

## Titles and Abstracts of Historical Articles in Critically Reviewed Periodicals, Cumulative

Prepared by:

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Significant contributions to the historical literature relevant to chiropractic are occasionally published in other professional and scientific periodicals, most notably the *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association*. In order to bring these works to the attention of the chiropractic and allied professions and historians, the NICR will submit at least once annually to *Chiropractic History* a bibliography of articles of an historical nature which have been published in other critically reviewed chiropractic (and non-chiropractic) journals. Readers and journal editors are encouraged to submit abstracts and titles (a copy of the article will be requested in order to allow us to judge the appropriateness for inclusion in the listing) to the NICR for compilation and publication in *Chiropractic History*.

Included in the listing below are works from the following periodicals:

*American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine*  
*Annals of the Swiss Chiropractors' Association*  
*Bulletin of the History of Medicine*  
*Chiropractic Technique*  
*European Journal of Chiropractic*  
*Journal of Chiropractic Education*

*Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics*  
*Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*  
*Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association*  
*Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association*  
*Manual Medicine*  
*Perspectives in Biology & Medicine*  
*Research Forum (Journal of Chiropractic Research)*

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Anderson RT. Medical prejudice: the case of bonesetting. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1983 (Mar); 31(1):5-12

Anonymous. In memoriam: Kenneth Emil Yochum, DC. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1990 (Mar); 20(1):25

Anonymous. A moment of silence please: J. Lamoine De Rusha, D.C., F.I.C.C., 1911-1989. *Journal of Chiropractic Education* 1989 (Dec); 3(3):16

Anonymous. In memoriam: Lydia Bardsley, DC, 1939-1988. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Mar); 19(1):36

Anonymous. In memoriam: Clarence W. Weiant. Raymond L. Nimmo. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1987; 17:29

Anonymous. Profile: Ross Coulthard. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1984 (Dec); 14(4):141

Anonymous. In memoriam: Donna Kendall, 1929-1989. *Research Forum* 1988 (Sum); 4(4):142

Anonymous. V.L. Daley, 1905-1985. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1985; 15:15.  
**Abstract:** Bybyan Lancelot Daley, one of the legendary figures in the history of chiropractic's long struggle for legitimation, passed away on 31 January 1985 in his eightieth year. He will long be remembered for the unique role he played in securing the first chiropractic legislation in Australia. When the South Australian Parliament passed the Physiotherapy Act of 1945, which made setting up any new chiropractic illegal, there were four chiropractors already established in practice in the State. Very soon they were engaged in bitter legal battle

Anonymous. In memoriam: J. Lamoine De Rusha, DC, F.I.C.C. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1990 (Mar); 20(1):25

Anonymous. In memoriam: Joseph Janse, A.S., D.C., F.A.C.C.R., LL.D. (h.c). *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Mar); 16(1):6-7

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to overturn that law, and the Chiropractic Health Society was formed to lobby for proper chiropractic legislation.

Anonymous. Warwick C. Bateman, D.C., O.A.M.. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1985; 15:9.

**Abstract:** The honours awarded to Australians at the beginning of 1985 by Her Majesty the Queen included a Medal of the Order of Australia to a well-known Sydney chiropractor, Dr. Warwick Bateman, for services to the community. Before entering the chiropractic profession, Dr. Bateman practised as a clinical psychologist. He was the first psychologist to use hypnosis with an Australian police force, and was among the first to use hypnosis for surgical operations in Australia. He served for several years as honorary psychologist to Charlton Memorial Homes for Boys and the Church of England's Court Chaplain's Office. Dr. Bateman, a 1966 graduate of Sydney College of Chiropractic, has been engaged full-time in chiropractic practice since 1979. A member of the Australian Chiropractors' Association, he has been very active in Association Affairs.

AOA Editorial Department. History of osteopathic medical education accreditation. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 1989 (Nov); 89(11):1433-4

Arkuszewski Z. Editorial. *Manual Medicine* 1989; 4(1):42-3

Arnold LE. Criticism and change. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Mar); 19(1):34-5

Beal MC. Louisa Burns Memorial Lecture: Perception through palpation. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 1989 (Oct); 89(10):1334-6, 1346-52

Beatty DR. Letter to the Editor: Searching for clues to the origin of OMT. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 1990 (Aug); 90(8):653-4

Berger AK. A chronology of chiropractic licensing in the United States and the District of Columbia. *Research Forum* 1987 (Spr); 3(3):78-83. **Abstract:** This paper presents the results of a survey of the state chiropractic licensing boards taken in May, 1986. Each board was contacted by letter requesting it provide the exact date upon which the state began to license chiropractors and the name on the first issued license. Responses were received from 49 states and the District of Columbia; Delaware did not respond. Initial findings were compared with results of a similar study published in *Your Health and Chiropractic* by Thorp McCluskey, Milestone Books, New York: 1957. Information for Delaware was taken from that study. Any discrepancies

between the survey and the McCluskey study are given after the survey results. The results give a preliminary chronology of the order in which the states began chiropractic licensing. It took 60 years from the first enacted laws before all the states had licensing. Some states had inadequate records, thus rendering the study imperfect.

Bolton SP, Martin NO, Cashmere MM. The premier branch in the premier state: a history of the New South Wales branch - the beginning. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Jun); 19(2):55-9.

**Abstract:** The formation of the first state association of qualified professional chiropractors in New South Wales and some of its early organisational activities are recounted. The first thrust towards comprehensive legislation regulating the chiropractic profession in NSW is traced, and interaction with contemporary developments in chiropractic elsewhere in Australia and New Zealand are noted. The period covered in this paper is 1961-1965.

Bolton SP, Martin NO, Cashmere MM. The premier branch in the premier state: a history of the New South Wales branch - the beginning. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Jun); 19(2):55-9.

**Abstract:** The formation of the first state association of qualified professional chiropractors in New South Wales and some of its early organisational activities are recounted. The first thrust towards comprehensive legislation regulating the chiropractic profession in NSW is traced, and interaction with contemporary developments in chiropractic elsewhere in Australia and New Zealand are noted. The period covered in this paper is 1961-1965.

Bolton SP. A history of x-ray licensing of chiropractors in Australia. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Dec); 16(4):129-32. **Abstract:** The credibility of a profession or procedure is enhanced by its recognition and regulation by government and/or statutory bodies. Licensing of chiropractors to use x-ray for spinography was the first such step in the legitimization of the chiropractic profession in Australia. A historical account of the licensing of chiropractors to use x-ray is presented. It identifies the essential role of the use of x-ray in chiropractic and underlines the significance of the x-ray licensing process as a primary event in the legitimization of chiropractic in Australia.

Bolton SP. Branches: from mainstream roots. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Sept); 16(3):99-102. **Abstract:** The first constitution of the Australian Chiropractors' Association is examined, contemporary facts and events are noted, and the

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formation of Branches of the ACA traced. Some conclusions are drawn.

Bolton SP. Chiropractic and osteopathy: a contemporary review. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1984 (Sept); 14(3):96-9. **Abstract:** 1978 was a watershed year for chiropractic and osteopathy in Australia. It marked a change from independence to interrelationship. The relations between these professions as reflected in legislation before and after 1978 is examined. The origins and classic concepts of chiropractic and osteopathy are identified and the current position around the world noted. Some conclusions are drawn.

