One Hundred Issues Over 25 Continuous Years: The Editorship of Chance and Peters

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ABSTRACT: *Purpose:* To examine the 100 journal issues edited by Chance and Peters with a view to providing a descriptive analysis of the published elements that not only describe the quality of their work but also demonstrate the Journal is indeed a worthwhile vehicle for continuing practitioner education and a responsible voice within the discipline of chiropractic. *Methods:* Hand-search of the author's library to locate and order all issues of the Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association from and including December 1983 and all issues of the Chiropractic Journal of Australia from March 1991 to and including September 2008. Pre-identified items of content were entered into an electronic spreadsheet for grouping, counting and further analysis. *Results:* During the 25 year period of this review the 100 issues edited by Chance and Peters included 1,232 individual articles not including advertisements, news reports, reprints of abstracts and contact data relating to the professional association. The journal has strengths in the fields of clinical research (113 papers), history (94 papers) and case reports (52 papers). The Journal includes papers on research in chiropractic education and on the philosophy of chiropractic and has provided a rich forum for professional debate through its "Letters" and "Reply" column. Other key elements of a quality journal are evident including many reviews of new books relevant to the discipline and a consistently strong Editorial page. *Discussion:* Mary Ann Chance and Rolf Peters have given the profession a bountiful legacy of their own writing and the priceless legacy of a journal with sufficient breadth to respect and value the history of chiropractic as equally as its science. It is also apparent they have invested in the future of the profession and are owed a significant legacy for this part of their life's work. Chance and Peters have nurtured the art of writing as there are 29 authors in addition to themselves who have each published in the Journal as first author six or more times during this 25 year period. *Conclusion:* The 25-year Editorship of Mary Ann Chance and Rolf Peters stands as a remarkable testimony to two remarkable people. Their record of 100 consecutive journal issues is unheard of and their legacy unquestionable.

INDEX TERMS: MeSH: PUBLISHING; CHIROPRACTIC; HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 20TH CENTURY; HISTORICAL ARTICLE.

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INTRODUCTION

The *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* started life some 42 years ago as the *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association (JACA)* with Volume 1 Issue 1 being dated October 1966. The association was the national body representing most overseas-trained chiropractors in Australia and the journal was a nondescript magazine that combined professional matters, college reports, world news and clinical reports, with some advertising. It lacked both a regular publication schedule and a rigorous numbering system for volume and issue and in some of the very early issues even the year of publication is missing.

Volume I covered both 1966 and 1967 and Volume IV spilled from 1970 into 1971. A journal committee was established by 1972 and Dr Frank P. Mechler was 'Editor-in-Chief.' In 1975 Dr Ray A. Sherman was 'Journal Editor' to be followed by Dr M.R. Lane in 1976. Volume XI covered 1977 to 1980 and Dr John Irvine had assumed editorship from Issue 4 of this volume, possibly in late 1978. Irvine established a pattern of publishing Australian content as opposed to reprints from overseas journals. He maintained a steady improvement in the standard of the publication[1] for seven issues over 3 years before retiring mid year in 1981.

The Association Executive then appointed Dr Judy Hinwood as Editor who produced seven issues from September 1981 to September 1983. Volume XII extended from September 1981 to December 1982 and Dr Hinwood realigned the volume number to the commencement of the calendar year from April 1983 (Volume XIII). Dr Hinwood introduced the concept of a volume featuring historical papers (XII (4), September 1982) and maintained an annual 'conference issue.' Dr Hinwood obtained an ISSN for the journal (0045-0359) and this appeared for the first time in April 1982 (Volume XII issue 3).

Volume XIII marked a distinct progression from the previous issues and included a paper on adjustive technique,

