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Chiropractic in Europe

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Red & Magenta: questionable or uncertain information

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Year/Volume Index to the *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (1949-1963), formerly *National Chiropractic Journal* (1939-1948), formerly *The Chiropractic Journal* (1933-1938), formerly *Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress* (1931-1932) and *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (1930-1932):

Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.
		1941	10	1951	21	1961	31
		1942	11	1952	22	1962	32
1933	1	1943	12	1953	23	1963	33
1934	3	1944	14	1954	24		
1935	4	1945	15	1955	25		
1936	5	1946	16	1956	26		
1937	6	1947	17	1957	27		
1938	7	1948	18	1958	28		
1939	8	1949	19	1959	29		
1940	9	1950	20	1960	30		

1600s: DD Palmer's ancestors emigrate from the British Isles to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York (Gielow, 1981, p. 1); Robert J. Jones, DC, president of the National Chiropractic Association in 1948, mentions (Jones, 1948, p. 7):

It is known that his great-grandfather was a native of England and was one of the early settlers in the English colonies of America. Dr. Palmer's grandfather was born in New York State. His father, however, was born in what is now the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada, probably not far from where, on March 7, 1845, Daniel David Palmer was born.

1870: William Charles Schulze, future president and owner of the National College of Chiropractic, is born in Germany (In Memoriam, 1936a&b)

1884 (Sept 17): William Alfred **Budden**, future dean of the National College in Chicago and president of the Western States College in Portland OR, is born in Farnham, England (Gatterman, 1982)

1904 (Jan 2): **Journal of the American Medical Association** [XLII: 57] reports:

17. **Mechanotherapy**. - Taylor points out the importance of massage, mechanotherapy, bone setting, etc., and the practice of osteopathy. He thinks the profession has become too critical in regard to drugs, and the public has followed its example, and takes up the more readily with charlatans, who claim to cure without them. Moreover, there are comparatively few of the medical

profession who have familiarized themselves with massage and mechanotherapy generally. Our schools of massage are entirely superficial in their training. The **European masseur** finds our physicians unable to appreciate his skill, hence his attempt to get into independent practice, and the prejudice and rivalry aroused against him. Taylor claims that the field of mechanotherapy is boundless, and it is the duty of the educated physician to learn more of it. He thinks if the medical profession would read half a score of small books thoroughly (after revising their knowledge of the nervous mechanisms) and make practical use of the light thus gained, they would feel little hesitation in going forward to acquire skill in so practical and valuable a branch of therapeutics. The physician can not devote the time required by some of the more laborious and continuous, or routine procedures, but he should supervise the scientific part. He could and should make use of the more delicate manipulations, which are of the greatest value. To illustrate the teachings of the osteopathic schools, he mentions two graduates of Scandinavian massage institutions who came to this country and hearing of osteopathy took a course at Kirksville. Both assured the author that they learned no facts of importance not already known to them. The sphere of manual therapy lies in the ability of medical practitioners to influence centers of organic activity by mechanical stimulation through the vasomotor nerves. They should not abandon well-tried and proven remedies, but in manual therapy, when applied by the physician, there is a prompt and exact method far in advance of all others in the treatment of a wide variety of derangements, not only of the coarser mechanisms, but also of the vital organs.

1906 (Jun 3): D.D. Palmer joins brother T.J. and wives for outing in Oklahoma City (Cross, 1950-51, p. 483; Gielow, 1981, p. 117); according to TJ:

"D.D. and wife and Sarah [Sarah Lazier Palmer, formerly of Port Perry OT, TJ's wife] and I went to Oklahoma City on an excursion. We called upon D.T. Flynn. I introduced D.D. as Dr. Palmer, which caused Flynn to inquire into his school of practice, as his wife has poor health. He went with her to Europe for treatment after having the highest in New York treat her and operate on her without any benefit. June 4, Mrs. Flynn came for treatment by D.D. and went to a hotel, as her 2 boys were with her, and Sarah did not feel able to care for them...In 3 days she was able to sleep well and in a week she could walk 6 blocks and return for exercise without becoming (p.113) dizzy. She and Sarah drove out in the country several times and went back and forth...Mr. Flynn told me afterwards that she had not since had a dizzy spell and could sleep well without an opiate

1916 (Feb 19): **Fountain Head News** [5(4)] includes:

-BJ reports his first meeting with William C. Schulze MD, DC, "president" of the National School of Chiropractic, at a meeting of Ohio State Chiropractors' Association in Cleveland (p. 2)

1917 (Apr): **National (School) Journal of Chiropractic** notes:

- "England: Manipulative Surgery for Soldiers is Endorsed by the Press" (pp. 116-7)

Ben Bolt, D.C.

Fountain Head News 1917 (Jan 20), A.C. 22, 6(19): 4-5

Fountain Head News 1917 (July 21), A.C. 22, 6(45): 1

Fountain Head News 1917 (Sept 8), A.C. 22, 6(51-2): 12, 15

Fountain Head News 1917 (Sept 29), A.C. 23, 7(3): 2-3, 6-7

Fountain Head News 1920 (Dec 18-25), A.C. 26, 10(14-15): 21

Fountain Head News 1921 (Feb 26), A.C. 26, 10(24): 3

1917 (Aug): **National (School) Journal of Chiropractic** [5(2)] notes:

-exchange of letters with William Ostrow MD, editor of **Truth** magazine (pp. 142-3):

I am following with interest the weekly exposition of the Chiropractic principles in treating diseases. I can say from personal experience that Chiropractic, although strange and unusual, does alleviate certain conditions. I therefore should like to suggest a way to Chiropractors of establishing their principles and gaining recognition. Why should not young, unmarried Chiropractors enlist in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army, even if they have to do so as privates. They will then have the opportunity, like their English colleague, Barker, to demonstrate the value of the Chiropractic Art.

1918: the "National School of Chiropractic, Chartered by the State of Illinois" publishes its "**Eleventh Annual Catalog**"; the School is located at "421-423-425-427 So. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A."

- "The Faculty" include (p. 3):

JOHN F. ALAN HOWARD, D.C., President, Professor Principles and Practice of Chiropractic. Former Director of Salt Lake Sanitarium; Author of the "Encyclopedia of Chiropractic**"; **Three Years' Post-Graduate Study in France and Switzerland**; Honorary Member California, Pennsylvania and Ohio Chiropractors Societies; Licentiate of Illinois.

WILLIAM CHARLES SCHULZE, M.D., D.C., Dean, Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Graduate Rush Medical College, the Medical Department of the University of Chicago; Author of "Clinical Lectures**" and "**A Text Book of the Diseases of Women**"; Formerly Physician in Charge of The **Institute of Physiological Therapeutics**; Licentiate States of Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin...

**ERIK JUHL, B.Sc., M.D., D.C., Professor of Anatomy and Dissection. Member Royal College, Flensburg, Denmark; Graduate Loyola University Medical Department; Attendant Polyclinic, Berlin, Germany; Licentiate State of Illinois...

**RICHARD JOHN MORRISON, M.D., D.C., Professor of Histology. Graduate Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery; Graduate University of London, England; Lecturer of State Board Review Course for Chiropractors; Licentiate State of Illinois.

1918 (Apr): **National (School) Journal of Chiropractic** notes:

- "Manipulative Methods in the Army" (pp. 21-3; bound volume pp. 343-5):

Fifteen thousand physicians have volunteered their services to care for our soldiers and have been commissioned in the army of the United States. That they will do wonderful work goes without saying. They will restore to usefulness many a man who, without the expert care they will receive, would probably be doomed to a life of helplessness or even lose his life. Proper surgical measures will meet many of the indications presented by different cases, but they will not meet them all. In England a man has demonstrated that manipulative measures are accomplishing wonderful results in cases which can be reached in no other way. In this country we know that adjustments and other measures commonly coming under the head of physical therapy would be of inestimable value in the care of many of our stricken soldier boys. Both the osteopaths and the chiropractors have tried in vain to receive permission to employ their skill in this direction but without avail. We know absolutely that we could do a world of good in many cases that medical and surgical procedures will not benefit in the slightest degree. We are willing to be tested in his regard and show what we can do, and there are millions of people in this land of ours that would like nothing better than to see us given an opportunity to demonstrate our worth. But our most earnest efforts to get some kind of a hearing have been unavailing, and as a result there are going to be a number of men, perhaps thousands of them, after this war, who will be left helpless just because they were deliberately denied the privilege of using a form of treatment which those men whom we have placed in a position of authority refuse to recognize. Is this fair to our soldiers who are fighting our battles for us? Should not everything which has the slightest claim to recognition be thoroughly investigated to determine whether or not it might be of some benefit to our soldiers? When a mother's child is sick she will try everything in her frantic efforts to save its life and she will overlook nothing that offers the slightest hope. We are comforted with the same precise problem. Various forms of disease and injury will be suffered by our soldiers and there should be in a position of authority some one whose business it is to investigate everything which is proposed as a remedial agent in the care of such conditions. The man who has this work in charge should have no strings tied to him; he should be open-minded and open to conviction and unprejudiced; he should be conversant with the principles of medicine, surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, and every other therapeutic measure which has ever been employed in the treatment of disease. In only that way will our soldiers receive the kind of attention to which they are so preeminently entitled.

Mr. Barker has demonstrated to the satisfaction of every intelligent person in Great Britain that his methods are indicated and should be employed in many cases, but the War Office refuses to avail itself of his services because he is not a medical man. The same reason has prevented the osteopaths and chiropractors from giving their services to our soldiers here. This should not be. If there is anything which will help any appreciable percentage of our boys they should get that help. And we can prove to the entire satisfaction of anyone that chiropractic adjustments will restore to health and a useful life soldiers who will otherwise be doomed to an existence which will handicap them for the balance of their life. Why not give us a chance? Let on responsible man who is a chiropractor and also has a knowledge of other measures spend one week in a camp in this country or on the front in France and show what can be done. He can work under the direct supervision of the Commanding

Officer so that there need be nothing irregular in the procedure. Then let them make a combined report and let that be the basis for more extensive work along these lines.

