

Members of the Missouri Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 1930. Thomas Maher, DC (center), a graduate of the Missouri Chiropractic College, was longtime secretary of the board.

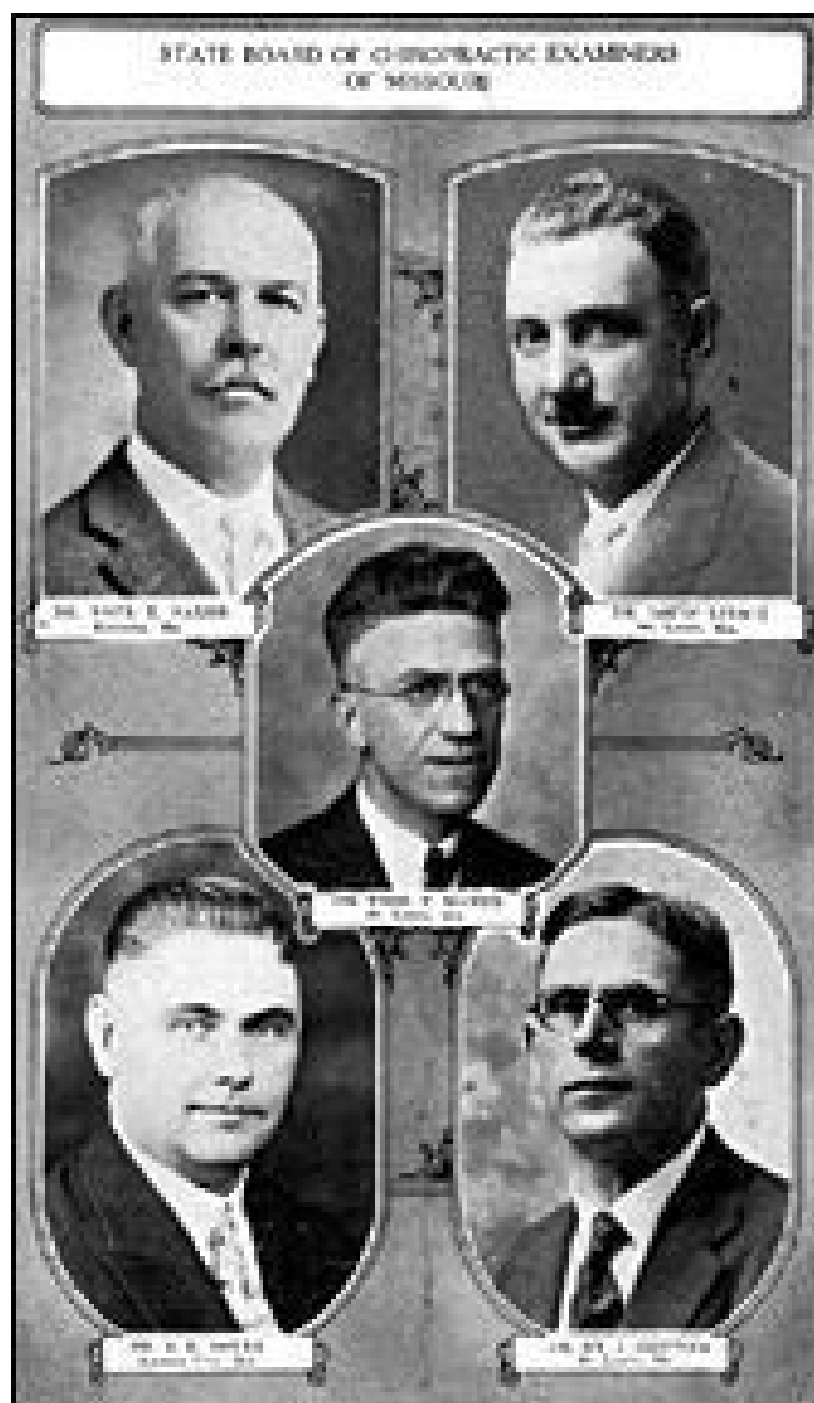
CHIROPRACTIC (GENERAL)