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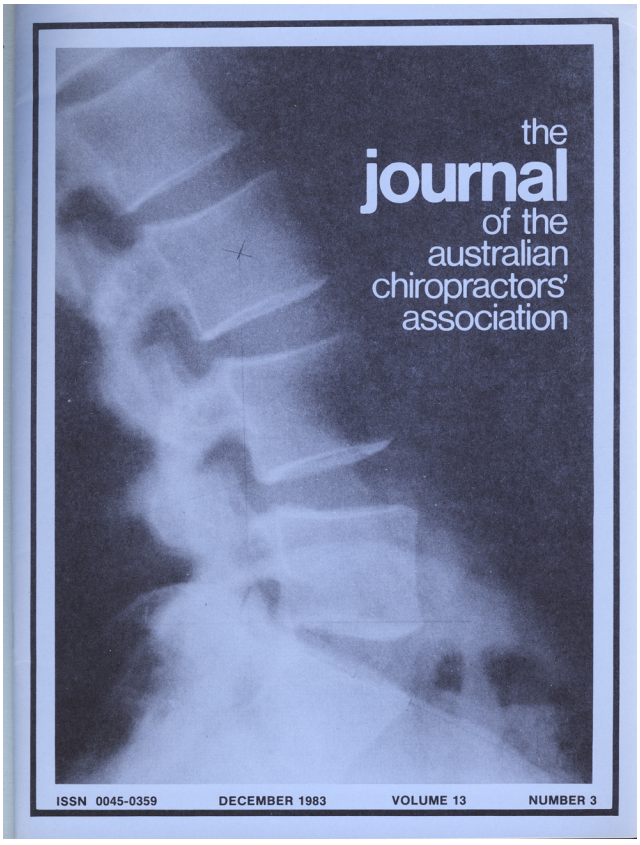

Figure 1. The cover of the first issue edited by Chance and Peters (December 1983) which remained true to the then established style.

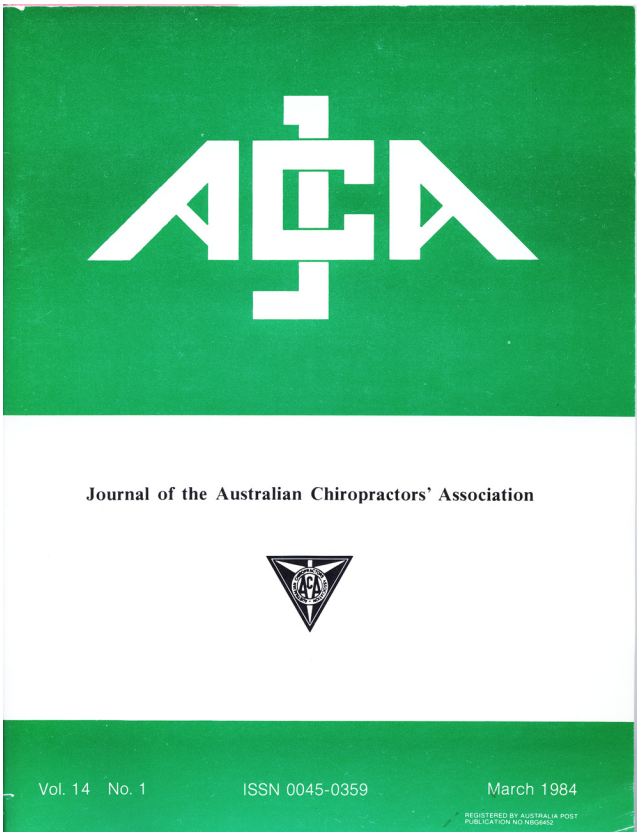

Figure 2. The cover of the second issue edited by Chance and Peters and published in March 1984. This cover continued through December 1990 and introduced a new internal style and layout that remains familiar today.

a paper presenting *A one minute screening cranial nerve exam*, a Case Study, and three professional papers. There was also the first formal Guidelines for Authors,[2] somewhat more extensive than the solicitation *"A paragraph in print on any subject is worth much more to us than an hour of conversation"* which appeared in an editorial some 13 years earlier.[3]

During 1983 Dr Hinwood resigned as editor for personal reasons[4] and in the subsequent issue (XIII issue 3) Drs Mary Ann Chance and Rolf E. Peters introduced themselves as the newly appointed editors.[5] Stylistically this inaugural issue (Fig. 1) by Chance and Peters was more an evolution than a revolution of the direction being pursued by Hinwood to whom the new editors paid warm tribute for *attracting the highest consistent level of original Australian content*.[5] Issue 1 of Volume XIV (March 1984)(Fig. 2) introduced a completely new physical makeover including being printed on coated stock, cover included, and the internal typographical style and layout remains familiar today.

