor Parr of Carver College this morning, and he informed me that you had promised to be in Oklahoma City on or about January 25, 1946, to make the necessary investigation of our school.

If this can be arranged, it will certainly take a load off my shoulders, as the Carver Alumni Association feel that they are entitled to an investigation to ascertain whether or not our school can be approved. If at all possible, we would like to have this school approved, and if not, we want to know what it will take to bring it up to standards.

I sincerely trust that we will have the pleasure of meeting you in Oklahoma City on or about January 25, as this situation at this time has become an emergency.

Yours very truly,...

1947 (Feb 28): letter to Logan Basic College of Chiropractic & NCA (CCE Archives #35-02-1956):

To Logan Basic College of Chiropractic and the National Chiropractic Association

Gentlemen:

There was a very unique and important meeting held at our State Convention by the Basic Technicians of our State and Dr. Nugent of the N.C.A. for the purpose of trying to determine why the Logan College of Chiropractic has not been officially accredited by the N.C.A.

It is our hope that whatever differences there may be between the two parties concerned may be worked out for the unity of Chiropractic. We believe it is essential that this approval be made because of the high standard of the Logan Basic College and because of the important contribution this college has made for chiropractic. At this discussion it was brought to light that these differences were a result apparently of a slight misunderstanding by both parties.

Dr. Nugent expressed a sincere desire to cooperate to this end.

We sincerely hope that this accrediting may be brought about in the very near future.

Respectfully submitted by the undersigned committee which were selected by a large group of Basic Technicians to draft this letter.

(signed) Dr. Wm. B. Whittenberg, D.C.

Dr. B.E. Alvertson, D.C.

Dr. W.H. Hedberg, D.C.

Dr. Carl A. Miller, D.C.

1947 (July 30): letter on stationery of Chiropractic Research Foundation from Clarence W. Weiand, D.C., Ph.D., CRF director of research, to John J. Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943):

Dear John:

I am sending you this air mail letter on the chance that you will arrive a few days in advance of the convention. Since my last letter to you, I have received important information from Dr. Schreiber of the Logan College. He will be at Omaha on Saturday morning and is anxious to spend some time behind closed doors with you and me. I know the Research Council is to meet Saturday and Sunday, but let's try to make some time for this man on those days if possible.

Sincerely, Clarence

CWW:MVB

1947 (Aug 3): letter from Theodore Schreiber, Ph.D. of St. Louis to John J. Nugent, D.C. at Omaha (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943); notes his Ph.D. was from University of Wisconsin in 1931, his D.C. from the Palmer School of Chiropractic in 1941; provides a curriculum vitae

1947 (Nov): **National Chiropractic Journal** [17(11)] includes:

-Paul O. Parr, D.C., president of Carver Chiropractic College in Oklahoma City, authors "College reorganization" (p. 28, 68); includes a brief history of the school, notes work of Parr, Lorna Langmore and Judge George S. Evans, D.C.:

At the request of Dr. Thure C. Peterson, president of the National Council on Education, this article is done for you. It is intended to further the idea of Dr. C.M. Kightlinger that the colleges of the profession who have banded with the National Chiropractic Association to mutually benefit themselves and the profession should be kept before the profession. This was conceived as a good way for each one to become acquainted with the problems and good ideas of all.

Carver Chiropractic College was founded in 1906 in Oklahoma City. Dr. Willard Carver, its founder, gave it a great heritage in the noble work he did in the first thirty-seven years of the school's history. His death during the war years came at a time when the student enrollment was at the lowest. The work of keeping the school open until the end of the war was admirably done by Dr. Lorna Langmore and the students who were here at that time owe a great debt to her extreme efforts. Even during the later years of the war, she, with the help of the Alumni, was able to add a complete laboratory for elementary chemistry.

#### **The Organization of the School**

Since its beginning forty-one years ago, the school has been a non-profit corporation or trusteeship. At the time of the ending of the war the school was operated by a three-way corporation consisting of Dr. Paul O. Parr, Dr. Lorna Langmore and Judge George S. Evans. Just prior to the ending of the war the Alumni Association formed a corporation for the express purpose of raising endowment funds for the college. In February, 1946, they nominated four additional members for the Board of Trustees of the college. These were duly added to the Board of the college, bringing it to the present level of seven members. The school has been going forward steadily under the guidance of this Board.

The courses have been lengthened in the science department to give the student a better founding in biology, at the same time maintaining the high standard of chiropractic principles and broad scope of

technique for which the school has been famous for more than forty years.

In cooperation with the NCA educational department and after two conferences in Oklahoma City with its director, Dr. John Nugent, many good things have been done and planned for Carver Chiropractic College. Some delay has been experienced while the chiropractors of this state under the able leadership of their public relations director, Mr. C.F. Kueffer, admirably tended the interest of the profession through a legislative campaign.

A campaign well-planned is half executed. A short digest of facts pertaining to this school might help complete the word picture of our status here. The officers of the school are: President, Dr. Paul O. Parr; vice-president, Judge George S. Evans; secretary, Dr. Lorna H. Langmore; chairman of board, Dr. H.J. Lynch; other members, Dr. Harold Channer, Dr. J.L. Thompson and Dr. J.C. VonArx. Officers of the Alumni Association, Inc.: President, Dr. Frank Brooks; vice-president, Dr. H.H. Martin; secretary, Dr. Goldia B. Lowry; trustees, Dr. Bera Smith, Dr. J.A. Lowry and Dr. David C. Reese.

#### Reasons for Endowment Committee

1. More and better buildings.
2. More and better teaching equipment.
3. Bigger and better clinic department.
4. More money to hire instructors.

This is calculated to raise the education of the profession to a level beyond reproach in the public eye; on its education rest the profession's reputation and public relations. It will give us a better graduate and, consequently, better profession. This can make the school the pride and servant of the profession, dignify its education and memorialize its founder, the great man who gave so much to his profession.

#### Mechanics of the Endowment Drive

Through a contract between the Alumni Association and the Chiropractic Research Foundation, donors to the drive also get credit on the nation-wide drive. The state chairman of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, Dr. Joseph F. Radel, is a member of the local steering committee. Through a contract between the Alumni Association and the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association, the state association is furthering its plank of "Education" in its public relations platform. This allows the drive to be headed by the able public relations director, Mr. C.F. Kueffer. It also assures the profession and alumni everywhere that there is the right spirit of cooperation here that should serve as a pattern for building endowments for all our professional schools. With such able direction and with the selling campaign of the nationally-known MacGruder agency, which has been recently contracted for by the Chiropractic Research Foundation, changes are inevitable.

1948 (Nov 17): letter on KSCC stationery from Theodore Schreiber, Ph.D., D.C., dean, to John J. Nugent, D.C. in New Haven CT (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943)

1948 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal** [18(9)] notes: -"Important warning to GI students of chiropractic" (p. 27):

#### IMPORTANT

##### Warning to GI Students of Chiropractic

Dr. J.J. 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 Building, Webster City, Iowa (**Important, 1948**).

1949 (Mar 26): letter on KSCC stationery from Theodore Schreiber, Ph.D., D.C., dean, to John J. Nugent, D.C. in New Haven CT (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943)

1949 (Apr 12): handwritten letter from Mrs. Fred J. Carver at Wichita to John J. Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943)

1949 (May 19): letter on Carver College stationery from Paul Parr, D.C., president, to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

It would appear that since the State Executive Board and the officers of the Alumni Association have voted to disaffiliate with the C.R.F. by reason of the fact of its inaction, there is no need for you to delay any further if you are intending to inspect Carver Chiropractic College before the annual meeting.

We are still waiting to hear from you as to the outcome of your trip to Washington on the Veterans Administration classification. It is my understanding from the last correspondence that we were instructed to wait until further notice from you. This we have not been able to do, but have fought a delaying action and have succeeded in being classified out from under the changed provisions.

We are looking forward to a visit from you. Best wishes to you and your wife.

Sincerely yours,...

POP:bp

1949 (June 8): copy of letter from John Nugent, D.C. to Paul Parr, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dr. Paul O. Parr, President  
Carver Chiropractic College  
521 Northwest Ninth Street  
Oklahoma City 3, Oklahoma

Dear Doctor Parr:

Your letter of May 19th has just caught up with me here. I had intended going from here to Oklahoma City to see you but I have just received an urgent call from Doctor Murphy in Washington to the effect that the committee on the National Health Bill has asked me to submit briefs and testimony next week. This means I must immediately go to Washington.

I hope I understand your letter correctly when you say that your institution has been "classified out from under the changed provisions." I am assuming that this means that you will be allowed your "customary cost of tuition" as set forth in your catalog.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Chicago and am eager to hear all about your new building. My congratulations upon your accomplishment.

Very sincerely,...

JJN:ga

1949 (June 11): letter from Theodore Schreiber, Ph.D. of Wichita KS to John J. Nugent, D.C. at Los Angeles (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943):

Dear Doctor Nugent:

This Saturday morning I received your letter, and hasten to drop you a note before leaving for Oklahoma City to participate in the ceremony of dedication for the new Carver College addition.

Thanks for your support of the idea of a coordinating office. "The Issue Must be Met" said Vinton Logan - yet he is abusing Chiropractic in principle as well as in practice. Moreover shoe and sitting lifts were used osteopathically and medically before Vinton Logan was born.



I am about ready to leave Chiropractic to the Davenport cultists. Naturopathy is about the next best title and the "naturopathic physician" is quite in order. It may justifiably include every natural means i.e. all manipulative techniques, phytotherapy and psychology from a historical and logical point of view. Remember I have never held that subluxation was the cause of all disease. It is even ridiculous to claim that Chiropractic is a science of cause, or does not treat symptoms – all this is a diatribe of ignoramuses or rascals.

You, Dr. Janse and some others of your choice will have to put heads together in Chicago where I hope to be with you.

As ever, and with kindly greetings from my wife...

P.S. If you travel eastward over Wichita, by no means to stop over to see me personally.

1949 (July 12): letter from A. Billups McNatt, D.C., N.D. in Oklahoma City to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives 35-23-1941):  
Dear Dr. Nugent:

Received your letter and will say that Carver Chiropractic College has made splendid progress in the last six months. The new front has been completed and a general overhauling of the whole institution has taken place.

Please send me a copy of the blue book that Dr. Peterson refers to in regard to the standards a Chiropractic College must meet before it can be accredited by your committee.

The last elected president, Dr. Joseph Radel, Okla. City, of the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association, created the Educational Committee and appointed the following members.

Chairman – Dr. A.B. McNatt, B.S., D.C., Ph.C.

Vice Chairman – Dr. Oscar S. Sprecker, Former Dean of the National Chiropractic College, - Chicago, Ill, now of 20 D. St. S.W. Ardmore Oklahoma.

Secretary – Dr. N.B. Ramsey, B.S., D.C., Ph.C., 10 South 5th St., Yukon, Okla.

This committee is working with the school & Association to improve the educational standards.

Yours very truly,...

ABM:dy

1949 (Sept): **JNCA** [19(9)] includes:

-Margaret J. Schmidt, member of NCA Council on Public Health & Research, authors "Impressions of national convention" (p. 25); includes:

...In the evening we heard Dr. John J. Nugent, and Dr. Vinton F. Logan, both excellent speakers who had their subjects well in hand. It was a pleasure to listen to them...

1949 (Nov 18): handwritten notes of John J. Nugent, D.C. concerning KSCC (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943); notes he met with Drs. Bayer & Schreiber

1949 (Nov 23): copy of letter from Thure C. Peterson, D.C. to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives 35-23-1941):

Dear John,

You are putting me on the proverbial spot in connection with the Carver Chiropractic College approval. I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. H.J. Lynch, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carver Chiropractic College, in which he states that approval was given to the Board of Directors at a meeting held November 16, 1949.

They are requesting that I send them an official letter as chairman based upon the fact that the minutes of the meeting of the National Council on Education at Chicago, called for immediate approval without waiting until the mid-year meeting.

If, in spite of this ticklish situation, you want to defer official approval until January or the early part of February you will have to forward me an official letter, a copy of which I can forward to Dr. Lynch to protect the position of the Council in this affair.

In view of the apparently touchy state of the relationship between the entire Oklahoma set up and the Council, I suggest that you give serious thought to extending the approval at this time.

Perhaps if you send me a letter to which the paramount conditions are appended to the approval this might serve to protect both our positions.

Please let me have a decision in this matter immediately as I am stalling a reply and must answer by Monday, November 28th.

Sincerely,...

TCP:bh

P.S. It looks as though we will definitely have to change the dates of the mid-year meeting to either the week before or the week after the announced times because of the development of a number of conflicts. Let me know your choice in a separate note enclosed with your reply to this letter.

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

-“News flashes: Illinois: Dr. Nugent addresses convention” (p. 54)

1949 (Dec 5): copy of letter from Thure C. Peterson, D.C. to H.J. Lynch, D.C. (CCE Archives 35-23-1941):

Dr. H.J. Lynch, Chairman

Board of Directors, Carver Chiropractic College

521 North West 9th Street

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Lynch:

Dr. John J. Nugent and I had a conference in the East relative to the inspection and approval of the Carver Chiropractic College.

Full approval is extended to the Carver Chiropractic College with the several reservations appended thereto as discussed by Dr. Nugent in his meeting with the Board of Directors of the Carver Chiropractic College.

These will be discussed at the mid-year meeting of the Council on Education at Chicago the first week of February and final action taken at that time.

Sincerely yours,...

TCP:bh

Copy to Dr. John J. Nugent

1949: Cleveland College Homecoming is occasion for misquote of **John J. Nugent**; following quote includes handwritten note from Carl Jr. indicating it was sent to **B.J. Palmer** at **Vinton Logan's** request (on 1 May 1959) (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Quoting---Dr. John Nugent at Cleveland Chiropractic College  
"Homecoming" --- 1949

I'm not for Basic Science Boards. I've been accused in this State of being for Basic Science Boards, and my words have been distorted -- twisted -- taken out of context. When you don't answer a man you ballywack him. You lie about it -- you haven't got the real answer.

The real answer was -- I made that statement before Congress, I said that I had written the Basic Science act in Connecticut. And I did. I wrote it. I wrote it on my own little typewriter. Why? Because there had been a terrific scandal in the eclectic profession and a man had been killed on an operating table and the whole state of Conn. was in furor, and nineteen **?prefectors?** in the State demanded some sort of qualifications for all practitioners, and Liberty magazine and Colliers were writing articles about Conn. and when I saw the powers that be they said, "Now look Doctor, we're supposed to be political leaders in this state but we can't stem this tide. There's got to be some sort of device. The State Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club and all the Civic Clubs were up in arms about it and we were going to get a Basic Science Law. So I said to Mr. Roarback, who was the political boss of the State who was a Chiropractic patient -- I said to him, "Well, if we have to have the damn thing then let's have a fair one." He said, "Can you write such a bill," and I said "yes." And I wrote that bill. I put it in my pocket and that's the Bill that came out. Yes I wrote that thing -- and I wish that I'd had an opportunity to write every other one of the Basic Science bills too.

