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## Chronology of the Congress of Chiropractic State Associations

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### CHRONOLOGY

1921 (Oct 1): according to Turner (1931, p. 168):

Even less actual success attended the initial task of combining state organizations. This was projected at a meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, October 1, 1921, but proved almost barren of results...

1921 (Oct 1): according to Gallaher (1930, p. 162):

October 1, 1921, at Kansas City, Missouri, the first effort was made to organize state associations into one national body. The movement did not survive but a few months.

1921: According to A. August Dye (1939, pp. 95-6):

Among many of the activities of the U.C.A. was that of effecting a coordination of relations among the various states having Chiropractic legislation, particularly where they had a **Chiropractic board of examiners**. You see, even in the states that had Chiropractic boards and where the license power was not vested in a composite board, because of differences in the defining clauses and the qualifying sections, a free reciprocity was impossible under a strict interpretation of the two acts. And when you had a Chiropractic Board of Examiners they forgot their former battles for freedom and became more strict, if that were possible, than the medical boards ever were. Of course, they were controlled in many of their decisions by the Attorney General of their state, and he perhaps was not a convert to the Chiropractic idea. Thus a Chiropractor licensed in Iowa might not be able to get full **reciprocal rights** in, say, Kansas – yet both states had independent Chiropractic boards. The various officers of the Chiropractic boards from all the states had numerous conferences under the sponsorship of the officers and directors of the U.C.A., and they finally, in 1921, entered into an agreement to establish reciprocal relations in such states as could get the approval of their attorney general. Thus at this conference they formed what was termed the **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners**, and that conference

decided upon a list of subjects in which the applicant for a certificate from this board must pass to be entitled to a certificate. On the applicant's passing this national board, if he were licensed in another state, it was the purpose to grant **reciprocal rights** in all the concurring **state boards** on payment of necessary fees and proof of prior license. By virtue of this reciprocity agreement resulting from this conference **many Chiropractors were granted reciprocal rights in other states** than that in which they were first licensed and permitted to practice.

Unfortunately, in a few states the Attorney General felt he could not concur in this method of granting **reciprocal rights**, in which event the state board of examiners could not carry out their ratification of the conference. In other states, by later legislation the Chiropractic board was abolished and a Chiropractor placed on the medical board, which board would not recognize the conference. New Jersey was one of those states, as its first board of examiners was abolished in a little over a year after its appointment by Gov. Silzer, and William C. Ditmar, D.C., appointed to the medical board representing the Chiropractic profession.

Another of its many activities for the perpetuation of the Chiropractic idea in the many states applying to their legislative assemblies for the right of licensure was the **organization under U.C.A. sponsorship of the presidents of the several state associations** concurring in its creation, known as the **National Board of State Presidents**. One of the objectives sought was a coordination of the defining clauses in legislation to be thereafter proposed, as well as to coordinate the preliminary educational requirements, the subjects to be examined in, and the adoption of an approved standard course of instruction to be recommended to all Chiropractic schools...

One objective sought in creation of this National Board of State Presidents under sponsorship of the U.C.A., was to coordinate future proposed legislation, so that all graduates of a standard course of training could be reasonably assured of being able to go before any state board of examiners and be granted licensure. It was also sought to make reasonably sure that a Chiropractor licensed in one state could be granted **reciprocal rights** in other states in case he desired to move to a new location. The most difficult point of discussion in the framing of a bill to be presented to the legislative assembly for passage is the definition of Chiropractic. The layman doubtless thinks it would not be difficult to define Chiropractic. However, in the state association Chiropractors of all the various schools of thought and practice are members. It was indeed a very rare thing for a definition of Chiropractic such as would have the approval of a strict Palmerite to be acceptable to all members of the association particularly where a large number of the members may not be practicing according to those tenets.

Those who were mixing were desirous that the definition be so framed as to have almost everything therapeutic under the sun

included in the bill defining the practice of Chiropractic. Because of these internal differences as to what constituted the practice of Chiropractic, there were many heated discussions, often almost terminating in blows between the members. The result is that in many of the acts in the various states we have almost as many different definitions as to what constitutes the practice of Chiropractic as a system of healing by adjustment of the spine by hand only.