Bolton SP. Friends of chiropractic - an occasional series: Charles A. Morgan, MP. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1988 (Dec); 18(4):155-6

Bolton SP. New England University Conference. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1983; 13:6-7. **Abstract:** A conference on "Development and Needs in Education and Research in Chiropractic" brought together academics, administrators, researchers, educators and practitioners from both Australia and overseas in a small but distinguished gathering at the University of New England in Armidale, on the northern tablelands of New South Wales.

Bolton SP. Report on the International Congress on Rheumatology 1985. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1985; 15:90. **Abstract:** A paper presented at the International League Against Rheumatism (ILAR) 1985 Congress in Sydney in May is believed to be the first chiropractic paper ever presented by a chiropractor to an International Congress of Rheumatology. Entitled "Is there a role for the chiropractor in the treatment and management of rheumatism? A clinical perspective", and written by P.S. Bolton and S.P. Bolton, the paper was delivered by Dr. Philip Bolton in the scientific programme of the 16th International Congress of Rheumatology, held in Sydney, 19-24 May, 1985.

Bolton SP. Roots, branches and beyond - an antipodean heritage classified. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1988 (Mar); 18(1):3-8. **Abstract:** The history of chiropractic in Australia is examined and classified as four discrete periods: the establishment period (1919-1945), the statutory recognition period (1945-1961), the legislative period (1961-1985), and the functional integration period (1985- ). Criteria identifying these periods are discussed, and significant events in each period are highlighted.

Bolton SP. Roots: a mainstream chronicle. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1985 (Jun); 15(2):44-5. **Abstract:** The roots of mainstream chiropractic in Australia lie embedded in the North American continent. A chronology of chiropractors entering practice in Australia up to and following the formation of the Australian Chiropractors' Association in 1938, corroborate this point. Supporting evidence is presented.

Bolton SP. Similarities and differences between chiropractic and osteopathy. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1987 (Sept); 17(3):90-3. **Abstract:** Perspectives on similarities and differences between chiropractic and osteopathy sketches historical and contemporary facts in Australia and overseas. It identifies that chiropractors and osteopaths, though different in name and history, are, for the most part, viewed by governments in Australia as the same in law; questions the notion of separateness; and points to the natural consequence of the primacy of the law.

Bolton SP. The future of chiropractic education in New South Wales: a discussion. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Mar); 19(1):25-8. **Abstract:** The most significant change in the Commonwealth government's 1988 policy on higher education is replacement of the binary system of universities and colleges of advanced education with a unified national system where member institutions will compete for funding in teaching and research on merit and capacity. Institutions with less than 2,000 equivalent full-time student units will have to merge, form a working relationship with a larger institution or stay outside the system, financed from their own resources. In New South Wales, the impact of this policy on chiropractic education has led to discussion on the future development of chiropractic education in that state. This paper presents a summary of the present position in New South Wales, a chronology of the development of recognised chiropractic and osteopathic courses since regulation of the profession by comprehensive state legislation in 1978, and a review of the course assessment and approval process. Options under discussion by appropriate authorities and interested parties are identified, and some conclusions are drawn.

Bolton SP. Women in chiropractic. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1990 (Jun); 20(2):53-5. **Abstract:** Contributions to the early development of chiropractic by Mabel Heath Palmer are traced, and later contributions by female chiropractors in Australia are discussed. Parallels with the women's rights movement are noted.

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Bonner TN. The German model of training physicians in the United States, 1870-1914: How closely was it followed? *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1990 (Spr); 64(1):18-34

Brand JL. The United States Public Health Service and international health, 1945-1950. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1989 (Win); 63(4):579-98

Brantingham JW. Commentary: A critical look at the subluxation hypothesis. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1988 (Apr); 11(2):130-2

Breen AC. Chiropractic in Britain. *Annals of the Swiss Chiropractors' Association* 1976; 6:207-18. **Summary:** In a survey carried out in 1973-74, for the purpose of identifying the main characteristics of chiropractic practice in Britain, 49 practitioner questionnaires, 2,987 case files, and 307 patient questionnaires were collected and statistically analysed. The profession is seen to be a young, growing and mostly male group. The patients are likely to be aged 35-64, middle social class and suffering from low back pain or neck pain for longer than three months. **P2:** The main examination procedures are static and motion palpation and vital systems, orthopaedic, neurological and radiological examination. Treatment is mostly manual and directed to the spinal column. The patient can usually be seen within a few days and is likely to obtain at least some temporary improvement as seen by the chiropractor within about seven attendances.

Broom RT. The influence of Henri Gillet on the chiropractic profession. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1989 (Dec); 37(4):107-8

Brown DM. A. Earl Homewood, DC, chiropractic educator. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1989 (Sept); 33(3):142-6. **Abstract:** A. Earl Homewood, one of Canada's foremost chiropractic educators, has influenced chiropractic literacy for the past 43 years, primarily throughout North America, by his forceful presence and his expressive writing. teacher and author and a summary of the truly challenging legacy this unique humanitarian has left the chiropractic profession.

Brown DM. CMCC's hazardous journey, 1945 to 1968. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1988 (Sept); 32(3):147-50

Bryner P. Commentary: Isn't it time to abandon anachronistic terminology? *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1987; 17:53-9

Bryner P. Symmetry: a premise of chiropractic diagnosis and therapy. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Sept); 16(3):91-4. **Abstract:** Some authors imply that the premise of chiropractic is something intangible or a potentiality. Chiropractic concepts are reviewed as they relate to symmetry as a reflection of musculoskeletal health. True symmetry occurs infrequently in the musculoskeletal system, asymmetry is explored as one of the underlying assumptions in clinical chiropractic. Patterns of musculoskeletal distortion and asymmetry are reviewed as indicators to the application of chiropractic manipulative therapies.

Burnham JC. American physicians and tobacco use: two surgeons general, 1929 and 1964. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1989 (Spr); 63(1):1-31

Campbell SA, Dillon JL, Polus BI. Chiropractic in Australia: its development and legitimation. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1982; 12:21-30. **Abstract:** Chiropractors have been practising in Australia for over 60 years. During the last 20 years dramatic changes have occurred in the profession's standing as an autonomous element of Australia's health care system. The antecedents to these changes, the changes themselves and some implications for the future of the Australian profession are discussed. The main focus is upon the development of the world's first school of chiropractic within a government funded multi-purpose tertiary institution.

Chance MA, Peters RE. Priceless heritage: lost or misfiled? *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Dec); 19(4):125

Chance MA, Peters RE. What can you do with research on Monday morning?. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1990 (Jun); 20(2):41

Chance MA. Chiropractic in Denmark. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Mar); 16(1):8-11.

**P2:** **Title:** Chiropractic in Denmark. **Abstract:** Chiropractic was first introduced to Denmark in 1920, and almost from the beginning was strenuously opposed by the medical establishment. There is still no licensure of chiropractors in Denmark, however token government funding for chiropractic care has existed for more than ten years, and Danish chiropractors enjoy a fairly liberal scope of practice. This paper sketches the long journey from fanatic opposition to partial acceptance, and the roles played in this transition by the profession and the Patients' Association.

