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**Chronology of the Early History of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, renamed FACE,
 renamed FCER, & research in chiropractic**

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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
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1922 (Sept): **National (College) Journal of Chiropractic** reprints article by Francesco X. Sauchelli DC from **The Chiropractic News** (pp. 24-5):

THE NEED OF SCIENTIFIC CHIROPRACTIC

"The future of our civilization depends upon the widening spread and deepening hold of the scientific habit of mind." These are the words of Professor John Dewey, one of the great thinkers of our day. With equal force and pertinence we could apply this dictum verbatim to the future of chiropractic and chiropractors.

The most urgent need at the present time in our science is its greater development and expansion along firmly established laws and principles. **Scientific chiropractic** must become our watchword and slogan; and scientific in the truest sense of the word: scientific in spirit, attitude and method. You and I and every one of us practitioners already in the field and the numerous school faculties throughout the country must maintain and insist upon the scientific method and habit of mind in the development of our profession. This will go far towards eliminating the many really trivial yet so far obstructive factors which have militated against a strong, powerful, united national organization of *all* chiropractors.

Our fundamental aims and purposes should be one and the same. In fact, they are. Yet we cannot seem to come together as one body because of a wrong emphasis somewhere. Probably too much commercialism and self-interest, rather than a disinterested, fearless search for the truth and the whole truth of the facts and principles which must guide our science.

The writer has all along felt the need of more intensive, real, scientific research in the chiropractic profession, and has at various times discussed it with the more liberal-minded leaders. The publication of an article in the July number of the *Atlantic Monthly* prompts me to make these remarks on scientific research. The author of the article in the *Atlantic* discusses osteopathy and chiropractic. The following passages are selected:

"In support of this theory, after all these years since its development, no satisfactory experimental or other proof can be found in the osteopathic literature or elsewhere. The osteopaths have established research laboratories in California and Chicago, - the isolated facts reported in their publications can hardly be construed as experimental support for their theory of disease."

He dismisses osteopathy as an "unproved theory."

Referring to chiropractic, we find these passages:

"In support of this theory, **no experimental or other satisfactory proof is available.** The chiropractors apparently have not as yet attempted to stimulate experimental work in research to the same extent that the osteopaths have."

CHRONOLOGY

1920: Smallie (1990) reprints the comments of Judge Landsden of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, who ruled:

The Court thinks that Chiropractors cannot be classed along with charlatans and fakirs. This science is well developed and recognized in many jurisdictions and many believe in its efficacy.....The requirement that they study and be examined on subjects in no way pertaining to their occupation is an arbitrary and unreasonable attempt to restrict their liberties and the liberty of the people who wish to patronize them.

1921 (June 11): **Fountain Head News** [A.C. 26] [10(39)] includes:

-letter from Francesco X. Sauchelli, D.C. to BJ Palmer (p. 19):
 New York City, N.Y., March 29, 1921

Dear BJ:

It gives me much pleasure to enclose herewith my check for \$15.00 to be added to the fund you are raising for chiropractors who are in jail for Chiropractic. I have been sending some of these boys money direct, but I also want to help in your part of the work.

Yours sincerely...

"It is also apparent that no comparative studies in groups of cases of well-recognized diseases have been made in an attempt to show the value of this method of treatment."

These extracts from the article in question are reproduced for the sake of emphasizing my point. I do not here and now make any comments on the article itself. **The fact is only too apparent that real constructive research, pursued by competent men trained in the scientific method, has not yet been undertaken on any scale worthy the growth of our science.** We must look to our school and to the establishment of well-equipped chiropractic sanitarium for the carrying out of this necessary phase of our science.

The writer of this article is preparing a talk to be delivered publicly some time in August, bearing on some present-day needs in our profession. The point regarding the need of scientific research and its relation to the future growth and stability of our science will be fully considered. In brief, it will be suggested that the new **National Organization [ACA?]** that is to be shall make provision for a **Research Committee** composed of the various school heads or other fully qualified chiropractors. This committee will encourage the formation of research societies such as the **Chiropractic Research Society of Chicago** and collaborate broad-mindedly with all efforts to promote the scientific development of our method of healing. These societies may be inter-school affairs or parts of the various State societies. The results obtained will be passed upon by the Central Research Committee of the National Organization. The different "systems" or schools ought to be given a fair hearing and the Central Committee will serve as a clearing house of all information that has been thoroughly tried and tested.

There should be but one designation, namely chiropractic, and only one practitioner, a chiropractor. "Straight" chiropractic or "mixers" as designations would be excluded. With the **establishment of uniformity in practice, because based on well-proved, scientific facts and principles**, there could be but one chiropractic. We would then have uniformity in laws and licensing measures; and all having but one interest at heart, that of promoting the serviceability of our science, and eliminating rancors, personalities, bitternesses and all such things emanating from petty jealousies and misunderstandings. The chiropractic profession could combine into a solid, strong, *national* body, with a highly enhanced power in the community, based on strict ethical understanding.

Things do move, and there is hope, because we have the enthusiasm of greater things to be accomplished.

1922 (Sept 21): letter from Julius W. Bechtold Jr. DC, PhC, Corresponding Secretary of the **Missouri State Chiropractic Association**, reads:

Members of the Executive Committee.

Dear Brother Chiropractor

This is to notify you of a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at the Marquette Hotel on Monday night, October 2nd, 1922, at 9 P.M.

The object in calling this meeting at this time is to get a report from our President, who attended the State President's Conference at Davenport, Iowa; also to receive the report of Dr. H.C. Ritter, who was our representative to the **Scientific Research Conference**, and also to consider the advisability of calling a meeting of the State Organization. Legislation is close at hand and we must get together and exchange ideas in order that we may launch our campaign in a most successful manner.

Chiropractically yours,

P.S. On Tuesday, October 3rd, the Veiled Prophet's parade will take place in St. Louis. You undoubtedly have heard about this big event and would like to have you come and stay over for that parade if possible.

If you and Ruth and the baby will come for the two days about mentioned, we will be glad to have you as our guests.

Rose and Jule (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1922 (Dec): **National (College) Journal of Chiropractic** [11(5)] publishes:

-Arthur L. Forster, M.D., D.C. authors "Circulatory disorders of the brain" (pp. 3-4)

-W.J. McCartney DC authors "Housecleaning from another angle" describes himself as a technically "straight" chiropractor, but (pp. 4-7):

...To my mind, and I am sure to a great many others, there is no such thing as an absolutely "straight" and finally settled philosophy. That is to say, our philosophy is as yet so young - and is in that process of development where as yet it is not possible to judge a man entirely as to his "orthodoxy" by what we now know, except on a few points that are demonstrable facts upon which all are most certainly agreed, regardless of school training. I hold no brief for Dr. **Palmer** nor for any one opposed to him, and I am writing this in a strictly impartial spirit as my honest opinion with respect to a very grave matter; so grave, in fact, as to deserve more than a passing thought, or perhaps a lot of senseless, silly enthusiasm....

Dr. **Palmer** seems to think that no one is to blame for our present condition as he describes it but the mixer. I concede that the mixer is without doubt greatly responsible, but not entirely the cause...

...I do not think that the public at large is concerned in the least whether a man is straight or a mixer. If anything, and I am ashamed to acknowledge the fact, for, like Dr. Palmer, personally I have absolutely no use for the mixer, the general public, strange to say, seems to be decidedly in favor of the mixer, and considers the straight man from whatever school as more or less of a rabid fool. And I do not know but what the public, in very many ways, is right, for many so-called straight chiropractors seem to be absolutely devoid of ordinary reason and good common-sense about which they talk so much, but never practice....I have known the heads of certain schools who actually go so far as to say that they prefer as students the blank, unlettered, unlearned and untrained minds, as they usually make the best chiropractors, knowing full well the impossibility of getting trained minds to follow their foolish philosophies. This is not fiction, but a fact. Could anything be more disgusting or preposterous! In the name of all that is good, when will we forsake such nonsense? That is what is killing us, this seeming encouragement of ignorance. The public, as it expresses itself through the magazines as it has done of late and will continue to do until we have some sort of respectable unity within our ranks, is concerned for the most part over the vain babblings of those who say that there is no need of chemistry, physics, physical diagnosis, pathology or anything of the sort; that there is no need of quarantine or health laws; that there is no need of license or regulation; that there is no need of other doctors; that there is no need of observing any kind of rule or regulation, divine or otherwise, with regard to health, so long as you take adjustments; that there is no need of having a diseased appendix operated; that it is not necessary to get plenty of good food, rest, fresh air and sunshine and the like in connection with adjustments in order to get well; that adjustments will cure everything from corns to lice; that this is no good; that that is no good, *ad infinitum*, *ad nauseam*, and then some, that makes us the laughing stock of scientific men and the public at large.

It is the taking of cases by both straights and mixers that cannot possibly be helped by adjustments, and deceiving the helpless in just such instances, that the public is becoming disgusted with and rightly. Make no mistake about it. It is foolish philosophy of some of us and our money-grabbing propensities that the public cannot and will not swallow; so that it becomes not so much a question with them of straight or mixing, but of lying chiropractors....

...A lot of that to which many now hold is nothing more than plain nonsense - and I challenge any one to prove the contrary. Get as mad as you please; the fact remains that outside of the basic proven facts upon which there is general agreement, much is speculation and yet this very thing is at the bottom of much of the misery and bad feeling within our ranks. We must agree among ourselves before we can command the respect of the world, and we can never agree among ourselves as long as so much of the silly piffle that is put forth by this school or by that school as chiropractic philosophy is believed in as gospel truth by so many. About all the advance that we have made in the last few years is the continual harping on this and that school about what they have done for the advancement of the **science**, whereas they have done practically nothing to give new names to a lot of old things. It does seem that whatever real progress has been made in all scientific and professional lines has been made by the members of the profession themselves. We will never be what we ought to be until we learn to think for ourselves and not follow the ready-made opinions of others. God speed that day when the qualifications for becoming a chiropractor will be such that only those that know how to think and think right will be desired in the profession, and when there shall be an end to the idea that the most ignorant make the best chiropractors, and that only a minimum of preliminary education should be required of those who intend to study our **science**. Unless we go up, we must go down. A profession that thrives on ignorance cannot long survive....

- "Ross-Myers DeBate on The Universal Chiropractors' Association vs. A New National Organization, Held at the National College of Chiropractic on August 11, 1922" (pp. 7-15); presumably this was a discussion of the imminent formation of the ACA

1924 (Jan): first issue of **Bulletin of the Research Bureau, American Chiropractic Association** (1[1]) at 33 Lafayette Ave, Brooklyn NY; ACA Research Committee includes Leo J. Steinbach DC, EE Doak DC and Thomas J. Price DC; this first issue focuses on "ACUTE BRONCHITIS" (National College Special Collections; see inventory of **Bulletins** at end of this file)

1924 (July): **National (College) Journal of Chiropractic** [11(11)] prints:

- "Resolution Adopted by Nebraska Chiropractic Association At Its Annual Convention" (p. 23):

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Welfare of the State of Nebraska has seen fit to reduce the educational qualifications from twenty-seven months to eighteen months and in some instances twelve months college training, and

WHEREAS, said Department has offered to license chiropractors who have violated the law for twelve months in Nebraska by practicing without a license, thereby favoring law-breakers, and consenting that they may be licensed after having taken twelve months' course, and

WHEREAS, we believe that the educational standard of twenty-seven months which has been maintained for about ten years is

necessary for the protection of the public and should be kept without change, and

WHEREAS, the reputable chiropractors of the State of Nebraska and this Association have firmly and steadfastly refused to countenance or approve such a backward step and such favoritism.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Nebraska Chiropractic Association that it continue to keep up the fight to prevent thus lowering the qualifications for admission to practice and that we continue the fight to prevent the licensing of incompetent, inexperienced, convicted person until the State Department shall see the error of its ways.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we lend every assistance possible in the case now pending in the Supreme Court to the end that the Chiropractic profession may be kept upon a high plane

1924-25: **Mo-Kan College of Chiropractic**, Seventeenth Annual Catalogue; school is located at 1855 Independence Ave, Kansas City MO; degrees offered include: DC [18 mo], PhC [24 mo.] and "D.C.R. (**Doctor of Chiropractic Research**)" [30 months]; many photos of campus and faculty (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC; in my Mo-Kan College file):

*W. Finis Sawrey, D.O., D.C., Ph.C., N.D., "President, Owner and founder"

*Bertha E. Sawrey, D.C., N.D., "Professor of X-Radiance and Roentgenology, Secretary"

*H.A. Watson, D.C., M.D., "Instructor in Angiology, Nerve Tracing and Palpation"; also listed as Dean

*E.L. Taylor, O.D., D.C., "Instructor in Anatomy, Physiology and Histology"

1925 (Jan 7): letter to **Carl S. Cleveland**, Sr. D.C. from **Henry C. Harring**, D.C., M.D., president of the **Missouri Chiropractic College** in St. Louis (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dr. C.S. Cleveland,
Pres., Cleveland Chiropractic College,
1417 Linwood Blvd.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Doctor Cleveland:

I suppose by this time you have made up your mind in regard to me for not answering your letter and telegram any sooner. On Dec. 18th I wrote you a letter which I had hoped you had received before this time, but was surprised this morning to have it returned unclaimed. I am attaching same hereto which explains our position on the bill.

No doubt you have a copy of the MSCA bill in your possession at present. The only thing that I feel should be corrected is the Four Year High School clause. I have been assured that the "Four Year" will be taken out and it will read, "Regular High School Course". This I believe will be more satisfactory because it is not quite so specific. I don't quite know how to analyze the situation, whether these requirements will increase or decrease our enrollment. The truth of the matter is I don't see how it could be decreased very much, and I can't account for it.

I have long felt the need of an organization of Schools and we tried it up in Davenport but BJ would not listen to it. Kightlinger told me at Lyceum last August that he has practically closed down. Gurden passed through here during the summer and from the information he gave me, he has lost his courage. Understand Dr. Drain is president of the TCC now. The best thing I believe for our existence is to get away from everything but the scientific phase of our science. **Did you ever stop**

to think and then realize that there has never been anything done that is real scientific in Chiropractic? We have a whole lot to say but nothing to prove, because in one case it does and another it does not. I do not believe our influence is as necessary in the Legislature as it is in the Chiropractic field to keep Chiropractic alive and before the people. The average Chiropractor is not interested in this and does not care about anyone but himself. This is deplorable but nevertheless the fact. A united effort is necessary on the part of the schools, in particular those who are interested in advancing Chiropractic and not alone the making of money. I know you will agree with me that **when a prospective student comes in, our interest is principally to get him enrolled and not be much concerned whether or not he would make a good Chiropractor. This is wrong as you and I know but it can't be helped.** We've got to take what we can get and have a hard time getting enough. With a law added to this situation I am at a loss to say what the future has in store for us. We cannot hope to get any help from the Chiropractors.

What is your tuition rate? You told me in Boonville but I have forgotten. I think we will raise our regardless what the competition is.

Well I have drifted back and forth considerably but believe you can understand from this letter how I size up the situation. If anything of interest develops, will let you know.

With kindest regards, I am, Yours very truly, *H.C. Harring*

1925 (Apr/May): *Bulletin of the ACA* [2(3-4)] notes:

-AB Chatfield DC, President of **Chiropractic Research University** in Washington DC, authors "Statement of events in connection with the arrest and prosecution of officers, faculty members and others of the **Chiropractic Research University** because of their refusal to submit to the compulsory vaccination law of the District of Columbia" (pp. 2, 4); the **Chiropractic Research University** had been founded by **Willard Carver** and was located at 1349 L Street NW in Washington DC (Alloway & Ronkin, 1982)

1925 (June): *Bulletin of the ACA* [2(5)] notes:

-**HC Harring** MD, DC, PhC, president of the **Missouri Chiropractic College** of St. Louis, authors "A Solution," in which he argues that (p. 8):

There are two things we need, the first is a more scientific study of Chiropractic principles and second, a united support of Chiropractic by Chiropractors. These can be accomplished by a merging of all standard schools under the control of a selective body representing the entire profession.

1925: the **Chiropractic Research & Review Service** (another name for the Burton Shields Company) at 238 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis publishes **Chiropractic Statistics** pamphlet, which is printed by the "Steele-Ross Press" (from National College Special Collections; in my FCER folder); these data were re-published in Burton Shields' 1929 pamphlet, *Health Through Chiropractic*:

-"SUMMARY" notes:

This report covers 99,976 cases reported by 412 chiropractors in 110 specific conditions. These cases resulted as follows:

84,571 or 84.59% Recovered or greatly improved.

14,554 or 14.56% Condition unchanged.

851 or 00.85% Died

The death rate, equivalent to 8.5 per 1,000 compares with a general death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 throughout the United States for the year of 1923, the last year for which final figures are available,

Deducting 1.15 -- the death rate from accident, homicide and suicide the national disease death rate was 11.15 per 1,000 under all forms of treatment. 8.51 under Chiropractic, the latter rate being 23.7% the lower.

-subsequent pamphlet pages present case series data according to condition, starting with "ACNE" and ending with "UREMIA"

1926 (Oct 19): CS Cleveland writes from 1417 Linwood Blvd to **BJ**, requests 25 application blanks for the Chiropractic Health Bureau (**CHB**), CS will recruit members; discusses bill adopted by **MSCA** is focused on "adjustment of the spinal column and tissue adjacent thereto"; and requires a course of 27 months; bill will not restrict DCs to "Chiropractic only", CS asks **BJ** what **CHB's** attitude toward the bill will be; notes state convention is two weeks in future; suggests **MSCA** will compromise on a straight bill rather than have 2 bills offered in the legislature; **Kansas City Chiropractic Research Bureau** is composed of "three Mixers and [Dr.] Poole", Poole and Dr. Trotter of Trotter Sanitarium will cooperate with **CHB**, as will Drs. Rolwing, Ritter and Harring in St. Louis; CS closes: "Anxiously awaiting further orders, I am..." (Cleveland papers-CCC/KC)

1926 (Dec?): *Cleveland Chiropractic College Journal* (undated) [1(4)] includes:

-headline: "**Chiropractic Health Bureau** Organizes on U.S. Gov't Plan: New Bureau Includes Educational Lectures, **Research** and Protective Features"; includes classic **photo** of **B.J. Palmer** with long hair and bowtie, notes (p. 1):

If your membership application has become misplaced, write C.S. Cleveland, 1417 Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo., State Chairman and another will be forwarded at once. DR. B.J. PALMER IS THE PRESENT PRESIDENT. REMEMBER PLEASE THAT WITH HIM AT THE HELM, NO ASSOCIATION OF CHIROPRACTORS HAS YET FAILED AND THAT GRADUATES OF ALL SCHOOLS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN TREATED ALIKE.

1927 (March): *Bulletin of the ACA* [4(2)] notes:

-"RESEARCH BULLETINS IN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGES" (p. 8)

As a result of the editorial article, in the January *Bulletin*, regarding the use of the "*Bulletins of the Research Bureau of the ACA*" in the classes of the **Eastern College of Chiropractic**, we are advised by Dr. Grant P. Maxwell, Dean of the **West Coast College of Chiropractic**, that the institution considers the **Research Bulletins** an invaluable part of their course in diagnosis and analysis and that they have used them continuously since the first number. Dr. Maxwell adds that the students at that college, practically all of whom are members of the **ACA**, consider the **Research Bureau** work one of the most important functions of the association.

-notes debunking of **Abrams'** Electronic Reactions (**radionics**) by panel of experts from *Scientific American* magazine (p. 14)

1928 (July): *Chirogram*:

-**research** enters the vocabulary of **LACC**: **Charles H. Wood** DC, ND announces "Revival of the **Chirogram**" (Wood, 1928, p. 2):

For many months past *The Chirogram* has failed to go to the field, due largely to the fact that everyone connected with it was very

busy....Dr. **Leo B. Arnold**, has been appointed by the Directors of the College to edit and publish the College *Chirogram*...Dr. **Arnold** has had very splendid training in Chemistry and Physics, and has been a member of the faculty of the College for some time. He has done research that will be of value to the profession and we feel that The Chirogram will solve a problem that now exists in the Chiropractic Field - the problem of researching many therapeutic ideas and methods that cannot be ordinarily researched by the practitioner. There is great need for such work being done, as most of the practitioners have to depend on outside agencies on many subjects, when we should have a **bureau of research of our own** that would give us information of Chiropractic origin and information particularly adapted to Chiropractic needs. The *Chirogram* again makes its bow to the Field with the hope that it may be of service to every Chiropractor.

1928 (Aug): *Chirogram* reports:

-**Leo B. Arnold** DC, PhC is new Editor of this **LACC** magazine, writes: (p. 2)

POLICY OF THE CHIROGRAM

In accepting the editorship of the Chirogram I wish to state its policy and purpose.

1. To provide a journal to give publication to such **scientific advances** as are related to our profession.
2. To provide an organ to **research** and explain the problems submitted to the Chirogram by the Field.
3. To keep the Field in closer touch with the school and the progress it is making.
4. To print such materials as the professors wish to use in their classes, which would also be of general interest to the profession.
5. To provide the Field with a medium reaching 4000 Chiropractors West of the Mississippi, with an inexpensive method of advertising the things of interest to the profession.

The editor will appreciate your cooperation and help in carrying out this policy.

(Signed) Dr LEO B. ARNOLD, Editor

1928 (Dec): *National (College) Journal of Chiropractic* [14(5)] (W.A. Budden DC is Editor):

-John N. **Monroe**, A.M., D.C. has article reprinted from the *Bulletin of the West Virginia Chiropractors' Society*, entitled "Empiric versus rational chiropractic" (pp. 5-6); he suggests that contrary to BJ's notions, much of chiropractic is empirically rather than rationally derived; disparages the personification of Innate; suggests that absurdities of claims based on empiric chiropractic:

...has dealt rational chiropractic a severe blow in that it seriously hampers our efforts to obtain scientific recognition...Empiric chiropractic cannot justify itself by saying that it gets results. Empiric medicine also gets results to a certain extent. Both succeed because of the powerful natural healing powers inherent in the body itself and not by virtue of the method. If empiric medicine is fast losing its hold on the people, the chiropractor who practices by rule of thumb will not fall heir to that practice.

....The scientific chiropractor refuses to become a slave to any theory. He is ready change when knowledge of fundamental facts warrants change...

The chiropractic profession is under heavy obligation to the scientists of the past and present. It is to their untiring efforts in the field of research that we owe our knowledge of the fundamental principles upon which our method of healing is based. Especially are

we indebted to them for our knowledge of the vegetative nervous system, since it is through this system that we obtain a large percentage of our results...

In conclusion, I submit that the greatest liability our profession has today is the empiric practitioner. He is the one who is responsible for the defeat of legislation in the interest of chiropractic; he is the one who elects to go to jail for violating the law; it is at him that the finger of scorn is pointed by the medical doctors; he is the reason why more college graduates do not adopt chiropractic as a career, and just so long as he dominates the profession, will our colleges have difficulty in matriculating college bred men and women.

On the other hand, the greatest asset of the profession is the rational chiropractor. Our hope for the future rests in keeping of those earnest, sincere believers in the scientific basis of chiropractic. I plead for rational chiropractic. I plead for scientific education and the whole hearted support of those chiropractic colleges teaching a rational doctrine. I believe in chiropractic. I believe in the ultimate triumph of the "right wing."

1929 (Feb): *Chirogram*:

-**Charles H. Wood** DC publishes "Chiropractic philosophy" (p. 1):

In the first place, '**chiropractic philosophy**' should be called '**chiropractic theory**,' because it is based upon a theory and only a theory, just like the medical man bases his philosophy in the practice of medicine upon the germ theory. All theories as to the cause and cure of disease must depend upon clinical evidence offered by the treatment of a great number of patients who are afflicted with sickness...

1929 (May): Clinical Record Report of Research Bureau, American Chiropractic Association (6[5]) (National College Special Collection):

REVIEW OF FIVE YEARS CLINICAL RESEARCH HISTORY

Realizing the fact that chiropractic possessed no clinical statistics which were authoritative; that there existed a growing tendency on the part of many members of the profession to accept without question all the extravagant claims made by those unqualified and untrained in diagnosis; that the public was growing skeptical of chiropractic because of these baseless and unwarranted statements, Dr. L.J. **Steinbach** in 1923 proposed to the American Chiropractic Association that as a part of its avowed policy of scientific progress in chiropractic, a Bureau of Research should be instituted at once charged with the duty of collecting and co-ordinating all the facts, figures and other pertinent matters pertaining thereto, of those diseases coming within the purview of chiropractic. Appreciating the wisdom of such a proposal, the Directors readily agreed and forthwith authorized the establishment of the Bureau of Research.

It then became necessary, in order to insure absolute accuracy of the statistics, that contributing members of the Bureau be chosen with extreme care. Dr. Steinbach was persuaded to accept the chairmanship of the Bureau and after some months of investigation and careful discrimination, assembled a group of 75 chiropractors selected for their experience, diagnostic ability, intellectual honesty, and interest in scientific chiropractic, to serve as his colleagues in this work. On January 1st, 1924 the first Clinical Report, dealing with Bronchitis, was issued. This date marks an epoch in the advancement of scientific chiropractic.

Dr. Steinbach served the Bureau with honor and distinction until April 1925 when pressures of other matters obliged him to relinquish

his duties. Dr. A.B. Chatfield was appointed to succeed him. Unable to devote the necessary time to the arduous duties of the position, he resigned in December, 1925, after two reports. Dr. John N. Monroe then succeeded Dr. Chatfield as chairman. He assumed the duties and obligations of the position on January 1st, 1926. The personnel of the Bureau was enlarged to 125 members. This important service to the profession is still being conducted under the chairman of Dr. Monroe. The present schedule of clinical investigation will not be completed until 1931.

SCOPE OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Since its inception the Bureau has reported 5416 cases covering 50 diseases. On another page will be found a detailed list of these diseases together with results obtained through the application of chiropractic methods.

In addition to the clinical work accomplished, an investigation was made into the existing chiropractic situation relative to "straight" and "mixing" methods of practice. This survey brought out many facts of absorbing interest to the profession, in that it presented a cross-section of view of graduates of 21 different colleges. The investigation very clearly demonstrated a very sincere desire on the part of both factions for closer co-operation between those practicing diverse methods. Higher educational standards and more thorough training in spinal examination was also strongly stressed in practically all the replies received. For further enlightenment on this question the reader is referred to the June, 1928 report.

Another condition not strictly clinical but which was considered to be of paramount importance to the profession, concerning which no authoritative statistics were available, was the influence of chiropractic during the period of pregnancy. The results of this investigation if properly brought to the attention of expectant mothers cannot fail to have a far-reaching beneficial effect on the next generation. In every instance reported the pregnancy was carried to full term, the child was born strong and healthy, and the mother made a complete and rapid recovery. Sixty-two percent of the cases were preimpera. The patients were given a general adjustment once or twice a week in some instances to once a month in others, in consequence of which the mother suffered little of the customary distress during pregnancy.

In addition to listing the causative subluxations and the results obtained under chiropractic, the Bureau also gives much collateral information of value to the Chiropractor. In each report there is given a brief review of the nature of the disease, its secondary or contributing causes, the pathology, general and differential symptoms, and varieties or types of the disease. In all cases where it may be used to advantage, adjuvant or supplementary non-medical measures are advised or suggested for the guidance of the attending chiropractor.

The report also shows the nature of previous treatment received by the patient prior to his consulting the chiropractor. **It has only been during the past three years that the Bureau has requested information concerning the nature of previous treatment.** During that period 1938 cases had received medical attention prior to receiving chiropractic service.

It is a **matter of general knowledge that chiropractic has built its enviable reputation** through its effective treatment of chronic cases. In this connection it is significant to note that all cases reported to the Bureau had an average duration of four and one half years previous to chiropractic attention.

As a large proportion of all cases applying for relief are women, the attention of such patients should be called to the fact that chiropractic can offer exceptionally good results in diseases due to

functional derangement of the reproductive organs. The Bureau has justified its existence on this score alone if on no other.

SIGNIFICANCE

First let us consider results secured under chiropractic treatment in acute diseases. We note that in all such instances except whooping cough, complete recoveries were effected in 90% to 100% of the cases. One of the greatest difficulties confronting the chiropractor is that of persuading people to consult the chiropractor upon the first appearance of acute symptoms. **It is a fact, clearly brought out during the course of the past five years research, that no other therapeutic system can compare with chiropractic in dealing with acute ailments.** In the overwhelming majority of instances recovery was unusually rapid, very often requiring less than half the time consumed by other methods. One scarcely dares speculate upon the enormous economic saving that would accrue to the public if it could only be brought to the realization of the benefits chiropractic offers in this direction. The Research Bureau can only present the facts. Each individual chiropractor must take these facts and use them in educating the public if chiropractic is ever to accomplish its full measure of good. Having demonstrated the value of chiropractic in acute diseases, the next logical step is to investigate the value of chiropractic as means of preventing disease. We hope to present the facts on prevention in a later report. It is our opinion that chiropractic's greatest field of usefulness in the future lies in the realm of prevention.

At first glance, the statistics on chronic diseases might seem discouraging. However, further consideration and analysis actually show that the profession may really congratulate itself on the results obtained. Remember that 1938 of these cases had already received medical treatment with negative results, many being in even worse condition than before such treatment was instituted. Also an average period of 4.5 years had elapsed before they sought chiropractic service. Add to this the further fact that many, becoming discouraged ceased adjustments before Nature had a fair opportunity to accomplish all that was possible. We now see that, as a matter of fact, we have really worked wonders in these chronic conditions.

Analysis of the reports shows that the chiropractic clientele is not drawn from any class or age. Among patrons of chiropractic we find physicians, ministers, lawyers, teachers, merchants, musicians, mechanics, students, salesmen, clerks, athletes, laborers, and women from all classes of society. In like manner, adjustments have been given with beneficial effect at all ages, from infancy through the years to extreme old age.

VALUE OF THE REPORTS

The American Chiropractic Association is the only national organization that has attempted to serve its members in this important field of clinical research. **Before the establishment of the Bureau all chiropractic prognoses, approximate length of time and number of adjustments required to produce the desired results were purely a matter of speculation** based on false premises or insufficient data. By study and analysis of these monthly reports, the chiropractor can now discuss such matters with some degree of accuracy.

The reports, of course, are issued for the information of the chiropractor. They contain much information which is unintelligible to the layman. They are, therefore, not suitable for general distribution.

RESULTS OF CHIROPRACTIC TREATMENT ACUTE DISEASES

	Recovery	Marked Relief	Slight Relief	No Relief
Bronchitis	94%	3%	3%	---
Croup	98%	---	---	2%
Dysentary	90%	9%	---	1%
Epistaxis	90%	8%	1%	1%
Hiccough	98%	--	--	2%
Influenza	99%	---	---	1%
Laryngitis	98%	2%	---	---
Measles	99%	---	---	1%
Pharyngitis	92%	4%	3%	1%
Pleurodynia	95%	5%	---	---
Pleurisy	90%	10%	---	---
Pneumonia	95%	---	---	5%
Shingles	90%	7%	3%	---
Synovitis	96%	---	2%	2%
Tonsillitis	100%	---	---	---
Whooping Cough	64%	30%	6%	---
CHRONIC DISEASES				
Amenorrhea	68%	14%	8%	10%
Angiocholitis	64%	24%	7%	5%
Autointoxication	60%	33%	7%	---
Bell's Palsy	51%	27%	11%	11%
Brachial Neuritis & Neuralgia	74%	19%	4%	3%
Bronchial Asthma	39%	39%	14%	8%
Bronchitis	33%	46%	13%	8%
Cervical Adenitis	64%	16%	8%	12%
Chorea	70%	24%	4%	2%
Constipation	66%	19%	9%	6%
Cystitis	44%	32%	17%	7%
Diabetes Insipidus	54%	35%	8%	3%
Dysmenorrhea	58%	31%	10%	1%
Dyspepsia	51%	32%	13%	4%
Exzema	50%	26%	17%	7%
Enuresis	60%	24%	9%	7%
Epilepsy (Major)	33%	40%	10%	17%
Epilepsy (Minor)	36%	56%	4%	4%
Exophthalmic Goitre	45%	47%	6%	2%
Facial & Cervical Neuralgia	70%	22%	7%	1%
Hay Fever	38%	43%	10%	9%
High Blood Pressure (Essential)	37%	45%	10%	8%
Infantile Paralysis	40%	41%	19%	---
Laryngitis	57%	27%	10%	6%
Leucorrhoea	58%	24%	11%	7%
Lumbago	76%	19%	3%	2%
Marasmus	84%	14%	---	2%
Menorrhagia	60%	30%	6%	4%
Menopause	31%	57%	7%	5%
Migraine	58%	34%	5%	3%
Neurasthenia	52%	27%	14%	7%
Ovaritis	72%	15%	7%	6%
Rhinitis	51%	30%	13%	6%
Ricketts	20%	44%	24%	12%
Sciatica	73%	20%	5%	2%
Sinusitis	59%	28%	8%	5%
Synovitis	60%	27%	12%	1%
Torticollis	88%	6%	4%	2%
May, 1929				

1929 (Oct 1): *Bulletin of the ACA* [6(5)] notes:

-John N. Monroe DC of Wheeling WV, chairman of the **ACA's Bureau of Research**, dies on 9/12/29, had served on the **Board of Trustees of the UCC** and as "a member of the Public Health Council for the State of West Virginia, which latter appointment he had held since the passage of the West Virginia Chiropractic Law in 1925." (p. 2)

1929 (Dec 1): *Bulletin of the ACA* [6(6)] notes:

-"**Research Appeal**" by **AB Cochrane** DC, **ACA** President, urges **BA Sauer** DC, Editor, to invite **Leo L Spears** DC to publish technique articles in the *Bulletin*; Spears writes:

Nothing has retarded the progress of the development of Chiropractic like the jealousy and bigotry of our schools who cling tenaciously to their own little system and refuse to see the good in other systems and to use and accept developments from the field. **If there is anyone who is in position to do constructive research work, it is the man in the field.**"; invites Sauer to reprint chapters from his *Spears Painless System* (pp. 1-3)

-**"New Research Chairman: Dr. CW Weiant Succeeds the Late Dr. JN Monroe to Head Important Bureau"**; notes Weiant (p. 5):

....studied chemical engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY, 1915-18, as holder of Rensselaer and New York State Scholarships. Thesis awarded the Laflin Prize for highest literary merit in 1918. In the fall of 1918 Dr. Weiant was a member of the **Chemical Warfare Division** of Students' Army Training Corps, stationed at Cornell University, at that time taking special work in physical and organic chemistry and in chemical microscopy. In 1919 he was Science teacher at Westchester Military Academy, **Peekskill**, New York. Graduated in 1921 from the **Palmer School of Chiropractic**, and received his Ph.C. degree from the **Texas Chiropractic College** in 1922. He was professor of Chemistry and Gynecology in the **Texas Chiropractic College** for several years up to 1925. Dr. **Weiant** practiced Chiropractic in Mexico in 1925 and 1926, during which time he adjusted President Calles. He lectured at the Mexican School of Chiropractic, Mexico City, during the summer of 1925, and attended physiology lectures of Gley (discoverer of parathyroid glands) given at the University of Mexico.

Dr. **Weiant** has since January, 1927, been Professor of Chemistry and Physiology at the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**. He has had one year's practical experience in spinography at the Eastern X-ray Laboratory, Newark, NJ. He is Chemist and co-founder of the Eastern Chemical Laboratory, which, since 1927, has made over 4,000 urine analyses with Chiropractic interpretation. Dr. Weiant is co-inventor with Philip O. Gravelle, fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, of the **Analyte**, an apparatus for the study of hyperemia associated with subluxations. He is the author of a number of scientific Chiropractic articles, including the 'Verdict of Science.' He was formerly editor of *The Chiropractic Digest*. He is a contributor to *The Mexican Magazine*; a member of the New York Microscopical Society, a charter member of the American Spinographic Society, an official lecturer for the New York State Chiropractic Society in its winter education program... (p. 5); *The Chiropractic Digest* is published by **Texas Chiropractic College**

1930 (Apr 1): *Bulletin of the ACA* [7(2)] notes:

-**CW Weiant** DC, PhC, chairman of the **ACA Bureau of Research**, authors continuation of article from February issue: "Major Problems of Chiropractic Research" (pp. 3-4)

- LJ Steinbach** DC of **Universal Chiropractic College** authors "An Investigation of Spinal Column Defects" (pp. 12-14)
- CW Weiant** publishes questionnaires on "Spinal Curvature in Children" (pp. 17-20)

1930 (June 1): **Bulletin of the ACA** [7(3)] notes:

- speakers at 1930 **ACA** Convention in Cincinnati will include: (pp. 1-2)
- Linnie A. Cale** DO, DC re: "Occipital adjusting"
- Homer G. Beatty** DC, president of **Denver Chiropractic University**
- Clyde F. Gillett** DC, ND, PhC of LA (who will join the faculty of the **College of Chiropractic Physicians & Surgeons** in 1933) speaks re: "Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat"
- Nephi Cottam** DC of Salt Lake City re: "Cranial Adjusting"
- FJ Kolar** MD, DC of Portland OR re: "Brain and nervous anatomy"
- James N. Firth** DC of **Lincoln Chiropractic College**
- Dr. KW Fielder of Higginsville MO re: "**Spinous-Sacral Pressure Technique**" (?precursor to **Logan Basic**?)
- Clarence Weiant** DC, PhC re: "Report of **Bureau of Research**"
- James R. Drain** of **TCC** re: "Are we Alive?"; a "pep" talk
- Dr. A Bremer, Professor of Pathology at the **O'Neil-Ross College of Chiropractic** re: "Visceral Reflexes in Disease and Cure"
- Dr. RC Loomis of **Universal Chiropractic College** re: "Corrective Exercise" (p. 8)
- George N. Adelman DC of Brockton MA authors "Is it an Adjustment?" in reply to **CW Weiant's** previous articles in Volume 7 entitled "Major Problems for Chiropractic Research" (pp. 5-6)

1930: **NCA** is formed by amalgamation of **ACA** and **UCA** (Keating & Rehm, 1993)

1930s: Schierholz (1986, p. 1) writes:

More than fifty years ago, in the 1930's, more and more people were going to chiropractors for treatment with some near amazing results, but clinical results alone were not enough. Chiropractors were seeking recognition for the profession, while legislators, government officials, insurance company officials and others were saying that "if chiropractic is so good, then prove it to us."

A handful of farsighted chiropractic practitioners recognized the **need for research and quality education to persuade those who were asking for chiropractic proof**. But the vast majority in the profession was not yet convinced of the need. In fact, there were those who asked, "What is research going to do for us?" Unfortunately, this was the thinking of too many chiropractors. The hard times of the 1930's affected all businesses and all professions but the present-day Doctor of Chiropractic finds it hard to believe and understand the indifference and opposition that greeted the first efforts to upgrade chiropractic education and research.

1931 (Feb): **CCA Bulletin** (1[11]) includes:

- ad for **Blanchard Radionic Electrotoxinometer** with **photo**; "PAYS YOU BIG WHILE PAYING FOR ITSELF"; sold by **Scientific Research Laboratories**, WW Wilson Bldg, 5905 Pacific Blvd, Huntington Park, LA (p. 2)

1931 (May/June): Vol. 3, No. 6 of **The Bulletin** of the West Virginia Chiropractor's Society includes

- article by Editor **Stanley Hayes** DC at 853 Mercer St, Princeton WV, who notes (p. 1):

...**Cleveland's** celebrated remark to his quibbling Congress, "We are facing a **CONDITION**, not a theory."

- reviews pros and cons of mixing
- notes 1928 survey by the late John N Monroe DC, Chairman of the **ACA** Research Bureau and published in the **ACA Bulletin**, which noted that of 302 respondents, 65 indicated they practiced "straight chiropractic exclusively", 237 said they did not, 182 respondents were PSC graduates (p. 2) (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC; in my Stanley Hayes folder)

1931 (Dec 1): **Lillard T. Marshall** DC completes his "Report of State Supervisor of Chiropractors of Kentucky In Connection with Kentucky Houses of Reform, Greendale, Kentucky" which is copyrighted by Marshall in Lexington KY; notes that DCs treated adolescents in reform schools during 9/1/30 through 12/1/31

-(p. 8):

SUMMARY

1. Dr. Lillard T. Marshall and Dr. C.A. Combs, chiropractors, of Lexington, Kentucky, started work at the Kentucky Houses of Reform at Greendale, September 3, 1930.
2. Number of boys given Chiropractic adjustments up to Dec. 1st, 1931, 244.
3. Number of cases dismissed completely recovered or greatly benefitted, 155.
4. Of the 244 cases 89 are still under treatment.
5. Number of cases promoted in school grades 54.
6. Number of cases paroled 144.
7. Cost of keeping 144 boys one year approximately \$43,200.00.
8. Number of boys at Greendale (Kentucky Houses of Reform) at time we started our work approximately 540.
9. Number of Greendale (Kentucky Houses of Reform) Dec. 1st, 1931 approximately 335.
10. Approximate saving to state \$40,000.00 to \$50,000.00.
11. We recommend that the state give more attention to rehabilitation as a means of economy.
12. We recommend that the state give more attention to the Science of Chiropractic as a means of rehabilitation.
13. The only institution in the state that has shown a decrease in number of patients during the past ten years is the one which employed chiropractors.

- the age, symptoms and narrative account of improvement given for 244 adolescents

1932 (May); **California Chiropractic Association Bulletin** (1[7]) reports:

- "Editorial: **Howell** Should Resign" (p. 2)

-news item (p. 6):

On Sunday, April 17, 1932, the **AQUARIAN AGE STUDY GROUP** No. 1, a small group of Chiropractors of this vicinity, who meet each Tuesday night for study and research, were the guests of one of the members, Dr. Flora Talmadge, at her home in Fillmore, California....

1932 (Oct 18): letter to **Carl S. Cleveland** DC from **James E. Slocum** DC at Webster City IA, president of the **International Chiropractic Congress**, who discusses scope of **adjusting (i.e., adjusting extremities in addition to the spine)** (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Doctor:-

I just receive a letter from Doctor Spears telling me that it will be impossible for him to be with us in Denver. **This eliminates your "foot technique" worry.**

Incidentally, Dr. Cleveland, I am committed to the thought that "foot technique" or any adjustic technique on any other articulation of the human body is just as much chiropractic as anything you can say, teach or do about the back-bone. I am a chiropractor when it comes to practice by hand only, but for the past eight or ten years, I have practiced a correction of any articulation in the human body that is subluxated. Granted without further argument that my practice is at least eighty per cent of the time on the spine, but just the same when there are subluxations in other articulations that inhibit the flow of nerve energy, I am going to take care of them and before my own reasoning power and comprehension, I am just as much of a chiropractor, and perhaps more so than one who fails to do that duty.

Don't misunderstand me. I am not trying to be mean or sarcastic, but I am telling you that the above is the kind of chiropractic that was PRACTICED, EMPHASIZED, and TAUGHT by the MAN WHO DISCOVERED this wonderful principle. From the day B.J. Palmer took hold of the reign down unto this moment, he has sought in every possible way to constrict and limit the chiorpractors field and the marvelous principle discovered by his father.

Sometime ago I indicated my attitude in a letter to Dr. Julander who was making an honest effort to get me behind B.J. and his program by the following statement:- "You have developed chiropractic along the fundamentals emphasized by B.J. Palmer and you are satisfied. You are a chiropractor and should be proud of that fact. I have developed chiropractic along the lines and fundamentals pronounced by D.D. Palmer and I am a chiropractor just as much as you are and I am proud of the fact." While the above is not entirely applicable to you, yet in the sense that you have confined your teaching, **research** work, investigation and practice ENTIRELY to the spine, it does apply. B.J. has further limited this principle to three vertebrae of the upper cervicals. They are to be adjusted just once in the while. Will the schools and profession follow? I doubt it?

You know, Dr. Cleveland, it has fallen to my lot to try to mold the thought of the chiropractic profession and teach them what D.D. Palmer really thought chiropractic to be. I have put on many lectures on this question all over the country. It was this subject that the boys at the Lincoln College insisted on my appearing before their home-coming to present. I should like to have the opportunity some day of going into the books and records and showing you that the concept of vertebral subluxation is not the fundamental principle of chiropractic as taught and discovered by D.D. Palmer. If you could see, during corn-shucking time for instance, the number of men that come into this office who do not need an adjustment on the spine, but shoulders, elbows and hands, and they walk out of here many times well right then, I am sure you would be surprised.

I think I have said enough in this letter to place myself before you clearly, not as an opinion but as a matter of absolute conviction. I think you and I understand each other well enough that we know we can go to the mat and thrash this proposition out and make a decision on the basis of which one of us hold in his possession the facts. This I would be very pleased to do. I have made the attempt several times to get B.J. to debate this question and he will not do it now nor never and when you take a look at the facts, you will understand the reasons why. I trust that at some future date we will be able to discuss this question from every angle and arrive at a mutual conclusion. I think it well that our leaders in the profession understand each other and have

a clear concept of what our fundamentals are that they may be guided into the right channels on **research** work.

Now as to your statement concerning a cataract operation, or foot adjustments, or anything of the kind, remember this first:- You are chairman of the program committee. I appointed you to that position because I have confidence in you and I know that you are enthusiastic and will go the limit to do the right thing. Because my authority might supercede your's is no reason why I would be inclined to so exercise it. If you think it is wrong to follow some of the suggestions I have made, then we are not going to do it. Dr. **Kolar** does not want to put on the operaton anyway. Speaking of Dr. **Kolar**, I want to present this thought, i.e.- he does not have anything for sale and it was going to be purely a demonstration from the angle of helping us draw a larger attendance. I believe that is the reason why you wanted B. McFadden and Tilden, neither of which are chiropractors. They possibly would put on demonstrations before they had finished that would not be chiropractic. For your further information, Dr. Hender made the statement at the conclusion of Dr. **Kolar's** lecture in Des Moines, which covered a period of two hours, that it was one of the finest chiropractic lectures he had ever heard sinc

I think it will be well that you continue him on the program on neurology as he knows it like no other man in the chiropractic profession. What he knows about it is much the consequence of his own **research**. Dr. Hull of Des Moines made the observation that Dr. **Kolar** gave every chiropractor at least fifty dollars worth of information if he had brains enough to appreciate it. I think this is sufficient on this part of the discussion.

It has been impossible to find time to write the Johnson twins, but we are going to do so today. Just as soon as I hear from them I shall let you know.

I do not have your recent letter before me right now so if I have passed up something in replying to it I will write you at a later date.

I was glad to find a few minutes to talk with you the other evening. I have gotten many inquiries concerning the fee to be charged. I think we should announce that fact in the next issue of the JOURNAL. If there is any way that I can help you out, please let me know.

With kind regards, I remain, Most Sincerely Yours...

1933 (Oct): **The Chiropractic Journal (NCA)** [1(10)] notes: -ad entitled "An investigation" from Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D., president of the Colorado Chiropractic University (p. 21): TO THE PROFESSION:

It is the expressed purpose and desire of the N.C.A. Counselors of School Heads and of the I.C.C. Schools Division to investigate, without prejudice all forms of technique, modalities and adjuncts offered to the profession, in a thorough and complete manner and to then assemble all such research data and give to the profession an unbiased report on its merits based upon the facts.

