

# Wm. Lloyd Stackhouse & Robert E. Kinsman: A tale of two chiropractors

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*This paper reviews the story of two childhood friends, Dr. Wm. Lloyd Stackhouse and Dr. Robert E. Kinsman, who attended the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (CMCC) together, graduated in 1953 to form an enduring partnership that included their immediate relatives, and to this day persists as a supportive tribe.*

KEY WORDS: Stackhouse, Kinsman, chiropractic

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*Cet article examine l'histoire de deux amis d'enfance, le Dr Wm. Lloyd Stackhouse et le Dr Robert E. Kinsman, qui ont fréquenté ensemble le Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (CMCC), d'où ils ont obtenu leur diplôme en 1953 pour enfin établir un partenariat solide et durable qui a aussi inclus leurs proches, et qui continue à exister jusqu'à nos jours comme un clan soudé et solidaire.*

MOTS CLÉS : Stackhouse, Kinsman, chiropratique

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## Background

Lloyd Stackhouse and Bob Kinsman hailed from Ridgeway, Ontario, a small suburb of Fort Erie, just 14 kilometers from the Peace Bridge to the Canada/United States border and Buffalo, New York. Lloyd and Bob's families were neighbours with similar interests. Lloyd's father was a medical doctor, his mother a nurse and both had served in the Canadian Armed Forces during World War I. Although chiropractic was in its infancy, Lloyd's father understood its value and frequented one in Buffalo. Bob's mother's maiden name was Evelyn G. Ellsworth. She and her sister Eleanor H. Ellsworth were reared in Winona,

Ontario, a rural town between Stoney Creek and Hamilton. Both can be found among the 76 students in the Toronto College of Chiropractic (TCC) group photo of 1922 (see Figures 1 and 2).<sup>1</sup> Graduating in 1924,<sup>2</sup> Evelyn had an office in Fort Erie for a year before marrying Donald Kinsman and Eleanor worked in Hamilton for 42 years.<sup>3</sup>

Then located at Charles and Yonge Streets, the TCC was founded in 1920 by John S. Clubine (Canadian CC, 1919) and John A. Cudmore (Palmer c. 1920). Dr. Clubine was the TCC President from 1920 until its demise in 1926 and would become the first President and Dean of CMCC in 1945.

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Figure 1  
Evelyn G. Ellsworth



Figure 2  
Eleanor H. Ellsworth

## Education

Lloyd Stackhouse was born in Buffalo, July 9, 1925. His parents chose a hospital there because it was more convenient than the one in Ontario, providing Lloyd with dual citizenship. At age 18, Lloyd left high school after grade 12 to enrol in the Royal Canadian Air Force, attaining the rank of Sergeant Air Gunner, just before World War II ended, September 2, 1945. Lloyd returned to rehab school for grade 13 and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Western Ontario, in the Spring of 1949.

Bob Kinsman came into the world January 27, 1931, and was graduating from high school the same year Lloyd was emerging from university. Lloyd was looking at a medical career but didn't qualify. His father suggested he think about chiropractic, which Bob was already considering and they both registered at CMCC, 252 Bloor Street West, in Toronto, on September 6, 1949. The 4,400 (50 minute) hour curriculum was spread over four years. Each year contained two 18 week semesters and classes ran from 8:00 am to 2:00 pm, Monday through Friday. Bob and Lloyd's earliest College memory is of the Dean, Rudolph O. Muller (Lincoln CC 1937) addressing the student body and filling them with pride in their chosen profession. In their freshman year, Dr. Muller's 90 hour course in the Principles and Theory of Chiropractic made an indelible impression which later shaped their clinical procedures.

By the second semester (1950) Lloyd and Bob had begun palpation, the first step in the art of spinal adjusting and in their fourth semester they were introduced to

chiropractic techniques. This subject consumed 300 hours of formal study and was a major component in 500 hours of clinical training. It required manual dexterity and daily, repetitive effort to master and retain these psychomotor skills.

