

# Establishment of Chiropractic in South Australia: And the story of Ross Coulthard

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**Narrative:** Mainstream chiropractic was introduced into Australasia in 1914 through Henry Otterholt, a Palmer graduate, who set up practice in Dunedin, New Zealand. Walter Williams, Helen MacKenzie, Hector and Janet McBeath, had been referred to the Palmer School by Otterholt. The fifth practitioner was Mary Emma Redmond, an Australian, who had been referred to Palmer by Harold Williams.

Most remarkable is the story of Dr Ross Coulthard, which I present in detail drawing from personal information, historical research and oral histories.

We honour our Chiropractic pioneers by remembering them and connecting with their stories.

**Indexing terms:** Chiropractic; History; South Australia; Australia; mainstream.

## Introduction

**A**s we commemorate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the first mainstream Chiropractic practice in Australia, the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of Chiropractic, and the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of its founder, we can look back with pride on some of the accomplishments of the past. [written in 1995, Ed]

During the Establishment Period (1920-1945) our Chiropractic pioneers created an identity based on discipline and standards, a proud and independent profession that laid the foundation for the developments of the past 50 years:

- exemption from medical acts;
- license to use radiographic equipment;
- implementation of registration in all Australian jurisdictions;
- university-based education of high quality and five years' duration; and
- a growing profession now nearly numbering 2,000 practitioners in Australia. [Now 5,926 at 30 June 2023, Ed]

Internationally we have seen scientific validation of the efficacy of manipulation in specific syndromes; reports by independent authorities, including US Government agencies, on the effectiveness and safety of manipulative methods; the beginnings of government-funded chiropractic

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research; and statements by leading medical authorities that conservative measures are usually far more effective in addressing low back problems than spinal surgery, with has a 60% failure rate. Public acceptance is growing, and the chiropractic profession should be riding high. Yet lately some voices of concern have been heard.

## The beginning

Mainstream chiropractic was introduced into Australasia in 1914 through Henry Otterholt, a Palmer graduate, who set up practice in Dunedin, New Zealand. The term 'Mainstream Chiropractic,' introduced by Bolton, has been defined as:

'the philosophy, science and art of chiropractic from its discovery by DD Palmer in 1895 in Davenport, Iowa, through its development at the Palmer School of Chiropractic by BJ Palmer, and at other chiropractic colleges, dealing with spinal relationships and neurological integrity, and taught in residential courses at standards acceptable to the statutory examination and registration authorities of the day (primarily in the United States and Canada).'

Through Otterholt's almost evangelical zeal in student recruitment, Chiropractic developed rapidly in New Zealand and was soon to spill over into Australia. In fact, the first four mainstream Chiropractors to establish themselves in Australia, all Palmer graduates and New Zealanders; Harold Walter Williams, Helen MacKenzie, Hector and Janet McBeath, had been referred to the Palmer School by Otterholt. The fifth practitioner was Mary Emma Redmond, an Australian, who had been referred to Palmer by Harold Williams.

## The characters

*George Theroux*

These first five practitioners were followed by the first 'foreign' Chiropractor, a French Canadian. George Theroux had served in the Canadian Forces during World War I, was wounded, and as result became blind for several years, until his sight was restored under chiropractic care.

Upon regaining his sight he enrolled at the Palmer School in November 1921 as a mature-aged student. He graduated in July 1923 with a DC degree and an x-ray certificate. Later that year he established a practice in Adelaide, in Rooms 13-14 in Haigh's Building, 41 Rundle Street.