1950 (Jan): **JNCA** [20(1)] includes:

-“News flashes: Illinois: Dr. Nugent guest speaker” (p. 42)

1950 (Jan 27): letter on personal stationery from Theodore Schreiber, Ph.D. of Wichita to John J. Nugent, D.C. at Hotel Sherman in Chicago (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943)

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

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

1950 (Mar 24): letter on Caver College stationery from Paul Parr, D.C. to John Nugent, D.C.; letterhead lists officers and trustees (CCE Archives 35-23-1941):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

In case you haven't heard I am trying to make a first-class institution out of a chiropractic college down in Oklahoma, and I have a few items in mind that would be very useful to me. In this, as in many other things in chiropractic, we wait until it is too late to do something before we even start, so consequently, we always need what we want yesterday. So in your preliminary remarks you may make on these subjects, remember they may be supplemented later on.

In establishing the needs of Carver College in more concrete fashion and looking towards the end of being able to give precise details about our desires to any hereabouts who might be inclined to help us, I should like to have some of your personal ideas about some of the essential data pertaining to a school. To be more specific I should like to have your copy of the little plan that I have seen you write down on scratch paper so many times about arriving at the number of faculty members desirable for the minimum school of two-hundred-fifty and probable figures representing their salaries. Such an outline would be of invaluable aid, as any other suggestion in the many possibilities that present themselves on developing faculty.

The next proposition is on the laboratories that you mentioned generally at our last meeting. For instance, I have specifically in mind that a student body of two-hundred-fifty might possibly get by with three laboratories if they were well-organized and properly scheduled: the chemistry laboratory, dissecting laboratory and a general laboratory for physiology and pathology by dispersing bacteriological equipment and other material through these departments. However, I should like for you to put down as much material as you have in mind on this particular subject, and at your earliest convenience I think it would be of invaluable aid to those of us trying to introduce these things to the profession, to have you go further into it.

For example, if you could, in conference with the several physiology departments of the universities you go to, crystallize the suggestions as to the numbers and types of physiologic demonstrations and pathologic demonstrations that might be inexpensively installed and used in the primary effort to develop these laboratories.

The next specific item is a suggested organization, laboratory space and equipment for dissecting laboratory. I am fairly enthused with some of the results I am getting in trying to sell improved education to Oklahoma. The tangible evidence is not so great as Mr. Kueffer has been sick in the hospital for a time, but at least I am trying to get figures and data together so that we can get the things we need when the opportunity arises.

I should like to have at least one more copy, if not more, of the blue book as I have given the one that I had to the Accrediting Committee of the State Educational Board. You realize, of course, that we should like to have you, as soon as you can, dictate whatever information you have available on these subjects if at all possible, because I am compiling

figures right and left, and it is quite possible that some of your figures would set me straight and save me lots of time and would be easier to enter into the picture now, rather than wait until some of our people had made up their minds as to other figures and policies.

In addition, if you have a source from which I might procure a copy of the American Reports of Abraham Flexner, it would save me no end of time and trouble of having to go to the medical college library out here to use these reports. I find them very useful in creating the perspective that the public should be made to support chiropractic education. Also, I have heard you refer to some publication that gives the status quo of various colleges at various dates subsequent to these reports. If you could furnish me with possible source for such a publication, it would be of definite help; also ??? that our library here in Oklahoma are fairly weak in these materials.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,...

POP:bp

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

-Emmett J. Murphy, D.C., NCA's PR director, authors "Hearings open on NCA-sponsored bill for chiropractic in Veterans Administration" (pp. 9, 70, 72); includes **photo** and caption:

HOUSE OPENS HEARINGS ON BILL TO PUT CHIROPRACTIC IN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: Shown here are three friendly witnesses and the subcommittee of Committee on Veterans Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives posed just after first hearings in House on S. 512. Back row, left to right: Omar B. Ketchum, director of legislation, Veterans of Foreign Wars, under whose direction the bill was drawn and introduced; Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, director of public relations of the National Chiropractic Association; and Dr. John J. Nugent, director of education of NCA. Seated, left to right: Representative Wayne L. Hays, of Ohio; Representative Walter B. Huber, of Ohio, subcommittee chairman and author of H.R. 1512; and Representative William H. Bates, of Massachusetts.

1950 (July): **ICA Review** [5(1)] includes:

-Vinton F. Logan, D.C. authors "There will always be a backbone" (pp. 12-3):

And it follows that there always will be a need for the backbone specialist so long as the human spine is in need of care. Today Chiropractors – the greatest drugless group in America – are in the lead as spinal specialists. Aware of the value of the Chiropractic principle, other groups are endeavoring to take over. Some who ride along under Chiropractic license seem either through ignorance or purpose to be aiding in the "steal." It was once said that "when the medic tells the layman that it is important to have his backbone in line, he will believe it." That day is here.

The outcome is up to us. The Osteopath has almost lost his identity – medicine "absorbed" him by teaching him medical methods and belittling the original Osteopathic principles. Casual, hit-and-miss application is worse than none. How many of us have heard lately from the medical patient that the medical doctor "cracked my neck" – but the application was so crude that the patient refused to have more of it? The more we ape the medic and his methods, the more we weaken our own science. As in the past, sick people who have tried all other methods still come to the Chiropractor as a last resort, and in a large majority of cases, with astonishingly successful results. That is, when the Chiropractor adjusts the spine. In the future such patients will have one more stop – the pseudo-chiropractor who wants to add some embellishments to Chiropractic because he thinks it should be "broadened." Was it vitamins, heat lamps, radionics, colonics, short-waves, herbs, pills, capsules, et cetera ad infinitum that brought Chiropractic to its spectacular rise during its short existence? Or was it the fact that the "last resort" patient found a new and almost unbelievable relief from his ills through the simple correction of his spine?

While we find it hard to believe that any Chiropractic "leader" would stoop so low, the ugly thought continually rears its head that

perhaps the gross profit available from “adjunct” sales might be an influence. There is not much of this type profit involved, it is true, in advertising the ability which lies in the head and hands of the **true Chiropractor**.

Yes, I am a school man, but I am willing to admit that the fault lies partly with our schools. The cry has been for greater education, and we led the way. But what we need is greater education IN Chiropractic, not to incorporate the study of medicine, naturopathy, or any other method of healing. Give the Chiropractic graduate a thorough knowledge of the basic sciences, equal to any medic, and a 2-fold purpose is served: First, it equips him with the fundamental knowledge of the human body, and second, it places him on equal footing and removes the slightest possible basis for criticism of the Chiropractor as an uneducated man. In addition give him the best of all our knowledge of adjusting the spine and body framework today. Then nine times out of 10 you will send out a graduate who is justly confident of his corrective ability and who, by the same token, not only succeeds in the practice of Chiropractic but earns the respect and devotion of his entire community in the doing. He practices his own profession, not others.

Some are afraid to raise their voices. Some will accuse us of bringing up the “straight and mixing” question. I say it is high time the question is brought up and out into the open. There must be a few voices raised to give courage to those who want to remain **Chiropractors**. I see a great deal of the country and contact quite a few Chiropractors, and I believe they are still in the majority. It seems it is only a few leaders who somehow have gotten on the wrong path and want to force others the same way.

Surely the practice of physiotherapy, naturopathy, or whatever else some now try to include under Chiropractic licensure, should be strong enough to stand alone upon its own merit. Let those who want to practice it – and secure the licenses to do so. But why should Chiropractors be forced to study and examination in another field if they do not want to practice in that field. We have griped loud and long when Chiropractors were forced to take medical examinations to practice Chiropractic; why force them to take naturopathic and/or physiotherapy examinations to practice Chiropractic? The few who insist upon pinning the naturopathic and physiotherapy tail to the good dog Chiropractic should remember that the tail does not wag the dog. Those who insist upon adding a physiotherapy requirement to the Chiropractic law for licensure in any state must be stopped. Silence **can be mistaken** for acquiescence. This profession is worth fighting for. Now is the time.

Yes, there will always be the backbone. But the big question today is: Do we have backbone enough to stand up and fight for our existence as a distinct and separate science and profession?

1950 (July): **JNCA** [20(7)] includes:

-**photo** & caption (p. 25):

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1950... Dr. J.J. Nugent, educational director, National Chiropractic Association, Washington, D.C., proudly congratulates his nephew, Dr. Maurice G. Kelly, Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I., who graduated with honors as one of the eight-five students in a graduation class, which included students from many parts of Canada, United States, and other countries. Dr. Nugent was principal speaker at the convocation of these new doctors of chiropractic healing. (Photo by Peter G. Gordon).

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

#### ELECTED TO BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Dr. Walter A. King, Jr., of Providence, Rhode Island, has been appointed to serve a three year term on the Rhode Island State Board of Examiners in Chiropractic beginning June 1, 1950.

Dr. King, chiropractor, replaced Dr. Paul E. Boucher, M.D., on this board conforming with a new law placing two chiropractors on that board instead of two medical doctors and one chiropractor, as demanded by the old. Law. – Submitted by Dr. John J. Nugent, NCA educational director.

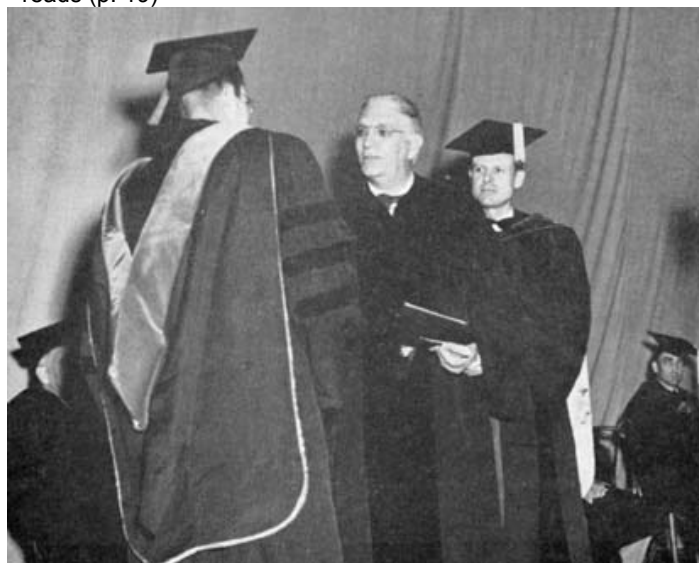
1950 (Sept): **JNCA** (20[9]) includes:

-**photograph** & caption (p. 15):



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

-**photo** of Nugent receiving honorary degree from Ralph J. Martin and Raymond Houser DC at LACC (p. 19); photograph & caption reads (p. 19)



DR. NUGENT AND LT. GOVERNOR KNIGHT OF CALIFORNIA RECEIVE DEGREES

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

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

-reprints article (p. 68) from the **Cleveland College Bulletin**:

The Truth Will Out!

#### WHAT DR. NUGENT DID NOT SAY AT OUR LAST CLEVELAND COLLEGE HOMECOMING

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

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

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

## Speech Carefully Reviewed

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

## A Word of Explanation

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

## Your Law Can Be Jeopardized

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

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

The truth will out! What Dr. Nugent did not say at our last Cleveland College homecoming. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1950 (Sept); 20(9): 68

1950 (Nov): **JNCA** (20[11]) includes:

-George A. Smyrl, D.C., president of NCA, authors "Personnel listing of committees of the National Chiropractic Association" (pp. 31, 70); includes:

**Committee on Chiropractic History**

Dr. James N. Firth, Chairman, 633 N. Pennsylvania Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Lillard T. Marshall, 313 Citizens Bank Bldg., Lexington, Ky.; Dr. A.B. Cochrane, 39 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. C.E. Schillig, 514 Riverdale Drive, Glendale, Calif.; Dr. C.M. Kightlinger, 152 W. 42nd Street, New York.

**Committee on Educational Standards**

Dr. E.H. Gardner, Chairman, 2757 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; Dr. W.B. Wolf, 207 W. Main St., Eureka, S. Dak.; Dr. N.E. Osborne, 2 Broadway, Hagerstown, Md.; Dr. G.A. Bauer, 1608 Bull Street, Columbia, S.C.; Dr. John J. Nugent, 92 Norton Street, New Haven, Conn...

**Committee on Clinical Research**

Dr. C.O. Watkins, Chairman, Richland National Bank Bldg., Sidney, Mont.; Dr. Lee H. Norcross, 610 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dr. J.B. Wolfe, 2222 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn...

**c1950:** undated document prepared by John Nugent, D.C., entitled ***The Chiropractic Profession***, includes:

**CHIROPRACTIC CURRICULUM**

The National Chiropractic Association and the National Council of State Examining Boards on July 27, 1935 unanimously declared for a four-year course of study leading to the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic and in their code stipulated that approved schools "shall conduct a course of four years of eight months each and not less than 3600 hours." This requirement was increased on July 29, 1941 and the following are now the established minimum requirements:...

1951 (Feb): **JNCA** (21[2]) includes:

- "News flashes: Oklahoma" (pp. 52, 54); includes:

**DR. NUGENT INSPECTS COLLEGE**

Recently Dr. John J. Nugent, educational director for the National Chiropractic Association, spent several days in Oklahoma City. Dr. Nugent's mission while in Oklahoma was to inspect **Carver Chiropractic College** and to confer with Dr. Paul O. Parr, president of Carver College, and to hold conferences with the Board of Directors of the college...

1951 (Feb 16): letter on Carver College stationery from Paul Parr, D.C., president of Carver College, to John Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 12th concerning activity here in Oklahoma. Only yesterday I asked Dr. Lynch about what is being done and he tells me he had a recent conference with Dr. Flagler and Dr. Flagler states that he has the State Association organized for the year and is planning a great number of things. Dr. Lynch seems to be impressed with Dr. Flagler's statement of the intent and purposes to put the State Association in extensive activity.

I am very sorry that I could not be present at the meeting in California, but at that time I was right in the business of enrolling a new class, and trying to make the most of our little brochure that we are circulating among the members of the State Association. Also, I was busy with some possibilities of considerable improvement in instruction in the technic department on the schedule for this new semester, which was beginning at that time, and as a result everything together conspired to hold me in Oklahoma. I might say that things have turned out fairly favorable on these projects that I have mentioned with the result we have considerable improvement in the clinical department and enthusiasm for more improvement there.

If it is at all possible, I wish you would have your secretary forward without delay copy of this correspondence to Dr. William Flagler, Chickasha, Oklahoma, and in the future it might not harm my position here any, and would probably help considerable in conveying pressure for action if such official correspondence concerning progress you would direct copies also to him during this year. I hope that I will have some startling information for you at some future date concerning this matter.

I have just received from the Kentucky Board a letter in which they use the term "calendar" month for their four-year requirement that they have recently ruled on instead of the term "scholastic" month. I wrote Dr. Marshall at some length regarding this enclosing some arguments that I had used to win the same discussion in Kansas last summer with some quotations and copies of letters from various Regents of Higher Education, so it would probably be best if you wait a little while before you jump on the Kentucky Board. However, if the statement in their letter was not a slip but is their real intent and if the request I have made to them that they change that intent, if it really is their intent, is ignored. I will write another letter posthaste so that the full weight of the Educational Council may be brought to rectify this obvious mistake.

Sincerely yours,...

