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Chronology of
Chiropractic in South Dakota

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Color Code:
Red & Magenta: questionable or uncertain information
Green: for emphasis

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
1934	3	1944	14	1954	24		
1935	4	1945	15	1955	25		
1936	5	1946	16	1956	26		
1937	6	1947	17	1957	27		
1938	7	1948	18	1958	28		
1939	8	1949	19	1959	29		
1940	9	1950	20	1960	30		

Sources

Schwietert AW (Rehm, 1980, p. 290)
 Schwietert, D.C., John W.; 216 E. St. Charles Street, Rapid City SD 57701-3836 (605-342-0490)
 Winkler, Carroll H., D.C.; 900 E. Turnpike, Bismarck ND 58501-1873; (701-258-6115; no e-mail)
 Winkler, Kerwin P., D.C.; 803 S. Main St, Aberdeen SD 57401 (605-225-1787?, 225-8288?; FAX: 605-225-8257; GMWinkler@home.com)

Chronology

1913 (Oct 20): D.D. Palmer dies at his home, 420 West Vernon Ave, Los Angeles; survived by two daughters [Mrs. May Brownell of Yankton SD & Mrs. Jessie Wall of Bellingham WA] (Gielow, 1981, p. 123)
 1923 (Apr 21): B.J. Palmer, D.C. writes to Sylva Ashworth, D.C. to congratulate her on revision of NE chiro law to 73 years of 6 mo?; indicates that to Dr. A that "It was to YOU that we must give the lion's end of the ability, time, labor, thought and lobbying that put this amendment across."; also notes that MN and SD still ask for "3 of 8"; Montana asks for "3 of 9" but accepts "equivalent" practice experience (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

PHOTOGRAPH

A Heritage of Healing Since 1913
 Chiropractic healing has been a tradition in the Schwietert family for four generations.
 In the early 1900's, A.W. Schwietert was a practicing chiropractic physician. When his father's music business started to slow, he sent his father, John B. Schwietert to Chiropractic school.
 Dr. John W. Schwietert wanted to be a Chiropractor after receiving treatments from his father for a back injury.
 Drs. Dave and Jim have followed in their father's and grandfather's footsteps out of a sense of satisfaction of helping people feel better.
SCHWIETERT CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC
 2218 Jackson Blvd. 342-0748
 Dr. John Schwietert & Dr. Jim Schwietert and Dr. David A. Schwietert 419 Jackson Blvd. 342-0768

Also: Elizabeth SCHWIETERT, D.C. wife of John B. SCHWIETERT, D.C. Both graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic 9-1-18
 A.W.'s brother William and his wife were both D.C.'s practicing in Kankakee, IL (Agnes)
 A.W.'s nephew Hugh H. Hehner, D.C. of Hugo, MN
 Add my Son-in-Law Patrick Clinch, D.C. of Rapid City, SD also.
 I guess that makes my sons fourth generation Chiropractors.

Schwietert family

1933 (Dec): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [1(12)] publishes: -Arthur T. Schwietert, D.C., member of NCA Board of Directors, authors "The new deal - underlying facts and philosophical conclusions!" (pp. 3, 26)

PHOTOGRAPH



C. Sterling Cooley, D.C. of Oklahoma (left) rolls barrel; Arthur W. Schwietert, D.C. at far right; mid-1930s (NCA photo collection)

PHOTOGRAPH



The Chiropractic Journal (NCA) 1936 (Sept); 5(9): 22; journal caption reads: "Dr. C.M. Keeler, Dallas, Texas, who presented the ten gallon Texas hats to Dr. C.S. Cooley, Dr. A.W. Schwietert and Dr. C.M. Guyselman." L to R: C.M. Keeler, D.C. of Dallas; C. Sterling Cooley, D.C. of Oklahoma; Arthur W. Schwietert, D.C.; C.M. Guyselman, D.C. (NCA board)



NCA leaders, mid-1940s; left to right are: Frank Logic, D.C.; Harry K. McIlroy, D.C.; Arthur W. Schwietert, D.C.; George Hariman, D.C.; Charles Lemly, D.C.



The Chiropractic Journal (NCA) 1936 (Sept); 5(9): 19; caption reads: "Dr. McIlroy (right), local convention chairman, welcoming the chiropractors of Texas to the Indianapolis convention." Arthur W. Schwietert, D.C. at far left, Harry K. McIlroy, D.C. at far right

1944 (July 26): **NCA Council of Past Executives** votes to sponsor the **Chiropractic Research Foundation (CRF; today's FCER)**; Gordon M. **Goodfellow** DC of California chairman of the board of the **NCA**, presents Articles and Bylaws for the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** to **NCA Council of Past Executives** (former Gavel Club); on July 27 articles of incorporation are notarized in Cook County IL, and filed with the Secretary of State in Delaware (Schierholz, 1986, p. 3); incorporators are:

- *Sylva L. Ashworth, D.C. (Nebraska)
- *Gordon M. **Goodfellow**, D.C. (California)
- *George E. Hariman, D.C. (North Dakota)
- *Frank O. Logic, D.C. (Michigan)
- *Lillard T. Marshall, D.C. (Kentucky)
- *Harry K. McIlroy, D.C. (Indiana)
- *Cecil D. Strait, D.C. (Georgia)
- *F. Lorne Wheaton, D.C. (Connecticut)

-purposes of **CRF** (Schierholz, 1986, p. 4):

The original Articles of Incorporation designated the following:

1. The name of the Corporation is Chiropractic Research Foundation, Incorporated.
2. The objects or purposes to be promoted or carried on are:
 - a) To receive gifts for the use and benefit of chiropractic education, research, sanitarium, hospitals, and to administer said gifts according to its discretion, except as to gifts subject to a condition of the donor, which gifts are to be administered according to said conditions.
 - b) To promote the science of chiropractic, particularly in the research of all the scientific aspects of chiropractic.
 - c) To promote adequate facilities and equipment for the full and complete education of students in chiropractic colleges.
 - d) To promote chiropractic sanitariums, hospitals and clinics.
 - e) To gather and disseminate reliable information concerning the science of chiropractic, and to generally promote the science of chiropractic.

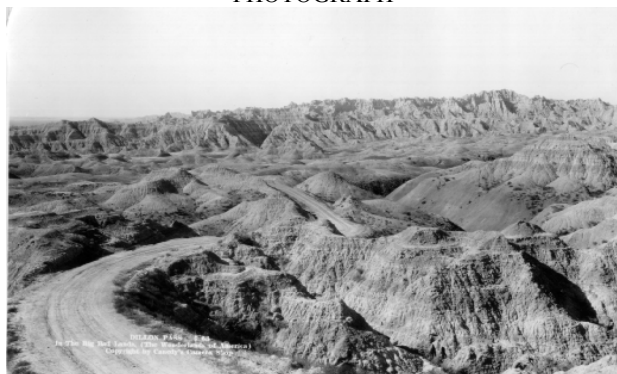
-Schierholz (1986, pp. 5-6) also notes:

Trustees and Officers

The Council of Past Executives was the sponsoring organization. Its members were the founders -- the Charter members of the Chiropractic Research Foundation. Members of the first Board of Trustees elected were:

- Dr. Charles C. Lemly, Texas
- Dr. Harry K. McIlroy, Indiana
- Dr. Arthur W. Schwietert, South Dakota

PHOTOGRAPH



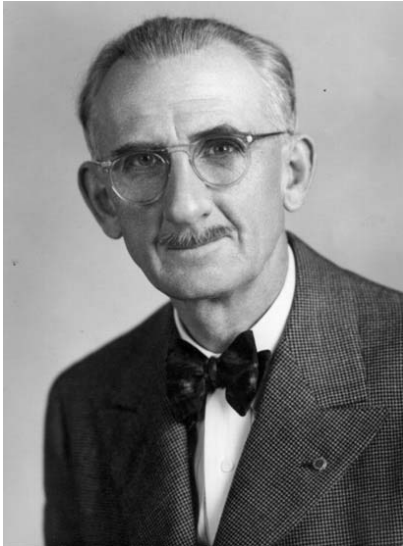
Caption at lower left reads: "Dillon Pass 63; In The Big Bad Lands, (The wonderlands of America); copyright by Canedy's Camera Shop." Stamped on back is "Custer Battlefield Hiway, Mitchell, S.D." (NCA photo collection, undated)

PHOTOGRAPH

Dr. Frank O. Logic, Michigan
 Dr. George E. Hariman, North Dakota
 The Trustees elected the Officers
 President - Dr. Arthur W. Schwietert
 Vice-President - Dr. Frank O. Logic
 Secretary/Treasurer - Dr. Charles C. Lemly

It was made clear that no officers or trustees would receive any salary; only out-of-pocket expenses when on official business from the CRF was to be paid.

PHOTOGRAPH



Arthur W. Schwietert, D.C., circa 1944

1944 (Aug 30): Sylva L. **Ashworth** DC writes to Dr. Ruth **Cleveland** DC, notes her anger that **CRF's Rogers** and **Schwietert** are pressuring her for \$1,000 contribution, notes she has given \$50K to chiro over the years, describes previous loan to **International Chiropractic Congress**, money was misspent by Harry Gallaher DC; notes purpose of **CRF** is **to improve the schools [rather than research, per se]**, but doesn't want to throw cold water on project because it will "help the schools equip for a longer and better course"; notes "Bonesetter Richter" will lecture at state convention in October; notes that Mabel Palmer had snubbed her during last visit to Davenport and the **PSC** seems deteriorated, low student count; mentions surprise picnic for Lee and Grace Edwards, who will be moving to California (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

1944 (Dec 24): Arthur W. **Schwietert** DC sends telegram to all **CRF** members (Schierholz, 1986, p. 7):

Message to you and each member of the Foundation. We will drink toast today eleven a.m. to success of Foundation in 1945. Remember our slogan every donor get another. At least one from you before January 1st and we will reach our goal!

1945 (Jan): **National Chiropractic Journal** [15[1]] includes:

-four-page promotion for **CRF**, notes Arthur W. Schwietert is President, Chas. C. Lemly DC of Waco TX is sec'y-treasurer (pp. 35-8):

The **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc. was established during the National War Council Conference in Chicago in July, 1944. It is incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware.