In such a spirit, the Colorado Chiropractic University is making an investigation of the Aquarian Age Technique by Hurley and Saunders. The investigation will be made during a 120 hour course of instruction at the school by Drs. Hurley and Saunders, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 17.

In order to make this investigation complete and fair, we should like to have as many pertinent questions from the field as possible before October 21. These questions will aid us in directing our research work. All CONSTRUCTIVE questions are desired. A report will be made later through the Chiropractic Journal...

1934 (Jan): **The Chiropractic Journal (NCA)** [3(1)] publishes:

-W.C. **Schulze** MD, DC's (President of the National College of Chiropractic) article "The new year may mean much to every one of us!", in which he recalls a visit to the Egyptian pyramids, and (pp. 8-9):

This study of "The Great Doctors" teaches me ever so much, provided, of course, I read it with instinctive urge "to find out", with "the deep and cultivated look" of the true doctor, rather than with the bigoted mind of that practitioner of the healing art, whether he be chiropractor, surgeon, medicine man or naturopath, who takes **authority for truth rather than truth for authority**. **Listen, my gentle reader**, to a verbatim quotation following the recital of the legend of Aesculapius being slain by Pluto because of his supposed or expressed claim that **he could bring the dead back to life**. This legend gives fine expression to the view that the healing art is essentially presumptuous, that "the physician errs by interfering with the course of nature."

...Why not bring the presumptuousness of the larger group in the healing art down to this year of our Lord 1933, when a doctor of Chiropractic was hauled into a court of justice in Milwaukee. Why? Because he had been incompetent or injured his patients? No! Exactly the contrary was true and the "presumptive" votaries knew it. So they prayed the court to "put this chiropractor in irons" because "he calls himself a doctor", notwithstanding that he has a state license.

Happily, the world moves, slowly to be sure, but steadily. Justice, not presumption, ruled in that Milwaukee court and Dr. Masch was honored by the failure of the iniquitous attempt of one set of doctors against a numerically smaller but more meritorious group....

And so, from time immemorial, the apostles of might vs. right, and of authority vs. truth have oppressed mankind. But, as in the Milwaukee case above cited, **the broad, well-founded principles of Chiropractic have gradually become recognized by courts and people as a worth-while addition, not a cure-all**, to the healing arts. Why? Because we practice the recoil, the condyle-occipital, the **Lincoln**, the **Spear's**, the Johnson Twins, the toggle, the **National**, the Hole-in-One, the **Logan**, the **Hurley** or any other technique? No! These and others to come are incidental to technical development, to be sure, but they are not heaven born and final. There'll be others in a year or two. Have patience! But do they make or mar us in the eyes of the people? Think a moment. **Give yourself the benefit of a good cerebral adjustment** and you'll say, certainly not! Neither populace, press, judiciary, in fact not a mother's son or daughter outside our own bigoted, subsidized, fighting-mad groups gives or cares a continental about any of our technical details. No! The thing that IS making us is that press and populace are finding, through daily contact with us, as patients or neighbors, that we are worth-while, sensible, normal, rational and cultured **doctors** of Chiropractic, and not foolish, abnormal, ignorant and uncouth fanatics as they may have formerly supposed us to be....

And then there used to be school **figh**ts. **How puerile!** As if old Father Time were not on the job. Trust him. He'll attend to schools which should be closed or should never have opened. He doesn't shout about it, it's true, but oh! how relentlessly he works!

Well, let us forgive and forget! Let us from now on follow the splendid principles of Chiropractic under its most generous definition. I urge the following new standard for 1934: In things certain, unity; in things doubtful, open-mindedness. And with it let us keep smiling and **thinking**. The world is full of folks who need your help and mine. They prefer all their healing in the most painless, pleasant, bloodless way. You and I have it in our power, with painless, knifeless, drugless, natural methods to cure, improve or help them. Is there any finer calling? All you and I need, for abundant professional

and financial success, is to strive more and more toward improving ourselves. Let us look like, talk like, act like, and altogether be like good DOCTORS of Chiropractic!

-**"News Flashes: NEW YORK: Research Foundation Organized"**: (p. 28)

On November 18, 19, there met at the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., approximately 100 chiropractors who are users of **Basic Technique**. During this two day session there was organized the **International Chiropractic Research Foundation** which is to be purely a scientific **research** society. Its members are to be selected by invitation only. It appears to be a move in the right direction. A splendid set of By-Laws was adopted and the first official family elected.

The new officers follow: Directors: Dr. Wm. H. **Werner**, Dr. W.A. Collinson, Dr. A.B. Cochrane, Dr. J.K. Cheney, Dr. T.F. Maher, Dr. J.H. Craven and Dr. E.A. Thompson. President, Dr. H.E. Warren of Rochester, N.Y.; first vice-president, Dr. E.W. Ferguson, New Haven, Conn.; second vice-president, Dr. Charles R. Bunn, Denver, Colo; sec'y-treas., B.A. Sauer, Syracuse.

1934 (Feb): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [3(2)] includes:

-letter from Arthur T. Holmes, Chief Counsel for the **NCA**, to: (p. 28)

Hugh B. Logan, D.C.
Hotel Sinton
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Dr. **Logan**: I received your letter of January 1, enclosing **B.J.'s** letter with reference to **Basic Technique** (stating **CHB** will not defend **Basic Technique** users), and also the copy of a letter you wrote to one of your users.

You are right when you say that the **N.C.A.** will defend **Basic Technique** users.

Whatever agreement your users have for not divulging the teachings of **Basic Technique**, has no application in a court of law, but only applies to divulging the teaching to other chiropractors. In other words, your position is that the users of **Basic Technique** should obtain the knowledge from you, first-hand.

When the **N.C.A.** defends users of **Basic Technique**, it will expect the user to take the stand and testify. It is evidence that in an examination of this kind, a user of **Basic Technique** would not be able to teach another chiropractor **Basic Technique**, any more than an examination of a chiropractor on Chiropractic could teach a person how to be a chiropractor.

My position on **Basic Technique** has been influenced by the opinions of my Chiropractic friends throughout the country, many of whom are friends of long standing, and whose opinions I value very highly. These friends have been favorably disposed towards **Basic Technique**.

"It has been intimated to me that **Basic Technique** is in accord with the principles of Chiropractic, and is a scientific advancement and contribution to the practice of Chiropractic. If that is true, I want to congratulate you. I have always taken the position that the future of Chiropractic depends upon education, **research** and development of Chiropractic as a science. And if you are one who has contributed to the advancement of the Chiropractic science, I think you should be commended.

Sincerely yours..."(p. 28)

1934 (Aug): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [3(8)] notes:

-**"Announcement! Basic Technique** to meet at Pittsburgh, August 3 to 5" (p. 8):

Because of the desire of many **Basic Technicians** to attend the National Convention in Pittsburgh, and also attend the annual meeting of the **International Chiropractic Research Foundation**, the officers of the latter have decided to hold their Annual Meeting at the Wm. Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, August 3rd, 4th and 5th immediately following the program of the **NCA** Convention.

While the dates of the Convention of the **NCA** and the **International Chiropractic Research Foundation** overlap on Friday and Saturday, the consensus of opinion is that the programs do not conflict, as the **International Chiropractic Research Foundation** will endeavor to entertain those who are not eligible to attend the business sessions of the **National Chiropractic Association** which are open only to **NCA** members and will be held on Friday and Saturday, August 3 and 4 following the general educational program and Clinical Symposium.

While the Convention proper is being held at the Wm. Penn Hotel, the Fort Pitt is under the same management. Both of these hostleries afford a range of accommodations and rates that will meet the needs of all.

In accordance with our regular procedure, the review work provided at this Annual Meeting at Pittsburgh, will be available to all **Basic Technicians** without charge, and since it is possible that new developments will be available, as they are in all fundamentally new procedures, all **Basic Technicians** are urged to attend if possible.

(Signed) Hugh B. Logan, D.C., President and Founder of **Universal Health-Basic Technique**. (p. 8)

- "Official Program" of the **NCA's** convention in Pittsburgh during July 31-Aug 4, 1934 indicates that "Dr. **Hugh B. Logan**, Founder of the **Basic Technique** Movement, Aurora, Illinois" is the scheduled speaker for Tuesday, July 31, 1934 at 8:30PM; his topic is "The Future of Chiropractic" (p. 18)

- "Special Invitations Extended to-.....**Basic Technicians**" (p. 24)

The **International Chiropractic Research Foundation** will hold their annual meeting at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, August 3, 4, and 5, just following the general educational sessions and the Clinical Symposium of the National Chiropractic Association. This organization is comprised of Basic Technicians, and we extend a most hearty invitation to all Basic Technique users to arrive at Pittsburgh a few days early and attend the great National Convention and Clinical Symposium, at the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, July 31 to August 4. It will be the most outstanding event of the year.

1934 (Oct): **The Chiropractic Journal (NCA)** [3(10)] includes:

- report on the "Annual Convention of the **International Chiropractic Research Foundation**": (p. 18)

The first annual convention of the **International Chiropractic Research Foundation** was held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, August 3, 4, and 5, just following the annual convention of the **National Chiropractic Association**.

More than 150 **Basic Technicians** participated in this convention. Enthusiasm ran high throughout; interest was at a high pitch in all sessions. The sessions throughout were left completely in the hands of the members in attendance.

Pres. H.E. Warren of Rochester, New York, presided over all sessions, with Dr. **B.A. Sauer** as secretary-treasurer. Dr. Warren delivered the president's address to the assembled group on Friday morning, and it plainly revealed that he had given much time, thought and effort to the building and functioning of the Foundation. Dr. W.A. Collinson, chairman of the Board, gave a forward-looking report of the activities of the Board during the past year. Dr. Sauer gave a

full financial report of the organization's activities in detail, which was later approved in every detail by the auditing committee. Dr. H.W. Lavender, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented a number of important resolutions which were adopted by the assembly. Dr. H.H. McKrell, of Pittsburgh, was the general chairman of convention arrangements.

Addresses were given by the following: Dr. C.S. Brandom, Dr. **John H. Craven**, Mr. F.W. Northmore, Dr. C.P. Huey, Dr. **Hugh B. Logan**, Dr. H.E. Warren, Dr. T.S. Maher, Dr. E.R.F. Tegen, Dr. **Vera B. Young** and Dr. F.S. McDonald.

A number of important changes were made in the By-laws, and an official emblem with the letters "**ICRF**" thereon was adopted.

The newly elected officers are as follows: President, Dr. **T.F. Maher of St. Louis**, Missouri; First Vice-president, Dr. C.S. Brandom of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Second Vice-President, Dr. L.E. Cheal of Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary-treasurer, Dr. B.A. **Sauer**, of Syracuse, New York (unanimously re-elected); Directors, Drs. H.E. Warren of Rochester, New York, Lynn W. Fry of Trenton, New Jersey, and E.C. Brown of Durham, North Carolina (to replace those whose terms had expired). (p. 18)

- "A **Basic Technique** Report" of a case by R.C. True DC, who notes that he "took **Basic Technique** in December, 1933, and January, 1934. We had one hundred hours of hard study, and I have sat in other classes at least fifty-five hours, and I still want more of it!...." (pp. 16, 35)

1934: Homer G. Beatty DC, PhC, MC, PhD, President, University of Natural Healing Arts, 1631 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colorado" authors (from National College Special Collections; in my UNHA folder):

SOFT TISSUE TECHNIC Sponsored by RESEARCH FOUNDATION of the UNIVERSITY OF NATURAL HEALING ARTS INC.

1935 (July): **The Scientific Chiropractor** (Vol. 1, No. 2) lists J Nickleson as Editor-in-Chief; published by **National-Affiliated Chiropractors of California (NACC)** at 1102 Foreman Bldg, LA:

- "Official Program...40th Anniversary Convention, 1895-1935" of the **National Chiropractic Association (NCA)**, July 28-Aug 4, 1935 at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood (pp. 8-12); speakers will include:

- Ruland W Lee DC, President of **NCA**

- James E **Slocum** DC, chairman of Public Relations for **NCA**

- James R **Drain** DC, president of **Texas Chiropractic College**

- Homer G. **Beatty** DC, president of the UNHA in Denver

- **Loren M. Rogers** DC, exec sec-y of **NCA**

- **AT Holmes**, Chief Counsel for **NCA**

- JH Durham DC of Louisville KY, chairman of the board of **NCA**

- C. Sterling **Cooley** DC, treasurer of **NCA**

- **Charles H. Wood** DC, President of **LACC**

- William C. **Schulze** MD, DC, president of **National College**

- Leo J. Spears DC of Denver

- Fred J. Carver DC (Willard's brother) of Wichita KS

- **CO Watkins** DC, sec'y of the Montana Chiropractic Association, who will speak on "Social Security Program" and "A Modern Curriculum"; Watkins will introduce the resolution to create the **NCA** Committee on Educational

Standards, forerunner of the Council on Chiropractic Education (CCE)

-Major B. DeJarnette on "**Clinical Research**"

-John W Koer DC, president of the "**Bellevue (Chiropractic Hospital)**" on "Need of Chiropractic Hospitals"; Koer is former/current? VP at LACC

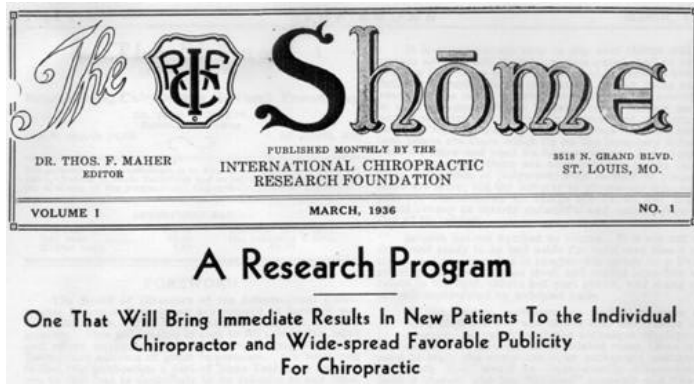
-Francis J. Kolar DC of Kolar Health Clinic, Wichita KS

-FC Ellis, president of the Ellis Research Laboratory

-Lillard T. Marshall DC, "Past President of the NCA"

1936 (Jan): **NCA's The Chiropractic Journal** (5[1]) includes "What chiropractic has accomplished in health restoration: A summary of a nation-wide survey involving nearly 100,000 cases (93,039) made by the **Chiropractic Bureau of Research and Review**, Indianapolis" (pp. 23, 42); lists diagnoses and "Percentage of recovery" for dozens of disorders; notes:

Only the most common ailments are listed here. **Lack of space** prevents giving the entire range of conditions successfully handled by Chiropractic methods. This information was compiled by the **Chiropractic Bureau of Research and Review** and is available in printed form through **Burton Shields Co.**, Ind.



1936 (Mar): **Sho-me** [1(1)], edited by Thomas F. Maher, D.C. at 3518 N. Grand Blvd, St. Louis and published by International Chiropractic Research Foundation (ICRF) makes its debut:

-"A research program" (pp. 1, 5):

Inasmuch as the name **International Chiropractic Research Foundation** implies that the Fellows are engaged in research work we, who are Fellows of this Organization, should do all that we can along this line.

Up to the present time, the research work that has been carried on has been done by a few. Most of this has been along engineering lines. That is, the effect of any deviation from the normal of the position of the Sacrum, leg deficiency, wedging of vertebrae, and the many other findings that you have become familiar with, since the beginning of the teaching of **Logan Basic Technique**. All of these things have been and are beyond the point of valuation to us in this work, however, nothing has been done in research along the lines of collecting data on any one specific ailment or condition from which people suffer.

The I.C.R.F. is about to enter into research work along lines that have never been covered before. Information will be collected from people all over the nation in an effort to find the cause of the condition from which they suffer. The program has been arranged so that it will reach people who are not patients of Chiropractors, and while we are collecting information for research work, many people will be reminded of Chiropractic. The program will be responsible for

many new patients in Chiropractors' offices. The Chiropractors participating will be well repaid in new patients and increased incomes...

1936 (Mar): Volume 2, No. 3 of **The Sacro Occipital Research Bulletin** (Cleveland papers-CCC/KC)

1936 (Nov): **The Scientific Chiropractor** [2(15)] reports:

-"DR. DOUGLAS R. MORRIS" (p. 26)

New Superintendent of Grand View Sanitarium

Dr. Douglas **Morris** has become associated with Dr. E.E. Lewarton as a partner in the Grand View Sanitarium at Whittier, and he assumed the position as Superintendent during the past month.

Dr. **Morris**, new to Southern California, is very well known in the Bay District and the East. A graduate of the **Palmer School of Chiropractic**, Dr. **Morris** practiced for some years in the middle west. He was for three years service director of the **Chiropractic Research & Review Service of Indianapolis**; and from 1926 to 1929 was Secretary-Treasurer of the **Universal Chiropractors' Association**, resigning that position to clear the way for the merger of that organization and the **American Chiropractic Association** which resulted in the present **NCA**.

He was on the staff of a large Chiropractic Sanitarium in the middle west, acquiring there invaluable experience in the Chiropractic handling of mental disorders to which field of practice he returns in assuming the superintendency of the Grand View Sanitarium.

Dr. **Morris** is the son of the late "Tom" **Morris**, Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin and General Counsel of the **U.C.A.** for a period of 25 years.

1937 (Jan/Feb/Mar): **Journal of the ICRF** (formerly **Sho-me**) [1(10, 11, 12)], edited by Thomas F. Maher, D.C. at 3518 N. Grand Blvd, St. Louis includes:

-Hugh B. Logan, D.C. authors "For history" (p. 6); includes:

...Without fear of successful contradiction or criticism from those who misinterpret this as a prideful statement, I am now safe in asserting that **the secret of health and longevity has been solved through the fundamental information contained in Logan Basic Technique more than by all other asserted advances in healing methods since the beginning of time to the present moment**. In substantiation of the foregoing, what more need we say than that we have authentic evidence proving that no fellow-man ever knew how to even begin to consistently and intelligently restore human bodies toward necessary normal shape and contour. We have found no chiropractor to date capable of accomplishing provable corrections in chronic subluxations and distortions as have been accomplished by myself through the development and application of Basic Technique...

-J.F. Fallot, D.C. of Wichita KS authors "Field experiences" (p. 7)

1937: Schierholz (1986, p. 2) writes:

Director of Research

The National Chiropractic Association journals relate that Dr. James E. Slocum of Des Moines, Iowa was appointed Director of Research in 1937 by the National Chiropractic Association (known as the NCA). There may have been sporadic attempts at research prior to this. Dr. Slocum spent considerable time on the study of Bio-Engineering. He presented a paper on the subject during the 1938 NCA convention and lectured throughout the nation in the next few years. It is not known whether by direction or his own decision, his study shifted to Technique. In 1939, he presented a symposium on

Technique at the NCA Convention. Dr. Slocum wrote in 1939, "We recognize the simple fact that we cannot dictate what a doctor is to do in his or her office. We encourage research work and place emphasis upon adjusting techniques."

1937: Schierholz (1986, p. 2) writes:

Development Committee

At the 1938 NCA Convention, a report was given on The National Foundation and Development Committee. After discussion, a permanent committee was appointed for the purpose of finding ways and means to establish and finance a national foundation without obligating the National Chiropractic Association. Only the chairman, Dr. Charles Lemly, of Texas, was mentioned. Unfortunately, there is no record that the committee ever made any recommendation or report to the NCA.

But the state delegates to the NCA had been listening and were asking questions about research. They expressed dissatisfaction with the committee. As the policy-making body in the NCA, as it is in the American Chiropractic Association today, they wanted something done and took steps to set things into action.

1937-38: Logan Basic College of Chiropractic catalogue includes:

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION This is the **only Chiropractic college sponsored by an international research organization.** This organization, known as the International Chiropractic Research Foundation, publishes a monthly magazine, conducts research, and meets in annual Assembly for review and research work.

1937 (Oct): *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) prints the following on its editorial page (p. 6):

To the Members of the **International Chiropractic Research Foundation:**

On account of existing conditions, placed before the Board of Directors of the College of Chiropractic, and the Board of Directors of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, at a specially called Board meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, Sunday, Sept. 12, 1937.

Conditions proving that the **Logan Basic College of Chiropractic** is not a professionally owned and operated College of Chiropractic, such as was proposed to be sponsored at the 3rd Annual Assembly of the I.C.R.F. held at Syracuse, N.Y., in the year 1935.

In view of the existing conditions, we the undersigned members of the Board of directors of the Logan Basic College of Chiropractic or Logan College of Chiropractic, Inc., do hereby tender our resignation to take effect immediately, we wish to be relieved of the responsibilities of all duties imposed upon this Board by the members of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, and we further wish to be fully relieved of all moral and financial responsibilities connected with this Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed: J.B. Wedge, Chairman
C.S. Brandon
F.A. Black, D.c.
Walter L. Vaughan
J. Fred Brewer
J.F. Fallot, D.C.
John H. Craven, D.C.
Thos. L. Reese, D.C.
W.A. Collinson

H.W. Lavender



Logan Basic College of Chiropractic, 7701 Florissant Road, St. Louis, Missouri, circa 1938

1939: **AC Johnson** DC, ND, DNT authors *Principles and Practice of Drugless Therapeutics, Second Edition*, published by **Chiropractic Educational Extension Bureau (CEEB)** at 942 South Alvarado St, LA [see also *Scientific Chiropractor*, December 1936, p. 17, when CEEB is located at 4510 S Broadway, LA]; Johnson is the Founder of the CEEB, also lists himself as "Graduate: **Palmer School of Chiropractic; Lindlahr College of Naturopathy, LACC**, and as "Chairman of the Education **National Affiliated Chiropractic Associaton**, Los Angeles" (title page); he notes of the CEEB (p. vi) [see also 1942]:

This Bureau shall serve by diligent searching, selecting and compiling of proven data on all **Rational Constructive Drugless Therapeutics** conforming to the fundamental laws of Natural healing from every available authentic source, **research** and clinical observation and experience. By the dissemination of this practical technical knowledge to **Chiropractic Physicians** the world over at the lowest cost to them that they may keep abreast of new scientific developments, obtain new knowledge of advanced methods and technique so they will be a better doctor to better serve the sick, for their own advancement and the advancement of **Chiropractic Drugless Therapeutics**

1940 (Nov): *NCA's National Chiropractic Journal* (9[11]) includes ad from Forrest D. Frame DC of Buffalo NY, and photo of Frame, for "Infantile Paralysis" (p. 49):

The **March of Dimes** marched right by Chiropractic. Medical fancy has blinded the public to Chiropractic facts. So the whole story in prevention and treatment has now been printed in one large chart, that can be read at a glance. It has a professional appeal without equal - in large pictures with explanation. We must protect our children and carry the work to the public also. Parents will be intrigued by this chart and your practice will increase as they learn the facts about poliomyelitis and bring their children for preventive technic. This beautiful pictorial poster with its stirring message, will inspire your patients into active enthusiasm for Chiropractic. Orders filled same day received, mail your check now. Price \$2.00 postpaid.

c1940: TF **Ratledge** DC writes to all member of Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions (straight schools) re: letter from Gordon M **Goodfellow** DC, chair of the **NCA** Committee on Educational Standards; urges Allied

Chiropractic Educational Institutions (**ACEI**) members not to cooperate with **NCA** (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archives)

1941 (Jan 7): BJ writes to CS Cleveland re: **NCA**, need for schools to work together against **NCA** programs, encloses a copy of a letter (dated 12/14/40) from **Wilma Churchill Wood** DC, sec'y and owner of the **LACC** to Gordon M. **Goodfellow** DC, chair, **NCA** Committee on Education Standards (**Goodfellow** succeeded? **Crider**, who succeeded? **Watkins**); notes Crider's premature 1939 rating of schools (Cleveland papers-CCC/KC)

1941: **CHB** becomes **International Chiropractors' Association (ICA)** (Metz, 1965, p. 55)

1941 (Mar 15): minutes of meeting of **Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions (ACEI)** at Oklahoma City; CS Cleveland "suggested that there was no **NCA** movement except the **Journal**"; notes restructuring and renaming of **CHB** to **ICA**; CS Cleveland nominates Carver to **ICA** Board of Control; Dr. Weiser nominated **TF Ratledge** to **ICA** Board of Control; decision that **ACEI** will continue despite dissolution of **CHB** into **ICA** (Ratledge papers-SFCR Archives); see also 1939 (Nov)

1941 (Sept 20): letter from Vera L. Young, D.C. on stationery of "Chiropractors' Constitutional Rights" (Logan Archives)

-lists committee members and ex-officio members:

Committee Members

Vera L. Young, D.C., Joplin MO

R.C. Hartong, D.C., San Antonio TX

N.W. Heffer, D.C., Rochester NY

William L. Taylor, D.C., Minneapolis MN

I.N. **Toftness**, D.C., Cumberland WI

Ex-Officio Members

A.G. Eichel, D.C., President of IBTRI, Decatur IL

Hugh B. Logan, D.C., secretary-treasurer of IBTRI

Dear Doctor:

We hope that you will be more than pleased with HORRORS OF VACCINATION AND INOCULATION AT WORK, and that it will prove a powerful aid in educating your patients and friends to the evils of these practices as well as to the racket behind them. A copy placed in your public library will, I am sure, prove an excellent investment.

We will appreciate your sending us pictures and sworn statements of other victims of vaccination which you may be able to procure. It is our plan to add such additional material to the book as it is available, thus increasing its value.

May we also enlist your cooperation in selling as many of these books to other Chiropractors or laymen as you can? This will accomplish two things – spread the education against vaccination that much more widely, and increase the volume of sales so as to yield a profit which will go into the Constitutional Rights Fund. Additional copies may be ordered either from me or from the College.

Assuring you of our pleasure in providing this book for which there is a very real need, and with kind good wishes for your continued success, we are

Very sincerely yours,

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Vera L. Young, D.C., Chairman

1941 (Nov 1): letter on IBTRI stationery from A.G. Eichel, D.C. of Decatur IL, IBTRI president (Logan Archives); includes:

TO MEMBERS OF THE I.B.T.R.I. AND ALL BASIC
TECHNICIANS

Dear Fellows:

Due to a **new enthusiasm for straight Chiropractic** that is sweeping the country today, plus the fact that Dr. Hugh B. Logan still leads the profession in exhibiting more scientific proof of corrected spinal distortion than any other chiropractor in America today, it is necessary to acquaint the fellows of some pending changes in future Assemblies...

The past two years have seen many refinements in the interpretation of X-ray plates...

1943: Ferguson & Wiese (1988) list a **College of Chiropractic Research Foundation**, St. Louis [1943]

1943: **NCA** discusses formation of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** (today's **FCER**) (Schierholz, 1986, pp. 2-3):

A Resolution

In 1943 a resolution was introduced in the **NCA** House of Delegates by Dr. **Earl Liss**, then a delegate from Michigan, later president of **NCA**, and for years the chairman of the Board of Directors of the **National College of Chiropractic**. The resolution asked that the Committee on Foundation and Development be abandoned and that a separate Foundation should be organized for the purpose of conducting research. The resolution encountered opposition but passed with an overwhelming majority. The Board of Directors, officers and staff of the **NCA** were directed to carry out the intent and purpose of the resolution.

Almost simultaneously, while the House of Delegates was acting on its resolution, there was activity in another sector of the **NCA**. Action which played a prominent role in the formation of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, and for many years afterward. The **NCA** past-presidents felt they could be more effective in helping the **NCA** if their organization, the Gavel Club, could become a council. At their request, the House of Delegates changed the name to the Council of Past Executives. At the same time, the Council was enlarged by the Delegates to include all past-presidents and vice-presidents of the **NCA**, other officers (directors) of the **NCA**, the past presidents of the former Universal Chiropractors' Association and the American Chiropractic Association...

In another action in 1943, the National Chiropractic Association appointed a new research director, Dr. C.W. Weiant of New York, who was adequately qualified to conduct a scientific research program...

Chiropractic Research Foundation

In the months following the 1943 convention, the **NCA** had Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws written for a new foundation to be known as the **Chiropractic Research Foundation (CRF)**. The Articles and Bylaws were submitted to the **NCA** Board of Directors as a preliminary to consideration at the 1944 convention. With Board approval, the chairman of the Board of Directors, Dr. **Gordon Goodfellow** of California, presented the Articles and Bylaws to the Council of Past Executives for approval. At the same time, the Council was asked to sponsor the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**.

1943 (Apr/May/June): **Texas Chiropractic Research Society News** is edited by L. Geo. Grupe DC at 225 S. David, San

Angelo TX; brands **John J. Nugent** DC and **Emmett J. Murphy** DC as saboteurs and fifth columnists for their [unsuccessful] work to have DCs deemed "essential personnel" by the War Manpower Commission (in my Military file; from Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1943 (Feb 11): letter from **TF Ratledge** to **Bernard Baruch** at 597 Madison Ave., NYC (Ratledge papers, SFCR):

My dear sir:

It has come to my attention that you intend to provide for an investigation into the merits of the various health practices now established in this country. It is fortunate that someone may be sufficiently interested in the subject to bring about a bonafide investigation of the whole subject in order that the people may have unprejudiced reports as to the relative and comparative merits of the several existing practices and may therefore be enabled to better choose among them for their particular needs.

In order to fairly and fully get at the facts concerning the various practices it is imperative that expert testimony be heard from persons educated, and therefore expert, in each of the various practices to be investigated.

Your name connected with the matter at once creates confidence that it will be handled in a matter consistent with the principle of sound Americanism and that it will not merely be a device whereby competition may be removed from a field of endeavor in which special privilege seeks preferred relations.

As secretary of the **Allied Chiropractic Educational Institutions** of America I would urge that authorized representatives of this organization be heard by your investigators and that authorized representatives of the **International Chiropractic Association** be requested to submit their views to the committee.

In the hope that great good for humanity will result from this particular effort by you to secure for all the full benefits of all the good resulting from the freedoms enjoyed under our great government, and wishing for you the best of health, I am,

Yours very truly,...



C.O. Watkins, D.C.

Chairman, **NCA** Committee on Educational Standards, 1935-36
Member, **NCA** Board of Directors, 1938-43
Chairman, **NCA** Board of Directors, 1942-43

1943 (Nov): **National Chiropractic Journal**[12(11)] includes:
-"Bernard Baruch Finances Survey of Chiropractic and Other Drugless Methods" (p. 26)

1944: CO **Watkins** DC, FICC authors **The Basic Principles of Chiropractic Government**, including following excerpt:

There are several facts upon the relative importance of basic and clinical research that every leader should ponder over if he is to give chiropractic prudent leadership: (1) The advancement of the **basic sciences** is not a chiropractic responsibility. (2) Chiropractic can be established and defended as a separate science only so far as we organize our own clinical research to find our own specific facts and general laws as they apply to chiropractic methods. (3) Regardless of how well chiropractic is substantiated by good basic theory, it does not establish chiropractic as a separate science. (4) It is only through clinical research in which all methods and theories are tested for specific facts that we can ever hope to synthesize chiropractic knowledge and eliminate cultism from chiropractic. To state it another way: Until the chiropractic physician can base his chiropractic practice methods upon specific knowledge obtained through clinical research there will be numerous cults and systems such as are not found in medicine or other organized clinical sciences. If we are to eliminate the cult from chiropractic, practice methods cannot be based upon basic theory anymore than they could be based upon philosophy. (5) The average chiropractic physician is not primarily interested in basic sciences, nor is he qualified to carry on research in them even if it were his responsibility to do so, but, given proper leadership every chiropractor would be able to do clinical research within the scope of his practice. (6) We have neither the specific facts to base our practice methods upon nor the specific facts to give to the public and its agencies. We are continually expecting the public and its agencies to accept chiropractic upon a basis of chiropractic theory or philosophy.

The foregoing facts should be thoroughly considered by the leaders of chiropractic. **They are the most important consideration of chiropractic organization today. Recently, Mr. Bernard Baruch, a layman, gave a large sum of money to the medical profession to test and find the specific facts concerning chiropractic methods.** The fact that it has become necessary for a layman to ask organized medicine to do clinical research upon our methods in order to determine their scientific worth should cause every chiropractic leader who has opposed the development of a scientific organization and the organization of profession-wide clinical research to hang his head in shame. If we will not **develop a scientific organization** to test our own methods, organized medicine will usurp our privilege. When it discovers a method of value, medical science will adopt it and incorporate it into scientific medical practice. One would think that the mere mention of these facts to chiropractic leaders would be sufficient to persuade them to develop a scientific organization to organize our science. However, these facts have been called to their attention again and again in the past few years with meager results. Chiropractic government of yesterday was dominated by the philosopher who believed a sound, philosophical argument was sufficient basis for chiropractic methods. Cultism developed and thrived under this leadership. Chiropractic government of today is dominated by those who feel that good, basic theory is sufficient of substantiate chiropractic methods of practice. But recognized sciences base their methods not upon philosophy or theory but upon specific facts demonstrated in practice through clinical research. **By its failure to build a scientific organization to organize profession-wide clinical research to scientifically test our methods, chiropractic leadership has throughout the years failed to give chiropractic methods of practice a scientific foundation.**

The present situation is critical, and unless something definite is done to provide an organization such as will establish chiropractic upon a scientific basis, chiropractic as such will soon cease to exist. In such an event, we should not blame medicine for stealing our

methods but rather, we must blame our own leaders whose imprudent leadership has failed to provide the scientific organization essential to the development of an organized science of chiropractic. If the publication of this booklet is instrumental in bringing about a profession-wide movement demanding that the leaders give this situation their immediate attention, it will have achieved its goal....

What is Chiropractic, Legally Speaking?

When we consider this question we find a real chiropractic problem, one which has been created largely by our own imprudent leadership....

There are a number of ironical facts regarding Chiropractic Practice Acts. First, many of our laws were written by legal counsel which specialized in chiropractic legal matters. Yet, the laws written by this specialized counsel have caused more trouble and placed greater legal restriction upon normal chiropractic progress as a science than those written by independent counsel. Second, while Chiropractic Practice Acts are of four different types as far as definition is concerned of which only one type could be considered as approaching the ideal, only the law containing a narrow specific definition has caused much embarrassment to the profession which strives to advance the science. Third, most of the effort to shackle normal chiropractic progress as a science by means of legal barriers has come from "would-be" leaders within our own profession. Fourth, while chiropractic is a science and could be well defended as such if it were better organized, chiropractic legal talent has based their defense in the past upon chiropractic as only an art. The plea of "prior art rights" is a meaningless gesture in a science since the art is subservient to the science. Further, the science of chiropractic is a separate branch of science today, but because of lack of scientific organization the fact is not as easy to prove as in other better organized sciences. Fifth, although man-made laws have little effect upon the progress of science it should be the first responsibility of our legal counsel to draw up laws and to construct substantial argument which would defend the right of the sciences to progress unmolested without legal barriers. Sixth, the one and only method of making chiropractic readily demonstrable and defensible as a separate science; namely, the organization of the science, has in the past and even today receives scant consideration by chiropractic organization. It is an absolute necessity if chiropractic is to enjoy normal progress and be enabled to fully demonstrate its claim legally as a separate branch of science.

Many of the problems which have harassed the chiropractic profession throughout the years have been the result of the bungling of legal matters by our legal counsel. While Osteopathy is little better organized as a science than is chiropractic, its legal matters have not been bungled as have ours. The science of osteopathy has had far fewer legal restrictions placed upon it. **What is needed in chiropractic today is legal counsel capable of defending the right of chiropractic scientific progress.** Unless this need is met our science can progress only in the face of continued legal harassment. It is the duty of our legal counsel to keep the scientific frontiers of chiropractic free of legal barriers...

1944: in his *The Basic Principles of Chiropractic Government* CO Watkins DC writes:

**CHAPTER X
CHIROPRACTIC AND CULTISM**

Perhaps the greatest cause for chiropractic's failure to make scientific progress and to be accepted as a worthy science is the cult in chiropractic. I doubt that any science is entirely free of the cultists. Certainly medicine is not. No doubt the cultist attitude of many of the early chiropractic leaders, the failure of early chiropractic

government to establish a scientific organization to scientifically test and advance chiropractic methods and the failure of our colleges to properly orient the student in the field of science are responsible to a great degree for the relatively large number of cultists in chiropractic.

However, I believe it is true that there appears to be more cult in chiropractic than actually exists due to a natural fact. Those possessing the scientific attitude are by nature an humble people, preferring to remain in the background; by nature, the cultist is a boisterous articulate individual who advances himself or is advanced because he is a natural leader and politician into positions of leadership. In talking to many hundreds of the average chiropractic physicians I have found a relatively low percentage of cultists as compared with the number found in chiropractic governmental circles. In talking to the average practitioner in his office I have found that the great majority base their methods of practice upon results obtained in their own practice. Their methods may be empiric (being based upon their sum total of general experience) or one finds in many instances practitioners who in their own practices keep complete case records and obtained specific facts, testing and evaluating methods according to the methodology of science. In a few instances I have even found them comparing these specific facts with their colleagues, thus accomplishing in a small way what would be accomplished many thousand-fold through scientific organization. I have also found that the great majority of chiropractic physicians assume the scientific attitude. They ascribe to a method no more value than that which is determined in practice. They subscribe to no particular cult or system but use any method which is brought to their attention and try to scientifically test and synthesize or integrate those which prove in a general way the most effective for any given condition. They are fair with their patients, telling them as accurately as they can what they can reasonably hope to accomplish in each specific condition judging by their previous experience in similar cases. They cannot, as can the medical physician, base this information upon the records of hundreds of cases of **clinical research** because, unlike medicine, chiropractic is not an organized science. But other than these facts, for which they as individuals are not responsible, in every sense of the word they are true scientists.

It is true that one need not go far before he meets the cultist; it makes little difference to which of the numerous cults such as the H.I.O., the **B.T.**, the S.O.T., the D & D, etc., he belongs for there is a fundamental similarity in their attitude. Each has accepted a particular system with the same finality that one accepts his religion, and assumes that its methods represent the alpha and omega of chiropractic knowledge. They make no attempt to review other knowledge, to test their own methods for specific end results, or to compare their methods with others. They develop a faith in their methods which precludes any attempt to examine others; the same attitude of faith removes any necessity in their opinion of critically examining their own methods. Their approach to the patient is that of the cultist. They seek through philosophy and logic to instill in the public their own faith in their methods, at the same time trying to discredit all other methods of healing the patient may have confidence in. This discrediting of other methods is not directed against medicine alone but is often even more bitter against other chiropractic cults, and especially against that part of the profession which maintains the scientific attitude.

The cultist has no desire to test his methods scientifically and to obtain specific facts as to their worth. He is easily perturbed when others do not accept his methods with the same abiding faith that he does, feeling that he has been grossly misunderstood or that the rest of society is prejudiced against his system or chiropractic in general.

The advancement of chiropractic to him means evangelizing "chiropractic philosophy," especially his particular type of philosophy, into the minds of the people. He does not think of chiropractic as a science; he maintains the cultist attitude throughout, which is in practically all respects the opposite of the scientific attitude.

"Many early chiropractic colleges practiced, taught, and reflected the cultist attitude. It was sure to characterize the attitude of any institution in which someone sought personal aggrandizement since cult is best suited to such a purpose. Through the years chiropractic organization leaders reflected the cultist attitude and cultist methods of advancing chiropractic. They sought to "convert" the public to their way of thinking through evangelistic philosophy and logic. Those who were not converted were considered prejudiced or pro-medicine. Despite the cultist attitude in chiropractic education and organization circles, only a small percentage of chiropractic physicians maintain the cultist attitude. The realities of practice, the public resistance to cult in science together with the natural tendency to orient themselves in the field of science has to a great degree overcome the bad effects of their school organization leadership.

However, the chiropractic profession is obviously divided today. Basically, the division is between those maintaining the cultist attitude and those representing the scientific attitude. As far as the scientific group (about eighty-five per cent of the profession) is concerned, they could be united into one large, scientific organization in which complete harmony would prevail. Within a relatively short time they could and would advance the science of chiropractic to recognition equal to that of medicine. However, they are unorganized due to the fact that the cultist and cultist methods have dominated chiropractic organization throughout the years. The program of chiropractic organization has offered little to those who represent the scientific attitude. It is this reason more than any other that accounts for the fact that probably not more than fifteen per cent of the chiropractic profession belongs to any national organization as compared with eighty-five per cent of the medical profession.

As far as the cultists in chiropractic are concerned further unity is impossible. One can no more unite the cults of chiropractic than one can unify the different religious sects and for the same reason. It is true the different cults have much in common, differing only in the particular philosophy or doctrine they subscribe to and promote. The basic attitude of the H.I.O., the **B.T.**, the S.O.T., etc., toward each other, toward the rest of the profession, and towards the best ways to advance chiropractic in society are the same, yet each maintains its own philosophy and methods, and no attempt is made to synthesize or integrate them. It is true that they may become more tolerant toward one another and may even unite in a common purpose to accomplish a specific undertaking, but basically they will never unite behind a common ideology. History shows it is not natural for cults to unite. In fact, new leaders are always coming forth to further divide those of the cultist attitude. The religious attitude, or perhaps we should say the attitude of religious sects since some contend it is not the true religious attitude, is very similar to the cultist attitude, and no one ever heard of two religious sects uniting; they only divide further. There are always well-meaning people who would like to unite the different religious sects, and others who have made earnest attempts to unite the cultists of chiropractic only to learn through bitter experience that different cults do not unite. However, if a chiropractic organization would follow the methodology of science and make an earnest attempt to build a scientific organization, it could unite and serve, as well as gain the immediate support of at least eighty-five per cent of the chiropractic profession. By an educational program to

properly orient the remaining fifteen per cent, many of whom are cultists only because of misunderstanding and the dominating leadership of some cultist leader, there would be very little cult left in chiropractic. The only way complete unity can be brought about in chiropractic is to eliminate the cult and build a strong, worthy scientific organization.

It is unfortunate that we have those with the cultist attitude in chiropractic. It is especially unfortunate that this attitude is allowed to dominate chiropractic organization as thoroughly as it does. The writer has attended official sessions of chiropractic organizations wherein all discussions centered around some cultist plan of promoting chiropractic, and no thought was given to the organization as a means of advancing the science. This is true despite the fact that the absence of scientific organization and the presence of cult in chiropractic are the only remaining effective arguments the opposition can use against chiropractic. These arguments will be used increasingly against us until we remove their basis completely. However, it is very much to our own interest to eliminate the cultist attitude from chiropractic. Cultism is like a weed in science for it saps the effort which should be used to advance the science, produces nothing of value, and a small amount of it in higher circles causes the rest of society to suspect that it exists generally throughout chiropractic. In other words, the actions of a few discredit all.

I should not wish anyone to infer from the foregoing that everyone who uses H.I.O., the **B.T.**, or any other methods with which cult is associated is necessarily a cultist. One does find many who use these methods who do maintain a scientific attitude. Often because of lack of scientific organization in chiropractic they have had no opportunity to examine other methods, but maintain an open mind and are eager to examine and test other methods, and their public approach is that of a scientist. Nor would I wish anyone to infer that the cultist attitude is taught in all chiropractic colleges. As a matter of fact the accredited colleges do not maintain or teach the cultist attitude. Under the leadership of Dr. Nugent, the N.C.A. Educational Director, we can expect that these institutions will give increasing attention toward the proper orientation of the student in the field of science. I should not wish anyone to infer that the N.C.A. leadership of today is entirely cultist in its attitude. A big change has occurred in N.C.A. leadership in recent years, and although there is much yet to be desired and more changes are necessary if the dominating influence of the cultists is to be overcome, the trend is strongly in that direction. Cultist leaders seldom change their attitude, but new faces are finding their way into positions of influence in the N.C.A. each year. Slowly but surely the cultist attitude is being supplanted by the scientific attitude. The opposition of some unaccredited colleges to the N.C.A. educational program is based as much or more upon cultist reasons than upon opposition to higher educational standards. Likewise, the opposition to the N.C.A. by other organizations or by cult leaders is usually based upon their desire to retain their cult following.

While the medical profession delights in referring to chiropractors as cultists, they also have cultists in medicine. It is true that they try to disown them and certainly keep them in the background and concentrate on publicizing their scientists. But the average medical physician, as well as medical organization, lacks much to be desired in scientific attitude. What they lack in cult is more than made up by their arrogance. Humility is a word almost unknown to the average medical physician, and the height of arrogance is achieved by the medical organization which does not hesitate to ask the rest of society to stand by and regard them as great public benefactors. They make the mistake of trying to advance the science of medicine in the legislative hall as much as in their laboratories. As a result the true

scientist cares little more for medicine than he does for chiropractic. Certainly, from the viewpoint of the scientist there is much to be desired in both.

1944: Schierholz (1986, p. 7) relates that:

Research

Dr. C.W. Weiant, who became Research Director of the **NCA** in 1943, presented to the **NCA** Convention in 1944, a five-point program as a guideline to inquiries about participating in research. The five points Dr. Weiant presented were:

The problem of defining and recognizing the forms of anatomical relationship to which the skeleton is subject.

The problem of determining to what extent these forms are fixed, or to what extent they vary with alterations of posture and other physiological activity.

The problem of recording the anatomical changes produced by the application of the various chiropractic techniques

The problem of determining the physiological effects resulting from the application of chiropractic techniques.

The problem of recording objective clinical results and or correlating these with the data obtained in the pursuit of problems one through four.

1944 (June 24): letter from **TF Ratledge** to **Frank E. Dean** DC of **Columbia Institute of Chiropractic** at 261 W. 71st St. in NYC (Ratledge papers, SFCR Archives):

Dear Doctor Dean:

Yours of June 20th. at hand and glad to hear from you. Also, thank you for the kindness expressed in your letter.

I recall something about some students who were formerly in your institution either enrolling here or at least talking about it, however, I do not remember details about them. I recall that a Mr. Richards from some school in N.Y. did start in to finish his course but when the war came on he discontinued the work. I believe that he was a native of Germany and perhaps had not completed citizenship in the U.S.A.

At present I have no opening for additional instructor but, if Dr. **Regardie** does come out, have him get in touch with me and it might be that things would have changed by that time. Nothing is very certain these hectic days.

I trust that your institution does not commit itself to the "**Baruch**" scheme to steal chiropractic by a failing medical clinic or in support of the bill now in congress which would place chiropractors in a service situation where they would be subject to medical control through the surgeon general's office. Either proposal is dangerous and it is unfortunate that anyone, posing as representing the profession, should betray chiropractic by attempting to commit chiropractic to medicine or as any part of it.

If Dr. **Regardie** ever expects to establish a practice there is no better opportunity than now in California. All the chiropractors are doing well, making money as they never did before. The only thing is, many of them are so anxious to make money that they sort of conduct a "drugless department store" office and let the patient decide what he needs instead of the Doctor making such decision and more and more people complain that they cannot get an adjustment any more. "The chiropractors do everything else but give an adjustment".

I cannot understand why so many chiropractors have so little imagination that they cannot determine that the proper practice of chiropractic requires doing all of the things necessary in the complete application of the chiropractic principles which are universally applicable in human health problems.