...in August, 1926, at the Annual Homecoming that year he [BJ] was approached by Dr. Dueringer, Dr. Eifertson, Dr. Frank H. Seubold and others, with the suggestion that an association be formed to which only straight Chiropractors would be admitted. This conference resulted in the inauguration of a new association in affairs Chiropractic early in September, at the close of the Annual Homecoming, now known as the Chiropractic Health Bureau. The C.H.B. elected Dr. Palmer as its president, although I am frank to say he exercises his presidential function less than any other man ever elected to a similar position in any association or business activity...

1924 (Feb); **The Chiropractic Review** [1(4)], published by the NYS Branch of UCA, includes:

-“The Genesis of the **Model Bill**” (p. 5):

The original draft of the Model Bill was made by Mr. Morris in June 1922.

Dr. Palmer had it printed and mailed it to the profession for criticisms. When the criticisms were received, they were turned over to Mr. Morris, who rewrote the Bill, incorporating the suggestions that he considered constructive and the Bill was rewritten, and was again mailed as before.

The Bill was then presented to the conference of State Presidents, and to the **conference of State Boards** and to the National Research Conference, and to the National Board of Examiners during the Lyceum in August, 1922, and was approved by them. Then it was taken before the Universal Chiropractors’ Association Board for criticism, and further changes were made, when it was finally adopted and has since become known as the **Universal Chiropractors’ Association Model Bill**.

The Bill has been criticized by lawyers and attorneys general, some friendly, and some hostile, but no one has offered a single suggestion that was not offered, before the final draft was made.

1960 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [3(3)] includes:

-“Executives meeting called successful” (pp. 14-5, 28); 13 states represented at “Chiropractic Executives Conference” in Chicago; includes photo of group

1962 (Aug): **Journal of the NCA** [32(8)] includes:

-“World Chiropractic Congress formed in Geneva, Switzerland” (p. 78)

1964 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(3)] includes:

-“Massachusetts president is Dr. Macdonald” (p. 42); includes photos of officers of Massachusetts Chiropractic Association officers

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

-“Dr. Macdonald – Massachusetts Assn. Pres. Acquitted of illegal practice charges” (pp. 54-5); includes:

The significance of Dr. Macdonald’s acquittal as reported here is important to the entire profession because of its relationship to the attempts to secure a chiropractic law in Massachusetts.

On February 11 – ’65 the joint Senate-House Public Health Committee heard the bill to regulate and control chiropractic as prepared by the Massachusetts Chiropractic Assn. Participation by invitation of the M.C.A. were representatives of both ICA and ACA. Dr. Allen of Columbia Institute and Dr. Janse of National College also appeared. On March 22nd it passed the House with a vote of 150 to 71. The bill was then sent to the Senate where it was defeated on December 15th by a roll call vote of 17-18.

A new Bill (HB 44) will be before the Public Health Committee in February of ’66.

Financial help is needed by our Brother Chiropractors in Massachusetts. Contributions may be sent to M.C.A. Special Fund, c/o Robert Magnuson, 65 Lebanon St., Malden, Massachusetts.

BARNSTABLE, MASS.: - Jan. 7 – Malcolm E. Macdonald of Falmouth, president of the Massachusetts Chiropractors Association, was acquitted yesterday in Barnstable 1st District Court of a charge of unlawfully practicing medicine without a license...

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

-Malcolm E. Macdonald, president of the Massachusetts Chiropractic Association, authors “State digest report” (p. 49)

1967 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(3)] includes:

-“New England Chiropractic Council holds first annual seminar in Boston” (p. 47); among the speakers and guests are: Clarence Gonstead, D.C.; Graham Rockley, D.C.; A.L. Schultz, D.C.; Narciso G. Rayes, Philippine Ambassador to the UK & UN; Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D. of National College; H. Ronald Frogley, D.C. of Palmer College; Chester C. Stowell, D.C. of Lincoln College; William N. Coggins, D.C. of Logan College; Ernest Napolitano, D.C. of Columbia Institute of Chiropractic; Steven Owens, D.C., member of the CINY Board of Directors; J. Joseph Allen, D.C. of Columbia; Massachusetts Governor John A. Volpe; Michele E. Merolla, D.C., editor of the New England Journal of Chiropractic; Malcolm E. Macdonald, D.C.; many **photos** of unidentified individuals