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- Chapman-Smith D. Commentary: The Wilk case. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1989 (Apr); 12(2):142-6
- Chapman-Smith D. The Wilk case. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1989 (Apr); 12(2):142-6
- Christensen F. An updated study of chiropractic in Danish medicine. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1983 (Jun); 31(2):86-99
- Coombs J. Rural medical practice in the 1880s: a view from central Wisconsin. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1990 (Spr); 64(1):35-62
- Copeland-Griffiths M. Obituary: Stanley Lord DC. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1987 (Sept); 35(3):135
- Coulter ID. Chiropractic and medical education: a contrast in models of health and illness. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1983 (Dec); 27(4):151-8. **Abstract:** This paper examines some of the major distinctions between the medical and chiropractic models of health and illness. Beginning with a fundamental disagreement over the germ theory of disease, each evolved a distinct approach to the conceptualization of disease and distinct forms of therapeutic intervention. What began as a disagreement at the level of theoretical explanation resulted in two distinct approaches to patient care. In the case of medicine the spectacular results in the treatment of disease that arose from the germ theory forged a very powerful, but dependent, relationship between medicine and science. Increasingly, the focus was on acute illness rather than chronic and degenerative health problems. The therapies of medicine became radical forms of intervention. Specialization became an inherent part of the medical model. Chiropractic on the other hand focused on functional pathology, largely reversible conditions, was more concerned with chronic problems, and adopted conservative modes of therapy. The relationship with science was distinct, and its therapies were not derived from scientific research. Unlike medicine, chiropractic did not develop numerous specialties. **P2:** These differences also gave rise to quite distinct models of education. Medicine became centered on two institutions, the university and the teaching hospital, both of which are rather exotic settings compared to general practice. Chiropractic, in contrast, developed modest, private colleges and teaching clinics. The paper examines the implications of these distinct settings for education.
- Coulter ID. Of clouds and clocks and chiropractors: toward a theory of irrationality. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1990 (Jun); 84-92
- Coulter ID. In memoriam: Dr. Earl Homewood. *Chiropractic Technique* 1990 (Aug); 2(3):74
- Coyle BA. Delving into the groves of academe: some thoughts for chiropractic educators. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1989 (Dec); 2(4):174-6
- Cummings CH. Letter to the Editor: Excise 'allopathic' from osteopathic terminology. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 1989 (May); 89(5):562,566,571
- Cummings M. The pull toward the vacuum: osteopathic medical education in the 1980s. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 1990 (Apr); 90(4):353-62. **Abstract:** During the 1980s, the two major influences in osteopathic medical education were the increasingly large number of new DOs seeking internships and residencies and the loss of training sites as a result of the shrinking osteopathic hospital network. Owing mainly to a declining interest in primary care by young MDs, allopathic postdoctoral program directors, particularly in primary care specialties, began to actively recruit osteopathic physicians. An oversupply of positions on the allopathic postdoctoral side and an undersupply of residency positions in osteopathic postdoctoral programs contributed to a crossover trend. The programs approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education have made significant inroads in attracting DOs. It has reached the point where two out of every three DOs currently training in a primary care residency can be found in an allopathic program. If it continues, this pattern will have a significant impact on the character of osteopathic medical education.
- Drinkwater JS. Australasian Council on Chiropractic Education - a brief history. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1988 (Sept); 18(3):100-4. **Abstract:** The Australasian Council on Chiropractic Education (ACCE) was established in 1976 to set standards of chiropractic education appropriate to an Australian setting, yet consistent with standards established by the Council on Chiropractic Education in the United States of America, which were accepted as the international norm. ACCE has established accredited one chiropractic undergraduate programme and two post-graduate fellowship programmes in Australia. This paper outlines the history and major achievements of Council.

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Dvorak J. Manual medicine in the United States and Europe in the year 1982. *Manual Medicine* 1983; 1(1):3-9. **Summary:** In the last 90 years manual medicine has gained popularity in the USA. There are approximately 19,000 osteopathic physicians and 23,000 chiropractors currently practicing in this type of therapy. Revenues in excess of 1.3 billion US\$ are collected yearly in fees from 130 million patients seen by chiropractors alone. Approximately 3,000 students graduate from 15 osteopathic and 16 chiropractic schools each year. The 15 osteopathic colleges are educationally equal to medical school. Five of these are state funded and interrelated with the state universities. Out of a required curriculum of in excess of 5,200 hours osteopathic graduates must complete 200 credit hours in the specific field of manipulative medicine and an additional 400 to 700 elective hours. Within the first three years, a chiropractic graduate must complete 780 credit hours for chiropractic diagnosis and therapy. The fourth year is devoted to internship under the direction of a licensed chiropractor in a clinic. A back clinic has been established at the University of California Irvine (UCI) to specifically treat chronic spinal disorders. This clinic also further provides post-graduate education in the field of manipulative medicine. Residents of physical medicine and rehabilitation are required to complete a year in this clinic.

Earnest JP. Publishing research. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1990 (Jan); 13(1):33-5

Ebrall PS. Meralgia paraesthetica: Part 1: an historical perspective. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Dec); 19(4):137-41. **Abstract:** The history of meralgia paraesthetica is reviewed from the first recorded reference in 1878. Arguments are presented from the scientific literature as to whether the entity is radicular with a spinal origin or peripheral with a mechanical cause. The literature is shown to support the chiropractic hypothesis that meralgia paraesthetica can have a spinal origin as well as a distal mechanical origin, and recent myelographic and morphometric evidence suggests the spinal level involved is L3-L4.

Faigaux E. The institute for advanced studies of the Association of Swiss Chiropractors. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1989 (Sept); 37(3):77-81

Ferguson AC. Mabel Heath Palmer - out of the myths. *Research Forum* 1985 (Winter); 1(2):54-7. **Abstract:** Five commonly held myths about Dr. Mabel Heath Palmer were researched in an effort to substantiate them. Addressed were the following: Dr. Mabel Heath Palmer was born June 5, 1885. Heath money financed the early Palmer School of Chiropractic. Dr. B.J.

Palmer and Dr. Mabel Palmer met at Augustana College. Mabel Palmer was the daughter of the first dean of the Palmer School of Chiropractic. Mabel learned anatomy at Rush Medical College in Chicago.

Fosse M. In memoriam: Dr. Henri Gillet, 1907-1989. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1989 (Sept); 37(3):69

Freedman A. The developing role of the chiropractor in occupational health. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1990 (Jun); 20(2):56-61. **Abstract:** Contemporary literature demonstrates that, apart from the common cold, low back pain is responsible for the largest percentage of lost man-hours from industry. Many reported injuries are attributed to poorly performed manual handling tasks. Chiropractors have specialised in the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal injury for almost a century and are now refining their approach for workplace injury prevention. It is proposed to form an Occupational Chiropractors Special Interest Group (OCSIG) in Australia, the primary purpose being information exchange relative to musculoskeletal health care within an industrial setting. The major thrust will be injury prevention supported by appropriate rehabilitation programmes. The importance of strategies for fostering a preventive attitude among management as well as workers is presented. The historical development of occupational health, including chiropractic involvement, is reviewed. The unique approach by OCSIG is shown to be the utilisation of ergonomics and biomechanics for pre-employment assessment, worker education and worksite evaluation.