The press in both this country and England has said much in support of manipulative measures. Many medical men have expressed themselves publicly as being convinced that osteopathic and chiropractic methods would be beneficial in many cases.

Here is an extract from an editorial in "The Truth," an English newspaper, which cites just one case showing what can be done by manipulative measures:

"The evidence which Mr. Barker marshals against Sir Watson Cheyne relates principally to injuries to the semi-lunar cartilage, in the treatment of which he has particularly distinguished himself, and on which Sir Watson Cheyne imprudently challenged him. But when injuries to soldiers are in question, nothing that Mr. Barker has ever accomplished seems more conclusive of the whole matter than the case of the man in the *Sherwood Forresters* which was described in *TRUTH* last year, at the beginning of the whole controversy. This man had sustained a complicated injury to the knee-joint which completely disabled him, and the overwhelming effect of the case lies in the fact that he had been under treatment for fourteen months in several different hospitals, as the result of which all the eminent surgeons who tried their hands on him could do nothing for him, and eventually recommended his discharge from the army, which was carried out with a pension at the expense of the British taxpayer.

"This man entered Mr. Barker's consulting-room wearing a cumbersome iron instrument to support his leg at the knee - the last word of orthodox surgery upon his case. He walked out restored whole, leaving the precious instrument behind him. What all the surgical skill at the disposal of the War Office could not do in fourteen months, Mr. Barker had done in about that number of minutes.

"In the face of such a demonstration as this, what is the use of eminent surgeon, or fifty eminent surgeons, getting up and telling laymen who know the facts that Mr. Barker may "do very good work," but that Faculty know all about his methods and employ them whenever they think it is desirable? How can intelligent and educated men like Sir Watson Cheyne make such a lamentable exhibition of themselves and their craft? I suppose they content themselves with the reflection that the opinion of the laity is of no consequence, even on a mere matter of evidence. But it is not the laity. Mr. Barker can produce dozens of lawfully qualified medical witnesses, and among them surgeons whom even Sir Watson Cheyne is not entitled to sneeze at. That is the best assurance of the ultimate issue of this controversy." (pp. 21-23; bound volume pp. 343-5)

PHOTOGRAPH



Sir Herbert Atkinson Barker, British bonesetter

1919 (Jan): **National (School) Journal of Chiropractic** notes: -Mart Callahan DC, a National graduate, writes to Dr. Rooney from France on 9/22/18 (p. 22; bound volume p. 538):

I had one case of shell shock thus far. Both arms of the patient were affected, but after six adjustments I succeeded in removing the tremor from the left arm. He was then sent home, so I did not get a real chance to see what I could do, but am sure that we can do more than the M.D.'s in such cases. Boy, go to it!

I am on the staff in the Orthopedic Ward as masseur, and have charge of all the manipulative and reconstructive work. I have had fine luck so far and like the work very much. The captain under whom I work is a good man on Orthopedics and a prince to work for. He also comes from Rochester, so I hope to get some business from him when I return to practice. By the way, I have a prospective student here who works for me. Her name is Miss Lavers and she is from somewhere in New Jersey, so please send me a copy of our prospectus, as I don't know her very well, and I'll do the rest...

1920 (July 12): Ben Bolt, D.C., notorious Palmer-straight chiropractor, begins jail term in Los Angeles (Williams, 1921; see 6/21)

Williams RK. Meanderings: Ben Bolt goes to England. *The Chiropractor & Clinical Journal* 1921 (June); 17(6): 17, 42

1921 (June): **The Chiropractor & Clinical Journal** (PSC) [17(6)] includes:

-reports on Ben Bolt DC's arrest in Los Angeles for unlicensed medical practice; sentenced to 90 days in jail or a \$300 fine, he chooses jail, at which time the judge reduces the sentence to 60 days (pp. 17, 42, 45); Bolt is released after 32 days for good behavior, but has difficulty having his adjusting table released from jail; "...at the present time it is very hard to find adjusting tables in Los Angeles, according to Dr. Bolt. The jail has the surplus. In fact the jail's possessing these tables almost put some of the Chiropractors out of business" (Williams, 1921); Bolt's classified ad (p. 65) in the June issue gives his address as 426 South Spring Street, Delta Bldg, LA

1936 (Sept): **Naturopath & Herald of Health** ("Official Journal of the American Naturopathic Association and the American

School of Naturopathy") [40(12)], published and edited by Benedict Lust, M.D., N.D., includes:

-Leo J. Steinbach, D.C., dean of the Universal Chiropractic College of Pittsburgh PA, authors "In Europe – chiropractic is making rapid strides (reprinted from October 1936 'The Chiropractic Journal') (p. 380); includes:

It is with deep appreciation to the Swiss Chiropractic Association from whom I received a cordial invitation to attend the meeting of the European Chiropractic Union conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, July 13 to 17, 1936, that I write these impressions and reflections upon Chiropractic in Europe...

1939 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal**[8(9)] includes:
-photograph & caption (p. 12):



Dr. F. Illi of Geneva, Switzerland, and Dr. Lorna Langmore of Capetown, South Africa, travelled 13,000 and 6,000 miles respectively to attend the Dallas Convention.

1945 (Nov): **National Chiropractic Journal**[15(11)]:

-Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors "Comments on Dr. Gillet's article" re: motion palpation (p. 14):

Dr. Gillet's article appearing in this issue of the Journal is an intensely human document of the greatest possible interest to chiropractors everywhere. While making no pretense at being a scientific monograph or formal research report, it contains research findings of tremendous importance. One cannot help expressing deep admiration for the perseverance and thoroughness with which the quest of the three Belgian chiropractors was pursued. Their practice of devoting not less than six months to testing out a given hypothesis, of having the test made by each of the three men independently in their own offices, and of then comparing results is a model of scientific procedure.

What is of special interest is the fact that the Belgian group became convinced that the term "fixation" is more in accord with the realities than "subluxation." Using entirely different methods, and unaware of the work of Vladeff, they reach a identical conclusion. Nor should we overlook the fact that Dr. Fred Carver, another independent worker, proclaims the fixation concept as an essential feature in the culmination of a lifetime of serious work in chiropractic. The mechanical reasoning underlying this concept was developed and published years ago by Dr. H. Lewis Trubenbach. Dr. Budden, in a letter to me, points out, however, that the term

"fixation" was common currency as early as 1910. He states that it was first introduced into chiropractic theory by Dr. Harry Reeves, then of Chicago, Illinois, to whom credit should go. The concept had been current already in osteopathic literature. In 1930 the Western States College adopted as its definition of subluxation: "It is the fixation of a joint in a position of motion, usually at the extremity of such motion." Personally I regard this definition as unfortunate, for while fixations of this kind very probably constitute the principal class of spinal lesions with which we deal and are the thing we have generally called subluxation, the latter term already possesses a standardized meaning in the dictionaries, a meaning distinct from simple fixation.

Moreover, I feel confident that genuine subluxations (displacements which fall short of being luxations or dislocations) do occur, and that these actual subluxations constitute the type of lesion with which the orthopedists have concerned themselves. These are "the minor displacements of vertebrae" so extensively studied by Cyriax, for example.

I cannot agree with Fred Carver when he writes as follows in the October issue of his publication MOVEMENT:

"What is a 'subluxation'? First we must know what a luxation is, for a subluxation is less than a luxation. A luxation is a displacement or dislocation of a joint or part where there is sufficient sprain or laceration of the holding elements to permit the parts involved to become dislocated. Well then, if there is sufficient sprain or laceration we have a luxation. If not we don't. How then can we have a subluxation? It is plainly an imaginary something that does not really exist..."

What Carver overlooks is the fact that orthopedists generally do not consider that they are dealing with a dislocation unless the displacement has been sufficient to involve rupture of the articular capsule of the joint in question. There is thus a special category reserved for displacements of lesser degree (and these must necessarily exist, at least as a step in the production of a dislocation.) That they actually exist and persist for considerable periods of time appears to be born out by radiographic evidence. As a working hypothesis, then, it seems to me that we should keep in mind the possibility of both types of spinal lesion, subluxation and fixation, two separate entities.

At any rate, we may be grateful to the Belgians for focusing attention once more on the nature of spinal lesions, and for emphasizing the importance of the fixation idea. We shall look forward with the greatest of interest to learning their methods of determining the exact degree of mobility of the vertebrae.

One might well point out, in passing, that some of the groping reflected in the Belgian experiments might have been avoided if the schools, in their earlier stages of development, had encouraged free exchange of ideas, instead of canalizing the thought of their students in one particular channel in accordance with the bent of their chosen leader.

-Henry Gillet DC of Brussels, Belgium, editor of *The European Chiropractor*, authors "The evolution of a chiropractor: an autobiography" which is submitted by Clarence W. Weiant DC, PhD, Director of Research for CRF (pp. 15-19, 54-5)

1948 (July): **National Chiropractic Journal**[18(7)] includes:
-"Science Sidelights" (pp. 34-8):

CHIROPRACTOR-ARCHEOLOGIST TO LECTURE AND STUDY IN EUROPE

Dr. C.W. Weiant, Research Director of the National Chiropractic Association and Dean of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, whose hobby is Mexican archeology, has just been commissioned by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Secretary of the antiquities from the Mexican Gulf Coast for comparison with the ceramic material which Dr. Weiant excavated at Tres Zapotes, Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the winter of 1938-39 under the auspices of the Smithsonian and the National Geographic Society. Dr. Weiant holds the degree of Ph.D. in anthropology as well as his degree in chiropractic.

The Strebel collection, obtained about forty years ago is now in the charge of Prof. Franz Termer, Director of the Hamburg Anthropological Museum and Dean of Hamburg University. Prof. Termer has invited Dr. Weiant to visit him and to lecture at Hamburg University, in the course of Dr. Weiant's European tour in June. Dr. Weiant plans also to inspect archeological collections at the British Museum, Copenhagen University, and the Musee de l'Homme (Museum of Man) in Paris.