By the standards of today, Theroux's Chiropractic education may have been rather poor, especially when one compares his two years of nine months instruction with today's five-year program. He did not have the benefit of randomly controlled trials telling him that Chiropractic is good for mechanical low back pain. He never even heard of 'Type O' or 'Type M' conditions, and he certainly didn't know that there was no validation for treating 'Type O' conditions. What he had learned was that Chiropractic had been discovered when a hearing-impaired patient reported a marked improvement in his ability to hear, and that the second chiropractic case had been one of heart trouble that responded to the crude adjustment that was performed. Had he not also experienced for himself the power of the chiropractic adjustment, that gave him back his sight? What he may have lacked in the '*science of Chiropractic*,' today's catch-cry, he certainly made up in the '*art of Chiropractic*' and the '*philosophy of Chiropractic*,' facets of Chiropractic which seem to be somewhat neglected today. Perhaps one could call him a 'faith healer,' for he certainly had faith in the power of the adjustive thrust and his ability to deliver it in order to remove 'Type S' - Spinal Subluxation-conditions.

Maybe the story of one of his patients, the miraculous cure of a boy called Ross, featured during October 1932 in Smith's Weekly, a prominent Australian newspaper in its day, might give a small clue to George Theroux's ability.

### *The story of Ross Coulthard*

Ross Garfield Coulthard was born on 23 August 1909 in Adelaide, South Australia, the only child of Daisy May and Gilbert Coulthard, a welder employed at the Islington Railway Yard. Ross spent his childhood in Prospect and Henley Beach, suburbs of the capital city, Adelaide. Gilbert Coulthard left the railway in 1920, started his own oxy-welding business and quickly became known as the best welder in Adelaide. One of his major clients was the Adelaide Tramway Board, for whom he remodelled and repaired vehicles.

Ross received his high school education at the prestigious Prince Alfred College, where he was a brilliant student and a good sportsman. At the age of 15 he was accidentally struck on the head by a hockey stick, and subsequently began having epileptic attacks which became increasingly more frequent and severe, affecting him both physically and mentally. He continued his education at Prince Alfred for a further three years after the accident, but made little progress and slipped to the bottom of his class. He completed his high school studies in 1927.

After finishing high school, Ross obtained a position as a ledger clerk with the Commercial Bank. He had had continual medical treatment, with medication three times a day, but no change in his condition when his father engaged Sir Henry Newland in 1931. Sir Henry Simpson Newland, MBBS (Adel '96), LRCP (Lond '97), FRCP (Engl '98), MS (Adel '02), was a prominent physician and surgeon of his day, with professional rooms at 163 North Terrace, Adelaide. Sir Henry ordered x-rays of Ross's skull, diagnosed a brain tumour, performed brain surgery, could find no tumour, sewed his patient up again and informed the family that Ross was hopelessly incurable.

Ross's father, who had always hoped that his son would become a doctor, was not prepared to give up, and started to investigate alternative avenues of healing, among them Christian Science practitioners and the Afghan herbalist and naturopath Mahomed Alan, but all to no avail. Just as he was about to give up hope, he heard of Chiropractic, and in early 1932 took Ross to see George Theroux. After a thorough Chiropractic examination and x-ray evaluation, Theroux informed the Coulthard family that he believed he could help Ross if they would give him six months to achieve results. Having come to Theroux as a last resort, Mr Coulthard grabbed this last ray of hope and had Ross attend George Theroux three days a week. Before long, he was showing signs of change, and well before six months had passed, he had not only recovered but actually became better mentally and physically than he had ever been.

Ross was so grateful and inspired by what chiropractic had done for him, that he resolved to dedicate his life to chiropractic and decided to study chiropractic at the Palmer School. His overjoyed father was more than happy to spend well over £1,000 on transportation and tuition and to see his son leave in October 1932 aboard the Matson Line's 'S.S. Monterey.'

Perhaps it is ironic that seven years of medication, and the best efforts of a highly-placed physician with a knighthood and an alphabet soup of post-nominals, but producing a wrong diagnosis, leading to a wrong surgery and wrong follow-up advice to the patient and his family, could be overcome by a supposedly undereducated fringe practitioner.