The objects and purposes of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** are: To engage in scientific Chiropractic research; to endow accredited Chiropractic colleges teaching scientific courses of four years or a minimum of 3600 hours; to establish and perpetuate Chiropractic hospitals, clinics, and sanitariums.

More than eighty thousand (\$80,000.00) dollars has already been contributed by leading chiropractors throughout America to establish the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc., and to perpetuate the principles to which the Chiropractic profession is dedicated.

Any worthy chiropractor may become a Foundation Donor by pledging one thousand dollars to this million-dollar humanitarian project. Such donors will receive a Founder's certificate from the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc. of which they may be proud, since it will immediately identify them as having faith in the future of their profession. Donors may make their contributions in one lump sum or in regular payments as desired. Series F and G War Bonds may be purchased in the name of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc. Contributions constitute allowable deductions from your Federal Income Taxes.

-ad (p. 35) lists members of the Board of Directors of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**:

- *Arthur W. Schwietert DC
- *Frank O. Logic DC
- *Chas. C. Lemly DC
- *Harry K. McIlroy DC
- *George Hariman DC

1946 (May): **JNCA** [1946; 16(5)] publishes:

-Arthur W. Schwietert DC, President of CRF, authors "Chiropractic is on the march!" (p. 19); he reports:

Your **Chiropractic Research Foundation** has recently opened an executive office and headquarters in Chicago, in the Chicago Title & Trust Building. This is a central location in the Loop, convenient for out-of-town visitors who may wish to call at headquarters. The address is: 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

The officers of the Foundation are happy to announce that we have obtained the services of Mr. **Ford L. Bailor** as our Executive Director. He has been associated for many years with a prominent and successful promotional and public relations organization in New York and brings to us twenty-five years of experience in fund raising and Foundation work, particularly in the educational field. Mr. **Bailor** will coordinate and direct the **CRF** over-all program from Chicago headquarters.

This program, we want to point out to the profession, is not a quick campaign. It is to be no flash in the pan, to die away when the first fine fervor has passed away. Mr. **Bailor** and his staff are planning a long range project, a framework upon which the chiropractic profession is now laying the groundwork for the continuation of its very existence. You do not believe this? You think that our enemies are lulled to sleep? Then read the scurrilous attack on chiropractic in the April issue of **HYGEIA**, an A.M.A. publication.

1947 (Feb): **National Chiropractic Journal** [17(2)] includes:

-Mrs. A.W. **Schwietert** authors "Which shall it be - A Parade of Pennies, A March of Dimes or A Deluge of Dollars for Chiropractic Research in Polio?"; discusses efforts of NCA Ladies Auxiliary to raise funds for **CRF** (p. 30)

1947 (Mar 1): letter from OA Ohlson DC, sec'y-treasurer of the **CRF**, writes to Sylva Ashworth, "Executive Member" in Lincoln NE; letterhead indicates officers of **CRF** (in my FCER file; from Ashworth papers, CCC/KC):

- *Harry K. McIlroy DC, **President**, Indianapolis
 - *George E. Hariman DC, **Vice-President**, Grand Forks ND
 - *Arthur M. Schwietert DC, **Director of Promotions**, Sioux Falls SD
 - *EA Thompson DC, Director, Baltimore
 - *Ford L. Bailor, Executive Director, Chicago
- "Executive Members"** of **CRF** are:
- *Sylvia Ashworth DC, Lincoln NE
 - *Albert B. Cochrane DC, Chicago
 - *Floyd Cregger DC, Los Angeles

- *Lee W. Edwards MD, DC, Omaha
- *Cecil E. Foster DC, Jacksonville FL
- *Gordon M. Goodfellow DC, ND, Los Angeles
- *EM Gustafson DC, Washington DC
- *Craig M. Kightlinger DC, New York City
- *Charles C. Lemly DC, Waco TX
- *Frank O. Logic DC, Iron Mountain MI
- *Lillard T. Marshall DC, Lexington KY
- *WH McNichols DC, Omaha
- *Waldo G. Poehner DC, Chicago
- *Cecil D. Strait DC, Marietta GA
- *Chas. L. Tennant DC, Detroit
- *F. Lorne Wheaton DC, New Haven CT
- *Loran M. Rogers DC, Webster City IA

-letter indicates:

Dear Doctor:

We have worked another man too hard. Each of us is guilty in "letting John do it" instead of hoisting the load on our own shoulders.

Schwietert is down in bed - seriously ill - for a long time to come. A copy of his letter to me is enclosed.

I think it would be the height of folly to accept his resignation. He may be so completely beaten physically at this moment that he feels one more responsibility will finish him. One the other hand, we men on the Board might help him by refusing his resignation, reaffirming our confidence in his ability to make a comeback and at the same moment attempting to take on the additional load Dr. Schwietert has carried.

Probably no other man has done, nor is doing, so much toward the success of the **CRF** program.

We must not, of course, ask him to do a single thing for the moment which might still further endanger his health.

If the Board thinks wise, then, I should like to have an expression from you that I use my judgment in writing him officially expressing somewhat the same thoughts as I have given above.

Please write Dr. Schwietert a note expressing your wish for a rapid recovery. Also give me your reaction to my suggestion. Sincerely yours,...

PHOTOGRAPH



Harry K. McIlroy, D.C. adjusting, 1939

1947 (Apr): **National Chiropractic Journal** [17(4)] includes: -photo of "Dr. Arthur Wesley Schwietert, A Tribute to a Great Man"; Schwietert was **CRF** president (p. 4):

Those of us who intimately knew Dr. Schwietert feel a great sense of personal loss in his passing right at the height of his professional career.

"Sweetie," as he was affectionately known by doctors of chiropractic from coast to coast, had that personal touch and intense interest in others' problems which made for immediate and lasting friendships. He was an idealist at heart and dreamed many of the dreams that have since become realities for the profession through his untiring efforts.

Dr. A.W. was a great humanitarian who always looked for and found the best in every human soul. He made many notable contributions to the advancement of chiropractic and lived a full and rich life as a result. He **fathered the idea of the Chiropractic Research Foundation**, which was in many minds, and was its first president. He was, at the time of his passing, the Director of Promotion for the Foundation and literally gave his life for the profession he loved so dearly.

No finer tribute could be paid to his memory than to establish an Arthur Wesley Schwietert Memorial Fund of the Chiropractic Research Foundation to which he devoted the last years of his life when most men would have rested on the laurels already won.

To have known "Sweetie" was an inspiration; to have been his intimate friend, an honor; to have worked with him through the years, a rare privilege. For those of us who knew and loved and worked with him, it is hard to say, "Goodbye, Sweetie".

-In Memoriam: Arthur Wesley Schwietert" by Harry K. McIlroy, D.C., Secretary, International College of Chiropractors (pp. ???):

Arthur W. Schwietert received his inspiration to become a doctor from his grandfather who was a homeopathic physician. As a native of Missouri, he drove with his grandfather while making calls through the hill country and became interested in the healing arts.

At the age of fourteen, he began work in a drug store where he was employed for a period of twelve years while attending school and college. In his second college year his health failed and his physician's advice was to live in the country out-of-doors if he wished to regain his health. However, the second summer on the farm he broke down completely with internal hemorrhages.

Hopeless and despondent, he began living in a tent on the Cedar River in Iowa. While fishing one day, he met a doctor and was astonished to learn that the doctor was a chiropractor. He discussed his condition with the doctor, and in a diplomatic manner the chiropractor explained the new idea of treating the sick who had lost hope through medicine. It seemed absolutely ridiculous to him at the time, but finally through curiosity and being from Missouri, he had to be shown.

This was the turning point in Dr. Schwietert's life and in less than a year he was a chiropractic student and in 1913 was granted his diploma from the **Wiegert School of Chiropractic**, Waterloo, Iowa, and began practice in Marshalltown, Iowa, developing a large practice with an assistant and nurse within six months. He continued practice there for six years.

In 1916 he attended a post graduate course at the **National College of Chiropractic**, and each year thereafter received instruction at the various review courses. With the organization of the **first National Board of Chiropractic Examiners**, he was the first to take such an examination, and he passed with flying colors.

As Dr. Schwietert noted the great need of the chiropractic profession for organization, he became active in one of the three state associations in Iowa. In 1916 he was elected vice-president. He went to work in earnest and started a canvass of the personnel in the profession to obtain a cross section of the thought trend. He found it would be **possible to organize one state association if school influences could be eliminated**. Thus the new organization was formed and the following year he was elected secretary. He travelled through the state holding meetings and building interest in the new state association. The factions were finally brought together in 1917 with the incorporation of the Iowa Chiropractors' Association on the district plan and the president or past-president of each of the eleven districts comprised the board of directors.

In the autumn of 1918 he resigned as secretary of a strong state association that was successful in passing the first chiropractic law in Iowa. He then moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he found new territory to conquer. He was named secretary of the South Dakota Chiropractic Association, and held this position consecutively for a period of approximately twenty years. He resigned this position to accept the presidency of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, and for the past eight months had been serving as the director of promotion of the Foundation. He was more active in raising funds for the **CRF** than any other member of the entire profession. The executive committee of the **CRF** will look long and ponder greatly a successor to this staunch never-tiring man who has given of his life to the profession he so dearly loved.

In 1929, Dr. Schwietert was successful in initiating and having passed in South Dakota the first compulsory membership chiropractic law which has been copied by twelve other states.

His interest in national association work was so great that in his thirty-four years of practice, he attended every convention with the exception of two; served as a member of the board of directors of the UCA and assisted in the amalgamation of the UCA and ACA, forming the NCA.

During the year he served as chairman of the board of directors of the NCA, he worked out the plan of organization forming the House of Counselors and presented the plan at the Pittsburgh convention in 1934, after going over the plan thoroughly at the Denver convention the previous year. He devised the idea of councypresenting different groups and activities of the profession, which have since gone forward and become the dominant factor in the chiropractic profession. He also **organized the first spinographic society** and served as its president for one year and as secretary of the Council of Roentgenologists.

In his home city he was very active in civic affairs. He was a charter member of Lions International Club, and more than twenty-three years ago served as deputy governor for two years, as well as delegate to two national conventions. He was a member of the Toastmasters International Clubs, assisting in organizing the Sioux Falls club and served in various capacities.