Back in 1943 CMCC's founders determined to teach the major "straight" techniques.<sup>4</sup> In 1945 Herbert K. Lee (National CC 1941), one of those founders, began instructing the freshman class in "Merick" procedures as advocated by the National College. In addition, by 1949 Dr. Lee was handling extremity, accessory, paediatric and geriatric adjusting.<sup>5</sup> Keith B. Kennedy (Logan CC 1943) was the main proponent of the "Logan Basic" method. Several Palmer alumni had tried to generate interest in BJ Palmer's "Specific Upper Cervical" system, but it was not a priority at CMCC and did not resonate with the student body until Vera Littlejohn (Palmer CC 1932) was hired in the fall of 1954. Swamped by his new duties as Administrative Dean in 1953, A. Earl Homewood (Western States CC 1942) somehow managed to continue his "Carver" technique course, as developed by Willard Carver, LLB, DC, and taught at the Carver Chiropractic College, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1906-1958.

Since its inception, the College's basic sciences program has been centred on anatomy. Dr. Homewood chaired that department, virtually conducting all of the 900 hours it comprised. In April 1950, Homewood added embalming cadavers to his chores when CMCC was placed on the short list of Ontario institutions eligible to receive human bodies for dissection.<sup>6</sup> Before long, Homewood, who, like most of the faculty, did not have a recognized university degree, was being hailed as a world class anatomist and professors from the University of Toronto (U of T) were visiting the College to admire his specimens.

Lloyd and Bob were always on the go. In June 1951, Lloyd married C. Elizabeth (Betty) Powell and after 18 months they had their first child. Bob wed Rita Barrett in January 1953 and their first born arrived the following year. 1953 was the year the boys decided to partner with Bob's aunt, Dr. Eleanor Ellsworth, after graduation.<sup>7</sup> May 20, Drs. Kinsman and Stackhouse were among 35 members of the Class of '53 to receive their diplomas in the Eaton Auditorium. June 20, they obtained certificates of registration to operate in Ontario, from the Board of Directors of Chiropractic and were soon driving down the highway to Hamilton.

### The Hamilton Experience

Dr. Ellsworth's first office was situated in Hamilton's "historic Lister Block on James Street North." Among her patients was Ronald A. Oswald, a young lad who suffered from asthma. He "received such wonderful results" that at age 11 he "made up his mind to become a chiropractor" and subsequently graduated from CMCC in 1957. [Phone call, the author to RA Oswald, May 21, 2012].

In anticipation of Lloyd and Bob arriving on the scene, Ellsworth purchased "a handsome old brick building at 240 James Street South" and converted it into a clinic to accommodate her new partners. Bob and Lloyd contributed \$5,000, namely all the money they had, to help defray Ellsworth's expenses.

This union started with high expectations that were deflated when these neophyte graduates grew dissatisfied with the clinic's treatment protocols. Bob's Aunt Ellsworth took spinal x-rays, did blood and urine analysis and applied a variety of therapeutic modalities before finishing each session with a spinal adjustment. She also used Radionics, a controversial system for diagnosing and treating patients. Bob and Lloyd wanted to be "straight," chiropractors, who adjusted the spine by hand only and resolved to move on after a year in Hamilton. Eleanor wished them well and graciously returned their \$5,000.

Upon graduating from CMCC in 1957, Dr. Ron Oswald assisted Dr. Ellsworth while opening his own office in Stoney Creek. He took x-rays and performed diagnostic tests, as well as treating patients. "Eleanor was the epitome of professionalism. Her manner was frank, she wore crisp, white uniforms and her office was immaculate." In 1964, Oswald surprised her with a celebration of her 40<sup>th</sup> year in business. Robert M. Wingfield (CMCC 1958) collaborated with Ellsworth for a few weeks in 1958, prior to opening his own clinic in Burlington. "She had a very busy practice which she ran by herself, aided by her secretary, who applied various modalities... to most patients." Dr. Wingfield "was responsible only for adjusting," using a modern Zenith Hylo table. Visits were usually \$3 and "patients were fiercely loyal and conscientiously took her advice... in the early years she had a three week waiting list for new patients." Though Eleanor "used Radionics with many patients... she was emphatic in advising them that it was the adjustment that really got them better."

Eleanor was an active member of the Women's Advertising and Sales Club of Hamilton. "This was the pre-



Figure 3  
*Preston Chiropractic Clinic*

eminent national women's club of the day," giving her access to notables such as Cabinet Minister the Hon. Ellen Fairclough, MP, who represented Hamilton. Training with Eleanor enabled Wingfield to understand how a successful practitioner functions and observe "the wide cross section of health problems seen by chiropractors of the day." He realized that "Dr. Ellsworth had very strong convictions about the very nature of illness and the therapeutic effect of spinal adjustments in the restoration of health." [Email, RM Wingfield to the author, Sept 17, 2012]

Dr. Ellsworth died suddenly on June 24, 1966, while attending a convention in Edmonton, Alberta. She was 62 years old.