Show Me Chiropractic (Part 2 of 2)

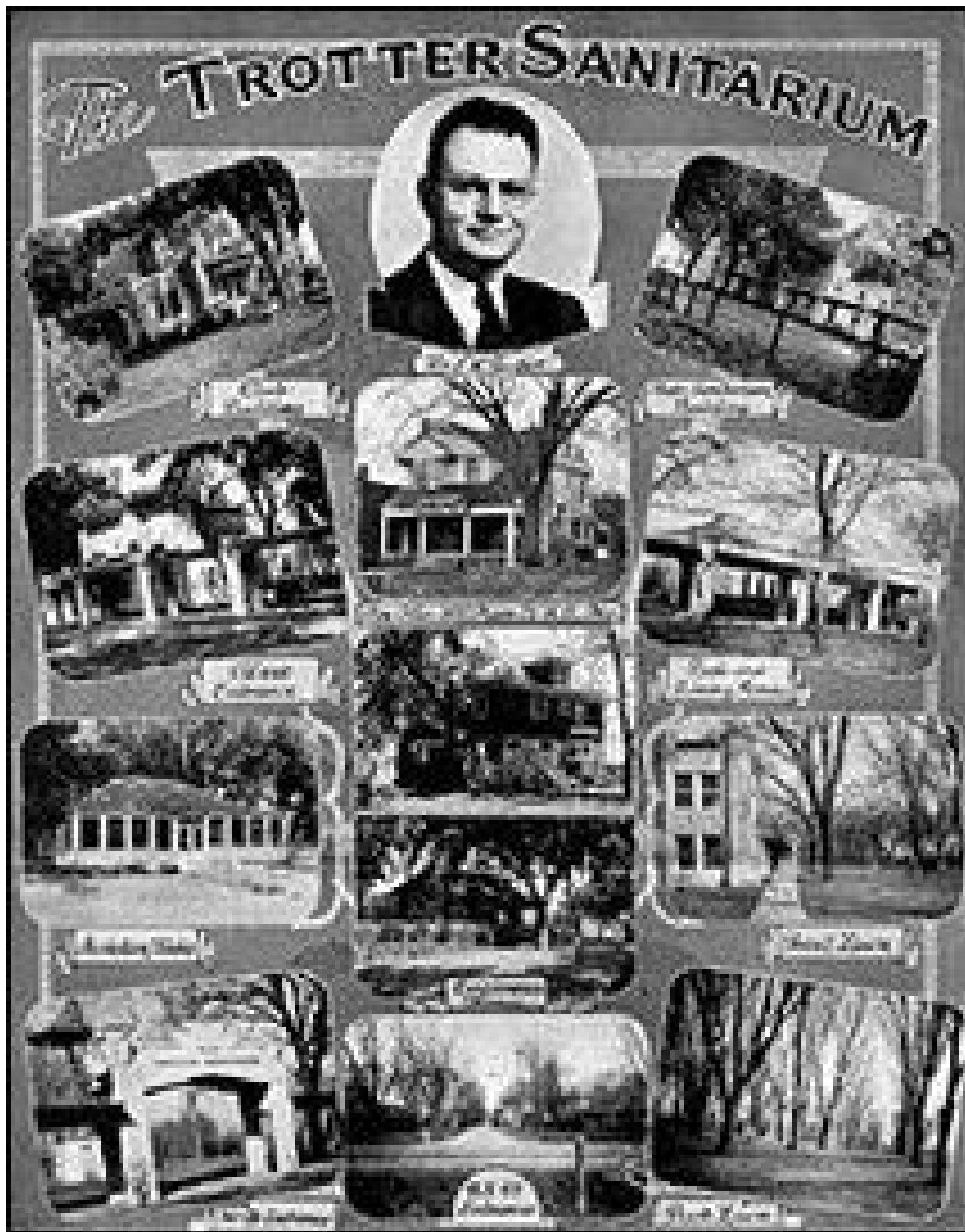
Joseph Keating Jr., PhD

Editor's note: Part 1 of this article appeared in the Feb. 26 issue.