Gaucher-Peslherbe PL. 'The doctress of Epsom has outdone...' a chiropractor! *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1983 (Mar); 31(1):13-6

Gaucher-Peslherbe PL. Chiropractic, an illegitimate child of science? I. De nervorum descriptio. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1986 (Mar); 34(1):40-5. **Summary:** A comprehensive history of the notions pertaining to the definition of chiropractic appears wanting. No doubt, when it is published, it will generate interest in a wide range of neglected problems, relate them to suitable areas and kindle a healthy spirit of reappraisal of what once was. The present communication has no aspiration of the kind; it is limited to the approach of a few neurological concepts in as much as they seem relevant to the definition of the intellectual framework that led to chiropractic being accepted as a positive contribution at the turn of the century.

Gaucher-Peslherbe PL. Chiropractic, an illegitimate child of science? II. De opprobria medicorum. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1986 (Jun); 34(2):98-106.



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Gaucher-Peslherbe PL. Editorial: S-O-S! *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1983 (Dec); 31(4): 193-4

Gevitz N. The chiropractors and the AMA: reflections on the history of the consultation clause. *Perspectives in Biology & Medicine* 1989 (Winter); 32(2):281-99

Gibbons RW. Alchemy in the creation of chiropractic: understanding the ingredients of survival. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1989 (Sept); 2(3):117-21. **Abstract:** Contemporary chiropractic originated - or was alchemical-ly created, perhaps - during the closing years of the 19th century with great expectations on the part of its founder, Daniel David Palmer, for its future as a new and better method of health maintenance and/or restoration; an alternative to to allopathy, homeopathy and osteopathy. However, actual events fell far short of Palmer's expectations - the internal strife and external persecution of he and the chiropractors that followed him was almost unprecedented in the annals of medicine. In preface to the profession's approaching centennial in 1995, these early-day events are briefly reviewed.

Gibbons RW. Alchemy in the creation of chiropractic: understanding the ingredients of survival. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1989 (Sept); 2(3):117-21. **Abstract:** Contemporary chiropractic originated - or was alchemically created, perhaps - during the closing years of the 19th century with great expectations on the part of its founder, Daniel David Palmer, for its future as a new and better method of health maintenance and/or restoration; an alternative to allopathy, homeopathy and osteopathy. However, actual events fell far short of Palmer's expectations - the internal strife and external persecution of he and the chiropractors that followed him was almost unprecedented in the annals of medicine. In preface to the profession's approaching centennial in 1995, these early-day events are briefly reviewed.

Gibbons RW. An historical evaluation of chiropractic literature in periodicals and journals, 1896-1988. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1988 (Dec); 18(4):134-6. **Abstract:** D.D. Palmer published his first 'broadsheet' called *The Chiropractor* in the last year of the 19th century. In 1904 he began publication of a regular journal, which eventually became the monthly *Chiropractor*, and was to last for 57 years, the longest of any publication in the history of the profession. Soon journalistic competitors and imitators occupied the landscape of the emerging healing art. Initially, the editorial emphasis was on propaganda and the struggle for survival that occupied much of the time of pioneer chiropractors and their institutions. In time clinical literature would make its appearance, but without the formal style and referencing of the medical and biological communities. Rival schools and organisations gave birth to most of the journals, but only half a dozen would survive the first half century of chiropractic with continuous circulation. This study explores the origins of chiropractic journalism and the evolution of both editorial and clinical standards. It also reviews recent developments in both clinical journals and general readership periodicals that have emerged in chiropractic in this past decade.

Gibbons RW. Physician-chiropractors: medical presence in the evolution of chiropractic. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1981; 55:233-45

Gillet H. The history of motion palpation. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1983 (Dec); 31(4):196-201

Gitelman R. The history of chiropractic research and the challenge of today. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1984 (Dec); 14(4):142-6

Goff PJ. Chiropractic treatment of mental illness: a review of theory and practice. *Research Forum* 1987 (Aut); 4(1):4-10. **Abstract:** Between 1920 and 1960 several residential programs for mental health treatment by chiropractors were in existence. This interest has been largely forgotten in the following years. The size of two Davenport institutions was remarkable, especially considering the varying economic climate during those years and that all payment was by individuals or their families. State-operated facilities were concurrently available at little or not cost. The length of existence of the chiropractic sanitariums, 40 years, is also remarkable, as is their demise at roughly the same time (c. 1960). W.H. Quigley, D.C. claimed successful treatment of 60 percent of the admitted population, while the state hospitals of that time reported a success rate of 30 percent.

**P2:** This paper reviews the theoretical and clinical literature on behavior change

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and emotional change written about chiropractic treatment. It also samples parallel literature in the fields of osteopathy and somatic psychology. Clinical behavior changes are observed, and possible mechanisms are compared. Further clinical studies are indicated.

Golding RM. Some aspects of recent developments in chiropractic education within Australia. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1987; 17:122-4.

**Abstract:** Professor Ray M. Golding, Vice Chancellor, James Cook University of North Queensland, Townsville. Occasional address given at the inaugural ACCE awards presentation at University House, Australian National University, Canberra, on 24 October, 1987.

Goldstein M. War, politics and osteopathic medicine. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 1990 (Feb); 90(2): 157-60

Hildebrandt RW. Chiropractic spinography and postural roentgenology - Part 1: history of development. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1980 (Jun); 3(2):87-92. **Abstract:** A review of the origin and development of chiropractic x-ray procedure, with emphasis on postural spinography, is presented - its first applications as a research tool; its technical improvements over the years; its attributes and deficiencies, and its use by the osteopathic and medical professions. The objectives of this review were to organize a brief historical record of the involvement of the chiropractic profession in the research and development of diagnostic radiology in general, and of chiropractic postural roentgenology in particular, for documentation purposes and to "set the stage" for subsequent discussions of present-day concepts and procedures of application. In its entirety, this historical review establishes chiropractic spinography as a commendable achievement which has benefited the health care community-at-large, as well as the chiropractic profession itself.

Hildebrandt RW. Reflections on a failed chiropractic association merger effort and its aftermath. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1989 (Jun); 2(2):47-9

Hildebrandt RW. The science of chiropractic revisited. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1990 (Jun); 3(2):55-6

Hildebrandt RW. The science of chiropractic. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1989 **Editor's note:** The following article was written in 1965-66 shortly following a failed merger effort between the

International Chiropractors' Association (ICA) and the newly formed American Chiropractic Association (ACA) during which period the author was serving as Chairman of the Department of Roentgenology and member of the President's Cabinet of the Palmer College of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa. Originally published in the *ICA Review* of Chiropractic in 1966 and reprinted in the *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* in 1967, the article was regarded by many as a foundation for an agreement between the conservative and progressive elements of the profession which were at that time in a deadlock regarding the issue of whether or not chiropractic was a complete health care philosophy, science and art based upon irrefutable natural laws (thus negating any need to subject its principles to any further scientific scrutiny), or simply a unique but promising theory that should be submitted to the scientific community for verification or refutation. Inasmuch as the original unrenowned copyright to the Palmer College of Chiropractic as a "work for hire" expired in 1985, and was never formally documented by indexing in any medical literature database, the article is republished here in its entirety as historical information in the public domain.