1948 (Aug): **National Chiropractic Journal**[18(8)] includes:

-Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors "France calling all chiropractors!" (pp. 9-11)

1948 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(9)] includes:

-Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors "Education for Europe" (pp. 26-7)

-Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors "Tour of seven European countries finds great demand for chiropractic" (pp. 31-2)

1949 (Jan): **ICA Review**[3(7)] includes:

-letter to the editor from Clarence W. Weiant DC, PhD (p. 31):

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to an item in your issue of September-October 1948 referring to certain activities of mine in England. Permit me to state that the quotation from my letter of August 4, taken out of context, gives a completely erroneous impression of the facts. I have at no time advocated a merger of the British Chiropractic Association with the British Naturopathic Association. I have urged the members of both associations to work together politically in a common front against medical monopoly. As for the proposal to create one school teaching both chiropractic and naturopathy, it is my opinion that such a project will react to the advantage of both groups without impairing the integrity and separateness of either profession. In all of my conversations with Dr. Cleave it was stressed that chiropractic should sail ahead under its own banner professionally. I trust that you will give the same space to this communication which you have given to the erroneous article to which I object.

Very truly yours,

C.W. Weiant

Editor's Note: The International Association believes "one school teaching both chiropractic and naturopathy" will result in undesirable confusion. Any other conclusion we believe to be a pipe dream.

1949 (Sept): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [19(9)] includes:

-"Dr. Halsteen passes on" (p. 70):

The entire chiropractic profession was shocked to learn of the passing of Dr. Thor H. Halsteen, 52, on July 7, 1949 following an operation at Parkview Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. Halsteen was very active in both professional and civic affairs and contributed much toward the success of his profession.

He was born in Drammen, Norway, May 20, 1897. Here he received his high school and college education, graduating from the University of Oslo. He was married to Kristine Naess in 1923 and came to the United States in 1924. He attended the Palmer School of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated in 1926, establishing his first office in Iowa Falls, after taking post-graduate work at the Lincoln, National and Nashville colleges. Dr. Halsteen was licensed to practice in Iowa, California, Colorado, Maryland and Florida.

He served as president, vice-president, and secretary of the Iowa Chiropractic Association, was state delegate to the NCA, and edited the Hawkeye Chiropractor. He was also president of the Executive Committee of the Lincoln Chiropractic College and vice-president of the National Council of Chiropractic Roentgenologists, later becoming a Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors.

Besides the many offices held professionally, Dr. Halsteen was also president of the North Hardin County Chapter of the American Red Cross, chairman of the Boy Scouts of America, Iowa Falls, Iowa, worshipful master of A.F. and A.M., member of the Knights of Pithias, the Lutheran Church, Civilian Defense Council, and director of first and life saving in Iowa Falls.

He moved to California and was a member of the California Chiropractic Association since its inception in 1944. He became president of the CCA in 1948, and headed the list for new members in the NCA in 1948-49.

The profession extends sincerest sympathies to Mrs. Halsteen and two daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Laila Marie. Dr. Halsteen's passing is a great loss to chiropractic.

1949 (Dec): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [19(12)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium, member of the NCA Council on Public Health & Research, authors "The evolution of a chiropractor: 1949" (pp. 9-16, 66, 68)

1950 (Mar): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [20(3)] includes:

-"News Flashes: Minnesota" Dr. H. Gillet to speak April 12-14" (p. 38); Gillet is editor of "the leading European chiropractic magazine"

1950 (July): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [20(7)] includes:

-"News flashes: Switzerland" (p. 56):

SPEAKS UP ON SCHOOL STANDARDS

According to first-hand information, O'Neill Ross College of Chiropractic, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has already accepted three masseurs of Swiss nationality with undue credit of time, promising to teach them chiropractic technique within six months. Whether the school is granting D.C. or not does not change the practical effect of such objectionable procedure that those masseurs practicing chiropractic as "wilds" will violate the medical law in open cantons and the already enacted chiropractic laws, and they will be prosecuted, as legal requirements in Switzerland are four years of nine months or thirty-six consecutive months.

Attention all schools: We are going to grant recognition only to Swiss chiropractors having fulfilled all requirements of: (1) an American school with a course of four years of nine months, and (2) a chiropractic state board license. So please co-operate and inquire by sending addresses of prospective students to our Central Office and Administration of our monthly publication "Atlas," 8 rue de HESSE, Geneva, Switzerland, to receive reliable information if prospective student is qualified to be accepted as student and as a worthy member of our profession. – THE SWISS CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION.

1951 (Jan): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [21(1)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium, member of NCA Council on Public Health & Research, authors "Evolution of a chiropractor: 1950" (pp. 13-21, 68, 70, 72)

1951 (Mar): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [21(3)] includes:

-"Special Gillet Course" (p. 52):

The Academy will bring to America Dr. H. Gillet, of Brussels, Belgium, who has been doing chiropractic research under the Belgian Chiropractic Research Association for a number of years, making a yearly report for the past six years on his study of the dynamics of the spine and of the subluxation in particular. Dr. Gillet's appearance is scheduled for the week end of March 31-April 1. – Submitted by Dr. Stanley Livingstone Riddett, president.

1951 (May): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [21(5)] includes:

-"News flashes: New York" (p. 41); includes:

DR. GILLET TO APPEAR ON PROGRAM

1951 (Sept): **National College Journal of Chiropractic** [23(3)]; includes:

-"Announcing the English edition of Dr. Illi's incomparable book, *The Vertebral Column – Life Line of the Body*" (pp. 16-7); English edition published by NCC; several photos

1951 (Oct): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [21(10)] includes:

-Fred W. Illi, D.C. of Geneva, Switzerland authors "The statics and dynamics of the spine and pelvis in health and disease" (pp. 13-5, 71-4)

-"News flashes: New York" (pp. 50, 52); includes:

DR. H. GILLET OF BELGIUM FEATURED...

1951 (Dec): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [21(12)] includes:

-Henry Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors "The evolution of a chiropractor: 1951: the seventh of a series of yearly articles" (pp. 9-11, 68); includes several photos of Gillet in his clinic

PHOTOGRAPH



Faculty and graduates of the Danish Chiropractic School, 1951 (from [Simonsen et al., 1989](#))

1953 (Jan): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [23(1)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors "The evolution of a chiropractor: 1952, The eighth of a series of yearly articles" (pp. 9-14, 64, 66-8)

1953 (Apr): **ICA Review** [7(10)] includes:

-"Chiropractic recognized in Switzerland" (p. 27)

1954 (Aug): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [9(2)] includes:

-W.J. Cleave, D.C., F.I.C.C., Secretary of E.C.U. authors "Report from Europe: European Chiropractic Union report of 1954 conference" (pp. 4, 28); includes **photos** of conference attendees

-W.J. Cleave, D.C., F.I.C.C., Secretary of E.C.U. authors "German medical doctors seek cooperation: a report on the situation" (pp. 5, 31); includes **photo** of Fred W. Illi, D.C. with German medical doctors

PHOTOGRAPH



Einar O. Rames, M.D., D.C. of Denmark, circa 1961

1954 (Sept): **JNCA** [24(9)] includes:

-"Dr. Budden, chiropractic leader, dies" (p. 58):

Funeral services for Dr. W.A. Budden, 69, a leader in the chiropractic profession, will be conducted at 2:30 p.m. Thursday at the A.J. Rose Funeral home. Burial will be in Riverview cemetery.

Dr. Budden collapsed at his residence in Garden Home, Sunday, and died upon arrival at a local hospital. He had been in failing health since an automobile accident in June, near Libby, Mont.

Dr. Budden was born September 17, 1884, in England, and moved to Canada in 1903. He moved to Great Falls, Mont., in 1917. In 1924 he received his chiropractic degree at the National College of Chiropractic in Chicago. He was dean of the school from 1924 until 1929 when he came to Portland to become president of the Pacific Chiropractic College.

The school was reorganized in 1934 and became the Western States College of Chiropractic and Naturopathy, which he headed until his death.

Dr. Budden was noted for his work as chairman of the Council on Education of the National Chiropractic Association in raising the educational standards of chiropractic colleges. He headed several national committees of the association. He was a past-president of the Oregon Association of Chiropractic Physicians.

Surviving are his wife, Kathryn; brothers, Dr. Leonard Budden, Hamilton, Mont., and Edward G. Budden, Winnipeg, Canada, and a sister, Mrs. H.R. T. Foreman, Great Falls. – Oregon Journal, Tues., August 3, 1954.

1955 (Apr): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [9(10)] includes:

–“B.J. turns down request of German M.D.’s” (p. 26)

1955 (Aug): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(2)] includes:

–“World Federation is proposed by European group” (p. 16)

1955 (Sept): *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (25[9]) includes:

–Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors “The crisis in German medicine” (pp. 9-?)

1957 (Sept): *ICA International Review* [12(3)] includes:

–J. Clay Thompson, D.C., Ph.C., PSC faculty member, authors “My journey to Europe” (pp. 10-4); several **photos**, including ECU banquet

1957 (Oct): *ICA International Review* [12(4)] includes:

–“ICA plans tour of Europe: 165 join ECU as associates” (p. 7); includes **photo** of DR. J. Clay Thompson and Edward Antoine of France

1958 (Feb): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [12(8)] includes:

–“North American salutes European chiropractic” (pp. 4-9); many photos; country reviews for Switzerland, France, Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, Germany, Spain, Italy; activities of ECU (European Chiropractic Union)

1958 (Apr): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [12(10)] includes:

–“German M.D.’s report ‘fantastic’ chiropractic results” (pp. 12, 36)

1958 (July) *Spears Sanigram* [No. 35] includes:

–“Death claims Dr. Frank Dean” (p. 8):

Death claimed another of Chiropractic’s outstanding pioneers May 12, when Dr. Frank E. Dean, founder of New York’s Columbia Institute of Chiropractic (in 1919) and Columbia College of

Chiropractic, Baltimore, Maryland (in 1940) joined his two illustrious contemporaries, Dr. Leo Spears and Dr. James R. Drain, who have recently preceded him into the Great Beyond (Dr. Spears, two years ago; and Dr. Drain in February, 1958).