With the passage of the chiropractic statute in Missouri in 1927, the Show Me State became a target for basic science legislation. However, this never came to pass, owing at least in part to the efforts of Dr. Cleveland Sr. Carl Jr. recalled accompanying his father to a meeting with political boss Tom Pendergast, at which the elder Cleveland suggested that requiring a chiropractor to pass an exam administered by the medical faculty was analogous to asking a Catholic priest to take a test from a rabbi before saying mass. Pendergast, a Catholic, readily accepted this reasoning, and blocked repeated efforts by the medical lobby to enact a basic science bill.



Members of the Missouri Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 1930. Thomas Maher, DC (center), a graduate of the Missouri Chiropractic College, was longtime secretary of the board.



**Trotter Chiropractic Sanitarium,
Kansas City, 1938.**

Although Missouri never enacted basic science legislation, Kansas City was the site for the seminal meeting in 1926 of the International Congress of Chiropractic Examining Boards (ICCEB), whose formation was prompted in part by the threat of basic science laws. Established at the urging of Harry Gallaher, DC, a member of the Oklahoma Board of Chiropractic Examiners, the ICCEB would

be transformed in 1934 into the Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards, and later renamed the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards (FCLB).



Dr. Hugh B. Logan




Dr. Vinton F. Logan



First campus of the ICRF College of Chiropractic at
4490 Lindell Boulevard in St. Louis, 1936.



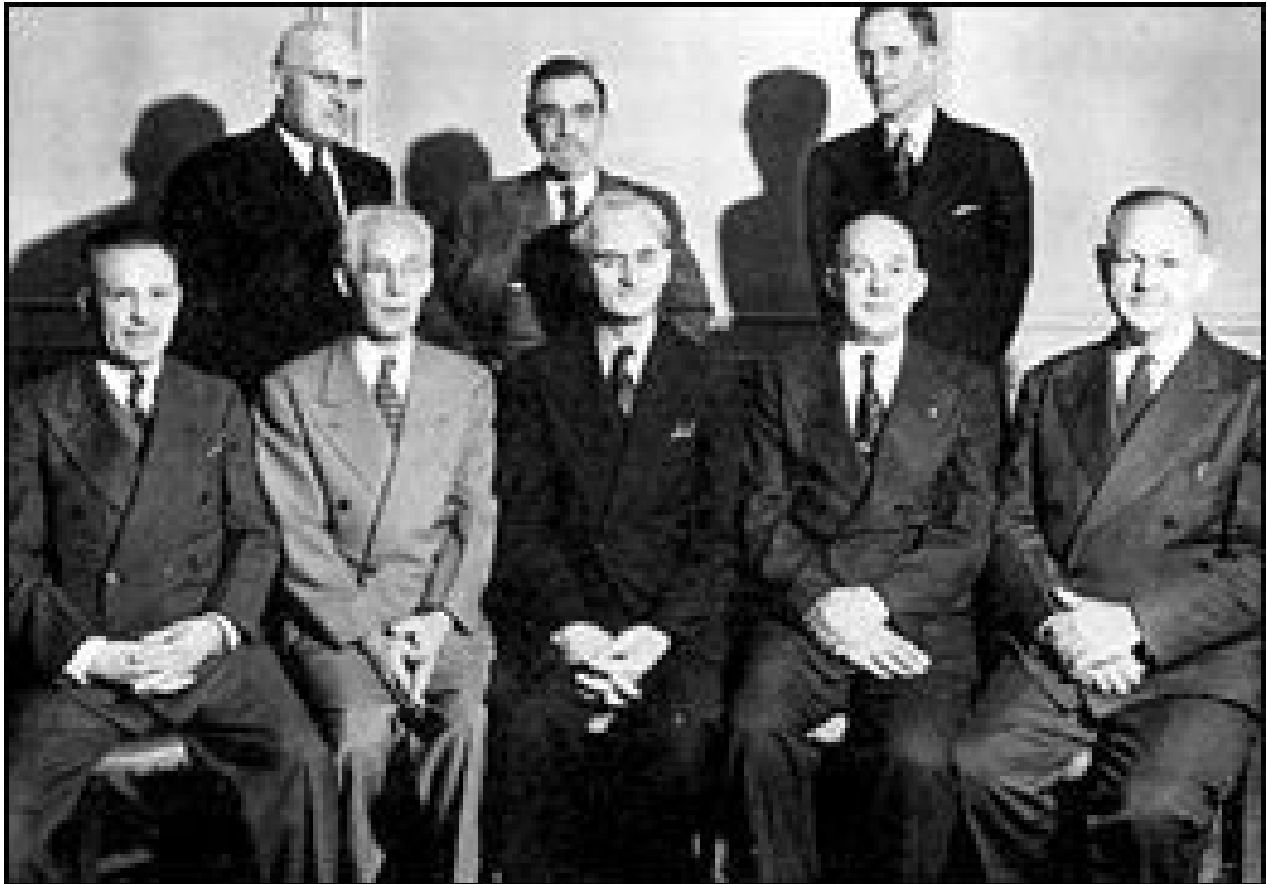
"Old Main" on the Normandy campus of the Logan Basic College of Chiropractic, circa 1938.