Hildebrandt RW. The scope of chiropractic as a clinical science and art: an introductory review of concepts. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1978 (Mar); 1(1):7-17. **Abstract:** The basic clinical tool of chiropractic today - manipulation - had its origin in ancient times, having been recorded as an acceptable method of health care at least as early as 400 B.C. Contemporary times have seen the development of manipulation into organized professional procedures during the middle and end of the 19th century, first in the form of osteopathy and then in the form of chiropractic. Chiropractic - the leading health care profession utilizing manipulation today - has evolved the procedure into specific methodologies of examination and technique based upon an organized set of neurological and biomechanical hypotheses, which although having considerable empirical support, suffer to some extent from present-day lack of scientific verification. Currently, members of the chiropractic profession are somewhat clinically divided into those who practice only manipulation, and those who practice manipulation as well as various supportive procedures referred to as "chiropractic physiological therapeutics".

Hinwood JA. Chiropractic in Chile. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Sept); 16(3):86-7. **Abstract:** The history of chiropractic in Chile is the history of the contribution of one person, Victor H. Aguilera Altamira, D.C. In 1978 he returned to his native Chile after studying in the USA. As



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knowledge of his chiropractic results spread throughout the community in Santiago, his existence was strenuously opposed by the medical establishment. This paper sketches chiropractic's eight-year history in Chile.

Hviid H. Guest editorial: A Scandinavian chiropractic education: yesterday and today. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1990 (June); 38(2):35-40

Jacobs GE, Keating JC. Chiropractic periodicals: a survey of characteristics. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1989 (Sept); 2(3):122-8. **Abstract:** In recent years the number of chiropractic periodicals has increased dramatically. The profession is faced with a wide variety of scholarly journals, trade magazines, and newspapers. To assist readers and authors in choosing among these periodicals a survey of editors was conducted. Editors of 14 chiropractic periodicals provided information on content, circulation, editor/author communication, manuscript review procedures and acceptance rates, and indexing. Hopefully, an increased awareness of these characteristics of the chiropractic literature will help to improve the quality of the profession's permanent record.

Jaquet P. Contribution of the Gestaltist and Reichian concepts to the theory and practice of chiropractic. *Annals of the Swiss Chiropractors' Association* 1976; 6:161-74. **Summary:** After a short explaining why this subject was presented, the author makes a historical expose of both Gestaltist and Reichian approaches, with theoretical and practical considerations: definition of a Gestalt, explanation of the organism-environment relationship, of the boundary, Oriental and Occidental thinking and emotional behavior, definition of disease and health, therapeutic rationale, and concept of the muscular armor and of psychosomatic unity. Finally, some specific points of particular interest to the chiropractic physician are presented: pain and what it implies from a global standpoint, posture, body awareness and the muscular armor, with conclusive remarks about the place these concepts could have in the field of chiropractic.

Keating JC, Booher JL, Door FJ. *JMPT*: a 1987-88 update. *Chiropractic Technique* 1989 (Nov); 1(4):in press. **Abstract:** This report provides a 2- year follow-up survey of the content, sources, funding, and publication delay for papers in the *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics (JMPT)* during 1987-88. If the *JMPT* may be taken as an index of research activity in chiropractic, then a dramatic increase in dialogue and investigation in the profession has been apparent in the past few years. This growth in scholarly works has

come from both chiropractic faculty and private practitioners of chiropractic, but collaboration among the colleges and between the colleges and the field is scarce. Controlled clinical trials of chiropractic intervention techniques continue to be few and far between.

Keating JC, Larson K, Stephens M, Mick TJ. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics*: a bibliographic analysis. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1989 (Feb); 12(1):15-20. **Abstract:** The first 9 years of the *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics (JMPT)*(1978-1986) were surveyed to determine concentrations of research activity, educational backgrounds of contributors, sources of funding for chiropractic science, and the volume and kinds of research in chiropractic. Most articles were authored by chiropractors, but a fourth of all articles included contributors with scientific/academic doctorates. Most chiropractors were affiliated with a chiropractic college, but collaboration among chiropractic colleges was rare. A recent increase in contributions from private practitioners was also evident. Authors with medical training were uncommon (6%). National College and Canadian Memorial together accounted for 43% of all articles, and 72% of papers whose authors gave chiropractic college affiliations. Authors acknowledged 30 funding sources, and the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (FCER) accounted for a third of all grants (18 of 55). Empirical studies increased in frequency from 1978 to 1986, but accounted for less than half of the papers. Case reports have been the most common form of original data report; 39 were published in *JMPT* during the 9 year period. Controlled clinical trials of chiropractic healing methods were extremely rare (3 of 334 papers). A need for greatly expanded clinical research in chiropractic is suggested.

Keating JC, Mootz RD. Commentary: the influence of political medicine on chiropractic dogma: implications for scientific development. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1989 (Oct); 12(5):393-8

Keating JC, Mootz RD. The influence of political medicine on chiropractic dogma: implications for scientific development. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1989 (Oct); 12(5):393-8

Keating JC, Sawyer CE. Commentary: Which philosophy of chiropractic? *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1988 (Aug); 11(4):325-8

Keating JC, Young MA. Who is the chiropractic scientific community? *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors'*

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*Association* 1987 (Sept); 17(3): 84-6. **Abstract:** A need to identify the size of the chiropractic scientific community prompted a survey of the peer reviewed and indexed chiropractic literature. It was found that less than 225 authors (0.6% of the profession in Australia and North America) contribute, and only 56 (0.14%) regularly, to the indexed chiropractic literature. It is imperative that many more chiropractors become involved.

Keating JC. A "ghost" editorial: an early science journal of chiropractic technique. *Chiropractic Technique* 1989 (Feb); 1(1):9-12

Keating JC. A survey of philosophical barriers to research in chiropractic. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1989 (Dec); 33(4):184-6. **Abstract:** Several epistemological fallacies and theological concepts have been implicated as counter-productive to clinical research, since they seemingly provide an alternative to objective study of chiropractic clinical procedures, or propose objectively untestable constructs. Antiscientific bases for chiropractic claims include founding authority, divine inspiration, deduction from the "immutable laws of biology," and private, uncontrolled empiricism. The teleologic proposition of an intelligent spiritual entity (Innate Intelligence), supposedly the source and explanation of beneficial effects of doctors' interventions, places many chiropractic theories of spinal manipulation/adjustment beyond the realm of science, and serves to alienate chiropractic from the scientific community.

**P2:** In this project nine philosophical works in chiropractic were surveyed (e.g., those of Barge, Harper, Homewood, Janse, B.J. and D.D. Palmer, Stephenson, Strang, Watkins) to evaluate the pervasiveness of these antiscientific notions in the chiropractic literature. Of the nine philosophers of chiropractic reviewed here, all but two included at least one antiscientific construct. Widespread comparative analyses of chiropractic philosophies are recommended as a means of promoting a more critical, scientific attitude and, thereby increased clinical research activity in chiropractic.

Keating JC. Beyond the theosophy of chiropractic. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1989 (Apr); 12(2):147-50

Keating JC. C.O. Watkins, D.C., F.I.C.C., Doctor of Humanities. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1988 (Dec); 32(4):199-202.