FOUGHT FOR CHIROPRACTIC RECOGNITION

A kindly, intelligent and energetic man with his students and colleagues, he was a fighter for recognition of his chosen profession in New York State, and suffered disappointment when each session of the legislature rejected licensure for chiropractors, only to renew the battle as opportunity presented itself each biennium.

Born Oct. 13, 1891, in Easton, Pennsylvania, Dr. Dean studied in Europe, receiving his doctorate at the University of Warsaw. He was keenly interested in all branches of the healing arts, and furthered his education with courses in advanced anatomy and bacteriology at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he studied under the famed Adolf Lorenz, Austrian surgeon. He later engaged in research at the Sorbonne, Paris, France; and took post-graduate work at the Imperial Institute of Russia, under Prof. Serge Voronoff, one of the world’s noted neurologists. His insatiable curiosity led him to far outposts of scientific research, where he learned healing techniques from masters in their fields. He was conversant with fifteen languages, which were invaluable to him in his travels through Asia, Africa, Central and South America, always searching for more knowledge.

His bent was for Medicine but, on returning to the United States before World War 1, he became more and more impressed by the scope and effectiveness of Chiropractic, and zealously embrace the young science. He was influenced in this decision by the circumstance that, at the age of 14, he was cured of rheumatic heart through Chiropractic therapy after other methods failed to relieve the condition.

GENIUS IN TEACHING OTHERS

Though he was magnificently qualified as a practitioner, his peculiar gift was in transmitting knowledge to younger and less experienced men and women. He freely shared his research findings and the techniques he developed with all who demonstrated their willingness to learn. “Spears Painless System” was taught at both Columbia Institute and Columbia College of Chiropractic. It is a little-known fact that, in addition to his prodigious education in Medicine and Chiropractic, he also spent three years studying Osteopathy...

He married Katherine Welch, one of his students at Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, who is Dr. Dean’s sole survivor, according to best-informed sources. She is a brilliant pianist, in addition to her other professional talents.

Dr. Dean held Fellowships in the International Chiropractic Association and American College of Chiropractic, among other high honors that came to him.

“WE SHALL NEVER SEE HIS LIKE...”

A contemporary said of him when he learned of Dr. Dean’s death: “We shall never again see his like. He was a sincere and kind leader of men. He pursued a course and way of life in the early days of Chiropractic that would have brought defeat to one of lesser stamina.”

* * *

(NOTE: Dr. Dean was known as a “man of mystery” even to his colleagues, preferring to talk about Chiropractic rather than his own background, travels, studies, family and personal affairs. We are greatly indebted to Edwin Goldberg, editor of THE COLUMBIAN, Columbia Institute of Chiropractic’s official publication, for the data

which has enabled us to penetrate the veil that has obscured much of Dr. Dean's history.)

1958 (Dec): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [28(12)] includes:



-photograph caption reads (p. 14):

The above photo was taken in Geneva, Switzerland, last September and depicts Dr. Joel L. Goldschmidt (right) presenting the book "Medicine and Chiropractic" to Dr. Fred W.H. Illi. Dr. Goldschmidt is the son of Dr. Sol Goldschmidt of New York City, who collaborated with Dr. C.W. Weiant, dean of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, in the writing of this excellent publication.

1959 (Apr): **ICA Review** [13(10)] includes:

-Louis Iekeler, B.A., D.C. authors "German medicine looks into chiropractic" (pp. 8-9)

1959 (July): **ICA International Review** [14(1)] includes:

-"German research in chiropractic: Medic finds chiropractic effective in 'no hope' cases" (pp. 4-5)

1959 (Oct): **ICA International Review** [14(4)] includes:

-"Biedermann's book D.C. 'best seller'" (p. 35):

Davenport, Ia. (ACP) – A book titled, **Fundamentals of Chiropractic from the Standpoint of a Medical Doctor**, has become a "best seller" among members of the Chiropractic profession.

The book, translated from German by the Foundation for Chiropractic Research, was written by Freimut Biedermann, M.D., vice-president of a German medical group doing research in Chiropractic.

Dr. Biedermann's book stands as eloquent testimony to the great benefits of Chiropractic health care.

Many chiropractors have sent copies of the book to influential leaders in their communities. It may be ordered from the Foundation for Chiropractic Research, 741 Brady Street, Davenport, Ia., for \$2.

1960 (Apr): **ICA International Review** [14(10)] includes:

-"Anglo-European Chiropractic College established" (p. 34)

1961 (Dec): **Chirogram/Chiropractic Physician** [28(9)] includes:

-Arthur V. Nilsson, D.C. authors "Our alumni and patrons" (p. 22); includes:

...After several years of planning and frugal management, Dr. and Mrs. Henry G. Higley finally were able to undertake a well-deserved trip to Europe last summer. They went by boat directly to Spain and landed in the vicinity of Gibraltar. While there they slipped across the strait over to North Africa. They then returned to the European Continent and headed for Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy. In Switzerland Dr. Higley met with Dr. Illi and several other chiropractors, all of whom were most friendly and accommodating. He found the average Europeans a strong sympathy and appreciation of chiropractic. Mrs. Higley, who is a **college music teacher** by profession, delighted in visiting some of the birth places of a few of the great classical composers. Dr. and Mrs. Higley, we are happy that you enjoyed your European sojourn, but we are also glad to have you back again!

1962 (Aug): **Journal of the NCA** [32(8)] includes:

-"World Chiropractic Congress formed in Geneva, Switzerland" (p. 78)

1962 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [5(2)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C., ECU secretary, authors "European Union convention" (p. 27)

1962 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [5(3)] includes:

-Henri Gillet DC authors "A report from Europe" (p. 26)

1962 (Aug): membership director of the European Chiropractic Union (in my CINY files)

1963 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [5(4)] includes:

-Henri Gillet DC, secretary of ECU, authors "A report from Europe" (p. 4)

1963 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [5(5)] includes:

-Henri Gillet DC, secretary of ECU, authors "A report from Europe" (p. 4)

1963 (May 21): press release from Zachary, Liss & Front, Inc. of NYC (in my CINY folders):

BROOKLYN CHIROPRACTOR TO ADDRESS EUROPEAN CONVENTION

Dr. E.H. Kimmel, 8514 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, will address the European Chiropractic Convention being held in Ostend, Belgium, May 26th to 29th. He will lecture on the effects and treatment of whiplash when caused by automobile accident cases and the efficacy of chiropractic instruments.

Dr. Kimmel has an international reputation for his research in chiropractic which has been published widely in chiropractic journals. He has done extensive research on whiplash since 1955 and has studied the case histories of over 1,000 people affected by this injury.

Dr. Kimmel, a professor of pathology at the Chiropractic Institute of New York, was recently elected a state delegate to the National Chiropractic Association.

1963 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [5(6)] includes:

-Henri Gillet DC, secretary of ECU, authors "A report from Europe" (p. 30)

1963 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(2)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "The occiput-atlas" (pp. 18, 46)

-"European dates set for May '64 England to host at Bournemouth" (p. 31)

-"French chiropractor arrested 16th time" (p. 31):

Gaston Gross, well known Paris chiropractor, and original character, has passed before the Court for the 16th time for "illegal practice of chiropractic"! It must be remembered that, according to a recent law passed by the DeGaulle government, that chiropractic can be practiced only by medical doctors. The fact that these men do not have the least competence in this science does not seem to bother either the government who made the law, or the judges who apply it. Unfortunately, as we say in French, ridicule does not kill!

Luckily, also, the French chiropractors are die-hards, and only one of them has given up the ship, up to now. All the others are showing themselves fit descendants of our own pioneer chiropractors in the U.S.A.

However, it is reported, fines in Paris are becoming heavier, and if the medical persecution continues, the chiropractors may be forced to work only to have enough money to pay them.

True, a chiropractic Bill has been introduced some time ago in the French legislature, but DeGaulle has so many problems which he considers more important to his country, that it may be a long time before his government heeds the voice of the chiropractors and their patients.

Be that as it may, Dr. Gross intends (in spite of his 73 years of which 42 have been engaged in practising, in New York and in Paris) to beat the record of an American chiropractor who is reputed to have been condemned a hundred and eleven times, after which he became a senator!

1963 (Nov): **ICA International Review** [18(5)] includes:

-"Anglo-European College gets BCA priority: special report from England" (pp. 8-9)

1963 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(3)] includes:

-"England plans chiro college" (p. 13)

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "The occiput-atlas" (pp. 25, 28)

1964 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(4)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "The occiput-atlas" (pp. 22-4?)

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 44); includes:

ENGLAND

Municipal College, in Bournemouth, has approved co-operative chiropractic student enrollment for basic science subjects when the Anglo-European Chiropractic College opens in Bournemouth. - ECU

1964 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(5)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 7); includes:

BELGIUM

"The Microdynameter was not a quack instrument in itself. - only in its presentation of claims made for it. And chiropractic suffered because we used it without shouting our criticism at the author of the propaganda used to sell it. - H. Gillet... Dr. Gillet, Editor of ECU Bulletin, has published an extensive review of Dr. A.E. Homewood's "NEURODYNAMICS of the VERTEBRAL SUBLUXATION." He says, "In this work, both subject matter and presentation are perfect. Dr. Homewood replaces the "pinched nerve" concept with a knowledge of the great complication of the actual mechanism involved."