1951 (Feb 16): letter on stationery of the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association from William S. Flagler, D.C., president, to John J. Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education; Bera Smith, D.C. is secretary of the OkCA (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

Your letter under date of February 12, 1951 reached my desk this morning. In this letter you ask what action has been taken concerning the proposed drive for funds to help the Carver Chiropractic College.

Following the suggestions made by you and Dr. Paul Parr; we have been taking our school problems to the professions in Oklahoma by meeting with the various districts over the State and presenting actual facts and figures to the doctors attending these district meetings. Pointing out to them that we do not have enough equipment and laboratories and also, our faculty is insufficient at the present time to continue to maintain accepted standards for approved schools.

We are urging each and every doctor to take it upon himself to send another student for our next enrollment. In addition to that we have emphasized the need for support, assistance and professional unity behind the school effort in our State.

Shall we say that our past campaign has been more or less along the line of an educational program for our doctors in the field. Likewise we have brought this proposition before the executive committee of the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association at which time it was discussed very thoroughly only to be deferred to a later date before any action will be taken. We have taken this route rather than trying to set up a drive for funds at this time.

Then to our state legislature is in session at the present time and this necessitates our close attention for the time being.

While talking to Dr. Parr one week ago I learned that a meeting is to be called within the near future to discuss the needed and required funds for the continuation of the school.

Thanking you for the fine interest that you have shown regarding this matter. I am –

Sincerely yours,...

WSF:ew

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

-W.A. Budden, D.C., N.D., prez of WSCC & prez of NCA Council on Public Health & Research, authors "An analysis of recent chiropractic history and its meaning" (pp. 9-10); includes:

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

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

Professor Jones, dean emeritus of Northwestern University, School of Psychology, and doctor of chiropractic of National College.

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

1951 (June 4): letter on KSCC stationery from Mrs. Vada Snyder, Secretary-Treasurer, to John J. Nugent in New Haven CT (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943):

Dear Doctor Nugent:

Your letter of May 28 requesting three (3) copies of our catalogue has been received. We are very sorry our new catalogue isn't back from the printers. Under separate cover we are mailing you three (3) copies of our last catalogue.

We will be glad to give you any further information you may need.

Very truly yours,...

VS:mb

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

-“NCA Director of Education flies some 180,000 miles in pursuit of duties: A feature story about Dr. John J. Nugent's activities in the New Haven Sunday Register on June 17, 1951” (pp. 10, 70-1)

1951 (Sept): **JNCA** [21(9)] includes:

-Thure C. Peterson, D.C. authors "Progress at Council meetings in Detroit" (p. 32); in attendance are:

-Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D., president of National & secretary of the Council

-James Firth, D.C., president of Lincoln

-H.C. Schneider, D.C. of NWCC

-Rudy O. Muller, D.C. dean of CMCC

-Lee Norcross, D.C., N.D., associate dean of LACC,

-Carl Cleveland, D.C. of CCKC

-Paul Parr, D.C., president of Carver College

-W.A. Budden, D.C., N.D., director of WSCC

-Ralph Powell, D.C., president of Kansas College of Chiropractic

-H.C. Harring, D.C., M.D., president of Missouri

-William N. Coggins, D.C., dean of Logan

-Ben L. Parker, D.C., dean of Texas College

-Dr. Robert A. Bohyer of UNHA

-Edward H. Gardner, president of Accrediting Committee

-George Bauer, D.C., member of the Accrediting Committee

-Norman E. Osborne, D.C., member of the Accrediting Committee

-Walter B. Wolf, D.C., member of the Accrediting Committee

-John J. Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education and member of the Accrediting Committee

-Willard W. Percy, D.C., secretary of California BCE

-Dr. Orin Madison, president of the Michigan Board of Basic Science Examiners

1951 (Dec 28): letter from Paul O. Parr, D.C., president of Carver Chiropractic College, on college stationery; this will lead to the formation of the NAACSC (in my Carver files):

TO ALL CHIROPRACTIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT:

After considerable discussion with the heads of other schools at the last several State Association meetings and much correspondence in the last sixty days, it seems to have fallen my lot to extend to you an invitation to attend a meeting, the date for which is tentatively set as March 8, 1952, the location for which is tentatively set for Chicago, since it is centrally located and has excellent transportation possibilities.

The purpose of this meeting is the discussion of school problems by school men. You are cordially invited to be represented by any or all

bona fide representatives of your school. We urge that you be represented by at least one of your clear-thinking, forward-looking authorities.

In recent correspondence with deans and presidents of chiropractic colleges I have made many suggestions as to possibilities of organization of schools, etc. I had thought at first that I would include in this invitation a proposed outline for a school organization. I had even thought of stating my position as to having **another accrediting association**, but I have been advised by the president of one of the chiropractic colleges that this might be taken on the part of some of you as meaning that decisions have been made, when they have not. Should like to quote three sentences from this great educator's letter to me:

"I feel the only thing that is needed is an invitation to the schools to attend a called meeting, which would contain a designated place and time to consider mutual problems for the benefit of all. At the conclusion of such a meeting an association of chiropractic schools and colleges might be formed if that was the consensus of opinion of those in attendance. By this I mean that any action that might be taken and the nature of any association that might be formed would entirely depend upon those attending the meeting."

It is a little difficult for me to inculcate in this letter the urgency I feel without discussing some of the problems of endangering the proposition by giving the impression that conclusions have already been formed. So, again let me invite you and even strongly urge you that in the interest of unity and advancement of our profession and toward the goal of better health services for our people, please, let us once get the brains of the school business into a close-harmony meeting.

Sincerely yours,...

POP:bp

-attached is a list of chiropractic schools and addresses:

ATLANTIC STATES CHIROPRACTIC INST., 699 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn 26, N.Y.  
 BOOKER T. WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 1803 Prospect, Kansas City 1, Missouri.  
 BEBOUT CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 1718 North meridian St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.  
 CALIFORNIA CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 1916 Broadway, Oakland, California.  
 CANADIAN MEMORIAL CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 252 Bloor St., West, Toronto, Ont. Can.  
 CARVER CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 521 West 9th Avenue, Oklahoma city, Oklahoma  
 CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK, 152 West 42nd St., New York 18, N.Y.  
 CLEVELAND CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 3724 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.  
 COLUMBIA COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 119 West Franklin ST., Baltimore, Md.  
 COLUMBIA INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 261 West 71st Street, New York, New York.  
 CONTINENTAL CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 2024 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 INTERNATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 336 North Robert Blvd., Dayton, Ohio.  
 INSTITUTE OF THE SCIENCE AND ART OF CHIROPRACTIC, 55 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.  
 KANSAS STATE CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 1502 East Central, Wichita, Kansas.  
 LINCOLN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 633 North Pennsylvania, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
 LOGAN BASIC COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 7701 Florissant Road, St. Louis, Missouri.  
 LOS ANGELES COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 920 E. Broadway, Glendale, California.  
 MISSOURI CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 3117 Lafayette Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 20 North Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHWESTERN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 2422 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

O'NEILL-ROSS CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 412 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

PALMER SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC, Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.

RATLEDGE CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 3511 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

REST VIEW UNIVERSITY OF CHIROPRACTIC, 416 West 125th St., Seattle, Washington.

REAVER SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE, 1122 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 1609 W. 9th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

TEXAS COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 618 Myrtle Street, San Antonio, Texas

UNIVERSITY OF NATURAL HEALING ARTS, 1600 Logan Street, Denver, Colorado.

WESTERN COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 1419 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado.

WESTERN STATES COLLEGE, 4525 S.E. 63rd Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

1952 (Apr): **JCaCA** [8(9)] includes:

-“Chiropractic colleges to be recognized by accrediting agency” (p. 16) (in my Nugent file):

In a letter to Stanley E. Long, representative of the Educational and Specialty Societies and Education Department of the CCA in Washington recently, Dr. George Taylor, president of the Specialty Societies, says Fred J. Kelly, acting assistant commissioner for higher education of the Federal Security agency wrote:

“It was a pleasure to meet with you and Dr. Nugent (January 28) to discuss the problems incident to the development of an accrediting agency for schools of chiropractic which would be recognized by the Office of Education.

“We shall look forward to receiving the appropriate materials from Dr. Nugent at his convenience.”

1952 (Apr 8): handwritten letter from S.W. Cole, D.C. of Wichita KS to John J. Nugent, D.C. in the Bahamas (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943); discusses KSCC

1952 (May 17): letter from S.W. Cole, D.C. of Wichita KS to John J. Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943); notes he resigned as president of KSCC on 1 April 1952

1952 (June 5): letter from Richard C. Alton, D.C., “Chiropractic Physician,” of Manchester CT to Vinton Logan, D.C. (Logan Archives):

Dear Dr. Logan:

Recently I had the opportunity to review a copy of the Research News concerning the “Connecticut Incident” in which there were many distortions of facts and unjust criticisms, particularly directed toward Dr. John J. Nugent.

Dr. Logan, I write you this as a personal letter, not to be published; and from one who, as President of the Connecticut Chiropractic Association, was present during this entire “incident” and I therefore feel qualified to determine what actually took place at the time that two of your graduates made a protest before our Association meeting. I hereby verify you that all of the facts made known by Dr. Nugent in his article entitled “Yes! We Are Our Brother's Keeper” are accurate and properly recorded.

Of still greater concern is the unwarranted attack you made on Dr. Nugent personally who merely co-ordinate the reasons responsible for

the failure of these two graduates. Speaking in behalf of at least 98% of the chiropractors in Connecticut, we are justly proud to have Dr. Nugent as an Honorary Member in our state association and we particularly point with pride to the fine accomplishments that he has made possible throughout the country in his official capacity as Educational Director of the National Chiropractic Association. Dr. Nugent was not a proposer of the Basic Science Law in Connecticut nor is he an advocate of Basic Science legislation elsewhere throughout the nation. However, when the Basic Science Law became inevitable in this state, Dr. Nugent, through influential channels, was granted the courtesy to help formulate this law to assure a fairness to the chiropractic profession. We were most fortunate to have a person of his ability, integrity, and prestige to make this possible. The Basic Science Board in the state of Connecticut is scrupulously fair to all applicants. Each and every applicant is permitted admittance to this state providing he completes the examination with a passing grade. I again feel qualified to make this statement; as a graduate of the Universal Chiropractic College I personally met the requirements of this Board.

In conclusion may this suffice as a warning against making future mis-statements, and if they are repeated it will further indicate your intention to establish falsehoods concerning a gentleman that has consistently proven to be worthy of the admiration of Connecticut.

Very truly yours,...

RCA:hs

1952 (July): **JNCA** [22(7)] includes:

-“News flashes: Texas” (pp. 52, 54) notes “Dr. Nugent featured speaker” at 27th annual homecoming of Texas Chiropractic College Alumni Association

1952 (July 18): letter from S.W. Cole, D.C. of Wichita KS to John J. Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943)

1952 (Sept 9): copy of report (apparently from NCA Council on Education) sent by Vinton Logan, D.C. to Carl Cleveland, Jr., D.C. (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC; in my Nugent file); includes:

The **National Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards**, which is not a council of the NCA, is setting up an accrediting committee. When the Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards was first started in 1934, it was thought at that time that the council could act as a vehicle for raising the standards in the schools. However, since the members of the state board of examiners change from time to time, thus changing the council membership, the council merged their activity and interests with the NCA and as a result, the Council on Education was formed and has operated successfully during the past eleven years. **There has been going on for some time a war in the states by certain schools to capture state boards and thus get control of the National Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards.** It is unfortunate that the efforts of the NCA Council on Education should be divided by this development...

1952 (Sept): **JNCA** [22(9)] includes:

-John J. Nugent, D.C. authors “Texas Chiropractic College accredited by NCA Council on Education” (p. 21):

After several years of earnest effort to meet the basic demands of the NCA Accrediting Committee, and following many inspections and conferences with alumni officials, trustees, the dean, and the faculty, the Texas Chiropractic College, San Antonio, Texas was admitted to the list of NCA approved schools by the Council on Education at the Miami Beach Convention on June 25, 1952. Julius C. Troilo, B.A., D.C., dean of the college, was seated as a member of the council.

This news will be welcomed by a large group of forward-looking Texas chiropractors – alumni and friends of the Texas College – who have long hoped for the day when Texas could have a nationally recognized school of the highest standards.

The basic requirements, regarding which the Accrediting Committee had to satisfy itself were: (1) that the college was no longer a privately controlled college operated for profit; (2) that beginning

immediately there would be but one course for the degree D.C. – four-years of nine months each, and not less than 4,000 hours of instruction; (3) that the curriculum was properly organized; (4) that the faculty was adequate; (5) that the facilities existed for the teaching of the curriculum; and (6) that the college had the financial resources to keep such a program of instruction in effect.

To Dr. Troilo, the dean, and to Drs. Lee Griffin and H.E. Turley, alumni members of the board of control of the college, must go sincere congratulations for their untiring efforts in this achievement of their college. Under their guidance the Texas Chiropractic College has met the NCA’s fundamental demands and is preparing itself to be the outstanding chiropractic college in the Southwest.

At its May convention, the alumni association appointed a committee for a state-wide fund-raising campaign for the college.

1953 (Apr 16): letter on Carver College stationery from Bera A. Smith, D.C. to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941; in my Carver file):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

The inclosed [sic] carbon copy is self-explanatory.

You have been in Oklahoma and know something of the problems which now confront me. Any suggestions you can offer me at this time will be genuinely appreciated.

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you again in July, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely,...

BAS/ain

1953 (Apr 16): letter on Carver College stationery from Bera A. Smith, D.C. to Thure C. Peterson, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941; in my Carver file):

Dr. Thure C. Peterson, President,

NCA Council on Education

152 West 42nd Street,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Peterson:

In January of this year, as you may have heard, I was ‘drafted’ into the presidency of Carver Chiropractic College, without being relieved as secretary of the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association. My instructions from the Board of Trustees are very brief: “Operate Carver College the way the profession wants it operated.”

The profession in Oklahoma – with which I am fairly well acquainted, this being my fourteenth year as secretary of the state association – wants Carver College to reflect the best in chiropractic education. So do I. We want it to deserve NCA approval, and most of us are confident that when such approval is merited it will be forthcoming.

Right now I have a problem on which I need your counsel and advice. I plan to attend the NCA convention in Los Angeles in July, and I should like to know how to proceed, what to do and what not to do, in order to represent my school to the best possible advantage.

Most of the men in the Council on Education are my personal friends. I have confidence in their ability and integrity. I feel that a week of close association and discussion of mutual problems with them will be very helpful to me, if I may have that privilege.

But I am not sure what my status will be. Is membership in the Council on Education limited to accredited schools? Or is there a membership available to us? Please tell me what I need to know.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you again in July, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely,...

BAS/ain

cc to Dr. Janse and Dr. Nugent

1953 (May): **JNCA** [23(6)] includes:

-“Highlights of Junior NCA day at the National College of Chiropractic: National Association officials participate in a most

successful meeting in Chicago" (pp. 13-4); includes several photographs:



Dr. John L. Prosser, Executive Board member and president of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, receiving a full membership check for the Century Club of the Research Foundation from Mr. Patrick McKee, chancellor of the Sigma Phi Kappa Fraternity, during the recent Junior assembly at the National College.



