

# Initiative Measure No. 188

## OFFICIAL BALLOT TITLE

### RAISING STANDARDS FOR CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINATIONS

**AN ACT** Raising the educational requirements for a license to practice chiropractic; establishing a Board of Chiropractic Examiners; adding to the chiropractic examination the subjects of chemistry and pathology and transferring jurisdiction for examination of chiropractic applicants from the Basic Sciences Examining Committee to the Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. Section 18.25.020, R.C.W., and Section 5, Chapter 5, Laws of 1919, are amended to read as follows:

Any person not now licensed to practice Chiropractic in the State of Washington and who desires to practice Chiropractic shall make application therefor to the Director of Licenses. Each applicant shall be a graduate of a chartered Chiropractic College.

Applicants who thus apply for a license, and who have matriculated, prior to the effective date of this act, in a Chiropractic School or College shall complete a resident professional course of study in said institutions, equivalent in hours to the minimum classroom hours of academic instruction required in a Bachelor of Science Degree course at the University of Washington normally requiring four academic years totalling twelve quarters.

Thereafter the educational requirements for those applying to practice chiropractic in this state shall be raised so that each applicant shall complete a resident course of study of not less than four thousand (4000) classroom hours of instruction in a Chiropractic School or College.

Applications shall be in writing, signed by the applicant and sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths, and shall recite the history of the applicant as to his educational advantages, his experience in matters pertaining to a knowledge of the care of the sick, how long he has studied chiropractic,

under what teachers, what collateral branches, if any, he has studied, the length of time he has engaged in clinical practice, with any proof thereof in the shape of diplomas, or certificates. Each applicant shall accompany his application with satisfactory evidence of good character and reputation.

There shall be paid by each applicant a fee of twenty-five dollars, ten dollars of which shall accompany his application, and fifteen dollars shall be paid upon issuance of a license. Like fees shall be paid for any subsequent examination and application.

SECTION 2. Section 18.25.030, R.C.W., and Section 6, Chapter 5 of the Laws of 1919, are amended to read as follows:

There shall be a Board of Chiropractic examiners consisting of three practicing Chiropractors no two of whom shall be from the same Chiropractic school, to be known as the Washington State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

The members shall be appointed by the governor from a list of five or more names submitted by the Washington Chiropractors Association. At the time of their appointment the members of the Board must be actual residents of the state, licensed to practice Chiropractic in this state, and must be citizens of the United States.

The term of office of each member of the Board shall be three years and the term of one member shall expire each year. Vacancies on the Board shall be filled by the Governor, the appointee to hold office

for the remainder of the unexpired term. The initial Board shall be created by the appointment of one term for three years, one term for two years, and one term for one year, and thereafter all appointments shall be made for a term of three years.

The Board shall choose one of its members, President, and one Secretary, thereof, and it shall meet at least once each year, and oftener if necessary, in the discretion of the Director of Licenses or the Board, and at such times and places within the State as he or it deems proper.

Each member of the Board shall receive, from the total of fees collected as provided herein, the sum of ten dollars a day for each day actually engaged in conducting examinations or in the preparation of examination questions or in the grading of examination papers, together with his actual travel expenses, all to be paid out of the general fund on vouchers approved by the Director of Licenses.

Examination for license to practice Chiropractic shall be conducted by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners according to the method deemed to be the most practicable and expeditious to test the applicants qualifications. Each application shall be designated by a number instead of a name, so that his identity is not disclosed until after the examination papers are graded.

All examinations shall be in writing, upon the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, hygiene, symptomatology, nerve-tracing, chiropractic-orthopedy, chemistry, pathology, principles of chiropractic and adjusting, as taught by chiropractic schools and colleges. Upon proof of satisfactory passage of this examination by an applicant, certified by the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, the State Director of Licenses shall issue a license entitling said applicant to practice Chiropractic in this state. A license shall be granted to any applicant who correctly answers seventy-five percent of all questions asked. Any applicant who fails to answer correctly sixty percent of the questions on any branch of said examination shall not be entitled to a license.

Any chiropractor who has complied with the provisions of this chapter may determine subluxation of the spine by analytical means and adjust by hand any articulation of the spine, but shall not prescribe for, nor administer to any person any medicine or drugs included in *materia medica*, nor practice obstetrics, osteopathy, or surgery.

SECTION 3. Section 43.74.010, R.C.W., and Section 43.74.040, R.C.W., and Chapter 183, Sections 1 and 4 respectively, of the Laws of 1927, are amended by omitting therefrom the word "Chiropractic," as follows:

(R.C.W. 43.74.010.) *Committee created—Members.* There shall be an examining committee of five members learned respectively in the sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, and hygiene, to conduct and assist in conducting examinations of all persons applying for licenses or certificates to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathy, osteopathy and surgery, or drugless therapeutics in the state.

