

1950

CHIROPRACTORS

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gambling commission could set up race tracks for dogs or horses in any number at any place in the State to operate 365 days of the year! It would have the power to dictate to every gambling licensee the exact type of gambling machine he must use in his establishment.

Finally, Proposition No. 6 would give the five Gambling Czars—who name themselves in the act—the power to operate their own gambling establishments—to create a state-wide gambling monopoly under their personal control! Far from “guaranteeing” pension payments—Proposition No. 6 actually would give its promoters a blank check on the State Treasury to cover any deficits that might result from their operations. Just to get them started, the five-man commission would be handed \$6,000,000 from the State Treasury!

So absolute would be the powers vested in this five-man commission that people playing friendly games of bridge, poker or canasta for small stakes at home would have to secure licenses or face the threat of jail sentences!

The unfortunate experience of other states and communities that have attempted to curb gam-

bling abuses by licensing has shown conclusively that serious crime rackets have mushroomed when professional gambling was sanctioned.

The eyes of the underworld are on California. If Proposition No. 6 is enacted, only disaster result—big-time gangsterism, rampant crime every description, civic corruption on an unprecedented scale, and a running, bloody warfare for control of the gangland rackets.

Keep the crime rackets out! Keep California a place where Californians will continue to be proud and happy to live.

Vote NO on 6!

FRANCIS V. KEESLING, SR.
Chairman, Californians Against the
Gambling Combine

MRS. EDWARD T. WALKER
President, California Congress of
Parents and Teachers

MRS. CHALMERS MCGAUGHEY
Chairman, Southern California Citi-
zens Committee

7 CHIROPRACTORS. Amendment of Initiative Act. Adds Section 8.1 to Chiropractic Act. Provides that no blind person shall be denied admission to or graduation from chiropractic school, or be barred from state chiropractic examination or license, on ground that he is blind.

YES

NO

(For full text of measure, see page 7, Part II)

Analysis by the Legislative Counsel

This measure provides that no blind person shall be denied admission into any college or school of chiropractic or denied the right to take any examination given by such school or college, or denied a diploma or certificate of graduation or a degree, or denied admission into any examination for a state license or denied a regular license to practice chiropractic, on the ground that he is blind. The measure would so provide by adding a new section to the Chiropractic Initiative Act of 1922 which provided for the organization of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners and for certain educational and licensing requirements for the practice of chiropractic in this State.

Except in certain cases otherwise provided for by law, an applicant for a license to practice chiropractic must be a graduate of a chiropractic school or college approved by the Board of Chiropractic Examiners (Act of 1922, Sec. 5; Statutes 1947, Ch. 151, Sec. 3). The board has adopted a rule that no student shall be enrolled in an approved school unless he has at least 50 percent vision and hearing and is without a major physical defect (Title 16, California Administrative Code, Sec. 337, subds. (b) (c)). The validity of this rule was sustained in the case of *Hunt v. Board of Chiropractic Examiners*, 87 Cal. App. 2d 98, where the court held that the rule was within the authority conferred on the board by the Chiropractic Initiative Act of 1922.

The new section proposed by the present measure would remove blindness as a ground for refusing admission to or graduation from a school or college of chiropractic or for refusing a state license to practice chiropractic, and would invalidate the board's present rule insofar as it requires a person to possess at least 50 percent vision to be eligible to enter an approved school or college of chiropractic.

Argument in Favor of Amendment of Initiative Act

The blind of California through their state-wide organization, the California Council for the

Blind, respectfully petition all voters to vote "YES" on this measure.

In California we have many blind persons successfully practicing chiropractic.

The unusual development of the blind man's sense of touch renders him particularly fit for the practice of chiropractic.

Your "YES" vote will protect the blind from unfair and illegal discrimination.

Your "YES" vote will guarantee qualified blind students the right of admission into chiropractic colleges and state examinations for license to practice their profession.

The blind ask for no concessions. They ask only for the opportunity of earning an honest living on the same basis as that enjoyed by those who possess eyesight.

The bill here submitted for your approval was passed overwhelmingly by both houses of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

The people of California have often shown their friendship for the blind and this encourages us, the blind, to hope that you will vote "YES."

ERNEST C. CROWLEY
Member of the Assembly, 5th District

DR. NEWEL PERRY
President, California Council for the Blind;
Formerly, Instructor of Mathematics in
the University of California; Emeritus
Director, Higher Education of the Blind,
California School for the Blind

Argument Against Amendment of Initiative Act

Against: Because it is highly important for a chiropractor to be able to judge by sight as to the condition of his patients and to gauge carefully thereby what amount of force and pressure a given person's body safely can withstand, for otherwise, serious injury easily may be caused through the applying of undue force or pressure it is urged that a "NO" vote be cast on proposition.