Dr. L.M. Rogers, executive secretary of the National Chiropractic Association, addressing the student body of the National College of Chiropractic commemorating the founding of the Junior NCA by the student body of the college in 1940.



Dr. John J. Nugent, director of education, as he spoke before a gathering of 400 at the assembly of the National College of Chiropractic during Junior NCA day sponsored by the William C. Schulze Chapter at the National College and the original of all chapters now existing in the accredited colleges.

1953 (June 18): copy of letter from Bera Smith, D.C. to Thure C. Peterson, D.C. (CCE Archives 35-23-1941):

Dr. Thure C. Peterson, Chairman,  
National Council on Education  
152 West 42nd Street  
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Peterson:

I have given long and careful consideration to your letter of April 24th in which you suggest that it might be well for me to write you requesting that Carver College be re-considered for provisional approval.

I had not intended to make this request until I could become better acquainted with the requirements of the Council with reference to approval. If there is some reason why we are not entitled to approval at this time I would rather not embarrass either the Council or the College by making the request.

Is there any material available which sets out in detail the requirements for an accredited or approved school? If so, please advise me how to obtain it. So far as I have been able to determine, I am heartily in accord with the major objectives of the Council on Education.

One page 33 of the June NCA Journal I note that the schools listed are approved "as to entrance requirements, length of course, organization of the curriculum, faculty and teaching facilities."

I do not anticipate any difficulty relative to our entrance requirements, the length of our course or the organization of the curriculum. Our buildings and teaching facilities are substantially better than they were when the College was provisionally approved. Our faculty is strong in the chiropractic department but still needs strengthening in the basic sciences. The College is, in fact as well as in theory, a non-profit educational corporation, controlled by a Board of Trustees.

In view of the above, I have decided to inclose [sic] herewith my request that the College be re-considered for approval.

Sincerely

Bera A. Smith, D.C., President

BAS/ain

cc to Dr. Janse and Dr. Nugent

1953 (Dec 9): letter on Carver College stationery from Bera Smith, D.C. to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives 35-23-1941):



Dear Dr. Nugent:

In addition to the completion of the auditorium project (including chairs, ceiling, stage, drapes, etc.), we have made a number of improvement in our instructional program which are definitely raising the morale of our student body. But there is so much more yet to be done that what we have accomplished seems a mere drop in the bucket.

I have made reservations for the meeting in San Antonio in February and plan to be there unless prevented by some unforeseen emergency.

With reference to Dr. Parr's activities, let me assure you that they are more embarrassing to me than to you. As you probably remember, by virtue of the fact that he was one of the three trustees prior to the re-organization of Carver College, he became a **life member** of the Board of Trustees, along with Dr. Lorna Langmore and Judge George S. Evans. Dr. Langmore has since resigned, and Judge Evans is incapacitated by senility.

I presume his position as a Trustee of the College is deemed sufficient by the North American Association of C.S. and Cs. to allow him to continue as an officer of that organization. There is nothing I can do to force his resignation from the Board. I can only hope that when our refinancing program has been accomplished he may be induced to do so. (Incidentally, I did not learn of his activities in Maryland until afterward.)

The last issue of the NCA Journal still carried the Chiropractic Colleges listed as 'Fully Accredited' and 'Provisionally Approved.' I wonder when this page in the Journal will be changed to conform to the action of the Council on Education last summer in Los Angeles.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you again in San Antonio, and with every god wish, I am

Sincerely,

Bera A. Smith, D.C., President

1953: John J. Nugent, D.C. authors Fourth Edition of **Educational Standards for Chiropractic Schools** (in my Nugent file); includes (p. 1):

#### HISTORY

In 1938 the House of Delegates of the National Chiropractic Association assumed the responsibility for accrediting chiropractic schools because it was vitally interested in assisting the schools to prepare chiropractic doctors to furnish better chiropractic services to the public.

Following a national inspection and survey of chiropractic schools by its director of education the National Chiropractic Association adopted accreditation criteria and appointed a **Committee on Educational Standards** at its national convention on July 27, 1939. Shortly thereafter the first list of approved schools was published.

Served by a full-time director of education this committee has continued to function since that time and has annually issued a list of approved schools.

On August 4, 1947 the House of Delegates of the Association created a Council on Education by adding to the **Committee on Educational Standards** a representative from each of the accredited schools. The council is thus a voluntary organization of representatives of the profession and the schools engaged in a continuing effort to elevate the standards of chiropractic education.

#### PURPOSE

The Council is a national accrediting organization promulgating standards of quality in chiropractic education, establishing criteria of institutional excellence for chiropractic schools, and then admitting to membership those institutions which conform to its standards and policies.

#### STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

The Council is composed of two intramural bodies – the first is the **Committee on Educational Standards**, representing the profession at large, and the second is composed of representatives of the approved and provisionally approved schools.

The **Committee on Educational Standards** consists of five members none of whom may be affiliated with a school of chiropraxis.

Four of these are appointed by the president of the association. The fifth member, the director of education, is appointed by the executive board of directors of the association.

Regardless of the number of members in the Council the Committee retains fifty per cent of the voting power in the Council.

The full Council is the accrediting authority but it is the Committee which receives and passes upon applications for accreditation and makes recommendations to the Council.

Since the Council can grant accreditation it can upon recommendation of the Committee withdraw approval from a school, and revoke the membership of a school in the Council if it has failed to abide by the principles and policies of the Council or has shown disregard for specific requirements set for it by the **Committee on Educational Standards**.

The integral part of the Council composed of representatives of the schools is of the utmost importance. As educators they sit in council and shape the principles and policies of education by which they themselves are guided.

The inspection of schools by the director of education and members of the Committee is a continuous process.

The Council meets semi-annually to discuss school problems and to receive the reports of the **Committee on Educational Standards**.

The salary and expenses of the director of education and the travel expenses of the other members of the Committee (who serve without salary) are paid by the National Chiropractic Association which provides for this expenditure in its annual budget.

The travel expenses of the school representatives are pro-rated and paid out of the budgets of the schools...

**c1953:** NCA director of education John J. Nugent DC authors (CCE Archives, document #26741-2):

#### MEMORANDUM ON

Reasons for removal of schools from List of accredited institutions

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Logan Basic College of Chiropractic  
St. Louis, Missouri

The history of the Logan school begins with the appearance in 1930 of Dr. Hugh Logan, father of the present Dr. Vinton F. Logan, as an itinerant teacher of a technique of manipulation for the correction of spinal distortions. These itinerants are commonly referred to in the chiropractic and osteopathic professions as "technique peddlers." Some of them made a lot of money but are now almost extinct.

Dr. Logan, due to his "sales" promotions and a unique contract binding his students to secrecy under penalty of \$1,000 (See Exhibit A), resulted in much intraprofessional controversy.

The NCA had always disapproved of "technique peddlers." However, it took no position on the merit of Dr. Logan's technique or theories. It did object to the commercial promotion and in principle to the peddling of secret nostrums. In turn, Dr. Logan became a violent opponent to the NCA.

**In 1935 he opened a school in St. Louis and required all students to sign the secrecy agreement. This resulted in a ludicrous situation of graduates appearing before boards of chiropractic examiners and refusing to demonstrate their technical ability on the grounds that it would violate their contracts with the Logan school and subject them to the penalty.** This brought Logan into open conflict with the Council on Education.

Concurrently with the attempt to improve school standards, the NCA had and still is campaigning to standardize and raise the educational requirements for licensure in the states. The ICA (the Palmer school organization) and the other proprietary schools had opposed this. Dr. Logan joined forces with these groups.

In 1944, Dr. Logan died and he was succeeded by his son, Vinton F. Logan, who took over with a new vigor. Although there was little in common between these opponents, they adopted Dr. Vinton as their new leader.

Nevertheless, about 1946, various members of the Council on Education and officials of the NCA began to receive "feelers" as to the

possibility of the Logan school receiving approval and on what terms. There were a number of off-the-record meetings between Dr. Logan and NCA people which finally resulted in formal exchanges between Dr. Logan and the members of the Council. Although many were not impressed with the sincerity of Dr. Logan an agreement was reached late in 1948 that Dr. Logan would be admitted to the Council on the following terms:

1. Eliminate the secrecy clause.
2. Eliminate the commercialism.
3. As soon as possible, eliminate the itinerant classes.
4. Cease the divisive activities and hostility to the Council's program and to member schools
5. Adopt the curriculum and criteria of the Council.
6. Submit to inspections by the Committee on Educational Standards and for the director of education.
7. Cease opposition to the raising of licensure standards in the states.

To all of these, Dr. Vinton Logan agreed and he was, therefore, admitted to the Council at the January, 1949 meeting. He attended this first and only meeting in July, 1949.

It was with some misgivings on the part of many that Dr. Logan was admitted but it was my opinion that contact with other school men in the Council would work a change and that time and patience would transform the Logan school into an acceptable and worthwhile institution. There was great need for such an institution in the mid-west and little hope that other schools in that area would supply this need. I felt that Dr. Logan could be "educated" in proper concepts.

Our confidence was misplaced. Almost immediately he again became active in the opposition camp. In 1951 he accepted an office in the ICA, became a constant attendant at ICA meetings, although he never had time to attend Council meetings and finally, in 1952, he was active as Secretary-Treasurer in the establishment of the North American Association of Schools and Colleges. Meanwhile, protesting his right to membership in the Council, he joined with Dr. Cleveland in opposing at legislative hearing the bill to increase Missouri licensure requirements to four years of training. His final act was to refuse the Council's representative – the director of education – to make a routine inspection of the school on April 9, 1953. Only one inspection had previously been made.

These actions led to the decision to remove the school from the list of accredited institutions.

The attached correspondence has been culled from a voluminous file. I trust it will answer your question completely.

1954 (July 26): copy of letter from R.V. Heinze, Secretary of the Carver Chiropractic College, Inc., to L.M. Rogers, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941; in my Carver file):

Dr. L.M. Rogers  
Managing Editor  
The Journal, N.C.A.  
National Bldg.  
Webster City, Iowa

Dear Dr. Rogers:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Carver Chiropractic College July 18, 1954, a resolution was passed to require the Sec. of Carver Chiropractic College, Inc., to writ you a letter of instruction concerning Carver Chiropractic College; to wit: "you shall refrain from listing Carver Chiropractic College in your publication in any category which is less favorable than any other Chiropractic College."

Sincerely yours,...

1954 (Sept 29): letter to Frank Brooks, D.C. from John Nugent, D.C., NCA director of education (CCE Archives #35-23-1941; in my Carver file):

Dictated – September 29, 1954  
at the L.A. College of Chiropractic  
920 E. Broadway, Glendale 5, Cal.

Dr. Frank Brooks

1103 North Shartel Street  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
Dear Dr. Brooks:

I note that you are going to have a convention some time soon and I thought of brining the following to your notice, as it might be a matter for discussion during the convention.

A short time ago we got a request from somebody at the Carver School, I can't just remember now who, asking us to take the name of the Carver School off the list in the NCA Journal. As you will remember, we were carrying it in a footnote on the page as one of our associated schools. Evidently someone there felt it was putting the school in a bad light, however, the letter arrived but shortly after Dr. Smith had returned from meeting with our Council on Education in St. Louis. We had a conference with him and he didn't mention any such thing to us.

Hope that this request does not mean that those interested in Carver College have become antagonistic towards the NCA or its accrediting system. We had a confidential chat with Bera Smith regarding the future of the school. We pointed out to him that in view of the declining enrollment it was obviously impossible to run a decent college. We tried to persuade him that the Carver School should affiliate with the Texas College, which is now in a very fine position, and that the name Carver and Dr. Carver's contribution to chiropractic technique could be adequately preserved in an affiliation with the Texas Chiropractic College.

When I made the amalgamation of the schools in New York, one of the schools, the New York College, was a Carver College and in the affiliation agreement it was understood that the doctrines and technique of Dr. Carver would be taught and perpetuated. This thing could be done in an affiliation with the Texas College.

I would like you to consider the fact that San Antonio is close enough to Oklahoma to serve the needs of the Oklahoma profession, that the Texas school is in a very sound academic position since it has affiliation with the Junior College there, that the Carver Memorial would be in a more dignified place and that graduates from a good school with a good education would bring more respect to the Oklahoma profession.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,...

JJN:ED

1954 (Oct 19): letter on stationery of the NCA Council on Psychotherapy from Frank Brooks, D.C. in OK City, VP of the Council, to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941; in my Carver file):

Dear Dr. Nugent:-

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 29, in which you called to my attention the fact that someone at the Carver School had requested taking the name of the School off the list in the N.C.A. Journal. Would have answered sooner, but wanted to consult with Dr. Bera Smith first.

We met today, and he informs me that while he was attending the N.C.A. convention in St. Louis, four members of the School Trustees, a bare majority, met in Wichita Falls, Texas, and passed a resolution to make the above request. This was done without Dr. Bera's knowledge or consent. In fact, when he was informed of the action, he offered to resign as President of the School.

I feel certain that this group did not express the wishes of the majority of us who are interested in Carver College, nor the wishes of Dr. Bera A. Smith, a Man with whom I have been acquainted, and in close contact with for some thirty five years. It seems it was manipulated by a former President of Carver College, who is still a member of the Board of Trustees.

While I no longer serve in any official capacity with the School, I am vitally interested in better education for Chiropractors, and, due to some changes in the official family of our State Association during our recent convention, there is a good possibility of the Association taking more interest in Chiropractic education, and formulating a public

relations program to include Carver College. If this materializes we may yet establish a school that will be a credit to the profession.

Even though this may disappoint you in your attempt to amalgamate Carver College and the Texas School, I hope we have your blessing in our attempt.

With best personal regards, I am,  
Sincerely,...

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

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

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

(1) The science and art of manipulative surgery is of such significance that it should not experience demise for want of recognition and accreditation by the chiropractic profession.

(2) That in contacting Dr. Rogers, as editor of the NCA Journal with the intent of running ads pertaining to the course and the related books and manuscripts, they had been advised that the NCA Journal could not accept their ads unless the Council on Education approved of the work that they were seeking to represent.

(3) That by obtaining accreditation it would offer the work a protection and sanction, safeguarding it from exploitation.

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

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

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

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

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

1956 (Apr): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(10)] includes:

-"New Carver head" (p. 23):

Oklahoma City, Okla. (ACP) – Dr. H.J. Lynch has been elected President of the Carver Chiropractic College here. He succeeds Dr. Bera A. Smith, who resigned.

1956 (July 3-5): cover letter and transcript of part of COSCEB meeting, 23rd Annual Congress, includes talks by O.D. Adams, Ed.D. and John J. Nugent, D.C. (Cleveland/KC Archives; in my COSCEB/FCLB file):

COUNCIL OF STATE CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINING BOARDS  
Twenty-Third Annual Congress  
July 3, 4, 5, 1956

TO: All Member Boards

Attached hereto are talks by Dr. O.D. Adams, Educational Director of the I.C.A., and Dr. J.J. Nugent, Educational Director of the N.C.A., given at our Annual Convention in Chicago on July 4, 1956. Study these talks.