### The Move to Preston

Following their exodus from Hamilton, Bob and Lloyd were searching for a different locale when Neil Harris (CMCC 1951), a third cousin of Bob's who was doing well in Waterloo, suggested Preston as a promising site. Close to Hespler and Blair, there were no chiropractors in the vicinity until you reached Galt. [Now known as Cambridge, the Towns of Preston and Hespler were amalgamated with the Village of Blair and the City of Galt, January 1, 1973.]

Nosing around Preston, Lloyd and Bob discovered the residents they met had no idea what chiropractic was about and little inclination to learn. Fortunately, a piece of land containing a duplex was for sale and the builder was willing to start erecting a health care facility on the vacant portion, with no money down. Once construction



Figure 4  
*Rita, Bob, Lloyd, Betty 1954*

was underway Lloyd and Bob used their \$5,000 to take out a mortgage and complete the project. The clinic contained a reception area, two adjusting rooms, some change rooms with rest cots, x-ray equipment and storage space. As planned, there were no modalities. Later the structure was enlarged by two additions. [Interview, Stackhouse & Kinsman, by the author, May 7, 2012] (see Figure 3)

The grand opening was held September 20, 1954. That day, Bob and Lloyd had not finished painting the premises and the walls were damp when over 50 inquisitive neighbours landed at the front door to be greeted by their wives. Shortly after, the local dentist invited both couples to his home to play bridge, where they were introduced to 30 more people, who also welcomed them to parties in their homes. Next they became “joiners,” attending church and service clubs. Careful planning and confident expectations paid dividends. “Our clinic grossed \$1,000 its first full month and never looked back.” (see Figure 4)

### Continuing Education

Lloyd and Bob were attending annual Ontario Chiropractic Association (OCA) conventions before graduating from CMCC and don't recall missing any during their active careers. Here they met hundreds of chiropractors with similar interests. In the 1950s to 70s the Canadian Chiropractic Association (CCA) hosted meetings which were held in a different province each year, giving delegates a chance to see the country and observe chiropractic in action, from coast to coast. The OCA and CCA held

business conferences, explained government issues affecting our profession and offered informative seminars on a wide spectrum of subjects. Alternative sources of knowledge were CMCC and the College of Chiropractors of Ontario (CCO). Bob's curriculum vitae details his interest in courses on a variety of adjustive techniques, rehabilitation, nutrition, paediatrics, applied neurology, clinical protocols and record keeping.<sup>8</sup>

In 1943 Dr. Kennedy was introduced to James W. Parker, (Palmer CC 1946). Kennedy saw Dr. Parker's practice building program as a way to solidify the profession and expand its influence, through standardized office procedures and sent a letter to his “Friends and Officials of Canadian Chiropractic.”<sup>9</sup> Bob took the Parker course in 1955, Lloyd in 1956, and the two of them attended annual homecomings in Fort Worth, Texas, for many years.

Chiropractors who attended Parker seminars were called “Brown Baggers.” In Ontario they met once a month at the Fisher Hotel in downtown Hamilton, refreshing procedures, examining other concepts and renewing enthusiasm. Ed Reinhart (CMCC 1950) was the feature attraction for 15 years. “He was charismatic; an authoritative and entertaining, motivational speaker who used metaphors and analogies to paint vivid pictures in our minds.”<sup>10</sup> Lloyd and Bob looked forward to these invigorating, interactive gatherings.

### Professional Involvement

In 1952, the Canadian Council of Chiropractic Roentgenology (CCCR) was formed by four early CMCC graduates; Drs. Donald MacMillan, Colin Greenshields, William Sundy and Wilmer (Bill) Trelford. This was a national organization with provincial divisions, whose prime purpose was to improve the quality of chiropractic x-rays and the safety of its installations. Members received informative monthly bulletins and annual educational gatherings that became the largest chiropractic conventions in Canada.<sup>11</sup> The “Pair from Preston” were vitally interested in radiology and 1963-65, Bob was President of the CCCR's Ontario Division and 1965-68, President of CCCR Canada.