	<h1 style="margin: 0;">The ShoMe</h1>
DR. THOS. F. MAHER EDITOR	PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE INTERNATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
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VOLUME I	MARCH, 1936
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A Research Program

*One That Will Bring Immediate Results In New Patients To the Individual
 Chiropractor and Wide-spread Favorable Publicity
 For Chiropractic*

First issue of the ShoMe, periodical of the International Chiropractic Research Foundation, March 1936.



This photo of eight chiropractic college presidents, circa 1939, includes three from schools located in Missouri. Standing, left to right, are: Carl S. Cleveland Sr., DC; B.J. Palmer, DC; and Homer G. Beatty, DC, ND. Seated, left to right, are: George O'Neil, DC; Hugh B. Logan, DC; T.F. Ratledge, DC; Henry C. Haring, DC, MD; and James R. Drain, DC.



Dr. John Nugent, 1941.

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STAFF: The Missouri State Chiropractors' Association has the Missouri Chiropractic Society, especially requests that physicians make in the advertising in the editorial office in the editorial and they are not to be held responsible for any and all advertising that appears there. A few questions of nature in the mind and more things will be made to avoid confusion but they are not to be held responsible in case of error.

TERMINATION: 1953-1954-From the November 15, February 15, May 15,

REPRINTS: The subscription rate is one dollar per year by advance.

Nugenism Infiltrates Missouri

Books of 1951 have not Missouri with all its books in books are required and others in all the people Chiropractic more rapidly and placed them in the first part of books were then sent to the editorial board for the book. The MCCA had introduced books 1951 1952 which were educational requirements up to the first book for the first year in the three colleges of Missouri. The members would have seen all the other problems that occurred and required standing as that we would be more organized to adopt study, record, required for required and other study with other requirements.

It must not be that to say that the members of the new movement would be required for that last change, but not

not completely required when all these people that happened in the end.

Now having the members with and organizations but the spring we looked over the books, we saw a great variety of many things and we saw many and others, but not only the medical quality which having a strong and which stated that the first change of record thought in making them, that the new books of Chiropractic were not back the whole thing.

RECENT ENTIRE SCENE

The writing up was the same scene of Nugenism and was to produce that in importance of other cases the degree that were about the Chiropractic with

June, 1953

THE JOURNAL

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Editorial page from the
June 1953 issue of the
Journal of the MSCA.



Emblem of the MSCA, 1953.