Keating JC. C.O. Watkins, D.C., grandfather of the Council on Chiropractic Education. *Journal of Chiropractic Education* 1988 (Dec); 2(3):1-9

Keating JC. Commentary: Basic vs. applied science. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1988 (Oct); 11(5):438-40

Keating JC. Philosophical barriers to technique research in chiropractic. *Chiropractic Technique* 1989 (Feb); 1(1):23-9. **Abstract:** Chiropractic philosophy should inspire and guide clinical research in chiropractic. That this has not occurred to any significant extent is due in no small way to D.D. Palmer's inclusion of several anti-scientific principles in his philosophy. The concept of Innate Intelligence placed chiropractic theory outside the bounds of applied science, and assumed the proportions of a divinely inspired orthodoxy under B.J. Palmer. The Founder's idea of deducing chiropractic methods from the "immutable laws of biology" would provide an alternative to B.J.'s fundamentalism, and legitimize diversity in chiropractic theory and technique. This "rational chiropractic" perspective provided the foundation and part of the impetus for the educational reform movement, which emphasized improved basic science instruction, but rejected clinical research and clinical research training as wasteful of scarce resources. Common to both the B.J. theosophists and the rationalists is a third epistemological fallacy established by the Founder: that unpublished and uncontrolled clinical observations are adequate by themselves to scientifically validate the clinical art. These misconceptions of clinical science continue to undercut the motivation necessary for a vigorous research enterprise by falsely assuring that "we already know chiropractic works". Significant technique research development will require a profession-wide reconsideration of these traditional principles.

Keating JC. Priorities in chiropractic historical research and preservation. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1990 (Mar); 3(1):36-9

Keating JC. The chiropractic practitioner-scientist: an old idea revisited. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1988 (Mar); 1(1):17-23. **Abstract:** The role of the chiropractor should include that of an evaluator as well as provider of conservative health care. The practitioner-scientist model of training, practice and research provides an approach to integrating these activities by individual doctors. Although not well known among chiropractors, the model was recommended 40 years ago in the early days of chiropractic's accreditation movement. Development of practitioner-scientists will require methodological instruction and supervised experience, and the concerted efforts of chiropractic colleges, organizations, and the field. Lesser efforts are not expected to meet the research challenges which chiropractic confronts.

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Keating JC. Traditional barriers to standards of knowledge production in chiropractic. *Chiropractic Technique* 1990 (Aug); 2(3):78-85

Kilvaer A. The European council on Chiropractic Education (CCE). *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1989 (Dec); 37(4):125-8

Klinoski B, Leboeuf C. A review of the research papers published by the International College of Applied Kinesiology from 1981 to 1987. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1990 (May); 13(4):190-4. **Abstract:** Applied Kinesiology (AK) is a diagnostic and therapeutic approach used by a large number of chiropractors. AK seminars are conducted worldwide; during these seminars mention is frequently made of the presence of supportive research. A review was undertaken of the type and scientific quality of 50 papers which had been published between 1981 and 1987 by the International College of Applied Kinesiology, 20 of which were classified as research papers. These were subjected to further scrutiny relating to criteria considered crucial in research methodology, namely, a clear identification of sample size, inclusion criteria, blind and naive subjects and statistical analysis. Although some papers satisfied several of these criteria, none satisfied all seven of them. As none of the papers included adequate statistical analyses, no valid conclusions could be drawn concerning their report of findings.

Kuo PPF. Manual medicine as practised in China. *Manual Medicine* 1988; 3(3):95-9. **Summary:** This is an introductory paper concerning the practice of manipulation in China. Manipulation has been used in China for thousands of years. It is one of the essential measures applied in the treatment of various conditions, in association with such disciplines as herbal medicine and acupuncture, all of which are based to varying degrees on the "channel system". Therefore, the main purposes of manipulation in the setting of modern medicine are to enhance the lymphatic and blood circulation, to stimulate the nerve endings for regulation of homeostasis in acute conditions and to alleviate adhesions in joints and tissues in chronic conditions. The methods of manipulation vary a great deal according to the indications and to the experience of manipulators, but usually mild maneuvers are recommended in acute or early stages of an illness and in aged patients, while more vigorous maneuvers are advocated in chronic or late stages of disease and in younger patients; care must be taken to avoid damaging health tissues. The commonly used techniques summarized here fall into 11 categories; various

combinations are possible as required. The indications and contraindications are discussed.

Lamm LC, Wegner E. Chiropractic scope of practice: what the law allows. *American Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* 1989 (Dec); 2(4):155-9. **Abstract:** A survey was undertaken to identify the diagnostic and treatment procedures which are allowed, by statute to be performed by chiropractors in the United States and Canada. The questionnaire response rate from state and provincial chiropractic licensing boards was 70%. The responses indicated that, on the whole, the chiropractic profession is allowed by legislative statute to practice a broad scope of diagnostic and treatment procedures. The data indicate that, in addition to those procedures routinely performed by chiropractors, they are allowed by law to perform other diagnostic and treatment procedures, not usually associated with chiropractic practice. Most of the states/provinces permit clinical lab procedures. More than half of responding licensing boards allow their chiropractors to perform a variety of female pelvic examination procedures. Sixty-one percent of the licensing boards allow chiropractors to recommend non-prescription over-the-counter medications to their patients. Despite a lack of clear consensus within the chiropractic profession, a broad range of diagnostic and treatment procedures are allowed by the majority of those states and provinces represented in the survey.

Leboeuf C. A review of data reports published in the *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* from 1986 to 1988. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1990 (Feb); 13(2):89-95. **Abstract:** Forty-six data reports which appeared in the *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* from 1986 to 1988 were reviewed according to specific methodological criteria. There appears to be a need for improved study design in contemporary chiropractic research. Experimental and quasi-experimental studies were most commonly deficient in the areas of reliable methods of measurement, the use of blind assessors and blind, or at least naive, study subjects. Common flaws in surveys were: failure to test the survey instrument prior to the study, not stating the response rate, and omitting discussion of the question of confidentiality. The results confirmed findings obtained in a similar study of data reports of an Australian peer-reviewed chiropractic journal. The use of various types of checklists is recommended for authors and reviewers of chiropractic scientific material.

Leboeuf C. A review of data reports published in the *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* from 1985 to 1988. *Journal of the Australian*

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*Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Jun); 19(2):62-9.

**Abstract:** Approximately one quarter of all papers which appeared in the *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* from 1985 to 1988 were classified as original data reports and were reviewed according to special methodo-logical criteria. Although, generally, these criteria were found to have been included in the reports, certain facets of the study design need to be improved. In experimental studies, the authors commonly failed to clearly describe the presence of reliable methods of measurement, blind assessor and blind/naive study subjects. The main deficiencies in surveys were omitting to include a report on pre-tests of the survey instrument and the lack of a clear statement as to what type of questions were used. Most of the authors were chiropractors or chiropractic students, and those who had a non-chiropractic educational background were all associated with chiropractic education.

Lee HK. Anecdotes and recollections: chiropractic pioneers I have known: John A. Henderson, DC; Walter T. Sturdy DC; Cecil C. Clemmer, DC. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1981 (Jun); 25(2):75-6

Lee HK. Anecdotes and recollections: chiropractic pioneers I have known: Samuel F. Sommacal, DC; Lloyd D. McPhail, DC; Vinton F. Logan, DC. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1981 (Dec); 25(4):161

Lee HK. History of manipulation: Dr. C. Sterling Cooley; B.J. Palmer; Dr. John S. Clubine. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1981 (Mar); 25(1):27

Lee HK. History of manipulation: founders of the Canadian Chiropractic Association: Joshua N. Haldeman, DC; John Schnick, DC; Jean Gaudet, BA, DC; Lloyd McPhail, DC; Fred Wallace, DC. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1982 (Sept); 26(3):109-10

Lines DH. Chiropractic in the 21st century: the past, the present and the future. Part 1: the past to the present. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Mar); 19(1):29-33. **Abstract:** The chiropractic profession has achieved considerable acceptance by the public, the legislature and the scientific community since its inception in 1895. Now, as never before, it stands at the crossroads of its professional direction. The health care delivery system of the western nations is under pressure and is posed to undergo considerable change in future. The manner in which chiropractic will enter the twenty-first century will depend largely

upon the outcome of the critical decision which will need to be made by decision makers at all levels in the overall chiropractic community as they respond and react to these changes.