Ross started classes on 6 January 1933, and mindful that his father was paying the bills for his study and living expenses, he determined not to waste any time and became deeply involved in his studies. In order to have extra spending money, he played piano, saxophone and xylophone in a dance-band. While at Palmer, he met Arthur Rileigh and Stanley and Mariette Bolton, who would later practise in Sydney, and Mabel Sandland, who had been a receptionist with Adelaide Chiropractors McBeath and Yerkey. Ross graduated on 10 July 1934 with a DC degree and a certificate

in x-ray and spinography. He was very proud of having gained 37 As, five Bs and one C during his studies.

Ross returned to Adelaide after a six weeks holiday, taking in Niagara Falls, the Canadian Rockies and San Francisco. He joined the practice of the then ailing George Theroux, taking it over when his French Canadian mentor died in 1935. He remained practising in the Rundle Street location until 1956, when his leased premises were taken over by the Mutual Hospital Association, which forced him to relocate his clinic to 250 South Terrace, where he continued to practise until his retirement.

In May 1937 Ross married Kate Sibley, who would bear him two daughters, Elizabeth and Robin. Ross had a very busy practice, and an exceptional memory for dates, facts and faces. When he started practice, his charges for an office call were 3 shillings and sixpence (35c), a charge that would stay stable for many years. When he tried to raise his fees in 1947 to the princely sum of 5 shillings (50c), he received a visit from the Prices Commission, which told him to bring his fees back to the previous level until he had approval to raise them. It would be another twelve months before he was allowed to do so.

In 1938, when the Australian Chiropractors' Association was formed, Ross was one of the signatories wishing the new association well, but, in conjunction with other South Australian Chiropractors, declined to join, in protest against the admission of RCM Searby, who had been admitted under a grandfather clause. [See Chance MA, Peters RE. Chiropractic in Australia 1905-1945 the Searby saga: A story of hardships and determination. *Chiropr J Aust*. 2001 Mar;31(1):17-32. Ed]

When the 1945 South Australian Physiotherapists Act (designed to eliminate Chiropractic in South Australia) was passed, Ross and his few American trained-colleagues had no idea what turmoil the immediate future would bring. Just before the final deadline-6 December 1946, Ross Coulthard, Gordon Thompson, and Karl Grand registered as physiotherapists, electing to stay and serve their patients, while FC Wells left South Australia to set up practice in Melbourne.

Through the efforts of Gordon Thompson, Ross Coulthard, Lance Milne, as president, and Kate Coulthard as secretary, a strong patients association was formed. The Chiropractic Health Society of South Australia, whose support they had mustered, gained an exemption from the Physiotherapists Act, granted through a separate Act of Parliament in 1949. The story of this struggle was published by Lance Milne with Palmer College under the title 'Forgotten Freedom'. [Milne L. *Forgotten Freedom*. Davenport: The Palmer School of Chiropractic. 1952, p. 192. Ed]

Ross Coulthard became a member of the Australian Chiropractors' Association on 3 June 1947, and served in the capacities of First Vice-President in 1953, and Second Vice-President in 1954, 1956 and 1957.

When the South Australian branch of the Australian Chiropractors' Association was formed in 1964, Ross was elected to the executive, where he served for eight years. When he returned to Palmer College in 1964 for a refresher course, he attended a class in cervical adjusting procedures, where a 'new technique' was being taught, adjusting the sitting patient. Ross had been using that particular technique for almost 30 years: it had been taught to him by John George Yerkey, a 1914 Palmer graduate, who had been practising in Adelaide since 1925.

His wife and helpmate Kate died 12 April 1968 of a heart attack.

With the change to decimal currency, Ross raised his fees to \$5.00. By 1973, when his fees had settled at \$12.00, a committee of South Australian chiropractors suggested that he raise his fees to \$20.00, which he refused to do, stating that he rather see his patients have the benefit of a lower fee than to give it to the government in extra taxation.

On 12 June 1975 he married Alison Edith Boshier, a girl he had met on the beach at Victor Harbour in 1924.