With every good wish, I am,

Very truly yours,

1944 (June 24): letter to **CS Cleveland** DC from **TF Ratledge**, DC (Ratledge papers, SFCR):

Dear Doctor Cleveland:

How goes it with you since February? Hope everything is OK. We are still on the map and things are beginning to pick up some. Look for much better conditions as times goes on and the boys begin to get back from the war.

I trust that we are doing something to insure that the fellows who come back may have the opportunity to study chiropractic, as many of them will want to do. But, if we submit to the **Baruch** committee with it's clever scheme of "physical medicine" the boys will be thwarted again. That is the brightest idea ever produced by **Ray Lyman Wilbur** as a means to sneak up on the blind side of some of our small minds who claim to be presenting our ideas to Washington.

It is, more than ever, necessary that chiropractic be kept separate from any medical relation in order that their schemes NOW may not become the vehicle of chiropractic absorption. If we remain true to our trust the medical temporizing with what it treacherously designates "physical medicine" will be construed as an admission of the weakness of chemical medicine and will further enhance the standing of chiropractic. I say just let them commit themselves to the fact that chemical medicine is a failure and then see how unscientific they will become in the drugless field.

What is being done to defeat the pernicious bill now pending in Congress to place a chiropractic corps under the Surgeon General? Surely the Interstate Council will take adequate steps to defeat the bastard proposal.

Pardon my reference to the matter of my pictures (personal) which were inadvertently sent to you along with the one authorized in response to your request for picture prior to the KC meeting in February. But, you have overlooked returning them. If you have a cut made, please return all three of them to me as they are ALL I have.

Please let me hear from you and give me every information you may believe that we could use here in our consideration of pending chiropractic problems.

Awaiting an early reply, I am,

Your friend,

P.S. Are you doing any publicity and is Asher still with you? Are there any special facts that you know that would be helpful in efforts to get students through the government? Etc., Etc.

1944 (July): **JCaCA** [1(3)] notes:

-Robert O. **McClintock** DC, "President and Dean, **California Chiropractic College**, Oakland, California" authors "The neurological aspect of acute anterior **poliomyelitis**" (pp. 19-20)

1944 (July 26): **NCA** Council of Past Executives votes to sponsor the **Chiropractic Research Foundation (CRF; today's FCER)**; Gordon M. **Goodfellow** DC of California chairman of the board of the **NCA**, presents Articles and Bylaws for the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** to **NCA** Council of Past Executives (former Gavel Club); on July 27 articles of incorporation are notarized in Cook County IL, and filed with the Secretary of State in Delaware (Schierholz, 1986, p. 3); incorporators are:

*Sylvia L. Ashworth, D.C. (Nebraska)

*Gordon M. **Goodfellow**, D.C. (California)

*George E. Hariman, D.C. (North Dakota)

*Frank O. Logic, D.C. (Michigan)

- *Lillard T. Marshall, D.C. (Kentucky)
- *Harry K. McIlroy, D.C. (Indiana)
- *Cecil D. Strait, D.C. (Georgia)
- *F. Lorne Wheaton, D.C. (Connecticut)

-purposes of **CRF** (Schierholz, 1986, p. 4):

The original Articles of Incorporation designated the following:

1. The name of the Corporation is Chiropractic Research Foundation, Incorporated.
2. The objects or purposes to be promoted or carried on are:
 - a) To receive gifts for the use and benefit of chiropractic education, research, sanitarium, hospitals, and to administer said gifts according to its discretion, except as to gifts subject to a condition of the donor, which gifts are to be administered according to said conditions.
 - b) To promote the science of chiropractic, particularly in the research of all the scientific aspects of chiropractic.
 - c) To promote adequate facilities and equipment for the full and complete education of students in chiropractic colleges.
 - d) To promote chiropractic sanitariums, hospitals and clinics.
 - e) To gather and disseminate reliable information concerning the science of chiropractic, and to generally promote the science of chiropractic.

-Schierholz (1986, pp. 5-6) also notes:

Trustees and Officers

The Council of Past Executives was the sponsoring organization. Its members were the founders -- the Charter members of the Chiropractic Research Foundation. Members of the first Board of Trustees elected were:

- Dr. Charles C. Lemly, Texas
- Dr. Harry K. McIlroy, Indiana
- Dr. Arthur W. Schwieter, South Dakota
- Dr. Frank O. Logic, Michigan
- Dr. George E. Hariman, North Dakota

The Trustees elected the Officers

- President - Dr. Arthur W. Schwieter
- Vice-President - Dr. Frank O. Logic
- Secretary/Treasurer - Dr. Charles C. Lemly

It was made clear that no officers or trustees would receive any salary; only out-of-pocket expenses when on official business from the CRF was to be paid.

re: **Craig M. Kightlinger**: "He had been vice president of the **UCA**, and the impact of his eventual resignation was said to hasten the merger of the **UCA** with the old **ACA**. He became a charter member of the newly-formed organization, the **NCA**, and an original member of the **NCA** Gavel Club and Council of Past Executives. A fellow of the International College of Chiropractors, Dr. Kightlinger was a trustee and its first registrar. He was also a founder and executive board member of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, formed in July, 1944 in Chicago" (Rehm, 1980, p. 298)

1944 (Aug 30): Sylva L. **Ashworth** DC writes to Dr. Ruth **Cleveland** DC, notes her anger that **CRF's** **Rogers** and **Schwieter** are pressuring her for \$1,000 contribution, notes she has given \$50K to chiro over the years, describes previous loan to **International Chiropractic Congress**, money was misspent by Harry Gallaher DC; notes purpose of **CRF** is **to improve the schools [rather than research, per se]**, but doesn't want to throw cold water on project because it will "help the schools equip for a longer and better course"; notes "Bonesetter Richter" will lecture at state convention in October;

notes that Mabel Palmer had snubbed her during last visit to Davenport and the **PSC** seems deteriorated, low student count; mentions surprise picnic for Lee and Grace Edwards, who will be moving to California (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

1944 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal**[14(9)] includes:

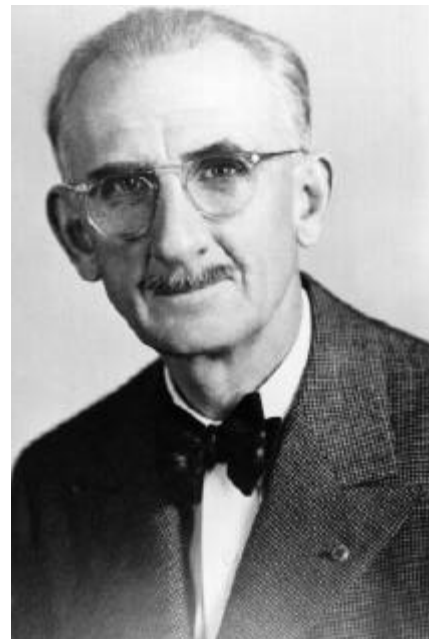
-L.M. Rogers, D.C. authors "Summary of War Council Conference" (pp. 13-21, 49); includes much discussion of formation of Chiropractic Research Foundation (CRF), including list of original donors; initial donations total \$42K

1944 (Dec 9): **Leonard K. Griffin** DC, president of **Texas Chiropractic Research Society** Inc. writes to CS as "Dear Chiropractor", notes attached letter (dated 10/25/44) from Jack Love, an attorney who handled the "Halstead case"; mentions pending chiro legislation in TX, and feels Medical Practice Act must be amended if DCs are to be exempted from Basic Science laws (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1944 (Dec 24): Arthur W. **Schwieter** DC sends telegram to all **CRF** members (Schierholz, 1986, p. 7):

Message to you and each member of the Foundation. We will drink toast today eleven a.m. to success of Foundation in 1945. Remember our slogan every donor get another. At least one from you before January 1st and we will reach our goal!

PHOTOGRAPH



Arthur W. Schwieter, D.C.

1945: Schierholz (1986, pp. 7-8) relates that:

Almost a decade passed from the time the word "research" became common in the chiropractic vocabulary until the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** was formed in 1944. Now the **NCA**, recognizing the potential in the **CRF**, recommended transferring the Research Director, Dr. Weiant, and his programs from the **NCA** Council on Public Health to the **CRF**. In support of this recommendation, the **NCA** appropriated \$5,000 to the **CRF** for research in 1945. A total of \$25,000 was exclusively earmarked for research to be appropriated by **NCA** to the **CRF** during the next five years.

The **Chiropractic Research Foundation** agreed to the transfer with the understanding that Dr. **Weiant** would continue on projects already underway and expand as possible. A location to pursue research was set up in New York City with X-ray, adjusting table, microscope and complete laboratory facilities.

1945 (Jan): **National Chiropractic Journal** (15[1]) includes:

-WA Budden DC, ND authors "Russian research supports chiropractic" (pp. 9-10)

-four-page promotion for **CRF**, notes Arthur W. Schwiertert is President, Chas. C. Lemly DC of Waco TX is sec'y-treasurer (pp. 35-8):

The **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc. was established during the National War Council Conference in Chicago in July, 1944. It is incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware.

The objects and purposes of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** are: To engage in scientific Chiropractic research; to endow accredited Chiropractic colleges teaching scientific courses of four years or a minimum of 3600 hours; to establish and perpetuate Chiropractic hospitals, clinics, and sanitariums.

More than eighty thousand (\$80,000.00) dollars has already been contributed by leading chiropractors throughout America to establish the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc., and to perpetuate the principles to which the Chiropractic profession is dedicated.

Any worthy chiropractor may become a Foundation Donor by pledging one thousand dollars to this million-dollar humanitarian project. Such donors will receive a Founder's certificate from the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc. of which they may be proud, since it will immediately identify them as having faith in the future of their profession. Donors may make their contributions in one lump sum or in regular payments as desired. Series F and G War Bonds may be purchased in the name of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc. Contributions constitute allowable deductions from your Federal Income Taxes.

-ad (p. 35) lists members of the Board of Directors of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**:

*Arthur W. Schwiertert DC

*Frank O. Logic DC

*Chas. C. Lemly DC

*Harry K. McIlroy DC

*George Hariman DC

-**Harry K. McIlroy** DC writes (p. 36) the **CRF** is "the greatest step forward that organized Chiropractic has taken in its half a century of progress"; notes that **CRF** will provide a vehicle for receipt of contributions from wealthy patients; also notes:

The **Foundation** has spent its first money in purchasing its OWN research laboratory in the City of New York. It will be modern and complete with the finest adjusting tables, X-ray equipment, microscopes, and laboratory facilities, in charge of **NCA** Research Director and scientist, Dr. **C.W. Weiant**, in collaboration with several eminent university professors - and this is only the beginning.

Dr. **L.M. Rogers**, efficient secretary of the **National Chiropractic Association**, has generously agreed to serve as Executive Secretary of the **Foundation** (for a salary of \$1.00 per year) to facilitate the business administration of the **Foundation**.

-**Gordon M. Goodfellow** DC, ND writes (p. 37) that Florida has the lead in pledges, and that:

If it should, at some future time appear necessary to acquire or construct an institution for pure research, that can be done. For the present it is contemplated that the **Research Foundation** shall work

through those educational institutions of the profession already existing and which have met the highest standards which the profession has found it necessary to establish.

It will be a flexible endowment, **to be apportioned to these institutions according to their needs, and not designed to help one to flourish while others starve**, but to keep the best in Chiropractic alive through difficult periods, to encourage them to hold to the highest of standards, and to insure a future membership of our ranks to which we can point with pride and which will command public respect...

-listing of early pledgers to **CRF** (p. 38)

-**NCA** ad for 34-page booklet prepared by National Council on Public Health entitled "The Prevention of Infantile Paralysis (Second Printing of 25,000 Now Ready!)" (p. 46)

-**poem** "Taken from the Official Song of The Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc." (p. 46):

STOUT-HEARTED MEN

You have dreams, if you act they will come true!

To turn your dreams to a fact, it's up to you!

If you have the soul and the spirit

Never fear it, you'll see it through.

Hearts can inspire other hearts, with their fire.

For the strong obey when a strong man shows them the way!

Give me some men who are stout-hearted men,

And I'll soon give you ten thousand more.

Oh, shoulder to shoulder and bolder and bolder

They grow as they go to the fore!

Then, there's nothing in the world can halt or mar a plan,

When stout-hearted men can stick together man to man!

1945 (Feb): according to Schierholz (1986, p. 6):

Every practicing chiropractor was invited to become a member. On payment of \$1,000 a Founder's Certificate with Life Membership was issued. Something over \$42,000 was pledged in a few months. By February of 1945, a group of 130 members were listed as Founders or Donors (\$500). This was accomplished without fund-raising help.

1945 (Apr): **NCA's National Chiropractic Journal** (15[4]) includes:

-F.B. Mcall, D.C. authors "Baruch Group Proves Drugless Therapy" (pp. 15, 58)

1945 (Sept): letter to the field from Vinton F. Logan, DC, president of the **Logan Basic College of Chiropractic**, accompanies brochure on proposed "Hugh B. Logan Memorial" building; promotion suggests that "**The research opportunities to be made available through this project will benefit all**" (from National College Special Collections; in my Logan file)

1945-47: Ralph J. Martin DC, ND (1986) recalls:

It was at about the time of the end of World War II that the LA Metropolitan District of the **CCA** had the Initiation Banquet, and Dr. **John J. Nugent**, Director of Education for the **National Chiropractic Association**, was present, and announced to the doctors present that he had come to California to amalgamate the Chiropractic Colleges of the state into one professionally owned non-profit college. I had a long talk with him after the meeting, and assured him that, as president of the **Southern California College**

and of the Metropolitan District, he could count on my full cooperation.

Dr **Nugent** immediately began negotiations with Dr **Wilma Churchill**, owner of **LACC**, and it soon developed that she refused to sell to the **So. California College**, so we began setting up a new holding non-profit corporation, the **California Chiropractic Educational Foundation**. During the latter half of 1946 I spent a great deal of time with attorney **CP Von Herzen** and Dr **Nugent** putting this corporation into functioning condition with myself as chairman of the new Board of Regents. As we went into the new year of 1947 all was ready, and funds for the purchase had been raised from the profession through the **CRF**, and we put \$25,000 into escrow for a total purchase price of \$225,000 for **LACC**. The escrow closed on May 7, 1947 after a stormy session with Dr Churchill the day before, as she now had misgivings about selling her school which had nearly 1,000 students enrolled.

She refused to negotiate with Dr **Nugent**, knowing he was a very persuasive negotiator. He assured her that this was no problem, that I, Dr. **Martin**, Dr John **Koer**, and Dr Sidney **Milbank** would meet with her in his place. This we did, and after a couple of stormy hours we came out with the school, and the next day took possession. It has operated ever since under the ownership of the **California Chiropractic Educational Foundation**.

1946: Professional **Research** Services of San Diego publishes **Visceral Innervation** (Smallie, 1990); **authored by Raymond Houser, DC, future LACC dean; JNCA** [May 1946; 16(5):39] prints full page ad for the book, but fails to identify author

1946 (Jan): **National Chiropractic Journal** (16[1]) includes:
-ad for CRF (p. 31) notes "Pledges now total \$271,500.00"; lists "New Pledgors Since Last Month (Not Previously Acknowledged)"
-**photo** caption reads "Photo pictures Dr. Chas. C. Lemly, Secy-Treas., purchasing \$30,000 in Victory Bonds to add to the treasury of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc."; article is reprinted from *Waco News-Tribune* of Waco TX, November 28, 1945 (p. 50):

Research Foundation Purchases Bonds
\$30,000.00 Added to Foundation Treasury

A \$30,000.00 bond purchased by the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc., which will be credited to McLennan county's victory loan drive quota, has been announced by Dr. Charles C. Lemly, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

A check for the \$30,000 bond purchase has been handed to Boyd Russell, executive chairman of the McLennan county war finance committee, by Dr. Lemly, who has his office in this city.

Non-Profit Organization

The \$30,000 is another boost for the county's \$5,100,000 quota which has gone over the top with total sales of \$5,299,008. E bond quota of \$1,200,000 is the headache of war finance committee officials. Through early Friday E sales showed only \$478,417.50.

The **Chiropractic Research Foundation** is a non-profit corporation, which purposes to secure gifts for use and benefit of chiropractic education, research, sanatoriums, hospitals, Dr. Lemly said.

He explained that it **has been approved by the internal revenue department of the federal government** and placed on the same basis as other organizations which receive contributions. Donations to the foundation are deductible from income tax in the same manner.

1946 (May): **JNCA** [1946; 16(5)] publishes:

-lists **Floyd Cregger** DC of LA as vice-president of **NCA**, Gordon M. **Goodfellow** DC at 714 S. Hill Street, LA is on board of executives, and EH Gardner DC of LA as state director (delegate) (p. 3)

-**Goodfellow** is also listed as director of the **National Chiropractic Insurance Company (NCIC)** [p. 5]

-Arthur W. Schwieter DC, President of CRF, authors "Chiropractic is on the march!" (p. 19); he reports:

Your **Chiropractic Research Foundation** has recently opened an executive office and headquarters in Chicago, in the Chicago Title & Trust Building. This is a central location in the Loop, convenient for out-of-town visitors who may wish to call at headquarters. The address is: 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

The officers of the Foundation are happy to announce that we have obtained the services of Mr. **Ford L. Bailor** as our Executive Director. He has been associated for many years with a prominent and successful promotional and public relations organization in New York and brings to us twenty-five years of experience in fund raising and Foundation work, particularly in the educational field. Mr. **Bailor** will coordinate and direct the **CRF** over-all program from Chicago headquarters.

This program, we want to point out to the profession, is not a quick campaign. It is to be no flash in the pan, to die away when the first fine fervor has passed away. Mr. **Bailor** and his staff are planning a long range project, a framework upon which the chiropractic profession is now laying the groundwork for the continuation of its very existence. You do not believe this? You think that our enemies are lulled to sleep? Then read the scurrilous attack on chiropractic in the April issue of **HYGEIA**, an A.M.A. publication.

-**AC Johnson** DC, ND ("Founder, **Chiropractic Educational Extension Bureau**") is located at 942 S. Alvarado St, LA (p. 63); **AC Johnson** DC, ND authors "Electro-spinal therapy" (pp. 22-3, 48, 50, 52)

- "News Flashes" includes (pp. 34-5):

CALIFORNIA

DR. NUGENT STRESSES EDUCATION.

To the many pre-arranged meetings held throughout the length and breadth of California have come hundreds of members of our profession to hear the educational aims and objects of the **NCA**, as revealed by its Educational Director, Dr. John J. **Nugent**, New Haven, Conn. Having arrived in this state just five weeks ago, his message of chiropractic education has already been heard all over the state.

Public school teachers, city, county and state officials in the department of education have already heard his message and though they came primarily to scoff and chide many stayed to congratulate and encourage this educator who represents us even in this Nation's Capitol. As the days pass the trying work of presenting this great program in advanced chiropractic education continues to grow greater and the stress is now beginning to show. But Dr. Nugent is happy; happy because he has found not only appreciative audiences to whom he addressed his messages but he also found the "response" from his audience that has been so greatly needed in this state. If the **NCA** will permit Dr. **Nugent** sufficient time in California we feel this great mission, so newly launched, will attain to mature growth and secure entrenchment.

Due to a grave heart disorder, Dr. J. Ralph John has had to give up his work as State Chairman of the **Chiropractic Research**

Foundation . In acknowledging the letter of recognition from Dr. John, our state president, Dr. I.A. Dundas, expressed warm appreciation for the ability shown by Dr. John in his initial organization of the 24 districts in this state. With regrets the board of directors accepted the recognition and offered a resolution of thanks and appreciation to the man known to us so dearly as J. Ralph.

The **CRF** has been one of the major subjects of Dr. Nugent's many talks out here and in all of them he has praised highly the work done by the John's committee in behalf of the **CRF**, and most highly has he offered his praise to its fine and able leader, Dr. John. - Reported by E.H. Gardner, D.C., NCA State Director.

- J. Ralph John**, DC resigns as State Chairman of the **CRF**, according to "News Flash" (p. 35)
- Marcel Gillet DC authors letter to the editor announcing "Research Centre Established!" (pp. 58-9)
- J. Ralph John** DC is located at 1011 E Holt Ave, Pomona CA (p. 63)
- Marcel **Gillet** DC, President of the Belgian Association, 81a Rue de la Loi, Brussels, reports (pp. 58-9)

Dear Dr. Rogers:

We have the pleasure of announcing the creation of a Belgian Research Centre, which becomes a branch or subsidiary of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**. This Centre will impart to the Foundation any and all information it may acquire and will profit in like manner of all or whatever help the Foundation can give it.

The officers of the Belgian Research Centre are: General Director, Dr. Marcel **Gillet**; technical director, Dr. **Henri Gillet**; secretary, Dr. Fernande DeMey; research associates, Drs. Morris Liekens, Henri Poeck, Paul deBrochgrave, and August DeBier.

So far the Centre has functioned unofficially since 1942 and has during this interval formed committees on the following subjects: (1) Suggestions for a proper research program and proper research training; (2) a contribution to the study of locomotion (Biomechanics), normal and abnormal, general and spinal, and in its pathological, symptomatological, etiological, diagnostic and corrective aspects.

This last committee was divided into (a) the study of locomotive or mechanical misalignments (distortion, displacements, etc.), general and spinal; (b) the study of locomotive tenderness, (pain, hyperesthesia, sensation, etc.), general and spinal; (c) the study of locomotive stiffness (limitation of motion, fixation, immobilization, etc.), general and spinal; (d) a fourth study on the other possible locomotive or mechanical symptoms, spinal and general.

These committees have already done some excellent research and are getting ready to coordinate their efforts and findings to present same to the Research Foundation in the near future. Not that they pretend to have exhausted the subjects (for that would take hundreds of workers, time, money and energy), but that they have perhaps contributed something to the solution of the questions arising.

In closing we want to state that our financial adherence to the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** will have to wait until the monetary exchange is reestablished. However, we do want you to know that all of you, the officers and creators of the **Foundation**, your so able director,...???

1946 (July): **NCA's National Chiropractic Journal** (16[7]) includes:

- ad for **CRF** (p. 40) notes "Pledges now total \$422,217.00"; lists "California Comes Through! (We salute California this month for their splendid support of the Foundation. Below is a list of those who have pledged to date)"; \$1,000 contributors include:

- *J. Ralph John DC
- *Duane M. Smith DC
- *Sidney Milbank DC
- *Gordon Goodfellow DC, ND
- *Clyde Martyn DC
- *Ralph J. Martin DC, ND
- *AC Johnson DC, ND
- *CB Eacrett DC, ND
- *S. Earl Daughenbaugh DC
- *EH Gardner DC
- *Mabelle Kelso Shaw DC
- *Nephi Cottam DC
- *Floyd Cregger DC
- *LE Montenegro DC
- *Patrick Lackey DC, ND
- *Homer York DC
- *Carl W. LaForce DC
- *Leo J. Parry DC
- *CW Meers DC
- *Thor H. Halsteen DC
- *H. Arvis Talley DC
- *Anabolic Food Products



Ralph J. Martin, D.C., N.D.

1946 (Nov): **National Chiropractic Journal** [16(11):4] publishes: "Ten Commandments for the Chiropractor" (see later in this file)

1946 (Dec): **National Chiropractic Journal** [16(12)] includes: -"National Committee on Research by C.W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D, Research Director of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc., New York, N.Y." (pp. 15-6, 70) includes various reports:

A National Committee on Research

Of first importance is the news that the committee which up to this time has functioned unofficially in an advisory capacity to the Director of Research has now become, as a result of action taken by the House of Delegates during the Toronto convention, a regular committee of the **NCA**. It will be known as the Research Committee and is expected to evolve, perhaps by the time of the next annual convention, into a full-fledged **NCA** Council. This is a very significant development. It means that **the Foundation is henceforth not a research organization in itself, but purely a fund-raising and fund-distributing agency** (as any foundation should be). It now becomes the concern and the responsibility of the **National Committee on Chiropractic Research** to decide what research is to be carried on and how, where, and by whom the work is to be conducted. Your Research Director and his staff in New York are henceforth the servants of this committee, whose chairman is Dr. W.A. **Budden** of the **Western States College**, an appointment reflecting the wisdom and excellent judgment of **NCA** President Dr. **Cregger**. The membership should be grateful to Dr. **Budden** for

accepting this added burden in the face of an already overcrowded program of activities to which he is committed.

- Weiant** discusses article by **Henri Gillet** DC of Belgium Chiropractic Research Association in same issue of National Chiropractic Journal, discusses **Gillet's** review of **Palmer vs. Carver** theories of spinal distortion (p. 15)
- Weiant** notes that **Carver's** "typical distortion" is a "normal" rather than an abnormal finding, notes that he had long misunderstood this terminology; mentions that **B Lupica MA**, DC has recognized source of terminological confusion [**Lupica** will become **LACC** dean in 1947] (p. 15)
- Weiant** discusses case reports from **B.J. Palmer Clinic**, commends efforts, deploras unstated assumptions and lack of report of failures in **BJ's** facility (pp. 15-6)
- Weiant** notes that readers should not expect new research results each month, since research is time consuming effort and he doesn't wish to rush into print before significance of findings is assured

1946 (Dec 31): "under the leadership of Dr. John J **Nugent**, Director of Education of the **National Chiropractic Association**" the **California Chiropractic Educational Foundation (CCEF)** was formed; **CCEF** Board of Regents comprised of 2 members from the CCA, 1 member from **NCA**, 1 member from **CRF**, 3 lay members chosen by first 4 members; the first Board of Regents include **Ralph J. Martin** DC, Lloyd A. Walters DC, Sidney W. Milbank DC (president of the Board), Mr. William L. Gleason, and John W. **Koer** DC (Aesculapian, 1948); **LACC** is purchased by the **CCEF**, becomes a "professionally-owned, non-profit institutions" (**LACC**, 1986); see also 9/46 and Stanford Research Institute report (1960); **Ralph J. Martin** will later claim that he was the first chairman of the **LACC** Board of Regents, and served on the board from 1946-49 (Martin, 1977)

1946-47: **Ralph J Martin** (1986) writes:

During the latter half of 1946 I spent a great deal of time with attorney **CP Von Herzen** and Dr **Nugent** putting this corporation into functioning condition with myself as chairman of the new Board of Regents. As we went into the new year of 1947 all was ready, and funds for the purchase had been raised from the profession through the **CRF**, and we put \$25,000 into escrow for a total purchase price of \$225,000 for **LACC**. The escrow closed on May 7, 1947 after a stormy session with Dr Churchill the day before, as she now had misgivings about selling her school which had nearly 1,000 students enrolled.

She refused to negotiate with Dr **Nugent**, knowing he was a very persuasive negotiator. He assured her that this was no problem, that I, Dr. **Martin**, Dr John **Koer**, and Dr Sidney **Milbank** would meet with her in his place. This we did, and after a couple of stormy hours we came out with the school, and the next day took possession. It has operated ever since under the ownership of the **California Chiropractic Educational Foundation**.

1946: statement on stationery of Carver Alumni Association, "A Non Profit Corporation"; officers & boards include:

Frank Brooks, D.C., President, Oklahoma City
 H.H. Martin, D.C., Vice President, Oklahoma City
 Goldia B. Young, D.C., Secretary-Treasurer, Oklahoma City
Board of Trustees
 Bera A. Smith, D.C., Chairman, Oklahoma City

J.A. Lowry, D.C., Oklahoma City
 David C. Reese, D.C., Oklahoma City

Board of Directors

R.E. Anderson, D.C., Chairman, Deming NM
 Rachel Gates, D.C., Denver
 J.T. Grantham, D.C., Yazoo City MS
 Raymond Hoyle, D.C., Dallas
 J.L. Thompson, D.C., Montgomery AL

-two-page statement:

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CARVER CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE

Carver Chiropractic College was originally chartered as the Carver-Denny Chiropractic College and Infirmary in 1906, thereby becoming the first chartered College of Chiropractic in the world. This was accomplished under the laws of Oklahoma Territory, a year or more before that Territory and Indian Territory were joined together and admitted to the Union as a State.

Dr. Willard Carver was named President and Dean, a position which he held, except for a comparatively short interval, to be noted later, until his death thirty seven years later. Dr. Carver lived to see the science of Chiropractic recognize in most of the States of the Union and a goodly number of Countries of the civilized world; a feat in which he played a major role. Due to the fight he waged against those who would have destroyed his profession, he was at one time committed to the Oklahoma County jail, for contempt of the Oklahoma State Senate.

The College's first "home" was on the second floor of a building that cornered on Third and Broadway, in Oklahoma City. The last three letters of the name are still visible, in what was once a painted sign, on the west wall of this building. It was here that Dr. Carver begun the development, not only of a Chiropractic educational institution, but a lasting contribution to the science as well.

In 1911 the College was moved to its present location, 521 N.W. Ninth Street, where for a time it was known as the Carver-McColl Chiropractic College. About 1913 Dr. A.C. McColl decided to enter private practise and resigned, the school then assuming the present title of Carver Chiropractic College.

In 192? Dr. Bera A. Smith and Dr. O.S. Witt, entered into an agreement with Dr. Carver whereby they were placed in charge of the school, Dr. Carver acting in the capacity of instructor, an arrangement that lasted until 1933, when Dr. Carver again assumed the status of President and Dean. This position he held at the time of his death, December 23, 1943.

Following the death of Dr. Carver, which occurred about the middle of World War II, his work was faithfully carried on by Dr. Paul O. Parr, Dr. Lorna Langmore and Judge George S. Evans. These three people were the Trustees of the Corporation, and functioned under great difficulties. Dr. Parr was an Ensign in the Naval Airforce, a position which consumed the major portion of his time. Consequently, most of the work fell upon Dr. Langmore and Judge Evans. However, in spite of all difficulties, they managed to maintain the College as a going concern.

In the Spring of 1944 the present Carver Alumni Association was organized for the purpose of assisting in perpetuating the College and the teachings of Dr. Carver, as a monument to his memory. In June 1945 this Association became a non-profit Corporation, under the Laws of the State of Oklahoma. Briefly, the purposes of this organization are as follows: the raising of money by contribution, endowment, bequest, etc.; to be used in assisting the Trustees of the College in the construction and maintenance of proper buildings, the purchase of equipment and the employment of a faculty, commensurate with the growth and progress of Chiropractic.

At the present writing the Alumni Association, through affiliation with the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association and its Public Relations Committee, and in co-operation with the Chiropractic Research Foundation, are engaged in a program looking to both the present and future needs of Chiropractic on a National scale. The immediate needs of the College will require \$200,000, and this money will be expended on improvements as rapidly as sufficient contributions are received. The national program extends over a period of six years and a goal of \$25,000,000 has been set.

In the meantime (1946) the three Trustees of the College elected four new members to that body, which now consists of Dr. Harold J. Lynch, Chairman, Dr. Lorna Langmore, Secretary, and Dr. Paul O. Parr, Dr. Harold B. Channer, Dr. J.C. Von Arx, and Judge George S. Evans, all of Oklahoma City and Dr. J.L. Thompson, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, members. Dr. Paul O. Parr is manager.

1947 (Jan 12-13): Minutes of Meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Chiropractic Insurance Company (NCMIC Archives):

Hotel Fontenelle Omaha, Nebraska January 12-13, 1947
 ...MONDAY, JANUARY 13

The Board of Directors of the National Chiropractic Insurance Company met in executive session with the Board of Directors of the Chiropractic Research Foundation at 2:30 p.m., with Dr. Hariman presiding.

It was suggested to the Board of Directors of the Chiropractic Research Foundation that since it would not be necessary for Dr. Murphy to devote his entire time to public relations work for the National Chiropractic Insurance Company, his talents would be available for some promotional work for the Chiropractic Research Foundation. It was proposed that the NCIC would continue to pay Dr. Murphy's salary of \$6,600.00 per year, provided the CRF would be willing to pay his expenses...

1947 (Jan): *National Chiropractic Journal*[17(1)] includes:

-CW **Weiant** DC, PhD and HM Burry BSc, DC author "Research Report on 100 Anemia Cases"; reports cases receiving adjustments during 9/45 thru 11/46; reports differences between initial blood counts vs. several months later; notes that original sample was n=200, but 50% dropped out (pp. 11-2, 62)

-"Metrical Investigations Upon Vertebrae. II - Vertebrae Thoracales; by Dr. **Bruno Oetteking, Associate Research Director** of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc.**, New York City"; this is continuation of report from 11/46 in **NCA Journal**; presents table of measurements of vertebrae (pp. 13-4, 64-5)

-"Know the Answer to Your Questions About the Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc." (p. 31):

WHAT IS THE FOUNDATION?

A. A non-profit, federally-approved, humanitarian project, dedicated to the perpetuation and advancement of chiropractic.

WHEN WAS IT ORGANIZED?

A. Incorporated July 27, 1944, under the laws of the State of Delaware

WHAT IS ITS PURPOSE?

A. To receive gifts for the use and benefits of chiropractic education, scientific research, sanatoriums, and hospitals.

BY WHOM ARE THESE GIFTS MADE?

A. By individuals and organizations within the profession and outside the profession.

HOW MUCH HAS BEEN RAISED?

A. **More than \$500,000** in cash and pledges.

WHAT IS THE LONG-RANGE GOAL?

A. Twenty-five million dollars to be secured from the profession and the public, the first goal - then on perpetually through the years.

WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD THE GOAL?

A. We are in it now - one million dollars or more from the profession, necessary now to merit and enlist public support.

HOW ARE THE FUNDS ADMINISTERED?

A. By a Board of Directors of five members elected by the Foundation Membership. A board of laymen Trustees will be appointed at the proper time.

HOW MUCH ARE THE DIRECTORS PAID?

A. Nothing, except travel expenses.

WHAT OPERATIONAL EXPENSE DOES THE FOUNDATION HAVE?

A. Expenses for the research activities, general promotion, and the president's and secretaries' offices, stationery, stamps, telephone, etc.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE REST OF THE MONEY RECEIVED?

A. It is distributed according to the donors wishes, unless given for use in the general fund.

HOW MAY ONE GIVE TO THE FOUNDATION?

A. (1) CASH GIFT (Deductible as a contribution, from Federal Income Tax.)

(2) A PLEDGE (with down payment).

Founder - \$200 yearly for 5 years - \$,1000.

Donor - \$100 yearly for 5 years - \$500.00

Contributor - lesser amount than Donor.

(3) SAVINGS BONDS - Series "G" registered as follows:

"Chiropractic Research Foundation: a corporation." Address Dr. O.A. Ohlson, Treasurer, 1600 York St., Denver, Colorado.

(4) STOCKS (You save on Federal income tax by giving appreciated stock.)

(5) REAL ESTATE (Buildings, lands, farms.)

(6) BEQUESTS (By designating in your will a part of your estate.)

(7) TRUST FUND (The income to be used by the Foundation.)

Giving to the Foundation constitutes an investment in the profession's future. Two obligations rest on each member of the profession --

(1) Be a participant in the Foundation Program yourself; and

(2) Encourage others to become participants

Through Federal tax savings most everyone can make a gift at part cost.

For specific information relative to the above suggestions for giving, write to

Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc.

Dr. O.A. Ohlson, Secretary-Treasurer, 1600 York St., Denver,
 Colorado

1947 (Feb): *National Chiropractic Journal*[17(2)] includes:

-"Metrical Investigations Upon Vertebrae. III - Vertebrae Lumbales; by Dr. **Bruno Oetteking, Associate Research Director** of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc.**, New York City"; this is continuation of report from 1/47 in **NCA Journal**; presents table of measurements of vertebrae (pp. 9-11)

-"A Series of Interesting Book Reviews by C.W. **Weiant, D.C.**, Ph.D., Research Director of the **Chiropractic Research**

Foundation, Inc., New York, N.Y."; reviews several publications (pp. 23-4):

- Theory of Life, Disease & Death* by Morton Whitby, F.R.S.M., M.R.C.S.
- Neurological Notes* by Francis F. Hirsch (professor of neurology at CINY), Elizabeth NJ
- "Posterior paralysis associated with intervertebral disc protrusion in the dog" by Wayne H. Riser in *The North American Veterinarian* 1946 (Oct); 27(10)
- Chiropractic Methods of Dr. W. Carver* by Kelly C. Robinson DC, Greenwich CT; **Weiant** was disappointed with this
- Mrs. A.W. **Schwietert** authors "Which shall it be - A Parade of Pennies, A March of Dimes or A Deluge of Dollars for Chiropractic Research in Polio?"; discusses efforts of NCA Ladies Auxiliary to raise funds for **CRF** (p. 30)
- Julius Dintenfass**, B.Sc., D.C., Ph.C., editor of "Science Sidelights," discusses Clarence **Weiant**, D.C., Ph.D.'s reply to recent *Reader's Digest* article, "Can Chiropractic Cure?"; Weiant's reply, entitled "Chiropractic Presents Its Case" will appear in 2/47 issue of *Reader's Digest*; (pp. 34-5)
- repeat of "Know the Answer to Your Questions About the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc." as it appeared in the 1/47 issue (p. 71):

1947 (Mar): *National Chiropractic Journal*[17(3)] includes:

- "**Scholarship in Chiropractic Research**" by **Jonathan S. Cannon**, D.C., M.S. of Santa Ana CA, as reprinted from the *California Chiropractic Journal*; will be continued in April issue; discusses **epistemologies** and the scientific method, propaganca, and closes with (pp. 11-2):

Need of Scholarship in Scientific Research

In scientific research there is great need for good scholarship. A willingness to go all the way in following the truly scientific method is imperative. A burning desire for the truth is fundamental, disregarding personal feelings or bias or the feelings and prejudices of others. People who are willing to accept half truths, or who are willing to draw positive conclusions on the basis of circumstantial or other incomplete evidence, cannot qualify as research workers.

Today there is a great need of good research workers in the chiropractic field. The opportunity appears as great as the need. There are several important considerations which occur to the writer in considering the matter of research in chiropractic:

1. The field is young, and if chiropractic is to continue to grow and gain more universal attention among thinking men and women, it needs an expanding program in scientific research;
2. humanity has great need of an efficient health service, and the fundamental concepts of chiropractic need confirmation and clarification to enable such a program to progress;
3. proper and accepted procedures must be employed to speed universal recognition and lead us to the truth;
4. the nature of chiropractic philosophy and thought in relation to scientific research must be clarified as must the definition of chiropractic.

- "Prepared for The **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc." CW **Weiant** DC, PhD and HM Burry DC present table of raw data for 35 cases entitled "Chiropractic Results in Diabetes Mellitus"; report date of patient contact, blood sugar values, locus of adjustment, "Net Change" and "Months Adjusted"; tabled data presented without description of methods; summary table indicated (p. 14):

Blood Sugar	Chiropractic plus Insulin	Chiropractic Only
Unchanged	2 cases	2 cases
Increased	7 cases	7 cases

Decreased	2 cases	15 cases
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1947 (Mar 1): letter from OA Ohlson DC, sec'y-treasurer of the **CRF**, writes to Sylva Ashworth, "Executive Member" in Lincoln NE; letterhead indicates officers of **CRF** (in my FCER file; from Ashworth papers, CCC/KC):

- *Harry K. McIlroy DC, **President**, Indianapolis
- *George E. Hariman DC, Vice-President, Grand Forks ND
- *Arthur M. Schwietert DC, **Director of Promotions**, Sioux Falls SD
- *EA Thompson DC, Director, Baltimore
- *Ford L. Bailor, Executive Director, Chicago
- "**Executive Members**" of **CRF** are:
 - *Sylvia Ashworth DC, Lincoln NE
 - *Albert B. Cochrane DC, Chicago
 - *Floyd Cregger DC, Los Angeles
 - *Lee W. Edwards MD, DC, Omaha
 - *Cecil E. Foster DC, Jacksonville FL
 - *Gordon M. Goodfellow DC, ND, Los Angeles
 - *EM Gustafson DC, Washington DC
 - *Craig M. Kightlinger DC, New York City
 - *Charles C. Lemly DC, Waco TX
 - *Frank O. Logic DC, Iron Mountain MI
 - *Lillard T. Marshall DC, Lexington KY
 - *WH McNichols DC, Omaha
 - *Waldo G. Poehner DC, Chicago
 - *Cecil D. Strait DC, Marietta GA
 - *Chas. L. Tennant DC, Detroit
 - *F. Lorne Wheaton DC, New Haven CT
 - *Loran M. Rogers DC, Webster City IA

-letter indicates:

Dear Doctor:

We have worked another man too hard. Each of us is guilty in "letting John do it" instead of hoisting the load on our own shoulders.

Schwietert is down in bed - seriously ill - for a long time to come. A copy of his letter to me is enclosed.

I think it would be the height of folly to accept his resignation. He may be so completely beaten physically at this moment that he feels one more responsibility will finish him. One the other hand, we men on the Board might help him by refusing his resignation, reaffirming our confidence in his ability to make a comeback and at the same moment attempting to take on the additional load Dr. Schwietert has carried.

Probably no other man has done, nor is doing, so much toward the success of the **CRF** program.

We must not, of course, ask him to do a single thing for the moment which might still further endanger his health.

If the Board thinks wise, then, I should like to have an expression from you that I use my judgment in writing him officially expressing somewhat the same thoughts as I have given above.

Please write Dr. Schwietert a note expressing your wish for a rapid recovery. Also give me your reaction to my suggestion. Sincerely yours,...

1947 (Apr): *National Chiropractic Journal*[17(4)] includes:

- photo** of "Dr. Arthur Wesley Schwietert, A Tribute to a Great Man"; Schwietert was **CRF** president (p. 4):

Those of us who intimately knew Dr. Schwietert feel a great sense of personal loss in his passing right at the height of his professional career.

"Sweetie," as he was affectionately known by doctors of chiropractic from coast to coast, had that personal touch and intense interest in others' problems which made for immediate and lasting friendships. He was an idealist at heart and dreamed many of the dreams that have since become realities for the profession through his untiring efforts.

Dr. A.W. was a great humanitarian who always looked for and found the best in every human soul. He made many notable contributions to the advancement of chiropractic and lived a full and rich life as a result. He **fathered the idea of the Chiropractic Research Foundation**, which was in many minds, and was its first president. He was, at the time of his passing, the Director of Promotion for the Foundation and literally gave his life for the profession he loved so dearly.

No finer tribute could be paid to his memory than to establish an Arthur Wesley Schwietert Memorial Fund of the Chiropractic Research Foundation to which he devoted the last years of his life when most men would have rested on the laurels already won.

To have known "Sweetie" was an inspiration; to have been his intimate friend, an honor; to have worked with him through the years, a rare privilege. For those of us who knew and loved and worked with him, it is hard to say, "Goodbye, Sweetie".

-In Memoriam: Arthur Wesley Schwietert" by Harry K. McIlroy, D.C., Secretary, International College of Chiropractors (pp. ???):

Arthur W. Schwietert received his inspiration to become a doctor from his grandfather who was a homeopathic physician. As a native of Missouri, he drove with his grandfather while making calls through the hill country and became interested in the healing arts.

At the age of fourteen, he began work in a drug store where he was employed for a period of twelve years while attending school and college. In his second college year his health failed and his physician's advice was to live in the country out-of-doors if he wished to regain his health. However, the second summer on the farm he broke down completely with internal hemorrhages.

Hopeless and despondent, he began living in a tent on the Cedar River in Iowa. While fishing one day, he met a doctor and was astonished to learn that the doctor was a chiropractor. He discussed his condition with the doctor, and in a diplomatic manner the chiropractor explained the new idea of treating the sick who had lost hope through medicine. It seemed absolutely ridiculous to him at the time, but finally through curiosity and being from Missouri, he had to be shown.

This was the turning point in Dr. Schwietert's life and in less than a year he was a chiropractic student and in 1913 was granted his diploma from the **Wiegert School of Chiropractic**, Waterloo, Iowa, and began practice in Marshalltown, Iowa, developing a large practice with an assistant and nurse within six months. He continued practice there for six years.

In 1916 he attended a post graduate course at the **National College of Chiropractic**, and each year thereafter received instruction at the various review courses. With the organization of the **first National Board of Chiropractic Examiners**, he was the first to take such an examination, and he passed with flying colors.

As Dr. Schwietert noted the great need of the chiropractic profession for organization, he became active in one of the three state associations in Iowa. In 1916 he was elected vice-president. He went to work in earnest and started a canvass of the personnel in the profession to obtain a cross section of the thought trend. He found it would be **possible to organize one state association if school influences could be eliminated**. Thus the new organization was

formed and the following year he was elected secretary. He travelled through the state holding meetings and building interest in the new state association. The factions were finally brought together in 1917 with the incorporation of the Iowa Chiropractors' Association on the district plan and the president or past-president of each of the eleven districts comprised the board of directors.

In the autumn of 1918 he resigned as secretary of a strong state association that was successful in passing the first chiropractic law in Iowa. He then moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he found new territory to conquer. He was named secretary of the South Dakota Chiropractic Association, and held this position consecutively for a period of approximately twenty years. He resigned this position to accept the presidency of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, and for the past eight months had been serving as the director of promotion of the Foundation. He was more active in raising funds for the **CRF** than any other member of the entire profession. The executive committee of the **CRF** will look long and ponder greatly a successor to this staunch never-tiring man who has given of his life to the profession he so dearly loved.

In 1929, Dr. Schwietert was successful in initiating and having passed in South Dakota the first compulsory membership chiropractic law which has been copied by twelve other states.

His interest in national association work was so great that in his thirty-four years of practice, he attended every convention with the exception of two; served as a member of the board of directors of the UCA and assisted in the amalgamation of the UCA and ACA, forming the **NCA**.

During the year he served as chairman of the board of directors of the **NCA**, he worked out the plan of organization forming the House of Counselors and presented the plan at the Pittsburgh convention in 1934, after going over the plan thoroughly at the Denver convention the previous year. He devised the idea of councypresenting different groups and activities of the profession, which have since gone forward and become the dominant factor in the chiropractic profession. He also **organized the first spinographic society** and served as its president for one year and as secretary of the Council of Roentgenologists.

In his home city he was very active in civic affairs. He was a charter member of Lions International Club, and more than twenty-three years ago served as deputy governor for two years, as well as delegate to two national conventions. He was a member of the Toastmasters International Clubs, assisting in organizing the Sioux Falls club and served in various capacities.

After returning home from a strenuous promotion trip for the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** in Minneapolis, he suffered severe hemorrhages and collapsed. He was rushed to the hospital where he was given several transfusions and underwent an emergency operation, but to no avail. He passed away at the age of sixty-one about noon on Saturday, March 15, and the funeral was held in Sioux Falls on March 17th. Active pallbearers were officers of the South Dakota Chiropractic Association, and honorary pallbearers were Drs. Smith, W.H. **McNichols**, O.A. **Ohlson**, John J. **Nugent**, L.M. **Rogers**, and Mr. **Ford L. Bailor**.

The profession mourns the loss of a great chiropractor and extends deep sympathy to Volline, his excellent companion through the major part of his life and to his two lovely children, **John Wesley** and Jane. -"The metrical study of the human body: realities and limitations" by **Bruno Oetteking** DC, Associate Research Director for the **CRF** in NYC (pp. 15-6)

-"**Scholarship in Chiropractic Research** (Continued from March issue)" by **Jonathan S. Cannon** DC, MA of Santa Ana CA; will

be continued in May issue; reprinted from the **California Chiropractic Journal** (pp. 27, 61-2):

-Cannon asks "What is the true nature of chiropractic philosophy?; he suggests of vertebral subluxation that the notion has not been proven false, but:

...It is neither a fact nor propaganda...On the other hand, a careful scrutiny of chiropractic philosophy and practice indicates no conclusive evidence to justify affirmations of the concept of the vertebral subluxation as a causal factor in disease.