**P2:** This, the first of two papers, will present the background from which the major issues which should be confronted and considered by the profession have arisen. The second paper will discuss them and suggest some strategies which may assist the profession in dealing with the problems it must resolve if chiropractic is to survive this century as a separate, distinct and well-utilised health profession.

Lines DH. Chiropractic in the 21st century: the past, the present and the future. Part 2: The future: strategies for survival, growth and development. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1989 (Jun); 19(2):49-54. **Abstract:** The chiropractic profession has achieved considerable acceptance by the public, the legislature and the scientific community since its inception in 1895. Now, as never before, it stands at the crossroads of its professional direction. The health care delivery system of the western nations is under pressure and is poised to undergo considerable change in future. papers presented the background from which the major issues which should be confronted and considered by the profession have arisen. In this paper, these will be discussed and some strategies suggested which will assist the profession in dealing with the difficult issues it must resolve if chiropractic is to survive in this century as a separate, distinct and well utilised health profession.

McPartland JM. Manual medicine at the Nepali interface. *Manual Medicine* 1989; 4(1):25-7. **Summary:** Treatment modalities utilizing soft tissue, fascial and spinal manipulation are described from Nepal. Seven systems of medicine have interacted in Nepal, several for centuries. The effects of this integration on manual medicine is documented. Techniques are compared with western methods.

Milani MI. A bright light from darkest Africa. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1985 (Sept); 15(3):100. **Abstract:** For almost fifteen years development of chiropractic in South Africa has been "frozen" by restrictive legislation which allowed for no new registrations. Through the united efforts of chiropractors and other health professionals, legislation has now been passed which provides for the perpetuity and self-determination of the chiropractic and homeopathic professions, and may open the way for future establishment of a chiropractic faculty at a South African university.

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Molloy R. An interview with the editor of the *Journal of Manipulative & Physio-logical Therapeutics*. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1983 (Mar); 31(1):1-3

Moss J, Josefowitz J, Morrison J. The chiropractic student: past trends and future directions. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1982 (Jun); 26(2):61-4. **Abstract:** The present article examines the characteristics of students at the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. Over the years there has been an increase in preprofessional training of all students, an increase in the number of female students as well as a wider geographic distribution of all students. It is expected that these trends will continue. As a consequence, we feel that there will be a wider acceptance of chiropractic and a growing relationship between chiropractors and other health professions.

Northup GW. Editorial: Time to reemphasize OMT as stress reliever. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 1990 (Aug); 90(8):681

Pallister S. Continuing education for chiropractors in Canada. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1989 (Sept); 33(3):121-2

Pederick F. International Chiropractic Conference, London. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1987; 17:124. **Abstract:** The first International Chiropractic Conference, held 24-26 September, 1987, at the Kensington Town Hall, London, attracted some 20 delegates and included several Australians in the programme. Drs. Andries Kleynhans, Barbara Polus, Lindsay Rowe and Allan Terrett; four poster presentations were attributed principally to Dr. Charlotte Leboeuf. In opening the conference Mr. Bill Cash, MP, Chairman of the UK All-Party Group on Complementary and Alternative Medicine, highlighted the need for high-quality chiropractic education for statutory recognition and in the public interest.

Pedersen P. The identity of chiropractic practice with special reference to Western Europe: a literature review. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1990 (June); 38(2):41-55. **Summary:** The European Chiropractors' Union (ECU) was founded in June 1932 in London, UK, and in 1968, the union proposed a comprehensive definition of chiropractic. Yet, despite the considerable research which has been carried out since then, there are still no coherent answers to the questions, 'What is a chiropractor?', 'Who are his patients?', and 'What does he do to his patients?' in the European context. Nevertheless, with the approaching unification of much of Europe and changes in legislation, these key questions need to be addressed, and with this in mind, a

3-year Postgraduate Research Studentship based at the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic (AECC) and supported by the ECU commenced in June 1989. The principal aim was to conduct a major survey of chiropractic practice in Europe. This paper reviews the literature related to such an investigation. **P2:**

Pre-determined criteria for searching the literature were used mainly to obtain 'hard data' to elucidate the three questions which comprise the core of the study (Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, 1981). Emphasis was placed on epidemiological aspects and recent trends in the methodology of reviewing the literature were considered (Lilienfeld, 1978; Hildebrandt, 1989). Thus, historical anecdotes and papers merely expressing opinions were by and large avoided, except where considered particularly important.

Perillat M. The future of chiropractic education in northern America. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1986 (Jun); 34(2):89-97

Peters RE, Chance MA. A priceless legacy -- lost, strayed or forfeited? *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1988; 18:81-4

Peters RE, Chance MA. Chiropractic in Australia 1985: a thumbnail sketch. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1985 (Sept); 33(3):169-87. **Abstract:** An historical perspective of chiropractic in Australia is presented, including development of the chiropractic profession and its legitimation in various Australian States, together with practitioner distribution and practitioner:population ratio. The development of chiropractic education is discussed.

Peters RE, Chance MA. Chiropractic in Australia 1985: a thumbnail sketch. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1985 (Sept); 15(3):101-13. **Abstract:** An historical perspective of chiropractic in Australia is presented, including development of the chiropractic profession and its legitimation in various Australian States, together with practitioner distribution and practitioner:population ratio. The development of chiropractic education is discussed.

Peters RE, Chance MA. Indexing a paper - art or science? *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1990 (Jun); 20(2):49-52

Peterson DR, Wiese GC. Survey of chiropractic college libraries in the United States and Canada, 1981-1982. *Research Forum* 1984 (Aut); 1(1):24-31. **Abstract:** Data on seven broad aspects of chiropractic college libraries are presented and discussed: addresses, faculty size, student body size, materials holdings, staffing

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levels, operating budgets including salary expenditures, physical plant size and operation hours. The similarities of the libraries are attributed to the tuition dependency of the colleges. Recent growth is partially a result of the implementation of the Council on Chiropractic Educational Standards.

Peterson DR. Chiropractic in medical literature indexes 1895-1984. *Research Forum* 1986 (Winter); 2(2):32-54. **Abstract:** Seven medical literature indexes published in the United States between 1895 and 1984 were surveyed, resulting in a bibliography of 684 medical literature citations regarding chiropractic. A synopsis is presented of the development of both the National Library of Medicine and medical literature indexes. Discussion includes tabulated analysis of the citations by index title, years published, languages, and journal titles. Findings included 430 English language citations and 221 foreign language citations with 67 percent of the entries published since 1960. Observations of the demographics of the bibliography show an early period with most citations dealing with chiropractic education, legislation and jurisprudence; a predominant middle period with most citations reporting the adverse effects, complications and methods of chiropractic; and current period showing a softening in the medical political rhetoric regarding chiropractic to the point of indexing chiropractic literature per se.