The new editors laid out an ambitious plan to ensure the journal's further development as *an effective tool in the advancement of chiropractic principles and practice, a worthwhile vehicle for continuing practitioner education and a responsible voice of the Australian Chiropractor's Association*.[5] Their strategies were given as attaining the level of credibility for the journal that would allow indexation by establishing a well-balanced editorial board and a diverse panel of referees.[5]

Chance and Peters recognised the importance of the science of chiropractic being appropriately documented in the Journal and significantly expanded the *Instructions to Authors*[6] to specifically describe the categories of papers that were welcome and the concise formatting for the references that would be included in each paper. They also provided guidance on how to construct the manuscript, including the preparation of tables, legends and illustrations, and included a model release and a form for the assignment of copyright.

However whilst Chance and Peters were not backward in setting these specific goal for the Journal they were neither overtly setting out to specifically record the profession's history. While they did state they would *plan to publish original Australian works almost exclusively*[5] it may be seen as a fortuitous outcome that under their editorship the journal has come to publish a significant body of historical papers. On reflection this is not an unexpected outcome given their own acute sense of history as graduates of the Palmer School of Chiropractic (PSC), where they both studied under the enigmatic B.J. Palmer himself.[7] The decision also reflected Dr Chance's lineage as the daughter of Hugh E. Chance, JD, Executive Director of the International Chiropractors'

Figure 3. The cover of the first issue of the Chiropractic Journal of Australia, showing the constellation The Southern Cross chosen as a design element to link the journal to the continent of Australia. This design remains unchanged today.

Association and lecturer in ethics and jurisprudence at PSC, and granddaughter of H.C. Chance, DC, PhC, head of the PSC Neurology Department and Director of the Student Clinic.

The year 1990 saw the merger of the two national associations for chiropractors in Australia that had existed up to this point, the Australian Chiropractors' Association, publisher of the *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association*, and the United Chiropractors Association of Australasia Ltd., which published its own journal, *Chiropractic Australia* (ISSN 0812-9037). The merger resulted in formation of the Chiropractors Association of Australia and in turn, the journal underwent a redesign and name change to become the *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* from March 1991 (Volume XXI).

The change of journal name was launched with the second major design makeover by Chance and Peters (Fig. 3). Internally the journal continued its familiar layout while the cover became a solid blue with the font in white. The front cover carried the statement *formerly Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* until the end of 1994. The cover of the four issues in 1995 carried the logo of the centennial of chiropractic and at the beginning of that year the journal appointed a long-serving member of its editorial board, Dr Stanley P. Bolton, as Associate Editor for History. This was first noted in Volume XXV issue 2.

From issue 1 of 1996 the cover did not carry a logo except for the commemorative issue of June 1997 (Volume XVII issue 2) which was a special edition to mark the centenary of chiropractic education. The new, from 1991, cover featured the five stars of the Southern Cross, a constellation seen only from the southern hemisphere and serving to reinforce the Australian character of the journal. The ISSN also changed with this Volume and became 1036-0913.

Given that the September 2008 issue represents the 100th under the guidance of Chance and Peters over a continuous 25-year period it is timely to review and report their work. At the time of her passing in June 2008 Dr Chance had all but completed the basic editorial duties for the September issue and it is valid to include that issue as one produced under her immediate direction.

One can only admire the attainment of Chance and Peters over 25 years. The *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* is soundly established as a leading journal of the chiropractic profession, being only 9 years younger than the longest continuously published journal, that of the Canadian Chiropractic Association. From its first issue in 1957 the *J Can Chiropr Assoc* (ISSN 0008-3194) followed a year/volume/issue structure with volume-based pagination. The earliest issues of the Australian publication actually date from 1966. This is some 12 calendar years earlier but only 7 volume years older than the *Journal of Manipulative and Physiological Therapeutics* (JMPT) established March 1978. The JMPT is widely seen as being the discipline's home for papers of a more multi-discipline clinical and basic science nature.

A number of other chiropractic journals have commenced and ceased publication during this 25-year period: *The American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* (ISSN 0896-176X, first published March 1988), *Chiropractic Technique* (ISSN 0899-3467, from 1989), *Journal of the Neuromusculoskeletal System* (ISSN 1067-8239, from Spring 1993), *Topics in Clinical Chiropractic* (ISSN 1073-2837, from 1994) and *Journal of Sports Chiropractic and Rehabilitation* (ISSN 1084-1288, from 1996).