Established in 1929, the OCA is a voluntary professional organization, whose mission is to serve its members and the public, by advancing the understanding and use of chiropractic care. In 1965 Lloyd was elected to the OCA Board of Directors. He became Inter Council Chair





Figure 5  
Bob CCA Honourary  
Member 1986



Figure 6  
Lloyd Stackhouse



Figure 7  
NCA Convention Port Perry 1938

in 1966, then Chair of Membership, Advertising, Publications and Conventions, before stepping down in 1971.<sup>12</sup> By 1971, Bob had followed Lloyd to the OCA Board where he climbed from 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President 1971-73, to 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President 1973-74 and President 1974-76

January 10, 1943, the Dominion Council of Canadian Chiropractors (now the CCA) was inaugurated<sup>13</sup> and on September 18, 1945, achieved its chief objective, “to establish schools for the study of chiropractic” when CMCC opened its doors in Toronto.<sup>14</sup> Bob landed on the CCA Board of Directors in 1980, heading half a dozen committees before assuming the Presidency for 1982-83. One serendipitous weekend President Kinsman and Jim Watkins (CMCC 1966), CCA’s Executive Vice-President, were waiting to fly to Newfoundland for an important meeting with Roly Bryans (CMCC 1982), President, Newfoundland/Labrador Chiropractic Association, regarding chiropractic licensure for Canada’s 10<sup>th</sup> province. Unexpectedly, they were told the plane was overbooked and they would be grounded until the next day. Just then the pilot walked by, recognized Dr. Watkins as a fellow aviator and squeezed them aboard. Another satisfying experience occurred in 1984, when Past-President Kinsman travelled to Ottawa and successfully lobbied the Honourable George Hees, MP, Minister of Veterans Affairs, to include chiropractic care among the benefits available for Canada’s war vets. (see Figures 5 and 6)

### Life in the Duplex

From the beginning, the two families got along famously, residing in the duplex as a harmonious unit. Betty and Lloyd occupied the downstairs, Rita and Bob the upstairs.

This was decided by tossing a coin. Each household expanded to four children, three boys and a girl, who grew up studying, playing and spending holidays together. Both wives totally supported their husbands’ professional activities while taking good care of their progeny. For instance, Betty had graduated from the first course in physiotherapy at the U of T in 1949 and participated in a home care program in Kitchener-Waterloo but stopped working until the youngsters were in university and even then, took the summers off, to be with Rita and all the kids, at their cottage on Georgian Bay. Favourite activities were those the whole clan could enjoy. Summers were filled with swimming, boating and golfing at Wasaga Beach. Winters were spent skiing at Chicopee, near Kitchener and Blue Mountain at Collingwood. One year Rita and Bob flew to the French Riviera for two glorious months, while Earl Sawyer (CMCC 1950) looked after the clinic.

Bob and Lloyd remember the 1950’s and 60’s as exciting years when the OCA Societies were strong and the Ontario Chiropractic Women’s Auxiliary (OCWA) sponsored a lot of events.<sup>15</sup> In 1937 “the founding members included six doctors and three lay members.” Later this became an organization of wives of chiropractors, yet its objects are nearly identical to what they were originally: To promote chiropractic; to raise money for chiropractic and CMCC; to promote and sponsor sociability among the members; and to assist in promoting the objects and purposes of the OCA.

The OCWA’s initial meetings were convened in Toronto and in 1938, Mrs. CC (Myrtle) Clemmer was elected its first President, a post she would dominate with energy, “spunk” and vision, for nine years. 1938 was the year the

Auxiliary played a large role in organizing the National Chiropractic Association (NCA) convention at Toronto's Royal York Hotel. During the week 1,200 delegates travelled by a caravan of cars to Port Perry (see Figure 7) where they announced plans to dedicate a monument to DD Palmer on the banks of Lake Scugog.<sup>16</sup> This was finally accomplished in August 1946, thanks to Mrs. Clemmer and Dr. John Clubine, who had launched a joint project to collect \$10,000 in Canada and the United States.