The members of the committee shall be appointed from time to time by the governor from the faculty lists of the University of Washington and Washington State College, and he shall certify the names of those appointed to the director of licenses.

(R.C.W. 43.74.040.) *Application to practice.* Any person desiring to apply to the director of licenses for a license to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathy, osteopathy and surgery, or drugless therapeutics shall first present to the director of licenses his credentials required by law evidencing his qualifications to be admitted to license, or to take the examination prerequisite to securing a certificate or license, and if they are found satisfactory and the applicant is eligible to examination the director of licenses shall issue to each applicant a certificate giving the name of the applicant and certifying that he is entitled to take the preliminary examination provided for in this chapter but without specifying the branch of therapeutics for which the applicant has

## *Initiative Measure No. 188 (Continued)*

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applied for a license, and upon presentation of such certificate to the examining committee, together with an examining fee of ten dollars, the applicant shall be entitled to take the examination.

If the preliminary examination is conducted by the director of licenses as provided in R.C.W. 43.74-.020 it may be given upon the payment of the ten dollars examining

fee, and without the preliminary certificate.

SECTION 4. All acts or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. The provisions of this act are to be severable, and if any section, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of the act.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 4, 1954.

**EARL COE,**  
*Secretary of State.*

# ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 188



**Question: What is Initiative 188?**

**Answer:** As its title and caption indicate, Initiative 188 does two things:

1. Raises educational standards for a license to practice Chiropractic.
2. Transfers jurisdiction for examination in basic science to Chiropractic Board of Examiners.

This title was not given by sponsors of 188 but is the official ballot title applied by the State Attorney General, whose duty it is to analyze each initiative and accurately describe what the measure will do.

**Q: Who sponsors Initiative 188?**

**A:** 188 is sponsored by a nonpartisan state-wide group from all walks of life — labor, business, agriculture, veterans, education, the ministry, and other professions, including Doctors of Chiropractic and their patients.

**Q: Why did this committee place 188 on the ballot?**

**A:** Chiropractors are the second largest healing group in the world. Unfair examining practices are forcing them out of existence and will deny this method of health care to the 250,000 Chiropractic patients in Washington.

**Q: How does the Basic Science Examination discriminate against Chiropractors?**

**A:** The basic science examination is given by a *medically* dominated board composed of medical doctors and professors from the U. of W. medical school and the W. S. C. school of veterinary medicine. The Basic Science Examining Board admitted in court that it had arbitrarily and capriciously marked down from *passing* to *below passing* the grades of Chiropractic applicants and had, without cause, *raised* from *below passing* the grades of medical applicants. (See Washington State Supreme Court decision, 12 Washington 2d, 415.) The Committee for Health Freedom has complete evidence in its files to show that these examinations have been so perverted that the right to examine has been used as the power to destroy. The Board has allowed an average of only 1½ Chiropractors a year to obtain licenses and the profession is threatened with extinction.

**Q: Under 188 will Chiropractors take a basic science examination?**

**A:** Yes. *Each* of the 5 basic science subjects is *specifically* included in the examination required under 188. Comparison of class hours between typical Medical and Chiropractic schools demonstrates that present-day Chiropractic graduates are thoroughly trained in basic science subjects.

	CLASS HOURS	
Subject	John Hopkins Medical School	Palmer School of Chiropractic
Anatomy . . . . .	508	520
Physiology . . . . .	256	520
Pathology . . . . .	401	195
Chemistry . . . . .	200	325
Hygiene . . . . .	0	65

In addition applicants for Chiropractic license will be examined in symptomatology, nerve-tracing, chiropractic orthopedy, principles of chiropractic and adjusting as taught by Chiropractic colleges. 188 requires that the over-all grade average in *all* subjects must be 75% or higher. The examination for medical applicants requires a grade of *only* 60% in each subject.

**Q: Why should Chiropractors examine Chiropractors?**

**A:** Only Chiropractors are qualified by education and training to conduct such examinations. It is as unfair for Chiropractors to be examined by a

## ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 188

medically-indoctrinated board as it would be for lawyers to examine ministers or dentists to examine optometrists.