The *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* conforms to the uniform requirements for biomedical journals and remains true to Chance and Peters' original intent of being an effective tool in the advancement of chiropractic principles and practice. This paper examines the 100 journal issues edited by Chance and Peters with a view to providing a descriptive analysis of the published elements that not only describe the quality of their work but also demonstrate the *Journal* is indeed a worthwhile vehicle for continuing practitioner education and a responsible voice within the discipline of chiropractic.

METHODS

The library of the author was hand-searched and all copies from December 1983 of the *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* and then of the *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* were located and placed in ascending order by date. Copies of issues prior to December 1983 were also located and hand searched to provide factual statements from which a context for this paper was generated.

Table 1

CATEGORIES OF DATA

CATEGORY	NOTES
Issue number	Sequentially, from 1 for December 1983 to 100 for September 2008
Title	The published title of the work
Citation	The standard citation for the work
Classification	A broad grouping for the work. These are described in detail under *Methods*
Index terms	The index terms where given for a particular work without distinguishing between MeSH and Other
Author	Each author was entered into a single column. Authors beyond the fifth on any one work were excluded
Affiliation	Where stated, the affiliation of the authors was recorded
Comment	This column allowed for notation of other characteristics of a work, such as it being presented as an invited paper at a particular conference

A description of the contents of each of the 100 issues was then entered into an Excel spreadsheet. A total of 1,232 entries were made. The categories of data for each entry are given in Table 1. All content was entered with the exception of reprinted abstracts, professional notes headed as either *Professional Notes* or *Briefly*, the masthead, the details of the professional association which were included in each issue, promotional pieces such as *Calls for Papers* and advertisements, and *Instructions for Authors*. Author affiliation was recorded where given with the exception of authors of Book Reviews.

The classification of each work was given at the obvious levels of Editorial, Letter to the Editor and Book Review. More subtle distinction was made for Original Articles with sub-classification as to whether the work reported Clinical Research (a paper with methods involving clinicians or patients) or Discipline Research (a paper reporting findings into questions about the discipline of chiropractic) or was broadly on an educational theme or was philosophical in nature. Where these sub-classifications were unclear the paper was considered an Original Article without a sub-classification and could include literature reviews and non-research articles but not commentaries.

Where a paper was identified as reporting clinical findings specific to an individual it was classified as a Case Report. A distinction was not made between a singular case report and a case series where more than one patient may have been included. An important classification was Historical Article and this included any work that reported either past or current content descriptive of events, people or processes for the purpose of facilitating a better understanding of the discipline in a societal context.

It is acknowledged that the classification system may be perceived to have weaknesses however its purpose was to sort a wide variety of individual works into broad groupings generally analogous with the categories stated in the *Instructions for Authors* that are meaningful in a descriptive paper of this nature as opposed to testing papers against rigid criteria to determine, for example, the perceived strength of a research paper. The resultant spreadsheet therefore provides a detailed record of scholarly contribution in broad classifications and these data were counted, sorted and are described in this paper.

RESULTS

The content edited by Chance and Peters is described under subheadings reflective of the classification process described above. Additional comment is offered in appropriate places in an attempt to provide contextualisation.

Editorials

Chance and Peters wrote all but seven of the 100 editorials. The first Guest Editorial was written by Stanley Bolton and appeared in 1996, the year following his appointment as Associate Editor (History). Bolton's theme explored the value of the Case Report as a contribution to the profession's literature.[8] Bolton appeared again in 2004 to tackle the question *Where Will Limited Medicare Take Chiropractic?*[9] Other authors of Guest Editorials are Meridel Gatterman (2003)[10] who addressed her undisputed area of expertise, the subluxation, Keith Charlton (2003)[11] whose linguistic adroitness produced a title that identified a particular issue he felt was less than a useful contribution to the growth of the discipline, and this writer (2001,[12] 2008[13,14]).