From 1963 to 1971 the OCWA created affiliate branches throughout the province. Rita and Betty became ardent backers in the Waterloo-Wellington district. Other branches opened in Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara and the Tri County (St. Thomas, Aylmer, Tillsonburg and Woodstock). The Northern Ontario Auxiliary was the last one to form in 1981. Despite the barrier of distance, seven wives managed to meet twice a year. If they gathered in Sudbury, four women travelled 2,000 miles round trip; if they met in Timmins, it was 3,200 miles for all seven.

By 1970, much of the OCWA's profits were going into the CMCC Bayview campus library and in 1972 it was renamed the CC Clemmer Library, in honour of Cecil C. Clemmer (Palmer 1912) and his wife Myrtle. Dr. Clemmer died in 1973 and Myrtle in 1978. "On her death, most of their estate (in excess of \$300,000) was willed to the College for the CC Clemmer Library."<sup>17</sup>

### The Next Generation

**William P. Stackhouse** entered the world December 22, 1952. His parents, Betty and Lloyd, were consummate professionals and instilled a caring attitude in Bill.

"Dad loved chiropractic. It was almost a religious experience," yet he found time for his children. "He had breakfast with us in the morning and made us walk the two miles to school because he believed in physical activity and came home for dinner before going back to the clinic for evening hours." Bill's mother was a physiotherapist, "a special woman who volunteered with the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Boy Scouts, the church and the library. She regularly wrote letters to the Prime Minister with her concerns, enjoying what she called 'discussions' and I termed arguments." [WP Stackhouse interview by the author, Sept. 13, 2012] (see Figure 8)

Following high school, Lloyd handled all his son's academic expenses to earn his Bachelor of Science de-



Figure 8  
Wm (Bill)  
Stackhouse



Figure 9  
Jeff  
Stackhouse



Figure 10  
John Greg  
Kinsman

gree at Western University before enrolling at CMCC in 1975, where Bill decided his father had done enough and paid his own College tuition. "There was a lot of turmoil during my tenure at CMCC but in the end this was the best thing that ever happened to me." Bill received a fine education, felt competent and prepared on graduation and gained some outstanding friendships. One of them was Dr. Tom Gaw (CMCC 1978), who spearheaded student loans for College applicants. Another is classmate Dr. Larry Laughlin. Larry introduced Bill to the game of hockey (one of the few sports he hadn't played) and they organized the first CMCC hockey tournament in their fourth year. Graduating in 1979, Bill and Larry formed the Halton Chiropractic Clinic and Wellness Centre, in Oakville and have been partners for 34 years. This attractive, centrally located structure, houses three chiropractors, two physiotherapists, four massage therapists, one reflexologist and a nutritionist.

**Jeffrey L. Stackhouse** arrived on the scene November 3, 1956. Jeff remembers the Stackhouse and Kinsman families as large, congenial and fond of doing things together. He says, "Growing up in a chiropractic household was a great blessing because at an early age I gained confidence in the ability of the body to heal itself." In high school, Jeff decided on a career in chiropractic. Following Grade XIII, he entered the University of Waterloo for the prerequisite two years training in basic sciences and after, took a year off before enrolling at CMCC in 1978. "Mine was a great class, containing the sons of five chiropractors I was familiar with: Peter Magee, Ted Luck, Brett Moore, Steve Soloduka and Scott Stevenson." [JL Stackhouse, interview by the author, Sept. 24, 2012] (see Figure 9)

Following convocation in May 1982, Jeff married Anita Knibutat, who had graduated as an occupational therapist from the U of T that year, and they left for Cambridge, where Jeff was employed in the Preston Chiropractic Clinic. “Bob and Lloyd were easy going, non-judgmental and pleasant to be with. Despite the fact I had been a mediocre student, I quickly became a ‘know it all’ who was discontent with the status quo and quit the clinic after two years.” In 1984 Jeff travelled with Anita to Australia, where he spent 18 months working as a locum and visiting Ray Sherman (CMCC 1960), in New South Wales. Dr. Sherman had been Clinic Director during both Jeff and Bill’s training at the College.

Anita and Jeff moved back to Canada in 1984, settling in Collingwood, Ontario, where they run a prosperous office downtown.