The aim of this Council is to have the Chiropractic profession accepted by the U.S. Commission on Education. These two talks will discuss what must be accomplished before acceptance is assured. For instance:

1. That so long as there is divergence of standards of N.C.A. and the I.C.A., the Commission will never accept our profession.
2. That without the acceptance of the U.S. Commission on Education of the Chiropractic system of accrediting, neither the I.C.A. nor the N.C.A. can enjoy its full measure of success.
3. That a common meeting ground must be found and one set of standards on accrediting and on education be formulated in order for the Chiropractic profession to have solidarity and be accepted by the U.S. Commission.

This Council is not trying to unite the two national organizations; it does not intend to appease anyone; but it is endeavoring to get the two educational systems on accreditation together for the betterment of the organizations themselves; for the members of our profession; and for the students who are to become the Chiropractors of the future.

Question. Could and should a joint meeting of the N.C.A. and I.C.A. be held in Louisville, Kentucky January 17-19, 1957? This is the date for a meeting of the Public Relations meeting in Louisville.

Your constructive ideas on the above subjects are earnestly requested. Write your secretary. This is your Council, your business, and your sovereign right as a state. We need the support of every member Board and every member in each Board in order to accomplish our aim.

-attached transcript of talks by O.D. Adams, Ed.D. and John J. Nugent, D.C.:

Twenty-Third Annual Congress  
Wednesday, July 4, 1956  
Chicago, Illinois  
Dr. Peters presiding

The first speaker on our agenda this afternoon is a gentleman who has a wide experience in his field. He has served as Public School Superintendent of the Seattle, Washington school system; he has also served on the State School System of the State of Oregon; he has served with the Navy for seven years as an educational representative. He has worked with the San Francisco Public School System; and at this time he is President of the Research and Education Corporation of San Francisco, California. It gives me great pleasure to present to you Dr. O.D. Adams, who holds a doctorate degree in Education, to speak to you at this time. Dr. Adams.

Dr. Adams: "I might be considered some sort of an authority in Revolutionary History and I have made a particular study because of some family roots which I have in the Loyalist Movement of Americans who at one time refused to fight against the King and went up into New Brunswick, on my mother's side. And in looking over the history of that Movement I got interested in some church history; the church's name I am not going to mention because there may be some members of that church congregation here. But I can remember the ministers used to be considerably worried about the camp meetings because there was some skulduggery that took place at some of the camp meetings and one of them was that they paid the preachers in rum, so that they always had an excess of rum around the camp meetings. I feel a good deal like the preacher who brings the rum to the camp meeting – afraid the devil is probably there also.

I am not sure today exactly of my position here except that I know this – that to begin with, I am not mad at anybody. Secondly, I am only a person who has had a life-time of training in the field in which I profess to be somewhat of an experienced person. And in being an experience person I know that I make mistakes and I know that the documents which I prepared are probably not at all comparable in value or in format to documents that might be prepared by other people in the same area.

In the preparation of this document which I am to talk to you about this afternoon, the die, the standard for accrediting process in the

Chiropractic colleges is not prepared like I would prepare a document to evaluate the University of Maryland. It is not prepared in the way I would probably evaluate your Chiropractic schools ten years from now, but as a beginning document, as a means of getting a program under way, and as a means of realizing some of the objectives we have in mind in this accrediting procedure, this is the best document we could prepare in a realistic way to measure the schools that we want to measure with this instrument.

Dr. Baer wrote me sometime ago, sometime the middle of June, to prepare an answer to a questionnaire, a copy of which you have with you. But I want to use this questionnaire partly as a basis of my talk today because I will make some side comments and will bring out some other things I think we are both concerned about, which we both might discuss with interest.

I was approached by Dr. Robert Dunham (I don't know whether you know him or not) in San Francisco about the latter part of 1949 to prepare some kind of a plan and see what could be done to upgrade the schools of Chiropractic that he had called to my attention. I went on with that program then and made a study of those schools and have the results of that study which I am not going to talk about today, but we made an honest effort to determine what the condition of the schools were at that time and that was in 1950.

One of the first things I did was to go down to the U.S. Office of Education and discuss the matter with the people who have charge of the accrediting procedure in the Office of Education. I discovered at that time that there were two agencies engaged in the same procedure.

Now I want to talk with you a minute, off the record, about this U.S. Office of Education for accrediting schools. In the first place, I don't think the Office of Education is going to support any agency that has a division in its ranks as, shall I say, in Chiropractic. Now I am not a Chiropractor but I am very much interested in this movement. And I felt that as long as we have a division – a national division in our ranks – that the U.S. Office of Education is not going to support our accrediting procedure. Now that is my personal opinion. I have talked with them a number of times and I have come to the same conclusion each time. I feel that the document, as far as the document is concerned, will hold water, but Dr. Golthorp in the Office of Education said to me, "Well, you don't mention in it specifically what the ratio should be between teachers and pupils." I said, "What do you think it ought to be?" "Well," he said, "I think it ought to be one to eight." Well, let me tell you people something. I have attended classes and you have attended classes of between 100 and 500 people in classes of established, well organized universities. I have attended classes at Stanford University with 500 enrolled in it. Some other classes at the University of California with 1,500; and Dr. Goldthorp says to me, "In your Chiropractic Colleges, your ratio ought to be 1 to 8"! I just don't believe that a school has to have a ratio of 1 to 8 to be a good school.

Now let me qualify that a little bit. There are some areas (and perhaps you wouldn't want more than 1 to 8); it might be in some kind of scientific classes where – like physics or chemistry – although you will find very few schools outside of private schools or private secondary schools where they might have that kind of an arrangement. But ordinarily speaking, I would say that the idea that Dr. Goldthorp was trying to get across to me was that he had no intention of adopting this system or any other system for the accrediting of your schools until the profession made one concerted attack on this problem.

Now, if you go down through Dr. Baer's questionnaire you will see that we have tried to develop from the beginning the policy of slow procedure in this accrediting procedure so that by the time we got our accrediting procedure and guide set up, it would meet pretty well, in a realistic manner, the provisions that we want to set up as a guide for standards in the I.C.A. schools. It provides for certain purposes and those purposes we have set forth in that way: that the formal statement of purpose of the college shall indicate that the institution is organized to do a number of things. Now you can find that in any good accrediting procedure and it is not new with us. Then we try to simplify it and bring it to the forefront a little bit so that we can be sure that we don't get statements and advertising in catalogues, material that

are not in keeping with the purpose. We say this: that clear, simple language shall be used in catalogues and guidance material, supporting the formal statement of purpose of the college; third: that all facilities of the institution and contacts made by representatives will support the formal statement of purpose – that is, the school is organized to do this, and this, and this; and not this and that and something else. Fourth: the valuation of the institution by the Education Commission of Accreditation shall harmonize with the formal statement of purpose.

Now that is general. But it is specific, also. We try to put safeguards in there that this will be used as a guide for the development and upgrading of the schools. Then, we have a great deal to say about the competence of the faculty, about the organization. I have covered in here the student-faculty ratio and I have said in there the student-faculty ratio must be in keeping with good educational practice as found in the state colleges and universities in the state or locality of the Chiropractic colleges.

Let's take the State of Oregon with which I am more or less familiar. The state institutions – the University of Oregon and the Oregon State College – are, I would say, good standard organizations and their Chiropractic school in that state would meet the condition as far as the ratio of student and faculty are concerned. I would think it should be satisfactory for the Office of Education and certainly other Chiropractic colleges.

Now under "Curriculum" we have divided that into three areas: science, clinical and general, and you may or may not agree with it. This is the way we have set it up. That physical therapy if required should be in addition to and separate from the Chiropractic curriculum. I think that there is a body of information beg enough in the Chiropractic field so that we can put that statement in and support it and make it part of our full program in the states where that seems to be necessary. Then we have a provision for student personnel services; we have other areas of student personnel service.

I think you will find that we are probably a little bit heavily weighted in this area of giving the student responsibility and it is for this purpose: in most institution, most collegiate institutions, now days there is a great drive for the development of social concept – democratic concept of people working and living together. So we have tried to weight this guide so that the activity of the student himself will produce some of the social contacts that he might not otherwise get. For instance, we believe in giving him considerable responsibilities in certain areas of school affairs which would give him some understanding of leadership, some understanding of how to handle himself on his feet, some understanding of how to get on with his fellow students and some idea of what it means to belong to a student organization so that when he steps out of the school, he already has a background in the area of social relationship.

One other area that I want to call to your attention is the area of administration in which there seems to be some criticism. That has to do with the general control of the college itself. Some form of control shall be established and it is suggested that the school educational division be represented on this board. The length of term of the Board members may be established in accordance with local policy. The tenure of the Board members should be over-lapping for continuity and for coordination. The officers of the administration shall be appointed by the Board of Control and the functions of the Board of Control are to establish policy rather than to administer it. Now I say that because I feel that is proper in a country where we believe in some kind of democratic control, but I don't feel that the national policy of standards should take away from the school the right to appoint such members as they see fit on that board. I think they should have something to say about the type of general control which is established by their own school and college.

Now while I am on this part of it – the administration – I would like to talk a moment about the non-profit idea which we have not taken into consideration in the accrediting of our schools for the simple reason that I don't feel that the fact that a school is a non-profit one necessarily makes it a good school. And I don't feel that if a school is a profitable school, a school that makes a profit, is necessarily a bad

school. I think it has nothing whatsoever to do with the educational procedures which we are trying to set up – whether a school is profit or non-profit. I think that is entirely beside the point. I think that everyone of you knows something about some small corporation some place, that a fellow has tried to set up because he has tried to preserve his fund for some other purpose. So he sets up a non-profit organization and the profit goes into everything except perhaps where it should be going. And I don't feel that because you have a non-profit school that you necessarily take the excess money and put it into the school for the purpose of upgrading. I am not, when I say that, I don't mean to belittle anyone's motives, but I don't feel that the non-profit idea per se means one iota when it comes to measuring the educational standards of that school.

Now with this idea in mind, then, of upgrading these schools and utilizing the guide as a beginning procedure – we don't hope to stop here; we hope to improve this guide every year and finally bring it up so that it is a real accrediting instrument. But to do that we don't hold to change the complexion of the school the first year. We have made an effort to do something of an action type that will upgrade these schools and make them better and finally bring them in the periphery of where they ought to be to make them good preparatory schools for your profession.

Now let me talk a little bit about that idea. We started out with these workshops to see what could be done and, in the process, I have visited every school that I know sometime or other in the U.S. I have made courtesy calls to some schools – the Chiropractic Institute of New York – and I have a pretty good respect for all Chiropractic schools in the country with the exception of two or three which I would not recommend for approval. How many of you have ever started a business of your own? I think you all have – every doctor here has sweated it out that first year or so, haven't you? Well, if you haven't, you haven't been any place. If you haven't sweated out and tried to get a little business established, you don't know what sweat and tears and blood have gone into that thing to get it going, get it on its feet, and get it well established, and get it to be a paying organization.

Now, when I go into some of these places – I try to compare these schools as I would compare the Chiropractic Institute of New York or the National School up in Chicago, or the Palmer down in Davenport, or the Logan Basic College in St. Louis. But some of the other schools I can't make a comparison of the facilities; there is no way you can compare the facilities. If I should take the Chiropractic Institute of New York and try to compare it with the University of Washington, why there wouldn't be too much comparison that you could make. It would be very unfair; it wouldn't be the right kind of comparison to make. But when you look in the State of New York and you see three schools operating there and you look at the necessity for Chiropractic doctors all over this country and you find out that the enrollment is fairly good in all three schools, excellent in some, you wonder if the process of elimination is the process that should take place. Should they provide you with the people who do the Chiropractic work? Maybe it is not in the process of elimination as much as it is the process of consolidation. You already have students enrolled in all three schools, and if you start to eliminate your students, then you have got to provide some way of getting them back if you come anywhere near meeting the needs of your profession. So I would – it looks to me at least – that the sensible and realistic thing to do is to take these schools and build them up, and through the process of democratic workshops to gradually consolidate them and bring them together so that you have a well established training system for all doctors.

We have tried, then, through this process of workshops to promote the schools and upgrade them, and gradually improve this instrument so that it becomes a good accrediting procedure; and do the two things simultaneously until we arrive at a well established program of upgrading and a well established program of Chiropractic schools.

Now there are a great many problems involved in this thing. The text book problem is big enough problem for a commission to be established to do nothing else but to improve your text books and your

methods of presentation. I feel that there is a great opportunity for improvement in that area.

I feel that the technical area – in presenting the technical part of how to make the adjustments, or how to handle the X-ray, or whatever your other technical problems are – that you need help in that area and we are trying to give it to you.

Now I would like to take a moment to illustrate one or two of these methods which we are trying to use. I use one which I call the “brain storming” method which was devised recently by a member of a very great advising concern in this country – Barton, Barton, Osborne and somebody else. Osborne was the man who created this brain storming method and we used it some this summer – last summer, rather – to get some idea of how we could improve the Chiropractic profession. I have got about 5 or 6 pages of material on it. It came out of these brain storming symposiums which we carried on. That is just one method. But we have other methods which I use for training of people in skills and how to put over the technical subjects. And I am going to take a moment to impose on Dr. Peters to ask him to give me a little help on this because I think right here is the place for it.

Now, do you have any children? I want to say that this is an illustration of one method which we teach in the workshop as a means of giving interest in skill subjects. You have one child? Have you ever felt the need of a paper cup when you have been out with the youngster some place – on a picnic, or when they need a drink? Now, I have a sure fire method for making a paper cup. Would you like to make it? Would you like to learn how to do that? Well, you take a piece of this fine, beautiful Morrison Hotel paper here and you fold it like that, as a means of squaring it up. And you tear this. So that your first move in this thing is to square your paper and then you fold it and take the left corner and fold it to about the center of the opposite side. You take the right corner and fold it in a similar manner so that the top and that part of it become similar. Then this flap, you fold in a crease and there – you have got a paper cup. Dr. Ohlson tells me that this will hold Bourbon, but not for long because it burns a hole in the bottom of it! Now do you think you could make one? You try and I will stand by and give you help... Your cup is better than mine. Thank you.

Now what is this thing for? Well, it is to illustrate to you that there is a way to do things, that things can be taught very simply, but that they have to be clearly defined and outlined. It looks like we did this in just a few minutes (which we did) but it took a long time for this to come about because behind this are the psychological principles involved which are taken care of and which we don't befog the issue by telling the history of the paper cup. Our business is to make the paper cup. Our business is to teach Chiropractic students to do adjustments. Our business is to teach people to do things in all this manner of teaching. Now, to handle a lecture you can use this outline, but this isn't the best outline for a lecture but it is the best outline for any kind of a “doing” job. So we teach the principles of doing this thing.

Now all of you that were in the Army, some of you in the Navy, you will remember that you used to sometimes do things by the counter. First, you square the paper; 2nd, you fold it 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Those are the steps in teaching process of teaching this lesson, and 95% of the teachers in Chiropractic schools do not know how to do this. And this is a very simple procedure. It is simple and we aim to keep it simple. So when you send your boy to school or the boys from your town to school, you want to send them to where they can learn to do the thing they need to do as well as to know the thing they need to know. So we teach the whole area and I am going to give you some copies of our workshop before you go, and in that we have this lesson set up and the whole idea is to get them a skill by which they can better teach their skill subjects.