After returning home from a strenuous promotion trip for the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** in Minneapolis, he suffered severe hemorrhages and collapsed. He was rushed to the hospital where he was given several transfusions and underwent an emergency operation, but to no avail. He passed away at the age of sixty-one about noon on Saturday, March 15, and the funeral was held in Sioux Falls on March 17th. Active pallbearers were officers of the South Dakota Chiropractic Association, and honorary pallbearers were Drs. Smith, W.H. **McNichols**, O.A. **Ohlson**, John J. **Nugent**, L.M. **Rogers**, and Mr. **Ford L. Bailor**.

The profession mourns the loss of a great chiropractor and extends deep sympathy to Volline, his excellent companion through the major part of his life and to his two lovely children, **John Wesley** and Jane.

1947 (May): **National Chiropractic Journal** [17(5)] reports: -"Memorial Started! **Schwietert** Memorial Fund of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc.**" (p. 28):

The officers and board of directors of the South Dakota Chiropractic Association deemed it fitting and proper that a memorial fund be started as a living tribute to the late Dr. A.W. Schwietert. We could think of no finer tribute to his memory than to begin a memorial fund in his name.

We realized that next to his own family and his practice Jim spent more time working for the success of the **CRF** than any other project. All of us remember his enthusiasm when he had us cornered in some small room, trying in his own way to make us fully realize the full significance of the **CRF**. Now in his name we again have the chance to show our appreciation in South Dakota for his work and his chiropractic vision.

Just recently Dr. A.W. pledged his second Founder's pledge of one thousand dollars, making this the second thousand that he has pledged for the Foundation, indicating the sincere conviction and belief that he had in the future of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**.

We are happy to acknowledge contributions in the amount of some \$300.00 to the Schwietert Memorial Fund of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc.**

Chiropractors in South Dakota and over the entire nation are now given a chance to show their appreciation in a small or large manner for the visions and efforts displayed by our late outstanding friend and chiropractic booster, Dr. Arthur Wesley Schwietert. Friends of chiropractic and Dr. A.W. are asked to forward any contribution that they might want to donate toward this memorial to Dr. W.B. Wolf, Secretary-Treasurer of the South Dakota Chiropractors Association, Eureka, South Dakota.- Taken from the News Letter of the South Dakota Chiropractors Association.

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...

PHOTOGRAPH



Walter B. Wolf, D.C., undated

1950 (Nov): **The Record** [2(11)] ("Monthly publication of Carver Chiropractic College" at 521 N.W. 9th Street, Oklahoma City OK) includes:

-letter dated 11 September 1950 from John W. Schwietert, D.C. of Sious Falls SD (NWCC Class of 1949) to The Record, praising the journal (p. 5)

1963 (Aug): **JNCA** [33(8)] includes:

-H.F. Achenbach, secretary-treasurer of NCA, authors "National convention dedicated to professional unity and advancement" (pp. 9-22, 62, 64, 66-7); many photographs, including:



Meeting at this year's combined college alumni luncheon are the following administrators (left to right, seated): Dr. J.C. Troilo, president, Texas Chiropractic College; Dr. L.F. Bierman, president, Lincoln Chiropractic College; Dr. Marshall Himes, dean, Canadian Chiropractic College; Dr. **Walter Wolf**, national chairman, Committee on Accreditation; (standing): Dr. Robert Elliot, president, Western States Chiropractic College; Dr. Joseph Janse, president, National College of Chiropractic; Dr. J.B. Wolfe, president, Northwestern College of Chiropractic; Dr. Thure C. Peterson, president, Chiropractic Institute of New York; and Dr. George Haynes, dean, Los Angeles College of Chiropractic.

1963 (Nov): **JNCA** [33(11)] includes:

-photograph & caption (p. 71):



ACA accreditation procedures are reviewed in detail at the Des Moines meeting by Dr. **Walter B. Wolf**, interim chairman, ACA Accreditation Committee, Dr. William N. Coggins, president of the Logan College of Chiropractic, and Dr. Dewey Anderson, ACA's newly appointed educational director.

1964 (Feb): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [1(2)] includes:

-photograph & caption (p. 25):



The ACA Council on Education is shown around the conference table at midyear meeting (left to right): Dr. L.F. Bierman, president,

Lincoln Chiropractic College, Indianapolis, Indiana; Dr. Gordon L. Holman, Committee [sic] of State Examining Boards, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Dr. William Coggins, president Logan Basic College of Chiropractic, St. Louis, Missouri; Dr. Ernest Napolitano, president, Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, Bronx, New York; Dr. J.J. Janse, president, National College of Chiropractic, Lombard, Illinois; Dr. L.E. Fay, assistant to president, NCC, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. R.E. Elliot, president, Western States College of Chiropractic, Portland, Oregon; Dr. Walter B. Wolf, chairman, Committee on Accreditation, Eureka, South Dakota; Dr. J.B. Wolfe, president, Northwestern College of Chiropractic, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Dr. George H. Haynes, president, Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, Los Angeles, California; Dr. Dewey Anderson, director of education, Washington, D.C.; Dr. O.D. Adams, consultant on education, San Francisco, California; Dr. James Russell, chairman, Board of Trustees, Texas Chiropractic College, Freeport, Texas; Dr. Julius C. Troilo, president, Texas Chiropractic College, San Antonio, Texas; Dr. J.R. Quigley, member, Committee on Accreditation, Tacoma, Washington; Dr. Orval L. Hidde, member, Committee on Accreditation, Watertown, Wisconsin; Dr. Frank G. Ploudre, Board of Trustees, Lincoln Chiropractic College, West Palm Beach, Florida; Dr. John Prosser, Board of Trustees, Lincoln Chiropractic College, Tampa, Florida; Dr. Thure C. Peterson, president, Chiropractic Institute of New York, New York City; Dr. Helmut Bittner, faculty, Chiropractic Institute of New York, Forest Hills, New York. Meeting was held in conjunction with midyear meeting of ACA Board of Governors.

PHOTOGRAPH



John W. Schwietert, D.C.; from *ACA Journal of Chiropractic*, January 1972

PHOTOGRAPH



John W. Schwiertert, D.C. speaks at Logan College; from the *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* for August 1973

PHOTOGRAPH



John W. Schwiertert, D.C. and Hoyt B. Duke, D.C.; from the *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* for October 1977

1974 (Apr 27): "Chiropractic and South Dakota"; an unpublished account by Walter B. Wolf, D.C. of Eureka SD (courtesy of John W. Schwiertert, D.C., F.I.C.C.):

The history of Chiropractic in South Dakota began in the year 1903 when Dr. E.L. Dowd of Waubay, South Dakota hung out his first shingle. He was the first graduate of the Palmer College [sic] who called himself a Chiropractor in this state. It is possible that there were others who practiced the Manipulative Arts in the state at that time, but these people were not known as Chiropractors. They referred to themselves as bone-setters, etc.

In 1910 Dr. Roy Dowd, son of Dr. E.L. Dowd, matriculated at the Palmer College [sic] of Chiropractic. It has been said that Dr. Roy Dowd is probably the only student in Chiropractic history who received his education free. The story related is that Dr. R. Dowd was the person who introduced Dr. B.J. Palmer to his future wife Mabel. For this Dr. B.J. waived all tuition fees for Dr. Dowd. It is interesting to note that Dr. Roy Dowd, who is with us this evening, is still practicing in Webster at the young age of 84.

Dr. George Rensvold, who now lives in Minneapolis, Minn., received the number one license in S. Dak., following the passage of the first Chiropractic law in 1921. He graduated from the Palmer College in 1914 and started his first practice in Pierre; he later practiced in Brookings and Sioux Falls. In 1942 he moved to Minneapolis, where he taught at Northwestern College besides conducting a general practice. He still maintains an active practice today. Much of our Chiropractic history revolves around the activities of Dr. Rensvold, for he has been given a great deal of credit for lobbying in Pierre, prior to and during the year when our first law was passed.

An interesting sidelight to the history of our first law is that Mrs. Elda Tjaden, wife of Dr. George Tjaden, who worked as a secretary to an insurance office in Sioux Falls, actually typed the first proposed Chiropractic Bill for Drs. Rensvold and Dr. A.W. Schwiertert. It happened that their offices were in the same building and apparently Elda was an excellent typist. Little did she know at the time that she would marry a Chiropractor, who likewise is still practicing today.

Other pioneers who worked hard to get our first law were: Drs. Platt, Annis, Herbert Smith, Solberg, Severance, Tieszen, Schwiertert, and undoubtedly others whose names have been missed.

The first definition according to our 1921 law was: Chiropractic was defined to be the adjustment by hand of the articulations of the human spine and other incidental adjustments according to the Science of Chiropractic. This definition prevailed until 1939 when it was changed to read thus: Chiropractic is hereby defined to be the science of locating and removing the cause of any abnormal transmission of nerve energy, including diagnostic and externally

applied mechanical measures incident thereto. As I try to recall the many discussions during the time we deliberated on this definition, I remember that it was our intent to concentrate on the neurogenic cause of disease as well as allowing a broad scope of practice. Now thirty five years later I doubt that you will find a better definition in any of the other 49 states.

Probably some of the questions in the minds of our younger S. Dak. Practitioners are: Why does our state have such an excellent organization and why is it that our state has led all others in so many different Chiropractic firsts? My answer would be – yes, S. Dak. was the first state to have a compulsory educational attendance clause to qualify for our annual license renewal. It was the first state to have a Chiropractic Hospital law. It was the first state to have one of its members on the Public Health Council and it was the first state to have an Interprofessional Health Council, composed of all related organizations of the healing arts, including the S. Dak. Medical Society, the Osteopathic Association and our Chiropractic Association. All of these accomplishments were the result of outstanding, unselfish dedicated leadership assisted by an organization of members who likewise were willing to contribute in whatever manner possible. As one pioneer very aptly put it, "they were willing to risk all to perpetuate Chiropractic." Those of us who came on the scene in 1936 remember that our business sessions were never like a bed of roses; we had our differences and we did our share of wrangling. However, the majority vote always prevailed and when an issue was decided by vote, the losers pitched in as vigorously as the winners. All discussions were kept above board and when one of us younger members would come up with an unrealistic idea, the older members would soon put us in our place. It seems that we were blessed with so many men who were strong leaders, not only in Chiropractic but in their home communities and with so many other organizations. The names such as: Platt, Annis, Tieszen, Ortman, Ivey, Reid, Robinson, Isaak, Tjaden, Kerl, Bethke, Solberg, Janssen, Herb Smith, Charlie Smith, Severance and of course the one and only Dr. A.W. Schwiertert come to my mind as the outstanding pioneer leaders. As always, when one begins to mention names someone is forgotten or overlooked and for this I apologize.