**Q: How does Initiative 188 raise standards?**

**A:** Initiative 188 will provide the first statutory increase for standards of Chiropractic education in 35 years as the following chart shows.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS (Chapter 5, Laws of 1919)	188 REQUIREMENTS (Initiative Measure No. 188)
Education time requirements: 18 months course.	Education time requirements: (A) 4,000 classroom hours of academic instruction. (Equivalent to 7-year professional course at University of Washington.) (B) For those graduated or enrolled prior to passage of 188: Four academic years and classroom hours equivalent to requirements for Bachelor of Science Degree at University of Washington.
Examination Subjects: Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, symptomatology, nerve-tracing, chiropractic orthopedy, principles of chiropractic and adjusting.	Examination Subjects: <i>Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, symptomatology, nerve-tracing, chiropractic orthopedy, principles of chiropractic and adjusting.</i> In addition to all of 1919 subjects, Initiative 188 adds the following: <i>chemistry, pathology.</i> The <i>italicized</i> subjects comprise all of the 5 subjects required by the Basic Science Examining Board created in 1927.

**NOTE:** Chiropractic schools are accredited by the National and International Chiropractic Associations just as Medical schools are accredited by the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals or the American Medical Association.

**Q: Does 188 "lower the bars" to unqualified applicants?**

**A:** Definitely not. 188 requires a minimum of 4,000 hours instruction in an accredited Chiropractic school. All new licensing laws contain a "grandfather" clause (as do laws for medical doctors and osteopaths) to protect individuals who have in good faith met the requirements of the former law. Chiropractors would be the last to sanction lower standards.

Attacks on 188 are financed by the reactionary core of political medicine and certain drug interests. Because Chiropractors do not prescribe drugs they constantly encounter opposition from these sources.

**Q: Does Initiative 188 have wide-spread support?**

**A:** Yes. Over 120,000 voters signed petitions for 188. Numerous organizations have studied 188 and *officially* endorsed it. These include the State Federation of Labor, the State C. I. O., the State Grange, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, posts of the American Legion and Disabled American Veterans, and a large number of fraternal and civic organizations. It is unanimously endorsed by the Chiropractic Profession.

### PLEASE READ THE FULL TEXT

Initiative 188 is democratic in principle. Just as you have the right to go to the church of your choice, so you should have the right to choose your own doctor. We urge your support of this much-needed measure.

### RAISE STANDARDS . . . PROTECT HEALTH FREEDOM VOTE FOR INITIATIVE 188

**NOTE:** The law allows those opposing Initiative 188 ten days after *Arguments For* 188 have been submitted to submit *Arguments Against*. In reading opponents' arguments, remember they have the advantage of seeing *Arguments For* while the Committee for Health Freedom does not have the opportunity to see and correct any misrepresentations. Send for a sixteen-page pamphlet giving complete information.

A. A. ADAMS, D.C., *Chairman*, COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH FREEDOM  
911½ PACIFIC AVENUE, TACOMA TELEPHONE MARKET 6214

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 19, 1954.

EARL COE,  
*Secretary of State.*

## ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE NO. 188

### DON'T BE FOOLED

Initiative No. 188 would LOWER, not raise, Health Standards

#### NO. 188 WOULD DESTROY YOUR PROTECTION AGAINST UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS

No. 188 would exempt chiropractors—and only chiropractors out of FOUR healing arts groups—from the Basic Science Law, a vital health safeguard. Remember, this law IS NOT administered by the medical profession, but by educators of WSC and the U of W. Here is what the Supreme Court of Washington says about your Basic Science Law: "THE BROAD POLICY UNDERLYING SUCH A STATUTE IS THAT UNLICENSED AND UNQUALIFIED PERSONS SHALL NOT BE LICENSED TO PRACTICE THE HEALING ARTS."

#### NO. 188 WOULD LICENSE CHIROPRACTORS WHOSE STANDARDS EVEN CHIROPRACTORS ADMIT ARE TOO LOW

Beware the "Grandfather" clause in No. 188! Educational requirements in No. 188 apply to FUTURE graduates, but all past and present graduates of ANY "chartered" chiropractic school—even CORRESPONDENCE courses—can flood our state. Even the present requirement of an 18-months course is eliminated for the benefit of unqualified chiropractors!

#### NO. 188 IGNORES ALL STANDARDS EXCEPT "CLASSROOM HOURS"

No. 188 would establish by law the false and dangerous premise that "hours" alone is a measure of educational standards. NO OTHER REQUIREMENT, no need for recognition, approval or supervision by ANYBODY is required. Any school, regardless of quality or standards, that offers the magic formula of "classroom hours" is good enough for YOUR health. NOT EVEN RECOGNITION OR APPROVAL by the chiropractors' own association is required, so that no one—we repeat, NO ONE—will have power to reject sub-standard schools. There is not a single chiropractic school ANYWHERE that is recognized by the Association of American Universities or by any other recognized accrediting agency!