Then we go into the other area – into utilizing other adult methods of procedure. We have panels. We have direction methods in all types including the conference procedure, and including this brain storming process which I told you about with the idea of mine of making our teachers capable teachers.

I have a very great respect for the teachers that I have contacted in these Chiropractic schools. I have a very great respect for them. I

think in the main they are very capable; they are certainly interested and they certainly are motivated, much better than some teachers I have been with over other years. But the teachers are good people; they are very much interested; but they need help in such simple areas as how to put over their questions in many different kinds of ways and how to utilize the adult method and the procedures in bringing about the upgrading process of the schools.

Now just a little bit about visiting the schools. I traveled about 15,000 miles in visiting these schools. Some I made courtesy calls only. I didn't feel that I wanted to go into schools that I, well let me say frankly, that didn't belong to the I.C.A., and I didn't want to make enemies of my friends in the N.C.A. either, so I made courtesy calls to a number of the schools and was treated very well. I have nothing but the highest respect for the members of your Chiropractic schools. I went to the National in Chicago; I went to the School in Minneapolis; I went to the School in Indianapolis; I went to the School in Dayton; I went to 3 schools in New York; I didn't get to the Chiropractic Institute in New York until last February, but I got there. I went to the School in Toronto; to the School in Davenport, one in St. Louis; and I went to the Carver School down in Oklahoma. I went to the Texas School in San Antonio but I missed Dr. Griffin over at Ft. Worth, and I have been in three schools in Los Angeles. That is a total of 18 schools. Now the motive valuation of schools looks like this: You have got 7 schools that are excellent; 8 that are fair and you have got 3 that are just hanging on by their toes. But I think that in the main in those 3 schools, in two of them at least if you could get a few more students, then your problem would begin to be improved. But one school I wouldn't recommend that it be continued at any cost. So the way it looks, you have 7 excellent, 8 fair, 2 hanging on by their toes and 1 that ought to be out of business and I think it probably is by now.

So if I might just take a moment to reiterate what I have said here today:

We don't feel that this accrediting instrument which you will get as a guide is a perfect instrument. We think it is the best that we can get under the circumstances and that it is good enough to be considered an accrediting procedure. We feel that the upgrading program which we have undertaken in these schools is a thing that is going to bring the schools into full fruition and will bring about a better accrediting procedure for us and bring about a better trained applicant for you.

A question and answer period followed.

Dr. Baer: In your summation on education and formulating your criteria, did you take into consideration that the N.C.A. had a criteria prepared and was working with those schools possibly for about 15 years? These same groups of schools that you put on your list of accrediting have formerly, I understand, made application to the N.C.A. Committee on N.C.A. Standards and for one reason or other they couldn't come up to the standards that they felt that they should. Now these schools went into this thing before and we are now taking another commission and putting through the very same thing after about 10 years later. Are we going to help them this time or just continue the process that has been going on?

Dr. Adams: Well, I feel that unless you would set up some kind of procedure of upgrading and bringing these schools up to maximum standards that it would be no use in continuing the process because they were good fellows, or for some reason you want to recognize them.

Dr. Tawney: What do you think could be done to bring these two groups together?

Dr. Adams: That should be the \$64,000 question.

Dr. Poulsen: I would like to have your definition for consolidation, Dr. Adams. You mean consolidation in eliminating the schools by consolidation and taking one good school out of – say a number of inferior ones – or spreading it out so that they all have the same teaching methods – or what is your definition?

Dr. Adams: I would like to talk about this question a bit. Let's take the situation in one of the schools in New York that I visited recently. I met the head of that school, I was in the school and was very much impressed with his earnestness, his sincerity, his approach of this problem; was impressed with his school, with his facilities and

everything he is doing. And I would say that if you would make a comparison with two other schools in that locality – that if you should visit all three schools, you would come away impressed with what the first school I mentioned is doing, and perhaps not so much impressed by what the other two schools are doing.

However, you need to look into it a little bit further than that. I went down to one of the schools and at that time consequently refused to consider the at all for accreditation. Then, when I went down again in February and got those teachers together, I changed my mind because I ran into some of the most intelligent, some of the most able and capable teachers that I ran on to any place in my travels concerning this work. So I feel that the process of consolidation might gradually come about through the conducting of workshops where teachers could become better acquainted, where schools could become better acquainted and there is no reason – there is no reason that you shouldn't have some place in this country for a real graduate school for Chiropractors. And you can continue to have schools that can prepare them on certain elementary subjects and then your better schools can put the heat on and you can give them some good graduate work which they need badly. Now my idea is not elimination, as I stated a moment ago, but through a process of that nature you might possibly bring about some consolidation in these schools.

This is not a problem that is going to [be] solved over night but I don't think you can solve it by elimination, for the minute you start in with your elimination process, you continue the old grudges, you continue the old personality fights; you continue whether it is a mixed school or a straight school; or what have you. Those wounds don't heal. But you can heal them by bringing about some kind of consolidation process rather than in elimination process. Now that is my own personal opinion. I haven't been able to prove it yet but I think it can be demonstrated.

Now your question – What can be done to bring these schools together? That is a pretty tough question and I probably couldn't answer it in the next 20 years and do it right. But could I talk to you just a moment of my ideas?

I have had a great deal of experience over the years; I have been president of a national association; a Vice President of a very large national association for 6 years; I have been very active in national affairs in my own profession. Now I look at a national association in many different ways. Let's take the necessity, the need, to understand the need for national Chiropractic groups. Now instead of one association you have two associations, and I am not sure that isn't a good thing. It may keep you on your toes, I don't know about that. But there is only one purpose of organizing a big national association and that is solidarity. But if you organize into a national association to protect your profession and to see it grow, aside from the political objectives, is the objective of your professionalism. That is, you want to make good Chiropractic doctors and you want them to be professional. Consequently, you band yourselves together in an association to bring about a professional feeling and to bring about professional improvement. All you have to do, we have had here for the last two or three days. I could say that many of them had to do with pure and simple professional improvement.

In other words, you were trying to motivate yourselves for better professional practice and when you come here, when Dr. Peters comes here, you get together and you get a lot of help from each other in a professional way. There is the young doctor comes here. He learns a little bit – but the thing that is important to him is, "How am I going to get patients so that I am going to make a living when I first go to work?" And that is a very, very important thing to him. That is not so important to gentlemen like you who have worked for many years and have already established your practice. So there are many areas when you come together to meet as a national association. But to get the punch, to get the umph, you establish yourself as a political organization. I don't mean that you are Democrats or Republicans. I mean you are Chiropractors and you organize yourselves to get strength so that the strength can be used to promote your professional cause.

Now that is a very important thing to understand in national organizational work. You have got people in the organization who are good Chiropractic politicians. That is, they are earnest; they get busy and do this and do that; they are the “action people.” They get action for you. Then you have got the fellow who comes – he has an idea. His main purpose in coming here is to express his ego, to get his message over to you; to be able to expound his theory; to be able to show you that, in his opinion, his theory is correct; that his is the only correct theory. He needs a place to come to; he needs a public platform. He needs some place to come to express that ego and to give you material upon which a profession grows.

Now you have got two or three people that I know of that are of that kind. You have got a number of people who have theories, pet theories that they need to express; they need a place to talk about it in; that is your professional group. But they should see that in their professionalism they can't cut off the political end because the political end is the end that makes the thing go. It is the end that brings in the money and you need money to operate your conventions, operate your national proceedings. Now to me, that is a long winded statement in trying to say to you that you need both things. You need the place for the person to express himself, to expound his theory – and he can do it in the professional section gatherings; and you need the place for the politician who wants to get it organized and get it going and keep it going. That is the best explanation I can make to your question. And if you don't have it, you don't have solidarity in your profession.

Dr. Griffin: As a point of information, Dr. Adams, relative to the recognition by the U.S. Office of Education, I think it is generally conceded that they (the Chiropractic profession) probably will not be recognized there until there is a unified bond of education. Is that correct?

Question asked: Well, relative to your qualifications, there is one item you brought up relative to profit and non-profit schools, **is it necessary for a school to be on a non-profit basis** to qualify for recognition here in the U.S. Office of Education?

Dr. Adams: Well, Mr. Goldthorpe raised the point, an issue, in that. And he says that, but I don't. I think that a concerted effort on the part of the professional and political organization of the Chiropractic Association will do a great deal to help. I think that Mr. Goldthorpe is hedging on it because I don't think he wants to make a decision. If the I.C.A. should go get the schools accredited in accordance with the accrediting procedure accepted, then there certainly would be a dog fight.

Let's talk in common terms so that we can understand it. I don't think that either one of the two associations would sit by idly if the U.S. Office of Education should recognize one and not the other. It is just as simple as that. And I don't think the Office of U.S. Education can afford to do it. If one organization should go and get the procedure adopted, then all the political boys back in the states where they didn't want to adopt or accept it would see that their Senators and Representatives would call on Mr. Goldthorpe and he, boy, would be in hot water. He isn't going to do it.

I worked in the office of Education for a while and wrote a bulletin on police training there. I think I know a little bit of how they operate. I don't think they can afford to do it, to be perfectly frank about it.

I don't know whether I have done much good here today. I have certainly made an attempt to be honest and frank about this thing and whether my ideas are good, well – that will have to be weighted by you. I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity and hope that they have done some good. I think there is a great future ahead for Chiropractic and certainly there is a great need for doctors and I don't know how else you are going to do it unless you do something to encourage your schools and build them up, because you need doctors to fill the places of those who are dropping out for one reason or another.

Dr. Getchell: Do you thin the average Board member can make an intelligent survey of Chiropractic colleges?

Dr. Adams: I would say that any Board of Examiners who had more than a year of experience in examining applicants could make a pretty good survey of Chiropractic colleges. Now I don't feel that they

could get into some of the professional high points, if you want to bring up this question about areas, but I do believe they could make an intelligent survey of what was going on.

Dr. Peters introduced the next speaker, Dr. John Nugent, N.C.A. Director of Education.

Dr. Nugent: Dr. Peters, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Adams, Gentlemen: This is a very, very heartening experience. As early as 1923 while I was yet a young graduate of a school of Chiropractic, I began to talk to Chiropractors in conventions wherever I could reach their ears, asking them to evince some interest in Chiropractic education. In those days about the only topic of conversation at lyceums or state conventions was, “How's business?” and “We ain't getting no publicity.” This whole subject of education in those days was also something of very, very passing interest. And so I have watched over the years the slow evolution in the Chiropractic profession. I think that this occasion here is perhaps a peak of the interest in education. I certainly am happy to have lived to see this day and this occasion when so many earnest people come here for the one purpose of talking about upgrading Chiropractic education.

Now I feel that we are particularly fortunate in having Dr. Adams here. An outsider, a man who has lived with the problems of education (it is true they are not the problems of professional education, but education). And Dr. Adams' talk here today reminds me of the talks we used to make in the year 1934. Dr. Adams is repeating all that we used to say. In those days when we were trying to get the school men to listen to us – “Something must be done”; “Something ought to be done.” “We ought to help these schools to reach an accredited basis.” I see many old faces here who have been through the years. I also see many new faces and so if the older people will bear with me, I would like to recount for the benefit of the newer ones who are here something of the past history of this effort. I also feel that Dr. Adams would like to know this. I think he has been placed in a very embarrassing position, maybe, by reason of the fact that he has not been entirely acquainted with what we have done, what has been attempted in the past years.

The first effort to do something about Chiropractic education by getting all the school men together was attempted somewhere in 1923, when Dr. Ralph John and a group of men from state boards gathered together in Cincinnati in the hope that, by standardizing Chiropractic examinations, it would compel the schools to standardize their educational processes, and therefore we would produce better Chiropractors. We failed because, at the second meeting, there were a different group of people representing the same Boards. There was at the table a new face with different concepts from those who represented those states the previous year.

The next serious effort was made when Dr. Crider of Maryland, who succeeded Dr. Johns, called a meeting at Hollywood in 1934. I was then the secretary of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners in Connecticut, and some 19 of us attended that first meeting at Hollywood, representing state boards of examiners and we tried to take a new tack then and rather than standardize examinations, we should ask the schools to standardize their schools and adopt a standard curriculum. As I say, we were all representatives of State Boards. We formulated some ideas and circulated them, and we met again. We met for several years. And each time we would meet we would find new faces; or we would find a new Board present and, as a result, we couldn't agree that what we had accomplished at the last meeting should be the place where we should start off on the new meeting. It was then that there popped up in the National Chiropractic Association a movement of the same character. It was led by Dr. Wilkins [sic: **Watkins**] of Montana who was the chief protagonist for it, and Dr. Gordon Goodfellow of California and, as a result of conferences between the N.C.A. and the National Council of Examining Boards, we decided to consolidate our efforts. The N.C.A. set up a committee on educational standards.

As a first effort we tried to write a school code. A code that would guide the schools. And we passed this on to the school men of the country at Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1937. Now I want to tell you

gentlemen that that was an experience. For the first time in the history of Chiropractic we got practically every school owner together in one room – except one school, one school was not represented. I needn't mention what that school was, but there was one major school not represented.

At that time we announced that there ought to be a standard in the schools; that there ought first to be a standard for admission. As you probably will remember, some of you older heads, the licensing of the Chiropractor didn't even provide for a high school education, and 18 months of education was the maximum of education required by the state law. It ran all the way from 2 years of 6 months each, to 3 years of 6 months each and we said, as a general proposition, that this committee of accreditation or educational standards of the N.C.A. would propose that the schools should demand a high school education of those who came to their doors; second, that we should ask the states to change their laws to demand four years of 8 months each and at least 3,600 hours of education in Chiropractic. Thirdly, that we should ask the schools to adopt 3,600 hours of education in a four year course of 32 months, and that we should be guided by the experience of other educators in allocating to 3,600 hours in the various subjects; that anatomy should have so many hours so that the average group student – not the brilliant one, not the dull witted one, but the average student – would be able to get a comprehensive knowledge of all the basic subjects in technical sciences; that in time we would want all of the new instructors in our schools to have at least a Bachelor of Science degree in addition to their doctor's and Chiropractic; that in the future we hoped that the heads of the departments in these schools would at least have a Masters Degree. We asked that the school should have laboratories for the teaching of these practical sciences and that we should acquire plants for our schools that would meet the decencies in the location in which they were. And then we asked that all the private schools should meet with us and resolve their profit corporations into non-profit corporations and that the schools should be controlled by Boards of Trustees consisting of the profession and the public for the reason we said we wanted the public on our Boards of Trustees of our schools because we felt that it was time that the public assumed some of the responsibilities for the education of Chiropractic doctors since they had already assumed the responsibilities for the medical education not only by serving on the Boards of Trustees, by endowing medical education.

Of course, you can understand that this last request was the one that started the fireworks.