1968 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(4)] includes:

-Michel E. Merolla, B.Sc., D.C., editor of the **New England Journal of Chiropractic**, authors “Massachusetts” (p. 63)

1968 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(5)] includes:

-Michel E. Merolla, B.Sc., D.C., editor of the **New England Journal of Chiropractic**, authors “Massachusetts” (p. 28)

-“Albert K. Klinger passes” (p. 28); includes **photo** of Mr. Klinger and:

Chiropractic suffered one of its greatest losses in Massachusetts history on January 15, 1968, when Mr. Albert K. Klinger of Marshfield Hills, Massachusetts, died. Mr. Klinger was one of the most active chiropractic laymen in New England. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, and two daughters, Mrs. Alberta Toby and Mrs. Kristina Huber.

Born in Bavaria, he came to this country as a young chemist and followed a career as an international representative in the medical drug

field. At his retirement, because of ill health, he became a patient of chiropractic. From the first month as a patient he became a true disciple of chiropractic; and until his death, he devoted his full time, energies and experiences to the chiropractic profession.

Al Klinger was organizer and director of the Massachusetts Chiropractic Laymen's Association, Inc., which at one time had thousands of members. To promote the chiropractic philosophy he founded and built up a printing concern. He wrote and published monthly chiropractic news letters and articles and coordinated the establishment of layman's groups in Massachusetts. Mr. Klinger appeared at chiropractic professional and lay meetings throughout New England and New York.

The Massachusetts Chiropractic Association, Inc., named him Chiropractic Layman of the Year and gave him honorary membership. The success of the legislative program in Massachusetts, which resulted in chiropractic legislation in 1966, was in great measure due to his efforts in molding favorable public opinion.

The chiropractic profession, and especially those of us in Massachusetts, shall always be indebted to this wonderful, gentle man who devoted the last 17 years of his life to chiropractic.

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

-Michel E. Merolla, B.Sc., D.C., editor of the **New England Journal of Chiropractic**, authors "Massachusetts" (p. 41)

1969 (Nov): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [6(11)] includes:

-"State association officers conference" (pp. 10-11); many **photos**

1970 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(5)] includes:

-"Independent state chiropractic presidents' Congress" (pp. 5-7); notes "forum will be held May 22 through 24, 1970" in Washington, D.C.; several **photos** include Drs. Donald K. Moon, Norman Carroll; photograph & caption:



Three hard-working Steering Committee members, from the left, Drs. Robert Clifton, Richard Vincent, and Peter Flaum, shown as committee confirmed purpose of Presidents' Congress: "To promote with immediacy the establishment of one chiropractic national voice, and to create a network for national and inter-state coordination and communication."

-"State presidents to meet in Wash. D.C." (p. 52); includes two **photos**

1970 (Apr): **New England Journal of Chiropractic** [4(2)] includes:

-Richard Simon, president of Lincoln College, authors "A free voice" (p. 10); discusses COCSA/National Congress of Chiropractic State President, and Association of Chiropractic Colleges

1970 (May 22-24): "Pre-registration roster, National Congress of Chiropractic State Presidents, May 22, 23, 24, 1970, Hotel Washington"; provides lists of state presidents and alternate delegates (in my COCSA folder)

1970 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(6)] includes:

-Richard M. Simon, Ed.D., president of Lincoln, authors "Autonomy... independence and a free voice" (p. 10); discusses formation of National Congress of Chiropractic State Presidents and Association of Chiropractic Colleges

1970 (pre-convention issue): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [?(?)]:

-L.W. Rutherford, D.C., ICA president, authors "President's report" (pp. 2-3, 28), which is a "talk given before the Independent Chiropractic State Presidents Congress in Washington, D.C., on May 22, 23, 24, 1970" (COCSA?)