When Ross attended his alma mater's homecoming in 1984, he was awarded the Palmer College 50 Year Service Medal, the first Australian-born Chiropractor to reach that goal. At the Federal Conference of the Australian Chiropractors' Association held in Adelaide in October that same year, a

special certificate was awarded by the ACA and presented by the Honourable K. Lance Milne, MLC, his close friend since the mid-1940s, when they worked together to avert the legislative crisis which threatened to annihilate the chiropractic profession in South Australia.

Far from being content to rest on memories of past achievements, he continued to practise until Christmas 1987. On the first day of practice in January 1988, he fell, fracturing a thigh, breaking the femur head right off. Even though surgery was able to replace the femur head, and he had relatively little pain, walking became very difficult, and he had to rely on a walking frame to get about slowly. One of the side-effects of the surgical procedure, cannulisation of his left hand, produced loss of control of the fingers of that hand, and he had to give up playing piano, his favourite pastime. After celebrating his 85<sup>th</sup> birthday on 23 August 1994, he decided to lash out, bought himself a wheelchair, and made himself more mobile.

Ross Coulthard attended his last Chiropractic function, when he was invited as a Guest of Honour to the Chiropractic Centenary Celebrations, organised by Dynamic Growth 1995 for the Australian Spinal Research Foundation. Perhaps this part of the story is best told by Peter Fopp, Ross's nephew:

March 3-5, 1995, for me was a fantastic weekend. For Alison Coulthard, it was unbelievable; she could not believe that they had actually got to Melbourne and that her beloved Ross was participating in the celebrations that he had planned for, and anticipated with such pleasure, for over five months.

For Ross Coulthard it was a triumph.

From the time John and Judy Hinwood wrote to invite him to be a part of the Chiropractic Centennial Celebration, this was uppermost in his mind—through illness, immobility, pain, injury and hospitalisation—nothing could shake his desire and determination to be in Melbourne. Just two days before the convention, when Ross was in bed weak, in pain and hardly able to move, Alison asked *'Do you still think you'll be able to get to Melbourne?'* The reply was short and unambiguous: *'Of course I will! That's a damn silly question; I don't want to hear any more of that talk.'*

Only a few days before the Congress, Ross had come home from hospital after having been treated for a leg injury and several serious conditions. His first outing was the weekend trip to Melbourne. So on Friday, 3 March 1995, he was lifted from his bed into his wheelchair. He was weak and in agony, but somehow he endured this for four hours before he could relax in the hotel bed in Melbourne.

Ross was so ill that night that in the morning Alison had to call a medical doctor to the hotel. However, by 2:00 in the afternoon, with Alison's help, he was dressed and ready to go to the conference to be recognised in an excellent narration and slide presentation titled *'Our Australian Heritage'*. When he was lifted in his wheelchair onto the stage after Rolf Peters and Mary Ann Chance referred to him as *'Australian Chiropractic's Living Treasure'*, he responded with humour and enthusiasm. In the spotlight, with radiant face and arms up-stretched in salute, he acknowledged a tumultuous standing ovation from 1,000 people, the largest gathering of Chiropractors in the Southern Hemisphere.

Ross loved every minute of DG '95 that he was able to share. He was determined to go to the Ball, if only for a short while, to cut the Centenary cake. It was a great moment as he shared to stage with other pioneer chiropractors. He said he would go to the dinner for half an hour—but it was two hours before he would leave all the people who wanted to talk to him. More than 100 people came up and spoke to him. Old friends, new graduates (including his great, great nephew), and students

who had never seen him before. They admired his medal from Palmer College for 50 years of practice, the only one in Australia. They told him how they appreciated his coming from Adelaide for the convention, and what an inspiration he was to them.

When I phoned one of these interstate colleagues on Monday, he said *'Right now, I reckon, Ross has been in heaven longer than he has been in the next world'*, meaning he had experienced two days of heaven in Melbourne! It was a triumphant climax to his life.