#### NO. 188 WOULD REDUCE MINIMUM PASSING GRADES FROM 70% TO 60%

In the false name of "raising standards," No. 188 REDUCES minimum passing grades in Basic Science subjects from 70% down to 60%!

#### NO. 188 WOULD GRANT DANGEROUS SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO CHIROPRACTORS

Chiropractors ALREADY are examined by chiropractors and NOT by medical doctors as they infer. In No. 188 they ask power to DICTATE their own examining board. The Governor MUST APPOINT 3 out of 5 or more names submitted to him by the chiropractors themselves. This is just one of many hidden dangers in No. 188 to give chiropractors dangerous privileges neither granted to nor asked for medical doctors, osteopathic doctors, "drugless healers" or any other healing arts group.

REMEMBER: Chiropractors do not believe in vaccinations to prevent individual sickness or mass epidemics. Chiropractors ARE NOT doctors. Many claim to be able to recognize cancer, polio or contagious diseases. Yet chiropractors claim they do not need to know Basic Sciences as they are taught by our LEADING UNIVERSITIES! Don't LOWER present standards which protect you, your family and your friends.

#### DON'T GAMBLE WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

Vote NO! on No. 188

Harry L. Givan, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE TO PROTECT HEALTH STANDARDS  
317 Joseph Vance Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 29, 1954.

EARL COE, *Secretary of State.*

# ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 188

## WHY WE OPPOSE INITIATIVE 188

The requirement that all persons who apply for a license to diagnose and treat the sick must first pass an elementary and impartial examination in the sciences of body function, is fair and is a necessary protection against incompetents in any healing art. Initiative 188 clearly exempts chiropractors, and only chiropractors, from being tested by an impartial committee.

Initiative 188 would actually lower requirements for being licensed in chiropractic. It eliminates an examination conducted by professors from the University of Washington and Washington State College, and substitutes an examination conducted by other chiropractors testing knowledge of the health sciences "as taught in chiropractic schools and colleges."

Initiative 188 is misleadingly worded. Its caption and much of its phraseology appear intended to persuade rather than inform the voter.

## WASHINGTON STATE HEALTH COUNCIL

John Bigelow, President

Member organizations opposing Initiative 188 include:

**Board of Health Sciences, University of Washington**

**King County Central Blood Bank**

**Pacific Northwest District, American Association of Medical Social Workers**

**United Cerebral Palsy Association of Washington**

**Washington Association of Local Health Councils**

**Washington Chapter, American Physical Therapy Association**

**Washington Occupational Therapy Association**

**Washington Osteopathic Association**

**Washington Society for Crippled Children and Adults**

**Washington State Dental Association**

**Washington State Dental Hygienists' Association**

**Washington State Department of Health**

**Washington State Dietetic Association**

**Washington State Hospital Association**

**Washington State Medical Association**

**Washington State Pharmaceutical Association**

**Washington State Psychological Association**

**Washington State Public Health Association**

**Washington State Society of Medical Technologists**

**Washington State Veterinary Medical Association**

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STATE OF WASHINGTON--ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 22, 1964.

**EARL COE,**  
*Secretary of State*

# ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 188

## THE WASHINGTON OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION IS OPPOSED TO INITIATIVE 188

After thorough investigation and careful consideration of the issues involved, the Washington Osteopathic Association does not feel that the passage of Initiative 188 would be in the best interests of public health.

The basic objective of the Washington Osteopathic Association is to promote public health. To maintain good public health care it is necessary that all healing art professions must meet with certain minimal educational and professional standards in order to assure that only qualified practitioners are licensed in the state regardless of school of practice.

The basic science subjects which are included in the Washington Basic Science Examination are essential to the understanding and ability to diagnose and treat illness, regardless of school of practice or method of treatment.

There is no basic science law in any state at the present time which exempts one school of practice while applying to other schools of practice.

Therefore, the osteopathic physicians and surgeons in the State of Washington are opposed to any device which has as its objectives the abandonment of examination in certain basic science subjects and the lowering of minimal educational and professional standards. It is the objective of the Washington Osteopathic Association to continue its efforts to improve the public health through legislative, educational and professional improvement and advancement.

We therefore urge you to help maintain good health standards and defeat Initiative 188.

### VOTE "NO"

Dr. P. C. Wilde, Chairman, Department of Public Affairs  
WASHINGTON OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION, INC.  
2030 S. W. 152nd Street  
Seattle 66, Washington

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STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 28, 1954.

EARL COE,  
Secretary of State.