1971 (June 27-29): "Report of 38th Annual Congress" of COSCEB, Flamingo Hotel, Las Vegas NV (FCLB Archives)

-Rex Wright, D.C. authors "Report of second annual meeting of the Congress of State Presidents" (pp. 9-10); includes:

I have just returned from the second annual meeting of the Congress of State Presidents which was held June 5 and 6, at the Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C... Bill Day presented the ICA's statement which in my opinion was of very little new information. He continuously talked about having a scope and definition which would be defensible in the courts across the land. I do have my opinion about this condition and I am gathering information to be delivered to the Council at the next meeting Las Vegas. Dr. Palmer was not there to deliver the message from the Palmer College or from himself which ever the case may be, but it was delivered by one of his Vice Presidents, Ron Frogley. He talked about crocodiles and how that everyone of us should be very thankful to Dr. Palmer for sending two of his Vice Presidents to such a meeting. Dr. Hoyt Duke presented a statement for the ACA, and the proposal that the ACA had adopted for the problems of uniting the two national organizations into one. He brought out quite well that the ACA was not in favor of producing a scope and definition and that it should be left up to the individual states rights. Also, he pointed out the success that the Canadian Association was having and that they too had chosen not to have a definition and scope of chiropractic. I thought the Congress supported the fact of not having a definition and scope quite well with a vote of 37 to 5, showing that they too felt that having a definition and scope was not necessary...

While I was in St. Louis giving the National Board examination, Dr. Coggins, President of the college, related to me that he had information and proof that the National College of Lombard, Illinois, was not carrying out the two-year-pre-educational requirement that they propose to be a part of their entrance requirements. I felt quite shocked at this information and coming from the President of the Logan College, I felt it my duty as a member of the Kansas Healing Board and President of the Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards that I should confront Dr. Leonard Faye with this information and charges, which I did while in Washington, D.C. to Dr. Faye personally. To say the least, Dr. Faye was quite disturbed over these charges and assured me that he would do everything within his power to see that these charges were straightened up for all parties concerned. As you know, I am quite an advocate of this pre-



educational requirement and I feel that these conditions must be met and kept...

1971 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(1)] includes:

-Raymond Fells authors "Second annual meeting for Congress of State Presidents" (pp. 48-9)

-"The Lady is the President" (p. 69); includes photograph & text:



DR. EAGLES

The election of Dr. Faye B. Eagles of Rocky Mount, N.C. as president of the North Carolina Chiropractic association, marked another milestone in the history of the profession. Dr. Eagles is the first woman in recent history to become the president of a state chiropractic association, and the only woman serving in this capacity at the present time.

Her election came as the highlight of the State Convention of North Carolina chiropractors held at West End, Grand Bahama Island in June. She is one of ten women chiropractors in the entire State of North Carolina.

After attending Lincoln Chiropractic College in Indianapolis, Indiana, she graduated from Logan Chiropractic College in St. Louis and entered practice in Rocky Mount in 1953 where she has been an active leader in the State Association and do state committees dealing in legislation and educational matters. Her most recent appointment was by the State Board of Education to a committee outlining the curriculum for the health and professional assistant's program for the North Carolina Community College system.

Dr. Eagles is a member of the ACA Council on Chiropractic Roentgenologists, and the American Council of Women Chiropractors, and just recently was the delegate to the Congress of State Chiropractic President's meeting in Washington, D.C.

1972 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [15(2)] includes:

-Charles L. Smith authors "The Council of United Sister States" (p. 17); includes:

The Council of United Sister States (CUSS), a loosely associated body made up of state association officials and their legal representatives from the various midwest states, met at the Greater Cincinnati Airport on August 26-27 to discuss matters of mutual concern to the profession. More than a dozen member states participated in this meeting, the fourth one since its inception a year ago. The ACA sent two official observers, the Connecticut State Chiropractic Association sent one observer...

Dr. Payne introduced the next speaker, Dr. George A. Goodman, Director of Continuing Education at Logan College of Chiropractic. Dr. Goodman presented a brief, but enlightening, account of Logan's entry into post-graduate education.

"We have designed a new program whereby the busy practitioner can update his professional competence through college-certified, post-graduate seminars. Current topics include medicare, insurance relations, chiropractic orthopedics, correlated general practice, hematology, and physical therapy.

"The correlated general practice is a particularly timely subject since it is an on-going series designed to help the chiropractor assume his new role in practice – that of the **family doctor**.

"Other subjects will be added in the future. Logan is anxious to work with state associations that wish to present specific seminars, in any subject matter, for its members.

"We will formulate, outline, and present a quality seminar to meet the association's needs. By designing the seminars around academic standards of the cognizant state chiropractic associations, practitioners are thus assured full credit and academic recognition."