-remonstrates against casual, private empiricism as evidence, suggests several steps to develop chiropractic research:

1. By application of the scientific method to our research programs. This is already being done by many individual chiropractors and by at least some groups or organizations within the field. The trend needs to be accentuated and accelerated. There is some work being done by some individual chiropractors under the name of research which is far from being scientific research of the type this paper has tried to outline. Some of these efforts reflect on the profession in a negative way. Some of these "researchers" apparently haven't the least idea of what true research amounts to. Probably most of their efforts are sincere and well meant.

2. Through the application of the scientific method to the chiropractic program, the introduction of chiropractic thinking and philosophy into our public school systems....

3. By bringing to bear proper political pressure so that favorable legislation may be available to provide legal support and encouragement the field deserves. Apparently strong leadership has already organized powerful political groups which are carrying forward aggressive programs to benefit the chiropractic profession and the public interest. Politics seems to be a necessary aspect of any group program in the United States that desires to obtain a place of importance.

1947 (May): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(5)] reports:

-"Metrical accounts of medullo-vertebral adaptation" by **Bruno Oetteking** DC, Associate Research Director for the **CRF** in NYC (pp. 13-4)

-"A technic for study of postural strain" by C.W. **Weiant**, D.C., Ph.D., H.M. Burry DC & S.S. Ulrich DC of **CRF** in NYC, report on 3-scale foot plate (pp. 15-6)

-"Memorial Started! **Schwietert** Memorial Fund of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc." (p. 28):

The officers and board of directors of the South Dakota Chiropractic Association deemed it fitting and proper that a memorial fund be started as a living tribute to the late Dr. A.W. Schwietert. We could think of no finer tribute to his memory than to begin a memorial fund in his name.

We realized that next to his own family and his practice Jim spent more time working for the success of the **CRF** than any other project. All of us remember his enthusiasm when he had us cornered in some small room, trying in his own way to make us fully realize the full significance of the **CRF**. Now in his name we again have the chance to show our appreciation in South Dakota for his work and his chiropractic vision.

Just recently Dr. A.W. pledged his second Founder's pledge of one thousand dollars, making this the second thousand that he has pledged for the Foundation, indicating the sincere conviction and belief that he had in the future of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**.

We are happy to acknowledge contributions in the amount of some \$300.00 to the Schwietert Memorial Fund of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc.

Chiropractors in South Dakota and over the entire nation are now given a chance to show their appreciation in a small or large manner for the visions and efforts displayed by our late outstanding friend and chiropractic booster, Dr. Arthur Wesley Schwietert. Friends of chiropractic and Dr. A.W. are asked to forward any contribution that they might want to donate toward this memorial to Dr. W.B. Wolf, Secretary-Treasurer of the South Dakota Chiropractors Association, Eureka, South Dakota.- Taken from the News Letter of the South Dakota Chiropractors Association.

- "**Scholarship in Chiropractic Research** (Continued from April issue)" by **Jonathan S. Cannon** DC, MA of Santa Ana CA; reprinted from the **California Chiropractic Journal**; notes role played by PhDs in biomedical research, recommends that **DCs "should be encouraged to do graduate work toward the Ph.D.** degree in the better universities of the United States" and that (p. 31):

...Some of the primary problems connected with such an effort are as follows:

1. The problem of finding men with the will to serve, the public interest, so strongly that they will sacrifice the lucrative practice of chiropractic to carry on research in the ultimate interest of the field.

2. The problem of financing a tough and rigorous course of graduate work for several years during which period there is little or no time for earning a living.

3. The problem of finding men and women with the educational background, who are interested in chiropractic and will carry on such research.

4. Or the problem of selecting undergraduate men and women and interesting them in chiropractic so they will plough through all the academic study necessary to accomplish such a program.

1947 (June): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(6)]:

-"Miscellaneous research problems: a progress report by Dr. C.W. **Weiant**, and Staff* of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc., New York, N.Y."; staff include "Drs. H.M. Burry, Bruno Oetteking, S.S. Ulrich, and Doris Siebern"; includes tables of data for "Cases of Metabolic Disturbance Under Cervical Adjusting" and "Cases of Metabolic Disturbance Under Diversified Adjusting" (pp. 15-6)

1947 (July): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(7)]:

-"The linear reconstruction of os coxae" by "Dr. **Bruno Oetteking**, Associate Research Director of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc., New York City" (pp. 11-2, 64, 66)

-"Summary of three years of research by Dr. C.W. **Weiant**, D.C., Ph.D., Research Director of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, Inc."; notes (pp. 15, 56, 58):

It is now nearly three years since research became for the first time a formal activity sponsored at first by the **National Chiropractic Association** alone, later by the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** with considerable assistance from the NCA. During this period **nearly sixty articles have been published in this Journal** by members of the research staff.

Unfortunately the **Journal has never issued an annual index**. For this reason the articles in question are much scattered as to subject matter, and the practitioner wishing to consult them for his own information or for publicity purposes is obliged to wade through many issues of the Journal to find what he wants. It has therefore

seemed advisable to prepare a classified bibliography listing the titles and authors of these articles along with the dates of publication. Such a list follows...

-"Official Program" for the **NCA's** convention in Omaha during August 3-8, 1947 includes (pp. 27-31):

"What the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** Means to You" - Dr. Harry K. McIlroy, President of CRF...

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON POLIOMYELITIS (Under the Auspices of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**) Presiding - Dr. C.W. Weiant, Director of Research

"Facts and Figures on Poliomyelitis" - Dr. Roy James H. LaLonde, Secretary of National Council of Roentgenologists, Buffalo, N.Y.

"Illustrated Lecture on the Virus Factor in Polio" - Dr. Forrest D. Frame, Member of National Council on Public Health, Buffalo, N.Y.

"The Etiology of Poliomyelitis" - Dr. E.R. Dunn, Member of National Council on Public Health, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The Care of Acute Poliomyelitis" - Dr. E.R. Dunn
Question and Answer Period...

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON POLIOMYELITIS (Under the Auspices of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**) Presiding - Dr. C.W. Weiant, Director of Research

"Chiropractic Solves the Ancient Riddle of Polio" (A silent motion picture film with script demonstrating etiology and treatment in acute and chronic stages of polio) - Dr. Forrest D. Frame, Member of National Council on Public Health, Buffalo, N.Y.

"An Effective Method of Procedure in Polio Cases" - Dr. Frank O. Logic, Founder of the Logic Clinic, Iron Mountain, Michigan

"Spinal Curvature in Polio, Its Cause and Correction" - Dr. E.R. Dunn, Member of National Council on Public Health, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"New Concepts in Manipulative Technic" - Dr. Stanley Lief, of the Lief Nature Cure Resort, Champneys, Tring Herts, England

"Infantile Paralysis Finds a Cure" (A technicolor sound film depicting 17 cases of polio under chiropractic care) - Dr. E.R. Dunn

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON POLIOMYELITIS (Under the Auspices of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**) Presiding - Dr. C.W. Weiant, Director of Research

A private showing of the famous motion picture, "Sister Kenny", depicting the struggle all new ideas must overcome to gain acceptance.

"How the CRF Can Help You" - A Round Table Discussion with Drs. H.K. McIlroy, O.A. Ohlson, Emmet J. Murphy, John J. Nugent, C.W. Weiant, and other participating...

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON CHIROPRACTIC TECHNIC (Under the Auspices of the National Council of Chiropractic Educational Institutions) Presiding - Dr. C.M. Kightlinger, New York, N.Y.

"Technic on Body Mechanics" - Dr. J.B. Wolfe, President, Northwestern College of Chiropractic, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Demonstration of Reflex Technics" - Dr. Joseph J. Janse, President of National College of Chiropractic, Chicago, Ill.

"The Relationship of Spinal Radiography to Chiropractic Analysis" - Dr. A.G. Hendricks, of the Lincoln Chiropractic College, Indianapolis, Ind.

"An Analysis of Chiropractic Technics" - Dr. R.O. Muller, of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto, Ont...

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON CHIROPRACTIC TECHNIC (Under the Auspices of the National Council of Chiropractic Educational Institutions) Presiding - Dr. C.M. Kightlinger, New York, N.Y.

"The Basis for Chiropractic Analysis" - Dr. Paul O. Parr, of the Carver Chiropractic College, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The Essential Points in Chiropractic Analysis" - Dr. H.L. Trubenbach, of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, New York City

"The Application of the Chiropractic Analysis in Adjusting the Patient" - Dr. T.C. Peterson, of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, New York City

"Problems in Chiropractic Education" - Dr. W.A. Budden, President of the Western States College, Portland, Oregon

Round Table Discussions with Drs. Budden, Wolfe, Janse, Hendricks, Parr, Muller, Trubenbach, Peterson, and Kightlinger participating

-plus various other "scientific" symposia by the National Council on of Roentgenologists, National Council on Public Health and National Council on Chiropractic Physiotherapy, which included **CRF** president Harry K. **McIlroy**, D.C.'s paper "Plasmatic therapy considerations and uses"; **scientific by declaration**

1947 (July): **Journal of the California Chiropractic Association (JCaCA)**, [4(1)]; **LE Montenegro** DC is on editorial board; this issue includes:

-**H. Arvis Talley** DC (future president of CCA) is Chief of Staff of the Rose-Croix **Research** Institute and Sanitarium, 200 N Bascome Ave, San Jose (p. 3)

-Frank R. **Margetts** LL.B., D.C. "lectured on "The Future of Chiropractic" at a recent meeting held in San Jose" (p. 15)

1947 (July 30): letter on stationery of Chiropractic Research Foundation from Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D., CRF director of research, to John J. Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives, #35-21-1943):

Dear John:

I am sending you this air mail letter on the chance that you will arrive a few days in advance of the convention. Since my last letter to you, I have received important information from Dr. Schreiber of the Logan College. He will be at Omaha on Saturday morning and is anxious to spend some time behind closed doors with you and me. I know the Research Council is to meet Saturday and Sunday, but let's try to make some time for this man on those days if possible.

Sincerely, Clarence

CWW:MVB

1947 (Aug 4): according to **Chirogram** 1974 (Nov); 41(11): 11-14:

In August, 1947, the **Council on Education** was officially created by the **Committee on Educational Standards** and the **National Council of Educational Institutions**. It was officially approved by the House of Delegates of the **National Chiropractic Association** on August 4, 1947.

The following represented the colleges: Doctors Joseph **Janse**, Jack **Wolfe**, HC **Harring**, WA **Budden**, A Hendricks, CW Weiant, R Mueller, PA Parr and Homer Beatty.

Doctors EH Garner, T Boner, J Wood, J Schnick and John **Nugent**, Director of Education, represented the Committee.

From its inception until 1970 the Council on Education operated as an autonomous council of the (**NCA**) American Chiropractic Association.

In 1970 the **Council on Chiropractic Education** was incorporated as an autonomous body and the **American Chiropractic Association** and the Federation of Chiropractic

Examiners approved sponsorship of the Council. The **International Chiropractors' Association (ICA)** gracefully declined to sponsor the **CCE**, though a place for them has been kept open.

1947 (Aug): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(8)]:

- "Proportionality in human body-build" by Bruno Oetteking, Assoc. Research Director of **CRF** (pp. 9-10, 60-1)

1947 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(9)]:

- ad for **CRF** lists "affiliated branches" (p. 4):

- California Research Foundation
- Minnesota Research Foundation
- Oklahoma Alumni Research Association
- Canadian Research Foundation (Ontario)
- Chiropractic Health Foundation (Northwest)

- pie chart indicates distribution of **CRF** Funds: 67% education, 25% research, 6% promotion, 2% earmarked funds; office at 1600 York Street, Denver

- "Editorial" by L.M. Rogers DC (p. 6)

"Without courage there cannot be truth, and without truth there can be no other virtue"

Now, at long last, after some two years of basic planning and testing, through trial and error, the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** appears to be well on the way toward the goal originally set by its founders when it was organized.

During the interim, much progress has been made, through sheer hard work, by those whose only thought has been to achieve for this profession that position of leadership in the healing arts which its basic principles merit.

Following the National Chiropractic Convention in Omaha, at which the problems and program were thoroughly considered, committees representing the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** and the **National Chiropractic Association** met in Denver, Colorado, to thoroughly canvass the possibilities of the proposal set forth by the **Spears Sanitarium** and the publicity and promotion firms of **W.W. MacGruder, Inc.**, and Hopkins, Parker and Associates of Denver.

It will be interesting to the profession to learn that preliminary plans have been outlined and tentative agreements reached by the committees comprising the **CRF** and the **NCA**, together with the trustees of **Spears Sanitarium**, **W.W. MacGruder, Inc.**, and Hopkins, Parker & Associates of Denver, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the delegate body at the convention. It is expected that some thirty days will be required to set the plans in motion but shortly after October 1, 1947, if plans are carried out as scheduled, all chiropractors will be informed on the magnitude of this Foundation program, which holds so much for the future progress of the chiropractic profession.

That the **NCA** and **CRF**, whose activities are necessarily somewhat dovetailed, are the organizations "of the profession" has been proved time and time again. The nation-wide support achieved during the past decade as a result of the brilliant leadership, sound policies and dynamic program of these official and democratic organizations is doing more to coordinate and unify the profession than all other efforts by diversified units within the profession, however sincere they may be in their sporadically sponsored programs.

Here is ONE program around which the entire profession may rally as it strikes at the very heart of the problems confronting all chiropractors and proposes to do something about them which will assure a continuing onward and upward march toward the goals of

official recognition and public acceptance for which we have all been striving through the years.

The UNITED INSURERS of Denver, through which the **NCA** Group Health and Accident Insurance is carried, has been rendering a real service to **NCA** members and has made commendable progress in their plans to promote the best interests of the chiropractic profession.

Just recently the United Insurers group purchased the Fidelity National Life Insurance Company of Denver, and so has added to the scope of its services as originally planned. Now as additional proof of their sincerity of purpose, they have, as one of the first steps, recognized doctors of chiropractic as insurance examiners and issued an insurance examination form with a chiropractic analysis as an integral part thereof.

The Fidelity National Insurance Company representative at the national chiropractic convention announced a special endowment policy would be issued in favor of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**. This policy may be obtained in units of \$1,000.00 or in half units of \$500.00 or quarter units of \$250.00. It is a ten-year endowment policy and the rates, at age 50, are \$99.60 per year for \$1,000.00. The face value of the policy will be paid to the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** at the end of ten years or previously in the event of death.

Since the premiums are deductible from your income tax, this makes an admirable form of contribution to the **CRF** and the executive board of directors of the **NCA**, after careful consideration of the endowment plan, gave its endorsement to the proposal as another step in the right direction.

We, therefore, urge **NCA** members to apply for the **CRF** endowment policy in as many \$1,000.00 units as they feel they can adequately finance and thus lend encouragement to the Fidelity National Insurance Company and material Support to the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**.

- "Our attitude toward infectious disease" by C.W. **Weiant**, D.C., Ph.D., Research Director of the **CRF**; encourages adoption of "the attitude of scientists," and demonstrates his own willingness to rethink his theories based on data (pp. 17-8, 58-60):

In one respect, however, it is now necessary to modify (in light of subsequent research) the position which we then took in regard to etiology. I refer to certain developments in the study of the viruses and the nutritional status of those susceptible to virus infection. That adequate nutrition could successfully ward off many types of infection has long been one of our cherished beliefs - a belief substantiated by much solid scientific investigation. It is therefore something of a shock to learn that recent careful experimentation on animals, as reported in **Science**, has demonstrated that animals with an artificially induced deficiency in members of the vitamin B complex actually possess a degree of immunity to viruses not shared by animals having no such deficiency. It appears that virus propagation within the living cell requires the normal oxidative mechanisms which the vitamins supply, and that in the absence of the vitamins conditions are as unhealthy for the viruses as for the host. In view of this discovery we may well ask ourselves whether we have the whole story when we seek to explain the preference of poliomyelitis for healthy children by saying that it is precisely these children who engage in the types of activity in which trauma and fatigue are major hazards....

Let us as a profession reiterate our stand on smallpox; namely, quarantine the known cases and their contacts, but let other people

alone. Let us also agitate against the compulsory vaccination of tourists visiting foreign countries. Although vaccination is not compulsory in Great Britain, one cannot go to South Africa without being vaccinated, nor can a citizen of South Africa enter the United States without satisfying the same requirement. There is scarcely a country in all Latin America (save Mexico) for which one may obtain a tourist card or a passport without presenting evidence of vaccination, albeit the evidence is frequently fraudulent. Let us campaign against this farce.

I do not wish to leave the subject of vaccination against smallpox without uttering violent opposition to certain types of anti-vaccination propaganda. It is frequently stated by the anti-vaccinationists that vaccination causes cancer. This would be as difficult to prove as it would be to prove that cancer is caused by eating meat...

...Do we, with no recorded experience in either the prophylaxis or the therapy of yellow fever on our part, have the right to oppose such immunization?...

When it comes to the common infections of childhood, such as measles, chickenpox, and whooping cough, candor requires us to acknowledge that we possess no certain prophylaxis. The occurrence of these diseases in the great majority of the children of chiropractors bears witness to this unfortunate fact. To ignore it can but lead to embarrassment...

Regarding prophylaxis in general, we are in the unfortunate position of having no large body of statistics to tell us how the incidence of infectious disease in chiropractic patients compares with the incidence of such diseases in non-chiropractic patients, or, for that matter, the incidence in subjects having good mechanics as against the incidence in those having poor body mechanics. There is the greatest need for a large-scale clinical research program in this connection, observing groups of children over a ten-year period. The statistical researches of Dr. Mueller, of the Canadian Memorial College, among the school children of Toronto are an admirable beginning in this direction. Until we have accumulated such data, we can ill afford to campaign against diphtheria immunization or any other type of serum prophylaxis...

There is a lesson in this for us. Let us see that our record is clean in our relations with the public. **Let us be rational, conservative, truthful, and free from fanaticism in our attitude toward infectious disease.**

-Bruno Oetteking, Associate Research Director of **CRF**, authors "Linear reconstruction of os sacrum" (pp. 19-22)

-CS Green DC of Rexburg, Idaho authors "Some thoughts on research," and suggests profession-wide research strategy (p. 30):

...Research along this line - trying to find what disease probabilities are so that they may be blocked - is indicated. I suggest that if a thousand doctors would make a complete spinal X-ray examination of ten people each and repeat such an examination on those same ten each year for ten years, and then pool those X-rays with histories so that the entire profession could get a picture of the whole, we could offer to the world of science splendid information on trends indicated by posture.

-ad for **CRF** urges "\$1,000,000.00 To Advance Chiropractic Research, Endowed by 1958"; promotes "10-year Endowment Insurance Contracts in favor of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**" (p. 41)

1947 (Oct): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(10)] includes:

-**photos** of leaders of the **CRF** meeting with **Leo Spears**, D.C. during August 22-23, 1947; Spears had offered to provide his hospital as a research center for the **CRF**; depicted are Neal Bishop, F. Lorne Wheaton, George Hariman, WH McNichols, **Gordon M. Goodfellow**, OA Ohlson, **Frank O. Logic**, Spears and LM Rogers (pp. 7-9)

-Robert J. Jones DC of Washington DC, president of **NCA**, authors "Organization - The American Way" (p. 7)

-**Frank O. Logic** DC, president of **CRF**, authors "An open letter to the chiropractors of America"; notes that committee of FO Logic, WH McNichols of Omaha and OA Ohlson of Denver will direct fund-raising campaign designed by WW MacGruder, Inc.; "9 Point Development Program will include (pp. 8-9):

-Public Relations

-Ethical Standards

-Lay Organization

-Schools

-Hospitals

-Research: "Scientific discoveries make good publicity; are beneficial to mankind and reflect on the discoveries and the profession they represent."

-Unification

-Legal Counsel

-Financial Plan

-W.A. **Budden** DC, president of National Council on Public Health & Research, authors "An outline of research projects" (pp. 11-12):

Among the important advances made at Omaha this year should be counted the creation of a **National Council on Education** and the enlarging of the National Council on Public Health. This was brought about by a merging, in the first instance, of the committee on education and accrediting of schools, and the council of educational institutions. The Council on Public Health was enlarged to include the **committee on research** and on posture. To the **National Council on Education**, of which the Director Dr. Nugent is a member, was given the control of educational matters. **Research** on the other hand, which had been one of the functions of the **CRF**, was placed in the hands of the **National Council on Public Health and Research**.

Since the work of these councils, in a large measure, covers the same field of operations, it is perhaps worthwhile to examine somewhat in detail what that work includes, and what may be expected from these activities.

Regarding the immediate task of the **National Council on Public Health and Research**, the general blue print was worked out by the committee appointed by President **Cregger** for that purpose, and accepted by the House of Delegates. The committee found, of course, upon examining the problem, that its principal task was to narrow the field down to a point where first things would be taken care of first.

It was felt that the immediate task was obviously to preserve and enlarge upon the work already done by Dr. **Weiant** and his helpers, under the direction of the **CRF**. Much valuable data has been accumulated which should not be permitted to become musty for lack of availability. The work of both Dr. **Weiant** and of Professor **Oetteking** is of the highest calibre and will be published as part of a series of **research monographs**.

The report also instructed the council to continue exploration into the relation of subluxation to disease and as to the nature of this lesion. It was therefore proposed that the Vladeff technique and theory be further developed under the direction of the gentleman whose name it bears, and with the cooperation of the council on roentgenology. A **great deal of this work can also be done, it is**

hoped, in the schools and among those practitioners in the field whose scientific instinct and desire for exact knowledge urges them to become part of the project.

A major task also, the committee indicated, would be the accumulation of the data looking toward the formulation of a **history of the genesis and growth of chiropractic, both as a method of combatting sickness, and as a social force**. A history which would avoid the all too obvious coloring of personal bias and political necessity which has stultified such efforts in the past is obviously long past due. The study must be objective. There will, of course, be no attempt to apportion blame or censure for what may have happened in this field. What has been done was probably necessary when the long view is taken. It is certainly true, for instance, that in its earlier years, it was the schools which nourished the profession, and gave it form. Naturally it followed that those who possess the necessary ego and ability to drive an unknown cause along the road to success, and to make a paying business out of a doubtful venture, should have stamped the likeness of the first person singular in the case upon our literature and publicity matter.

The profession is now, however, over fifty years old and these manifestations of adolescence should be well behind us. That traces still remain is evident to those observers who attend the various professional gatherings. The terminology used to describe the forms in which the chiropractic principle is applied is certainly archaic to say the least. The use of the terms "straight" and "mixer," while no doubt quite descriptive of the convivial activities of the bartender, are grotesque when used to differentiate modes of practice.

Then there is the display of heroic size photographs of a not too benign looking old gentleman at whose feet sole credit for the discovery of chiropractic is laid. Crowned with the hirsute adornment common in a cosmetic era, now fortunately defunct, he looms above the gathering as though he were the major prophet of a minor religious cult.

At any rate, a careful examination of all of the available data will, no doubt, modify these points of view and, it is to be hoped, eliminate these manifestations of cultism. It is possible that the attempt to credit the discovery of the chiropractic principle to one man, while not unique, will be seen to be poorly founded in fact.

And so a start is to be made, digging into all of this stuff. Order is to be brought out of what, at present, is certainly its antithesis. The evidence is to be accumulated, sifted, classified, and published. All available documents or photostatic copies of them will be stored in a central place open to the researcher and the student. As to the dramatis-personae of the great play, these will be treated objectively, as exclamation points in **chiropractic history** and not as deities condescendingly walking the earth. This is to be a full scale project. It will involve a great deal of work. A good many avenues of investigation will need to be functioning simultaneously. Yet there is no doubt but that it will be carried to a successful conclusion. It should be well under way before the current year is out.

The problem of **clinical research** was also dealt with, and it was felt that this alone could engage the attention of all available help for some years to come. A good beginning has been made however, by Dr. **Lysne**, whose opening statement on spastic paralysis appears in this issue of the journal. Dr. **Lysne** is being asked by the council to direct this project.

Clinical research in general, it was felt however, **must begin in the schools**. These will be asked to draw into the scope of the projects assigned them, the assistance of practicing chiropractors in their territory who are willing and able to help. We do not have large institutions in which our patients may be housed and observed. It

will, therefore, as **Dr. C.O. Watkins has long urged, have to be done in our schools and colleges, and in our private offices**. It is encouraging to note that at Chicago, Indianapolis and Toronto projects are either mooted or under way.

Two divisions of this work are indicated. One dealing with practice where the chiropractic thrust alone is used, and the other in which the complementary use of other physiological modalities is involved. That different end results attend these two methods has long been contended. Investigation to determine the truth or falsity of these claims is certainly in order.

The need for clarifying the relation of the practice of chiropractic to the prevailing vogue of things psychological seemed to the committee to call for investigation. In recent years, the ancient idea that the mind does influence the body - as though the two could be separated! - has been "blown up" into a towering structure, replete with textbooks, professors and foundations to ensure the continuity of these activities. What **Mary Baker Eddy** sensed, others have also developed into a whole flock of novelties, the latest of which is **psycho-somatic medicine**.

That visceral disturbances affect somatic structure was laid down by **Forster** in the earliest edition of his work on chiropractic. That such disturbances may also, by following a more involved neurological pattern, account for hysteria and neurasthenia was early outlined by chiropractic writers, including this writer.

That these patterns may also give rise to manic-depressive states, to schizophrenia and so forth, seems more than probable. Here is indeed, a fruitful field for research. Is there such a thing as trauma of the mind, which does not owe its origin to trauma of the body acquired or congenital? Or to the lack of brain stuff of sufficient organization to respond successfully to the impact of modern living? And if it is true that in an originally healthy person such bodily trauma must occur as a pre-requisite to mental trauma, are such conditions associated with, or do they arise from, orthograde vertebrate peculiarities and difficulties; and in what way?

Does the stress of modern living and the inability of the human body to modify itself to meet that stress lay the foundation for the majority of the psychoses so prevalent today?

Research along these lines should provide the answer.

Obstetrics also offers a wide field, but since this practice is confined to a relatively small group, it is anticipated that these will be responsible for what research is to be conducted. It is expected that Dr. Grissom will lead this work.

The above gives a somewhat sketchy outline of the program to be covered by the interested members of the profession under the guidance of the **National Council on Public Health and Research**. Those who are interested and who are willing to sacrifice some of their time or money in advancing any of the projects discussed, are asked to communicate with either Drs. C.W. **Weiant** in New York or W.A. **Budden** in Portland, Oregon.

1947 (Nov): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(11)] includes:

-Paul O. Parr, D.C., president of Carver Chiropractic College in Oklahoma City, authors "College reorganization" (p. 28, 68); includes a brief history of the school, notes work of Parr, Lorna Langmore and Judge George S. Evans, D.C.:

At the request of Dr. Thure C. Peterson, president of the National Council on Education, this article is done for you. It is intended to further the idea of Dr. C.M. Kightlinger that the colleges of the profession who have banded with the National Chiropractic Association to mutually benefit themselves and the profession should be kept before the profession. This was conceived as a good way for

each one to become acquainted with the problems and good ideas of all.

Carver Chiropractic College was founded in 1906 in Oklahoma City. Dr. Willard Carver, its founder, gave it a great heritage in the noble work he did in the first thirty-seven years of the school's history. His death during the war years came at a time when the student enrollment was at the lowest. The work of keeping the school open until the end of the war was admirably done by Dr. Lorna Langmore and the students who were here at that time owe a great debt to her extreme efforts. Even during the later years of the war, she, with the help of the Alumni, was able to add a complete laboratory for elementary chemistry.

The Organization of the School

Since its beginning forty-one years ago, the school has been a non-profit corporation or trusteeship. At the time of the ending of the war the school was operated by a three-way corporation consisting of Dr. Paul O. Parr, Dr. Lorna Langmore and Judge George S. Evans. Just prior to the ending of the war the Alumni Association formed a corporation for the express purpose of raising endowment funds for the college. In February, 1946, they nominated four additional members for the Board of Trustees of the college. These were duly added to the Board of the college, bringing it to the present level of seven members. The school has been going forward steadily under the guidance of this Board.

The courses have been lengthened in the science department to give the student a better founding in biology, at the same time maintaining the high standard of chiropractic principles and broad scope of technique for which the school has been famous for more than forty years.

In cooperation with the NCA educational department and after two conferences in Oklahoma City with its director, Dr. John Nugent, many good things have been done and planned for Carver Chiropractic College. Some delay has been experienced while the chiropractors of this state under the able leadership of their public relations director, Mr. C.F. Kueffer, admirably tended the interest of the profession through a legislative campaign.

A campaign well-planned is half executed. A short digest of facts pertaining to this school might help complete the word picture of our status here. The officers of the school are: President, Dr. Paul O. Parr; vice-president, Judge George S. Evans; secretary, Dr. Lorna H. Langmore; chairman of board, Dr. H.J. Lynch; other members, Dr. Harold Channer, Dr. J.L. Thompson and Dr. J.C. VonArx. Officers of the Alumni Association, Inc.: President, Dr. Frank Brooks; vice-president, Dr. H.H. Martin; secretary, Dr. Goldia B. Lowry; trustees, Dr. Bera Smith, Dr. J.A. Lowry and Dr. David C. Reese.

Reasons for Endowment Committee

1. More and better buildings.
2. More and better teaching equipment.
3. Bigger and better clinic department.
4. More money to hire instructors.

This is calculated to raise the education of the profession to a level beyond reproach in the public eye; on its education rest the profession's reputation and public relations. It will give us a better graduate and, consequently, better profession. This can make the school the pride and servant of the profession, dignify its education and memorialize its founder, the great man who gave so much to his profession.

Mechanics of the Endowment Drive

Through a contract between the Alumni Association and the Chiropractic Research Foundation, donors to the drive also get credit on the nation-wide drive. The state chairman of the Chiropractic

Research Foundation, Dr. Joseph F. Radel, is a member of the local steering committee. Through a contract between the Alumni Association and the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association, the state association is furthering its plank of "Education" in its public relations platform. This allows the drive to be headed by the able public relations director, Mr. C.F. Kueffer. It also assures the profession and alumni everywhere that there is the right spirit of cooperation here that should serve as a pattern for building endowments for all our professional schools. With such able direction and with the selling campaign of the nationally-known MacGruder agency, which has been recently contracted for by the Chiropractic Research Foundation, changes are inevitable.

1948 (June): *National Chiropractic Journal*[18(6)] notes:

-full page ad from CRF, "Oklahoma speaks to the nation on its progress!" (p. 4)

-"Humanitarian honors healing arts; Texas multimillionaire establishes trust fund for hospital and research in non-medical methods" (p. 21); re: Ralph W. Morrison of San Antonio TX

1948 (June): *The Record* ("Official Organ of the Carver Chiropractic College Student Association") includes:

-full-page ad for the Chiropractic Research Foundation (CRF) (p. 11); photograph:

ANNOUNCING

Another Oklahoma First!

National Public Relations Campaign Starts in Oklahoma!

The Chiropractic Research Foundation is proud to announce the start of its national public relations campaign in Oklahoma, since Oklahoma's capable organization leads the entire nation in the CRF Development Program.

The first in a series of newspaper advertisements will appear in Muskogee's PHOENIX TIMES DEMOCRAT on June 24th. The purpose of the entire series is to acquaint the public with the Chiropractic profession, to promote and cement relations between Chiropractic and the lay public, and to inspire the confidence which the profession deserves.

We point with pride to the efforts of Oklahoma's fine organization which has made the start of this vital public relations program possible.

ORGANIZATION

**ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
CARVER COLLEGE**

Dr. Frank Brooks, President
Dr. H. H. Martin, Vice-President
Dr. Goldia B. Young, Sec'y-Treas.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Dr. Bera Smith, Chairman
Dr. J. A. Lowry
Dr. David C. Reese

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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Dr. Roy E. Anderson, Deming, N.M.
Dr. Rachel Gates, Denver, Colo.
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Dr. J. T. Grantham, Yazoo City, Miss.
Dr. H. H. Martin, Andalusia, Ala.
Dr. J. L. Thompson, Montgomery, Ala.

Joseph Ashworth
Clarence Bunn
Jack Campbell
Herschel Corroll
Blaine Dantley
Dan Edwards
Frances de Gale
Adrian de Graaf
Jack Lanckford
Kenneth Lollar
D. A. McClellan
Bernd Osborg
Richard Shipman

CAMPAIGN SPONSORED BY

Oklahoma State Chiropractic Association Carver College Alumni Association
Chiropractic Research Foundation

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

Urge other Doctors of Chiropractic to join with you in support of the 6-Year, Nine-Point Development Program of the Chiropractic Research Foundation (MacGruder Plan). **The importance of this program, as you know, cannot be over-emphasized!**

Urge your fellow alumni to write today for complete details, and join the greatest chiropractic movement in the history of the profession.

**Chiropractic Research Foundation
INC.**

Goldia B. Young, Sec.-Treas., 521 N.W. 9th St., Okla. City, Okla.

1948 (July): *National Chiropractic Journal*[18(7)] notes:
-“Foundation appointments” (p. 27):

The appointment of Dr. J.R. Alswager, Lisbon, N.D. chiropractor, as a major in the Chiropractic Research Foundation's multi-million dollar development program, was announced on June 6 by National CRF Headquarters here.

Dr. Howard R. Organ, Dickinson, N.D., State CRF Chairman, named Dr. Alswager to the post.

The new appointee will work in cooperation with Dr. Organ to recruit North Dakota chiropractors for the purpose of developing the Foundation's long-range, 9-point program to build new chiropractic hospitals, colleges, and advanced research centers throughout the nation.

Chiropractic Research Foundation's project, of which Doctors Organ and Alswager are now a part, plan the expenditure of a \$25,000,000 fund within the next six years to activate the various phases of its program.

-W.W. MacGruder, National Campaign Director for CRF, authors letter to the editor of *Medical Economics* (pp. 62-3); includes:
Dear Sir:

We have read, with much interest: “WHAT THE CHIROPRACTORS ARE UP TO” in the June issue of *Medical*

Economics. May I compliment your author, Dr. Weintrob, for a pretty good job of objective reporting, though the animus is apparent in repeated use of “cult” applying to Chiropractic.

Without criticizing, let me add, however, that Dr. Weintrob didn't tell the half of what chiropractors are up to; and if you care to send Dr. Weintrob or other correspondents for your publication to this office, I will be glad to supply the rest of the story – concerning the Chiropractic Research Foundation's 6-year, 9-point program to elevate the profession, establish charity clinics on a broader base, found more chiropractic colleges and build additional hospitals, weed out the unfit and seek proper public recognition for those Doctors of Chiropractic whose ethics and professional conduct comply with the high standards now effective.

Chiropractors are now in the “house cleaning” phase of progress that veteran medicoes will recall took place in their own profession not too long ago; and, to give M.D.'s credit, they are still trying to “mop up” the bad spots – quacks, patent medicine racketeers, abortionists, and malpractitioners of varied stripe. History is replete with the record of medical achievement against public scorn, disbelief; of the apathy displayed by “insiders” of the medical profession toward new discoveries. Sister Kenney, for instance. Go back to Lister, Pasteur, Jenner and other pioneers in the field. Osteopaths were anathema but are generally accepted by enlightened medicoes today who recognize that no one school of healing holds the panacea for all human ills. Christian Science has done wonders for neurotics. Chiropractic has accomplished cures where medical science failed. (I can document this statement!) The reverse is also true... Why bicker? Why not use the instruments at hand, whether they be shots in the arm to combat allergies, spinal manipulation to correct bodily structural faults (and their nerve or disease ramifications) mental science, helio-or-hydro therapy.

Chiropractic has been driven to a militant campaign for no other reason than that the medical fraternity forced the issue by ridicule, slander, half-truths, condescension and downright lies. This office is conducting the national program, previously mentioned, on a dignified plane, publicizing chiropractic accomplishments and making no secret of plans for a long-range pull. Our press releases carry no criticism of the medical profession. We seek primarily to serve the interests of the 30,000,000 U.S. individuals who know the merits of chiropractic and need to have their confidence sustained in the face of bitter and unfair attacks against the science that remedied, or relieved, their ailments.

Chiropractic is here to stay – like the automobile, concrete roads, psychiatrists, modern farming methods, osteopathy, and even the medical profession! It cannot be killed, discredited or stamped out. If the medicoes insist on making a dog-fight of it, the chiropractors will accept the issue. But it does seem there should be an easier way

In any event, if you want to know the entire story – the part Dr. Weintrob didn't tell because of space limitations or because he didn't know – we will be happy to supply it.

Very truly yours...

1948 (Aug): *National Chiropractic Journal*[18(8)] includes:
-photograph and caption (p. 31):



FOUNDATION DIRECTORS – Dr. W.H. McNichols, Dr. Frank O.Logic, Dr. Floyd Creger, Dr. E.A. Thompson and Dr. John A. Schnick, standing.

1948 (Sept): **National Chiropractic Journal** [18(9)] includes:
-ad for **CRF** reprinted from Oklahoma newspapers includes sketch of stage coach and C-47 aircraft and (p. 4):

LET'S GET BETTER ACQUAINTED
The American Way of Progress

Countless aids to ease and comfort for each of us roll off the assembly lines of our factories daily. Giant motored planes conquer vast distances within a few hours. Efficiency predominates in homes, industry and offices. Yet, none of these would be possible or of much importance without those men whose professional skills and scientific research guard our national health!

Ranking high among them are far-visioned individuals who have, through the past 50 years, evolved the science of chiropractic into its present status as the world's largest natural healing profession...and who now, through the Chiropractic Research Foundation, are developing a gigantic program to bring new hope and health benefits to millions more Americans.

Topping the objectives of the program are the plans for advanced research, still higher educational standards and expanded chiropractic hospitals. Their purpose - an over-all goal to raise the general public health, through scientific chiropractic care.

That's the American Way of Progress!

If you would like to know more about the modern science of chiropractic and its contributions to the nation's health program, send for a free copy of the new booklet, "Your Chiropractor." Write to Chiropractic Research Foundation, P.O. Box 2572, Denver 1, Colo.

- Bruno **Oetteking** DC, Research Associate of the **CRF**, authors "Human Anatomy: an Interpretation" (pp. 11-2, 56)
- Forrest D. Frame DC of Buffalo NY, "Member of **National Council on Public Health and Research**," authors "The prevention of polio with the chiropractic vasodilator technic" (pp. 13-4)
- "A resume of chiropractic research" by "Committee on X-ray Research of the **National Council on Public Health and Research** by Drs. Theo. Vladeff, S. Ulrich and M. Hardy, Detroit"; notes (pp. 15-6):

The first article by this committee was prepared and published in the January, 1948, issue of the NCA Journal. This was a report covering 143 cases studied for leg inequalities and the facts presented were as follows: Of 143 cases considered, it was found that 61.2% of the men appeared higher on the R, only 3% showed no inequalities; of the women, it was found that 55.3% appeared higher on the R. The men showed 35.8% higher on the L and the women 44.7% higher on the L. On averaging these cases it was demonstrated that 58% of the total studied appeared higher on the R with 40.6% higher on the L. Only

1.4% of the 143 cases showed no inequalities on careful measurement...

For your information, your Council's Committee on X-ray Research is continuously busy compiling data from statistics accumulated on records in the Chiropractic X-ray & Research Laboratories, in Detroit, and we feel that these should reveal a wealth of vital facts pertinent to the advancement of scientific chiropractic progress. This information is of importance not only for our own members, but it may well be used for the purpose of enlightening the public of the possibilities latent in chiropractic methods of correction of disease.

The **Council on Public Health and Research** wishes to make public acknowledgment of the aid made available by the **Chiropractic Research Foundation**, thus permitting us to carry on the program of spinographic research; since present indications are that, with further reasonable financial support, a continued flow of accumulated facts and figures of inestimable value to our profession will be forthcoming from this same source in the near future.

Public acknowledgment should also be made at this time, I feel, of the fine cooperative spirit shown by my two associates, Drs. Ulrich and Hardy, and I wish to add also that the **excellent facilities of the Chiropractic X-ray & Research Laboratories are ready to welcome all conscientious research workers and efforts** and that I shall keep its equipment always the best that is available for this worthy purpose. Signed: Theo. Vladeff, D.C., Director

-"Foundation appointments" (p. 16)

-**C.O. Watkins**, D.C., "President of the Montana Chiropractic Association," authors "Experimental methods of science"; notes differences between observation vs. experimentation; (pp. 22-3, 58; see Watkins [1948]):

Science is one of the most important divisions of our society, yet few people understand its basic nature. Most chiropractors believe that chiropractic is a scientific movement; our opponents frequently contend it is not, and too often the one doing the judging has very little knowledge of the basic nature of science. Professor Conant of Harvard, recently wrote a book which he called, "Understanding Science." One could read the book, however, and still have a very inadequate understanding of the nature of science for the reason that science, like America, has many aspects. While one might read many books on either of these subjects, much would still remain unexplained. At this point I should like to suggest the reading of various histories of science as one of the best approaches to the understanding of science.

A surprising thing about the study of science is that when the facts are presented to us we often find that we had already accepted them without having given the subject much conscious thought. This is especially true of the experimental method of science. The experimental method was not a part of ancient science; the latter accepted any knowledge obtained as a result of observation and critical investigation. The ancient method was rather "loose" and much knowledge was accepted which was later proved completely erroneous, and methods based upon such knowledge were often unworthy. A more precise method was needed and during the revival of science, following the Dark ages, numerous leaders suggested the experimental method. Newton was finally successful in gaining a full acceptance of the experimental method, which is now a part of the basic methods of science. For the foregoing reason some authorities contend that ancient science was not really a science. On such a premise, however, future generations may improve on our basic methods and contend that our present methods are not actually those of science.

Since **chiropractic is a clinical science**, I shall illustrate the experimental method only as it applies to clinical science and chiropractic, in particular. Let us take the chiropractic methods of treating goiter, as an example, and to simplify our explanation, we shall consider only three of the many methods in use. The first one accepted was the adjustment of the vertebra most likely to be concerned. We shall say that the second method offered was the adjustment of the spine, according to the Carver Technique. Now that we have two methods our experiment can begin. First, the original method would be used on a certain number (say 30) of cases of a particular type of goiter and all pertinent factors would be observed and recorded, such as number of treatments, time for recovery, the completeness of recovery, etc. Then thirty cases comparable to the first group would be selected and treated by the second method and the specific facts likewise observed and recorded. As a result of the two methods of treatment, the specific facts could then be compared and the treatment impartially evaluated without regard to tradition or previous concept of their value, for the man of science must select his methods according to their demonstrable value.

We shall use as our third example a procedure whereby the doctor makes the experiment of treating thirty cases of goiter by a form of manipulation together with vitamin A. If the results obtained by this test are better than those in the other two methods wherein he used manipulation alone, he must accept the third method since it has greater demonstrable value.

The reason we mention tradition is the fact that tradition has been a great obstacle to scientific progress, especially in the field of medicine where many of the practice methods used have little scientific evidence to support their use and are followed only because someone previously proposed and adopted them.

I mention preconception because of its tremendous importance in chiropractic history. When a student's mind is indoctrinated with a certain concept of disease and the methods of its correction, as is done in the teaching of a chiropractic philosophy, his mind is no longer free to choose his methods according to their demonstrable value. He then selects them according to his indoctrination. It is on this point that our opponents contend that chiropractic is not a science but rather a healing cult. To the extent that chiropractors select their methods as the result of preconception (chiropractic philosophy), it is a just criticism according to the basic principles of science.

It is evident that it is very difficult for a healing movement to become a science. As one chiropractor stated, "I have not treated more than thirty cases of goiter in five years. I treat hundreds of conditions. I would be in practice twenty years before I could even begin to select only methods tested by the experimental method." This, of course, is a very real obstacle to a clinical healing movement ever becoming accepted as a science.

It is this problem which clinical medicine faced during the latter part of the last century until 1910. British medicine was trying to overcome it, and it was **Morris Fishbein** who attacked the problem for American medicine. His success in solving it gained him his leadership in American medicine, and it is to his credit that clinical medicine is today recognized as a science. Yet few people know of Fishbein because of this great contribution; rather, they know and dislike him for the obnoxious, political conniving and theatrics of his later years, which is wholly unnatural to men of science.

Through the organizational genius of Fishbein, he was able to organize clinical medicine so that today the methods the medical physician uses have been tested upon from a few hundred to a few thousand cases by the experimental method before they are accepted. One doctor will test a particular treatment for a condition in one city,

while in another city hundreds of miles away, another doctor will be testing some other treatment for a different condition. Each issue of the A.M.A. Medical Journal is filled with the results of these clinical investigations, and every medical man today can use only methods tested by the experimental method of science, if they will but keep informed by reading their scientific literature. Thus, organized medicine, or to clarify the term, medicine so organized, meets every demand of the experimental method of modern science and has rightly gained acceptance as a branch of science.

Certainly, medicine is not a perfect science. Many M.D.'s still select their methods from tradition rather than by their demonstrable value. Indeed, many doctors, especially surgeons, select their methods upon a purely commercial basis instead of upon the demonstrable needs of the patient. I could go on and on criticizing clinical medicine as a science, but we must admit clinical medicine's failure is in the **personal** behavior of the men who make up the movement, rather than its **basic** method. So long as tradition, commercialism, arrogance and dramatics play such a big part in clinical medicine, it cannot obtain full acceptance as a **worthy** science, and there will be a place - even a need - for a second and better science of healing. Our only question is whether or not chiropractic can meet that need. We can only speculate upon the answer to that question, and we must take a realistic view of the problem.

Tradition has been a tremendous obstacle to the scientific progress of medicine, but it is not nearly so formidable as preconception is to chiropractic scientific progress. To the degree that "chiropractic philosophy" is effectively taught as a prior authority, it imprisons the mind and prohibits the free scientific investigation essential to scientific progress. Therefore, as long as the method of indoctrinating the student's mind with a preconceived chiropractic philosophy is continued, students will not be free to test and accept their methods of practice on the basis of their demonstrability in accord with the scientific method. For that reason the student's mind must be left free and not subjected to the limitations imposed by indoctrination.

Clinical medicine was fortunate in having a small group of members who were so fitted by attitude as to be able to understand the basic nature of science. It is true, naturally, that from so large a number a few such men are always found, and these were enough to form the nucleus of scientific leaders in organized medicine. Actually, today, less than five thousand out of one hundred and thirty thousand doctors contribute to the scientific progress of organized medicine. Many of the rest are but technicians of the "needle pusher" and "pill peddler" variety.

Why are there so few scientific leaders of chiropractic? Because a great number of our membership have had their minds imprisoned by indoctrination and no longer can they be considered suitable material for the purposes of free investigation. For that reason we must look to the future for our **scientific leaders**. **In fact, we must produce them in our schools.** That is why I have suggested that we must formally orient the chiropractic student as a man of science. By that method, I believe that the ratio of chiropractic graduates capable and eager to contribute to our scientific progress will possibly reach ninety out of a hundred, as contrasted with medicine's five out of one hundred, who were naturally fitted for science. From this group of graduates must come the chiropractic leaders to organize the science of chiropractic to enable us to take full advantage of the experimental methods of science; from them will also come the **future scientists of chiropractic**.