**John G. (Greg) Kinsman**, a nephew of Bob’s, was another of Jeff’s classmates at CMCC (1976-82). Born June 14, 1954, Greg emerged from a four year course at McGill University in Montréal in 1976. Accepted for law school, Greg travelled instead to Calgary, Alberta, where he worked for a year before deciding against becoming a lawyer. Greg credits his Uncle Bob and grandmother, Evelyn Kinsman, with being the prime influences on him choosing chiropractic. When Greg told his grandmother he “had no idea” what he wanted to do, she replied, “Have you ever thought of being a chiropractor?” That question jarred Greg’s thinking and he spent a week at his “Uncle Bob’s practice to see if that was for me. He was so gracious, busy and loved by his patients that it made my decision to study chiropractic, simple. From then on, Uncle Bob was my model for what I wanted to do and who I wanted to be.” [Email, JG Kinsman to the author, Jan 23, 2013] (see Figure 10)

Greg describes his education at CMCC as “great, partially because most of the guys I hung out with were sons of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> generation chiropractors.” Greg declares the College gave him “an excellent scientific basis for chiropractic and Adrian Grice (CMCC 1959) taught me a lot about motion palpation, spinal mechanics and the basis of what to adjust and why. Most of my philosophical concepts came from my extended chiropractic family.” In 1982, Greg left Toronto for Massachusetts, USA, wrote his board exams and established his own practice. In the late 80s and early 90s he was President of the Middlesex Chiropractic Society and at one juncture had three offices.



Figure 11  
*Blue Heron Motel*

Currently (2013), Greg is a solo practitioner in Concord, Massachusetts.

### Winding Down

In 1989, Bob sold his interest in the Preston Clinic to Dr. Ernest Morin (CMCC 1984) and moved to Milford Bay on Lake Muskoka, where he and Rita bought and ran the Blue Heron Lodge and Bob continued to practice. The Lodge consisted of eight motel units and a separate restaurant, with access to docks at the water’s edge where guests could moor their boats. (see Figure 11)

In September 2010 Bob stopped practising and the couple settled into a home in Bracebridge. That December, a fire of unknown origin broke out in an enclosed porch, burning the house to the ground and destroying most of their records and memorabilia. Fortunately nobody was injured. A year later, Rita and Bob took possession of a brand new ranch-style bungalow. Erected on the foundations of their previous home, it has a spacious living/dining area overlooking tranquil Lake Frau and backing onto 90 acres of forest, traversed by walking trails. (see Figure 12)

Lloyd remained in the Preston Clinic until 1994 when he sold his interest to Dr. Morin and retired from practice, knowing his patients were in capable hands. Morin notes that, “Bob and Lloyd were very supportive when I took control of the business, providing explicit informa-





Figure 12  
*Frau Lake Home*

tion regarding the steps I must take to maintain the level of practice and degree of satisfaction they had attained.” [Phone call, Morin to Brown, June 6, 2012]

### Perceptions

Lloyd and Bob’s fidelity to their alma mater is remarkable. They have been dues-paying Members of the College since 1953, signed on as Founding Members of the Governors’ Club in 1982, attended all the alumni fund raising dinners with their wives, contributed to the Capital Campaign for our Leslie Street campus, belong to the Canadian Chiropractic Historical Association and are now Life Members of CMCC.

This devotion extends to the Stackhouse/Kinsman alliance which has existed just as long, and whose bonds of mutual affection and respect remain just as secure. Lloyd’s sons, Bill and Jeff, agree that their parents “could not have been two more perfect role-models... Everything we have we owe to our parents and the profession... and we still think of Rita and Bob as another father and mother, and their children as brothers and sisters.”

These families possess a serenity which enables them to cope with the unpredictable turmoil that can strike anyone. The horrendous fire that destroyed the Kinsman home in 2010 is a classic example. This had to be devastating, however Rita and Bob calmly replaced their gutted residence with a new abode, seldom mentioning the

ordeal and acting as if nothing had happened. Lloyd and Bob feel their composure stems from confidence in the philosophy of chiropractic which espouses reliance on a natural life style. (see Figure 13)

### *OCA Leadership*

The Kinsman/Stackhouse union is an inclusive fellowship, sheltering those within and welcoming outsiders. Its inhabitants view themselves as individuals who are part of a harmonious coalition. Bob’s letters to the profession as President of the OCA reflect his desire for chiropractors to follow suit. His “President’s Message” to the membership of October 1974 stresses the importance of change, hope for passage of a new Regulated Health Professions Act (RHPA) “in the near future” and the urgency for Ontario chiropractors to get involved and convince their colleagues to join the parade.<sup>18</sup>