The first 13 editorials gave Peters as the lead author and Chance as the second. The remainder were all first-authored by Chance. Her themes carry the mark of an educated person who used her position as editor to constantly raise the bar for the discipline's performance through provocative challenges that without exception went to the core of what chiropractic is about. A few titles are given without formal citation in Table 2 to demonstrate Chance's ability to think broadly and deeply about issues important at the time.

A listing of authors with more than 6 published items during this period is given in Table 3. The purpose is to demonstrate the manner in which Chance and Peters have

Table 2

A PURPOSIVE SELECTION OF EDITORIAL TITLES

Title	Year
Unity - An Index of Maturity	1992
Science, Sanity and Spizzerinctum	1993
Our Second Century: Will the Big Idea Survive?	1995
Philosophical Consensus - A Catalyst for Unity?	2000
We Have Met the enemy, and They Are Us	2001
A Subluxation Is a Subluxation Is a Subluxation	2001
An Achievable Vision? It Depends on Us	2004
Toward Cultural Authority	2008

nurtured practitioners to help them become authors and then to move beyond the 'single-paper syndrome' to become part of the profession's base of writers. This is a little known but critical responsibility of editors and one than Chance and Peters obviously did well.

Case Reports

Case reports are among the most valuable contributions. Every chiropractor has a dozen or so clinically relevant stories to tell about unique cases they have seen in practice yet so few make it to print. The fact that Chance and Peters published 51 Case Reports including Case Series' is a tribute to their tenacity in not only seeking this level of contribution from the field practitioners but also in the joyous effort required to take reports from practitioners' offices and turn them into a paper of merit.

In broad terms Chance and Peters published a Case Report in every second issue. The themes included paediatrics and radiology and in the greater majority *chiropractic* was an index term. There are 8 instances where the first author has submitted more than one report; other than those 19 papers the remainder (n=32) are from authors who have only submitted the one Case Report.

Given the frequency of Case Reports published over the 25-year period it would seem this is an area where today's practitioner may care to contribute in the high likelihood they would become published.

Table 3

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATIONS BY AUTHORS

Author	Number of papers as first author
Bolton PS	18
Bolton SP	115
Bryner P	18
Chance MA	132
Charlton KH	21
Devereaux EP	10
Dulhunty JA	15
Ebrall PS	102
Gatterman MI	8
Gibbons RW	6
Giles LG F	17
Ierano J	7
Jamison JR	80
Keating JC Jr	17
Kleynhans AM	26
Kyneur JS	7
Lawrence DJ	9
Leboeuf C	17
Lines DH	9
Minty ME	8
Pederick FO	18
Peters RE	65
Pollard H	6
Richards DM	17
Rome PL	9
Rowe LJ	11
Setford BC	6
Sweaney JA	12
Terrett AGJ	20
Vear HJ	6
Walsh MJ	9

Alphabetical by family name. Publication includes original articles, book reviews, letters and replies. Minimum number for inclusion set at n=6

Original Article - Clinical Research

An unmistakable characteristic of the Journal is its emphasis on the clinical practise of chiropractic. In addition to the Case Reports described above Chance and Peters oversaw the publication of 114 papers reporting the outcomes of scientific enquiry into a clinical aspect of chiropractic. This is better than one papers per issue and points to the relevance of the Journal to everyday chiropractors.

Some 30% (n=34) of these papers report the work of Jenny Jamison, first with Phillip Institute which became RMIT University, then with Murdoch University and currently as Wellness Consultant to the CAA. To refer to Jamison as a pioneer is an understatement; her work is perhaps some 10 to 15 years ahead of its time and in many respects has set the tone for today's wellness revolution.[15] Not only is Jamison noted for her contribution to clinical research she also contributed seven papers to education research (see below).

Aside from this writer who had 10 papers in this category of Clinical Research, and Walsh with five, many of the other authors had two papers although in some cases these were in addition to papers in other categories. The most telling aspect of reviewing these data is the recognition of chiropractors who continue to practice but have not written nor published for some time. If these experienced writers could once again apply their skills and capabilities to writing new papers then our discipline would be very much better served.

Also on a positive note these data point to there being a handful of new researchers with the desire and ability to write for this Journal; this is encouraging to say the least.

Education Research

It is appreciated that chiropractic legislation in Australia has been closely tied to the development of formal chiropractic education. This is a point well made for both Victoria[16] and New South Wales[17] and it should be of no surprise that the Journal has a strength in publishing in this field.