Without a doubt, the most outstanding pioneer and leader in this state has been Dr. A.W. Schwiertert, who came to S. Dak. from Iowain 1919 and practiced in Sioux Falls. He was the first Sec-Treas. Of this organization and kept that office until 1942. To learn to know this man was indeed a privilege and an honor for all of us. His sincerity, his dedication, his unselfish devotion of time, talent and finances for the Chiropractic cause has been unequalled anywhere. We shall never forget his ability to write letters; he was great for adding details. We often said that A.W. would not only tell you that the wind was blowing from the north, he would also tell you why it was not blowing from the east, west or south at the same time. A.W. continued his efforts on behalf of the NCA where he served as a delegate and executive board member for many years. Later his efforts turned towards research and the raising of funds for the Chiropractic Research Foundation. Besides all of this, he was a very active member of the Lions International organization, serving as district and state president. A person learns to appreciate the amount of work performed by another when you follow him in office. This was my privilege both as Sec-Treas. and NCA delegate. Probably the greatest difference in attending those earlier meetings and those we have now is the spirit that prevails during the meetings. In the old days we noted a sense of urgency, the feeling that we should do this or that and let's get it over with. Everyone was willing to pitch in. If we needed money for a legislative battle, the officer would let us know and everyone would pitch in. Some would give a lot, others would come through with smaller amounts. I do not remember hearing the phrase, "I don't have time for this or that, get someone else to do it." It seems like in all organizations these days there is a sense of complacency. We seem to be satisfied with things as they are. We are aware of the fact that if we attempt to promote a project, we will get another job.

Politically and legislatively we have always been able to prove ourselves. Every legislative session that I can recall starting in '36, we have had someone in Pierre looking out for our interests. Especially do I recall the efforts of a Mr. John Verhoef of Marion, an employee of the Tieszen Clinic, who spent many years in Pierre working for the Chiropractic cause. I recall also that his expenses were not paid by our association – the Tieszen Clinic sponsored him. Our association usually sponsored an attorney and between the two of them, they always seemed to take care of our political needs. Through all of these years, I can remember only one individual from our ranks who became a state legislator and that was Dr. Herbert Ortman, who served several terms in the House. This is a tremendous sacrifice to make when you are young and active. Again, this did not cost the members of the association a dime.

The Basic Science law was passed in 1939 and of course this created a lot of concern to all of us. If my memory serves me, it was the following year when we initiated a referendum to get rid of this law. I recall that all of us were requested to get signers on petitions to refer the law and I remember that we did come up with the necessary petitions. I also recall that we lost the battle when we went to the people, mainly because the issue and manner of voting was confusing. Whenever you vote on a referred measure, if you oppose the proposed law you vote yes and if you favor the law you vote no. It was very hard to make people understand why they should vote yes, when they opposed the idea of having a Basic Science Law.

In my personal opinion one of the best fortunes of Chiropractic in S. Dak. is the fact that we failed to repeal the BS law. The original intent of all BS laws as proposed by their medical sponsors was to wipe out the nonallopathic practitioners. They believed that all Basic Science Boards would have to be composed of the medical doctors and that they in turn could make the examinations so tough that everyone other than MD's would flunk. The composite of our BS Board did not fulfill their standards because it was composed of all professions being examined plus two professions teaching BS subjects. One professor being selected by the MD's and the other by Osteopaths and Chiropractors. Thus the power within the Board was now controlled by manipulators. So, in disguise, our Basic Science law did more to upgrade our standards than one can imagine. Those who were qualified passed the exams; others, who failed had to settle for other states. It is true that we lost a few in number but I can assure you that we made up for that by getting the cream of the crop from most of those graduating from our colleges. The last legislative measure to upgrade our standards was the two-year prerequisite, passed in 1968.

Through all of these years there was always a very close association between the Board of Examiners and officers of our association. All of the members who have served on the Examining board have also been staunch members of the association, consequently whenever a problem arose affecting one group or the other there were always conferences and discussions to determine a proper course that would be the best for Chiropractic in S. Dak. This cooperation has remained steadfast through the years and has added immeasurably to the success attained.

What about practices in our offices? Has that changed over the years? Yes, just as our standards have been upgraded, so have the procedures in our offices. To our amazement, as we began practice we noted that practically all offices or clinics were referred to by the name of the chiropractors. Very little was said just what type of practice these people conducted. We head of the Tieszen Bone Setters, the Ortman Clinic, Dr. Shaw, the Harding Clinic and many others who used their names without classification. Patients would go to these offices without realizing that they had been visiting a Chiropractor. The doctor preceding our practice in Eureka called himself a "nerven Artz"; translated it means one who specializes in nerves. Some of the early advertising was wild. The most consistent part of an ad was that the doctor was a graduate from this or that college. One would believe that the prestige of a practice depended upon which school you came from. Procedures in caring for the patient have been improved over the years as we gained more

knowledge from post graduate and educational sessions. Case management, laboratory procedures, x-ray techniques and interpretation, nutrition, adjusting techniques and office procedures have all been improved upon since the beginning of our time in practice. However, in spite of all these changes we find ourselves using many of the old techniques, which are still effective. Economically, the passing of time has really changed. The first office fees were \$1.00 for a regular visit. A complete examination, including urinalysis was \$2.00. Although, these fees seemed very low at the time the total economy was geared at that level. Total tuition for a chiropractic course was \$100.00. As national economy has raised, so has our chiropractic economy. Fees gradually have now increased to \$7.00 and \$10.00 for a regular office visit. Although, I have mentioned the early pioneers, I think it's no more than fair that you realize that in the last 10 or 20 years, many others of our association have served in one official capacity or another. Originally, it was my idea to name these people, but after going thru our roster, I convinced myself that it would be suicidal to even begin.

Recognition likewise must be given to all of the wives and sweethearts who so ably stood by their husbands and boyfriends. They encouraged them to carry on when the chips were down and times were very difficult. The ladies through all the years have fostered many activities to support the chiropractic cause. Just as you fine women support your auxiliary programs today, so did the mothers and grandmothers of yesteryears. As long as I can recall the S. Dak. ladies always have had an excellent membership with excellent leaders. Several members have been national auxiliary presidents, including Mrs. Laurene McDowell, who presently holds the office.

This thimble of S. Dak. Chiropractic history bring us up-to-date and tells you a little of what has transpired. The date is April 27, 1974... the writing is on the wall and our future course seems to be laid out – the challenge of Federal intervention, which follow Medicaid and Medicare are a bit hazy at the moment and when they come into clear focus, the big question aimed at all of us will be: Have we made sufficient progress to retain that for which we have so long fought? My answer is in the affirmative, provided we sustain one strong state organization, one strong national organization and provided we continue to act, believe and dedicate our efforts with traditional S. Dak. pioneer spirit. Thank you and God Bless.

1976 (May/June): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [18(6)] includes:

-Louis C. Werner, D.C. of Watertown SD authors "Notes: on acute back pain" (p. 104)

PHOTOGRAPH



Kerwin Winkler, D.C.; from the *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* for June 1991

1992 (Feb): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [29(2)] includes: -Chiropractic Centennial Foundation elects officers" (p. 100); includes photograph & caption:



The newly elected Chiropractic Centennial Foundation board of trustee officers are, from left, Kerwin Winkler, D.C., Glenda Wiese, Gary Auerbach, D.C., Carl Cleveland III, D.C., Michael Hulsebus, D.C., William Holmberg, D.C., Patrick Keefe Sr., D.C., and Roger Hulsebus, D.C.

1992 (Sept 14): letter from JCK to John W. Schwietert, D.C.:

Dear Dr. Schwietert,

Reginald Hug, D.C. has noted your significant role in the history of the profession and as someone knowledgeable about the National Chiropractic Association (NCA). I write to inquire if I might pick your brain a bit. Enclosed please find a copy of a manuscript recently submitted by Bill Rehm, D.C. and myself for consideration to publish; since the paper is in review, I would ask you to treat it as a confidential document.

Any information you could provide relevant to the history of the profession, but especially with respect to your father and/or the saga of the NCA, would be very much appreciated. My intent is to do a second paper on the NCA which will span the period 1935-1963. Of special value in this research are issues of journals, correspondence of significant members of the profession, photographs, diplomas, deeds and other records. If materials in your possession are too valuable to be lent out, I would be pleased to discuss the possibility of copying documents. at our expense.

I would also very much like the opportunity to speak with you by phone, and/or to have you audio-tape your recollections of your father and of professional events. Thank you for helping in whatever fashion you see fit.

Sincerely,...

cc: Reginald Hug, D.C.

1993 (June 26): "Interview with Dr. Walt Wolf" (in my Wolf Folder):

DR. K.P. WINKLER: We're gathered this afternoon in Aberdeen SD at the Holiday Inn, the District 5 meeting of the South Dakota Chiropractors' Association. Part of the purpose of this meeting today is to take an oral history of one Dr. Walter B. Wolf whom we will introduce in just a short while. At this time, I would like to, for the sake of the record, ask for those present at this meeting to introduce themselves and with that I will start with Dr. Pammer, the present president of the American Chiropractic Association.

DR. PAMMER: Hello, my name is John Pammer. I am currently the president of the American Chiropractic Association and I am from Pennsylvania.

MR. RAY MORGAN: I'm Ray Morgan, Executive Vice President, American Chiropractic Association, Arlington, Virginia.

DR. BOB SCHMIDT: I'm Bob Schmidt, Marion, SD, member SD Chiropractors' Association.

DR. CURT REISS: Hello, I'm Curt Reiss, District 5 Director, SD Chiropractors' Association from Moberge, SD.

DR. TOM IVEY: My name is Tom Ivey. I'm a chiropractor from Aberdeen and I'm also a member of the SD Chiropractors' Association.