I realize such a method of formal orientation of the student is without precedent in the field of education which today emphasizes vocational guidance as the means of finding the student naturally fitted

to a certain career, but revolutionary as the method may be, I believe it will be effective if properly and earnestly developed and administered. I believe that chiropractic's hope not only of becoming an accepted branch of science but also of being the foremost healing movement of the future lies in this method of formal orientation of the chiropractic student. I consider it well worth your earnest consideration.

To summarize: Medicine has been a science **in an ancient sense of the word**, ever since they chose their methods of practice upon a basis of observation and investigation without regard to myth, tradition or preconception. **Medicine has been a science in the modern sense of the word ever since they have been organized sufficiently to choose their methods by the experimental methods of science. We might place the time about 1920.**

Chiropractic must be handled in segments. That segment of the movement which selects its methods via preconception is not a science in any ancient or modern sense of the term. The segment left free by the college to choose methods of practice upon the basis of demonstrability is a science in the ancient sense of the term. Since we are not yet fully organized to take advantage of the experimental methods of science, even this segment of the movement is not as yet acceptable as a science in the modern sense of the term.

Preconception, resulting from the teaching of "chiropractic philosophy," is the greatest obstacle not only to our acceptance as a branch of science, but also to our scientific progress.

Formal orientation of the chiropractic student in the basic attitudes and methods of science will possibly do much to make chiropractic a progressive, worthy, united and acceptable scientific movement, from which I am sure the rest of society, as well as our own membership will benefit materially.

-“Foundation appointments” (p. 52)

-“Foundation appointments” (p. 64)

1948 (Dec): **NCJ**[18(12)] publishes:

-William A. **Budden** DC, ND, president of Western States College, authors "Comments on a proposal," challenges/refutes **CO Watkins'** (1948) call for **clinical research training** for DCs, argues instruction in basic sciences will make chiropractors more scientifically minded (pp. 24, 60)

1948 (Dec 2): letter on personal stationery from C.O. Watkins, D.C. (in my Martin file):

Greetings to Chiropractic Educators:

This is to inform you that a meeting has been called for representatives of those schools who are interested in discussing a course for the formal orientation of the chiropractic student in the basic principles of science. The place of the meeting is the Sherman Hotel, Chicago. The date Jan. 5. 1949.

Of the seventeen schools I have had on my mailing list, it appears at this time, that from nine to eleven will be represented.

With every good wish to each of you, I remain

Sincerely,...

COW/ah

1948 (Dec 13): letter on CCEF stationery from Ralph J. Martin, D.C., N.D., chairman of CCEF Board of Regents, to C.O. Watkins, D.C. of Sidney MT (in my Martin file):

Dear Dr. Watkins:

Replying to yours of December 4th I wish to let you know that the California chiropractors are very much interested in the viewpoint of science as outlined in your various bulletins.

I shall be in Chicago January 5, 6 and 7 and certainly shall expect to attend the discussion of your material if the time is not in conflict with the Council on Education meetings.

At any rate, I look forward to meeting you in Chicago and hope to at least discuss the material you have organized with you personally.

Sincerely yours,...

1949 (Feb): **J Calif Chiro Assoc** [5(8)] notes:

-**LACC** grad school offers MS degree, requires thesis (p. 17)

-**Chiropractic Research Foundation (CRF)** California Division established circa 1945 by **J. Ralph John** DC of Pomona; its main project to date has been amalgamation of **SCCC** and **LACC**; **CRF/CA** is headquartered at **LACC**, 920 Venice Blvd, LA (p. 19)

1949 (Apr): **JCaCA**, Volume 5, No. 9; this issue includes:

-**Lee Norcross** DC of **LACC** notes "the **Radionic Research Society** will hold classes in Oakland if there are sufficient numbers signifying interest" (p. 17)

1949 (May 19): letter on Carver College stationery from Paul Parr, D.C., president, to John Nugent, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

It would appear that since the State Executive Board and the officers of the Alumni Association have voted to disaffiliate with the C.R.F. by reason of the fact of its inaction, there is no need for you to delay any further if you are intending to inspect Carver Chiropractic College before the annual meeting.

We are still waiting to hear from you as to the outcome of your trip to Washington on the Veterans Administration classification. It is my understanding from the last correspondence that we were instructed to wait until further notice from you. This we have not been able to do, but have fought a delaying action and have succeeded in being classified out from under the changed provisions.

We are looking forward to a visit from you. Best wishes to you and your wife.

Sincerely yours,...

POP:bp

1949 (June 8): copy of letter from John Nugent, D.C. to Paul Parr, D.C. (CCE Archives #35-23-1941):

Dr. Paul O. Parr, President
Carver Chiropractic College
521 Northwest Ninth Street
Oklahoma City 3, Oklahoma

Dear Doctor Parr:

Your letter of May 19th has just caught up with me here. I had intended going from here to Oklahoma City to see you but I have just received an urgent call from Doctor Murphy in Washington to the effect that the committee on the National Health Bill has asked me to submit briefs and testimony next week. This means I must immediately go to Washington.

I hope I understand your letter correctly when you say that your institution has been "classified out from under the changed provisions." I am assuming that this means that you will be allowed your "customary cost of tuition" as set forth in your catalog.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Chicago and am eager to hear all about your new building. My congratulations upon your accomplishment.

Very sincerely,...

JJN:ga

1949 (July): **Chirogram** (18[7]:7) prints Ralph J. Martin, D.C.'s "Editorial" (FCER folder):

Chiropractic institutions are limited at present to colleges and sanitariums, with tentative procedures for hospitals in various stages of progress. Some of these institutions are under private ownership and are operated for profit, others are professionally owned and are non-profit. Obviously, the privately owned institutions have no appeal to those who might become interested in gifts for professional development, and can only appeal to the profit motive if outside funds are desired. The non-profit institutions on the other hand are dedicated solely to education and human service, thus are ideal vehicles to secure public participation in financial support of our progress and development. The problem of how best to enlist adequate public financial support is one which engages our most skilful endeavors.

It is a weak appeal for funds to ask people to contribute to any form of general program. This may be possible among members of a church or lodge where any project within the membership, even though general in nature, has a strong natural appeal within the circle of members. A similar reaction has been responsible for the success of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** up to date because it has primarily been addressed to the profession. However, when it comes to approaching the general laity such appeal carries practically no strength because outsiders feel no bond of common purposes to appeal to either their interest or loyalty.

What this means is that the vast reservoir of potential lay monetary resources can only be diverted into the chiropractic channel by coming to these lay people and offering them some worthwhile contributions in some field in which they are deeply interested in exchange for their financial support.

We have overlooked a most important ingredient of any contractual arrangement. This ingredient is the fact of offering something of attractive value in exchange for expected cash benefits. The generalities which we have offered will not appeal sufficiently to interest those whom we must reach. There are however, existing research possibilities in which spontaneous public interest already runs high. Soundly organized and honestly operated projects in these fields can effectively enlist unlimited public support. Such conditions as polio, heart disease, arthritis and improved obstetrics are fields in which we might well join hands with the public for much further progress.



"The Official Family of the NCA: Dr. John L. Prosser, Chairman (at head of table). right - Dr. Harry R. Bybee, President; Dr. George A. Smyrl, vice-President; Dr. Justin Wood, Director; Dr. Harry K. McIlroy, Director. Left - Dr. L.M. Rogers, Executive Secretary; Dr. Robt. D. Johns, Legal Counsel; Dr. Gordon M. Goodfellow, Director; Dr. George E. Hariman, Director. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy and Dr.

John J. Nugent were not available when photo was taken following convention in Chicago, Illinois" ([Aesculapian](#), 1950, p. 6)

1949 (Sept): **JNCA** [19(9)] includes:

-John W. Chapman of Omaha, National Program Director for CRF, authors "CRF creates research pattern" (pp. 27, 66); includes:

...The trustees talked with Mr. William L. Luckey, executive secretary of the Michigan State Chiropractic Society, regarding a full-fledged program in that state aiming at a chiropractic hospital which is possible under Michigan law. It was decided by the CRF trustees that the final agreement between the CRF and the Michigan State Chiropractic Society would be the pattern for CRF agreements with all other state organizations in the future.

1949 (Oct): **JNCA** [19(10)] includes:

-John W. Chapman, national program director for CRF in Omaha, authors "Michigan and Florida join with CRF in another step forward" (p. 10)

1949 (Oct): **JNCA** [19(10)] includes:

-Forrest D. Frame, D.C. of Buffalo NY, member of the NCA Council on Public Health & Research, authors "After polio – they walk again!" (pp. 34-5, 54, 56, 58)
-"News flashes: New York" (p. 46):

POLIO HELP NEEDED

As research director of the Committee on Polio of The National Council on Public Health and Research it becomes my duty to declare that "A polio emergency exists."

Long distance telephone calls, telegrams, air mail, and the regular mail is coming in at a rate that calls for action. These requests for technic and booklets on the treatment of acute and chronic cases are coming from doctors of chiropractic in most of the states and two foreign countries.

This may be the largest outbreak since 1916 when there were thirty thousand cases.

Attention all NCA officers, members, and ladies of the Auxiliary: our supply of booklets is exhausted, as well as our funds. We are having more booklets printed at once.

If NCA members ever expect to come to our aid "Now Is The Time."

I suggest that each one reading this news flash send in at least one dollar to join our polio foundation and our very timely crusade. – Reported by Dr. Forrest D. Frame, 256 West Utica Street, Buffalo 9, N.Y.

1949 (Nov): **JCaCA**, Volume 6, No. 5:..

-H. Arvis Talley DC is president of **CaCA**

-**Lee Norcross** DC, dean of LACC grad school announces that **MB DeJarnette** DO, DC will offer a "four year post graduate course in the fundamentals" of **SOT** (p. 16)

-"first week-end session of **Radionic Research** at the **LACC** campus for the calendar year 1949-50 was held September 24-25, according to Dr. Virginia Herman...of value to all **radionists**; i.e., Paraphysical Approach to **Radionics**, Radionic Jurisprudence, Clinical Observations and Office Observations and Office Procedures"; radionics class was presented in Oakland on Oct 1-2 and Nov 5-6 (p. 17)

1949 (Dec): **JNCA** [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)
- John W. Chapman of Omaha, National Program Director of CRF, authors "Five-year resume financial report" (pp. 19, 68); includes:

SUMMARY STATEMENT

By adding the sums under figures 3, 4, and 5 (this includes monies spent on college programs, research and institutions and associations, etc.) we reach a figure of \$216,239.76 which represents the total monies applied on developmental chiropractic projects. Comparing this figure with the total monies collected (\$408,000.00), it evolves that 55 cents of every CRF dollar was put to use on constructive projects in the announced CRF program.

- "Florida leads the way" (pp. 29, 66):

Dr. Audrey M. Ploudre, secretary-treasurer of this council, reports that the Committee on Psychology of the Florida Chiropractors Association decided to take an active part in all local mental health movements. This is a significant step forward which can set an example for other NCA affiliated state associations. Chiropractic is making a definite contribution toward better mental health. The CRF will soon have ready for distribution the survey report, "Nervous and Mental Illness Under Chiropractic Care." This report was prepared with the technical and editorial counsel and review of Prof. George W. Hartmann, an eminent research psychologist of Columbia University.

Our government officials, as well as the public at large, need to be apprized of the fact that our system of healing is a powerful means of combating mental illness. This council urges other state associations to appoint committees on Mental Hygiene so that they can officially bring the message of chiropractic to their local mental health organizations...

- c1950: CRF** publishes: "Nervous and Mental Cases under Chiropractic Care, based in part on a statistical analysis of 400 nervous and mental cases, by Herman S. Schwartz, D.C., President, National Council on Psychotherapy, National Chiropractic Association, with the technical and editorial assistance of GEORGE W. HARTMANN, Chairman, Psychology Department - Roosevelt College" (FCER folder)

1950 (Jan): **JNCA** [20(1)] includes:

- John W. Chapman authors "Illinois follows Michigan in CRF plan" (p. 15); includes:

SCHWARTZ REPORT EXPANDED

Statistics from fifty additional case histories are now being added to the important survey by Dr. Herman S. Schwartz on nervous and mental cases under chiropractic care. The published work will be based on 400 cases instead of 350. It will be designed, illustrated, and published by the Chiropractic Research Foundation as soon as the revised figures of the report are in...

- Henry C. Harring** DC, MD, president of Missouri Chiropractic College, authors "Modern Trends" (p. 28, 56, 58):

Ever since the organization of the Missouri Chiropractic College in 1920, we have felt the need for a clinic where patients could have access to the best facilities and treatment that chiropractic can offer. This being **an institution where all techniques are recognized and taught**, we are very much concerned about the student's having an opportunity to apply the system that he finds most effective. To make this possible a building has just been purchased, immediately next door to the college building, containing approximately four

thousand square feet of floor space, which will be devoted in its entirety to a clinic.

The first floor will be arranged into small adjusting rooms and treatment rooms for such therapy as may be indicated, while the second floor will be arranged into diagnosis rooms and a laboratory. In diagnosis equipment we are determined to have the best so that the patient has the same advantage that he enjoys when taken to a recognized hospital. This gives the student an opportunity to observe and aid in the method of procedure used. Primarily we are interested in making a complete chiropractic diagnosis with the aid of the X-ray, palpation, and visual observation and then add to it what can be determined by the use of such methods as electrocardiograph, basal metabolism, hematology, bacteriology, etc. Plans are now being made to devote as much time to research in nutrition, effect of drugs on the nervous system, distortions and causes of nerve pressure as possible, so that we may support our arguments with facts.

PROGRAM OF UNITY

The Missouri Chiropractic College was chartered and incorporated in May, 1920, by men who felt the need for better training and to develop a course compatible with the trend of times in the scientific approach to the future development of chiropractic. In the early days, as we can well remember, our time was so taken up with expounding philosophies and instilling enthusiasm engendered by what would almost appear to be a religious worship, that very little consideration was given to the study of the anatomic, physiologic, or pathologic factors of the human body that support the chiropractic premise.

Today, at least in part, we can enjoy the realization of a chiropractic based on the broader and all-inclusive concept that the nervous system is the controlling factor in adapting the body to its environment and that all stimuli of peripheral nerves have an effect upon the visceral system of the body, as well as general metabolic processes.

It has been our constant aim as an institution to refrain from the promoting of any selfish ideals that would tend to personalize or aggrandize individualities or systems, supported by an attitude of empiricism. There is still much of this attitude lurking in chiropractic society today, and it seems absurd that even when we are faced with what would almost appear to be extermination, this is still the main factor in our disunity. Much has been done and much is being done by the NCA to bring about a change so that we may all, ere long, sit down at a round table and talk the same language chiropractically. Our chances are very favorable of being included under the school aid bill in the appropriation of grants or subsidies, but before that can become a reality, we must have unity and a disposition on the part of the profession to support its institutions as other systems of healing are now and have been doing and then we can expect the government to match our efforts dollar for dollar.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

In these times of political, economic, and social instability, it is not unusual to find much confusion in the minds of all the people that causes man, in many instances, to adopt an indifferent attitude toward his fellow man and forget his responsibility because of fear of the future.

It has always been recognized among chiropractors that the disposition to help their own profession has been woefully lacking. Many have made fortunes, probably too easily to feel their indebtedness, in at least a small way, to the science that has made this possible and, as a consequence, will do nothing about it.

A position in any industry that pays a salary of \$500 per month or more usually carries with it the obligation of an investment in the

concern by which one is employed, which is as it should be. Chiropractic today has been crowded into the position of a school of medicine and it is necessary to make every effort to live up to such a standard. To do this is a serious problem and almost impossible when we know that the **large universities in this country cannot hope to exist on tuition alone**. Help from benevolent or philanthropic sources cannot be expected until we show a disposition to do something about it ourselves. The writer is personally aware of the fact that members of other healing professions are contributing annually to their institutions, and, in one instance, the government has used the amount contributed by their own professional members as a yardstick by which to measure the amount allocated by the government. With other institutions teaching health sciences receiving government grants and subsidies, our chances to survive are not too encouraging. In our own publicity we boast of the fact that thirty million people have chosen chiropractic as their method of regaining health. With the financial resources that such a following offers to the more than sixteen thousand practitioners in the field, it would seem to me that we owe it to ourselves, as well as these patients, to perpetuate chiropractic as a science by taking over the educational institutions and building hospitals and clinics. It is hoped that among the chiropractors there will be enough of those in the field who can see the urgent need of putting this program into effect immediately.

1950 (Feb): **JNCA** [20(2)] notes:

- photo** of WA Budden on cover
- Budden** is president of **NCA's** National Council on Public Health (p. 3)
- George A. Smyrl, D.C., VP of NCA, authors "The scientific future of chiropractic" (pp. 8, 70)
- John W. Chapman of Omaha, National Program Director for CRF, authors "Planning for tomorrow – today!" (p. 9)
- "Medical monopoly on the march!" (p. 15); includes exchange of letters between Frank O. Logic, D.C. and Hart E. Van Riper, M.D., Medical Director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
- W.A. Budden, D.C., N.D. authors "Future of the schools" (pp. 28, 54, 56)

1950 (Mar): **JNCA** [20(3)] includes:

- John W. Chapman of Omaha, National Program Director for the Chiropractic Research Foundation, authors "First printing of the Schwartz report" (p. 9)
- Herman S. Schwartz, D.C. of Elmhurst NY, president of the NCA Council on Psychotherapy, authors "Federal aid for chiropractic research?" (pp. 17-8, 70)

1950 (Mar 7): letter on NCA stationery from C.O. Watkins, D.C. of Sidney MT to Ralph J. Martin, D.C., N.D., president of LACC (in my Martin file):

Dear Dr. Martin:

I enjoyed your editorial in the Chirogram. Your reference to statistical research and its need is of paramount importance. The great need, it seems to me, is not so much the statistics themselves which as you point out would give us much greater recognition, but rather we Chiropractic physicians in practice would like to have reliable measures of the demonstrable worth of our different methods of treatment on the different types of cases. This can be obtained only by organizing our profession along scientific lines and developing a responsible clinical research program.

The Medical physician enjoys the benefits of an organized science. Regardless of the type of case which comes to his office he can go to his literature and find where other doctors, perhaps very much like himself, have tested particular methods of treatment on that particular type of case. Indeed, no treatment gains much acceptance in medical practice until it has been tested by Clinical research upon a reasonable number of cases. Thus, the medical physician always has available a fairly reliable measure of the worth of every method. The Chiropractic physician across the hall is entirely upon his own, and while he might find Clinical research upon a series of cases of sciatica, with a particular type of treatment, he cannot hope to do Clinical research covering all types of conditions and testing all the different methods. The result is that we have no scientific measure of the demonstrable worth of any method of Chiropractic care. To me it is a disgrace to Chiropractic that even after 50 years we do not have a Clinical research program, and must practice by empiric knowledge.

You mention the efforts of the P.S.C. along these lines. I doubt that any statistical work they would do would be of much value. The type of Chiropractor they work with is not of free mind. In the educational process at the P.S.C. they indoctrinate the students mind with fixed concepts of disease and its remedy. They are convinced that their particular method of treatment represents the alfa [sic] and omega of patient care and consequently to them there is no purpose to investigate and test different methods in different types of cases. Chiropractors who have had their minds arrested by this type of indoctrination cannot be expected to do impartial research, and certainly unless Clinical research is done with a free mind it is not reliable – nor the type of research which I should care to choose my methods from and to risk the life or health of my patient with. Their **interest in statistical research is only for the purpose of proving to others what they already believe** which to me is a useless and silly reason for research. I, and a great majority of Chiropractic physicians today, do not base our method on a fixed belief in a particular method. We know that there are better methods if we could but find them, we know that thru scientific investigation the methods of today should become obsolete tomorrow and we know that if there is to be scientific progress in Chiropractic we cannot give ourselves to the Cultist attitude and base our practice upon faith in a fixed concept of any particular method. Since there are but few if any Chiropractors under C.B.H. [sic] influence who do not follow the Cultist attitude, I doubt that we can expect much reliable Clinical research from that source.

Since the N.C.A. has within its group all the free minded Chiropractic physicians it is here we must look for a Clinical research program. For the past eight years I have been trying with all the energy I could command to get the N.C.A. to develop a Clinical research program and there by bring about an organized science of Chiropractic. It is a simple thing to do but despite that fact nothing has been accomplished in that direction. Of course, there has been a great cry to support the so called N.C.A. research program that does not actually exist. Indeed, the N.C.A. does not have a Chiropractic research program even on paper let alone in effect. The money collected in the name of research has evaporated or gone somewhere but no effort has been made to organize Chiropractic as a Clinical science.

A great mistake was made about eight years ago when after considerable agitation for a research program by the field the N.C.A. decided to do something about it. The idea of developing a research program was officially adopted and a committee was appointed to put the program into effect. Unfortunately, the committee was made up of past Executives of the N.C.A. Men who themselves were of the

Cultist rather than the scientific turn of mind. Men who had directed the N.C.A. along the Cultist pattern thru out the years and could not themselves understand the purpose and worth of the methods of science. To place a research program in such hands was to assure its death. Today after the original promotion brought forth no benefit to Chiropractic, we are just where we started except that Chiropractors have been "taken for another ride" by their own leadership, and have again had their hopes built up and shattered.

Today I understand the research program has been turned over to the colleges. Why I do not know. The purpose of a college is academic training. If they do any research at all, as they do in other fields, it is either basic research to support academic training, or academic research to better explain that which has already been demonstrated in Clinical research. They are in no position to do Clinical research and we must remember that Chiropractic is a Clinical science above all else. We in the field are not interested in academic solutions. We want practical methods tested for demonstrable value thru Clinical research under conditions similar to those we practice under.

I would give much more credence to a Clinical research work done by an ordinary fellow practitioner in the field who was of free mind who treated 50 cases of goiter with a particular method of care and run up the general law himself then the same Clinical research done under the conditions of a college clinic. The same is true of Clinical research under institutional care because the facts brought out by the general law would possibly not be true except under the same circumstances.

If you will read medical literature you will find that only a small percentage, if any, of their Clinical research is done in Medical colleges or college clinics. It is true that much of their Clinical research is done in hospitals but a great majority of the medical physicians practice is also conducted in hospitals. In Chiropractic most cases are cared for in the office and that is the place our Clinical research must take place. You will also note that 99 percent of Medical research is done by the average practitioners. The same must be true in Chiropractic and the task of Clinical research must be left to the clinicians. If you will check any issue of the A.M.A. Journal you will find all the above facts are true.

Therefore, the turning over of Chiropractic research program to Chiropractic colleges as I understand has been done, reflects only a lack of understanding of the purpose of research in a Clinical science and can only result in disappointment in the end.

I point this all out to you because I believe something must be done about it. The fact is, after fifty years, Chiropractic has no research program. Even after some ten years of agitation in the name of research the N.C.A. still has no program on paper or otherwise. In fact we have no more prospects of a program then we had ten years ago and unless something is done we never will have a program. In my estimation this means taking the program out of the hands of past Executives and appointing a committee on research to study the question, draw up and submit a plan.

Medical organization is built around the purpose of Clinical investigation, testing and sharing of knowledge which will help the individual physician in his care of the patient. That is the basic purpose of organization in any field of science.

For many years Chiropractic organizations have served only the Cultist purpose of uniting Chiropractors around one or another fixed concept of disease and its remedy and the promotion of that particular concept. That is true of the C.B.H. [sic] and almost as true of the N.C.A. today. The only difference being, that in the N.C.A. its leaders follow the Cultist method in their leadership while much of its membership follows the attitude of science in their practice which

results in the peculiar situation in which the membership is far ahead of the leadership and actually the leadership is often at cross purposes with the field.

This is a long letter but I have noticed that you boys in California seem to be showing evidence of far better leadership then we have on a National level and I would like to see you take a active part in straightening out our unfortunate national situation.

Again thanking you for your editorial,

I remain,...

COW/jah

1950 (Apr): **JNCA** [20(4)] includes:

-full page ad for "The Schwartz report" (p. 4) from CRF

-John W. Chapman authors "Shaak wins CRF case chart contest" (pp. 10-1, 62, 64); notes Dewey L. Shaak, D.C. of Myerstown PA is Lincoln grad (May 1949); includes photo of Dr. Shaak and:

...A veteran of the last war, Dr. Shaak entered service in May, 1943. He was in the Navy (V/5) Cadet Program for pilot trainees and received his commission as an ensign at Pensacola, Fla., in 1944. From Pensacola he went to Dallas, Tex., as flight instructor and Lecture Officer on flight procedures. He was released from active duty in November, 1945, but is in the inactive reserve in which he holds a lieutenant (j.g.) rank...

1950 (May): **JNCA** [20(5)] includes:

-"John W. Chapman authors 'Research Foundation is active!' (p. 12)

-"News flashes: Pennsylvania" (p. 54):

RESEARCH COUNCIL FORMED

A group of chiropractors, who want to learn more and wish to do research work, have banded together to form the Western Pennsylvania Chiropractic Research Council and are holding monthly meetings. The next meeting will be on Sunday, April 23, at Hotel Roosevelt in Pittsburgh, where H.C. Webber (a nutritional researcher) will be the principal speaker. Dr. Jenkins, of McKeesport, is president of the group, and Dr. Ribar, of Homestead, secretary.

1950 (June): **JNCA** [20(6)] includes:

-John W. Chapman authors "Maryland joins CRF-state program" (pp. 12, 70); notes polio brochure and polio survey

1950 (Aug): **Journal of the NCA** [20(8)] indicates:

-front cover features **Floyd Cregger** DC's **photo**; LM Rogers DC's editorial (p. 6) indicates:

Our front cover this month honors Dr. Floyd Cregger of Los Angeles, California, president of the **NCA** Key Member Club.

Dr. Cregger is really one of the 'show me boys,' having first seen the light of day in Tipton, Missouri, on July 28, 1900. He received his preliminary education in Missouri and later moved to California where he met and married Peggy Casad in October, 1920 at Merced, California. They have been blessed with three fine children, F. Merton, Alta Reese, and Gary.

Dr. Cregger graduated from the **Ratledge Chiropractic College** in 1925 and will have practiced his profession a quarter of a century this year. He has been eminently successful in his Los Angeles clinic and now has his son, Dr. F. Merton, associated with him.

He is the past president of the Los Angeles District Association (1935), California Chiropractic Association (1936), **NCA** State Delegate (1937-1944), Vice-President of the **NCA** (1946-1947), and

Trustee of the **CRF** since 1948. He has also served for several years as a member of the **NCA** Committee on Radio Publicity.

He has been active in civic and fraternal affairs, serving as District Officer of the Lions International for two years and as District Chairman for four years. He is a veteran of World War I, and a member of the American Legion Post No. 715.

Dr. Cregger has always been in the forefront of all progressive movements in the profession and provided an enviable leadership for the **NCA** during his terms of office. He sponsored the **NCA** Key Member Club at Toronto in 1946, was elected president at Omaha in 1947, and has served efficiently since that time. The **NCA** Key Membership Club is one of the most exclusive organizations in the **NCA**, since membership is limited to those who have enrolled three or more new members in one year. Its membership now comprises nearly 100 members, all of whom have rendered yeoman service to the **NCA**.

His most charming and capable wife, Peggy, has indeed been a helpmate to him, having served as President of the National Women's Chiropractic Auxiliary (1944-1946), and being still active in the councils of the organization.

We acknowledge, with grateful appreciation, the outstanding example of service to the **NCA** that 'Dr. Floyd' and his wife, Peggy, have given unstintingly to the organization and the profession generally. May his enviable record inspire others to a life of service, which brings its own satisfaction and rewards.

-“Case histories needed!” (p. 23):

Case histories of war veterans whose nervous disorders have been corrected or markedly relieved under chiropractic treatment are urgently needed from all practitioners in connection with resolutions dealing with chiropractic recognition by Congress.

Request for these case reports is made again by Dr. F.O. Logic, Honorary Commander of the Society of Military Chiropractors, with emphasis as to urgency being made by Dr. Herman S. Schwartz, president of the National Council of Psychotherapy. Previous requests for reports have been all but ignored, the two doctors say. An impressive list is necessary as convincing evidence of chiropractic efficacy as American Legion state committees seek support for the chiropractic resolution to be presented again at the Legion national convention. Reports should be mailed to Dr. Logic.

Dr. Schwartz also urges that chiropractors working for the resolution in state and local organizations take advantage of the scores of cases considered in the “Schwartz Report,” published by the Chiropractic Research Foundation and available at 10 cents a copy at its headquarters, Patterson Building, Omaha, Nebr.

-Gerald Singer, D.C. of CIC faculty authors “Chiropractic research in hematology” (p. 37)

1950 (Aug/Sept): **Research News** (official publication of I.B.T.R.I.) includes:

-O.A. Ohlson, D.C. authors letter to the editor titled “Wants Name of Research News Changed – Isn't Sure We Publish Research” (p. 27):

Dear Doctor Hedberg:

Just got back from Shrine convention in Los Angeles and I find a several weeks old copy of Logan's “Research” on my desk. Isn't it nice and informative? But it strikes me that the masthead could be improved on the name “Research” changed – actually the contents has nothing to do with research, as such.

Perhaps you'll be happy to learn that the Spears Sanitarium won its long fight for license. This too, occurred only last week. Now Leo has a three million dollar suit against the medics.

Sincerely, Ole.

-W.H. Hedberg, D.C. replies to O.A. Ohlson, D.C. (p. 27):

July 28, 1950

Dr. O.A. Ohlson
1600 York Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Dr. Ohlson:

Thank you for your letter of July 12th. Am glad you enjoyed the “Research News.” Dr. A.G. Eichel, Decatur, Illinois, is the editor. You should know him, he was one of the N.C.A. leaders of years ago.

Sorry you didn't think the masthead had a proper name in “Research News.” You see the International Basic Technique Research Institute is an educational organization and as such is devoted largely to research work. In fact, most of the scientific developments of the spine and how to consistently straighten them have been made by Dr. Logan and through this organization. In fact, I know of no other group or organization that has contributed so much to our science. Hence the name “Research News” because it represents a group constantly doing research work.

Glad you had a nice time at the Los Angeles Shrine Convention. Have a number of friends who were there and they all reported a wonderful time.

It was nice to hear from you Dr. Ohlson, and with all good wishes, I am, Sincerely,...

1950 (Sept): **JNCA** (20[9]) includes:

-L.M. Rogers, D.C. authors “Highlights of national convention” (pp. 12-9, 60, 62, 64); notes Frank O. Logic, D.C. is president of CRF; includes:

...A resolution urging the Veterans Administration to provide chiropractic services to disabled veterans on the same basis as medical treatment as now made available to them.

A recommendation that a Committee on Clinical Research be established for the purpose of drawing up and carrying out a program of clinical research to effectuate an organized science of chiropractic.

A recommendation that all representations of chiropractic to the public and its agencies describe chiropractic as a **free science without any particular fixed concept of the cause of disease or its remedy...**

-Edwin H. Kimmel, D.C., CINY faculty, authors “Polycystic kidney disease” (pp. 20-2)

-John Chapman of Omaha, PR director for the CRF, authors “CRF sets sights for Polio Center” (pp. 29, 52); includes:

...Following Dr. Logic's address, CRF directors met with Dr. E.R. Dunn, of Oklahoma City, Okla., in an effort to work out an affiliation of the newly established Oklahoma Polio Foundation with National CRF.

Fully cognizant of Dr. Dunn's years of experience in successfully operating his own polio clinic, the CRF board shared the opinion that the Oklahoma City polio specialist had clinical ability and managerial know-how in proportions that admirably fitted him for the supervisory capacity in a national chiropractic polio center.

The fact that CRF is making efforts to establish a national chiropractic polio center does not jeopardize CRF-State programs, such as exist in California, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, and Maryland. Chiropractors in these named states will, of course, continue contributions to the CRF-State program through their treasurers and/or secretaries.

Chiropractors in all other states, however, are invited to make contributions direct to The Chiropractic Research Foundation, 315

Patterson Building, Omaha, Nebr. These contributions will be channeled mainly into the national polio foundation program...

1950 (Oct): **JNCA** (20[10]) includes:

-Frank O. Logic, D.C., president of CRF, authors "CRF – the key to recognition" (p. 9)

1950 (Nov): **JNCA** [20(11)] includes:

-Frank O. Logic, D.C., president of CRF, authors "Chiropractors – awake!" (p. 8):

Soon the polio March of Dimes will be echoed throughout the length and breadth of this land. You will be urged to contribute to a fund **which does not permit** payment to you as a chiropractor. Chiropractic is doing so much in the restoration of those so afflicted.

Whatever you intend to give, kindly send it to the Chiropractic Research Foundation so that we – "The Chiropractic Profession" – may build our own polio centers so the public may know without any contradiction the important part chiropractic has had in the correction of this crippling disease.

Give and encourage your patients to give, so more thus afflicted may chant in sincerity, "Thank God for chiropractic." Those are the words kindly spoken by those who have the opportunity of getting chiropractic for polio.

No braces, no crutches, no wheel-chairs. Support your own profession for restoration of these handicapped individuals.

Mail checks to: Chiropractic Research Foundation, National Bldg., Webster City, Ia.

-Homer G. Beatty, D.C., N.D. of Denver, president of UNHA, authors "Pertinent questions about chiropractic" (p. 28); includes:

(6) Would placing all chiropractic technics upon a solid foundation of scientific human dynamics standardize our work and thus elevate our position with the public and make it possible for us to qualify for and merit positions now desired but not obtained such as in the armed forces, the government, and civil life generally?

Yes.

(7) Would such a program encourage unity within the profession?

Yes. Probably it is the only way in which practical unity can be established. Such unity would not eliminate competition and specialization, but would present a solid front and encourage progress. It offers too much for mixers, straights, or any other group not to see its advantages if they are sincere.

(8) How can an authoritative group or groups best establish such a fundamental scientific dynamic adjustive technic?

For schools, it is just a matter of doing it. National associations should probably establish a Council on Technic. Several times the attempt has been made in the National Chiropractic Association over the last dozen years but pigeon holes and perhaps lack of knowledge and "know how" caused the efforts to be dropped. Building such a program requires much study, preparation, and general information and ability.

1950 (Dec): **JNCA** (20[12]) includes:

-Frank O. Logic, D.C., president of CRF, authors "New national headquarters for the Chiropractic Research Foundation" (p. 9); new headquarters is NCA office in Webster City IA

-"They Walk Again: New polio film now ready for wide distribution" (p. 9); cost is \$200, checks to be sent to Forrest D. Frame, D.C. of Buffalo NY

-full page ad from CRF for Schwartz's MH report (p. 33)

1951 (Jan): **JNCA** (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)

-C.O. Watkins, D.C. of Sidney MT, chairman of NCA Committee on Clinical Research, authors "Clinical research in chiropractic" (pp. 22-3, 72, 74)

1951 (Feb): **JNCA** (21[2]) includes:

-full page ad from CRF for Herman Schwartz, D.C.'s "Nervous & Mental Cases Under Chiropractic" (p. 4)

-"News flashes: Canada" (p. 48); includes:

DR. FRAME GUEST SPEAKER

The Niagara District Chiropractic Council conducted its regular monthly meeting Sunday, January 7, 1951, in the American Room of the General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario. The guest speaker in the afternoon was Dr. Forrest D. Frame, of Buffalo, N.Y., member of the National Council on Public Health and Research whose subject was "Poliomyelitis – Its Cause and Prevention." Dr. Frame emphasized that there is no foolproof diagnosis of poliomyelitis in its early stages. Fatigue or injury causing lowered resistance within nerves and precipitating the events leading to the onset of poliomyelitis was stressed by Dr. Frame as the primary cause of the dread disease. It was emphasized by Dr. Frame that polio cases adjusted in their early stages do not develop paralysis. – Submitted by Lloyd M. Durham, D.C., secretary.

1951 (Mar): **JNCA** [21(3)] includes:

-cover photograph of Frank Ploudre, D.C.:



-L.M. Rogers, D.C. authors editorial (p. 6); includes bio-sketch of Frank Ploudre, D.C.:

This month our front cover honors Dr. Frank G. Ploudre of West Palm Beach, Florida, President of the Lincoln Chiropractic College Alumni Association.

"Frank" first saw the light of day on December 9, 1902, at the Whaling city of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and what a whale of a job he has done on anything he has tackled since that date.

His preliminary education was gained in Attleboro, Massachusetts, and he moved to the Sunshine State of Florida in 1923. He later decided upon chiropractic as a professional career and graduated, with honors, from the Lincoln Chiropractic College of Indianapolis, with the degree, D.C., Ph.C., in 1938. Additional degrees include D.D.T. from the National College of Chiropractic in 1939 and F.I.C.C. of the International College of Chiropractors in 1948.

Dr. Ploudre met and fell in love with Audrey Irene McGill and they were married in 1931. She, too, enrolled at the Lincoln College and upon graduation she became Dr. Audrey M. Ploudre and both of them have been very happy about it every since. They are both intensely interested in their chosen profession and go "all out" on the many professional projects in which they are active. Dr. Audrey is secretary of the National Council on Psychotherapy, one of the most important new councils of the NCA.

"Dr. Frank" has had so many honors and official duties that we will do well just to list the most important: Director and President of the Florida Chiropractors Association, 1942 and 1948; Vice-president of the National Council of Roentgenologists 1946-1949; Florida State Chairman of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, 1947-1950; President of the Florida Lincoln Alumni Association, 1945.

He has been a member of the East Coast Chiropractic Society, the Florida Chiropractic Association, and the National Chiropractic Association since the inception of his practice in 1939. His present offices include Trustee and Director of the Lincoln Chiropractic College and President of the Lincoln College Alumni Association. He is also President of the International Association and co-ordinator of the Stephen J. Burich Memorial Fund. He is a Founder of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, and National Chairman of the Doctors' Division of the CRF.

"Dr. Frank's" hobbies are traveling and horticulture, that is, particularly, the elimination of "thorns," both in roses and in people.


Both he and his wife are tireless workers for the advancement of their chosen profession. Their charming personalities and qualities of leadership endear them to all with whom they come in contact and thus they have thousands of friends from coast to coast.

Their beautiful home and office in West Palm Beach is a heavenly haven of hospitality to all who may be so fortunate to share their friendship.

We salute you, then, Drs. Frank and Audrey, as the great professional team you are and we are proud to be associated with you in the advancement of the chiropractic profession.

- Frank O. Logic, D.C., president of CRF, authors "Collectively we can conquer!" (pp. 9, 68, 70)
- Herman S. Schwartz, D.C. authors "Assimilating untapped resources to chiropractic" (pp. 28-9, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64)
- half page ad for CRF's "Case Record Charts" (p. 33):

CRF Case Record Charts At Last!



Here is the prize-winning and most complete patient's record chart ever originated for the profession. Available for the first time.

Approved by the National Council on Education as the best available. Now ready for your use in size 9 1/2 x 12 inches on heavy cardboard printed on both sides for easy filing.

Order Now \$5.00 Per Hundred

CHIROPRACTIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

NATIONAL BUILDING
WEBSTER CITY, IOWA

1951 (Apr): **JNCA** [21(4)] includes:

- cover photograph of Theodore Vlodeff, D.C. of Detroit, VP of National Council of Roentgenologists



-L.M. Rogers, D.C.'s editorial (p. 6):

This month our front cover honors Dr. Theodore Vlodeff of Detroit, Michigan, vice-president of the National Council of Chiropractic Roentgenologists.

Dr. Vlodeff graduated from the Palmer School in 1924 and has been practicing his profession in Detroit since that time where he operates The Chiropractic X-ray and Research Laboratories.

During the past decade he has specialized in the study of roentgenology, particularly in precision placement and precision interpretation. Dr. Vlodeff invented the first new and original equipment in the X-ray field which has proved itself to be a remarkable aid to chiropractors. It is the Vlodeff Full Spine Precision X-ray Turntable. He is the originator of Postural Full Torso Spinography and the developer of the Fixation Theory which has met with such wide acclaim among chiropractic roentgenologists.

He received the first Dr. Edling Gold Medal Award, presented by the Michigan State Chiropractic Society in 1941-42, and was awarded the Service Bar of Merit for the most meritorious research in spinography in 1942-43.

He was honored, in 1947 and 1948, by the NCA for distinguished and unselfish service to the profession. He was also chosen as general chairman of the National Chiropractic Convention which will be held in Detroit the week of July 22, 1951.

Dr. Vladeff has always been active in association affairs, being past director and vice-president of the Michigan State Chiropractic Society. He is at present vice-president of the National Council of Chiropractic Roentgenologists. He is also active in civic affairs, being a member of the Kiwanis Club and Masonic Lodge of Detroit.

His contributions to the profession have been legion, among them the donation of the Vladeff Precision X-ray Turntable equipment to the Lincoln, National, Canadian, Carver and Los Angeles Chiropractic Colleges, through the Chiropractic Research Foundation.

Dr. Vladeff's hobbies are golf, fishing, bowling and horticulture. He is married and his charming wife, Mildred, is loved by all who are privileged to know her. They have two fine daughters, Marva and Donna, who, from all reports, keep the good doctor and his wife busy keeping abreast of their thinking.

We salute you, then, "Ted," for the grand fellow you are and for the many contributions you have made to your chosen profession.

-C.O. Watkins, D.C., chairman of NCA Committee on Clinical Research, authors "Modernizing the practice acts" (pp. 13-4, 66, 68, 70)

-M.I. Higgins, D.C. of Coeur D-Alene, Idaho, chairman of NCA Committee on Approval, authors "Chiropractic Seal of Approval is adopted by NCA Council on Public Health" (p. 16)

-Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D., dean of CINY, authors "The psychological research project in the chiropractic schools" (p. 20)

1951 (May): **JNCA** [21(5)] includes:

-Glenn E. Long of Webster City IA, PR director for CRF, authors "What the Chiropractic Research Foundation can mean to your future" (pp. 18, 56)

-half page ad for CRF's pamphlet, "Polio, the great crippler" (p. 79)

1951 (July): **JNCA** [21(7)] includes:

-Margaret J. Schmidt, D.C. of Seattle, secretary of NCA Council on Public Health, authors "A study of the National Council on Public Health and Research and how it functions" (pp. 16, 68, 70); lists Council membership:

W.A. Budden, D.C., N.D., president
Margaret J. Schmidt, D.C., secretary-treasurer
Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D.
Arthur G. Hendricks, D.C.
L.M. King, D.C.
Leo J. Steinbach, D.C.
Ernest J. Smith, D.C.
Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D.
Forrest D. Frame, D.C.
Norman K. Edgars, D.C.
E.R. Dunn, D.C.
Henry G. West, D.C.
Annie M. Bremyer, D.C.
W.H. Lysne, D.C.
James T. Kileen, D.C.
James N. Firth, D.C.
Thure C. Peterson, D.C.
Rudy O. Muller, D.C.
Waldo G. Poehner, D.C.
Theodore Vladeff, D.C.
E.A. Grissom, D.C.
Audrey M. Ploudre, D.C.
Henri Gillet, D.C.

Fred H. Illi, D.C.
Francis I. Regardie, D.C.
Belle B. Dearborn, D.C.
James W. Long, D.C.
Herman S. Schwartz, D.C.
W.J. Gallagher, D.C.
Linnie A. Cale, D.C., D.O.
Lee H. Norcross, D.C., N.D.
Milton I. Higgins, D.C.
Grace Bailey Edwards, D.C.
Leo L. Spears, D.C.

1951 (Sept): **JNCA** [21(9)] includes:

-L.M. Rogers DC authors "The new program of the Chiropractic Research Foundation is now formulated" (p. 22)

1951 (Dec 19): letter on **NCA National Council on Education** stationery from Thure C. Peterson, D.C., Chairman to Carl Jr. (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Dr. Cleveland:

This will be the final reminder of the mid-year meeting of the National Council on Education in the Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Indiana, January 16th to 20th, inclusive. If you have not as yet made your reservations with the hotel, I suggest that you do so immediately.

The enclosed agenda has been compiled as a result of suggestions of those members of the Council who have written to me.

I sincerely hope that everyone will be able to attend, as this will be a very important and critical meeting and many matters of policy require clarification.

With the best personal holiday wishes, I remain, Sincerely yours,...

<p style="text-align: center;">AGENDA FOR THE MID-YEAR MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATION INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA JANUARY 16TH TO 20TH, 1952</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion and final decision of composite advertising in N.C.A. Journal for accredited schools. Also, discussion of similar advertising in various state chiropractic publications. 2. Conclusion of the matter of Dr. Schwing's program for chiropractic continuance in France. Notification of Swiss chiropractors of final decision. 3. Discussion of Council members supporting low standard legislation, contrary to Council policy. 4. Delineation of Council position in attacks on modality and supplemental manufacturers by the Better Business Bureau. 5. Review of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois situation and evaluation of result of legislative efforts in those states. Also, discussion of Georgia situation. 6. Final clarification of California situation regarding physicians and surgeons proposed legislation, as well as evaluation of effect of such minority group concepts on the present curriculum, if any. 7. Discussion of supplemental degrees to the regular Doctorate of Chiropractic. 8. Discussion of promotion of closer relationship between state examining boards and the Council. Also, consideration of resolution proposed by Dr. Harring in developing proper type of practical examinations in chiropractic. 9. Establishment of Committee on Graduate Study and Research within the National Council on Education. (This Committee was abolished by the N.C.A. Board last summer in order to bring it into the Council where it belongs.
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10. Discussion of methods of developing more proficient instructors in chiropractic colleges.
11. Discussion of the written reports given out by the National Director of Education.
12. Discussion of the Minnesota Physio-Therapy Law.
13. Discussion of methods to better prepare graduates of Chiropractic Colleges in proven business and practice building methods in the attempt to reduce professional mortality.
14. Discussion of standardization of chiropractic principles and concepts. (Point 14 will require the minimum of two afternoon or morning sessions and requires a separate agenda which will be prepared in time for the meeting.)

1951: **Keystone**, yearbook of the Logan Basic College of Chiropractic, depicts research department (photograph):



1951-1962: "The years from 1951 to 1962 were 'lean years', but high recognition is due Dr. **George Haynes** and his capable and loyal faculty for not only survival of **LACC**, but also for progress in both education and **research**. I kept pretty closely in touch during those years with both Dr Haynes and the faculty." (Ralph J. Martin, 1986)

1952 (Feb): **JNCA** [22(2)] includes:

-cover photo of Robert Ramsay, D.C.

-L.M. Rogers, D.C. authors bio-sketch of Robert Ramsay, D.C. (p. 6):

It gives us great pleasure this month to honor Dr. Robert Ramsay, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, president of the National Council of Hospitals and Sanitaria. Dr. Ramsay was born in Ireland in 1880 of Scottish parents. He is one of twelve children, all of which were raised on a very large estate.

His preliminary education was obtained in both Ireland and Scotland. Having been turned down by his "first love," he found it difficult to remain in Ireland and chose Canada as his new country. He located 175 miles west of Winnipeg with the intention of homesteading on a farm. Instead, he read considerably concerning life in the United States and decided to change locations.