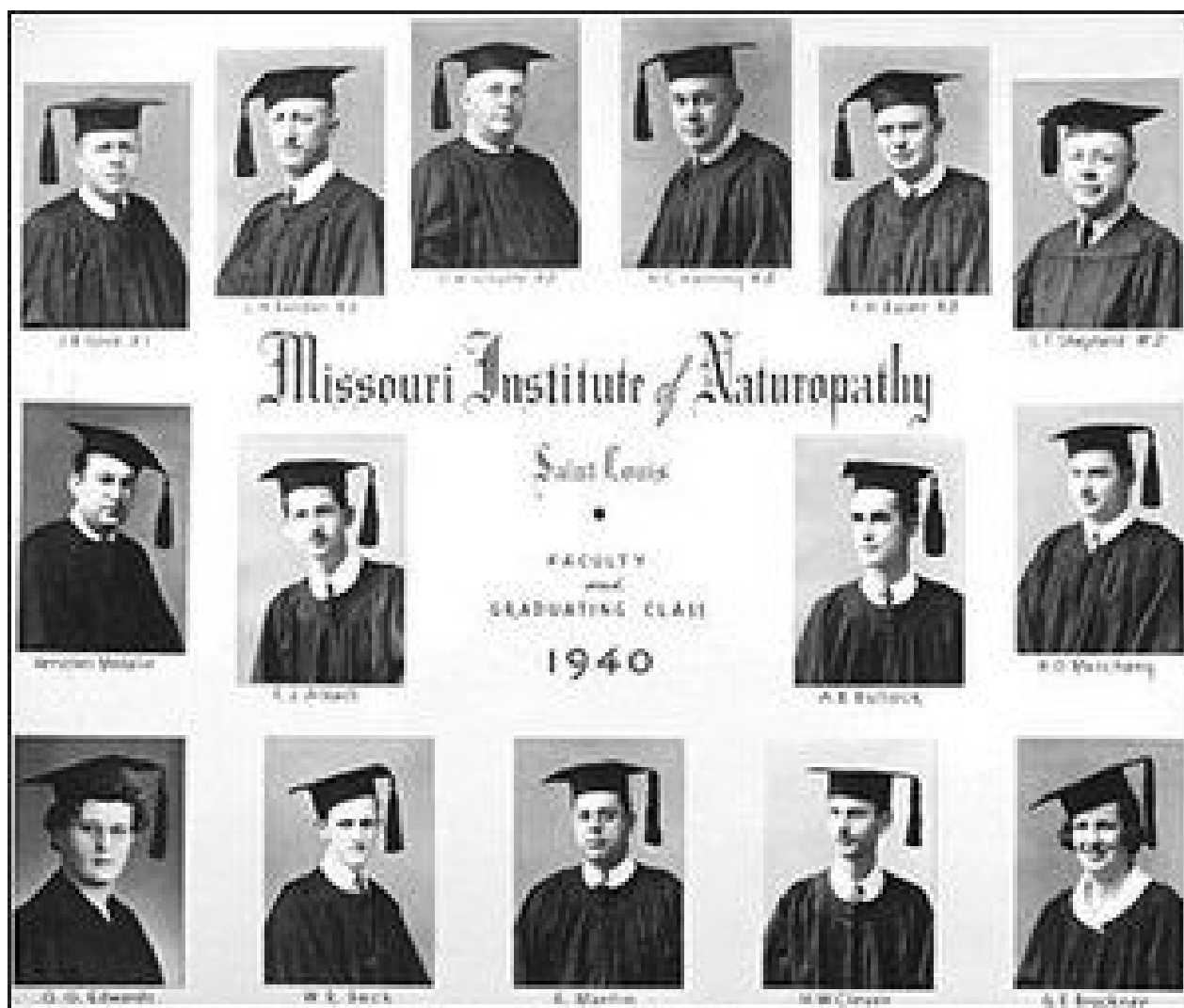


Members of District 6 of the Missouri Council of Physiotherapy are shown during their meeting held Jan. 11, 1953, in St. Joseph, Mo. Officers of the council are shown in the front row (l to r): Dr. Neil Connelly, Kansas City, representative, District 2; Dr. Ruby Adams, Kansas City registrar; Dr. Wm. L. Avery, St. Joseph, state president; Dr. F.B. Wehmeyer, Higginsville, state secretary-treasurer; and Dr. John R. Stivers, Kansas City, past president. Dr. Roy M. Keller, Sedalia, director of research for the council, is shown fifth from the left in the second row. From the Journal of the National Chiropractic Association, April 1953.