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "The occiput-atlas" (pp. 26, 28-9)

1964 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [6(6)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors "The occiput-atlas" (pp. 18, 20-1)

-ad for H. Gillet, D.C.'s "Spinal fixation notes" (p. 20)

-"Belgian chiro charged with medical practice" (p. 43)

1964 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(1)] includes:

-"Compete with chiropractors' British doctors told" (p. 19)

-Earl L. McMurray, D.C. of Stockton CA is guest editor for "World-Wide Reports" (p. 32); includes:

BOLIVIA

Bolivia licenses a Chiropractor - Dr. J. Bridgens Johnson, a graduate of the Lincoln Chiropractic College has obtained the first legal authorization to practice chiropractic in Bolivia. He is associated with a mission conducted by the church of the Open Door in Philadelphia. An attorney presented his documents to the ministry of Education, where his diploma was "validated." He has been assured he might practice without interference. He is permitted to sign health and disability certificates without question and is getting referrals from physicians. (European Chiropractic Union).

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "The Occiput-Atlas" (pp. 34-7)

1964 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(1)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "The Occiput-Atlas" (pp. 18-21)

1964 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(2)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (pp. 32-3); includes:

FRANCE...

1964 (Oct): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [1(10)] includes:

-"Bournemouth may have Britain's first chiropractic college" (p. 44)

1964 (Nov): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [1(11)] includes:

-F. Grillo, D.C. of Solothurn, Switzerland, secretary of the ECU, authors "The legal status of chiropractic in Switzerland" (pp. 32, 54)

-Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors "Obituary: Dr. K. Ligeros" (p. 62):

Dr. Kleanthes A. Ligeros died on December 21, 1962. This information came to light only recently when an old friend sought to find him in New York, where he had resided for a number of years. Death occurred in a veterans' hospital, and burial was in Long Island.

After graduating in medicine from the University of Athens and in chiropractic from the Palmer School, he became the pioneer chiropractor of Greece. Here he carried on his researches into early Greek medicine, culminating with the conviction that Hippocrates and other physicians of the time were the first to elaborate the principles of chiropractic and to apply them, a thesis which he sustained in his book *How Ancient Healing Governs Modern Therapeutics*. This book, published by G.P. Putnam's Sons in 1938, won him a permanent place in the history of modern chiropractic.

His country of birth bestowed upon him high honors. The king awarded him the Cross of the Royal Order of Phoenix, and appointed him official chiropractor to His Majesty and the Greek Royal Family. – Submitted by C.W. Weiant, D.C.

1964 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(3)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 8); includes:

IOWA

PCC unveiled a memorial plaque to the late Dr. L. Geo Grupe for \$1800 library donation. Woman of the Year was Dr. H.K. Bend, Texas, long associated with publishing of "Chiropractic Home." PCC faculty member since 1947, Dr. E.L. Crowder, is new Dir-Alumni. Dr. O.D. Adams, San Francisco, is new Dean of Academic Affairs. Dr. H. Gillet, Belgium developer with Dr. M. Liekens, of "fixation principles," reports his work now being taught at Palmer...

SWITZERLAND

ECU is being reorganized with a new Constitution; all Swiss Council officials, plus Belgium's H. Gillet... 19 speakers at 1964 Swiss PG Course. Accent on need for diagnosis, stressed by one speaker. Dr. Gillet reports Swiss DC is beginning to recognize possibility of functional disorders being related to subluxations. He says it is hard for Swiss to accept a re-appraisal of their conviction toward acceptance of "irreversible pathologies."

ENGLAND

Anglo-European Chiropractic College is becoming a reality and will be a co-op effort of BCA and ECU. Curriculum to be based on North America, especially Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. Appointment of a Dean is presently number one item. College will not be able to grant DC, only chiropractor degree. Law does not permit doctorate... Dr. Nigel Gooding reports in ACA Journal that England's Ntl Health Service is such that he "lost about 100 patients because MDs said "If you go to a DC, I will throw you out of NHS." He says, "As there are only 50 DCs we could use another 100."

FRANCE

French Chiropractic Assn reports there are about 70 practicing DCs in France, with "more and more cases of illegal practice of medicine,...therefore, legal status is always the main problem." ... A new book, "I Am An Outlaw," written by Dr. F. Gourdon, DC, in France, has been published by Flammarion, one of the big publishers. It has been reviewed on TV by popular TV personality. -Henri Gillet, D.C. of Belgium authors "Spinal and related fixations" (pp. 24-5, 40-1)

1965 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(4)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (pp. 6-7); includes:

EUROPEAN CHIROPRACTIC UNION...
LONDON, ENGLAND...

-H. Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors 'Spinal and related fixations: Lesson number nine" (pp. 24-5, 43)
-"Belgian Assn. elects officers" (p. 35)

1965 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(5)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations: Lesson Number Ten" (pp. 32, 34-5)

1965 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [7(6)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations: Lesson Number 11" (pp. 32, 34-5)
-"College reports: Logan College" (p. 29):

At Logan College we are busily engaged in preparing for our annual homecoming which will take place June 17, 18, and 19 at Ramada Inn (Lambert). Two featured speakers will be Dr. H. Gillet of Brussels, Belgium and Dr. Ernest Napolitano, President of Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, New York, N.Y. Seminar classes will be held during the homecoming conducted by Dr. J. Joseph Allen, Department of X-ray, Columbia Institute of Chiropractic; Dr. William Brunelle, Miami, Florida; Dr. D.P. Casey, Dean, Logan College of Chiropractic and Dr. Earl Swallen, Canton, Ohio.

1965 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(1)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations: Lesson No. 12" (pp. 43, 46-7, 54)
-"European chiropractors convene at Stockholm" (p. 48)

1965 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(2)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Belgium authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 13" (pp. 44, 60)

1965 (Oct): **California Chiropractic Association Journal** [22(4)] includes:

-Faye B. Eagles, D.C. of North Carolina authors "Dr. H. Gillet at Logan College" (p. 31); notes Gillet's featured presentation at recent Logan homecoming

1965 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(3)] includes:

-"Portugal and Spain host graduate study seminar" (pp. 12-3, 54); lecturers are J. Joseph Allen & Michael Zwibel of Columbia Institute of Chiropractic in NYC; photo of seminar participants at JFK airport in NYC

-Kai A. Drenkler, D.C. authors "In rebuttal... specialist or general practitioner" (pp. 40-1, 66); rebuts Les E. Cheal, D.C.'s article in previous issue; Drenkler argues DC is a generalist; includes **photograph** of Dr. Drenkler and caption:



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Kai A. Drengler of 805 North Central Avenue, Glendale, California, is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark. Born in 1919, he graduated from the University of Leipzig in 1942 with his degree in Engineering and Architecture. After coming to the United States he matriculated at Palmer College in 1960 and after transferring to Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, graduated and passed the California State Board in 1964.

Presently Dr. Drengler is on the staff of the LACC where he teaches science, physiotherapy and technic. In addition to numerous offices held during his school years, he served as director of public relations at LACC for one year. Dr. Drengler is a member of both the California Chiropractic Association and the American Chiropractic Association.

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Belgium authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 14" (pp. 42, 44-5)

1966 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(4)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 4); includes:

EUROPE

Registration for the first class of students at Anglo-European College of Chiropractic took place on campus, Bournemouth, England. 17 students enrolled from Grt. Britain, France, Denmark, New Zealand. It is the first all-chiropractic college outside North America...

CANADA

Dr. Pierre Gravel, of Montreal, spoke to the 60-member PC graduating class, Dec. 16, and was awarded the Daniel David Palmer Scientific Award in recognition of research and lecturing, here and in Europe...

FRANCE

A decision from French Health Commission to remove the DC from the quack classification set the stage for a separate review of the DC, improving licensing chances. They have decided chiropractic is a profession.

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 15" (pp. 42-3, 48, 66)

-"London (England) seminar scheduled for April 18-25" (p. 63); instructors for the seminar sponsored by the Columbia Institute of Chiropractic will include Drs. J. Joseph Allen, Henri Gillet, Alex Cameron, Norman Harrison and Ernest Napolitano

1966 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(5)] includes:

-Paul Smallie, D.C. authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 4); includes:

CANADA

...In Montreal, the Canadian 1967 Convention will have Dr. Fred Illi, of Switzerland, as main speaker for the June affair...

ENGLAND

British Medical Assn. recently invited delegates to the 1st Intl. Congress of Manual Medicine to attend a welcome by the BMA Pres. This constituted official approval of "Manual Medicine," for the first time, in England. - ECU

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 16" (pp. 20-1, 50)

1966 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [8(6)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 17" (pp. 25-6, 54, 56-7)

-"London, Paris Amsterdam: graduate study seminar spends week overseas" (p. 32)

1966 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [9(1)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 18" (p. 16)

-two-page centerfold ad for "Third International Clinical Symposium" (pp. 34-5) to be held in Rome; speakers will include: J. Joseph Allen, Ph.D., D.C. of Columbia; William N. Coggins, D.C. of Logan; Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium; Earl Rich, D.C. of Lincoln College; Ernest G. Napolitano, D.C. of Columbia; Russell Erhardt, D.C.; Nelson Peet, D.C. of Columbia; Norman Harrison, D.C. of Columbia

1966 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [9(2)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 19" (pp. 48-51)

1966 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [9(3)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 20" (pp. 22-5)

1967 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [9(5)] includes:

-full-page ad for "World Chiropractic Convention," sponsored by the Canadian Chiropractic Association, to be held in Montreal during 23-29 July 1967 (p. 10) to celebrate "Canada's 100th birthday"; speakers will include Henri Gillet, D.C., Lyman Johnston, D.C., "Dr. Dean Miller," Ronald J. Watkins, D.C. & James W. Parker; "World Queen of Posture and Physical Fitness Pageant" will be held at this seminar

-Claire O'Dell, D.C. authors "World Queen of Posture appears on CBS National T.V., 'To Tell The Truth' is host" (p. 13); many **photos**

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 22" (pp. 46-7, 49, 53)

1967 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [9(6)] includes:

- "Spain selected for fifth international symposium" (p. 18); includes photo of "National Academy of Clinicians" at airport
- Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 23" (pp. 34-5)
- full page ad from National Academy of Clinicians for Fifth International Clinical Symposium to be held in Madrid in November (rear cover)

1967 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(1)] includes:

- Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 23" (pp. 20-1, 24-5)

1967 (Aug): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [4(8)] includes:

- Sol Goldschmidt, D.C. authors "Personality interview" (pp. 16-18), which is conversation with 1927 Universal Chiropractic College graduate Fred Illi, D.C. in Geneva, Switzerland; many **photos**, including those of Illi and of Goldschmidt

1967 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(3)] includes:

- Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 26" (pp. 30, 32-3, 66)
- "Chiropractors meet in Madrid Spain; National Academy of Clinicians is sponsor of 5th European meeting" (p. 53); includes **photo** of group at airport

1968 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(4)] includes:

- Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 27" (pp. 26-7, 58-60)
- Ole H. Jochumsen, D.C., 1967 CMCC grad, authors "Radiographic investigation of functional spinal scolioses" (pp. 28-9); includes introduction by Lyman C. Johnston, D.C. of CMCC

1968 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(5)] includes:

- Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 28" (pp. 18-21)

1968 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [10(6)] includes:

- Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 29" (pp. 22-5)

1968 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [11(1)] includes:

- Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson 30" (pp. 26-8, 40)
- E.L. Brooks, Jr., D.C. of Oklahoma City authors "European Chiro. Union meets in Switzerland" (p. 50)

1968 (Dec): **California Chiropractic Association Journal** [25(5)] includes:

- photograph and article by Jay D. Kirby, D.C., entitled "Education" (pp. 1-2) (in my Higley file); includes:



Henry G. Higley, D.C., M.A. & John R. Glover, M.D.; this image appeared on the cover of the *CCA Journal* for December 1968

Two scientists met on the campus of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic recently, when Dr. John R. Glover called on Dr. H.G. Higley to discuss current research in cases of low back pain.

Dr. Glover is a Senior Lecturer in Occupational Health at the Welsh National School of Medicine at the University of Wales at Cardiff. Dr. Henry G. Higley is the Director of the Department of Research and Statistics of the American Chiropractic Association, with offices in Glendale, California.

A friendship by correspondence between these two men started many years ago when Dr. Higley read an article by Dr. Glover which was published in **Lancet** May of 1960 entitled "Back Pain and Hyperaesthesia" and Dr. Glover read the monograph the "Intervertebral Disc Syndrome" by Dr. Higley published also in 1960.

In his article, Dr. Glover describes a syndrome of back pain comprising a skin hyperaesthesia associated with a tender spot, a dull ache, and a limitation of spinal movement due to pain. One hundred cases of this syndrome were studied in detail; in 86 of them 132 areas of hyperaesthesia were found, and these areas followed the sclerotomes rather than the dermatomes. After one successful manipulation, the syndrome usually disappeared with a few minutes.

The hyperaesthesia is thought to be skin component of pain arising in deep mesodermal structures. The syndrome may be due to nipping of the interarticular facets of the sacroiliac joint, or to tension of a joint ligament. In either case, the author reports that manipulation restores the normal function of the joints.

In a more recent article published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1966 entitled, "A Clinical Trial of Rotational Manipulation of the Spine in Back Pain Cases Occurring in a Factory," Dr. Glover describes a study that he is conducting at the Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company, Limited Crippenham, Wiltshire, and has been designed for all cases of back pain occurring among the 4,500 employees. The aim of the study is to determine the quantitative changes in pain, hyperaesthesia, and tenderness following rotational manipulation of the lumbar spine. An instrument adopted from Sir Henry Head's Algometer is used to measure the amount of load to be applied by a 1 cm diameter spherical nylon head to elicit tenderness. The readings are in kilograms.

In May, 1968, Dr. Glover informed Dr. Higley that he would be coming to the United States and that late in October he would be lecturing at the University of California at Berkeley and indicated his interest in the subject of research into the location and causes of back pain and in visiting the research center for the American Chiropractic Association.

Dr. Glover was on the campus of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic for three hours on October 14, 1968, at which time Dr. Glover and Dr. Higley exchanged research notes which included the new program to be conducted in England and the studies on the mechanics of the lumbar spine which were recently completed and are now in manuscript form ready for publication. This manuscript reports the results of four years of study of 200 cases with the use of the cineroentgenography facilities at Lincoln Chiropractic College.

Dr. Higley stated, "I was delighted to meet Dr. Glover in person and we certainly will continue our transoceanic consultations. We agreed to keep each other informed of the progress of our work for better coordination of effort and to avoid duplication."

1969 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [11(4)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors "Comments and recent correspondence" (p. 39)

1969 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [11(5)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson Number 33" (pp. 37-41)

-"College news: Anglo-European College of Chiropractic, Bournemouth, England" (pp. 42-3)

1969 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(1)] includes:

-Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D. authors "Annual European Chiropractic Union conference in England" (pp. 6-8)

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Belgium authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson Number 35" (pp. 22, 24-6)

1969 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(2)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson Number 36" (pp. 30-1)

1969 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(3)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors "Spinal and related fixations; Lesson Number 37" (pp. 61-2)

-ad for "Belgian notes on Fixation", 7th edition (p. 63)

1970 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(4)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson #38" (pp. 6-8)

1970 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(5)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson Number #39" (pp. 14, 16-7)

1970 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [12(6)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. of Brussels, Belgium authors "Spinal and related fixations. Lesson Number #40" (pp. 26-8)

1970 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [13(2)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations, Number 42 in a series" (pp. 28-30, 32-3)

1971 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [13(4)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations, Lesson Number 44" (pp. 12-4)

1971 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [13(5)] includes:

-ad for seminars of Henry Gillet, D.C. (p. 9); photograph:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations, Lesson #45" (pp. 20-22)

1971 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [13(6)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations, Lesson #46" (pp. 6-8)

1971 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(1)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations, Lesson 47" (pp. 16-8)

1971 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(2)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations, Lesson 48" (pp. 28-30, 32-3)

1971 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(3)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations, Lesson 49" (pp. 22-4)

1972 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(4)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "The chiropractic approach to scoliosis, Lesson #50" (pp. 22-4, 28-9)

1972 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(5)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Some thoughts and comments on 'mobility' and fixation analysis, Lesson #51" (pp. 22-6)

1972 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(6)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "In review, Lesson 52" (pp. 16-7, 19)

1972 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [15(1)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "A please for 'spinal' chiropractic; Lesson 53" (pp. 14-6)

1972 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [15(2)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Spinal and related fixations; Lesson 54" (pp. 18-9, 23)

-"Dr. Illi of Switzerland speaks on professional unity" (p. 84)

1972 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [15(3)] includes:

-Herbert J. Vear, D.C. authors "Chiropractic progress in Europe" (p. 9)

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Measuring mobility of the pelvic region; Lesson Number 55" (pp. 28-30)

1973 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [15(4)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "Measurement of the restrictions to articular mobility" Lesson 56 (pp. 14-5, 17-9)

1973 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [15(5)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "'Science' and the subluxation, Lesson #57" (pp. 14-5, 17-9)

1973 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [15(6)] includes:

-Henri Gillet, D.C. authors "A definition of the subluxation; Lesson Number 58" (pp. 14-5, 17)

1974 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [16(6)] includes:

-ad from Static National in Rome (p. 49) entitled "WANTED 20 Chiropractors to Practice in ITALY In Our New Fully Equipped Clinics"

1974 (June 28-30): "Report of 41st Annual Congress" of FCLB, Playboy Plaza, Miami Beach FL (FCLB Archives)

-"Exhibit #5: Lectures to Non-chiropractic Groups by Foreign Chiropractors" (p. 38) is letter from J. Stuart Wright, D.C. of the British Chiropractic Association:

During the last two years our Association has kept you informed of the activities of several chiropractors, who have traveled to Britain to lecture to non-chiropractic groups and to demonstrate chiropractic technique during these lectures.

We have kept you informed of our efforts to influence these individuals and to explain the harm they are doing to our profession and, in particular to our efforts to upgrade the standards in education and practice in Britain. They have been informed that they may take advantage of the facilities of the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic and lecture to students and practitioners on the subjects of their choice. They have chosen to ignore our invitations and scorn our concern so that we are logical in assuming that they are simply interested in furthering their own ends by their activities.

The B.C.A. has convened a committee to be called the B.C.A. Public Safeguard Committee to take whatever action is required to

safeguard the public from unqualified "manipulators" and to combat any unauthorised teaching of chiropractic. I have been appointed acting secretary of this committee and such is our concern that we would invite any comments you can give in order to assist us in our work.

You will understand the magnitude of our problem when you realise that the Northern Institute of Massage plans to "train 500 chiropractors by 1980." The N.I.M. has been host to Drs. Reinert, Hauser, Pennell and Lee.

We shall be most grateful for any information or advice that you can give to us in our undertakings with these men.

Yours sincerely,...

1975 (May 9-11): "Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Congress" of FCLB, Washington, D.C. (FCLB Archives)

-"The Official Report on the Council on Chiropractic Education" (pp. 12-14); includes:

Current Status of Colleges Related to CCE

Los Angeles College of Chiropractic	Accredited
National College of Chiropractic	Accredited
Northwestern College of Chiropractic	Accredited
Texas Chiropractic College	Accredited
Western States College of Chiropractic	Recognized Candidate for Accreditation
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	Affiliate
Anglo-European College of Chiropractic	Affiliate
Palmer College of Chiropractic	Has applied for RCA Status
Columbia Institute of Chiropractic	Has applied for RCA Status
Sherman College of Chiropractic	Has applied for Correspondent Status
Logan College of Chiropractic	Letter of Intent
Life College of Chiropractic	Letter of Intent
Cleveland College of Chiropractic of Kansas City	Letter of Intent
Cleveland College of Chiropractic of Los Angeles	Letter of Intent

1975 (Dec): **Mid-Atlantic Journal of Chiropractic** [2(3)], edited by William S. Rehm, D.C., includes:

-Herbert J. Vear, D.C., dean of CMCC, authors "The status of chiropractic in Canada" (pp. 68-72); includes:

In January of 1974, I received a rather impressive document, in my viewpoint, from the European Chiropractic Union which dealt at great length with a definition for the Scope of Practice for chiropractic in Europe. One statement of interest which showed European concern is the following:

"The Scope of Practice is the tool with which we can communicate with the local health authorities describing our way of working and, therefore, defining by that our rights but also our limits. This in order that no longer can chiropractic be judged as a panacea but as a scientific tool knowing its full responsibilities."