In 1903 he moved to Minneapolis. He has lived there ever since, with the exception of time taken for travel and broadening his education.

Shortly thereafter, Dr. Ramsay received several treatments from an osteopath for a back ailment. He was deeply impressed by this

method of healing, and decided to study osteopathy until a friend, who was studying chiropractic, convinced him to do the same.

After studying in various schools for three years, he opened his first office on a farm in Indiana where he enjoyed successful practice.

On May 1, 1908, he opened an office in Minneapolis where he has practiced successfully for forty-three years. On September 1, 1908, he opened the Minnesota Chiropractic College which he owned and operated until 1935. He then sold the college, but remained in the capacity of its president until World War II when the college was closed.

In 1920, Dr. Ramsay opened a hospital in order that his students could receive hospital and bed-side experience. This hospital has continued to operate ever since its inception.

Dr. Ramsay has been very active in all county and state activities and has spent much time in the interests of beneficial chiropractic legislation. He was elected president of his state association in 1940 and was local convention chairman when the NCA held its national convention in Minneapolis the same year. He also served as NCA state delegate for many years. He is one of the contributing founders of the Chiropractic Research Foundation and is honored with fellowship in the International College of Chiropractors.

Dr. Ramsay takes his education seriously, having taken from one to three postgraduate courses each year since his graduation in 1903. In 1913, he traveled half way around the world and was baptized in the River Jordan one-half mile from where Jesus was baptized. This year he was presented with a photograph of the baptismal service by Dr. Clinton E. Rash, who accompanied him on the trip, and who is chaplain at the Leprosy Hospital at Carville, Louisiana.

Dr. Ramsay has one son, George, who also is a chiropractor, having practiced with his father for four years, but now has his own practice in Minneapolis.

So it is our pleasure to honor you this month, Dr. Ramsay, in appreciation for your pioneering spirit and your many contributions to your chosen profession.

1952 (May): **JNCA** [22(5)] includes:

-George E. Hariman, D.C., secretary of NCA Council of Hospitals and Sanitaria, authors "Chiropractic hospitals as research centers make an important contribution" (pp. 12-3, 70)

1952 (July): **JNCA** [22(7)] includes:

-Craig M. Kightlinger, D.C., M.A., former president of CINY, of Sarasota FL authors "We must prove to the public that chiropractic is a scientific profession" (pp. 16, 67-8); advocates publicity rather than research

-John Gimmler, William Gimmler & Edwin H. **Kimmel**, D.C. author "The substantiation of chiropractic by scientific research" (pp. 20-2, 71-2)

-"Air cadets benefit by chiropractic research in body mechanics: a revealing study by Dr. D.P. Hanlan, Vermilon, Alberta, Can. Reprinted from the Vermilon (Alberta) Standard, March 6, 1952" (pp. 31, 65)

PHOTOGRAPH



Henry G. Higley, D.C., M.S.

1953 (Feb): *JNCA* [23(2)] includes:

-“News flashes: New Hampshire: Meeting of Research Council” (pp. 46, 48)

1953 (Mar): *JNCA* [23(3)] includes:

-R. Jamieson, D.C. of Newburgh NY authors “Fundamentalists versus experimentalists” (pp. 80, 82)

1953 (Apr): *JNCA* [23(4)] includes:

-G.E. Spear, D.C. of Brockton MA, president of National Council on Physiotherapy, authors “The new committees on research appointed” (pp. 26, 54)

1953 (May): *JNCA* [23(6)] includes:

-“Highlights of Junior NCA day at the National College of Chiropractic: National Association officials participate in a most successful meeting in Chicago” (pp. 13-4); includes several photographs:



Dr. John L. Prosser, Executive Board member and president of the Chiropractic Research Foundation, receiving a full membership check for the Century Club of the Research Foundation from Mr. Patrick McKee, chancellor of the Sigma Phi Kappa Fraternity, during the recent Junior assembly at the National College.

1953 (July): Henry G. **Higley** DC, MS presents his “Proposal for the establishment of **research** in the chiropractic colleges” to the NCA Council of Education at their convention at the Statler Hotel in LA (Higley, 1953); GM Goodfellow DC serves as chairman of the NCA’s convention (Rehm, 1980)

1953 (July 15): letter from Ted L. Shrader DC to T.F. Ratledge DC (Ratledge papers, Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City):

Dear Dr. Ratledge,

A long while has passed since my leaving Los Angeles, and ninety-nine percent of that time has been devoted toward the building of a practice. I see, though, that the CCA convention is due to begin in a couple of weeks; so I will have to interrupt things long enough to take in a portion of that. Also, Dr. Irwin writes that the Forum will hold a special breakfast meeting at the Ontra Saturday, the 25th. Of course, I shall be on hand for that.

Charlie Gorham just the other day sent what he considered to be final drafts of the articles of Incorporation for the Forum. How he ever got them so mixed up I’ll never know, but they weren’t at all what was wanted. I believe he must have copied them from the copies of the Chiropractic Research Foundation (NCA), which I had passed on to him strictly as consultation material.

I took the assorted bits of information and pieced them into that which you find enclosed; I have sent him one copy and am forwarding you the other. If those attending the Forum at present are still inclined to incorporate (and I certainly hope they are), perhaps this will get the ball rolling.

Need for the Forum is even greater now. I have written for confirmation of this, to be sure it is accurate information, but I am told that the NCA’s Research Foundation is presently inactive. If that is truly the case, then it leaves only the Palmer group as the “Fountainhead” of Chiropractic research. Perhaps there are others, but if so, I am unaware of it.

I was in hopes that some written material would emanate from the Forum before this. Without it circulating from time to time, people will get the idea that it, too, is a “dead duck”; and we went too far forward with it to permit such a thing to happen. What lies on its horizon at the moment?

I’ll greatly appreciate your returning this draft as soon as possible, for I would like to have it in my possession when I make the jump south on the 22nd. I’ll make a point to see you, if you have any free time, that is, before the Forum’s meeting on Saturday.

Meantime, give my regards to Mrs. Ratledge and Jack.

Hope all goes well with you. As ever,

Ted

Ted Shrader

1954 (Apr): *JNCA* [24(4)] includes:

-Henry G. Higley, D.C., chairman of LACC’s Biophysical Research Department, authors “Further comments on the need for a national department of statistics” (p. 18, 58, 60); includes:

The need for a department of statistics in the NCA, as suggested by Dr. Charles A. Thearle in the February issue of the *NCA Journal*, is one of the vital points requiring early consideration.

As Dr. Thearle points out, the establishment of our theories on a solid foundation requires more than the causal observation and personal experiences of the practitioners.

One of the pertinent questions is: When is a point proven? A doctor may see two or three cases recover under some specific management and draw the conclusion that such a treatment works in every case. Someone else, after observing two or three hundred similar cases, may still have his doubts concerning the **validity of the claims**.

In other words, how many cases must be observed before the question is established as answered? Here is where statistical analysis becomes the best tool at our disposal...

1954 (Oct): **Chirogram** [22(10)] includes:

-Floyd Cregger, D.C. authors "LACC trustees become autonomous body" (p. 24); notes that NCA and CRF will no longer appoint regents to LACC Board, which becomes self-propagating

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



A.W. Ponath, Esq.

-"The Laymann – Barrister Active for Chiropractic" (pp. 13, 26); includes photograph and:

As a sidelight to his busy activities as a county judge and attorney, A.W. Ponath of Appleton, Wisc., has waged a vivid campaign in behalf of chiropractic. Chiropractors who know him would like to see his spark of enthusiasm for the profession ignited in many other laymen of prominent position – whether they be attorneys, architects, grocers or bankers.

Judge Ponath has established himself as a champion, as an authority in promoting and helping chiropractic from the layman's level. Why did he single out chiropractic? Long ago, Ponath discovered the good chiropractic was doing for fellow man. It's Ponath's disposition to try to do some good wherever he can.

As a county judge in Wahpeton, N.D., the occasion often rose where an individual needed help – especially since the judge was also chairman of the county insanity board. As the so-called "hopeless" and "incurable" mental cases came before Judge Ponath, he sought help for them through chiropractic, despite violent opposition thrown at him by certain groups. He referred some 75 mental patients to chiropractors. Many of these people got well or improved, and were spared the trail of little hope – confinement in a state institution. Also, through Ponath's efforts and influence, 12 patients were released from mental hospitals and placed under chiropractic care.

These instances would have multiplied many times had not pressure from medically-inspired groups been so great. Finally, Ponath resigned from the bench, after five years of service, to become manager of the Health Freedom Association, formed in 1939 in Minnesota.

This organization enlisted services of lay people in educating the public on chiropractic, and was supported by chiropractors. He lectured and attended chiropractic meetings in 32 states for about three years. He talked with legislators, pointing out ways to cut taxes by using chiropractic care for mental cases and industrial injuries coming under the Workmen's Compensation Act. He showed the public and legislators how much quicker and surer response came through chiropractic.

In "Facts: What Chiropractic Has Done for the Insane," a book Ponath wrote in 1933, he pointed out that states could cut the cost of mental care by 30 to 40 per cent by establishing chiropractic centers. He had films made showing patients before and after they received chiropractic care. These were shown to legislators.

He now is particularly interested in spreading word among insurance executives on how their companies can save money on health and accident claims by referring claimants to chiropractic offices.

He recently spoke at a meeting of the Chiropractic Society of Iowa at the B.J. Palmer Chiropractic Clinic, declaring:

"The American people are slaves to outdated modes of maintaining their health, believing they must have drugs and operations to be free of illness. The public hasn't been offered a chance to donate money for the study of chiropractic as an aid to good health."

He suggested chiropractors check their approach to see if they are doing an adequate and proper job of educating others to the chiropractic point of view. They should establish more research facilities. Some of the money collected in the various drives, such as the heart fund campaign, should be allocated to chiropractic for research, he pointed out. But to accomplish these challenges will take more effort on the individual chiropractor and the groups as a whole, he added.

"Through my years of experience I have observed the great need for chiropractic among mental cases," Ponath said. "Intensive drives should be started to increase facilities like those of Clear View Sanitarium."

Ponath's interest in chiropractic was born in about 1916 when he was beginning his career as a lawyer and sharing office facilities with a young chiropractor who had graduated from Palmer School of Chiropractic. He saw the patients come and go and regain their health. He also saw a personal challenge.

The topic of his recent talk was "The Challenge." Ponath accepted the challenge as he saw it those many years ago. Now he's presenting that challenge to those practicing chiropractic and to laymen-enthusiasts. He's hoping more people will more actively accept the challenge to fight to gain wider understanding and application of chiropractic.

1955 (Dec): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [10(6)] includes:

-John H. Stoke, D.C., Ph.C., editor of "Abundant Living," authors "Research by the chiropractor" (pp. 12-3); includes photos of Stoke and Paul Mendy

1956 (Oct 26): "On October 26, 1956, WE Thomas DC, wrote a letter to the **ICA** requesting that **HCC** be inspected for purposes of becoming an accredited school. (copy of letter

obtained from the files of the Research and Education Corporation, San Francisco, consultants to ICA.) HCC's unsuccessful efforts to gain approval have extended over a period of more than two years. ICA still has not accredited the school, although in a letter dated February 27, 1957, OD Adams PhD, President of the Education and Research Corporation, San Francisco, recommended that HCC be accredited by the ICA." (SRI, 1960, p. 98); but by 1963 HCC will merge into LACC

1957 (Jan): **Ralph J. Martin** DC, ND publishes "Field program in clinical research in ultrasonics" (Martin, 1957)

1957 (Feb): **ICA International Review** [11(8)] includes:

- "Chiropractors begin headache research" (p. 30):

Hempstead, N.Y. (ACP) – The Chiropractic Center of Nassau County at Hempstead, L.I., is carrying out a research project to gather clinical data on headaches.

Dr. Martin Snyder and Dr. **Gustave Dubbs**, directors of the center, have selected 25 persons as typical headache sufferers to receive complete service without charge.

1957 (May): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [11(11): 6-12] publishes "**Naturopathic** scandals threaten chiropractic!" including section on "California":

Anyone acquainted with chiropractic knows, of course, that California is a focal spot for **naturopaths**, quasi-physicians, and a host of assorted **technique peddlers** and gadget users. A continual battle has been waged between the chiropractors on one hand and so-called liberals on the other. While naturopathy was formerly recognized, now it is not. With no place to go, many of them acquired chiropractic licenses without acquiring any knowledge, respect or use for chiropractic. **Naturopathic** and other irregular practices were purveyed to the public as chiropractic.

The idea that chiropractors should practice **minor surgery** gets its impetus in California, metastasis and implants itself in other states as well. As a matter of fact, just a few years ago there was a proposal that, with a few extra hours of instruction, chiropractors become full-fledged physicians and surgeons.

Notwithstanding the fact that the California courts have consistently held chiropractic to be restricted to the adjustment of the articulations of the spine, the naturopathic element has contended that chiropractors could practice anything taught in a chiropractic school or college.

These ideas are held by a majority of the present Board of Chiropractic Examiners - as evidenced by the latest official opinion on scope of practice issued December 8, 1956:

"The adjusting of subluxation and luxation of all structures of the body including soft tissues;

"The use of physiotherapy as now known including galvanic and sinusoidal currents, electronics, ultrasound, long and short wave diathermy apparatus, infra-red rays, ultra-violet, heliotherapy, etc.;

"The use of hydrotherapy including colon therapy, etc.;

"The use of all vitamins, enzymes, minerals, dietary supplements and foods, (dietary supplements include those substances found in herbs, the earth and animal tissue, whether raw or refined);

"The use of antiseptics, analgesics, germicides, antibiotics and other hygienic and sanitary measures;

"The use of all diagnostic measures in determining the degree and kind of diseases including the drawing of blood or venipuncture, the use of X-ray and fluoroscopy;

"The practice of chiropractic as outlined by the Specialty Societies approved by the Board."

The proctologists are the strongest of the many specialty societies, and two members of the board are open and avowed practitioners of proctology. Some idea of the nature and scope of the 'specialties' may be gained from the announcement of the **Los Angeles College of Chiropractic** which last Fall offered graduate courses in the following subjects: Proctology, roentgenology; obstetrics and pediatrics; gynecology and urology; internists; eye, ear, nose and throat; **radionic research**; neurology; psychiatry; general practice; non-surgical orthopedics; science; seminars; advanced chiropractic technique; **minor surgery**; iridology and ophthalmology; dissection; dermatology; physiatry and rehabilitation; and cardiology.

If that isn't sufficiently broad to suit one's purpose, then he may enroll in the **Fremont College School of Medicine** in Los Angeles, where he may acquire an 'M.D.' degree in three semesters (48 weeks - 16 hours per week - cost \$1,250.00). The school comes completely equipped with four of the Maryland-type M.D. diplomates on its faculty and movie films by courtesy of the United States Army and the United States Armed Forces Institute. Although the faculty roster lists only M.D. and Ph.D. degrees, four names appearing on the faculty also hold chiropractic licenses.

How long this state of affairs will be permitted to exist without drastic reforms is anyone's guess. But California chiropractors who want no part of this travesty on chiropractic have grave cause for concern about their future. Already in the legislative hopper are many bills aimed at the evil, including a basic science bill and a cancer quack measure.

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

-Edward S. Ambrose, M.Ed., D.C., executive secretary of the International Chiropractic Research Corporation, authors "ICRC deserves help of D.C.'s, laymen" (p. 12); includes **photo** of Dr. Ambrose

1957 (Dec): **ICA International Review** [12(6)] includes:

-Glenn Harbit, D.C., president of the International Chiropractors Research Corporation, authors "ICRC offers way to research, education" (p. 15); includes **photo** of Dr. Harbit

1958 (Mar): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [12(9)] includes:

-John L. Abbott, D.C. of Monroeville, Alabama authors "Success with sinusitis" (pp. 4-6); includes **photo** of Dr. Abbott

-Julius Dinfass, B.S., D.C. authors "Chiropractic meets test of science" (pp. 8-9); includes **photo** of Dr. Dinfass

1958 (June): **JNCA** [28(6)] notes:

-reprint of Weiant article (p. 23):

A Doctor of Chiropractic Rebutts "Quackery" Charge by Medical Society

Editor's note: The secretary of the New York County Medical Society - Philip D. Allen, M.D., recently had published in the New York Herald-Tribune a scurrilous tirade against chiropractic, labeling it cultism and quackery, etc. This offered an opportunity for chiropractors, who have been trying for many years to obtain legislative regulation in New York, to reply to the attack. Dr. C.W. Weiant, dean of the Chiropractic Institute of New York, called the turn

and made a most effective reply in a positive statement about chiropractic, which was published in the April 5 issue of the New York Herald Tribune. Dr. Weiant's article is presented in full for the information of the profession:

To the N.Y. Herald Tribune: Philip D. Allen's editorial page article, "The Doctors' Case Against Chiropractic" (Mar. 29) exhibits either an appalling ignorance of chiropractic or a deliberate attempt to mislead the public.

Chiropractic is not a cult. Chiropractors do not contend that the one and only cause of disease is to be found in the spine. What they do contend is that in most disease there is a spinal factor, and that very often this factor is crucial. Chiropractors do not deny that bacteria and viruses may, under certain conditions, cause disease, nor that there are degenerative processes in the body. They do not deny that hormones "can cause imbalances that create sickness," but neither do they forget that hormone production is subject to nerve control, as demonstrated by physiologists. Nor do chiropractors fail to recognize that dietary deficiencies cause disease; nor suggest that pellagra can be cured by spinal adjustment alone.

Far from being based on "naive, unscientific and unproven concepts," chiropractic is a neuro-mechanical approach to disease which has been completely validated in the foremost centers of medical research, by men who investigated before rendering a verdict. In America its scientific basis began with the work of Goldthwait and his associates at Harvard. By 1912, A. Kendrick Smith, an orthopedic surgeon of Boston Polyclinic, was lecturing at the New York Academy of Medicine on "The Therapeutic Possibilities of Manual Adjustment."

It is only in the past decade, however, that medical research in this field has come to full fruition - and not in the homeland of chiropractic, but in Germany. It may come as a surprise to Dr. Allen and many of his colleagues to learn that, in that country, there exists an organization of some 200 medical men whose avowed purpose is to investigate the scientific foundation and the therapeutic possibilities of chiropractic. Its members, made up largely, not of rank and file practitioners, but of professors at university medical schools, chiefs of staff at large government hospitals and clinics, orthopedic surgeons, neurologists, and other specialists, have reported their findings in a number of books and in scores of articles in reputable medical journals.

For example, Albert Cramer, M.D., in his "Lehrbuch der Chiropraktik," a textbook for physicians written after he had observed 6,000 patients under chiropractic care at a large clinic in Hamburg, says: "The action of the chiropractic thrust upon the patient is so profound, so widespread, goes so directly into the vital circuit...that, in its ultimate consequences, it simply cannot be followed by the therapist." He asserts the chiropractic X-ray techniques surpass anything in medical literature, and that chiropractic is a necessity in modern civilization.

Throughout the length and breadth of America there are chiropractors, many of them located in small communities, where they may have practiced for thirty to forty years. If these practitioners, established in towns where everybody knows everybody else, were quacks, they would long since have been run out of town. Instead, the chiropractor may be the mayor, sometimes the coroner, or even the health officer of his town. The modern chiropractor, incidentally, gets as thorough a training in diagnosis as does the physician and passes the same state examinations in states like Connecticut, where, in the most recent examinations conducted by the Basic Science Board, a chiropractor scored higher than any medical candidate.

Chiropractors should have a limited license. Such a license would define the scope of their practice, protecting the public (as well as the physician) from any illegal encroachment on the medical field. The chiropractic profession would then have the machinery to enforce high standards of education and professional conduct. Dr. Allen complains that chiropractors are not willing to work "under the supervision of a physician." Of course not. Would the dentists like it if they had to have a physician's prescription to fill or pull a tooth? Only a chiropractor knows whether or not his therapy is indicated, and how it should be administered.

The chiropractor has no desire to displace the physician. He knows, quite as well as anybody else, that the medical profession is a public necessity. He asks only the right to make the specific contribution which he is prepared to render and stands ready to cooperate with any fair-minded doctor.

Dr. Allen argues that other states have found that it was a mistake to license chiropractors. Is it not strange, then, that no state that ever issued licenses to chiropractors has ever rescinded the practice? Many of the most distinguished people in the world today patronize the chiropractor and make no bones about it. In New York State, however, the public has no means, except by trial and error, of determining the competence of a chiropractor. This, evidently, is the way the New York State Medical Society wants it.

CLARENCE C. WEIANT, D.C., Ph.D., Dean, Chiropractic Institute of New York. - New York Herald-Tribune, April 5, 1958.

1958 (July): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [13(1)] includes:

-Hugh E. Chance, ICA general counsel, authors "Educational crisis threatens profession" (pp. 6-7) includes photograph & caption:



These five doctors, who are well known in state, national and international chiropractic circles, have guided the destinies of the International Chiropractors Research Corporation in its first year of existence. Here, they study some of the educational problems of the Chiropractic profession. Back row, from left: Dr. J.R. Quigley, Davenport, vice president; Dr. Bror Lindquist, Member of Executive Board, Moline, Ill.; front row: Dr. Edward S. Ambrose, Davenport,

executive secretary; Dr. W.G. Harbit, Marshalltown, Ia., president; and Dr. H.M. Himes, Davenport, secretary-treasurer.

1958 (Aug): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [13(2)] includes:

-full-page ad for International Chiropractors Research Corporation (inside front cover)

1958: "In 1958 there was a reorganization and CRF became the **Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education.**" (Timmins, 1976)

1958: Henry G. **Higley**, DC, MS of **LACC** named **NCA** Director of Research & Statistics (Rehm, 1980)

1959: **LACC** receives \$6,000 from **FACE** for student recruitment funds (Schierholz, 1986, p. 16)

1959: **Henry G. Higley** DC of **LACC** appointed chairman of **FACE** (today's **FCER**) Research Advisory Committee to initiate study of "Intervertebral Disc Syndrome" at LACC; **Higley** releases his report following year (Schierholz, 1986, p. 17); (Smallie, 1990 says report published in 1963)

1959 (July 15): letter from GE Hariman to Joseph Janse DC, ND, president of the NCC (Hariman file):

Dr. Joseph Janse, President
National Chiropractic College
20 North Ashland Blvd.,

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Doctor Janse:

While sitting in the Council of Past Executives as well as in the Corporation of CRF (now FACE) meeting (and we are very much the same personnel) and while discussing the matter of raising the dues \$20.00 for Educational purposes, I raised the question of distribution and purposes as we all wanted to know the answer to this question, therefore I am transmitting to you the information and verdicts we have arrived at in this session.

First: Any Instructor may at the request of his College extend his academic studies to higher degrees for whatever length of time required and the NCA will pay for his tuition and books for the duration of the studies. They cannot compel anyone to continue until a degree is obtained, but it shall be up to the student to continue his academic accomplishment.

Second: The Student Loan Fund will continue to assist the Schools by supplying the Junior Colleges and High Schools with Vocational guidance material and other means to enhance public minds toward Chiropractic study.

Third: After the first year when money will be in the treasury - perhaps \$100,000. - the Schools will make a request stating their need for equipment, laboratory facilities, student procurement Director - or whatever their special need may be. This request will be given to the investigating committee -- and they will recommend the grant to the corporation Trustees who will approve and allow the grant to the school.

Fourth: At the present time there is \$45,200.00 available from the money transferred from the profits of the Insurance Company. It was felt that other schools beside the Los Angeles college should have the privilege of school student procurement advantages. This will be given to others upon request.

Dr. Higgins stressed that unless something of an emergency nature is done there will be one less school to assist in the future. You of course know what he meant by this statement. I believe the Board will extend to the school of whom he spoke the same aid Los Angeles college received.

I am stating these things to you to show how the inner circle operated and may I urge that you to avail yourself of all these plans. The opportunity is there to improve the academic standing of your school staff. The assistance to student procurement is now available....and additional equipment will be available in the near future.

If there is anything in your mind that I can clarify - or assist you in any way at all - you have but to ask or call upon me.

One other thing I speak of with hesitation - I walked up on the second floor of the school - I wish some money could be spent to tile the floors and paint the walls. The school will be used another year at least as such, - it is not worthy of you and your great efforts in its present state. I hope you will forgive me in this statement but your progress is dear to my heart. The school's standing must be maintained in its present location until the new school is ready.

Believe me it was wonderful to be with you and draw upon your enthusiasm and love for the profession which you so freely give to all of us.

Our love and appreciation of every kindness and courtesy. Believe me. Sincerely,

George

George E. Hariman, D.C.

1959 (July 17): letter to GE Hariman DC from Joseph Janse DC, ND, president of the NCC (Hariman file):

Dr. George E. Hariman
2002 University Avenue
Grand Forks, North Dakota

Dear Dr. Hariman:

Your confidential communication of the 15th was read with a deep sense of appreciation and awareness. We are more than sincerely grateful. It enables us to interpret the disposition of the administrative body of F.A.C.E. as well as the executive family.

We want nothing but the best and the most honorable for everyone concerned. We sincerely feel that the great confidence exhibited by the House of Delegates and the membership of the N.C.A. in setting up a program whereby the accredited colleges will be subsidized must be surrounded by integrity and understanding on the part of each and everyone of us. I know, as you know, that there are differences of opinion as to who should administer the monies and I believe that only by virtue of great wisdom will it be possible to set up mechanisms of administration and distribution that will be fair and equitable to everyone.

Our position as a college has been just a little difficult because it is believed by some that inasmuch as we are better off than others we should not necessarily expect as much consideration or assistance.

May I hope that you will treat this letter as personal and confidential. All I want you to know is that we shall always seek to do the honest and the honorable thing. It is helpful to know how you good people feel and I want to assure you personally that this trust that you have extended us will not be abused.

Thank you for all that you have done for us; for your participation during the ground-breaking affairs.

Please convey my affectionate greetings to your lady and with every happy good wish, I seek to remain with sincere gratitude, Very truly yours,

J. Janse, President

1959 (Dec): *JNCA* [29(12)] includes:

-“Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education issues two more grants-in-aid” (pp. 23-24); includes photographs:



Dr. Earl G. Liss (left), president, National Chiropractic Association, is shown presenting a check in the amount of \$6000 from the Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education to Mr. Charles Miller, vice-president of the National College of Chiropractic during the convention of the Illinois Chiropractic Society.



Dr. John B. Wolfe (right), president of the Northwestern College of Chiropractic, accepts a check in the amount of \$4800 from H.F. Achenbach, secretary-treasurer of the NCA. This grant-in-aid will be used in the student procureent program of Northwestern College in Minneapolis.

1960 (Jan): Henry G. Higley, M.S., D.C. & C. Morgan, M.S. author *The Intervertebral Disc Syndrome*, a 120-page literature review which is published by the NCA

1960 (June 26-29): minutes of “Meeting of Board of Trustees of Logan Basic College of Chiropractic” (Logan Archives); includes:

...Dr. Logan gave a brief report on the **research department of Logan College**, reviewing the equipment purchased and indicating the planning included research into the physical reactions of the body when under adjustment. The instruments would check blood pressure, skin temperature, pulse pressure and information of this

kind would be collected. He suggested the Board Members carefully inspect these instruments which would be on display at the convention.

1960 (Sept): *JNCA* [30(9)] includes:

-“The clinical study of ‘The Intervertebral Disc Syndrome’ to be conducted under the direction of the Research Council of the National Chiropractic Association” (pp. 10, 62, 64); notes project will be collaboration between CMCC, CINY, Lincoln, LACC, NWCC, Texas & WSCC, as continuation of Higley’s previously published monograph

1960 (Oct): Dewey Anderson, PhD publishes a reaction to the **Stanford Research Institute’s** report; *JNCA* notes that Henry Higley MA, DC will publish similar response in the *Chiropractic Physician (Chirogram)*, which is distributed free to all chiropractors (Anderson, 1960)

1960 (Nov/Dec): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [3(3)] includes:

-full page ad for the Foundation for Chiropractic Research of Menlo Park CA, a “non-profit, tax exempt corporation” (p. 21)

-“Foundation for Chiropractic Research plans dual benefits for public and profession” (p. 26); this is apparently a continuation of the FCR established by ICA; notes:

The F.C.R. Board of Trustees is composed of Dr. A.A. Adams, president; Dr. R.W. Tyer, vice president; E. Ryan, secretary; Dr. S.A. Duff, treasurer; L. Lerbert Tyler, Dr. C. O’Dell, Dr. L.D. McPhail, Dr. Roy Logan and Dr. G.W. Harbit. Dr. V.L. Littlejohn is executive secretary.

1961: **Higley** appointed Director of **FACE** Research Dept at **LACC**; **Higley** is awarded honorarium of \$1,000 and grant not to exceed \$6,000 for work during 7/1/61 through 6/30/62 (Schierholz, 1986, p. 18); **Higley/LACC** received **first research grant** from **FACE** (Timmins, 1976)

1961: **LACC** conducts self-study and is inspected by **FACE** for purposes of recertifying grant eligibility (Schierholz, 1986, p. 19)

1962 (May/June): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [4(6)] includes:

-“Receives Award” (p. 27); photo of W.O. Womer, D.C. and:

Dr. W.O. Womer from Chicago received a plaque for outstanding service to the chiropractic profession during the years 1961 and 1962 given by the Chiropractic Education and Research Foundation, formerly the Kentuckiana Children’s Chiropractic Center. The award was presented in Kentucky by Dr. Lorraine Golden, director of the Foundation, when Dr. Womer addressed the Kentucky Association of Chiropractors.

Dr. Womer appeared as guest speaker at the Palmer Homecoming in 1961 and will be one of the guest speakers at the Spears Seminar, August, 1962.

While on lecture tour, Dr. Womer discusses the subject matter concerning the need for unity in the profession, x-ray interpretation, and philosophy of chiropractic. He is available for other speaking engagements, Dr. Womer may be contacted at 3702 West Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Advertisement

1962-63: "...In Los Angeles, Dr. **Higley** was continuing research on specific types dealing with the spine. A total of 3,390 articles had been drawn from abstracts. The relationship of nutrition to arthritis of the lumbar spine was also being investigated. A second long-term study involved the evaluation of the effectiveness of manipulative therapy as applied in the treatment of different pathologies..." (Schierholz, 1986, p. 21)

1962-73: "In 1962 an equipment grant was made to Picker X-Ray Corporation of Indianapolis for the building and installation of cine equipment for a cineroentgenology research project at **Lincoln Chiropractic College**. The program was headed by the late Dr. Earl Rich. Funding continued through 1973 and a total of **\$106,251** was invested in the project which included work by Dr. **Joe Howe** of Associates Diagnostic Research Center in Tallmadge, Ohio. This work is now part of **National College of Chiropractic**." (Timmins, 1976)

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

-Fred Woodress authors "'DO IT' day program success at Albany Georgia" (p. 20); many photos of Bill Harris, D.C.:

A research center to further document the chiropractic theory will be established in Albany, Georgia, it was announced by the A.B. Hender Foundation as the result of Do It Day held in the South Georgia City.

Several hundred chiropractors from the Southeastern states heard talks by successful chiropractors, a multi-millionaire in the insurance field, a minister, an attorney, a receptionists and a public relations consultant.

All advised the doctors how to improve their personal images and the image of the chiropractic profession.

As his own personal step toward improving this image, the originator and promoter of Do It Day, Dr. William Harris of Albany, announced that he is turning over his estate to the Hender Foundation to finance the research center, the first of its kind in the Southeast and one of several in the United States.

The center will be particularly handy for the large concentration of chiropractors in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina.

Principal speaker at the two day meeting was W. Clement Stone, insurance executive, multi-millionaire and author of "The Success System That Never Fails."

Other speakers were: Minos Simon, attorney from Lafayette, La.; Dr. Edward Kramer, St. Louis; Baldy White, executive-secretary of the Georgia Chiropractic Association; Fred Woodress, public relations consultant from Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. A.D. Tuten, receptionist from Moultrie, Ga., and Dr. Lorraine Golden, head of Kentuckiana in Louisville.

Dr. Golden presented Mr. Stone with a Humanitarian Award for Kentuckiana. It was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright Associates. Chiropractors speaking on the program were: Dr. Sid Williams, Austell, Ga.; Dr. Tom Owens, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Bob Wright, President of the Georgia Chiropractic Association from Hapeville, Ga.; Dr. Ted Frigard, Stockton, Calif.; Dr. Erl Harris, Atlanta; Dr. Gene Sparlin, Atlanta; Dr. John Boutwell, Augusta, Ga.

Dr. Corbin Fox and Mr. Dave Peconnu were song leaders. Dr. William Lawson, President of the Albany Chiropractic Society, welcomed the visitors.

-“College Reports” (pp. 38-40) includes:

MISSOURI COLLEGE

Following the **recent reorganization** of the Missouri Chiropractic College **as a not-for-profit institution** dedicated solely to Chiropractic education and development, a plan of action for its future growth and development was presented at a meeting held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis. Before an audience of nearly a hundred Chiropractors and lay people, the following 4 point program was outlined:

1. The inauguration of a research program to scientifically prove the premise of Chiropractic and demonstrate in cadaver specimens the anatomical variations which cause interference of nerve expression in the spine. Special emphasis will be directed to the role of the intervertebral disc and its part in the production of subluxations and spinal curvatures. Furthermore, the findings in cadaver spines are to be correlated with their evidence upon xray examination. By this means, refinements of methods of xray analysis may be anticipated and greater precision can be developed in the application of manipulative techniques. Remodeling has already begun to provide the physical laboratory necessities, and are scheduled for completion at the start of the next trimester on January 28, 1963.

2. The development of a technique laboratory to provide a more effective means of instructing our students in the full diversities of all Chiropractic procedure with the installation of specialized equipment to develop the art and proficiency of application of these techniques.

3. The expansion of a chemical and clinical laboratory to broaden the knowledge of our students in the application of the basic sciences while yet **maintaining their convictions** in the truths and principles of Chiropractic.

4. The development of mental health programs in our clinic practice to avail the benefit of Chiropractic and allied psychotherapy to clinic patients and to train our students in the correlation of these methods in their future practices. This field of practice represents a tremendous challenge to the Chiropractic profession and is one in which an outstanding service can be provided to fill the needs of countless sufferers of various mental disorders.

The total cost to initiate this program has been estimated at \$12,500.00 and is to be defrayed from the contributions of Chiropractors who recognize the value of our program to the Profession, and by those of the public who recognize the value to suffering humanity.

1963 (Feb): *JNCA* [33(2)] includes:

-Henry G. Higley, D.C., director of NCA Dept. of Research & Statistics, authors "Research of the cervical syndrome" (pp. 28-31, 65-6; includes photo (p. 30) of Earl Rich, D.C. conducting cineroentgenography at Lincoln College, using equipment funded by FACE

1963 (Mar 25): letter from Edwin H. **Kimmel**, D.C. to Stanley Hayes, D.C. of Tucson (in my Kimmel/CINY files):

Dear Dr. Hayes:

Congratulations on your fine issue of The Bulletin. Enjoyed reading them very much! Bravo!!

Enclosed please find article that recently was turned down by Journal of N.C.A. You may condense or edit it any way you choose if you think it's worth while for The Bulletin.

Do you know of anyone in Arizona who needs either an assistant or partner? I have a Basic Science certificate from Connecticut, and I understand that reciprocity is not too difficult. I am contemplating

moving to Arizona and would appreciate any information you could offer re: who to contact, what the prospects in Arizona are, etc.

Enclosed find my check for \$3.00 for The Bulletin.

Good luck and Bravo, again.

-attached is unpublished manuscript rejected by **JNCA**:

A PLEA TO THE CHIROPRACTIC PROFESSION

(A profession is only as good as the people who are in it)

By Dr. Edwin H. Kimmel

Faculty, Chiropractic Institute of New York

The prestige of science in the United States has mushroomed like an atomic cloud. More students in our schools are choosing some branch of science for their careers. Budgets, both military and private, earmarked for scientific research have never been so huge. Scientific magazines, books and other forms of reading material are coming off the presses in unprecedented numbers, more than at any other time in our history. One has but to look at science today, and become immediately aware of the fact that all of the sciences have been making fantastic strides forward since World War II.

On the other hand, even casual observance of the chiropractic profession quickly indicates that there is but scant evidence of any substantial progress within this therapeutic field, which could be considered comparable in application or in effect. There is not, nor has there been anything really new in chiropractic for the past twenty-five years.

Due to our lack of research acumen, and because there is a general undercurrent of mistrust and professional jealousy, among us, our entire profession is struggling for survival. We have a wonderful science, yet our lack of originality, mutual cooperation and standardization has retarded chiropractic to the point of being far too inarticulate in matters pertaining to health and scientific achievement, where we should really excel.

This sinister cloud of silence which hovers over us has caused chiropractic to "stand pat," so to speak, and has caused our profession much embarrassment. The more rapidly the rest of the scientific world moves forward, the faster chiropractic appears to be retrogressing.

Little clinical and/or laboratory research has been done to substantiate Palmer's original theory of chiropractic, even by the chiropractors. This is true partly because any confirming results of such research might be suspect of being prejudiced, while any negative findings resulting from such research would have been dangerous to the profession. And so the status quo remains.

Many students of chiropractic realize that the profession is not moving forward. They are frequently told that "Chiropractic is so far ahead, that we don't need to do research. Our profession is waiting for the rest of the scientific world to catch up to us." How ludicrous!! Any art, science or profession that stands still or marks time cannot help but lose ground and slip backward. Our profession MUST involve itself in active necessary research that would substantiate scientifically what we know empirically.

We have frequently heard "You don't have to know the Basic Sciences to succeed in chiropractic. All you've got to know is how to build a practice, and how to give an adjustment. After all, Nature takes care of everything," or perhaps you've said "We don't have to know how to diagnose a disease - because we don't treat diseases - we just adjust subluxations." Or maybe you've had to listen to "If you study too much, or know too much about the basic sciences, you can't be a good chiropractor, because you'll become too confused with too many facts."

If we allow these attitudes to continue to influence our ambitious students, it will stultify any desires they may have for advancement.

We've got to grow up professionally. The excuse that chiropractic is a young profession is nonsense! Our profession of chiropractic is the same age as x-ray and/or psychology. Look at their progress, and then look at where we've remained.

We hear about the dissatisfaction because of our inability to receive public funds. The Ford Foundation, National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health and many other endowment organizations refuse our requests for grants of money. Actually there is no research going on in chiropractic today. Even if we were to attempt some research, who is really qualified to do it? What remuneration would the researcher be getting? Are we big enough to publish and accept the results of such research if it happened to slant toward the negative side? Yet this too would be progress, because negative data are just as important as positive data!

Government support of research will continually be denied us unless some approved or acceptable research project is already under way. Only then could the research group submit formal application for a continuing grant-in-aid. Such application would be approved only if our research were conducted by personnel who are adequately trained in research procedures. As yet, our profession lacks such personnel. Unless our schools can receive public funds our educational system will continue to remain inept. When schools continually depend upon tuition alone for support, the quality of education must suffer, because competition for students becomes keener and the necessity to obtain students (to meet expenses) lowers the educational standards.

Many of us are vociferous regarding the betterment of the professional education. When this is our general attitude toward a better informed chiropractor one of mistrust? Even though most chiropractors give "lip service" to the idea of intensified educational standards so that the profession can make a "niche" for itself in science, our general attitude toward the betterment of chiropractic education and those advocating such increased educational standards is one of fear and hostility.

There are instructors in our schools who opposed research, academic advancement and scholarship, because, when a college encourages research and scholarship, competition for position on the staff becomes sharper. Too many teach solely to reap the benefits of student referrals to their private practices.

"Well intentioned" faculty members who perpetuate unscientific and archaic information must be enlightened or silenced. Imparting erroneous, misleading, or antiquated information crates the feeling of student confusion, when he makes comparison to modern concepts and viewpoints. Careful screenings of the faculties of our approved schools is in order. Behind the scientific advances of tomorrow stands today's teacher. We can attract better teaching personnel by offering to those qualified a more modernized and realistic pay scale. The day of teaching chiropractic because you were obliged to the profession for some personal cure or financial investment is gone. Fewer students choose chiropractic as a career because they, or some loved one, have had some favorable experience. They choose chiropractic because they feel it is a dignified calling. The best teachers are not necessarily the most successful chiropractors. Let us end once and for all the opposition criticism that "chiropractic education is inadequate."

Public demands are well known. They want better and more progressive education and research. We must do something constructive to improve our educational system. We must have legitimate Ph.D.'s on our faculties, who are specialists in their respective fields (physiology, chemistry, pathology, etc.), and can conduct research with its proper protocol, in the way that it should be conducted. Only in this way and with time will we be able to remove

the stigma of cult from chiropractic and don the respectable mantle of science.

The question is certain to arise: Should chiropractors and can chiropractic treat all diseases? It is true that there are many conditions in which, when chiropractic is the sole therapy employed, the patient successfully recovers. In these conditions no ancillary therapy is indicated. However, there are many conditions that will respond better if, while the patient is under a chiropractor's care, another form of therapy is employed (diet, exercise, drugs). Often this will increase that patient's chance for a more complete recovery. Then there is another group of conditions which will benefit from other forms of therapy, even if chiropractic is not employed. (Can we be so naïve as to deny this?). And so, in answer to the original question, it might best be answered by stating that although chiropractic can be utilized in all disease, in some cases it should not be the sole therapy employed, and in other diseases it is not necessarily the therapy of choice, and in some conditions it might be considered contraindicated.

"Chiropractic can't cure everything," and "Chiropractic is not a panacea" are statements we have all heard and used. Even the disease tract literature found in most of our offices support those statements. However, it would appear that what we say is not necessarily what we feel. It's as if our hear and our heart react differently. Intellectually, we realize that chiropractic is not a "cure-all," but we seem to find it very difficult to reconcile this on an emotional level. This results in our own self-deception and further contributes to our defensive attitude and feelings of insecurity and inadequacy. We assume this dual attitude simply to placate the public and ease any pangs of guilt that we may have.

How can we justify medical care for ourselves, or for members of our families when necessary, and object to such care for our patients? It's like the medical doctor who seeks the help of a chiropractor for his own condition, but would never recommend a chiropractor to any of his patients, or even admit that he went to a chiropractor. This attitude has led to the development of a schizoid-type of doctor-patient relationship. Patients try to hide the fact that they may be simultaneously under the care of an M.D. and a D.C. for fear of reprimand and/or censure from either practitioner. They're not interested in politics – they're interested in getting well. Talk about a "Hippocratic Oath"!! These double standards are continually retarding our professional growth.

We seem to harbor a general feeling of hostility toward each other's form of therapy. Why do we experience a feeling of frustration when another chiropractor is successful with a patient with which we were unsuccessful?

Many of us have fanatical, altruistic attitudes toward other drugless factors. We claim that vitamins, correct body alignment and the removal of disturbing psychological influences would enable the body to function at a physiological optimum, and that there would be no need for any other form of therapy. Although we would like to strive for this ideal of perfect health, it is something that will never be attained in our present form of social existence in this Space Age. Let us reconcile ourselves to a bipartisan "peaceful co-existence" with other professions or risk ostracism and/or extinction.

We have all wondered whether we should adjust some patients once a day, every day, twice a day or once every hour, for one, two or three days. Let what is best for the patient determine therapy! Which patients would respond more efficiently and/or quickly if we employed THIS approach or THAT approach? Here are the questions that need answering from an objective viewpoint. Can Dr.

A's successful approach to X disease in California be used with similar success for Dr. B's patient in New Hampshire?

We know that chiropractic works and that it is effective regardless of technique, but we must be in a better position to understand the basic principles of chiropractic on a more scientific level. We must try to quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate our influence upon the physiological processes. We need the answer to "What do we do when we adjust a patient?" and we must know the answer to "what does an adjustment accomplish?"

All we can say now is that better chiropractors know what they are trying to do. For the present, this must suffice. But there are too many of us practicing who don't even know what we are trying to do, nor do we even care, and that can mean disaster.

There is so much conflict in chiropractic. We encounter great difficulty in understanding each other. Basic terminology, like the term "subluxation," elicits a conglomeration of opinions and definitions. Our lack of ability to communicate properly with each other on a professional level has led to a great deal of confusion. If we don't understand each other how in the world do we expect anyone else to understand us!

Some forward looking lay group organization or progressive ladies auxiliary should sponsor or underwrite a good chiropractic dictionary. Such a dictionary could be distributed reasonably throughout the profession, and referred to when in doubt about the exact meaning of any terminology that appears in the literature, or when submitting reports.

Disagreements among us are a healthy sign, and it paves the way for advancement, but many of the unnecessary divergences in chiropractic must be successfully resolved, in order for us to prosper as a profession.

Our general apathy toward legitimate advancement had its origin many years ago. Medicine at the turn of the century, when chiropractic was discovered, was undergoing its own reformation. The famous Flexner report had been made public, and the medical profession was in confusion and turmoil, trying to defend itself and clean up its own house at the same time. This situation enabled the pioneers of chiropractic to utilize to our profession's advantage the feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction that the public experienced toward organized medicine. The public became easy prey for vociferous, dynamic, Bible quoting chiropractic pioneers. Rallying large numbers of people into tents and halls, spouting the "gospel" of chiropractic, these pioneers claimed that chiropractic could cure everything from ingrown toenails to dandruff. Chiropractic was different and won many adherents. Many patients voluntarily attested to the chiropractor's claim. Others were easily impressed with the spectacle of those testimonials and the verve fire and enthusiasm which the chiropractor used to convert people to chiropractic. They were "converted" and they "believed." They had the faith and the confidence in chiropractic usually reserved for religion. "Universal Intelligence" and "Innate Intelligence" were simple to understand. "Don't let them inject filth or horse's pus into your body" was heard at many a chiropractic rally whenever references to immunology and vaccinations were made. Those chiropractic evangelists gesticulated like Billy Sunday and put on a show similar to an Elmer Gantry revival meeting.

Unfortunately, we still live with many of those chiropractic skeletons in our closet. The antiquated laws in some of our states still suffer the impunities of religious connotation. These laws were passed with their definitions so that chiropractic would be easily distinguishable from medicine and osteopathy in the courts of the state.

Today, there are many of us who employ these old technics as practice building mechanisms, exposing the patient to the mystical marvels of chiropractic.

We seem to be living in unconscious fear of having our shortcomings and inadequacies discovered. Hence, we consciously embrace something external to protect us – such as a manner, a posture, an accent, a big car or a goatee. We try to act like the image of ourselves we'd want everyone to think we are.

If our patient deserts us for another doctor, or we lose our official authority, or our style passes with time or taste, we gravitate toward old friends (those who never lose the illusions about us we've manufactured for them), looking for either an audience or for an excuse for our inadequacies.

This has caused many of us to remain sovereign in our own particular realm of chiropractic. We don't read any of the professional journals, and we are unable to speak with fluency on any aspect of our science except our own particular questionable brand of chiropractic. We remain rigidly wound up in this little world of ours, protecting ourselves from the rest of the profession, because we are in constant fear that someone might discover how little we really know. Many take refuge behind a cloak of 100% chiropractic, because they feel that with the upgrading of chiropractic their insecure security is jeopardized.