DR. KERWIN WINKLER: I'm Dr. Kerwin Winkler from Aberdeen, SD. I'm a member of the SD Chiropractors' Association and present Chairman of the Board of the American Chiropractic Association.

DR. LOWRY MORTON: I'm Lowry Morton, Executive Committee member of the American Chiropractic Association from Anaheim, CA.

DR. WINKLER: Thank you gentlemen very much. Let me also state that this is June 26, 1993 that we're taking this history of Dr. Wolf. Dr. Wolf received his Doctor of Chiropractic degree from National College in Chicago, IL in 1936. He also took post graduate courses there in 1938 and 1940. Prior to this professional training, Dr. Wolf attended the University of SD in 1931 and 1932. He took post graduate courses in chiropractic at the Lincoln College in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1942. He has been in active practice in Eureka, SD since 1936 and is widely known as a specialist in the treatment of fractures. DR. Wolf served as vice president, president, executive board member, secretary-treasurer of the State Association and he was the delegate to the National Chiropractic Association from SD. He also served as the editor of the SD Chiropractic Journal. Dr. Wolf was a member of the Basic Science Board of SD for nine years. This board was responsible for holding basic science examinations. He has been active in support of public education and has been a member and president of the city school board in 1953. He was chosen Chiropractor of the Year for the state of SD in 1960 for his eminent service to this profession. Dr. Wolf was continuously a member of the National Chiropractic Association Committee on Educational Standards from 1947 and then became a member and chairman of its accreditation committee. When the American Chiropractic Association was formed in 1963, he was appointed again a chairman of the accreditation committee. His continuity of service in the field of educational policies and practice has been of a tremendous benefit to this profession in the formulation of standards, the inspection and grading of colleges. Dr. Wolf was listed in Who's Who in SD in 1961.

Good afternoon Dr. Wolf and thank you for joining us. It's obvious from what we just read that when you initially started practice in 1936 you were very active in your state association. Would you just deliberate for a little bit about your involvement in the South Dakota Chiropractors' Association?

DR. WOLF: Well, what an introduction. Thank you very much. My involvement began in the SD Chiropractic Association soon after I became a member. It seemed like in high school and in college one of my favorite interests was organizational work and so it didn't take me very long when I became a member of the SD Chiropractic Association to become interested in association activity. I might give you a brief sidelight at this particular moment revealing my interest in State Association work. It happened that we had two distinct family groups in SD, one situated in Marion and another in Canistota and both of these groups were doing excellent work in their own right. However, when they came to meetings, one group would sit on the right hand side of the aisle and the other on the left hand side and they would never speak to one another. This seemed strange to me because one of the members of the group was a classmate of mine in college and I knew darn well that he was a fine gentleman, so one of my efforts and it finally ended up where these people, rather than be jealous of one another, became good friends and terrific boosters for our state organization. I think one of the biggest things that took place early in my career in SD was changing our state law which was at that moment a very straight law, retaining everything, every form of treatment, to subluxations of the spine. With the help of some of the older chiropractors who were likewise anxious to amend our law, we came up with a law that stipulated that any condition which has its

basis involving the neurological system of the body was something for the chiropractors to work on. I wish I could give you a better definition. At the moment, I just don't recall it, but anyway that was the change. Later on I became a Board of Director member which I held for a number of years and then I went to the offices of vice president and president for several years and then about two years later I became secretary of the state association and I held that position for four years. One of my changes of our state bulletin was that it was the first time that we solicited any advertising from firms doing business with members of our association. So, that brings us probably up to date of what I did so far as the state organization is concerned.

DR. WINKLER: Now it's my understanding, your involvement in the state association evolved into your involvement in the national association as the NCA delegate and that was in 1944?

DR. WOLF: Correct.

DR. WINKLER: After you were involved in the National Chiropractic Association, when did your interest in the educational committee of that association begin?

DR. WOLF: Well, my interest definitely began after I was appointed to the Committee on Educational Standards in 1947. Convention was held in Omaha that year and besides getting a hot job, the weather there was terribly hot.

DR. WINKLER: Did your interest in the educational standards of this profession emanate from the fact that you were president of your local school board or were there other factors involved?

DR. WOLF: Yes, as I recollect now, during the same years that I was appointed to the Committee on Educational Standards, I was one of five members of the SD Basic Science Board. Likewise, I held a position in Eureka as president of our school board for nine years. These three positions, of course, as it later developed, helped me tremendously in understanding what was needed in the field of education to come up to standards that were recognized by all of the universities and larger high schools that were becoming accredited by the North Central Association.

DR. WINKLER: You were named chairman of the accreditation committee of the then ACA when it was originally formed in 1963. Could you at this time, Dr. Wolf, just give us some of the background of your work in the Educational Committee of the National Chiropractic Association and how this evolved into the Accreditation Committee.

DR. WOLF: Okay, we have to go back and remember, of course, that there was a tremendous effort by both members of the ACA and members of the ICA to get together and have one organization and in early 1963, a tremendous effort was put forth by members of both organizations. They got to the point where a large number of ICA members joined the ACA and when this happened in 1963, prior to the convention in Denver of 1964, it was the general idea of the governors of the NCA then, or rather it was the ACA already, that additional members should be placed on the Accreditation Committee from those who joined from the ICA group which demanded that several of our members had to resign from the accrediting committee. I was the only one that was retained from the old committee besides Dr. Hidde. One of the things that we came to after many evaluations and inspections of our colleges, we had performed at least two inspections within the past year, and one of the things that I presented to the rest of our committee members was that at that point most of our colleges had received the status of being fully accredited. Yet, most of the committee members knew that in all aspects of education in the colleges, they did not meet that. In order to convince the US Office of Education and its members who decided whether or not our intended application could be approved, it was my thought that we demote all of the schools to a lower classification which means that at that point they were reduced to a status of being provisionally approved. Now, if you can imagine, the college presidents hearing that news from us, it just raised havoc. The school men were so mad at us and actually it's a long story because the whole thing evolved itself so that Wolf was the only guy that was working on this because

when the school men asked all of the other new members that were appointed to this committee, their answer if they were asked, do you support this idea, they answer was, we'll go along with Walt. Everybody was going along with me and of course one of my closest friends on the educational council and the one man who fully understood what accreditation means and what the schools must go through was then the president of the council, Dr. George Haynes. You probably should realize that the accrediting committee was one group that did all of the evaluating and providing all of the different standards that the schools arrived at whether they were accredited or not, the other was all of the school presidents. The educational standards and everything of that nature was formed. It was always something where we all worked together. But all of a sudden we came to a road here where we had divided interests and divided ambitions. You can imagine being a school president and having to go back to the students in your institution telling them now that the school was demoted. But our total aim was to provide to the US Office of Education that we were in control and that what we said we were doing was being done. So, the school people thought the best thing would be for Dr. Haynes and Dr. Wolf to get together and see if we couldn't work out something. This is the only time in all of our association that Dr. Haynes and Wolf had some rough words because Haynes was trying to protect his group and of course I just would not yield. So there I was. I wouldn't give up, and this is one of the deciding factors that actually helped our application later on because as you might understand, this was a climax of our educational program and when I look back at what was accomplished, that particular act always comes foremost in my thinking.

DR. WINKLER: What were some of the early obstacles that you encountered both within the profession and from out of the profession in developing the standards of our educational community as we know it today?

DR. WOLF: Okay. That brings us back to the very beginning when I first appeared on the Educational Committee. At that time, there were three different gentlemen that I had the pleasure of working with in the process of accrediting. The first one was Dr. Nugent. Here was a gentleman who had tremendous ability in public speaking, his thinking was right, but there was so much for this man to do. He was the director of education at that time and there was at that time four other members on the Accrediting Committee and the procedure at that time just to show you how far off base the project went at that time, was Dr. Nugent, by himself, would go around to all of the different schools and evaluate them on his own. He would then come back and report to us committee members what he had done and we would, you know, sure, we didn't know anything about it, we approved it. This was the way it went for the longest time. But you couldn't blame him because Dr. Nugent had so many irons in the fire that you would not believe. I had a resume here and I don't think that I will read it but it tells his schedule for a month. Two days he would probably be in Maryland. The next two days he'd be at some legislative session in Florida. Then he would be called to Minnesota to iron out a problem there. He absolutely did not have enough time to do what he was really supposed to do and his background did not reveal that he had the background in education even though he was a graduate of Dublin University in England, he had graduated from a military college, and he was also a graduate of Palmer College [sic]. However, as a sidelight, I might tell you that B.J. and John Nugent never hit it very well and consequently the ICA group was violently opposed to ever seeing John Nugent on the scene whether it was legislatively, because John would come along with a broad concept and a broad definition and he'd have to fight the other group all the time. And so I give this man credit. He was never recognized really for what he did. Those of us who were close to him and could see and hear his reports would always support him. One of his favorite sayings and I must enter this in the report was when he was going around and seeing the school people and come back then to report to us he would say, well, he says, you know I was again with what I considered people who were, he says I was **knee deep in midgets** when you talked about school people. When I talk about school

people now I should also say that in all of our endeavors through the services of Nugent, Dewey Anderson and Jack Fischer, none of our school presidents had a background in education. They had all gone to chiropractic college and chances are they continued doing what they were doing probably first as an instructor and then as things prevailed they became president of their organization or they became president by appointment of who was in control. So, that's just sort of a sidelight. Later on now, back in 1961, Dr. Dewey Anderson who had his PhD in economy and had connections, should I say with the members of the US Office of Education, especially a friend of his who had been with the US Office as some assistant to their program by the name of Dr. Orin Cornett. When Dr. Anderson came on the scene, this is when the Committee on Educational Standards or the Accrediting Committee as we were known at that time really began to form as we should. In other words, we demanded of the colleges self evaluation forms. When that was furnished to us and we had a chance to study it, we would make dates for on team inspections which was a three day affair and our jobs were dished out in this matter. Dr. Dewey Anderson would examine the business end of it, the financial structure. Likewise, we had two PhD's from different colleges. One happened to be one that I had worked with on the Basic Science Board in SD for many, many years. I was convinced that he would do a good job for us as an inspector and evaluation member in the basic sciences. Dr. Evans had his degree in chemistry and we had another doctor from Stevens Point, Wisconsin who had his master's or PhD in biology. So this was the way the schools were then inspected. We went into every course. I should tell you another interesting thing. When we went into schools in this manner, we did things so differently than any other evaluation team did previously. In all of the different accrediting agencies, even the North Central, we would ask people their procedure. Somehow one of us came up with the idea that in order to do this job right, in order to do it right we would demand that all of the instructors withhold their examination papers from the preceding semester or quarter, whatever they were using, likewise we wanted those papers graded by their instructor, likewise we wanted the syllabus from which the course was taught. This was to be supplied to us when we got to the institution. That told us a number of things. First of all by demanding this variety of information, we were able to learn what courses, how strong the syllabus, or how in depth the syllabus was being taught, what was used as reference for the course, and then likewise we could, by studying the answers of these students, learn just whether or not they were getting what they were being taught and things like that. It took a whole lot of time as you might imagine. We had bushels and bushels of examination papers but it was something that we had to do to satisfy first ourselves that we were doing it properly and that we'd have something to stand on should there be any appeal by any of the schools. We did have two appeals through the years that I was on and this procedure helped us a whole lot. Maybe I'm going too much in detail here for you.