Countless times since then Alison has gained comfort from listening to the 'Our Australian Heritage' session on tape. She marvels at the vitality and happiness in Ross's voice as he spoke about the profession he loved. She has been inspired-as were many in Melbourne on that Saturday in March.

Ross got up early Sunday morning to catch the first flight available to Adelaide. Another four hours of agony without being able to move out of a chair.

That evening, a visiting nurse and Alison spent several hours making Ross as comfortable as possible. A few hours later he had left us. Peacefully.

A fitting end to an incredible weekend. A fitting end to an incredible life.

When Ross was laid to rest, his hands held two golden carnations-part of the bouquet of flowers presented to him at DG '95-tied together with a violet ribbon, the Palmer colours.

Thus ends the story of a man whose life was saved by chiropractic in 1932, and who dedicated his life to chiropractic-extending the quality and quantity of life to thousands of patients.

### Author's comments

The story of Ross Coulthard is based on interviews with Ross Coulthard and Lance Milne in Adelaide, October 1984, and subsequently published as: 'Profile-Ross Coulthard,' (J Aust Chiropractors' Assoc 1984; 14:141); taped oral history interview, Wagga Wagga, 12 October 1994; follow-up interview in Adelaide, 20 October 1994; and correspondence with Ross Coulthard, Alison Coulthard and Peter Fopp, their nephew.

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Deceased  
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## References

This manuscript is the final from the late Dr Peters OAM, this masthead's Executive Editor. It was incomplete before his passing in that the extensive referencing was yet to be included.

We publish this paper as is, and refer the reader seeking the references to Rolf's thesis manuscript, published as:

Peters RE. An early history of chiropractic. The Palmers and Australia. Dissertation. 2014. RMIT University. Asheville: Integral Altitude. At [https://www.amazon.com/dp/0982724497/?mr\\_donotredirect](https://www.amazon.com/dp/0982724497/?mr_donotredirect)

### *We are pleased to publish the author's notes which informed this report*

South Australia was the third State to gain the services of mainstream chiropractors. They were, however, preceded by Herbert Walter Nairn, who claimed to be a graduate of the American School of Naturopathy, New York. In Post Office directories he listed himself in 1921 as a "Specialist," later as ND, physician, drugless practitioner. In 1931 he was listed as "Herbalist, ND, DC, Chiropractor (sic), Osteopath, Electropath, and as specialist in Ultra Violet Radio Therapy," all without apparently having left his practice.

Hector James & Janet A. McBeath had been referred to the Palmer School by Henry Otterholt, but WWI put their plans on hold, and they entered the school after Hector was discharged from the military. They graduated 3 November 1920 with DC and PhC degrees and X-ray certificates. In 1923 they started a practice in York Chambers, 62 Rundle Street, corner Gawler Place, Adelaide, where they remained until mid-1925, when they relocated to Salisbury Chambers, 43 King William Street and were joined there by John Yerkey. In late 1927 they relocated to Claridge House, Gawler Place, where they added Neurocalometer and X-ray service in their much more spacious practice. The McBeaths left Adelaide for Newcastle, NSW, in 1931.

George Theroux, a French Canadian WWI veteran, graduated 11 July 1923 with a DC degree and an X-ray certificate. According to Milne he arrived in 1923 and established a practice at 13-14, 2nd Floor, Haigh's Building, Rundle Street. In 1929 he opened a branch office at Manfred Street, Hayhurst. He was joined in 1934 by his former patient, Ross Coulthard, who continued the practice when Theroux passed away of heart failure in 1935. This location was the longest permanent address for any chiropractic practice in Adelaide.