We frequently swagger among those we consider our inferior either in position, in experience, or in social or professional grace. We call this attitude "Confidence," actually it is only bravado. We are surrounded by a public whose acclaim we cherish and whose criticism we ignore as impertinence.

Some of us are even willing to run the risk of a patient suffering, rather than "lose face" and suggest either another chiropractor, or another therapy. Chiropractic is not a pure science. If we of the profession would like to broaden the scope of chiropractic, why don't we vigorously support the kind of research that will evaluate such contentions?

If the contention that chiropractic is not a panacea, and it can't cure everything is correct, then we must evaluate and define our limitations and our scope of practice. Certain conditions do exist for which another form of therapy renders either a more complete or a more rapid service, for the patient's benefit.

"I will never consider it beneath my dignity to do anything to relieve human suffering." We are all familiar with that quotation. It was made by the founder of chiropractic, Daniel D. Palmer. Why do we not conform to the principle set down by Dr. Palmer?

The potentialities of chiropractic are unlimited. Our scientific possibilities haven't scratched the surface yet, but we've got to begin now!! We've got to grow up, even though there may be painful growing pains.

Many of our present leaders avoid taking definite positions on policies. Where are the constructive programs which will help chiropractic grow? Only a few have been proposed.

Anyone who tries to suggest that there are limitations to chiropractic is considered to be a heretic, or a frustrated M.D., or even a medically minded chiropractor (whatever that means).

In fact, in all our areas of argumentation, nowhere is there more dispute, discord, discrepancy and conflict than in the sphere of the scope of chiropractic. In other words, how far can we go chiropractically? Most of us are aware that no single therapeutic discipline can cope with all the various forms of disease entities that confront mankind today. No one therapy can cope with all the physical, psychological, social, environmental, economic, bacteriological, surgical and chemical influences upon the human

organism. Even the most unsophisticated amongst us realized that there are allied therapeutic sciences, that are necessary in our society.

Who among us has not sought the help of a dentist at one time or another? Can any other therapeutic science cope with decayed teeth that must be repaired, removed or replaced? Have we learned the technic of refraction of the eyes? Many of us wear glasses - yet we don't prescribe glasses for each other. Even if we assume that chiropractic can cope with some dental problems, or errors of refraction on a preventative level, there still remains those conditions which do require the services of those allied fields. The same goes for certain surgical conditions, gynecological problems and/or obstetrical procedures. In many states, a chiropractor cannot deliver babies of his own patients. We must even send our wives and patients into medically approved hospitals to give birth? Doesn't this constitute dependence upon another healing art?

We hear too many lecturers on the technics of practice building by "con(vinc)ing" the patient to keep coming. Is this all there is to chiropractic? Isn't there much more to learn about our great science? "Practice building 'gimmicks' are an evidence of incompetence; competence needs no gimmicks"*

(*see Dr. Joseph Janse's report on Dr. Erwin Lorenz's visit to the U.S., Journal of the N.C.A., May 1962, p. 11.)

Chiropractic is unique in many of its tangential aspects, but in no realm is it more peculiar than in producing practitioners who "invent" technics for the application of chiropractic. Almost all of us have our own special method. Many of us have successfully commercialized on these "new" methods by selling our invention or discovery to other chiropractors. Rarely, if ever, are these new technics presented in a dignified, ethical manner. Instead of offering our findings to the profession through the auspices of one of our recognized NCA approved colleges, we've completely ignored any association with our educational institutions. All too often the fees for such a "course" are as much as the traffic will bear, and more often than not, we are sworn to secrecy not to divulge material taught. Our schools have refused to sponsor these courses, resulting in this "underground movement." Frequently the colleges do not offer realistic remuneration commensurate to the time spent in the development of a new technique, or time lost from practice. Many of us have even allowed ourselves to be duped by flamboyant claims and persistent literature.

Any creative chiropractor is regarded as a maverick, and a challenge to the status quo. Yet we need men who are so strong in their dedication and conviction that they will not be afraid to tell the truth. They must be independent and have the strength to resist the criticism which certainly will be heaped upon them. Old experts are seldom converted to a new theory, therefore, our progress will be slow, waiting for those "old masters" to fade away. Our profession is crowded with far too many has been Who's Who(s), who don't know what's what.

Let us face the issues squarely. If we want to survive, we must root out the Benedict Arnolds within our ranks who lend support to any effort whose main objective is to resist elevation of the profession, because of their selfish motives. Some might not be able to satisfy the most elementary basic legislative requirement. If chiropractic makes progress, they feel that they might lose out. Our own internal disunity and conflict is far more treacherous, and far more dangerous, than any threat from adversaries outside our profession. If we continue to allow our present complacency, petty prejudices and differences to go on dulling the potential brilliance of chiropractic, our static existence will lead us directly to extinction.

And so the dire need within our profession for quality and aggressive leadership goes on. We must learn to trust and cooperate

with each other more successfully. If improvement for our profession doesn't come soon, everything that the founders had sacrificed through the years will have been for naught.

Even now certain chiropractic technics as well as some of the more easily understood chiropractic principles as applied to neuromuscular and musculo-skeletal disorders are now being heralded as the latest advancement in medical science. There is an ever growing trend in orthopedic and physical medicine circles to use certain manipulative procedures with patients, even before the use of "conservative" measures.

Survival is part of our problem. If we want our independence as a professional group, we must take certain steps now to make sure that there will be a chiropractic profession in the future. We need more hospitals and sanitariums. We need places where a patient can be given a complete out-patient service, or where patients can be kept under observation and surveillance, and we need the necessary personnel to carry out these objectives.

The public must be motivated toward the chiropractor: Public relation technics should not have to be used by the individual chiropractors. We should be too busy taking care of the patients that require our services, so that we will have little or not time to think about such individual public relations programs.

Why don't the public relations firms that chiropractic organizations employ use modern Madison Avenue tactics. There are two public relations devices that should be attempted. There should be a concentration on creating favorable image of the chiropractor in the minds of the public, and successful motivational research should be used to create a desire, on the part of the public, to go to a chiropractor.

Let us look encouragingly to the future, and make sure that the chiropractors who are going into the field from our schools are well qualified men and women. We must be sure that the future of chiropractic is protected and the future chiropractor is prepared. We must provide him with the ability to render a successful service to his patient and report information to his ever increasing circle of intellectualized colleagues. He must also be made to understand the responsibilities which he will be faced with in his office and his obligation to the profession.

As professional men and women we must rededicate ourselves into a united profession with a unified presentation of chiropractic. WE must first be proud of ourselves as chiropractors. Then, with the aid of legitimate research findings, the public and the rest of the scientific world will come to regard chiropractic as the rational branch of the healing arts that it is, and regard the chiropractor with respect, as the dignified man of science that he should be. Our profession can only be as good as the people who are in it.

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

-“College reports” (pp. 18-20, 42)

MISSOURI COLLEGE

The annual Homecoming and Educational Assembly of the Missouri Chiropractic College was held on April 20-21, 1963 at the Coronado Hotel in St. Louis. The large attendance of Chiropractors from throughout Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas were visibly impressed by the report of research studies conducted at the College in recent months. The role of the intervertebral disc in the cause of spinal subluxation and curvatures was fully explained supported by movies of the research procedures with x-rays and colored slides to support the findings. The physiological principles involved were capably explained by Dr. Walter McQuillan of the College

Department of Physiology. The new techniques for the correction of spinal disc lesions were dramatically demonstrated by Dr. Otto C. Reinert. The technique instructions were climaxed by their actual application on a number of doctors in attendance. Each of the registrants were presented with a 16 page monograph which fully explained the subject and described the techniques involved. With the wide interest in the development of these new Chiropractic procedures, this monograph is being published by the College for distribution to the profession at a nominal cost (of \$3.00 each). Earlier in the program, Dr. Eugene M. Silver, Member of the Missouri State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, clarified many of the confusing points in the legal aspect of Chiropractic practice. Dr. H.C. Haring, President Emeritus delivered the Keynote Address. During the second day of the program, the Assembly was treated to a bus trip to the College to enjoy a delicious luncheon prepared by the Student Council. A tour of the school was made and much interest was expressed in the newly remodeled research building. At the banquet, Dr. H.N. Middleton was honored on the occasion of his silver anniversary as a practicing Chiropractor with the presentation of a silver plate suitably inscribed...

1963 (July/Aug): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [6(1)] includes:

-Otto C. Reinert, D.C. authors "Anatomy of intervertebral disc and supporting tissues" (pp. 34-8)

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

-“College reports” (pp. 32-3, 35-7); includes:

LOGAN COLLEGE

For the past year Logan College has worked in conjunction with the Chiropractic Heart Foundation, under the direction of Dr. Charles C. Hayes, in a heart research program. Complete physical examinations are made on all incoming Freshman students upon their matriculation, as a regular part of the schedule. Those who wish to enter into the research program are then placed in groups of ten and a number of instrumental heart tests are then given each of these students. They are then put into a regular clinic program wherein they receive regular chiropractic adjustments. Periodically, they are re-examined and all findings are carefully recorded. Each succeeding Freshman Class enters into this research and the participants stay with it through the entire course. The present plan is scheduled to extend over ten year period and possibly over a longer time. Naturally, the statistics of this type of research will not be published for some time as it is a definite long-term plan. This is a beginning and, over the years, it will show the evidence of the effect of the chiropractic adjustment in caring for heart conditions. There is the possibility it will show the value of chiropractic adjustments in the prevention of cardio-vascular conditions.

1963 (Dec 26): letter to **Stanley Hayes** DC on NCA stationery from Edwin H. **Kimmel** DC, NCA delegate from NYS (in my CINY/Kimmel file):

Dear Dr. Hayes:

Don't think that just because I haven't written to you recently that I have forgotten about you. Far from it. Knowing that you are busy, I planned to put all my thoughts, opinion and questions into one letter. It is important, however, that I request that you keep the contents of this letter as "privileged communication" and confidential.

You are aware of the fact that new elections are going to be held in January, for the new State Delegates, and frankly, I don't know

whether or not I am regarded with favor any more. You see, I've been very active delegate and in my own way have been sticking a few flies in the ointment every now and then, and I don't know if they like the "icky" feeling. All I can say is that if I am elected again, I'm going to carry my messages to each of the delegates via a healthy correspondence to point up some very glaring inconsistencies.

For example – the Council of Delegates and the House of Delegates have been relegated to mere "nothings." Whereas at one time previously the Delegates power was a check and balance – or so it seemed to me, now all decisions rest with the Executive Committee. What do we need delegates for?

Another glaring undemocratic inconsistency is the fact that the ACA is functioning under a group of Bylaws that haven't even been approved by the delegates or the "charter membership." As I see it these Bylaws have been forced upon us without even the courtesy of our approval.

This entire reorganization affects me personally in three different ways, which I would like to explain to you for advice. Perhaps you may have some suggestions concerning how I can influence the other delegates to liberalize one of the proposed Bylaws. First let me explain.

I don't know whether you were aware of it or not, but at our convention in Chicago, and during the months that followed, I had been working on a research proposal. It has been submitted to Dr. Henry Higley and will be considered seriously as a project for FACT to support. The research on instrument has been my "baby" for more than thirteen years now, but I may have to abandon the whole project if I want to keep my eligibility as delegate.

According to the newly proposed Bylaws, to be eligible for delegate, a member cannot be associated with a school "in any capacity." The research was to be conducted at the Chiropractic Institute of New York, where I have been a faculty member for over fourteen years.

Even if I submit my resignation to the school, I still can't do my research there, because of the association with the school. So, I'm disqualified from my research, and disqualified as a member of the faculty, if I desire to become a delegate.

To make matters even more complex when at the convention in Chicago, was elected Vice President of the Orthopedics Council. I have recently been appointed to the new Technique committee in Orthopedic capacity. If I become a delegate, this deprives me of the opportunity to take part in the graduate level orthopedic seminars that will be sponsored by the school, even though I have the knowledge, ability and talent to teach some of these courses – because once again, I will be affiliated with a school in some capacity.

There seems to be a general feeling among the executives that a "school man" should not become a delegate, even if his teaching is part time, limited as mine was, for the past few years to only 3 to 4 hours per week. This **defranchisement** [sic] does not exist in any other profession. In fact there is a general feeling of pride, when a delegate to the AMA or ADA or AOA or APA is associated with one of the universities. Faculty members and administrators of colleges and universities are welcome, and have all the privileges of any other member. In fact, you may find more often than not, that the officials and board members of such organizations are usually connected with some university or college.

Why is there such objection to a man who is willing to, and is able to serve on two fronts at the same time? Certainly the profession can use the services of an individual who seeks no personal gain, but who would like to see the profession assume its rightful status, both politically and educationally.

Now, if I am wrong in feeling this way, that is about being associated with the school, and being a delegate at the same time, I wish you would tell me frankly, because there are the areas that I'm going to go to bat for, plus the fact that we never had a chance to approve the Bylaws before they were put into effect.

Do you hear from any other delegates? Of course, now with the new elections coming up, I guess some of them will change. If I am elected again I wish you'd let me know who I can contact and speak to. IN other words, who are my friends?

One more thing – are you familiar with this new book "Bonesetting, Cultism and Chiropractic" by Samuel Homola of Panama City, Florida? It is a vicious, biased expose of chiropractic, documented yet opinionated. You have the distinction of being quoted by the author. If this book had ever reached the New York State Legislature prior to the passage of our law, the bill would never have been passed. It's available from the Critique Books, 609 N. Cove Blvd., Panama City, Florida for \$8.00. I'm sure it is going to be used against us by many of our adversaries, so I thought you'd like to obtain one, review it and comment upon it in a future issue of the Bulletin.

That's t for now, Have a very Happy New Year – and let me hear from you regarding my quandary.

Sincerely,...

EHK:jr

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

-"College reports" (pp. 36-9, 46) includes:

MISSOURI COLLEGE

Publication and distribution of our new 24 page illustrated catalogue has evoked enthusiastic response from the profession in the increased referral of student prospects which has swelled our enrollment to the highest in recent years. The high quality and dedication of the new students is very gratifying and an interesting observation on the development of our profession and this College. Resumption of our research program has begun with much enthusiasm and anticipation following our success during the past year in evaluating the role of the intervertebral disc in low back conditions. In our renewed efforts we are placing special emphasis on investigating the anatomical distortions of the cervical spine. X-ray studies from various angles and planes are being made of a cadaver under controlled conditions to simulate live postural normals. Comparison of the x-ray evidence is to be made with the physical evidence upon dissection. The marked differences in the anatomical construction of the cervical spine as compared to the lumbar spine suggests the strong possibility that the details of structural changes which produce nerve interference in the lumbar spine do not necessarily exist in cervical subluxations. A complete understanding of all aspects of the cervical subluxations and the x-ray interpretive methods which reveal them must be established on a sound and scientific basis. It is this search which we now approach. Our findings will be reported subsequently.

In December, the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held jointly with our alumni association, the Missouri Chiropractic College Foundation. A full report of the financial condition of the College and its growth and development was presented to the Profession. A panel of 4 nominees were elected from the Foundation for appointment to the Board of Trustees as vacancies occur. Various plans were discussed and committees appointed to finance future College expansion and to wide the scope of our research efforts.

A television show sponsored by the St. Louis District of the Missouri State Chiropractic Association will be aired over Station

KETC, Channel 9 on February 6, 1964 at 8:30 P.M. The 30 minute performance will feature in lay terms an explanation of the cause of spinal disc lesions and their correction by Chiropractic methods as developed through the research program at this College. Replays of this show on other local outlets is anticipated.

1964 (Feb): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [1(2)] includes: -photograph & caption (p. 11):



Photo of officers and Board of Governors of the ACA, Executive Action Committee, ACA Accrediting Committee, American Council on Chiropractic Education and institutional members, and section of Chiropractic Examining Boards taken during midyear meeting of ACA Board of Governors.

-Henry G. Higley, D.C., ACA Research Director, authors "Analysis of results of clinical trials of low back cases" (pp. 13-6)

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

-"Dr. Hinton of Florida ACA Research Chairman" (p. 9):

WEBSTER CITY, Ia. – Dr. Herbert E. Hinton of Dania, Florida, has been appointed chairman of the American Chiropractic Association's committee on research.

Dr. Hinton, former president of the Florida Chiropractic Association, was named to the post by Dr. Clyde Martyn of Los Angeles, ACA president.

Dr. Hinton said his committee will serve as a guidance and review group to the national association's Department of Research and Statistics.

"The Department's immediate goals are to conduct investigations designed to obtain therapeutic methods and to serve as a clearing house for all pertinent information," Dr. Hinton added.

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

-Ted L. Shrader, D.C. is guest editor for "World-Wide Reports" (pp. 4-5); includes:

NEW YORK

Representatives of both ACA and FACE met with officials of Columbia Institute of Chiropractic and the Chiropractic Institute of New York regarding formation of one Regional College to serve the entire Eastern seaboard. ACA

-"College reports" (p. 22, 24-5, 33, 40-2) includes:

MISSOURI COLLEGE

...Research effort, begun a year ago in a study of the role of the intervertebral disc in the low back syndrome is being continued with particular emphasis on the cervical spine. Extensive x-rays of a cadaver spine have been made to ascertain the roentgenographic evidence of cervical abnormality. This is being followed by detailed dissection to establish a correlation between the actual anatomic variation and their evidence by x-ray. A full report of findings will be made to the profession upon completion of the project...

CANADIAN COLLEGE

TORONTO, CANADA – After a lapse of time during which more studies were made and more research conducted, Dr. A.R. Peterson of Davenport, Iowa, again visited the C.M.C.C. Dr. Peterson spent the last week of April at this College, during which time tests were run and presentations made to Committees for evaluation.

At this juncture, **only cautious statements can be made** regarding the Vasotonometer, but enthusiasm among those who witnessed the demonstration is running quite high. It appears that this method of diagnosing the neuropathy in any given case will bring us several steps closer to **actual demonstration of chiropractic as a science**. Not only that, it rationally substantiates the principles of our founder, the man whose insight as an anatomist and physiologist was much greater than our profession realizes.

Combining structural analysis via the Posturometer and the gravitational studies of Dr. Johnston with this later neurological approach, we feel is the next step forward in chiropractic research.

1964 (May): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [1(5)] includes:

-Henry G. Higley, D.C., chairman of ACA Department of Research, authors "Colleges participate in research" (p. 10); includes:

1964 (June): *Chirogram* [31(?)?] includes:

-Henry G. Higley, D.C. of the ACA Department of Research authors "Colleges participate in research" (pp. 179-80):

During the last part of the month of March, 1964, the director of the Department of Research and Statistics visited the Logan College of Chiropractic at St. Louis, Mo., and the National College of Chiropractic at Lombard, Ill., for the purpose of discussing the various aspects of research conducted at these institutions.

A meeting was held at the Logan College with Dr. Coggins, president, and Drs. Yowell, Roberts, Gehl, and Fink, members of the college faculty and principal investigators of the low back studies to be initiated at their clinic. Our discussion covered in some detail many of the technical problems involved in a multiclinic project, as well as specific questions related to the low back studies. The Manual of Procedure, which was prepared some time ago and is used by all the other institutions, was reviewed.

Patients entering the Logan Clinic and suffering from any low back pathology will be given a complete physical and orthopedic examination, and the findings recorded on their respective forms which will be forwarded to the Research Department's main office in California.

A similar and complete re-examination is to be made every four weeks on each case. These reports are used in the study of the progress of the cases. The same type of procedure is followed by the other eight institutions, which have been engaged in this work for the past two years.

I feel confident that the contribution that will be made by the Logan College in this important facet of research will be substantial. We now have nine clinics supplying us data to be used in making further analysis of the behavior and progress of cases suffering from low back ailments under chiropractic care.

To date we have in our files reports from 361 cases which have been supplied to us by the participating clinics and several statistical studies have been made and published in the journals (1). As the number of cases reported increases, we will be in the position to uncover many other points of interest on the methods of diagnosis, efficiency of therapy, and characteristics of the various patients.

In Chicago, a meeting was held with Dr. Janse, president of the National College of Chiropractic, and Dr. Fay, assistant to the

president. The subject under discussion was the study of vitamin C in relation to bone metabolism, particularly of the spine. A number of studies have been made in the past along these lines, but there are many areas requiring further investigation. One of the topics to be studied are the changes in the bone matrix under vitamin C deficiency. Dr. Christiansen will be the main investigator and the project is being sponsored by F.A.C.E.

The first part of the program presently under way is a preparation of a Manual of Procedure. The actual laboratory studies are expected to be started during the late summer of this year. This project is extremely important to us. Our immediate goal is that of obtaining a better understanding of the physiology and pathology of the spine in all its aspects. The studies being conducted under the direction of the Department of Research and Statistics are geared in that direction, including the low back project, ACA-II, the cineroentgenographic studies of the lumbar spine now under way in Indianapolis (2), the cervical preliminary studies in Glendale, California, and the new vitamin C studies at National College of Chiropractic.

Under discussion at the National College of Chiropractic is also another study, plans for which are currently being made, on the subject of neurophysiology. The main purpose of this research will be to find certain relationships between subluxation and vascular changes. The first step, under study, will be the establishment of the criteria by which to determine the presence of a subluxation. Many technical problems have to be solved before the project can be initiated and are being considered by the faculty of the college.

1. Higley, H.G. "Clinical Investigation of Low Back Syndromes Being Conducted." J. of National Chiropractic Association, Oct., 1962.

... "A Study of Low Back Cases Treated at Chiropractic College Clinics." J. of American Chiropractic Association, January, 1964.

... "Analysis of Results of Clinical Trials of Low Back Cases." J. of American Chiropractic Association, Feb., 1964.

2. Rich E. "Observations Noted in 11,000 Feet of Experimental Cineroentgenography Film." J. of American Chiropractic Association, March, 1964.

1964: "National College received a grant in 1964 for the Nutritional Research Study of vitamin C." (Timmins, 1976)

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

- "ICA publishes scientific quarterly" (p. 44):

DAVENPORT, IA. – The I.C.A. has published the first edition of its new scientific quarterly publication, the International Review of Chiropractic: Scientific Edition. The magazine is a 64-page digest size publication. Four major research articles were carried in the first edition.

The magazine will be issued four times a year and deals specifically with chiropractic in the areas of x-ray, instrumentation, analysis and adjustment. This will be a free service to ICA members. Non-members may subscribe beginning with the November 1964 issue.

Subscriptions are \$6.00 in the United States; \$6.25 in Canada and \$6.50 elsewhere.

1964 (Sept): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* (1[9]) includes:

-photo caption reads: "Dr. Hengy G. Higley, Alhambra, California, director, **ACA Department of Research** and Statistics,

presents his special report to the convention on opening night." (p. 10)

-photo caption reads: "Dr. **W. Heath Quigley**, Davenport, Iowa, lectures during the educational portion of the convention. His subject was 'Psychotherapy - Its Role in Chiropractic.'" (p. 15)

1964-1965: Edwin H. **Kimmel** DC serves as trustee of the Foundation for Chiropractic Education & Research (FCER) (Kimmel CV, 95/06/20)

1964 (Nov 21): letter on ACA stationery from NYS delegate to ACA Edwin H. **Kimmel**, D.C. to Stanley Hayes, D.C. (in my CINY/Kimmel file):

Dear Dr. Hayes:

Thank you for your very complimentary letter. You should feel very gratified, knowing that you're not alone. I guess I've received about two dozen replies, all of which were complimentary. So you see, there are some "field men" who are aware, or at least are waiting for someone to awaken them.

Dr. Hayes, you've given me quite a task with your questionnaire. I understand the necessity for it, but I'm afraid that I really couldn't give a complete accounting for every delegate. I will try to do the best I can though.

Please keep the contents confidential.

It would be interesting to know how many other delegates replied, and what their opinions were – whether these opinions can be correlated.

In January, we will have our mid-year Board meeting. Now that I represent FACE, I will be there for the first two days. I'm very anxious to find out just what role each will assume. I will let you know.

As in the past you can rely upon me to present the facts as I see them.

The New York situation is still vicious, and we're still in quite a quandary as to what is going to happen to chiropractic here.

By the way, do you have any constructive suggestions regarding the ACA or FACE?

Oh yes, Dr. Leiter resigned from the Board, and the former Georgia delegate O.B. Inman, Jr. is the new Board member.

All the best.

Sincerely,...

EHK:jr

enc.

-ACA letterhead indicates officers and board members:

Elmer Berner, D.C., President

A.A. Adams, D.C., President-Elect

Clyde Martyn, D.C., Past President

A.M. Schierholz, D.C., Chairman

Cecil L. Martin, D.C.

R.T. Leiter, D.C.

Devere E. Biser, D.C.

Garth Atwood, D.C.

C. Lee Hightower, D.C.

Earl L. Lentz, Jr., D.C.

L.M. Rogers, D.C. Executive Director

Harold F. Achenbach, Secretary-Treasurer

Hilary W. Pruitt, D.C., Professional Relations

Dewey Anderson, Ph.D., Education Director

O.D. Adams, Ph.D., Education Consultant

H.G. Higley, D.C., M.S., Research Director

Earl A. Rich, D.C., Projects Chairman

1965 (Mar): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic**[2(3)] includes:
 -"ACA mid-winter meeting" (p. 40); many photographs, including:



Members of FACE pictured during their Des Moines meeting are shown, left to right: Dr. O.B. Inman; Dr. John L. Prosser; Dr. Edwin H. Kimmel; Dr. Leo E. Wunsch, President of FACE; Dr. Clyde Martyn; Dr. A.M. Schierholz; and Dr. Cecil Martin.

1965: **FACE** Research Program at **LACC** (under **Higley**) receives several grants (\$10,000 and \$1,950) for a "Study, Analysis and Evaluation of Chiropractic Education in the United States" (Schierholz, 1986)

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

-full-page ad for Parker School of Practice Building (inside front cover); includes testimonial and **photo** of Joseph M. Flesia, D.C. of Wakefield RI
 -"National Ins. Co. Reports Gains" (p. 5); notes NCIC has previously donated \$150,000 to FACE, and another \$50K earmarked this year for "the creation of a fully accredited Chiropractic college on the Eastern Seaboard, preferably in New York."

-"Economic factors are subject of new world-wide research program" (p. 6); includes:

Because information is needed on such simple subjects as the average number of patient visits per day, number of new patients per week, income and expense as well as number of employees, years in practice, years in present location, etc.

It was inevitable that a compilation of statistical data regarding the economic factor in the every day practice of the doctors of chiropractic would eventually be made.

According to Dr. James W. Parker who is sponsoring this research program under his organization the Parker Chiropractic Research Foundation of Fort Worth, Texas, data collected will be reduced to IBM punch cards...

-"College reports: Logan College" (pp. 28-9); includes

...Many of the students at Logan College are actively engaged in an extensive research program under the guidance of two of our faculty members, Dr. Otto Reinert, and Dr. Edwin Epstein. The basis of the research is to evaluate and determine the areas of involvement associated with the spinal curve levels...

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

-"Research the key to public acceptance: to be accepted chiropractic research must meet criteria of the scientific community" (p. 36); includes:

Someday, using universally acceptable criteria, somebody will prove beyond reasonable doubt that the chiropractic concept is valid...

In an effort to circumvent the void of objective proof data, the staff and faculty of the Columbia Institute of Chiropractic in New York City evolved a plan of impartial, scientific investigation which, if properly supported, can be of inestimable value in the drive to breach the wall of prejudice erected by the scientific community against chiropractic...

A technicolor film has been made outlining the thinking that led to the development of the Columbia Institute Plan and detailing the procedures to be carried out. This will be presented at state and local society meetings in order to outline the role that those progressive members of this profession who wish to lend assistance can fulfill...

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

-A.A. Adms, D.C. authors "American Chiropractic Association 1965 convention" (p. 26); includes photograph:



Front row, left to right: Governor, District 4, Dr. Ed Kimmel, New York City – Governor, District 7, Dr. C.L. Hightower, California – President Elect, Dr. George Poe, New Jersey – President, Dr. A.A. Adams, Washington – Past President, Dr. E.A. Berner, New York – President of Council of State Delegates, Dr. S.C. Birdsley Salt Lake City.

Back Row: Governor, District 2, Dr. Van Mericas, Michigan – Chairman of ACA Board of Governors, Dr. O.B. Inman, Jr., Atlanta – House of Delegates rep. To FACE, Dr. Ralph Martin, California and Dr. Ralph Schmidt, Oregon – Governor, District 1, Dr. Garth Atwood, Idaho – Governor, District 6, Dr. Devere Biser, Texas – Governor, District 3, Dr. A.J. Brown, Virginia and Vice President of FACE, Dr. W.A. Watkinson, Rhode Island.

-Robert B. Mortensen, D.C., director of research for Chiropractic Bio-Physical Research Foundation, authors ad for book: "Basis of chiropractic survival" (p. 33)

1965 (Aug): **Science Review of Chiropractic**[19(12)], published by **ICA**, includes article by **Carl S. Cleveland Jr.**, dean of **Cleveland Chiropractic College/Kansas City**, entitled "Researching the subluxation on the domestic rabbit: a pilot research program conducted at the Cleveland Chiropractic College, Kansas City, Missouri" (pp. 5-28); **photos** depicts Carl Jr, laboratory at CCC/KC and rabbit in surgery (in my Cleveland box)

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

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

TEXAS

A new research project by Dr. W.D. Harper is under consideration. The project will be called, "Evaluation of Vertebral Facet Facings." The project has been reviewed and approved by Dr. Henry Higley, ACA Director of Research and professor at LACC... Dr. W.D. Harper has been named new president of Texas Chiropractic College.

-book review of Mortimer Levine's *The Structural Approach to Chiropractic* (pp. 42, 54)

-Robert B. Mortensen, D.C., Director of Research for Chiropractic Bio—Physical Research Foundation, authors "Physicists prove chiropractic" (p. 48); continued from previous issue

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

-Paul Smallie, D.C authors "World-Wide Reports" (p. 5); includes:

SCIENCE

National College has purchased an electromyograph with funds provided by The Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education. The instrument measures somatic electric currents induced by muscular action.

-"National Chiropractic Insurance Co. celebrates 20 year anniversary" (pp. 16-7); photographs:



Dr. L.M. Rogers, secretary of the National Chiropractic Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, presents a check for fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars to Dr. A.M. Schierholz, secretary of The Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education. This contribution makes a total of two hundred thousand (\$200,000.00) dollars donated to FACE by the NCIC, and it is specifically earmarked for creation of a new, chartered, accredited chiropractic college on the eastern seaboard, preferably in New York State, plans for which are being implemented.

-"East coast may have new combined college" (p. 54):

Schenectady, N.Y. – The dreams of progressive chiropractors in New York State for a merging of present Chiropractic schools into one super-college in this city have been moved a step toward reality.

Both the American Chiropractic Association and the International Chiropractic [sic] Association have taken initial steps toward establishment of a Chiropractic college in Schenectady under the name Eastern Seaboard Chiropractic College.

The action consisted of applications to accept the Schenectady Industrial Development Council's offer of a college plant and 80 acres of campus facilities, with a reported value of \$1,000,000.

The Tri-County Chiropractic Society – with a membership in Schenectady, Albany and Troy – has been avidly promoting the establishment of a distinguished Chiropractic College on the Eastern seaboard to win recognition from both the State of New York and the Federal government.

Final approval would be contingent upon the decision of the new board of trustees of the combined colleges.

Serious proposals have been under consideration for the merger of the present Chiropractic Institute of New York and the Columbia Institute of Chiropractic into the Schenectady project. This would give a school more than 1,000 students.

As members of the Tri-County Chiropractic Society said: "This action would give us a superior, fully accredited, upgraded college of Chiropractic on the Eastern Seaboard. It would be a college with the dignity, decorum, prestige, campus atmosphere and facilities worthy of an institution of higher learning.

"A college of such stature could command accreditation by all important Federal and State administrative bodies, including the Office

of Health, Education and Welfare and the new York State Department of Education.”

Various leading chiropractors in the New York City area have visited the proposed site and have been strongly impressed.

Through procedures outlined by the S.I.D.C. it is considered possible that the campus site can be obtained gratis through a grant in aid from the H.E.W., following accreditation of the A.C.A. by the U.S. agency.

The Tri-County Society has already pledged more than \$70,000 toward the establishment of the college at Schenectady. The Chamber of Commerce of this city has promised to conduct a campaign for an additional \$200,000 in funds for the college.

Still another possibility which would add stature to the proposed college is a statement by the Dean of Faculty at Union University that a definite possibility exists that an affiliation could be arranged between the university and the new college.

While recognizing there are many problems to be solved in the mergers of the already established New York Chiropractic schools, the Tri-County Chiropractic Society considers the action necessary to the future of Chiropractic in the state.

Said a spokesman: “The magnitude of this Schenectady project, with its existing ideal campus facilities and atmosphere, makes it imperative and of the most vital importance to insure the licensure of future practitioners and continue the unbroken lifeline of Chiropractic in the State of New York.

The Tri-County group is conducting a statewide pledge campaign to obtain financial support for the project.

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

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

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.

-“Lincoln College president on syndicated T.V. program” (p. 59); includes **photo** of Dr. Earl Rich and:

Dr. Earl Rich, President of Lincoln College of Chiropractic, appeared as a featured guest on the Merv Griffin television program January 5th. The program appeared live for the New York City audience and was taped for later showing throughout the United States. Local appearance will depend upon time zone and local program availability.

As the profession’s most highly respected investigator in spine and pelvis motion studies, Dr. Rich has produced educational films showing his research work for viewing for chiropractic groups throughout the nation.

Segments of these research films, particularly those portions of a non-technical nature were used in this show together with personal comment and explanation by Dr. Rich.

This appearance on a nation-wide television program was utilized as an opportunity to show the American lay public that the chiropractic profession has engaged in considerable study of spinal motion through the use of cinerentgenology.

1966: **LACC** receives \$5K research grant from Arthritis National Research Foundation (Smallie, 1990)

1966 (Mar 7): letter from C.O. Watkins, D.C. to A.M. Schierholz, D.C., Executive Director (**?of FCER?**) in Des Moines (Watkins papers):

Dear Dr. Schierholz:

I am enclosing a brief outline of my concept of a clinical research program for chiropractic. I would like you to discuss it with the heads of the different departments there and give me an idea of what you and they think of it.

I feel that you and the department heads are in the best position to evaluate this program, as it involves your various departments. After you have done this, the program can be sent to the Board for its consideration. I am not certain whether additional legislation by the House of Delegates is necessary in order to implement the program if it receives Board approval. In either event, some preliminary planning can be done toward initiating the program prior to convention.

In presenting the program to either the House of Delegates or to the profession at large, each of the heads of the various departments at headquarters which are involved could cover his particular aspect of the program. I am particularly anxious that the initiation of this program shall come from A.C.A. headquarters, as I feel it would strengthen our national organization's leadership. This is something which you and the department heads must decide in conjunction with the Board. Furthermore, I believe this program could be administered effectively from our national headquarters, and I see no reason why it could not be easily accomplished with possibly some additional office help.

I think we can let the matter rest here until each member of the headquarter's staff has evaluated the program, and then you can either write or call me to discuss the matter further. Very sincerely yours...

-attached is Watkins' paper, "Clinical Research as the Basis for Chiropractic Practice," in which he outlines various epistemologies; paper's opening line: "The future of our profession depends more upon the manner by which we choose our methods of patient care than upon any other consideration"

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

-“Researcher passes” (p. 58):

Dr. Nephi L. Cottam of Los Angeles, California, widely known in the chiropractic profession as the originator of Craniopathy, died at his home Wednesday, February 9th. Dr. Cottam, born in 1883 at Salt Lake City, Utah, is survived by his son Dr. Calvin Cottam, Mrs. Nedra Gozzi of Ely, Nevada and a sister, Mrs. Frank Hatch of Scipio, Utah.

A practicing chiropractor for fifty years, Dr. Cottam was the second member of the profession to practice in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a member of the ACA, ICA, CCA and the LACCS.

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

-book review (p. 22):

NEW EDITION PUBLISHED, CHIROPRACTIC PROCEDURE and PRACTICE by Dr. Reinert 1965.

Otto C. Reinert, D.C., Director of the Department of Technic at Logan Chiropractic College in St. Louis, recently announced the release of the second edition of his book, Chiropractic Procedure and Practice.” The first edition was sold out in less than two years to Chiropractors and libraries throughout the world.

The volume, approved as the teaching text in Diversified Techniques at Logan College, is a complete compilation of accepted spinal adjusting techniques as well as manipulations of extremity joints, ligaments, muscles and soft tissues. The early chapters contain a concise review of the anatomy of the spine and the physiology of its articular components, with emphasis on the role of the intervertebral disc and posterior vertebral facets in spinal distortion.

The book is generously illustrated, containing 156 depictions of adjusting techniques, analytical and X-ray interpretive procedures. As stated in the preface, the author offers the book as a step toward standardization of Chiropractic procedure, which he feels is an essential prerequisite to full public understanding and acceptance of Chiropractic as an effective therapeutic system.

Dr. Reinert has been conducting an interesting research program since 1962, making detailed studies of spinal distortions found in cadavers. Supporting the cadavers in erect posture by prevention of flexion of weight supporting joints, X-ray findings are correlated with dissection studies. New and challenging postulations in spinal dynamics are included in this stimulating volume, which is extensively indexed to facilitate its reference use.

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

-“College reports: National College” (pp. 36-7); includes:

On June 23, at the convention of the American Chiropractic Association, during a meeting of the Council on Education, an important resolution was read to those assembled. The substance of the resolution was that the duly authorized accrediting agency of the American Chiropractic Association having concluded its evaluative studies has declared the National College of Chiropractic to be a fully accredited teaching institution. This high attainment resulted from an extremely cooperative effort between National College, the American Chiropractic Association and F.A.C.E. Needless to say, this announcement was greeted with great elation by the administration, faculty, student body and all others at the college...

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

-“The not-for-profit foundation... an opportunity for advancement of chiropractic research” (p. 8); reviews advantage of non-profit status, but no specific foundation named
-ad for “Sportelli Incorporated Chiropractic Research” (p. 46)

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

-G.L. Tucker, D.C. authors “State digest report: Nebraska” (p. 11):

The Sacro Occipital Research Society held its annual Seminar at the Prom Town House in Omaha, Nebraska on October 6, 7, 8, 9, 1966. The seminar was attended by 150 chiropractors from 25 states and 5 Canadian Provinces.

The complete technic course developed by M.B. DeJarnette, D.C. was presented to the attending doctors along with the latest research findings. A staff of 20 doctors presented the course.

A clinic for doctors and their families was conducted in conjunction with the seminar.

The Sacro Occipital Society is a non-profit organization set up to perpetuate the advanced technics developed by Dr. M.B. DeJarnette and others in the organization. The Society is fulfilling a real need in our profession by encouraging scientific research.

1966-67: "In 1966-67 a grant was made to the Texas Chiropractic College for the study of the Facet Syndrome. The **results of this work have been incorporated into the instruction given at Texas College.**" (Timmins, 1976)

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

-“Foundation trustees approve endowment plan” (p. 52); includes photo of trustees, including: Elmer A. Berner, D.C., William A. Watkinson, D.C., Leo E. Wunsch II, d.C., John L. Prosser, D.C., Ralph F. Schmidt, D.C., Ralph J. Martin, D.C., N.D., Asa J. Brown, D.C.

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

-“The convention report” (pp. 24-6); **FACE becomes FCER**; includes:

Foundation Board and Officers

A change was made in the name of the former Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education. From now on, it is to be known as the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research. Elected to serve the new foundation are: Dr. Leo E. Wunsch, II, president, Denver, Colorado; Dr. Wm. A. Watkinson, vice-president, Newport, Rhode Island; and Dr. A.M. Schierholz, secretary-treasurer, Ames, Iowa. Representing the House of Delegates are Dr. Ralph Martin, Sierra Madre, California, and Dr. John A. Davidson, Springfield, Illinois. Dr. Asa Brown, Alexandria, Virginia, and Dr. C. Lee Hightower, Fremont, California, will serve as representatives of the ACA Board of Governors...

1967 (Sept): *JCaCA* [24(3)] notes:

-“CHIROPRACTIC LOSES A LEADER”; obit & photo for Earl Rich DC (pp. 8-9):

Dr. Earl A. Rich, President Emeritus of Lincoln Chiropractic College, died at his home in Indianapolis, Indiana on August 6, 1967 after a prolonged illness. He was 46 years of age and is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, his mother and a sister.

Dr. Rich attended Indiana University and was a 1942 graduate of Lincoln Chiropractic College. He spent three and one half years in the Army Medical Department serving as an X-ray technician and instructor. His association with Lincoln began in 1946 as an instructor and later as chief of roentgenology section until 1955, when he accepted the position of Secretary of the college. In 1962 he was advanced to vice-president and became president in 1965.

He was elected a diplomate of the American Board of Roentgenologists in 1958, appointed cineroentgenological research director of the American Chiropractic Association in 1962 and was a member of the American Chiropractic Council of Education. He authored “Radiography and Diagnostic Roentgenology,” and “Atlas of Clinical Roentgenology.” He was a member of the American Chiropractic Association, Masonic Lodge 312, Scottish Rite and the Shrine, Phi Delta Theta and Delta Tau Alpha Fraternities, and held a fellowship in the International College of Chiropractic.

An Earl A. Rich Memorial Fund has been established.

PHOTOGRAPH



Earl Rich, D.C.

1967 (Dec 11): letter from Abe J. Schlabach, D.C. and Lelia Esch Schlabach, D.C. of Phoenix to L.M. Rogers, D.C. in Des Moines (in my NCMIC file):

Dear Doctor Rogers,

We received your letter inviting us to join the National Chiropractic Insurance Company. Of especial [sic] interest to us was the paragraph indicating your support of our chiropractic colleges with money for research and education. Since this is something we are very interested in we are wondering if you have supported our alma mater, Palmer College in any way. If not, we would find it very difficult indeed to join your organization.

We would very much appreciate a reply.

Sincerely yours,...

-attached is undated letter on NCIC stationery from L.M. Rogers, D.C., executive secretary:

Dear Doctor:

As a prospective member of the American Chiropractic Association, I want you to know about the unparalleled malpractice protection available only to ACA members.

The National Chiropractic Insurance Company was founded twenty-two years ago for the sole and express purpose of protecting doctors of chiropractic against malpractice claims. This is our only interest – it's not a sideline with NCIC.

Through the years, NCIC has weathered the storms and stood behind the practicing doctor of chiropractic. You cannot find better, or more secure protection anywhere...especially with a record of service to the profession for twenty-two years.

It's with pride that I point out to you that in all these twenty-two years, NCIC has never raised a premium, has never reduced any of our coverages. Instead, just a year ago, the board of directors voted to provide a policy which doubled the protection then available. This new policy provides \$100,000 protection for each claim, or \$300,000 aggregate per year. This is the most comprehensive protection you can buy for your premium dollar anywhere. Coverage extends to physiotherapy and supplemental nutrition, plus premises liability protection in the event of injury to any patient.

Protection is available only to members of the American Chiropractic Association, so you benefit doubly through ACA membership.

We're also proud of our support of the chiropractic colleges, through grants to FACE for education and research in the amount of a quarter of a million dollars.

We're in business for your benefit, and besides years of experience behind us, we now have assets of more than one-and-one-half million dollars for your protection. We look forward to receiving your policy application along with your ACA application.

Sincerely yours,...

1967 (Dec 20): letter on NCIC stationery from executive secretary L.M. Rogers, D.C. to Abe J. Schlabach, D.C. and Lelia Esch Schlabach, D.C. of Phoenix (in my NCMIC files):

Dear Drs. Schlabach:

In reply to yours of recent date, I wish to advise that I, too, am a graduate of the Palmer College of Chiropractic in 1925.

I know Dr. David Palmer personally and have conferred with him a number of times on the subject of applying for accreditation of the Palmer college by the American Council on Education.

He is very interested and I am confident that one of these days he will take that important step. When he does, the Palmer College will become eligible to receive its share of the funds, which are contributed to ACA Accredited Colleges by the ACA, the NCIC and FACE.

Personally I would very much like to see this happen at an early date.

Sincerely yours,...

LMR:PB

1967: **FACE** becomes **FCER**; sets "as its primary goal the accreditation of colleges"; notes that FACE/FCER research investments totaled \$3,21,877 during 1961-1976 (Timmins, 1976)

PHOTOGRAPH



Norman Erbe, D.C., ACA Executive Director (1967)

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

- "...and we quote" (p. 17) includes:

First Federal Grant Awarded – "A recent federal grant to the National College, for construction of a dormitory, was the first federal grant awarded to a chiropractic school, Dr. Janse pointed out. He also noted a trend in various states, toward a single healing arts board for the licensing of chiropractic, osteopathy and M.D. practitioners,

which includes a basic science examination.” The Journal of the Kansas Chiropractors Association.

1968 (May): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [5(5)] includes:

-Ted L. Shrader, D.C. authors “A change in attitude” (pp. 21-22); notes the writings of C.O. Watkins, D.C. and Roy W. Hildebrandt, D.C. on need for clinical research in lieu of dogma

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

-“Upper cervical convention held in Monroe, Mich.” (p. 38):

The National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Association held its annual convention May 3 and 4, 1968 at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge in Monroe, Michigan.

The theme of this year’s convention was centered around the neurological and mechanical components of vertebral subluxation.

Together at this convention were chiropractic educators from throughout the profession who have spent considerable energy on one or both aspects of this theme.

The following was the N.U.C.C.A. program: Dr. Ralph Gregory, “N.U.C.C.A. Research Notes”; Dr. J. Joseph Allen, author, lecturer and researcher, spoke on X-Ray technique and interpretation. Dr. Carl Cleveland, Jr. “Experimental Research”; Mr. Gilpatrick, “Physical Fitness”; Dr. George Coder, “N.U.C.C.A. Programs and Aims for the Future.”

1968 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [11(2)] includes:

-Jean Dyar authors “How do you sleep’ Subject of research project” (p. 37)

-“College news: Northwestern College of Chiropractic” (p. 43) notes that FCER has awarded NWCC \$18,631.80 for 1968-69

1968 (Dec): **CCA 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.; this image appeared on the cover of the *CCA Journal* for December 1968; also depicted was Dr. John R. Glover

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 facts 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 cinerentgenography 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.”

1968: “...I served in the House of Delegates from before the 1964 Denver Convention until I was elected in 1968 to the **ACA Board of Governors** for the 7th District, composed of California, Nevada, and Hawaii. During my term of services with the **NCA/ACA** I also served concurrently as a trustee of

the **FCER**, which is the funding arm of the **ACA** for all activities of the **ACA** requiring special funding support." (Ralph J. Martin, 1986)

1968: George Haynes named "Chiropractor of the Year" by the **CCA**; summarizes his research findings in the June issue of **ACA Journal**. "How serious is a subluxation?" (Rehm, 1980)

1969 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [11(6)] includes:

-Otto C. Reinert, D.C. authors "Chiropractic research and the scientific community" (pp. 6-7); includes:

The writer Dr. Otto C. Reinert is well known as a teacher-author-lecturer. Currently Dr. Reinert is director, department of technique, Logan College of Chiropractic, 7701 Florissant Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63121.