DR. WINKLER: I don't think that's true at all. One thing I would like to ask you as you're covering this, how were the standards arrived at that your committee used to judge the different colleges?

DR. WOLF: The standards were arrived at by the two groups. First of all the presidents of the council members and the members of the Accrediting Committee. This was the one group, then, that helped set up the standards. Of course as you might expect, the years that Dr. Nugent was on, why he had other educators help him and then the school presidents in the earlier years. And then, of course, these were constantly being revised as to the length of course, as to the strength of the various courses. One thing we came onto later in years was first the number of years required ad the number of hours and then later on the big thing that we had to finally come to was the two year pre. This was another demand of colleges whereby they could foresee a drop in enrollment and in some of these years that we're talking about, were rough years as you might expect through the war years especially in enrollment and they hesitated to ask for anything more although there was a Dr. Budden who at one time was president of Western States who on his very own initiated the two year

program. However, because of the very things I mentioned earlier, economically it did not pan out for him because his enrollment did drop quite a bit so he had to drop that requirement.

DR. WINKLER: Did your committee utilize the input of any recognized figures or recognized experts of the education community in formulating these standards?

DR. WOLF: No. I think the only thing I can say happened in that respect are the suggestions that we as an accrediting committee received from the inspectors we had work with us, Dr. Evans and the doctor we had, I forget his name at the moment from Stevens Point, these people would make suggestions. One of the things, let me tell you, this, too that these people that helped us evaluate were so surprised as they were going through. They checked all of the basic science courses while the chiropractors on the committee would evaluate the clinical courses. One of the things that the specialists came up with is they couldn't help but notice that **the word science was never used. You know, they heard the word philosophy a lot. Philosophy this and philosophy this and after seeing the content of the courses, they said you've got to be using this word science.** You people are scientists. He says I wonder if they recognize that, so this is just one point, I think I mentioned this before to some of you, but this for instance is one of the things that they talked about. Most of the school people in that area furnished probably most of the standards.

DR. WINKLER: Thank you very much. I appreciate that. At this point, Dr. Wolf, I would like to ask you to go into a little bit of the history on how your Accreditation Committee with the ACA eventually evolved into what we know as the Council on Chiropractic Education.

DR. WOLF: Well, the Council on Chiropractic Education, the only thing that changed there was not the procedures or anything like that but so far as the members were concerned. One of the biggest changes was the fact that the ICA for many years utilized the services of one Dr. O.D. Adams who was recognized throughout the nation as one of the top educators and his services were added to the council. In fact he became actually a part of the accrediting commission from thereon. He made a lot of good suggestions, constructions, and added to it for the years that he was able to. He didn't serve that long, I think just a few years, really. Then, of course, there were other members who formerly belonged to the ICA although some of them still retained their membership but were also members of the ACA that became active members of the accrediting team.

DR. WINKLER: Could you relate to us, to some extent, the original applications to the US Office of Education by this new council that you had formed and what were some of the problems inherent in that.

DR. WOLF: Well, first of all, you should learn that the US Office of Education has its own criteria for organizations that applied for recognition as accrediting agencies. There were about eight or nine stipulations that were demanded.

DR. WINKLER: Could you, at this time, tell us what those stipulations were, Dr. Wolf?

DR. WOLF: Yes. The stipulations demanded by the US Office of Education was a set of criteria that had to be met and I think my best means of conveying this to you is to read what they are without going into the specifics of how they were answered on our part, at least at this stage. The first criteria was that the Accrediting Commission of the Council on Chiropractic Education had to be regional which means that it had to be recognized by several states. Secondly, it was to serve a definite need for accreditation in the field of which it operates. Third, that it performs no function that would be inconsistent with the formation of an independent judgment of the quality of an educational program. Fourth, that it makes available current information concerning its criteria or standards of accreditation, that it reports of its operation and lists the institutions or educational programs which it has accredited. The next criteria [sic] is that it secures efficient and pertinent data concerning the qualitative aspects of an institution or educational program and accredits only those institutions or programs which, after on site

inspection, are found to meet the public's criteria for accreditation. The next criteria [sic] was that it has an adequate organization and effective procedures to maintain its operation on a professional basis. Among the factors to be considered in this connection are accrediting activities, both as a geographical area, nature or type of institutions or program fields that are covered. For instance, in its constitution and bylaws and booklets the Council on Chiropractic Education must make it clear that its geographical distribution is national and solely concerned with chiropractic institutions. Also, that it has financial resources as shown by an audited financial statement and that it is necessary to maintain accrediting operations in accordance with public policies and procedures. Next that it must have a clear written definition of the procedures of the accrediting institutions or programs that it follows. Next that the agency must develop a pre-accrediting status and it shall have adequate procedures and requirements for the award of such status comparable to those employed by or for the award of an accredited status. Number nine is that it reviews at regular intervals the criteria by which it evaluates institutions in order that the criteria shall both support constructive analysis and emphasize factors of critical importance. Then we go to the next criteria [sic] which demands that the agency demonstrates no less than two years as an accrediting agency and the eleventh is that it has gained acceptance of its criteria, methods of evaluation and decisions by educational institutions, practitioners, licensing bodies and employers throughout the United States. Last, but not least, they demand that the agency demonstrate its capability and willingness to enforce ethical practices among the institutions and educational programs accredited by it. These are the main criteria that must be followed by an accrediting agency to receive the power of being and acting as an accrediting agency from the US Office of Education.

DR WINKLER: Thank you again. How many applications did your council at that time make to the US Office of Education for accreditation?

DR. WOLF: Through the years, through the term that Dr. Nugent served us as Director of Education, one application was made and this was rejected.

DR. WINKLER: What followed after that as far as future applications?

DR. WOLF: After that, why when Dr. Dewey [Anderson] came along, why an application was made again to the US Office of Education. In fact, I might at this time report that the Committee on Accreditation in connection with Dr. Dewey Anderson, and if I'm not mistaken, Dr. Emmett Murphy also was there. We went to Washington, D.C. to the Office of Education and met with certain people of the office who had to do with accreditation. We were explaining our answers more in detail than ever the application stated. This again was rejected. Then another application was prepared by Dr. Dewey Anderson and after a number of inspections, I think another two inspections. This is the one where I previously mentioned the fact that it was submitted to Dr. Cornett for evaluation and Dr. Cornett's answer was that you have not met in all aspects the criteria demanded by the US Office of Education, therefore if you were to submit this it would also be rejected. Then, this is when Dr. Fischer, who in my term as a member of the Commission on Accreditation, [served] as the third director of education. It should be stated that Dr. Fischer, for the first time, was a man who had been president of several different colleges, who had participated as a member of the evaluation team for the North Central Accrediting Agents in colleges. Likewise, he was on the other end of it where they had to prepare for their own recognition. The last college that he was with was Jamestown College in ND. Dr. Fischer knew exactly from A to Z what had to be done to meet the criteria as demanded by the US Office of Education. Actually we didn't do anything different except that he spent a lot of time teaching the officers, presidents, men who admit students and anyway the main procedure of a college in the front office, the deans, various deans, what their duties were and how they should answer self evaluation forms. Most of our people, I swear, from the very beginning did not even know how to complete self evaluation forms. Because again, this was not their ball

of wax. They know in monies and dollars and cents how they could operate a college and as a sidelight might I tell you this. One of my friends, when I went to National, happened to be the business manager of the college. Evenings some times we'd sit around and we'd talk about the needs of this or that. There was a time when at National College the only x-ray that they had was one that was used in the clinic. I suggested to him, I says, why don't you get a new x-ray for the clinic and use the one that's in there for the students to use. Well, it didn't take too long and we got a new x-ray in the clinic and we had something like this. Here is another interesting thing. You might be interested in some of the sidelights that to me I shall never forget because it's this very same man, a Mr. O.J. Turick [sic: Turek], who was actually the director of National College after Dr. Schulte [sic: Schulze], its president, passed away. It was my own alma mater that we were getting read to evaluate and inspect. One of the things he would not give us on self evaluation form was a financial report. This was a big thing for all of the colleges as you might expect when they were on the business end of the deal and were trying to operate the college on the funds that they had. And so National College did not submit a financial report and it happened to be that we were staying at the Blackhawk Hotel in Chicago and Mr. Turick [sic] calls me and of course I was then chairman of the committee, he said, "Walt, I don't want to submit the report." I said, "Well, that's okay, we'll inspect." "Well, why not?" he replied. I said, "Well, we've got to have this report." Then he talked for a while and said, "Well, how would it be if I let you see it?" I said, "That's not the way it's done. You are to be treated no differently than any other and we have so far never run into this problem." He asks, "Do you think it's going to be confidential?" and I reply "I hope so." That's all the delight I would give him because it would bother me to no end. "Well," he added, "if you say it's okay, I'll submit it." Sidelights like this, you know, where just a little yes or no or personal interaction is involved that as you look back over these things kind of tickles you a bit.

DR. WINKLER: When you're speaking of the colleges, before you mentioned the role that the one school situation played in this process and would you like to elaborate on this at this point.

DR. WOLF: Are you referring, might I ask, to Dr. Dewey Anderson's idea of using one college?

DR. WINKLER: Yes, using one college.