The delegates indicated considerable interest in Logan's new program for field doctors...

1973 (Dec): **New England Journal of Chiropractic** [7(4)] includes:

-"Congress takes decisive action" (pp. 18-9); discusses fourth annual Congress of Chiropractic State Associations (COCSA); Richard Carnival, D.C. is congress chairman; includes chart of organization

1974 (June 28-30): "Report of 41st Annual Congress" of FCLB, Playboy Plaza, Miami Beach FL (FCLB Archives)

-"United Chiropractic Organization" (pp. 24-25):

The President called on Dr. Richard Carnival, from the state of New York, to make a report on the Unity Proposal of the **Congress of State Associations**.

Dr. Carnival outlined the formation of what is to be known as the United Chiropractic Organization.

This organization will be controlled by 12 people. Three from the A.C.A. each having a vote. Three from the I.C.A. each having a vote. Three from the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards. The three from the Federation, combine for a half vote; and three from the **Congress of State Associations**, the three of them combine for a half vote. This will be a total of 12 people, for a total of 7 votes.

There are to be six standing committees. It is to be funded by \$20,000 from the A.C.A., \$20,000 from the I.C.A., \$20,000 from the State Associations, and \$20.00 from the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards. The organization will be under the general direction of an executive director.

This organization is to be presented to the A.C.A. and the I.C.A. at their respective meetings this summer, and a report will be made following those meetings. See exhibit #4 for a make-up of this organization...

Motion: It was regularly moved and seconded that the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards participate in the **United Chiropractic Organization** providing it is accepted by the A.C.A. and I.C.A. Motion carried.

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

-Michael A. Espina, Jr., executive secretary of the Chiropractic Association of Louisiana, authors "Governor Edwards signs

new law" granting licensure to chiropractors (pp. 50-1); includes photograph & caption:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board of Directors of the C.A.L., Dr. Harold Karas, Chairman; Dr. John Booth, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Eric Lensgraf, Secretary; Dr. Corwin Heneman, Treasurer; and the members, Drs. William Boyd, Jerry Norman, Kenneth Eastman, B.D. Mooring, and

L.O. Tackett, all these doctors had the audacity to try new methods of campaigning and the courage and determination to see that everything was followed to a successful completion.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 – Establishment of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, composed of 6 doctors of Chiropractic and 2 M.D.s.
- 2 – Allows the individual practitioner the dissemination of chiropractic educational material to his patients, and allows the State Association to promote chiropractic on a professional basis.
- 3 – Allows the use of X-Ray equipment for all chiropractic purposes.
- 4 – Allows the doctors who have graduated from a college of chiropractic, which is accredited or approved by the Association of Chiropractic Colleges, or the Council on Chiropractic Education, or approved for the purposes of membership by the A.C.A. or the I.C.A. and approved by the Board, and who have been in practice over 8 years to be licensed automatically. The doctors, who comply with the above requirements, but have been in the state from 2 to 8 years, must take an examination on X-Ray procedures, physical diagnosis and public health, including contagious and communicable diseases. All other doctors must take an examination (14 Parts) as given to all newcomers to the state.
- 5 – Allows doctors who are licensed in other states, and comply with the Louisiana accreditation requirements, to obtain a license, without having to take the examination.
- 6 – Allows doctors who have passed the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners test, to obtain a license, by only taking the 3 part examination.
- 7 – Allows the use of diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

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

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

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

-“World Chiropractic Congress held in Auckland, New Zealand” (pp. 56-7); includes several photos of George Anderson, D.C. and William Day, D.C.

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

-“One voice a reality: Congress of State Associations meets, ratifies plan for unified action” (pp. 72-3); includes sketch of organizational structure

1977 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(4)] includes:

-“Dr. Edward Mernin elected national chairman of COCSA” (p. 4)

1977 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(6)] includes:

-Edward Mernin, D.C., president of COCSA, invites responses to query “Is chiropractic to be included in comprehensive health planning?” (p. 72)

1978 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [20(5)] includes:

-“Glenn M. Hultgren, D.C. heads C.O.C.S.A.” (p. 65); includes photograph of Dr. Hultgren:



1990 (Mar 3): “Origin & History of COCSA” by Seymour Shribnik, D.C., F.A.C.C. ([www.cocsa.org/history.htm](http://www.cocsa.org/history.htm))

Some 21 years ago, Dr. Malcolm MacDonald from Massachusetts had a vision of unity for the profession. He started with the organization of the New England Chiropractic Council, and through their journal, enlisted a plea to chiropractors throughout the country. With the help of eminent doctors such as Moon from Ohio, Flamm from New Jersey, Vincent from Massachusetts, Carnival from New York, Sportelli from Pennsylvania, Luedtke from Wisconsin and others, the first meeting took place in Washington, D.C. at the old Hotel Washington with **52 states** in attendance.

Unification was on their minds: unification of the national organizations and unification to a purpose for the states.

#### **Purpose – as it states in the Rules and Regulations:**

1. To form a coalition of official chiropractic state organizations.
2. To serve as a forum or clearing house to help solve mutual state problems on a non-partisan basis.
3. To cooperate with other organizations in the advancement of natural health and Chiropractic.
4. To assure that Chiropractic attains its rightful place in the healing arts.
5. To initiate, encourage, and support programs and projects for the advancement of the Chiropractic profession.

#### **Membership:**

All official state Chiropractic organizations chartered or incorporated at least two (2) years in the state they represent may petition to the Board of Directors to become members of the Congress by paying the annual dues and registration fee for the current year, and in so doing will have equal voting rights.

#### **Delegates:**

Delegates of the state organizations to the Congress will be the president or an individual member selected by their representative state organization.

#### **Voting:**

Each state organization shall be entitled to one (1) vote, providing they have a delegate present.

Dr. MacDonald remained the Coordinator, as he was called, for many years working out of his home.

As with other organizations, and to the detriment of the Congress, factions arose mainly with ACA and ICA delegate leanings at that time. It got so bad at one time that **New Hampshire was threatened that if they joined the Congress, they could forget about any legislation being passed in their state.**

The Congress was the originator of the Chiropractic Attorney Association, Executive Directors Association, and the National Chiropractic Health Planning Office (NCHPO). That's a whole story in itself. Dr. Charles Herring of Louisiana and I oversaw this committee with the vision of Dr. Gustave Dubbs as Executive Director. We brought the message of participation in Health Planning Agencies to the profession. To say the least, ACA & ICA were dragging their feet. Our Executive Director Bob Davis was with ACA at that time and his hands were tied. He was at the Health Planning desk. My name was persona non grata because I dared to associate with Dr. Dubbs in our inclusion in any national health policies and for telling the ACA to get off their asses, and let Bob and others who knew what they were doing to get the job done. P.S. We are years behind in all phases of health care, especially the HMO issue.

The Congress supported the National Chiropractic health Planning Office for an independent survey to be done by South Florida University. The survey was under-written by each state that wished to participate. In the end the survey was successful, but because of personalities, California and a couple of other states pulled out of the Congress. To try and bring these and other states back as members, the Congress's association with NCHPO was terminated. Unfortunately, this backfired, and Washington and a couple of other states aligned with Dr. Dubbs pulled out.

One of the more successful endeavors that the Congress undertook was to present grant writing seminars.

After the Presidency of Dr. Glenn Hultgren of Colorado, the participation in the Congress took a nose dive, and that's putting it mildly. In 1983 I was asked to become president. That lasted for 3 terms. With the help and determination of Brad Hayes of Oklahoma, Tom Palmer and Tom Kosmyrna of Michigan, Sid Taylor of Alabama and Rolan Bazin of Massachusetts, we fought back at all the egos, personalities and bigotry and grew from 3 states (MA, MI, OK) and

then AL to six states to nine states to seventeen states to our current membership of 39 states. Even with 3 states, we never lost sight of our mission. We still held seminars. Oklahoma helped with the use of their offices. We hired Jim Fleming to be our executive director. Lady Americana came online.

Vision, stick-to-itiveness and faith on the part of the doctors mentioned and an unfailing belief in the Rules and Regulations and Purpose of the Congress of State Chiropractic Associations has given this profession the only unadulterated voice you can depend on.

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**References:**

Beideman RP. *In the making of a profession: the National College of Chiropractic, 1906-1981*. Lombard IL: National College of Chiropractic, in press