Now Dr. Adams has referred to this matter of the profit motive of the privately owned school as being of no consequence in evaluating the school. Well, of course, Dr. Adams is quite right in saying that – provided you can find men who are operating schools for profit who are high minded enough to place the interest of the student first and may be his desire for a new Cadillac last. If we can find men who will first say, "Well, I will turn these profits over and we will buy 23 more microscopes" rather than friend wife who wants a mink coat, but they don't come that way in great numbers. And besides, we had the experience ahead of us of all the other professions in the U.S. and we were trying to be guided by a pattern of evolution which was implicit in the development of the professions. We found that medical schools, law schools and all the other professional schools in the country, through their national organizations had said, "There is an inherent evil in operating educational schools for profit, particularly professional schools, and we want to eliminate it."

Now I have in my pouch the essentials for the approval of a number of professional schools – medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, nursing, x-ray technicians, physiotherapy and, in all of the essentials as written by the national associations of those professions – it says that the school to be accepted must be a non-profit institution. I have them here in my pouch.

And so even in our naiveness [sic] of 1923-34 we felt that that was not a bad idea. We were also cognizant of another thing that was the historical fact in the evolution of professions in the U.S. and that was that the process of accreditation of our schools had grown from

voluntary association for undergraduate colleges. Since education began in the N.E. states in pre-revolutionary times, voluntary colleges set up their standards that later on developed into a system as a frontier was pushed back. In America where the Middle Central States, and from the north to the western states formed voluntary associations and set up an accrediting standard so that eventually the credits from one college could be swapped and accepted in another college. But, of course then there developed the state system of accreditation. The state departments of Education shall accredit to the elementary or secondary schools – public schools. But we found an historical pattern there of the professions as they evolved in America, setting up the standards for their schools.

In other words – and that of course came to us from Europe naturally, all professions had its roots back in Europe, back in pre-revolutionary times – and immediately succeeding revolutionary times, so that in America today and all throughout the history of America it has been the national associations of these professions which has said what the requirements, what the education shall be for candidates who want to come in to their professions. So we have the American Bar Association, the Association of Architects, the Osteopaths, the Dentists, the Medical Association, the Optometrists – all saying "These are the requirements we shall have for those who come in to our profession." Why? "Because we have a responsibility to the public of the U.S. and we are going to guarantee to the public that those men who come in to our profession shall be soundly educated."

Then, wit this standard and this code set up, they asked the schools to meet those standards and they set up committees of inspection and then they started publishing reports on the schools, listing them as a credit or otherwise.

As a final step in the adoption of that, and guaranteeing to the public that the students who come out of these schools and come into practice would be safe, they then asked the state boards of Examiners to also adopt those standards and to also accept those schools that had met those standards.

Now this is not anything of my invention. This is what has actually happened. And, parenthetically of course, I want to state that any state Board of Chiropractic Examiners or of the Medical or of any other professional examiners has an authority granted them by the legislature and that legislature does not permit that Board to delegate its authority to any other group. But certainly there is nothing in the law or in that process of delegating that does not permit that Board to exercise its best discretion and best wisdom in choosing for themselves a yardstick and a measure by which they will appraise the schools. So the National Chiropractic Association at that early year, and we must admit that Chiropractic has only evolved on the scene quite recently, early in its involvement we followed the historical pattern that society had evolved in this country for the protection of the public.

Now we wrote a code, as I said, the first code came out in 1937. It was published in 1939 and this you all are acquainted with and if you want a copy of it, you can get one down in our booth in the Exhibition Hall. This was evolved over the years as the code by which we appraise schools. This the N.C.A. in this code discusses all of the things that Dr. Adams has already outlined: the question of faculty; the question of the length of time that subjects shall be taught; the entrance admission requirements; something to do with the background, the proficiency and scholastic ability, the teaching ability of the faculty and something that hasn't been mentioned so far: the equipment, the laboratory teaching, the difference between didactic and practical education in our schools. As Abraham Flexner found when he investigated medical schools, he found that wherever two or three doctors found themselves in the same town and practice wasn't good, they consolidated and made a school; they found a room with chairs and a blackboard and there was a school (of course a private profit school) and it was Abraham Flexner's great work and his great report for the Carnegie Foundation which was published in 1911 that reorganized the medical profession and has given us the great institutions of medical learning we have today. They are great from the viewpoint of medicine and I have nothing but great admiration for the



work that has been done by that profession in pulling itself away from the privately owned schools. 346 privately owned schools of medicine in 1907. Of course we don't have any today.

Now we had to deal in this effort of getting rid of the private school with all its evils and of course that is something that Dr. Adams is not acquainted with. The great evils that were apparent in Chiropractic from the tug of war that occurred between private school owners' body-snatching students, offering all kinds of inducement and commissions; and we have schools opening today that are closed tomorrow or the day after. Dr. Adams very well stated that there was a need for a national association where we could have a voice or be the liaison agent between the profession and society to take care of the political, economic, social and scientific aspects of our life in the community.

In order to do this, wise and good men in Chiropractic got the two associations that then existed and we formed the National Chiropractic Association. And we said, "At last we have unity." But there was just one thing that those men were not wise enough about and that was that **they thought when they had organized unity that they would have conceptual unity.** And as you know, you must have conceptual unity first before organic unity means anything. We did get together a National Chiropractic Association and we took in all these private school men, but our Councils were rift and torn asunder by trivial fights about isms and techniques and all kinds of inane, stupid, nonsensical things that kept us fighting and divided. Therefore, it was necessary for our profession, as it was in medicine and as it has been in osteopathy and nursing, in optometry, to get rid of schools operating for profit. Of course the sad part of it is that only a few of those men made money. They eked out an existence; sometimes they had 28 students and sometimes they had 16. Sometimes they didn't eat so good. And on the other hand, sometimes they had a faculty of two or three, and sometimes they were the faculty in between taking care of patients in the front room.

That was the situation in our schools. We had 18 schools in the State of California alone – 18 in California. God knows how many we had around the rest of the country. So then we decided we would have a meeting with 51 private school owners. And we told them we would pay them off one way or the other – that we would come to an appraisal of their equities in these things and we would pay them off and the best of them could stay with us if they wanted to and devote the rest of their lives to the service of the schools.

We did that. We got 46 of these private owners to join in that agreement; 5 would not. Those 5 people are still alive; those 5 people are still running schools; those 5 people are still operating on a private basis. So you have here reached by the N.C.A. group of affiliated schools a consolidation, not an elimination, a consolidation of those schools and now we have 7 in the U.S. and 1 in Canada which is a new school, altogether. Dr. Adams referred to the New York situation, and that is a very typical situation. WE had 4 schools in New York: the old Standard School, the old Metropolitan, and the old New York School. We had Columbia. We got them together and it took me a process of 18 months in the year 1940 to get these 18 men together. And over a period of 18 months we finally worked out an agreement that we would pay each of them off for whatever their equities were and we would try to have one good school in New York.

We eliminated no schools; we consolidated them and gave them a new name. We took the resources in men (there wasn't much to take in material, I assure you); I moved the laboratory out of one school in a wastebbox. We put them all together and took the best men in the schools and that was the only resources those schools had; and we put them together and we now have the Chiropractic Institute of New York. We still have the Columbia College and we still have it in the same place.

Now that situation in New York is typical of the situations elsewhere. We have here a list of the approved schools of this Commission on I.C.A., dated January 1, 1955, which is the first list that has been issued.

Now there were these schools on the outside. There are already now 18 schools in your computation and every school that Dr. Adams

has mentioned except one – every school except one applied to the N.C.A. for accreditation. There isn't a school on this list, except one, that hasn't applied to us for accreditation and respect. The representative of these schools here, except the last one on this list you have, sat in the Councils of the N.C.A., the Council on Education for not one year but for 3, 4 and 5 years. And they sat with dignity and with tolerance while we spent time and money in their schools trying to reorganize them. I can give you the names of the schools: The Carver Chiropractic Institute – we carried it as a provisionally approved school for I don't know, 5 or 6 years. The Cleveland Chiropractic College in Kansas. The two Cleveland men sat in our Councils. We told them what we wanted; we went down to their schools and spent weeks in their schools trying to reorganize them, trying to get them to get the proper concept about it, about the kind of faculty they should have, and trying to tell them they needed more microscopes; that they needed a decent laboratory here or there, and that is it.

Now Logan College was admitted. After three years of negotiation Logan College was admitted to the approved list. But because they refused permission to inspect their school, we had to take it off the list. There was a hearing; their lawyers were present. We heard, we gave them a right to appeal to the Council, to the House of Delegates. The Logan School refused to accept the appeal.

Now the point that I want to make here is that each of these schools, except one, accepted the authority and the principles when they asked for inspection. They all accepted a place on our list, a category which we assigned to them, and we were willing to prolong that as much as possible to give those schools a chance to attempt to reach the proper level. When I went to the U.S. Department of Education, long before Mr. Goldthorpe was in the department, when Mr. Block and Fred N. Kelley were the head of the Department. I called Mr. Kelly and acquainted him over the years from our very earliest days as to what we were doing. I said, "Mr. Kelley, we are not in any position yet to ask for your approval yet. We are working hard. We want to keep you acquainted with what we are doing." I always had a wonderful reception. He would call in Mrs. Wilkins, he would call in Block, he called in Cassidy, he called in 9 people who used to meet with me in the Department of Education and I would simply tell them, leave them our criteria as it developed, leave them our literature, tell them about the condition of our schools. And then finally one day they said to me, "Now Dr. Nugent, you have been handing us these lists. How long are you going to keep this institute as a provisionally approved school? It is endangering the validity of your accreditation." I said, "Well, give me one more year to talk to these schools and see if something won't happen." So they gave me one more year and we finally came to the conclusion (our committee on accreditation) that we would recommend to the whole Council that the list be cleaned off and that they either be approved or non-approved.

Now when we had to take that step there was no animosity, there was no maliciousness, there was nothing but the friendliest of feeling in our Council. They came and sat with us; they dined with us and some of them wined with us. We had to tell them that we couldn't do that any more. We were endangering our whole reputation. Well, then of course they formed an organization of their own and they were joined by that school which had never applied for entrance. They called themselves the "North American Association of Schools and Colleges" and then they denied that they were going to be an accrediting agency.

When this other school got out, there was much ado about accreditation. They broadcast to the world. You have all received it at one time or another. In it they said it was a positively crazy idea, perfectly crazy this idea of accreditation. They said it was ridiculous. The solution of the situation was to have all Chiropractic colleges and their endeavors to supply the schools with competent (they used the word "competent"), trained chiropractors. Principles of chiropractic will never die. The profession can but we don't think it will. But don't bother about accrediting schools. Take them all in whether they are like them down in Wichita where the fellow gets sore with the rest of the faculty and starts a school of his own; or his father has \$7,000 and he starts a school.

So you see, Dr. Adams, you are in a sense at a disadvantage trying to justify the appearance of a new accrediting or standard or accrediting association on the scene, in view of this history. You start as of January 1955. We were doing this in 1934. We talked about Dr. Goldthorpe saying there was no intention of accrediting two or three accrediting agencies in any one profession. Of course not. They say in their printed catalog they will only recognize one accrediting agency for one profession.

Now we were all set and went in with our data and our accrediting at the meeting and were all set when Dr. Goldthorpe walked in to the meeting and said, "Dr. Nugent, do you know a Dr. Keiser of Pennsylvania?" "Oh, yes," I said. "I know Dr. Keiser. He is the man who opposed and damned us for asking for four years of education in Pennsylvania." He said, "He did?" "Oh, yes," I said, "Dr. Keiser and Dr. Yokum." But he said, "They have walked in today and they said they are an accrediting agency and they want to be heard." "Well," I said, "if they are an accrediting agency, this is the first time I have heard of it." "Yes," he said, "they are an accrediting agency. They filed a whole lot of papers to claim that they were an accrediting agency." But if they had, it was as recently as when it was typewritten!

Then we had a very unfortunate situation. We had a fellow up on the west coast from California. And although California had to stand for a lot of blame for a lot of things, we can't blame California for this. He decided that he was going to be an accrediting agency. So he came in with the "Western States Agency" in spite of the fact that no schools were recognizing it. But he had a lot of papers and he dumped it.

Well, then, what happened? Everybody looked at me and said, "Well, Dr. Nugent, there is something wrong with your profession." I said, "Indeed there is." They said, "We think perhaps it is a matter of discipline. You haven't disciplined your profession yet." I said, "That is true and the reason we haven't disciplined our profession yet is that there are a lot of men with private schools and private interests in those schools who keep this thing alive. They flourish in muddy waters. They knew that there was an attempt here to approve the Chiropractic institutes of learning with the endorsement of the Federal Government and they would rather see this thing sunk even if they have to destroy this whole thing." "Well," they said, "what do you propose doing?" "Well," I said, "I propose that I will withdraw from this because I don't want to embarrass you people in this situation. I still think we have to fight this out ourselves. When we have settled it we will come and see you again."

Now that all accounts for what Dr. Goldthorpe told Dr. Adams.

Now there was no intention of these schools ever accrediting themselves until it became obvious to these schools that the State Boards of Chiropractic Examiners, using the best authority and the only standards that had evolved in Chiropractic education were using these standards to appraise these schools and accepting accreditation and so their vested interests were involved. So they said, "Well, let's have an accrediting agency, too. We will toss this in and confuse the issue." Now, had they been sincere, they would have told Dr. Adams that there was an accrediting agency; that there was a set of standards. I think I sent them to you back in 19—somewhere in 47 or 8. When I heard your name mentioned, I sent you everything that we had, to inform you that we had such a thing. And had those people been sincere, in my opinion, they would have said, "Well now, look. We have been through the mill, the Council of Education of the N.C.A., has had to let us out. Now, can we get together again and see if these standards are inordinate or improper or should be amended."

Now I haven't had much chance to investigate, to read carefully, the criteria which Dr. Adams has written up, but I am sure, as an educator, he has observed all of the principles. I think I could agree with him on every principle he has enunciated. I don't think I will find anything in his set of criteria that will be at variance with this because this is based upon the criteria set up, the general principles set up by the American Educational Association. The law has been borrowed from the osteopathic attempt, even the legal profession criteria; also from the American Medical, and it has been modified and changed to meet the situation of the Chiropractors. But the only difference is on the

question of whether a non-profit school is good or could be as good as a profit school or vice versa. So that we now have a continuance and a resurgence of a divisional issue that still further keeps us apart, and frustrates us in our attempt before Congress and in our attempt before the agencies of society, before the country.

About elimination vs. consolidation. It is not a matter of elimination. The fact is that **Chiropractic education at the present time has to depend upon tuition. That is bad. And we know it.** We haven't yet educated the men in this room to the necessity of having to support their schools with an annual donation. We haven't yet done that. We are trying to. I said the men in this room and the men outside this room. The Chiropractic profession has got to be educated to the fact that they must provide the difference between what the student pays and what decent education costs. We must educate the Chiropractors to the necessity of providing the capital funds by which we can buy chemistry laboratories, physiology labs, dissection rooms, bacteriological equipment – all of those tools, those teaching tools, which any school needs. We take it now, if our schools have such things, we are taking it out of operating revenue and it is wrong.