Dr. Ruby Adams, Kansas City registrar; Dr. Wm. L. Avery, St. Joseph, state president; Dr. F.B. Wehmeyer, Higginsville, state secretary-treasurer; and Dr. John R. Stivers, Kansas City, past president. Dr. Roy M. Keller, Sedalia, director of research for the council, is shown fifth from the left in the second row. From the Journal of the National Chiropractic Association, April 1953.



Officers of the Missouri State Chiropractors' Association (MSCA), elected at the organization's 42nd annual convention at Columbia, Mo. (standing from left): Dr. H.C. Bargfrede of Kansas City, past president; Dr. T.A. Guyton of New Cambria, district representative; Dr. J.M. Saeger of Lebanon, president; Dr. H.K. Gilbertson of St. Louis, first vice-president; Dr. M.W. Ralston of Carthage, Dr. B.G. McMillen of Kansas City, and Dr. Charles Hellem of Columbia, all district representatives; Dr. W.A. Bonar of Springfield, treasurer; and Dr. E.R. Mullenax of Jefferson City, secretary. Auxiliary officers (front from left): Mrs. E.M. Silver of St. Louis, treasurer; Mrs. M.W. Ralson of Carthage, first vice-president; Mrs. E.R. Mullenax of Jefferson City, president; Mrs. R.R. McDermott of Kansas City, 2nd vice-president, and Dr. Margo Simson Stevenson of Springfield, editor of the MSCA Journal. From the ICA International Review of Chiropractic, November 1955.



**Faculty and graduates of the Missouri Institute of Naturopathy, 1940,
led by Drs. O.W. Schulte and H.C. Harring.**

In the early 1930s, two graduates of the Universal Chiropractic College commenced nationwide instruction in a new method of chiropractic they termed "Basic Technique" (BT). Dr. Hugh B. Logan and his son, Dr. Vinton Logan, inspired the formation of the International Chiropractic Research Foundation (ICRF) in upstate New York. The ICRF was committed to studying and disseminating BT as a scientific revolution in the profession. When "H.B." consented to the idea of forming a chiropractic school to train "basic technicians," St. Louis was chosen as the home for the new institution. Originally known as the ICRF College of Chiropractic (today's Logan College of Chiropractic), the school opened its doors to students in September 1935 with a curriculum of 36 months (four years of nine months each, with summers off). The ICRF College was probably only the second school (after the Metropolitan Chiropractic College of Cleveland in 1933) to offer training of this duration for chiropractors. The school's first campus, a renovated home on Lindell Boulevard, soon proved inadequate, and a second facility consisting of 17 acres in Normandy, a St. Louis suburb, was purchased by H.B. in 1937.

The ICRF and the Logans parted company in 1937. Following the elder Dr. Logan's passing in 1944, the college wandered in and out of affiliation with the National Chiropractic Association's (NCA's) Council on Education (today's CCE). Personal animosities erupted between John J. Nugent, DC, director of education for the NCA, and the college's new president, Dr. Vinton Logan. Nugent, whom B.J. Palmer would label the "anti-Christ of chiropractic," received especially unpleasant

receptions in Missouri, where the state journal editorialized about the "dark cloud of "Nugentism" descending upon the state. Nonetheless, the Cleavelands more than once came to the NCA leader's defense when he was misquoted.

Despite the straight chiropractic orientation of two of the three chiropractic schools in the state during the 1950s, a number of chiropractors evidenced sustained interest in broad-scope methods. Missouri Chiropractic College provided instruction in physiotherapeutics and had organized a sister institution for instruction in naturopathy. A state branch of the NCA's Council on Physiotherapy was organized in Missouri. Straights and mixers vied with one another over scope-of-practice issues for years.

This brief review of the early days of chiropractic in the Show Me State cannot do justice to the rich detail or significance of Missouri's contribution to the profession's saga. But hopefully, it has suggested that much information is indeed available, and that the story needs to be told.

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