The ECU definition finally adopted for all of Europe reads:

"Chiropractic is a discipline of the scientific healing art concerned with the pathogenesis, diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis of functional disturbances, pain syndromes and other neurophysiological effects relating to static and dynamic disorders of the locomotor system, particularly of the spine and pelvis. Its

therapy consists mainly of specific manual treatment and supportive measures.”

1976 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [18(4)] includes:

-Dr. Norman B. Carroll of Ft. Lauderdale FL authors “A picture of Austrian health” (p. 12)

1976 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(1)] includes:

-Dr. Hans Greissing of Milano, Italy and H. Ronald Frogley, D.C. of Davenport IA author “The chiropractic subluxation” (pp. 14-5, 17-8)

1977 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(5)] includes:

-Richard H. Tyler, D.C. of North Hollywood CA authors “Chiropractic in England and a visit to the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic” (pp. 36-7); five photographs, including:



Administration and class rooms building – Anglo-European College of Chiropractic



Right: Dr. A.C. Breen, member, Council of Management. Left: Dr. S.R. Lord, dean of the college

1977 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(6)] includes:

-J. Stuart Wight, D.C. of Edinburgh, Scotland authors “A review of migraine & manipulation” (pp. 18-20)

1978 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [21(1)] includes:

-“ACA’s bill introduced in Congress to provide chiropractic in CHAMPUS and in military facilities” (p. 4)

-“Drs. Sparlin and Parrott attend ACA international symposium in London” (p. 7); small photo of Drs. Parrott and Sparlin

1978 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [21(2)] includes:

-Eugene Sparlin, D.C. of Atlanta GA authors “Medical manual manipulators – a threat to chiropractic” (pp. 107-

1979 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [21(4)] includes:

-“Dr. C.S. Gonstead honored in Oslo” (p. 6):

Early in 1978, Dr. C.S. Gonstead was the guest of honor at the international grand opening of Denmark’s largest new chiropractic clinic in Bronderslev. Built by Dr. Erling Pedersen, who studied with Dr. Gonstead at the clinic in Mt. Horeb, the Oslo clinic was dedicated in total to the Gonstead name and work. A bust of the late doctor stands proudly in the building’s entryway.

1979 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [21(6)] includes:

-“White/Walther A.K. seminar presented in Norway” (pp. 4, 6)

1979 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [22(3)] includes:

-Wilfrid H. Obst, D.C. of Lawrence MA authors "Chiropractic introduced to the Soviet Union" (pp. 10-12, 112-3, 115); many photos

1982 (Autumn/Winter): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [36(2)] includes:

-"European DCs celebrate the old & the new" (pp. 92-3); includes photograph & caption:



To commemorate the opening of the AECC campus, Palmer College West President John L. Miller, D.C. presented to the college a California redwood tree. In a planting ceremony in front of the main entrance hall, Dr. Miller likened the growth of the redwood tree to that of the college itself.

"Like other chiropractic colleges, it has modest beginnings, but it has beginnings of dignity," Dr. Miller said. "Since it is the role of the chiropractor to give a living gift, this is our gift of strength and dignity."

ICA President Sid Williams, D.C., presented Dr. Christensen with a commemorative plaque to mark the ECU's 50th Anniversary.

1994 (Aug): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [31(8)] includes: -"Chiropractic wins recognition in the United Kingdom" (p. 67)

PHOTOGRAPH



Prince of Wales & Kenneth J. Young, D.C., D.A.C.B.R., circa 2000

2002 (Oct 14): e-mail from Palle Pedersen, D.C. (ppederse@glam.ac.uk):

EJC EDITORIAL REVIEW BOARD MEMBERS

14 October 2002

Dear Colleagues,

I have never before written to all of you as a group in my capacity as Editor of the European Journal of Chiropractic, so this may come as a bit of a surprise to some. Most of you I know very well at a personal and professional level, and a few only via written communication or through other colleagues. Common to all is that I probably know more about your (professional) activities than you thought anyone ever did, and that is the very reason that your name is on the list of Review Board members. Rest assured that this information is quite safe with me and if you read further then the context will become clear.

Those of you who have known me for many years are well aware that I am not easily intimidated, and absolutely intolerant to arrogant, threatening and bullying behaviour directed either at myself

or those colleagues that I work with. I have little patience with individuals who waste my time, those who have a general disregard for details and dither in their decision-making process, thus reaching emotional, ill-considered decisions and conclusions based on few, if any, facts. Yes, I may have acquired this from spending too much time on various medico-legal matters over the years, but that has certain benefits as well.

Some of you will no doubt be aware that the ECU Administrative Council (AC) has single-handedly, and without consultation, decided to put the management of the European Journal of Chiropractic (EJC) out for tender. It has invited one of the leading publishing houses, Elsevier, to come and give a presentation at the ECU General Council (GC) meeting in London on 22-23rd November 2002, and no doubt make certain promises at that meeting. The AC has also confirmed that it will honour the financial and legal obligations pertaining to material currently published or in print under the rules of English and Scottish law. The decision of the AC will be confirmed by the GC at the November meeting, if the vote goes in favour of letting Elsevier take over the management of EJC. In that case it is expected that the name will be changed to Journal of Clinical Chiropractic (some of you may remember that name from a previous American chiropractic journal). Whatever decisions would be made regarding the Editorial Review Board is anyone's guess, but it is highly likely that a professional (not a chiropractor) editor would be put in place by Elsevier.

When inheriting the job as editor this position was taken on with somewhat mixed feelings, and mainly to avoid an amalgamation with the U.K. College of Chiropractors' (CoC) British Journal of Chiropractic (BJC) and hence, losing the EJC's name and many years of recorded European chiropractic history. The BJC has recently been negotiated by the CoC to be taken over by Elsevier by 2003. Whatever the details of the deal anyone with a minimum of knowledge of the publishing world will know that this means a loss of control by the chiropractic profession. At best there will be minimal influence, but from then on the bottom line will be to make a profit or close down in a few years time. Up till now the ECU's repeated instructions (especially with respect to the annual conventions) have been not necessarily to make a profit, just break even.

My main concern since the beginning has been to clear the backlog of material from Simon Leyson's many years of difficulties trying to run private practice, a family, a journal and other professional activities at the same time. Furthermore, to be approachable (through ECU convention organisation among other things) and ensure a regular flow of incoming manuscripts appropriate to the EJC. This clean up job has now been completed and various new procedures implemented but taken far longer than initially anticipated. This is the main operational reason why I have not been in regular contact with everybody since a lot of it would simply have been a waste of your time. I do apologise to those few who were requested to take on a bit more. You have done a grand job for which I am very grateful.

Throughout this period, and virtually from the very beginning, there have been numerous and at times very heated arguments with members of the ECU Administrative Council. These also took place during Simon's time but from knowing me you will not be surprised to know that the temperature went up several degrees since I entered the scene. Not because I seek confrontation, on the contrary, but because of the things that you read in the above second paragraph. I am no stranger to controversy, have a distinct dislike for political

correctness and non-sensible decisions when facts dictate otherwise and blind obedience never has been and never will be one of my virtues. The limited legal training and the rather unpleasant CVA and "SIDS" cases that I have been involved with over the years have taught me to obtain and assess the facts first, look at the various options and then try to make the best possible balanced decision in an unemotional context. Decisions made by people, who dither, panic, or make knee jerk reactions really irritate me. I have no regrets about that, make no excuses about it either, and do not take things personal when people disagree with me. However, I do not tolerate very well arguments, which are unstructured, unfounded and inconsistent whatever the subject.

There have been several considerable time wasters since my taking on the job as editor, the main ones being the following, more or less in chronological order:

- * The ECU GC wanted representation of everybody in Europe on the EJC. I made it very clear that this was not going to happen since I would only allow people in who had shown that they were qualified to do the things requested by the editor. Furthermore, institutional representation was among other things based on submission of manuscripts, whether direct or indirect, for example by helping clinicians in the field putting forward their experiences in the form of documented case studies, research projects, or worthy student projects. Unfortunately, many of the latter may have passed as part of exams but have required considerable reappraisal of their manuscripts before becoming acceptable as publications.
- * There has from the beginning in the AC existed an almost complete paranoia about the EJC being based at the University of Glamorgan with a fear that the university would take over the journal. That was never on the agenda and made quite clear in the original written proposal ratified by the GC, but has nevertheless given rise to quite unnecessary amounts of communication.
- * There has been excessive scrutiny of the financial records following the ECU Treasurer's statement that he is unhappy with not having control with all of the ECU's budget. The setting up of a ring-fenced (i.e. protected) EJC account within the university apparently lead to fears that somebody was going to take off with the money. Never mind that four different people had to sign for money to be released in order to pay incoming bills. Thereafter, trying to dictate from outside how the university's accountant was to conduct his business and comply with the ECU's way of accounting was plainly ridiculous and went against the stipulated independence of EJC as agreed by GC. Failure to do one's due diligence and understand how major organisations work is often a major obstacle to good working relationships. Admittedly some organisations are like dinosaurs and often work slowly and bureaucratically but knowledge of their working methods often reveal the benefits of collaboration and have to be nurtured over time.
- * Concern over payment to the editor for doing the work came from yet more misunderstandings of the university's working methods. The editor has never been, and was never intended to be, paid for his work. However, as part of the university system employment appraisals are an absolute requirement and, of course, so are regular wage payments. Hence, the editor gets paid for his day job by the university, but also appraised for the

work one for the EJC, at no cost to the ECU. These are fundamental procedures used in most organisations.