Pinkenburg CA. A basis for the theory of manipulative medicine. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1980 (Jun); 3(2):81-5. **Abstract:** Generic manipulative medicine has been practiced to a greater or lesser degree for several thousand years. In ancient times it was practiced by some physicians and later by bonesetters, but more recently by osteopaths and chiropractors. This paper gives some history of the subject, reveals certain theories and concepts surrounding manipulation. Mention is made concerning the involvement of soft tissues, and especially how sensory afferent impulses may play an important role relative to the maintenance of dynamic equilibrium of the human body to its environment.

Retz KC. AOA research programs and their role in osteopathic medical education. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* 1989 (Nov); 89(11):1461-6

Rogers N. Germs with legs: flies, disease, and the new public health. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1989 (Win); 63(4):599-17

Rosenberg CE. Body and mind in nineteenth-century medicine: some clinical origins of the neurosis

construct. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1989 (Sum); 63(2):185-97

Rosenberg CE. Making it in urban medicine: a career in the age of scientific medicine. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 1990 (Sum); 64(2):163-86

Sherman R. Australian Chiropractic Council on Roentgenology Report. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1984; 14:18. **Abstract:** Safelights are a contentious issue in many radiographic quarters. It must be freely admitted that there is no such thing as a true "safe-light" and that any safelight will create increased film density if used incorrectly. Dr. Felix Bauer, the sovereign of chiropractic spinography, has termed it a foglight, convincing many practitioners to discard their safelights and work in complete darkness. This is certainly effective in eliminating a potential problem areas in the dark-room. Still, there are those of us who enjoy the convenience of working in illuminated conditions, and the search for a good-quality safelight led me to the Medecon S and S safelight. This model looks like the standard household fluorescent fitting, except that it has a red PVC outer sleeve. It is totally orthochromatic, which means that it can be used safely with either blue or green-sensitive film emulsions. It has a 20-watt output, the light being several times brighter than either the standard incandescent or sodium vapor safelight.

Shrubb EF. Chiropractic radiology in Canada: an anthology of the Chiropractic College of Radiologists (Canada) Inc. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1990 (Jun); 34(2):90-2. **Abstract:** Although there are numerous chiropractic institutions, one which receives little acclaim, but contributes significantly to chiropractic life in Canada, is the Chiropractic College of Radiologists (Canada) Inc. The following presentation represents a brief historical perspective of this most prestigious organization.

Sutherland DC. Editorial: To the next 30 years. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1983 (Dec); 27(4):131-2

Sweaney JA. Chiropractic legislation in Australia 1964-1985: a comparison. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Mar); 16(1):12-7. **Abstract:** Eight legislative Acts establishing chiropractic registration throughout Australia are briefly reviewed and compared in terms of titles, protective exemptions, board composition and types of registers kept. Distribution of registrants in December 1985 is compared with 1983 figures, and courses pre-scribed throughout the Commonwealth are outlined.



# Titles and Abstracts of Historical Articles in Critically Reviewed Periodicals, Cumulative

National Institute of Chiropractic Research

- Sweaney JA. Development of chiropractic in Australia. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1988 (Jun); 18(2):46-50. **Abstract:** Various aspects of the development of chiropractic in Australia are explored from the earliest evidence of manipulation and the introduction of chiropractic. Development is related to the legislative influences and the emergence and impact of the Australian Chiropractors' Association. Efforts to unify the professional associations are traced, identifying reasons for limited success. Changes in attitude are reviewed, specifically those of the profession, the public and the health bureaucracy. Finally, brief mention is made of the influence of medicine on the establishment of chiropractic in Australia.
- Taylor J. Tribute: Remembering Dr. Donn Blair (1920-1985). *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1986 (Dec); 30(4):175-6
- Taylor JAM. A tribute to Felix G. Bauer, DC, DACBR (Hon). *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Sept); 16(3):88-90
- Taylor JAM. Biography: A tribute to Felix G. Bauer DC, DACBR (Hon, (1915- ). *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1987 (Jun); 35(2):86-9
- Taylor JAM. Editorial: A tribute to Felix G. Bauer, DC, DACBR (Hon). *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1986 (Sept); 30(3):119-21
- Terrett AGJ. The genius of D.D. Palmer. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1986 (Dec); 16(4):150-8. **Abstract:** D.D. Palmer made great contributions to manual medicine by applying the anatomical and neurological knowledge of his time to the concept of tone (homeostasis), and to relate these to spinal therapy, which he termed "chiropractic". Most concepts of D.D. Palmer have withstood the test of time, but his principles were ignored by a large sector of the chiropractic profession, as some early leaders of the profession made it almost impossible to obtain his writings for over half a century.
- Tharp GR. Editorial: Chiropractic in Atlantic Canada: great strides in Nova Scotia. *Journal of the Canadian Chiropractic Association* 1984 (Jun); 28(2):243-4
- Thorsen C. Obituary: Hugo Dohn DC, 1899-1988. *European Journal of Chiropractic* 1988 (Jun); 36(2):31
- Vaughan B. Chiropractic in Hong Kong. *Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association* 1985 (Sept); 15(3):114-6. **Abstract:** Chiropractic has been practised in Hong Kong for some fifty years, but it is only since 1968 that efforts to gain legal recognition have been organised. Recently, strenuous medical opposition to chiropractic has erupted, focusing primarily on use of certain descriptive titles in the Chinese language.
- Whitehead JE. CLIBCON: the Chiropractic Library Consortium. Who are we? *Journal of Chiropractic Education* 1990 (Mar); 3(4):18-21
- Wiese GC, Ferguson AC. Historical directory of chiropractic schools and colleges. *Research Forum* 1985 (Spr); 1(3):79-94. **Abstract:** Names of 311 chiropractic schools and colleges, and their starting and closing dates and addresses, when available, have been gathered and organized. This is a report of work in progress, and the authors request that readers correspond with them concerning corrections or additional information.
- Wright MG. The influence of Dr. James Cyriax on the management of low back pain. *Manual Medicine* 1988; 3(3):118-9. **Summary:** The influence of Dr. James Cyriax on the diagnosis and treatment of low back pain is reviewed.

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## National Institute of Chiropractic Research

P.O. Box 80317, 3714 E. Indian School Road, Phoenix AZ 85060

October 12, 1989

Russell W. Gibbons, Editor  
**Chiropractic History**  
207 Grandview Drive South  
Pittsburgh PA 15215

Dear Russ,

Enclosed please find the first installment of a recurring bibliography of articles of historical import published in peer-reviewed journals, which I submit for your consideration to publish in **Chiropractic History**. It is our intention to scan the chiropractic and other literature regularly in order to update this list at least annually.

In the interest of encouraging submissions of future materials to the bibliography, copies of this letter and the initial bibliography are being distributed to the journals from which the citations have been drawn.

I hope you will find this suitable.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.  
Member, Board of Directors

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(408) 395-3605

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Simon Leyson, D.C., Editor, European Journal of Chiropractic  
Rolf E. Peters, D.C. and Mary Ann Chance, D.C., Editors, Journal of the Australian Chiropractors' Association  
Robert J. Wagnon, Ph.D., Editor, Research Forum (Journal of Chiropractic Research)

cc: Arlan W. Fuhr, D.C.

**Titles and Abstracts of Historical Articles in Critically Reviewed Periodicals, Cumulative**  
National Institute of Chiropractic Research

President

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