John George & Mary Penelope Yerkey graduated from Palmer on 21 October 1914 with DC degrees. They arrived in Adelaide in 1925 and joined the McBeaths in practice. When they moved to Claridge House, Gawler Place, in 1928, their enlarged premises allowed for a division of labour, with Yerkey devoting all his time and skill to adjusting, while Hector McBeath concentrated on Neurocalometer and X-ray examinations. After the McBeaths moved to Newcastle, NSW, the Yerkeys remained on their own. In 1938 the then practising qualified chiropractors sent messages of support for a formation of an Australian association, however they refused to join when they found out that R.C.M. Searby, a non-graduate, had been accepted on a grandfather clause. During 1940 Yerkey was joined by F.C. Wells, who then took over his practice, and no Yerkeys are listed in the South Australian directories after May 1942.

Joseph & May Theroux attended the Palmer School on the recommendation of George Theroux. May graduated on 20 December 1924 with a DC degree, while "Joe" pursued post-graduate studies and gained his DC and PhC degrees and X-ray certificate on 3 June 1925. They practised briefly in Adelaide in Rooms 16-17, Haigh's Building, on the same floor as their relative, before moving on to Perth, Western Australia.

Johanna Pank had also been referred by George Theroux. She graduated 12 October 1926 and located the following year at 304-5-6 Edment's Building, Rundle Street and stayed in practice until mid-1930.

Martha J. Howey graduated 3 December 1920 with DC and PhC degrees and an X-ray certificate. She practised for but a short time in Adelaide at 6 Paringa Building, Hinchley Street, during 1931.

Gordon Henry Thompson, another Theroux convert, graduated 28 November 1930 from Palmer. Upon his return he opened a home office at 116 Wellington Parade, Payneham, from where he went on house-calls in the morning, reserving the afternoon for office visits. During 1933 he established an office at York Chambers, Gawler Place, the same locality where ten years earlier the first mainstream practice was opened. He also did not join the ACA because Searby had been accepted as a grandfather. He became one of the leading figures in the fight for survival when the 1945 Physiotherapists Bill was introduced. He became a member of the ACA in 1947 and was elected 1st Vice-President in 1950. He passed away in 1952.

Ross Garfield Coulthard had been one of George Theroux's miracle cures and on recovering his health decided to dedicate his life to chiropractic. While at Palmer he used to earn extra money by playing piano, saxophone and xylophone in a band, and when he needed to be adjusted, always sought out H.C. Chance, DC, PhC, grandfather of Australia's own Mary Ann Chance, DC, FICC. Ross graduated on 18 July 1934. Upon his return to Australia he assisted and later took over the practice of the ailing George Theroux. He stayed in Haigh's Building until the leased premises were taken over by the Mutual Hospital Association, and he had to relocate to 250 South Terrace in the late 1950s. Coulthard also refused to join the ACA in 1938 on previously stated grounds and was a major figure in the 1945 fight for survival.

Julius Karl Grand, a German from Breslau, graduated from Palmer 12 January 1924. He appeared in Adelaide in 1934 and located on the 3rd Floor, Richards Building, 111 Currie Street. One peculiarity of his was that he was never listed in the telephone directory throughout his practice years in Adelaide. He also did not join the ACA in 1938, but did so in 1947. He passed away on 20 April 1973 at the age of 88.

S. Mabel Sandland, a secretary of John Yerkey, graduated from Palmer 19 March 1934, and upon her return opened a practice in Kither's Building, 29 King William Street. She practised there only for a brief time, as she died from a heart attack in February 1935.

Jessie Russell Fraser, mother of John Fraser of Sydney, graduated 29 December 1930. She does not appear to have been in practice until she followed the ailing Mabel Sandland and took over her practice in 1935. She became a foundation member of the ACA in 1938 and remained in practice until 1942, when she advised

the ACA that she could no longer remain in practice due to disability. She would have been 73 years old at the time of her decision.