DR. WOLF: Really, I don't think that I have anything more to add because we never would get to the point where he would name the one college. We had a lot of different ideas but none of us would have ever been sold on one school promotion because it just would never happen.

DR. WINKLER: Did your committee at that time ever employ his theory on giving all your money to one college to bring it up to standards?

DR. WOLF: There was never consideration because it was just out of the ballpark. There was no way because this council from the beginning to the end was all for one and one for all. It wasn't that you were going to do favors to one because that is what it amounted to. You build up one college and all of the rest are suffering. Who were the students going to be going to because this all gets out. You know, you can't keep any secrets.

DR. WINKLER: I was referring to what we talked about previously at a point of recess, Dr. Wolf, and Dr. Dewey's theory on using one school as far as this process is concerned. Would you like to elaborate on this?

DR. WOLF: Yes. This all followed the rejection of the first application that was made by Dewey Anderson to the US Office of Education. In going over the various reports it seemed like all of the schools had deficiencies that needed financing to upgrade. Therefore, it was his thought and suggestion to the Board of Governors and Accrediting Committee and the Council that we fortify one institution with all of the proper financing needed to bring that institution up to the point where they met all of the important things of the different criteria demanded again by the US Office of Education. As this was

submitted initially to the Board of Governors and to the Council on Education, it was discussed not only by the school people who were involved and mentioned as receiving no finances if the one school was to get all of the finances to upgrade it. Likewise, no member of the Accreditation Committee could see themselves going along with such a drastic idea. Therefore, after due consideration and process, it was dropped.

DR. WINKLER: Thank you. We have spoken of the several applications to the US Government for recognition of CCE. When did that recognition finally become realized?

DR. WOLF: Again we come back to the term that was served by Dr. Jack Fischer as director of education for the ACA and the Council. After several more evaluations and inspections had been made, it was the thought of the Accrediting Committee with Dr. Jack Fischer that the schools were in readiness and had met in most aspect those points in the various criteria that would meet approval by the US Office of Education. That final application was made in 1964 of which, by the way, I have a copy if anyone is interested. If the present educational council or CCE does not have a copy of this, which I think they surely should have somewhere, they are welcome to the copy that I have. I received mine on the QT from Dr. Haynes when it was submitted to the US Office of Education. It was also submitted to me. As I mentioned before, I can't stress too much the work and the efforts of Dr. Haynes because of all of the school people who came very close to understanding what was necessary, Dr. George Haynes was the one. He remained head of the council for many years and as you might expect the two of us have volumes and volumes of correspondence going back and forth. Not too much can be said for the good that he did because this poor man practically gave his life besides operating a good college in L.A.

DR. WINKLER: Thank you again. If you recall back in April you gave me a copy of the final hearing for the CCE accreditation process when we were at our state convention. Those will be turned over to Dr. Balduc of the ACA ultimately perhaps back to the CCE so these records can be kept. At this time I'd like to call on Dr. Lowry Morton who has a question.

DR. LOWRY MORTON: Earlier on you mentioned that at one point in time the status of the schools were lowered from fully accredited to candidate for accreditation. How long did it take after initial resistance before the schools finally realized that was the way to go.

DR. WOLF: They, as you might expect, demanded of the accrediting agency that reevaluations be made as soon as they could upgrade whatever their deficiencies were and it was on sort of a one-and-one basis gradually. As I think of it, I think one of the first schools to become fully accredited again was National College and then was Los Angeles College and some didn't make it the first time. There remained, in fact, some of them even dropped down to a lower status. One of the schools that was having a great deal of trouble financially was the alma mater of many of our people here, Northwestern College. In fact, that got so bad that their accrediting committee was accused of being political as you might expect, especially with National College being recognized first and this was the consensus of many alumni members of Northwestern College.

DR. MORTON: So this took over a period of years then before it finally...

DR. WOLF: Oh yeah, right.

DR. MORTON: Well then the second part of my question: were there fears that still existed among the school people that some of the schools might indeed not survive accreditation?

DR. WOLF: No, I don't believe so because they saw what was going on. See the evaluations and inspections were being made of all of the schools as they felt necessary, you know, felt adequate to the criteria. But if I may, I'd like to follow up with a story about Northwestern College because I'm sure these people not being alumni members at that time probably never heard of it. The fact that they said our action was political really irked us. It irked this guy especially and so I arranged with the alumni association of Northwestern College that

Dr. Jack Fischer, Orval Hidde who was secretary of our accrediting agency at the time and myself would be happy to meet with the alumni members of Northwestern College. Arrangements were made for a meeting. We had the meeting and we laid out exactly what the deficiencies were of Northwestern College and why and we asked to be questioned, you know, wherever they think we were wrong or doing something not recognizing what they had. As you might expect, after that particular meeting, the alumni members were starting to give some money to Northwestern College and they were able to meet it. But this is one of the sidelights that you run into and if there is anything I enjoy it's arguing when I feel I'm right.

DR. WINKLER: Thank you. Dr. Pammer?

DR. PAMMER: Yes, yes. Dr. Wolf, obviously this not only took a great deal of time and effort but it must have taken some money. Where did funding ever come from to get all of this going?

DR. WOLF: The funding mostly came from the ACA and NCA. Then later why the various foundations, Chiropractic Research Foundation pitched in.

DR. PAMMER: And at that time, I believe you said 1974, I'm assuming, not to say that it's my alma mater, but Palmer College was the largest student enrollment at that time. I'm assuming it was at that time. How long did it take, do you recall, how long it took before Palmer College was accredited then, too? I know you mentioned National first.

DR. WOLF: At that stage, Palmer College did not belong to this council of schools.

DR. PAMMER: That's what I was wondering. I didn't know if they were. They were one of the ones that were kind of outside for a while weren't they?

DR. WOLF: Well, they never adhered to the switching of the funding of ICA. You see, in my book, watching what goes on in all of the colleges, it was my humble opinion from watching what went on is that the ICA was mostly an alumni association of not only Palmer College but probably Logan College and Columbia because Dr. Napolitano and Dr. Dave were very close. Let me tell you about a meeting that we had with B.J.

DR. PAMMER: Please do.

DR. WOLF: Not B.J., Dave. He began to weaken a lot through a member of Palmer College faculty who I learned to be a very close friend after we talked enough basketball, Dr. Jerry McAndrews. Jerry and I could see the light and many times he would tell me I hope that my boss sees the light. So it was arranged one time when we had a meeting in Des Moines for Dr. Dave to join the Council on Education. He was asked when he was there whether he wanted to talk to the Accrediting Committee. We invited him so he came in to where we were having our special session and introduced himself and we welcomed him. Then he looked at us, you know, and here is a guy from SD, a guy from California. He says, "What schools are you guys connected with?" We told him, "None of us are connected with any school." Then Dr. Palmer says, "I'm in the wrong place." Do you follow? Even Dave, at this stage, did not recognize the full strength of the Accrediting Committee.

DR. PAMMER: I think, too, you mentioned Columbia Institute of Chiropractic and subsequently became New York Chiropractic College, I think or is it your opinion that Dr. Napolitano, was he fully in favor of the accreditation process?

DR. WOLF: Yes.

DR. PAMMER: Because later on he was quite a proponent for it?

DR. WOLF: Dr. Napolitano was my man.

DR. PAMMER: He was?

DR. WOLF: He was so smart that he could fake a sickness and not come to meetings but he was smart. I had a lot of respect for both Dr. Napolitano and Ernie. I would go out of my way to visit with these people because as I said organization was my work. They likewise were very suspicious of the politics of all of this thing and that was hard to fight down until you got to talk to these people and explain in black and white what in the heck is going on.

DR. PAMMER: How as Dr. Janse? How did he fit into it at that time?

DR. WOLF: Oh, Janse was one of the leaders!

DR. PAMMER: He was understood way, way back, in fact I think he was one of the people that could see this coming and was so proud and ecstatic when it finally...

DR. WOLF: Janse at one time, and I'm speaking now very pridefully because a number of our old timers called Janse the white light of chiropractic at one time because of his power of oration and his famous speech. By the way, I can recite one little line for you that he used always when he would end his speech to chiropractors or chiropractic friends and it goes like this. "Here's to the breed of my own men, you probably have heard it. Yeah, "here's to the men of my own breed be they good or bitter bad as they might be, at least they hear the things I hear and see the things I see."

DR. PAMMER: Right, and he used to point that crooked finger when he said that.

DR. WINKLER: Dr. Ivey has some questions too, for you Dr. Wolf.

DR. IVEY: I just have several questions. First of all, I'd like to have you tell us about the political and philosophical attitudes within the chiropractic profession at that time, particularly how it related to the process of gaining accreditation in the colleges. Amongst the educators and so forth, briefly tell us some of the political problems, perhaps some of the philosophical problems that were interfering with the process or may have helped the process.

DR. WOLF: Really and truly I can honestly say that there were no political problems. If there were, we would try to squash them in a hurry. The big problems that the schools had all the way along is because they were operating on shoestrings because realizing the fact that most of the schools, all of them, were operating on a shoestring. You know, they had no resources. The other thing that you might be interested in that we haven't talked about is how did some of these schools come out. This was one of the jobs that John Nugent did. He would get the alumni together to buy an interest. I'm thinking especially of Lincoln College because this was one of the last schools where loans were received by Dr. Nugent on behalf of about four or five very wealthy alumni members. They took over the whole loan and at that time the school then ceased to be a privately owned for profit school and was now a non-profit which immediately changed the status of that institution for receiving contributions which would be deductible by the people and so forth. Actually, I don't remember that there was ever any discussion of politics. Yes, there were jealousies, sure. You expect that. They're competitive. They're looking the same students in many cases.

DR. IVEY: Did the philosophical differences, the straight vs. the mixer type of thing interfere with the process of gaining accreditation?

DR. WOLF: That's a good question and somewhere I had marked that, "Please explain the straights and mixers." This I can truthfully tell you. Never once did the educational standards say anything about the needs or the qualifications necessary in any of the physiotherapy areas. Everything was all straight chiropractic. Never once was the mixers, if you want to go that way and many of us did, that was up to you. But your basic education in all of the schools had to be the basic courses in basic science. These were outlined, you know, in all of our institutions of health as compared to the additional courses that you could take. Never once, no, and this is one thing that we were accused of. That is the NCA from the very beginning, the AA, even now you can't read these big papers from Chandler, is it Arizona? Straight, you know, you gotta go, and they think the mixers come from hell someplace. These guys? You know, they're not from heaven, there's something wrong with these guys.