- * Repeated requests have been made for the annual budget to be paid in two instalments. After much time and debate this has still not been implemented since the AC and the Treasurer insist that journals have to be published first. There have been 3 issues published in 2001, 1 issue will be mailed out shortly (23/10-2002), another 2 very large issues are almost ready to go out, and the rest will follow shortly thereafter. The lack of release of funds is in breach of the original agreement, ratified by the GC, ensuring EJC's independence.
- * The editor has since day one faced a real risk of a lawsuit for embezzlement in relation to EJC funds paid by institutional and private subscribers. This was never mentioned by anybody in the ECU. For this and other reasons the editor enrolled a law professor as his legal counsel and has the back up of the university's legal advisors in certain other matters. Some situations have been referred to the General Chiropractic Council suggesting that some members of the profession would be advised to adhere to current legal and professional ethical standards. For legal reasons certain additional delays in sending out the remaining issues of EJC were implemented.

I find it nothing less than bizarre that the AC has without consultation apparently decided to close the EJC through a name change not reflecting the European identity and at the same time support a PhD programme in the history of chiropractic with several thousand pounds. During the past year or so I have spent much time guiding and helping the ECU supported PhD student with ideas and academic contacts for his study of the history of chiropractic in Europe, a topic which I find both interesting and important. Even a peripheral knowledge of the publishing industry from reading newspapers will highlight its volatility with commissioning editors and other personnel rarely staying for more than one or two years in the same position, or with the same publisher. They get credits for enrolling new journals on their list but usually have little regard for the history and development of the individual professions, including chiropractic. A few years ago EJC was approached by an American agricultural database keen to get EJC on its books for some peculiar reason. If that doesn't make you suspicious nothing will!

I am pleased to have contributed extensively to European Chiropractic's body of knowledge and documentation through the European Survey (EJC April 1994), and many clinicians' diversity in professional experiences by over the years helping approximately 250 AECC graduates through their clinical experiences and organising ECU Conventions. You will know that since becoming editor of EJC three issues were published in 2001, as mentioned above you will receive volume 50.1 within a week or so, and thereafter the two large issues (49.1 & 49.2) from the WFC/ECU Congress in Paris last year. The remaining eight issues (earlier and later numbered ones) have also been completed on my part and are going through various stages of type setting and corrections after which they will be printed and mailed to you. This I would have liked to do at a much earlier time but as a novice in this editorial position was naïve about the time things take and hence, unsuccessful in achieving that particular goal. For this I am solely responsible and ask you to accept my sincere apologies.

I firmly believe that if standards are lowered in any part of a profession's activities, whether it is in the educational, decision-making, or other processes, then it will be an error in judgement repeated every day. This will act like a cancer, which may be

detected but not treated, and hence it will slowly but surely eat away until the host is destroyed. One cannot compromise on the facts, but must debate the interpretations and options, and will not until then be assured that informed decisions can be made for the benefit of a profession as a whole.

During my past 16 years of experience in a variety of professional functions inside and outside the chiropractic profession I have seen it develop in a number of areas. However, I have serious reservations about activities, which seem to re-invent the wheel, become knee jerk reactions for political expediency, or are simply ill considered and unsubstantiated. For this reason I have during the past year resigned from a number of committees. Big titles without the qualifications and/or experience to go with it is like the short-sighted leading the blind, or swimming in the deep blue sea. Whichever direction you go will be the right one, or not. It has nothing to do with either leadership or professionalism, but supports well the words quoted at different times both about the chiropractic and other professions; "I have seen the enemy, and he is us". Such an environment is not compatible with my working and learning principles.

I do not expect anyone to take my words face value. However, I do expect you to do your own due diligence and independently seek answers to appropriate questions that you may have. Whatever you decide thereafter is up to you as individuals. I will let you know in due course the outcome of the ECU General Council meeting and in the mean time thank you for the time and effort that you have devoted to the EJC so far.

Yours sincerely,

Palle Pedersen, DC MPhil. DPMSA

Editor, European Journal of Chiropractic

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2003 (Sept 26): e-mail from Palle Pedersen, D.C.
 (ppederse@glam.ac.uk):

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THE EDITOR'S RESIGNATION AND THE FUTURE OF EJC

Dear Colleagues,

26 September 2003

Many of you will already be aware of the stormy ECU General Council meeting at the ECU Convention in Heidelberg at which I announced my resignation with effect from December 2003, i.e. the publication of my last issue as editor. From previous communications you will also be aware of major differences of opinion between the editor and the ECU Administrative Council, and especially the ECU President's management style. At the ECU meeting I outlined my main points as follows:

- Legal issues: The first thing an editor has to think of when receiving manuscripts is not just the usual editorial business of style, protocol, credibility of the study, etc., but especially what the potential legal implications of the publication might be.
- Publications: Since the previous ECU Council meeting (November 2002) the following issues had been published: 47.3, 48.1, 48.2, 48.3, 49.1, 49.2 and 49.3. Additionally, final corrections were being made to 50.2 & 50.3, and 51.1 was almost ready from the sub-editor. Contributions to these issues had come from AECC, University of Surrey, University of Glamorgan, and private practitioners.
- Finances and accounts: There had been repeated suggestions from the ECU Treasurer that there were discrepancies in the University of Glamorgan's audited and ringfenced (i.e., protected for the sole use of EJC business) account. This was submitted despite accounts from 2001, 2002 and 2003 had been submitted to the Treasurer showing exactly where the money came from and was used for. Copies of all invoices and matching figures from the University's accountant had also been submitted as standard procedure. The editor had ensured that a direct contact was possible between the accountant and the Treasurer although, the latter had never made use of this. The excessive scrutiny and suspicions had never been applied to any other ECU committee, where issues of accountability seem to be almost non-existent.

Furthermore, the University of Glamorgan had been accused by another committee chairman of validating courses in other countries causing national organisations significant problems. This was another typical case of ECU officers not getting their facts right. The University of Glamorgan had never had an interest in this issue anyway. That has been made quite clear both at the conference in Manila some years ago and at other meetings.

The two annual instalments for the EJC to pay the bills had despite at least two General Council decisions never been implemented following resistance from the Treasurer. The original agreement (ECU General Council agreement in Paris, November

1999) was that The Production Management Group based at the University of Glamorgan was responsible for producing and managing the EJC financially in order to take the greatest advantage of being based at a University, where a number of resources could be used to the chiropractic profession's advantage. This was entirely in line with the suggestions in a 6-7 pages report to the chairman of the Research Council and written by myself in 1994.

·The editor's resignation: This was duly announced, the main reasons being the same as for the resignation as ECU Academic Convention Organiser in November 1999, i.e. that the ECU President's style of management in the editor's opinion is based on bullying, blackmail, and often lacks facts before decisions are made. The University of Glamorgan has supported the ECU (and the College of Chiropractors) with thousands of pounds (£) worth of voluntary work and resources in order to keep the EJC and other projects going, but received little commitment and professionalism in return. Hence, future projects with the University will have to go through the University of Glamorgan Commercial Services and be based on legally binding fee-based contracts.

·Four statements legacy: If the editor is ever remembered for anything then it is hoped that this will be that he:

*Is a strong believer in never lowering the clinical/professional standards in our training.

*That he has never undertaken to train "non-chiropractors" for financial gain.

*That he has never lost control of the profession's influence on its own publications by letting others commercialise it.

*That he has never sold out the ECU's more than 30 years of history in publications but tried to preserve it through the generation of electronic records of its achievements.

·The General Council was thanked for its past support, and questions were taken.

The heated discussions that followed thereafter can only be imagined since the meeting was very poorly led and despite knowing that the ECU had given a deadline until the November 2003 General Council meeting, the chairman allowed a majority vote in favour of terminating the journal. This I assume will have to be finally decided at the November 2003 General Council meeting.

Since the May meeting Jenni Bolton and Joseph Morley have resigned from the EJC Review Board. I wish them well in their separate careers. Apart from this the EJC's infrastructure is intact. Naturally this will change slightly in December, but the Production Management Group was only set up to take advantage of being based at a university and potentially involve other relevant professionals as contributors, such as health economists, medical legal experts, etc., so they are not essential for running the EJC. The key person that has been persuaded to stay is the Production Editor Andrew Wilson, who has extensive experience and contacts in the publishing industry. Without his many years of dedicated service the EJC would have closed down several years ago.

EJC 51.1 has just gone to press, 51.2 will go out in October/November, and 51.3 in November/December at which time the journal is current and a new editor can start with a clean desk without having to worry about clearing a backlog as well as a current publication. Although, the current editor has found working with the ECU a strenuous experience, and nobody involved knew exactly how much work would be required to get up to date, the Production Editor Andrew Wilson will actually be doing most of the work in the future.

However, the EJC needs a "chiropractic face" to unite our many members, someone they can recognise and talk to during conferences and other meetings. This person must be pro-active and should encourage more practitioners and academics to publish their work. The training necessary to get a good working knowledge of the job can be obtained through one of the many self-study correspondence courses and will only take a few weeks. Should any of you be interested in this challenge as editor, then please do not let my personal disagreements with the ECU Administrative Council deter you, as you will not have a huge backlog to deal with and hence no repeated delays. I would invite you to submit your name directly to Peter Dixon, ECU President, in order to be considered for this post and I will try to give you as much guidance and support as possible in the beginning. In the meantime I thank you for your past support and look forward to meeting you again at future professional events. Kindest regards,
Palle Pedersen, DC MPhil DPMSA
Editor, European Journal of Chiropractic

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