There are 31 papers in this category which is better than one per year during the period of Chance and Peters' editorship. A dozen of these papers were published by Andy Kleynhans during his 25 year tenure as Head of the chiropractic program in Melbourne. It was one of Kleynhans' papers that gave rise to perhaps the most memorable Letter to the Editor.[18] Having read one of Kleynhans' more complex papers Dr Welsh simply wrote to ask what it meant. The author's reply[19] is less than brief and may well go down in history as one of the longest responses yet published to one of the shortest questions.

Even though Kleynhans and Jamison published strongly in this category papers from other educational institutions are scarce. It is not appropriate to draw any inference from this and preferable to note that, in spite of the existence of the purpose-specific *Journal of Chiropractic Education* this Journal remains welcoming of papers exploring contemporary aspects of chiropractic education, especially from those institutions in the Journal's immediate region of influence.

Philosophy of Chiropractic

In addition to those editorials of Chance and Peters that embraced and challenged the philosophical basis of our discipline there were 15 full papers published in this category. While this may seem a small number it must be remembered that each was subjected to the critical peer-review process and again, each carries appropriate index terms. Authors with more than one paper in this category include Charlton, Coulter, Jamison and Kleynhans.

The more interesting observation is that each of these 15 papers first saw life as a conference presentation. This suggests that the philosophers of our discipline are either not writing for critical publication in the profession's journal or are submitting elsewhere. It also strongly points to the conference format as being a hatchery of philosophical thought and may point to an opportunity for the Australasian College of Chiropractors to pursue under the auspices of the CAA.

In other words, if our discipline wants to see more papers of a philosophical nature in its journal of record then it may need to act as an incubator and rewarder of such thought.

Commentaries

There is a fine line between a paper that may be classified as a scholarly philosophical piece and those accepted for publication as a commentary. This statement is not meant to diminish the importance of papers published as a Commentary but it does acknowledge that such papers do not carry index terms and in some cases may lack the structure inherent to a formal paper.

Nevertheless commentaries are noted for often opening controversial topics to wider discussion. The Journal has a strong record of publishing commentaries with a total of 40 within the 100 issues of this review.

As with the Editorials the topics have been provocative: *Isn't it Time to Abandon Anachronistic Terminology?* by Bryner in 1987;[20] *Are We Losing the Plot?* by Bolton in 1994;[21] and one considered by some to be brave and others to be offensive, by Ebrall in 2007, *Are We Teaching the Right Courses?*[22]

An effective commentary is not burdened by the evidence required for a formal paper and allows room for an author to be provocative and challenging whilst retaining credibility.

In Memoriam

The Journal celebrated some 61 notable chiropractors who made a transition from life on this earth during this particular 25-year period. Not the least is this Journal's very own Editor Dr Mary Ann Chance.[23]

It would be trite to attempt to single out a small number to acknowledge in this paper; what is preferable is for the reader to appreciate that the Journal serves a very important role in telling the stories of our profession, including those of our people who have brought us to where we are today.

To read the In Memoriam pages is to shed several tears, the first for the passing of good people and the remainder as a private acknowledgement of individual contribution. At this point it becomes somewhat seamless to move to the final category.

Historical Papers

The Journal has become known by some as *that other history journal*. The reader may care to note that the Association for the History of Chiropractic (AHC) publishes (the journal of) *Chiropractic History* twice annually and while this is meant to be the core repository the *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* remains a significant 'other' journal for recording our profession's history.

Chance and Peters have led by example and their work has gone well beyond editorship. Usually writing in partnership both have made an outstanding contribution to the literature documenting the history of chiropractic. Their own papers and the Master by Research Thesis of Dr Peters[24] have a particular emphasis on contextualising the Palmer family, their discovery and development of chiropractic, the educational institution that is now Palmer University, and the impact that Palmer is having throughout the world particularly in Australia.

It is not at all surprising to see that Chance and Peters, or Peters and Chance, figure prominently as authors of Historical Articles published within the Journal. This writer's count of papers in this category reaches 91, a few more than the formal count of the Editors. This is acceptable given the methodology of this paper where consideration was given to short pieces that may otherwise not have been considered as a formal paper.