In 1952, the Board of Directors of Chiropractic (BDC) was the first independent regulatory body for the profession in Ontario. Stephen E. West (CMCC 1950), sat on this body from 1966 to 1999 and recorded, “The inadequacies of the Drugless Practitioners Act (DPA) have made it difficult for past Boards to effectively regulate chiropractic... The laws were vague... and the Ministry of Health lacked enforcement.”<sup>19</sup> In retrospect, it was premature for Bob to “hope for” early passage of Ontario’s New RHPA. The first six parts had been ratified in 1974 but it wasn’t until November 25, 1991, that the RHPA, containing the Chiropractic Act, was proclaimed, awarding Ontario chiropractors a defined scope of practice that included diagnosis and the right to use the title “doctor.”<sup>20</sup> This specific Chiropractic Act was worth the wait, though Dr. West “knew that once chiropractic was included within the RHPA the BDC as it existed would be replaced by a new body. That took place on March 26, 1994, when the College of Chiropractors of Ontario held its inaugural meeting.” Appropriate regulation followed.

### *CCA Leadership*

By the time he stepped into the CCA President’s shoes in 1982, Bob’s outlook had expanded to perceive our national body not just “as an umbrella under which function all the divisions across Canada,” but as one of the vehicles for enabling chiropractic to assume “its rightful place in the health complex of the world.”<sup>21</sup>

Fred W.H. Illi, DC, is credited with being the person





Figure 13  
*Bob Lloyd 2012*

who introduced the concept of a world body of chiropractors at an international congress in Geneva, Switzerland, July 7-12, 1962.<sup>22</sup> The next meeting was organized by Donald C. Sutherland, DC (CMCC 1950), who was then Executive Secretary of the CCA. Held during a World Chiropractic Congress, hosted by the CCA, July 23-29, 1967, in Montréal, Québec, it was the World Chiropractic Organization's (WCO) formative year.<sup>23</sup> June 5, 1968, the WHO gathered in Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Sutherland chaired the meeting and was named Executive Secretary, formally recognizing he was willing and able to move this body forward. Despite Sutherland's repeated attempts, there were no more meetings and the WHO file of correspondence ended in 1975. Various reasons for its passing have been given, "but in essence, it was premature for the chiropractic profession to operate effectively on a global basis and support that effort financially." [DCS, Background facts, Unpublished]

Twenty years passed before Gary A. Auerbach (Palmer CC 1975), while attending a meeting of the World Health Organization (WHO), thought of building a world governing body for chiropractic. In 1986 Dr. Auerbach asked David Chapman-Smith (DCS) to accompany him to

Geneva, Switzerland. DCS drafted an agreement and the premier World Federation of Chiropractic (WFC) Council meeting was held in Toronto, Ontario, August 31 to September 2, 1989. Auerbach was elected as the first President and DAC became Secretary-General, with head offices in Toronto. Council meetings are scheduled annually. Combined World and Association of Chiropractic Colleges (ACC) Conferences are held biennially. "The WFC's strength comes from its partnerships with and support from the national and international organizations representing all aspects of the profession – education, accreditation, research, examining and licensing boards, and specialty areas of practice."<sup>24</sup> Its voting and non-voting members currently reside in over 92 countries.

The CCA and CMCC have made substantial financial and intellectual contributions to the WFC since 1985. David Chapman-Smith is grateful for Canada's input and offers that, "At the WFC/ACC conference in Toronto (2006), President Jean Moss chaired the final session, with its development and consensus statements. Dr. Moss performed so well, she has been pressed into that service ever since."

## Final Ruminations

Since 1949, when Lloyd Stackhouse and Bob Kinsman joined forces in their quest to become chiropractors, they have had the insight to know where they wanted to go, the ingenuity to determine what path to take, the agility to alter their course when necessary and the ethics to arrive without transgressing the rights of others. Three of their nuggets of wisdom can be found in these paraphrased excerpts from Bob's April 1975, OCA Newsletter:

- Many of us jog through life with little consideration of reaching a definite goal
- Without a plan we could wander aimlessly and never reach our full potential
- We are on the threshold of a new era in chiropractic. Let us take the right steps now to assure continued growth and prosperity of chiropractic and chiropractors

These thoughts are as relevant now as they were thirty-eight years ago.

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