John A. Jukes had been a commercial pilot before studying chiropractic. Who or what prompted him to change careers is unknown. He attended Lincoln Chiropractic College in Indianapolis and graduated in 1936. He placed the following advertisement under Public Notices in the Adelaide Advertiser, 17 March 1936, which would not have made him any friends in the profession in Adelaide:

"I gave my Neurocalometer to a Palmer graduate. I had found it unreliable, and the Lincoln College will not allow us to use it for that reason. We are so highly trained here in the use of the fingers for discovering subluxations that we scorn the use of any such instrument. Palpation, confirmed by X-ray, is the only method allowed here." Writes Mr. John A. Jukes, D.C., who is now returning to Adelaide with the coveted diploma of the Lincoln Chiropractic College. His new address may be obtained from C6757.

In the Fountain Head News B.J. Palmer mused on being informed of the ad:

"HOW CAN THIS BE SO? No NCM contract has ever been issued to "John A. Jukes." How could he give away, what he never had?

In 1936 John Jukes started a practice at 23 Egmond Terrace, Hawthorn and later that year on the 4th Floor of the Colonial Mutual Building, 41 King William Street, but within a year he was out of business. He apparently did not succeed because he had no philosophical concepts to back up his work, and overspent himself in a high rent building. He is said to have gone back to flying and was killed in the Northern Territory shortly after, when he crashed into a river.

Frederick Clarence Wells, after practising in New South Wales and Tasmania, arrived in Adelaide in 1940, taking over the practice of Yerkey at Claridge House. By February 1947 he had left South Australia again.

At the end of 1945 there were only four mainstream chiropractors in South Australia: Ross Coulthard, Gordon Thompson, Karl Grand and Clarence Wells. The first two became major players in the fight for survival when the 1945 Physiotherapy Bill, designed to eliminate chiropractic, was introduced. In order to keep serving their patients, Coulthard, Thompson and Grand registered as physiotherapists on the last possible day, 6 December 1946, while Clarence Wells elected to leave the state.

In 1952 Lance Milne, published the book "Forgotten Freedom" which dealt with the struggle of chiropractors in South Australia dealing with the Physiotherapists Act. He was the President of the Chiropractic Health Society of South Australia. This organisation not only had chiropractors in its membership, but also lay people.

Amongst them was Vyvyan Lancelot Daley.

He has had a distinguished career full of achievements and significantly always in a capacity of serving others. He achieved the rank of Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant in the A.M.F. and was on the Board of Examiners in the 43rd Battalion. As a fully qualified accountant with special qualifications in cost accounting, he served 26 years in various departments of the State Public Service.

Vyv had been a senior civil servant with the Engineering and Water Supply of South Australia. He had been a chiropractic patient since 1930, when he attended a chiropractor for sciatica.

Gratitude notwithstanding, few people would have had either the motivation or the courage to give up such a position, mortgage one's home and leave wife and children behind in Adelaide in order to embark upon a new career.

As a member of the Lay Health Society , which was lead by the distinguished advocate for chiropractic, Mr. Lance Milne, 'Viv' lent himself as a 'test case' to challenge the inflexibility of the newly created Physiotherapy Act. He was a passenger to America on the very first ship available after the War and in February, 1947, he commenced his training as a Chiropractor.

Upon his return he had to practice under the name of a retired practitioner, Carl Grand, at 99 Currie Street.

The passing of the now inadequate South Australian Chiropractic Act in 1949 allowed V.L. Daley to place his name on his door as a Chiropractor without fear of the law taking action against him.

The last 26 years has seen Vyvyan Daley on numerous delegations to political authorities. As Secretary, Treasurer, Vice President, President or a State Delegate to the Federal Body of the A.C.A., he served until at one time his health was affected.

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Thankfully, Vyv returned to good health to continue his worthy life in retirement. He intends to continue his active interest in the Chiropractic profession.

Vyvyan L. Daley, one of our most respected leaders of yesteryear retired on December 18th, 1974, after 26 years in practice at 99 Currie Street. He retired bearing the honour of being the first Life Member of the South Australian Branch of the A.C.A., a distinction well deserved for his continual readiness to battle and make personal sacrifices for the cause of Chiropractic and its place in the Australian community.

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