And this is what we have done. Not trying to eliminate these schools, we have suggested that they consolidate. None of these schools, these small, little schools, have enough students. Schools operating with 28 students. All you have to do is multiply 28 x \$350 a year and there is your total operating expense for room and equipping a school. It is ridiculous on the face of it. We said to these schools, "Why don't you consolidate and we will form a school? We will put the records, we will put the alumni associations together so that your background can be perpetuated." Now we did that in California. We put 3 schools together. The profession in California raised \$212,500 to put 3 schools together. And we put those schools together and we have the Los Angeles College. We eliminated some schools in Detroit, Michigan because the man said, "We are getting too old. We don't want to get involved, so we will drop out and will cease." We talked a school out of business in Cleveland for the same reason.

So Today we have eight schools that are the end result of our negotiations with some 51 school men and these schools are modestly equipped; our faculties are finely combed; we try to get backgrounds in the faculties; we hope now the N.C.A. will at this convention will appropriate a sum for the next ten years to send out instructors, who have a Bachelor of Arts Degree, away to take graduate study. The schools have agreed to keep those men on the payroll and the N.C.A. to give them fellowships so that a man can go away and get his Masters Degree in whatever subject he elects whether it be chemistry, physiology, anatomy etc. We will the, in the course of 10 years, have a basic group in each of our accredited schools of 8 Masters of Art in their subjects. We will also have of course the special lecturers in the clinical subjects who need clinical experience and a Doctorate in Chiropractic.

So you see that if they say to you that we are attempting to eliminate, I can assure you and the men in this room NO. That it has not been a question of elimination but consolidation. You can go through all our schools and find consolidation. In Minnesota we have two schools in Minneapolis. We put those schools together and made the Northwestern College. We have gone out to California with a school put in the requirements of two years of college as a prerequisite to enter the college, and it suffered thereby in revenue. We have gone out there, have helped that school. We are in the process of helping the Western States School because the Western States School asked that a law be enacted requiring two years of education of college education for admission to a professional college. In other words, since 1934 we have had a program that went step by step until the final objective is that our men shall have two years of college education and 4 years of professional education, and I hope soon – graduate education.

And that is what we want. That is what we are aiming at; that is our objective.

Now we find this other movement and I know that Dr. Adams could not object to what we are trying to do. I am sure he must regret that

there is such a situation existing. And I can only say that such a movement springs from either the frustration or the cupidity or the ignorance of those people who would not tell Dr. Adams the real truth about this situation and perhaps lead him onto a false position as an educator. I know that Dr. Adams doesn't want to systems of accreditation and I only know that had he known the real history of this thing; had he known the situation, I am sure that as an educator, his advice would have been to get together with the N.C.A. and see what compromise will do.

Thank you.

1957 (July 6): letter on Carver College stationery from Ottis H. Hiers, Manager of Carver College, to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

The faculty and trustees of Carver Chiropractic College are quite interested in qualifying for N.C.A. approval. We would like to know what standards are set up for such approval. Since the last contact with your office, there have been some changes made in the matter of improving courses and obtaining a better instructoral [sic] staff; also a campaign to raise money for a new school and hospital, costing approximately one-half million dollars has been initiated. The prospects look good in that there are a number of prominent and wealthy citizens that are interested.

Our instructoral staff, in addition to the Drs. of Chiropractic we have obtained the service of three individuals with good academic backgrounds, and we have tentative arrangements with two more. One of the above three is head of our Chemistry Dept. and was formerly the President of a State College and has a PHD Degree in Chemistry. He has received national recognition, government commissions and is a member of his professional society. Another is a former Professor from a State University, and in addition has a D.C. Degree. He also has won national recognition and is a member of his professional society, including the American Physiological Association.

We believe, the progress that we have made, and have planned for the near future will make this an outstanding Chiropractic College.

Dr. A.B. McNatt, our alumnus, will speak to you at the N.C.A. convention about this matter and any information and suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,...

OHH:mhh

1957 (Dec 16): letter on stationery of Kansas Chiropractic Society from T.D. Van Winkle, D.C. to John J. Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943)

1958 (July 20): letter on stationery of "Drs. Arnold, Perry and Sanborn" of Wichita KS from R.W. Sanborn, D.C. to National College (in my Logan file):

Dear Sirs, At a special meeting of the board of the Kansas State Chiropractic College I was instructed to contact various colleges with regard to possible amalgamation. We would appreciate a letter stating if such a thing would be possible with your college. We would like to have as many details as possible.

Sincerely,...

1958 (July 22): handwritten letter from John J. Nugent, D.C. at Hilton Hotel in San Antonio TX to Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D. (Janse Papers, NUHS Special Collections)

Dear Joe

I am here for a number of reasons, one being to consummate the last stages of the closing of the Carver & Kansas-State colleges.

This is a continuation of discussions started last May. I mentioned this at the Council and also proposed that our schools accept the students and finish them off.

I have told the officers of these schools that their student may go anywhere they please and I am glad to hear that the five or so students of Kansas-State have decided to enter National. Its not yet certain

where the Carver students will go. Some have said they would go to Chiro Institute of N.Y. but I have heard no further expressions. I will know more after the meeting with Carver trustees July 26-27.

I am trying to prevent any from going to Cleveland or Logan. Both of these Schools and De??? Making efforts to induce them.

The thing I want to inform you is that the Carver trustees have discussed a merger with Texas – a few are going with Logan but most trustees want Texas affiliation. However, great pressure outside of the trustee for Cleveland & Logan.

As for the Wichita School. Their trustees, rather a committee representing their trustee will also meet with me on July 26-27. Sentiment mostly in favor – so far as I can judge it in favor of merging with Texas but National College has also been mentioned.

My position is that I shall be happy to have them merge with any accredited schools – although to be frank I have been talking of a merger with Texas for many years because they are a "straight" school and the old grads rabidly so. In past years National was damned in their sight as "filthy mixers." Hence my stressing Texas affiliation. However, now I don't mind where they go.

However, I do think that it is important that discussion relative to affiliation should not be done independently – as if they were going shopping. I believe the discussions should be held with the representatives of the Council – who in this matter is the director of education. I also believe the schools concerned, on both sides should be represented.

So if the National would like to send a representative to the meeting July 26-27, Hotel Baker 6pm Dallas Texas I would welcome it. Otherwise my position will be that I welcome affiliation with any accredited school.

If you have already been approached please advise and let me know what proposals if any were made.

You can do this by addressing me at Hotel Baker, Dallas. I'll be there the evening of July 25.

Kind regards,...

1958 (Oct 15): letter on Texas Chiropractic College stationery from E.B. Hearn DC to John J. Nugent DC (CCE Archives):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

Your nice letter of September 30 was appreciated far more than the speed of this acknowledgement would seem to indicate. Your confidence in my brother and me is sincerely appreciated and we trust we shall merit its continuance.

It seems our efforts in regard to Carver College were wasted efforts. The didn't show us the courtesy of refusing our last offer of two men on our board. By grapevine, I understand they have amalgamated with Logan College, receiving all they wanted on behalf of Carver. We have probably avoided future difficulties, however. We received one transfer student when they closed.

I feel your advice and guidance in the matter was worth all the effort, however, and I am deeply grateful for the immeasurable assistance given us. I hope you are planning to be in Texas for the January seminar – it will be a pleasure to see you again.

Sincerely,...

EBH:ff

1959: Utah passes basic science law

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

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

1959 (July 6-9): Minutes of the NCA Council on Education, meeting in Chicago (Keating & Cleveland, in press)

Utah- Basic Sciences Act passed at last session of legislature.

1979 (Dec): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [16(12)] includes:

-“Former education director dies” (p. 74):

Dr. John Nugent, the first director of Education for the National Chiropractic Association (NCA), died at his home at Harbour Island, Bahamas on November 4, 1979. Dr. Nugent, who was 88 at the time of his death, was active and interested in the progress of chiropractic education and lived to see the recognition of the Council on Chiropractic Education (CCE) by the US department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, as the accreditation agency for the profession.

Following his retirement from his position with NCA in 1961, Dr. Nugent spent his retirement years at his home in the Bahamas. He is survived by his wife of 47 years, Enid Nugent.

1979: Utah repeals basic science law

2001 (July 24): e-mail from Don G. Hariman, D.C. (DGHariman@aol.com):

When George Hariman began his chiropractic career the healing professions were in a state of flux in the United States. The Flexner Report on medical education had just shown that the standards of medical school education was deplorable and that the licensure was not standardized. There were many healers and healing strategems available from the magnetic healers to the various forms of manipulators and homeopathic vs. allopathic medical controversy. Anything seemed possible and even the practitioners were uncertain of what practice would evolve into.

Chiropractic, of course, was at that time, divided and defined in two camps. D.D. Palmer and his son, B.J. Palmer of Iowa on the one side with their adherents as well as the people like Harper, Harring, Drain, Logan et al who had left Palmer and would eventually start their own schools defined the very conservative but radical wing of the profession and espoused the "one cause- one cure theorem" as it evolved. On the other extreme was W.C. Schulze, a medical physician who was leader of the National College of Chiropractic in Chicago. This was a school more in the tradition of a medical faculty with connections to Cook County Hospital, lecturers of some note and featured basic science education including dissection. These were dubbed the "mixers". There was a high degree of concern for diagnosis in its day and the school remained a leader in scientific introspection and investigation within the profession.

When George Hariman began practice, he had the adjuncts of physiotherapy which included long wave diathermy (a dangerous but effective heat source for therapy) contractile currents for muscular reeducation (called a sine wave because of the multiplicity of currents available which basically showed the sine curve made by the McIntosh Company) heat lamps and a rudimentary adjusting table made by the Zenith Company. The x-ray was the open wire type with available factors of about 15 ma and 85 kvp. A far cry from modern equipment and only somewhat better than the original Roentgen lab equipment. There was a hand held fluoroscope which provided as much or more radiation to the operator as the patient and no idea of the dangers of radiation. The largest danger was the high tension exposed cables which occasionally shocked the operator. Long exposures were the rule and film was surprisingly readable but usually motion was present producing a blurring.

When George Hariman became interested in the NCA it was because he was active in the North Dakota Chiropractic Association. Someone "had to" go to the convention in Philadelphia about 1933 or 34 and George volunteered. He became interested in the benefits of a national voice for the profession. Expenses were almost non-existent in those days so it was a personal expense. As the organization evolved, he was a voice for the formation of hospitals and also was known as a level headed doer. Before he was elected to the Executive Board it was a very loose organization which was operating under the aegis mainly of L.M. Rogers of Iowa and Lillard Marshall of Kentucky and Jim, Slocum. In many ways it was to their personal benefit.

Many others were able to "use" the NCA for personal satisfaction and some gain. Emmett Murphy ingratiated himself as a Washington Lobbyist for NCA first by saying that he just wanted to help for no fee. Then he had a subscription list of the profession and finally was hired on staff. He was an adequate person and he served as well as could be expected but his performance was always somewhat less than his promise and he was often the victim of the process in making promises that could not be completed. The incident of the Tolan bill comes to mind. Mr. Tolan was a congressman from California and the chiropractic bill that he introduced in multiple congresses was always in committee but never saw the light of day. Much money was given to the congressman for his efforts or lack of same. Meanwhile Emmett's greatest claim to value was to get tires during the war for chiropractors from the rationing boards. John Nugent was also an individual who was purported to have an independent income and served as the spokesman and titular head of the education wing of the NCA. He made a wonderful appearance but was not a great planner or thinker. He served us well in his small niche. John Schnick of Ontario was the apparent spokesman for Canada. Since the organization was loose, he was the only member from Canada present and he enjoyed being the debonair bon vivant. Being unmarried he was a great man with the ladies with his manners and air of sophistication. The men were unworried about him since they got the picture that he was a homosexual. I am unaware that he ever contributed much beyond his presence.

George determined that there was a need for a good national journal and he was a leader in the push to buy a printing plant. The plant was in the home town of L.M. Rogers and George was one of several who gave the money to the NCA as a "loan" to buy the plant. To my knowledge, he was never repaid this loan and he chalked it up to professional needs.

Several men who served on the Executive Board with George were good friends beginning with C.O. Watkins of Montana who was an early mentor. These included Schwietert of South Dakota, Wheaton of Connecticut, Goodfellow of California and to a lesser extent Cregar of California

George was also involved with the school people and when he gave money for the founding of the FCER he began to take an interest in schools since they were the main beneficiaries. While he was enamored by W.A. Budden, he lost some of the enthusiasm when his son went to Western States College and was less than impressed. Janse of National College was always well received and George made a contribution and served on the building board for the new campus of his alma mater. He had respect for Leo Spears and worked with him as best he could to promote other hospitals but they remained almost exclusive as hospital builders.

George was always looking for ways for accommodation between the mixers and the straights, especially at the higher levels. While he disdained B.J. Palmer, He had high regard for David Palmer. He wanted to include Logan and Harper and was very pleased when Lincoln College and Jim Drain became allied with NCA. His experience with coexistence was colored by the efforts which had been so successful in North Dakota. He felt we needed to make strong united statements in order to survive. (personal note: he would be, as I am, dismayed with the cacaphony which persists as to what is the place of chiropractic in the healing arts.)

He served two terms on the Board of Governors or Executive Director and against advice he ran for a third term and was defeated. He could have been elected President but he couldn't see that this was the office he should take. He continued to be a delegate to the ACA for many years after this and he worked tirelessly in North Dakota as a lobbyist for the association during turbulent times.

During this time the NCA continued its concern with scientific investigation. Considerable effort was placed on the use of full spine radiography as an investigative medium and positioning was much talked about by pioneers such as Vladieff, Logan and others as well as diagnosis by Wunsch, Giammarino, Rich, Janse and others. In addition they funded the work of Fred Illi in Switzerland investigating the

sacroiliac region and pelvis for mechanical problems and function. Its successor, the ACA carried on the Councils of Radiology and Hospitals and Education and expanded them into specialty programs in Orthopedics, Radiology and others attesting to the continued interest in excellence in therapeutic approach

He was very effective at the endeavors he undertook because he always gave it all he had. He was willing to back his enthusiasm with his purse regardless of the condition of the purse and while he did not take criticism or defeat lightly, he never held a grudge. He asked for no medals and generally received none. But he was highly regarded and knew it and that was enough.

2002 (Sept 13): copy of letter from Tom Lawrence, D.C. to Ed Kimmel, D.C. (in my Lawrence file):

...It is sweet nostalgia to remember my wonderful friends and some of the great happenings I participated in. I remember the many years I served as chairman of the Resolutions and also the Bylaws Committees. Those were not good places to win friends. I also remember my involvement with Nugent's departure from the NCA. I think it was in Las Vegas and at a time when the NCA had failed in an all-out effort to pass legislation to correct the inequities in Medicare. It was during the 11 o'clock hour with a luncheon scheduled. He had taken the podium to answer a question. "What are the plans; where do we go from here?" He launched into a filibuster and I interrupted and asked him to answer the question. He explained that he didn't have to report to me, that he reported to the Council on Education (or whatever the council of school presidents was called). He wound on until we had to adjourn for the luncheon. At a later business session, with support from a number of members of the House, I introduced a motion that mandated him to report to the Board of Directors. The motion passed and I suppose that was when he ended his service with the organization. I don't remember if he retired or just didn't report for work. I give Nugent credit for many progressive actions, but it seemed to me his attitude was that his proposals should be accepted as NCA policy without discussion. I thought the action we took was advisable...

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