WALTER W. STRONG
Former Commissioner of Health

in naming herein the first five members of the Pension and Welfare Funding Commission, to make hereby an exception of this Pension and Welfare Funding Act from the application to and the effect thereof of any constitutional amendment or court ruling which might be adopted or made prior to the adoption of this Pension and Welfare Funding Act which would make or purport to make it unconstitutional for this Pension and Welfare Funding Act to name any individual or individuals by name or names to hold the office or offices of member of the Pension and Welfare Funding Commission; and if by any chance or for any reason or by any means it shall become or be declared unconstitutional for the members of the Pension and Welfare Funding Commission to be named by the provisions of this Pension and Welfare Funding Act to the contrary and notwithstanding the foregoing and above mentioned exception which is placed herein for the distinct

purpose of excepting this Act from any such constitutional amendment or court ruling which would prevent the naming of the Pension and Welfare Commissioners herein, then the governor shall forthwith, but not prior to the tenth day of January next succeeding the election at which this amendment was adopted, appoint the members of the Pension and Welfare Funding Commission, and such members so appointed shall serve until their successors have been elected at the next general election and until such time thereafter as their successors have qualified and taken office. The people of the State of California do hereby declare that they do adopt and would have adopted this article and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

CHIROPRACTORS. Amendment of Initiative Act. Adds Section 8.1 to Chiropractic Act. Provides that no blind person shall be denied admission to or graduation from chiropractic school, or be barred from state chiropractic examination or license, on ground that he is blind.

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| YES | |
| NO | |

(This proposed law expressly amends provisions of existing law; therefore, **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

PROPOSED LAW

Sec. 8.1. No blind person shall be denied admission into

any college or school of chiropractic or denied the right to take any examination given by such school or college or denied a diploma or certificate of graduation or a degree or denied admission into any examination for a state license or denied a regular license to practice chiropractic on the ground that he is blind.

COMPENSATION OF LOCAL OFFICERS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 81. Amends Section 5 of Article XI of Constitution. Repeals prohibition against increasing compensation of any county, township or municipal officer after his election or during his term of office. Validates 1949 statutes prescribing compensation of those county officers whose salaries are fixed by the Legislature, making such compensation payable upon adoption of this amendment.

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| YES | |
| NO | |

(This proposed amendment expressly amends an existing section of the Constitution, therefore, **EXISTING PROVISIONS** proposed to be **DELETED** are printed in **STRIKED TYPE**, and **NEW PROVISIONS** proposed to be **INSERTED** are printed in **BLACK-FACED TYPE**.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

SEC. 5. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election or appointment, in the several counties, of boards of supervisors, sheriffs, county clerks, district attorneys, and such other county, township, and municipal officers as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties and fix their terms of office. It shall regulate the compensation of boards of supervisors, district attorneys and of auditors in the respective counties and for this purpose may classify the counties by population. It may regulate the compensation of grand and trial jurors in all courts within the classes of counties herein permitted to be made. The boards of supervisors in the respective counties shall regulate the compensation of all officers in said counties other than boards of supervisors, district attorneys, auditors, and judges of municipal courts, and shall regulate the number, method of appointment, terms of office or employment, and compensation of all deputies, assistants, and employees of the counties.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed to abridge, modify or otherwise affect the provisions of Sections 7 1/2, 7 1/2 a and 8 1/2 of this article, relating to county or city and city charters. That certain act entitled "An act to add a section to the Political Code to be numbered 4056d, relating to powers and duties of boards of supervisors with respect to county and township officers, deputies, assistants and

employees," as enacted by the Legislature at its Fiftieth Session, is hereby validated and made fully and completely effective.

The compensation term of any county, township or municipal officer shall not be increased after his election or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he was elected or appointed.

The Legislature by a two-thirds vote of the members of each House may suspend the provision hereof prohibiting the increase of compensation of any county, township or municipal officer after his election or during his term of office for any period during which the United States is engaged in war and for one year after the termination of hostilities therein as proclaimed by the President of the United States.

The provisions of this section shall not prevent the allowance of any new or additional deputy or assistant to the principal in any county office during his term; nor shall they prevent any increase in the compensation of any deputy or assistant to such principal at any time.

All acts of the 1949 Session of the Legislature fixing the compensation of the county officers permitted to be fixed by the Legislature are hereby validated and affirmed, and the compensation so fixed shall be paid to such officers from and after the effective date of this amendment and until changed by the Legislature.

The provisions of this section shall not abridge, modify or otherwise limit the power of the Legislature by general and uniform laws to prescribe the qualifications of any county officer or of any deputy or assistant; or to prescribe the method of appointment of any person so qualified.