The fact remains that in general terms nearly every one of the 100 issues of Chance and Peters included a paper that contributed to the knowledge base of the history of our profession. This is indeed a remarkable achievement well deserving the sobriquet *the other history journal*. A separate, detailed review of the Historical Articles is now being prepared for publication.

IN OVERVIEW

When gathering the data and drafting a paper of this nature a writer is often able to discern an ebb and flow in certain topics which is to be expected as a journal responds to the changing professional environment.

One such topic is radiography and radiology on which the Journal placed a reasonable emphasis during the 1980s. It is fair to say the Journal took a responsible position on this topic and published a number of important papers, one of which was a Report from the Australian Council on Radiology.[25] Others included reports from the NHMRC[26] and original articles[27,28] as well as reviews of relevant books.[29,30]

Another is the emergence of clinical research. Within the context of Australian chiropractic practice one may see Jamison's 1986 paper[31] as being a reasonable marker. She wrote on the topic of asthma in the chiropractic clinical setting. It is acknowledged that it was a pilot study but it marks a turning point for the Journal in the nature of the papers that were to be subsequently submitted for consideration to publish. As such it can be seen as the marker of the emergence of clinical research in Australian chiropractic.

Prior to this point there were papers that addressed clinical findings as reports, such as Bolton and Minter on Sacral Base Angle,[32] and the considered work of Dulhunty,[33] but Jamison seems to be the first author to contribute to the Journal with a paper that posed a specific clinical question and answered it through data collection.

Jamison's work on asthma may be seen as marking a shift to multi author papers that addressed specific questions with a cohort of subjects. Prior to this authors were more inclined to report retrospective clinical findings. And notwithstanding Jamison writing with co-authors in these papers her later work clearly shifted to sole authorship. Given her remarkable level of productivity it is not at all surprising that it would seem easier to write at one's own, albeit formidable, pace.

Also in 1986 an editorial marked 10 years since the Australian Spinal Research Foundation (ASRF) was incorporated. For some reason this editorial appeared controversial. It marked the point where Editor Rolf Peters shifted to second chair and Mary Ann Chance became lead writer of the editorials. This work[34] titled *Research: Shedding the Shibboleths* seems to have led to a paper by Keating in Sept 1987[35] exploring the question *Who is the Chiropractic Scientific Community?* This was a rather controversial paper that asked hard questions based on data drawn from issues of the Journal at this time which were compared with data from comparable issues of the JMPT.

The 1991 issue (March) carried the inaugural report from the Chiropractic Research Journal Editors' Council which first met in 1990. The editors were founding members of the Council and staunch supporters of common processes to improve standards. The reports of the subsequent meetings appeared annually up to and including the twelfth meeting in 2002.

CONCLUSION

It is not surprising to see the significant contribution the *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* has made and continues to make in recording chiropractic history. While it is easy it is also simplistic to only count as historical papers those with the index term *Historical Article*; history is so much more and while this paper has tried to capture beyond the index term, it acknowledges that in future a great many more articles may come to be seen as contemporaneously recording our history. This is no more true that with the editorial titles (Table 2) chosen by Chance and Peters and a future paper could lie within exploring these in a sequential fashion in an attempt to link with them the legislative and sociological status of the discipline at each particular time.

It is also pleasing to have seen the number of papers co-authored, or in several cases first authored, by chiropractic students. This paper has not specifically identified these however it became obvious during the data analysis that Chance and Peters were also incubators of new writers, some of whom have continued to publish. This role may be seen as inherent to the position of an editor because without an investment in future talent there would, at some time, be nothing available to publish.

Mary Ann Chance and Rolf Peters have given the profession a bountiful legacy of their own writing and the priceless legacy of a journal with sufficient breadth to respect and value our history as equally as our science. It can be said with confidence they have also invested deeply in our future and it is true that our profession owes them both a significant legacy for this part of their life's work.

Science without understanding is like a candle without a flame. Our understanding as chiropractors comes from knowing who we are, where we have been, and perhaps where we may be going. There has been no better guide for us, in the form of a candle with a passionate flame, than the *Chiropractic Journal of Australia* under the editorship of Chance and Peters.

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