DR. IVEY: I have one last question. You've been involved in the educational process in the chiropractic field for a number of years and although I know that you're not active in that process now, what do you see lying ahead for the chiropractic profession with regard to the educational process and how it is going to further evolve?

DR. WOLF: Really, I don't have an answer. Because I've been so remote from all of the activities. Sure, whether these guys know it or not, I still get all of the minutes from the ACA meetings and stuff like that but what goes on in the rest of the states I can't tell you anything about. All I know is we're in good shape in SD.

DR. IVEY: Thank you.

DR. REISS: Well, Dr. Wolf, it's been my pleasure many times in driving to and from conferences as a colleague of yours to have a good visit with you about some of these subjects. One thing that Dr. Ivey had touched upon that I also had questions about, what is your opinion on what is happening now between the straight and mixers as far as the accreditation controversy that has occurred over the last two years. You did answer the question about, in the past, how it came to be that the council really was toward straight chiropractic and there was not too much controversy with that at that time. Do you feel that some of the controversy we're having now with accreditation will pass over as it did in those times?

DR. WOLF: Well, we don't have any problem with accreditation to the best of my knowledge. The CCE is solid. But, you see, I can't even pronounce properly this other SCA something. Anyway, when they received recognition, I couldn't believe it. I couldn't believe it. And yet I know how that could happen if you had a political "in" with the right guy. I could go into those very schools today and tell you ahead of time what they're weak in because their background is just weak. You're going to have trouble as long as you live, people, with a certain faction that are against everything that's for the good. Because you don't do it their way. I've been reading the writings of Dr. Barge, is that right? Anyway, his writings have always been very constant. He is anti this and anti that and the profession is going to hell. That's not the way it is.

DR. WINKLER: Well, you're aware now that SCASA does not have its accreditation?

DR. WOLF: Yeah, I'm aware of the fact that it was lost.

DR. WINKLER: Dr. Morton, you had one more question?

DR. MORTON: Yeah, during the time that, or after the ICA became involved with representation, the ICA members and ACA members sitting on that commission, was there a lot of controversy? How was the formula arrived at for representation?

DR. WOLF: No, no, there was absolutely no confrontation or disagreement because of the people that served and I'm thinking especially of Dr. Richard Quigley, a very sharp boy. He fit right into the function of the committee 100%. No, we never had that at all. We just wouldn't tolerate it.

DR. MORTON: Those who had represented the ACA previous, that was okay with them?

DR. WOLF: Oh yes, yeah. No, no there was, you know, what had transpired earlier between our associations didn't drop down to the function of the committee because these, I give credit for most of the intelligent people on the committee. One thing I haven't said and none of you guys have asked it so far, is why did you drop off before you got accreditation? Do you want to ask that question and do you want a whole answer or just part?

DR. MORTON: The whole answer.

DR. WOLF: The whole answer was that Wolf was no longer qualified to be on that accrediting committee. Why? I didn't have a baccalaureate degree. All of the others did which we demanded from the very beginning that they have. And so I thought it's not good for my name to be represented on that application because of my background and that's it. And that gave me a damn good excuse to get off!

DR. WINKLER: Dr. Schmidt, you have a question?

DR. SCHMIDT: I would just like to make a comment, Dr. Winkler, and thank Dr. Wolf for all the years that he has lended [sic] his expertise to the State Association. I think I can speak on behalf of the past presidents of the SD Chiropractors' Association, and members of the State Board of Examiners, that of all the times that you've been called for help that you were always willing to do that. And it wasn't just the national level that you helped promote chiropractic on, Dr.

Wolf. You've certainly done a fine job in the state of SD and we really do thank you for that.

DR. WINKLER: Thank you, Dr. Schmidt, for your comments. I would just like to say in closing this, at the time of this recording, Dr. Wolf with us today has just recently celebrated his 80th birthday. He is still very, very active in his profession and still practices full-time. From that perspective, in closing, I would just like to ask you from where you came from in this profession, what do you foresee as the future of chiropractic? How do you feel about the direction we're going at this time?

DR. WOLF: As I said, I'm not fully aware of what's going on besides what I read from the different reports. I've always been optimistic because the cause is right people. It is just, it's proper. You people know as I have through the years, the experiences that you get from patients, the results that you get when patients come to you, I think it's going to prosper. I think our schools are doing well so far as enrollment is concerned. I think they're doing a good job teaching. It's interesting to note how all of our schools now suddenly have PhD's and so forth as presidents or in the top offices. This is good. This will maintain the status of accreditation and I don't think you're ever going to find anymore, I could be terribly wrong, but I would predict at this moment, I don't think you're going to find another group that's going to try to compete with CCE. And as time goes along, some of the states that still do not properly recognize that group will, after a bit because it's going to be a must within the change in the Board of Examiners and the various states and things like that. I can't see anything along the road, I don't see any water in the road, I don't see any smoke clouds. I think everything is going to go forward. It might be slower, sometimes this is the one thing that, gee, look how many years it took for this program to get where it's at today. I don't know the people on there. The only person that I know I think is off already and he contributed likewise so much, Dr. Orval Hidde. I think most of you know Dr. Haynes. There's a guy who got his chiropractic degree, taught in chiropractic college and wasn't satisfied, he had to become a lawyer. But he practices chiropractic.

DR. WINKLER: Thank you Dr. Wolf. This concludes our recording for today. Thanks for joining us. We appreciate your participation in this interview very much.

DR. WOLF: May I say one thing at the end?

DR. WOLF: Okay. I receive the thanks and all that from friends through the years. You would be happy to see my room with all of the different plaques of recognition and there's two that I hold dear. One is from L.A. College from Dr. Haynes who sent me a great big plaque with my picture on it thanking me for what has transpired and the other one was an honorary Doctor of Law degree that I got from my alma mater, National College, Dr. Janse of course. And then all of the others from the state. We have a good deal in SD. If you live long enough, you're gonna get a plaque. Right? And if you practice long enough, you're gonna get a plaque. That's it my friends. Thank you very, very much.

DR. WINKLER: Thank you. I appreciate that.

2002 (June): *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* [32(2)] includes: -"In memoriam: Walter B. Wolf, 1913-2002" (p. 76):

Walter Benjamin Wolf was born in 1913 in Java, South Dakota. He attended the University of South Dakota for a year before entering the National College of Chiropractic, where he received his Doctor of Chiropractic degree in 1936. Later that year, he and his wife Mae, also a doctor of chiropractic, established a practice in Eureka, South

Dakota, where he was widely known as a specialist in the treatment of fractures.

Dr. Wolf served as president of the South Dakota Chiropractors' Association from 1941 to 1942 and was a member of its executive board from 1948 to 1952. He also published and was editor of the *South Dakota Chiropractic Journal*. He was the recipient of the South Dakota Chiropractor of the Year award in 1960.

Dr. Wolf served on the South Dakota Basic Science Board for nine years, and as the South Dakota delegate to the National Chiropractic Association from 1945 to 1952. From 1947 until 1970, he was a continuous member of the NCA/ACA Committee on Educational Standards and Committee on Accreditation – forerunner of CCE – the last 12 years as chairman.

Community service was also an important part of Dr. Wolf's life. He was involved with many local organisations in Eureka, including the Chamber of Commerce and Masonic Lodge, and was President of the Eureka Independent School Board for 12 years from 1953 to 1965.

Many honours were bestowed on Dr. Wolf during his long career. He was elected to the International College of Chiropractors in 1950 and was the first president of the National College Alumni Association. In 1971, National College bestowed an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on Dr. Wolf, and the ACA honoured him for distinguished service on the Accrediting Committee; four years later he received the ACA Accreditation Pioneer Award. In 1995, he was the recipient of the Association for the History of Chiropractic's Lee-Homewood Chiropractic Heritage Award.

Both his children followed him into chiropractic. His son Jerome practices in Vandalia, Illinois, and his daughter Connie Mae is in practice with her husband John Gould in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

In a message from the family read when the Lee-Homewood award was presented to her father, Dr. Gould recalled, "He would fit his Cessna airplane with skis in winter and make flying house calls to stranded farming patients on the Dakota prairies." In presenting the award, AHC director Dr. Kerwin Winkler said, "Dr. Wolf's continuity of service in the field of educational policies and practice has been a tremendous benefit to this profession in the formulation of standards, the inspection and the grading of our colleges. Dr. Wolf never swayed from his course during those years of struggle. This was not an easy task considering the political struggles between organizations of the profession, political leaders of the times and the college presidents.

Dr. Wolf died peacefully on 15 March 2002 at the age of 88.

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Officers and Board of Directors of the National Chiropractic Association, 1930-1938

Year	President	Vice-Pres	Board Chair	Board	Board	Board	Board
30-31	LT Marshall	Cecil E Foster	Paul H Strand Paul N. Hanson	TW Snyder CM Guyselman	JH Lege W Lawrence	BF Gilman AW Schweitert	Ruland W Lee JH Durham
31-32	LT Marshall	Cecil E Foster	Paul H Strand Paul N. Hanson	TW Snyder CM Guyselman	JH Lege W Lawrence	BF Gilman AW Schweitert	Ruland W Lee JH Durham
32-33	LT Marshall	HK McIlroy	AW Schwietert	CM Guyselman	W Lawrence	OA Ohlson	JH Durham

33-34	LT Marshall	HK McIlroy	CM Guyselman	AW Schwietert	W Lawrence	OA Ohlson	JH Durham
34-35	Ruland W Lee	OL Brown	JH Durham	AW Schwietert	W Lawrence	OA Ohlson	CM Guyselman
35-36	CS Cooley	GM Goodfellow	OA Ohlson	AW Schwietert	W Lawrence	Ruland W Lee	CM Guyselman
36-37	GM Goodfellow	FL Wheaton	CM Guyselman	AW Schwietert	W Lawrence	EM Gustafson	CS Cooley
37-38	FL Wheaton	KC Robinson	CM Guyselman	AW Schwietert	W Lawrence	EM Gustafson	CS Cooley
1938*			AW Schwietert*				