In its recent report to the Congress, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare recommended that Chiropractic not be included in the Medicare Program and based the recommendation on two major issues: 1. "Chiropractic Theory and practice are not based upon the body of basic knowledge related to health, disease and health care that has been widely accepted by the scientific community." 2. "Research in this area (Chiropractic Manipulation) is inadequate; therefore, it is suggested that research that is based upon the scientific method be undertaken with respect to manipulation."

While it is true that the report which included these recommendations was made by a medically biased committee who were also occupationally prejudiced against Chiropractic, we, of the Chiropractic profession, would do well to analyze these comments carefully and honestly.

When D.D. Palmer first discovered Chiropractic, the phenomenal results obtained from the very beginning seemed to be proof enough of the principle. It must also be admitted that some of our public explanations of the results obtained by the application of Chiropractic Principles were not entirely scientifically accurate and that our research methods did not fulfill the exacting criteria that an approved research program would demand. It can also be accurately reported that the major substance of our research effort in recent years has consisted of the gathering of statistical facts, which have listed the high percentages of results obtained in various clinical situations by the application of Chiropractic methods. But we have been remiss in reporting the scientific details, and have permitted ourselves the luxury of the use of generalities and indefinite superlatives, in explaining our results.

Even the term subluxation, itself, might be termed indefinite in connotation... We use the word subluxation to indicate an interference with nerve expression, but freely admit that such interference can occur through a distortional attitude of muscle, of bone, of ligament and in some cases all of these at the same time...

I would propose that we heed the recommendation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, that we, the Chiropractic Profession, undertake scientific research with respect to Chiropractic Manipulation.

How do we proceed? For research to be honest and the search be for truth alone, it must be conducted by an educational institution, where the search for truth takes priority over confirmation of a predetermined opinion. In our present atmosphere of **intellectual independence which prevails in most of our Chiropractic Colleges**, we have the environment in which successful research programs can be conducted. We have some remarkable minds among the faculty members of our colleges whose long years of training,

intimate contact with the scientific facts, and inherent thirst for truth makes them ideally suited for spearheading a probing research effort and promoting and inspiring its continuity. Within the student body we have a reservoir of manpower who yearn to volunteer their help and who seek only inspiration and leadership to co-ordinate their effort. We need only money – and a relatively small amount at that, to set the program in motion...

It is probable that our national journals would vie for the opportunity to publish such reports to the profession...

It might be even possible that Chiropractic unity can be achieved as the wonders of our beloved science are explained in the laboratory, and our causes for disagreement and disunity are found not to exist at all.

There is no good reason why such a program as this should not be initiated immediately in all of our Chiropractic Colleges. The relatively modest financial requirements could be readily financed by donations from the alumni, perhaps augmented on a matching basis out of funds from our National Associations. The existing research departments of the national associations could serve an important purpose in coordinating the activities at the various colleges, to avoid duplication of effort, to establish a dialogue for the resolution of conflicting conclusions, and to assure that the required criteria for acceptable research procedure be met.

Chiropractic is a wonderful science and has so much to offer suffering humanity. **It deserves to be proven scientifically.** Let us commit ourselves to this accomplishment.

ARE YOU INTERESTED: Do you have ideas – suggestions-comments? Dr. Reinert will be pleased to hear from you. Address him at 3731 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63120.

1969 (May): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [6(5)] includes:

-EdwinH. **Kimmel**, D.C., chairman of ACA Committee on Clinical Research, authors "ACA invites participation in clinical research survey" (p. 21)

1969 (May 18): Henry G. **Higley**, DC, MS dies (**Chirogram** 1969 (Aug); 36(8): 255) in Alhambra CA (Rehm, 1980); **Research Statistical Department** at the **LACC**...was assigned to Dr. James Watts, a **LACC** faculty member with a Faculty Fellowship. In addition, four students were awarded one-year research Fellowships to aid the program. One was to be selected later for a two-year Fellowship" (Schierholz, 1986)

1969 (June 22-25): "Report of 36th Annual Congress" of COSCEB at Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati OH (FCLB Archives):

-various resolutions introduced (pp. 17-18), including:

WHEREAS, several Technic and Practice Management courses have been labeled as "Research Course," and

WHEREAS, this terminology has caused confusion to the laity and to the profession, and

WHEREAS, Chiropractors attending such courses have implied to their community, that they have participated in such research,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the term "research course" not be included in the title of any Technic or Office Management Course offered to the chiropractic profession.

Motion carried unanimously...

1969 (July): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [6(7)] includes:

-"Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research" by A.M. **Schierholz** DC, Sec'y-Treasurer of **FCER** (p. 15):

The primary purpose and objective of the foundation is "to receive gifts for the use and benefit of chiropractic education and research... to administer said gifts... to promote the science of chiropractic, particularly in the research of all the scientific aspects of chiropractic, to provide adequate facilities and equipment for the full and complete education of students in chiropractic colleges..."

A major effort by the foundation was assumed in agreeing to supporting the merger and moving of the **Chiropractic Institute of New York** to the **National College of Chiropractic** at Lombard in Illinois. This took place in the autumn months last year and involved the efforts of both colleges and a goodly number of people not directly associated with the two schools. The loading of two full vans with the official records and transcripts of CINY and the moving of the library and the useable physical equipment involved hard work and many hours of effort. The foundation underwrote the transfer of twelve students who wished to move from New York to Lombard. This meant paying transportation one way for the student, his family, and also a part of his personal property.

1969 (Aug): **Chirogram** [36(10)] includes:

-Ralph Pressman PhD appointed Director of Research at **LACC** and Director of Research for **ACA** to replace Henry Higley (pp. 262-3)

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

-“Can a Non-Profit Foundation Help Finance Our Colleges?” (p. 60); includes:

The answer is Yes, in at least one case which came to our attention recently. Since the Rabb Health and Research Foundation of Winter Haven, Florida began functioning in January of 1969, it has already donated in excess of \$10,000 in scholarship funds to our chiropractic colleges. In addition, \$200.00 has been given to the Foundation for Chiropractic Education, and another \$50.00 was sent to Kentuckiana. According to the Foundation’s director, Dr. Earle Rabb, more grants and gifts will be forthcoming in the months ahead...

Dr. Rabb graduated from the Carver Chiropractic College at Oklahoma City in 1912. He opened his first practice in Palatka, Florida, where he met his wife. A few months later he moved to Arcadia, Florida where he remained until 1949, when he established his present practice in Winter Haven, Florida...

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

-J. Curtis Schilstra, D.C. of Anaheim CA authors “Chiropractic – an analysis” (pp. 30-1, 60-1); includes:

This paper is not intended to be a defense of chiropractic against the attacks of organized medicine, nor a defense of medicine against the attacks of organized chiropractic. Neither is it to be construed as an attempt by one member of the chiropractic profession to placate the leaders of organized medicine into accepting chiropractic. This paper is rather a contribution toward the goal of improving chiropractic through an impartial recognition of its faults...

The second aspect to this criticism that chiropractic is unscientific is related to the attitude of most of its practitioners. There appears to be a marked tendency among chiropractors to accept chiropractic theory blindly and emotionally, to use hard-sell techniques, to write emotional articles, and to engage in emotional conflicts with “rival” professional organizations (I.C.A. vs. A.C.A. for example). Prejudicial biases flourish in such a climate, and such biases are inimical to any form of scientific thought. What is more, such an

emotional approach does not match any reasonable person’s conception of a scientist. How, therefore, are we to advance our profession scientifically or convince ourselves, our patients or our colleagues that we are scientists? A reorientation of one’s entire approach is difficult in the extreme, but an open-minded and analytic point of view, rather than an emotion one, is needed.

A second criticism justifiably leveled at the chiropractic profession is that exorbitant claims for its effectiveness are frequently made. Examples of such claims are found in the following quotation from one chiropractic pamphlet:

“At every opportunity he (the medical doctor) boastfully points to medicine’s scanty accomplishments in a few infectious conditions. But what does he have to say about the nearly 400 other conditions, ills, and diseases that trouble mankind... Chronic ailments are on the increase every day, while orthodox medicine fails to meet these challenges.

“Yet when confronted with proof of chiropractic results in those same conditions the medical doctor screams ‘QUACK.’”

The “proof” of chiropractic’s results in diseases such as arthritis, heart disease, stomach ulcers, and hypertension is, however, never explicitly stated. Claims that chiropractic can cure these diseases are exorbitant unless they are reinforced by scientifically acceptable data. As was mentioned previously, the phrase “scientifically acceptable data” means information gathered under well controlled conditions, and there is a scarcity of such information in chiropractic literature. The point of this argument is not to eliminate all claims that chiropractic cures anything, but rather to stress the necessity for substantiating such claims for publicly announcing the nature of the evidence. Otherwise claims for chiropractic’s effectiveness will continue to be singularly unconvincing to any discriminating reader.

A third reasonable criticism of chiropractic has to do with the sales techniques which chiropractors sometimes use to get patients under their care. A great many of those techniques are taught in regular seminars conducted solely for the purpose of helping doctors of chiropractic expand their practices. As an example of the types of techniques taught in these seminars the following quotations may be cited: “If the patient has a pain in his left shoulder ask, ‘Has the pain started in your right shoulder yet?’ Use it when you must instill a sufficient amount of fear to get the patient to take chiropractic.” or to the patient “Do you feel there could be a tumor or perhaps cancer causing those nerves to act up?”

This use of fear is clearly unethical from the frame of reference of any professional healer...

1970 (Mar): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [7(3)] includes:

-Frederick Wishner, D.C. authors “Columbia Institute of Chiropractic research laboratory dedicated to Dr. Henry Higley” (pp. 12-3); includes many **photos** and:

Historical Background

In back of the author’s mind for several years has been the desire to do pure basic science research into the cause and effect of the subluxation. After a conference with Dr. Ernest G. Napolitano, president of the Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, it was decided in January 1969 that the Columbia Institute would underwrite a research program using live animals and, accordingly, several thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose.

With this donation, animals, cages, food, bedding, racks, tables, and miscellaneous equipment were purchased; and suitable facilities on campus are being used to house them. The research project commenced in April 1969. Since that time an oscilloscope, 16 mm.

camera, a fish tank, pH meter, and binocular microscope have been added. We are also in the process of checking out an FM transmitter and receiver for use in telemetry of electromyograph signals. The laboratory was officially dedicated in honor of the late Dr. Henry Higley, director of research for the American Chiropractic Association. Dr. Higley was truly a man of science...

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

-"Two years of progress at the Rabb Health and Research Foundation" (pp. 10-11); many **photos**

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

-Burl R. Pettibon, D.C. authors "A rationale for scientific chiropractic" (pp. 8, 53)

1971 (Oct): *Chirogram* [38(10)] includes:

-**Ralph Pressman** PhD, **LACC** Director of Research, writes "Letter to Editor" which critiques Phillip Howell's article on estrogens in the June, 1971 issue of *Chirogram*; **first critical letter published in some years?**

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

-Stan Augustine authors "Research symposium at Akron University" (p. 34); includes several **photos** and:

The first research symposium in the seventy-six year history of the chiropractic profession was held on September 26 and 27 at the Akron University, Akron, Ohio. The symposium was made possible by the combined efforts of the Associates Diagnostic and Research Center and the Journal of Clinical Chiropractic's "Archives."...

1972 (Apr): *Chirogram* [39(4)]:

-notes **Vierling Kersey** PedD is still president, George Haynes MS, DC is Dean (p. 6); also lists (pp. 14-6) **LACC** faculty (full-time) include **Ralph Pressman** PhG, MS, PhD, Chairman of Department of Public Health and Director of Research

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

-Leonard K. Griffin, D.C. authors "There is a scientific basis for chiropractic" (pp. 48-9, 52, 54)

-Robert Wiehe, D.C. authors "Chiropractic recognition through diagnosis" (pp. 53-4); includes photograph of Dr. Wiehe:



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

-J.O. Edgar Houle, B.A., D.C., faculty member at CMCC, authors "Keeping up with the knowledge explosion: The Index Medicus, a symbol of achievement and a goal for the chiropractic profession" (p. 17); argues for creation of an **Index Chiropracticus**; includes photograph of Dr. Houle:



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

-quarter-page ad (p. 68) from Paul S. Davies, D.C. of Grand Rapids MI proclaims:

NEW BOOK PROVES CHIROPRACTIC SCIENTIFICALLY

1. Proof that a subluxation does decrease nerve energy to muscles and organs.
2. Know which organs, glands and muscles are receiving normal nerve supply and which are not.
3. Know exactly which specific vertebra is subluxated and in what direction for the full spine.
4. Demonstrate objectively within seconds that the correct adjustment does increase nerve energy to specific tissues.
5. In addition, learn which nutritional supplements (many thousands of tests done) and foods increase or decrease nerve energy to specific nerves.
6. 98% completely new, original research including the discovery of how the organs and muscles really are related to the brain, spinal cord and spinal nerves.
7. Much, much more valuable information that **proves Chiropractic principles scientifically.**
8. 140 (8.5 by 11) pages, 64 photographs, 7 vertebra-muscles and nutritional supplementation charts.

Available now for only \$65.00
 MODERN CHIROPRACTIC PROCEDURES
 Paul S. Davies, D.C.
 1925 Eastern S.E. Grand Rapids, Michigan 49507

1972-75: "After initial funding by the ACA, grants were made to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from 1972 to 1975 for clinical studies. Grants for these totaled **\$90,435**. Also in 1972, **FCER** assumed, at ACA's request, a project at the University of Colorado, headed by Dr. **Chung-Ha Suh**. This program was an exploration of biomechanics of the spine and by 1975, **FCER** had invested **\$108,000** in the basic research being done by Dr. Suh." (Timmins, 1976)

1973 (Sept/Oct): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [16(2)] includes:

-Leonard K. Griffin, D.C. authors "A science is a science, and there is a difference" (pp. 20-1); includes photograph of Dr. Griffin:



1973 (Nov/Dec): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [16(3)] includes:

-Thomas a. Vonder Haar, Ph.D. authors "Is medicine scientific?" (pp. 70-1)

1974 (Jan): *Chirogram* reports (p. 15):

FOUNDATION FOR CHIROPRACTIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH ANNOUNCES NEW PROGRAMS

The Foundation for Chiropractic and Research has established two new programs in response to requests from donors - the FCER Permanent Endowment Fund and the FCER Pooled Income Fund.

The Endowment Fund is for donors who prefer that their donation be invested in a permanent fund, with only the interest being used to carry out the purposes of FCER.

The Pooled Income Fund enables a donor to retain income for life for himself or his designated beneficiaries while realizing tax benefits and providing long range support for chiropractic. Investment objective of the Fund is to seek current income as well as long term growth of both income and principal.

Trustee for both funds, the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, will determine the investments to be purchased.

Persons desiring more information about these funds are asked to write to FCER, P.O. Box 6722, Ames, Iowa 50010.

Colleges presently receiving grants from FCER are Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, National College of Chiropractic, Northwestern College of Chiropractic, Texas Chiropractic College and Western States Chiropractic College.

Trustees of the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research are Doctors George F. Poe, Clifton N.J.; John A. Davidson, Springfield, Ill.; Ralph F. Schmidt, Silverton, Ore.; Van D. Mericus, Dearborn, Mich.; Kent E. Carder, El Reno, Okla.; Hoyt B. Duke, Augusta, Ga.; Frank H. McCarty, Portsmouth, R.I.; Robert B. Jackson, Concord, Calif.; Arthur M. Schierholz, Ames, Iowa and John A. Fisher, Des Moines, Iowa.

1974 (Jan/Feb): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [16(4)] includes:

-"Logan College announces new professional education program" (p. 20):

Dr. William N. Coggins, President of Logan College of Chiropractic in St. Louis, today announced the College's adoption of a new concept in education doctors of chiropractic, the Logan College Professional Education Program.

The program ties together a student's two-year at a liberal arts college with his professional program of studies at Logan College. This is done through counseling the student and providing him a definite, structured course of studies during his two-years in the liberal arts.

"The Logan College Professional Education Program," according to Dr. Coggins, "is based on the firm belief that chiropractic students should be liberally educated in addition to being competently trained in the basic sciences and chiropractic skills."

The program is based on the concept that the best education is one which, in addition to producing a highly skilled doctor of chiropractic, produces an individual able to reason, to think, to explore the great heritage of ideas and the vast body of knowledge accumulated in literature, the humanities, and the sciences, and who is able to wrestle with the issues and values of contemporary society.

The recommended two-year liberal arts curriculum includes: **English**, 6 semester hours. **Science**, 20-4- semester hours in any of the following... Microbiology, Bio-chemistry, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics.

Social Studies, 10-20 semester hours, History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology.

Humanities, 6-9 semester hours, Literature, Philosophy, Religion, Art, Music.

This structured liberal arts curriculum prepares the student for his studies at Logan College. It also helps prepare him as a professional person serving in his community.

Student can matriculate at Logan College of Chiropractic after successfully completing two-years of any pre-professional course of studies. It is not mandatory for students to follow this structured course of study. However, it is necessary to follow this program if the Bachelor of Science (B.S.) degree is to be granted with the Doctor of Chiropractic (D.C.) degree.

The first two years at a liberal arts college are devoted to laying the beginning of a scientific base. Students need to know what science is in its generic sense prior to studying the application of the methods of science to chiropractic practice. **In addition to being a scientist**, it is exceedingly important for the chiropractic student to become a humanist. A very generous portion of the curriculum is left open for electives and students can pursue the humanities of their choice.

Upon satisfactory completion of his liberal arts studies, the student matriculates at Logan College of Chiropractic to complete his professional education.

The chiropractic practice is a translation of basic science into chiropractic care. It is the best means of achieving precision in care. **Everything that chiropractors do in clinical practice comes out of some element of basic science**, either behavioral or biophysical, or both. The curriculum is the mechanism by which this process is conceptualized.

In the first year at Logan College of Chiropractic, students begin a modular program of study.

Each module contains all studies of a particular system of the body. For instance, module #1, the nervous system, includes the embryological development, the histological components, the anatomical structures, the physiological functioning, and the possible pathological conditions with associated physical diagnosis, clinical diagnosis and suggested treatment procedures. In the modular system, students study the basic science (chemistry, microbiology, etc.) and chiropractic principles and practices (x-ray analysis, adjusting technique, etc.) **All modules are team taught.**

At Logan College, students enjoy a small student faculty ratio of 15:1. Modern audio-visual equipment is utilized throughout to assist the student in his learning process.

The student who follows the Logan Professional Education Program can graduate with the Bachelor of Science (B.S.) degree in addition to the Doctor of Chiropractic (D.C.) degree. This makes it possible for him to continue his education in a post graduate course of studies, which is particularly helpful to the student who is interested in a career in chiropractic education or research.

The Logan College Professional Education Program provides students an integrated program of studies through their liberal arts and chiropractic college years. It is a most meaningful way of educating doctors and giving them a sound basis for the practice of their profession.

Logan College of Chiropractic, now certified by the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has academic facilities on a 103 acre wooded campus in suburban St. Louis.

ad for James H. Laubach, D.C.'s "Congress on Research for Chiropractors" (p. 21); photograph:

CONGRESS ON RESEARCH FOR CHIROPRACTORS

U.S. Route 6 West
Edgerton, Ohio 43517
phone: 419: 298-3031



Dr. James H. Laubach

Where Quality, Good Judgment, and Good Taste Result in people giving Doctors of Chiropractic a Warm Recommendation! This is what you learn!

We teach intuitive thought control; good human relations; success; and practice building based on the above plus **excellent** record keeping and sound **business** procedures. It is one thing to earn money . . . but another to be able to keep it and make it work for you. It is time for you to take a look at things from just a little different angle! More New Patients . . . more financial rewards . . . more efficient procedures . . . more organized management and a more meaningful life are just a few of the benefits of this Congress Study! All new Doctors and Nurses receive a complete set of success, motivation and instruction tapes to study and review after the Seminar . . . at home . . . to renew the enthusiasm that so often wears off a few days after returning to the routine of your office and procedures. You Need Constant reminding to get you to change to better and more productive habits. This is accomplished through the use of our tapes, available only through this Congress on Research.

CONGRESS DATES:

24th Cong.	Feb. 14, 15, 16, 1974
	Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
25th Cong.	May 11-12, 1974
	Laubach Clinic, Edgerton, Ohio
26th Cong.	Aug. 17-18, 1974
	Laubach Clinic, Edgerton, Ohio
27th Cong.	Nov. 16-17, 1974
	Laubach Clinic, Edgerton, Ohio

New Doctors (Post-Dated Plans Available)	New Nurses
\$275 - 2 or more weeks in advance	\$150
\$300 - At the Door Registration	\$175

REFRESHERS WHO HAVE TAPES

\$40 - 2 or more weeks in advance	\$25
\$50 - At the Door Registration	\$35

REFRESHERS WHO DO NOT HAVE TAPES

\$175 - 2 or more weeks in advance	\$75
\$200 - At the Door Registration	\$100

WIVES: BUSINESS MEN: STUDENTS

\$50 - 2 or more weeks in advance	No tapes or notes included
\$60 - At the Door Registration	

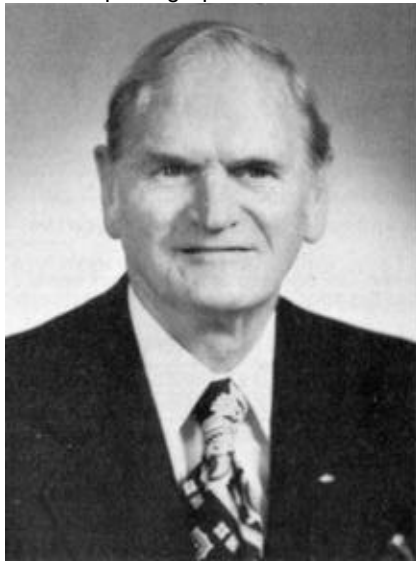
ALL REGISTRANTS MAKE THEIR OWN TRAVEL AND ROOM RESERVATIONS!

1974 (Mar): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [27(2)] includes:

-“Senate hearings for research grant” (pp. 16-8); testimony of Drs. William Day, C.H. Suh and Senator Warren Magnuson

1974 (Mar/Apr): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [16(5)] includes:

-Leonard K. Griffin, D.C. authors "Chiropractic science," which is excerpt from lecture given at CMCC on 8-9 December 1973 (pp. 32-4); includes photograph of Dr. Griffin:



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

-John J. Triano, D.C. (Logan College faculty) & Greg Wojciechowski author "Preliminary report of findings: tissue changes in the I.V.F." (p. 24)

-"Palmer to offer research service" (p. 46):

DR. H. RONALD FROGLEY, executive vice president, Palmer College of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, has announced the establishment of PCC Division of Research Services, a branch of the Department of Research. This new service was initiated in response to the many inquiries the College has received relative to research.

Many chiropractors and chiropractic organizations have research ideas that they would like to develop, but lack the time, facilities, and research personnel to do so. Some have initiated or partially developed their research ideas, but need help in completing their projects. A few have completed their research projects, but require independent verification of their results. The purpose of the PCC Division of Research Services (RS) is to aid in any or all of the aforementioned research processes.

Thus, for example, if a chiropractor has devised a new chiropractic instrument or technique that he would like to have tested or validated, he may employ the DRS for this purpose. On the other hand, a chiropractor or chiropractic organization may wish to compare the effectiveness of two different instruments or techniques. Whatever the research task, the PCC will give it careful consideration.

If the job can be handled by DRS, they will write a research proposal, stating what others have done in this area (if anything), detail the procedures to be used in accomplishing the task, specify the statistical procedures (or other mathematical treatments) to be used (if required), and provide a detailed budget itemizing the cost of the project. The research proposal will be written free of charge, whether accepted or rejected by the chiropractor or organization.

The PCC Department of Research and the Division of Research Services is growing at a rapid rate. In addition to the new research facility, there are now three Ph.D.'s, three research assistants (all with M.S. degrees), and many other highly qualified and dedicated persons on the staff. The Department is currently working on three extensive research projects (instrumentation, posture and whip-lash injuries) and has several others in the planning stage.

There is much excitement about the new academic and research oriented zeitgeist manifesting itself in the profession today and the opportunity to serve your needs in the area of research is welcomed. For further information about this new service, contact: Dr. Martin E. Jenness, Director of Research, Palmer College of Chiropractic.

-"College news: Logan College of Chiropractic" (p. 60); includes:

...Logan College is participating in a Joint Research Program with Webster College, Webster Groves, Missouri. The nature of the study is to determine if specific nutrients can significantly, beneficially alter the intelligence. Prior to commencement of administration of daily nutrients, or suitable control substances, the subjects were administered the GATB Test for determining I.Q., motor perception, and motor coordination. At the termination of the study, the subject will again be administered the GATB for re-evaluation. Twenty students from Logan and twenty students from Webster are the study participants.

The study is under the co-directorship of Alvin N. Deibert, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Department of Psychology, and C.T. Smith, B.S., M.S., D.C., Ph.D., Department of Biochemistry of Logan College and Ms. Ginny Harrison, Department of Nutrition, Webster College...

-"National College homecoming" (pp. 68-9); many photographs, including:



Dr. Monte H. Greenawalt and his lovely wife [Jeanne, Kent's mother] present Dr. Joseph Janse with a check for \$5,000 as partial payment on their pledge of \$10,000 to the National College Research Fund.

-Ralph Schmidt, D.C. authors "Foundation for Chiropractic Education" (pp. 72-3)

PHOTOGRAPH



Martin Jenness, D.C. and W. Heath Quigley, D.C., president of LACC, mid-1970s

1974 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [17(2)] includes:

- “U.S. Dept. of H.E.W. issues approval: Council on Chiropractic Education is now the official accrediting agency for all colleges” (p. 6)
- “Trustees elected by Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research” (pp. 6-7); includes small **photos** of Paul E. Parrott, D.C. and Harold J. Kieffer, D.C.

1974 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [17(3)] includes:

- “Dr. Martin Jenness, to present paper on ‘Research status of spinal manipulative therapy’” (pp. 6-7); Jeness is research director at Palmer College; includes photograph of Dr. Jenness:



- “Dr. R.H. Timmins appointed director Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (F.C.E.R.)” (p. 9); includes photograph & caption:



Left to right in photograph are: Dr. Richard H. Timmins, Dr. Leonard E. Fay and Dr. Ralph Schmidt.

- Martin E. Jenness, D.C., Ph.D., Fred H. Speijers, M.S. and Howard T. Silverstein, Ph.D., research department at Palmer College, author “Use of conformateur and line of graviy apparatus in new technique for assessing posture” (pp. 14-5, 17-8)

1975: **LACC** reports “a large enrollment increase and extreme need for classrooms”; **LACC** receives \$25,000 from **FCER** “to equip either its library or laboratories for class work” (Schierholz, 1986)

1975 (Jan): **ACA Journal**[12(1)] includes:

- Ron Beideman DC authors “From milestone to milestone”; notes National College’s accreditation successes in 1972 (NYS) and 1974 (North Central) (p. 16)
- photo** caption reads “Three ACA officials present at Dr. Haynes (second from right) testimonial dinner were l-4): Dr. Bob Jackson, District 7 governor; Dr. Richard H. Timmins, newly appointed education director and research administrator for **FCER**, and Dr. William H. Bromley, ACA president.” (p. 51)

1975 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [17(5)] includes:

- “FCER memorial booklet” (p. 7)
- Ralph F. Schmidt, D.C., president of FCER, authors “How federal accreditation will affect you and your profession” (p. 22); includes **photo** of Dr. Schmidt

1975 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [17(6)] includes:

- full-page ad for “Stoner Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc. Semianrs” (p. 75)

1975 (Aug): **ACA Journal**[12(8)] includes:

- photo** of Louis O. Gearhart, D.C.; **photo** of ACA Board, caption reads “ACA Board of Governors for 1975-76. Back row (l-4): Drs. Paul Parrott, Clarence Laue, Robert Jackson, Harold Kieffer, Edward McGinnis and Ralph Guentner. Front row (l-r): Drs. William Bromley, immediate past president; Cruse Howe, chairman of the board; William Dallas, president; Harry Swanson, and Henry West, Jr., vice president.” (p. 19)

-**photos** of "Dr. Hoyt B. Duke, newly elected **FCER** president," "Dr. Van D. Mericas" and "Dr. Lloyd A. Bowman" (p. 58)

1975 (Sept): **ACA Journal** [12(9)] includes:

- "Dr. Goldstein of NINCDS speaks at CCE meeting" (pp. 20-1)
- "In Memoriam" notes "Former NCA-ACA director of education, H. Dewey Anderson, Ph.D., died August 4 at the age of 78... He was a high-ranking government official for more than 50 years and was the founder of the Public Affairs Institute in Washington, D.C. He received his bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees from Stanford University." (p. 21)
- photograph of Van D. Mericas, D.C., vice-president of FCER, and Colonel Saunders of Kentucky Fried Chicken fame (p. 30):



1975 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [18(2)] includes:

- "Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research elect officers" (pp. 7, 9); includes **photos** of Drs. Hoyt B. Duke, Van D. Mericas and L.A. Bowman, D.C.; notes Dr. Duke succeeds Ralph Schmidt, D.C. as president; Dr. Mericas is new FCER VP; L.A. Bowman, D.C. new member of the board
- two-page centerfold ad for Stoner Chiropractic Research seminars, all about practice-building

1975 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [18(3)] includes:

- Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D. authors "My observations at the NINDS workshop on the research status of spinal manipulative therapy" (pp. 38-9), which were presented at the

annual fall convention of the Pennsylvania State Chiropractic Society

- full-page ad for "Stoner Chiropractic Research Seminars" (p. 51); all about office procedure
- A.N. Deibert, Ph.D. of Logan College authors "Semantic differential responses of chiropractic students to chiropractic and health related concepts" (p. 61)

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

- Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D., president of the National College of Chiropractic, authors "My observations at the NINDS workshop on the research status of spinal manipulative therapy, February 2-4, 1975" (pp. 73-4, 86), which was presented at the autumn convention of the Pennsylvania Chiropractic Society; includes:

...In conclusion I will simply state this: Events have placed our profession right in the middle of an immense challenge and responsibility. Ours is the opportunity of defining ourselves as competent, creative, innovators in the investigation of biological and clinical aspects of a phenomenon that has come to represent a primary interest throughout the health delivery world.

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

- "University of Colorado chiropractic research project to receive \$237,000 from NIH" (p. 4); notes 2-yr grant to Chung Ha Suh, Ph.D., congrats from Drs. Mazzarelli Day & Wymore
- "Dr. Scott Haldeman given research fellowship" (pp. 6-7); fellowship from FCER; **photo** of Dr. Haldeman

1976 (Apr): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [13(4)] includes:

- article entitled "**FCER** - its history and work" by "Dr. Richard H. Timmins, Director of Education and Research Administrator" for **FCER** (pp. 19-20); **photo** of Timmins included:

As individuals, we are supportive of organizations or causes because they are accepted as being worthwhile, but frequently we are not familiar with the inner workings of them. This is probably true in regard to the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research, commonly known as FCER.

There are probably several reasons why FCER is not fully understood, but one reason would be the name changes which have taken place through the years. In 1944 a group of chiropractic leaders recognized that it would be imperative to develop stronger educational programs in their colleges. To do the job of strengthening, funds would be needed so the Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc. was formed in 1944.

It was recognized by these leaders that another very essential element was needed if the colleges were to be upgraded. The element was expertise and this was necessary in the academic and research areas of the colleges. The chiropractic colleges as professional institutions had much to learn in these two areas from other colleges and universities and CRF set about to help in this through the raising of funds which would be directed to the colleges.

In 1958 there was a reorganization and CRF became the Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education. After some additional thinking, the name was changed again in 1967 to the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research.

FCER set as its primary goal the accreditation of colleges. It worked with the Council on Chiropractic Education and its predecessors to determine the academic needs of the colleges and then

began the task of assisting in the financing of the upgrading process. While it is true that education and research feed on one another in academic excellence, it was first necessary to improve the educational levels of the institutions so that accreditation could become a reality for them.

The funds FCER dispersed to the colleges and to the Council came into fruition when the U.S. Office of Education granted recognition to the CCE in August of 1974 as the accrediting agency for chiropractic colleges. As a part of the recognition by USOE, CCE was charged to amend its guidelines to read "accredited schools shall have ongoing research," as opposed to "should have." With the recognition won, FCER began turning its attention to the demands of research in a greater way.

Research had not, however, been neglected through the years and it should be pointed out that considerable attention had been given to research. Since 1961, FACE and FCER have invested \$321,877.00 directly into research. Since unrestricted grants have been given to colleges each year, **it can be assumed that part of these funds were also divided into research activities.**

With the number of dollars limited in any organization, it is necessary to establish guidelines for the awarding of money for research by FCER. In January of 1972 the document "Procedures for Funding Research Projects" was adopted by FCER Trustees, approved by the ACA Board of Governors, and supported by the Council on Chiropractic Education. The guidelines were as follows:

1. Research which is funded by ACA-FCER will lead to the accumulation of a greater body of knowledge useful to chiropractic practitioners in the field.
2. The research effort should be realistic in two important ways: (a) The hypotheses proposed for testing are amenable to empirical testing in order to determine support or non-support for their contentions; (b) The research findings are related to other viable theories in the field that they supplant, reject, support or ramify existing validated propositions.
3. The research proposal should be scientifically sound in that the researchers are planning to use methods and procedures which are accepted by the scientific community in general and which are such that the objectives which are proposed and the hypotheses to be tested meet the standards of scientifically valid methodology.

To carry out the guidelines, two committees were formed. Committee "A" reviews all proposals for their relevance to the profession and is made up of those members recognized by the ACA-FCER as qualified practitioners. This committee is appointed by the ACA in counsel with the Research Administrator of FCER and confirmed by the House of Delegates.

Committee "B" is appointed by the FCER Board of Trustees and members must be recognized as qualified scientists and be actively engaged at least half time in research, and must have spent at least 10 years as researchers. The recommendations of Committees A and B are forwarded through the Research Administrator to the FCER Trustees for final action. This process helps insure the investment of FCER funds for valid research.

A look at the research shows that FCER (and formerly FACE) has been active in support of research through the years. Some of the programs include:

1. The first research grant went to Dr. Henry Higley at the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic in 1961.
2. In 1962 an equipment grant was made to Picker X-Ray Corporation of Indianapolis for the building and installation of cine equipment for a cinerentgenology research project at Lincoln

Chiropractic College. The program was headed by the late Dr. Earl Rich. Funding continued through 1973 and a total of \$106,251 was invested in the project which included work by Dr. Joe Howe of Associates Diagnostic Research Center in Tallmadge, Ohio. This work is now part of National College of Chiropractic.

3. National College received a grant in 1964 for the Nutritional Research Study of vitamin C.
4. In 1966-67 a grant was made to the Texas Chiropractic College for the study of the Facet Syndrome. The results of this work have been incorporated into the instruction given at Texas College.
5. After initial funding by the ACA, grants were made to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from 1972 to 1975 for clinical studies. Grants for these totaled \$90,435.
6. Also in 1972, FCER assumed, at ACA's request, a project at the University of Colorado, headed by Dr. Chung-Ha Suh. This program was an exploration of biomechanics of the spine and by 1975, FCER had invested \$108,000 in the basic research being done by Dr. Suh.

As USOE recognition came with its admonition concerning research in the colleges, yet another government voice was heard on the same subject. Dr. Murray Goldstein, speaking before the Council on Chiropractic [Education] in 1975, urged chiropractic colleges to "grow" their own researchers and to develop sound research within their institutions. His voice added strength to that said by previous consultants to FCER.

Because of the recognition of CCE by the USOE and the changing needs of the colleges, FCER this past year has given increased attention to research and additional steps are planned to the years ahead. Some of the programs currently operation are described below:

1. In order to determine the research capabilities of the chiropractic colleges, FCER, with assistance from the Springwall Education and Research Trust, is sponsoring consultation studies of selected institutions by outstanding academic researchers. Colleges reviewed thus far include National, Texas and Northwestern. Consultants have included Dr. Paul Silverman, Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies at the University of New Mexico, and Dr. George Sweet, Professor of Biology at Wichita State University. The findings of these researchers will be valuable to FCER Trustees as they seek to help the colleges develop research programs. Additional reviews will be made with other institutions as this program progresses.
2. Starter or seed grants will be awarded to stimulate colleges in the investigation of potential research areas. These funds will allow researchers to explore possible avenues to be investigated.
3. FCER hired Dr. Ralph Stoaks, a biologist, as an assistant to the Director of Education and to be a resource person to the colleges in research activities as well as working with the accreditation processes of CCE.
4. Funds will be made available to colleges for research projects which meet the standards as outlined earlier. Some of these efforts should be the result of the seed money invested.
5. Research fellowships will be granted to individuals who are identified as being interested in research. This is part of the "grow your own" concept as stated by Dr. Goldstein.

It is highly probable that much of the work done in the past by FCER regarding research has gone unnoticed, but this review should put FCER's efforts into proper perspective. Studies have shown that members of the profession stand firmly behind the idea of support for academic and research programs. The limitation presently is on the number of dollars available to do the job. The support of academic and research programs can be broadened if additional income can be

generated by FCER. Interested individuals can assist in this effort by joining FCER or sending gift money – both are tax deductible. This help is needed to day, more than ever.

1976 (May): *ACA Journal* [13(5)] includes:
-**photograph** of Montfort C. Mitchell, D.C. (p. 26)



1976 (May/June): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [18(6)] includes:

-“I.C.A.K. offers research grants” (p. 4):

The International College of Applied Kinesiology (I.C.A.K.) has money available for grants to colleges and other research groups to be used in the field of research relating to applied kinesiology. Fifty percent of I.C.A.K. membership dues are earmarked for research, which makes several substantial grants available yearly. Research proposals for both clinical and laboratory-based projects are being accepted at the present time. Suggestions and guidelines for research projects are available through the I.C.A.K. Research Committee. For further information on research grants and/or membership, contact: Dr. George J. Goodheart, Director of Research, I.C.A.K., of Dr. Walter H. Schmitt, Jr., Treasurer, I.C.A.K., 542 Michigan Building, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

-“V. Duane Henre – Director of Development (FCER); includes photograph of Mr. Henre:



-Wilbur Perdeu, Martin E. Jenness, D.C., John S. Daniels, Frederik H. Speijers, Joseph A. Fiorenzo and Robert Cummins author “A determination of the reliability and concurrent validity of certain body surface temperature-measuring instruments” (pp. 60-2, 64-5)

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

-Thomas A. Fraus, M.S., Martin E. Jenness, D.C., Wilbur Perdeu, Joseph Fiorenzo author “The effect of low back pain on center of foot pressure measurements” (pp. 24-6)

1976 (Sept/Oct): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [19(2)] includes:

-“Non-profit chiropractic research center opens” (p. 9); includes:

The Harry Haberman Research and Rehabilitation Center, a non-profit clinic devoted primarily to research of head, neck and shoulder problems, was opened officially June 25, according to an announcement by the director, Dr. Israel Perlstein. Located in the Frontenac Plaza at 6800 S. Main at Holcombe Blvd., the center is the first independent chiropractic research center in the United States.

The research was originally begun in the early 1960’s as the result of a grant from Dallas business man, Harry Haberman. The center operated as the Dallas Research Center for Back and Neck Conditions. The new center has been dedicated to him in recognition of his sustaining contributions...

1976 (Nov/Dec): *Digest of Chiropractic Economics* [19(3)] includes:

-“FCER birthday card depicts tree of life” (p. 6)

-“FCER and Springwall research meeting in Chicago” (p. 12); two **photos** of group which include Drs. John Allenburg, Carl Cleveland III, Dale Good, Martin Jenness, Arthur Schierholz, Tuan Tran and John Triano; includes:

...Other speakers included Dr. Joseph Janse, president of National College, to which the researchers made a visit to see the college’s research facilities; Dr. Arthur M. Schierholz, FCER secretary-treasurer; Walter Hellyer, president of the Columbia Mattress Co. of Chicago, a Springwall associate; and representatives of two publications – William L. Luckey and George M. Davidson of the *Digest of Chiropractic Economics*, and Dr. William S. Rehm, editor-in-chief of the *Mid-Atlantic Journal of Chiropractic*.

-“College news: Logan College of Chiropractic” (p. 78):

Logan College’s Basic Science Division has instituted a new program to heighten community awareness of research projects at the College and to be of service to area instructors and students.

The Division is presenting a series of seminars on research methods for local college and junior college instructors and students. Division Chairman Dr. John J. Triano feels that the seminars will help teachers prepare their students for research projects on both an undergraduate and graduate college level.

Four sessions are being presented at Logan College with each being conducted by a Ph.D. from the Basic Science Division. The speakers are Drs. Barry Davis, Vinod Anand, John Gutweiler and Mohammed Ghouri. All four teach classes at Logan and also are performing research or teaching duties at a major St. Louis University.

Dr. Triano says that following this series on basic research methods, a series on advanced methods is in the planning.

Junior and senior clinicians spent a day recently studying with Dr. William Ellis, D.O. from Texas, who was on the Board of National Health. Dr. Ellis shared his experiences from 40 years of nutritional research.

PHOTOGRAPH



Joseph Bohlen, Ph.D. of Iowa State University, and research consultant to the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research, provides an in-depth analysis of chiropractic research needs at a chiropractic leadership conference held in Washington, D.C., circa 1977

1977 (Jan): **ACA Journal**[14(1)] includes:
 -Richard H. Timmins, president of WSCC, authors "Research in chiropractic colleges" (pp. 19-20)
 -Richard D. Stoaks, Ph.D., FCER Director of Research, authors "State academies of science – an unexplored potential for chiropractic researchers" (pp. 21-3); includes **photo** of Dr. Stoaks

1977 (Mar): **ACA Journal**[14(4)] includes:
 -"FCER and Springwall to sponsor second seminar" (p. 47); includes photograph:



First copies of new book, Chiropractic Health Care, are examined at a recent meeting of the FCER Board of Trustees. Standing (l-r) are: V. Duane Henre, FCER director of development; Frank H. McCarty; Dr. Ralph H. Schmidt; Fred W. Hoffman IV; Dr. Kent E. Carder; Dr. John A. Davidson; Dr. Robert B. Jackson, and Dr. Ralph D. Stoaks, FCER director of research. Seated (l-4) are: Drs. Lloyd Bowman; Arthur Schierholz, FCER secretary-treasurer; Hoyt B. Duke, FCER president, and Van D. Mericas, FCER vice president.

1977 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(5)] includes:
 -"Posture Support, Inc. to donate 4% of sales to FCER" (pp. 7, 9); includes small photo of Dr. Warren S. Radford
 -Martin E. Jenness, D.C., Ph.D. (exercise physiology) of St. Paul MN authors "The effect of cardiorespiratory exercise on Toftness radiation" (pp. 44-6, 89)

1977 (Apr): **ACA Journal**[14(4)] includes:
 -William A Nelson DC, FICC authors "Researching the intangible" (pp. 21-5)

1977 (May): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [14(5)] includes:
 -"Springwall and FCER host second research seminar" (pp. 25-6); includes photograph:



Research seminar group at Logan College of Chiropractic

1977 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(6)] includes:
 -"Chiropractic college to host eighth annual biomechanics conference" (p. 4), at CCCLA, featuring Chung Ha Suh, Ph.D.
 -"FCER grants \$75,000 to colleges for needed research equipment" (p. 17)
 -"FCER research meeting in St. Louis" (p. 50); includes photograph of participants:



1977 (June): **ACA Journal**[14(6)] includes:
 -"News Comments: New York DCs' money gift to Arthritis Foundation refused, reports *Caveat Emptor*" (p. 8):
 A recent issue of *Caveat Emptor* (March 1977) reported an incident that occurred between the New York State Chiropractic Association (NYSCA) and the Arthritis Foundation. According to the article, NYSCA was contacted by the Arthritis Fund telethon enlisting the NYSCA's support. The New York DCs responded with a donation of \$1,000, which was accepted "with delight." Two days later the NYSCA was told that the Arthritis Foundation's "medical committee" would not accept chiropractic money. The article goes on to say, "...calls by Caveat Emptor to that group [the Arthritis Fund] showed clearly that the New York State chiropractors were fooled. They took for granted that they were giving to an independent charity when in fact they were donating to an AMA front group." *Caveat Emptor* reports of several attempts to secure more information from the Arthritis Fund about the declined donation, but the attempts were, for the most part, futile.

1977 (Oct): **ACA Journal**[14(10)] includes:
 -"Research grant to Dr. Phillips (p. 22) notes:

Newest member of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (FCER) is Dr. Louis Sportelli of Palmerton, Pennsylvania, who was elected by the House of Delegates of the American Chiropractic Association.

Dr. Sportelli is a 1962 graduate of the Palmer College of Chiropractic and was graduated in 1960 from the Black Hawk Community College of Illinois.

Serving as the president of the Pennsylvania Chiropractic Society in 1974-1975, he was the recipient of the PCS "Chiropractor of the Year" award in 1975. He currently serves as the PCS director of public affairs.

Dr. Sportelli has served as chairman of the Pennsylvania governors' task force of the conference on pneumoconiosis to determine the role of chiropractic in fighting this disease. He has been ACA's Pennsylvania state delegate since 1975.

1977 (Nov): **ICA Review** [31(7)] includes:

- "FACTS awarded government contract for extensive study of chiropractic" (pp. 14-5)
- Russell W. Gibbons authors "A long-neglected history surfaces" (pp. 17-20)

1977 (Nov 2): letter to Ralph Martin from Arthur M. Schierholz DC, **FCER** Sec'y-Treasurer at P.O. Box 227, Clear Lake IA 50428; FCER headquarters at 3209 Ingersoll Ave, Des Moines IA 50312 (FCER file):

Dear Ralph:

It was good to visit with you yesterday. You sounded very happy to be back in Sierra Madre.

We like it very much here at Clear Lake except in the bitter cold of winter. As a result we are looking for something elsewhere in the winter with less bite! Though my physical was good, the cold does bite the lung.

I checked the Visceral Innervation stock last night. We have about 250 copies on hand. At one time I was certain we were out, but on moving this spring, we unearthed these.

I'll get a quotation from ACA.

Your statement, you would become a Partner in Progress was good news. I think we'll make our goal of 100 by December. A card and folder are enclosed.

It has turned out to be another great day. With best wishes,
Sincerely, *Art*

1977 (Dec): **ACA Journal**[14(12)] includes:

- "Dr. Haldeman appointed to ACA research post" (p. 15)
- "In memoriam" for George Hariman DC (p. 64)

1978 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [20(4)] includes:

- "FCER awards plaque to Dr. Jim Parker" (p. 7); includes **photo** of Dr. Parker with plaque
- Nancy Feeney of ICA authors "8th Annual Biomechanics Conference relates research to chiropractic practice" (pp. 52-3); several photographs:



Chung-Ha Suh, Ph.D., director of the chiropractic research project at the University of Colorado chats with George Banitch, D.C., ICA's second vice president; and Steven Duff, D.C., from San Rafael, CA.



Carl S. Cleveland Jr., president of Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City, co-chaired the conference with Dr. Suh



Carl S. Cleveland III, head of CCC research department, discusses mutual concerns with Larry E. Carlson, D.Eng., of the Colorado research project.



Seth K. Sharpless, Ph.D. a professor in the Department of Psychology at the U. of C., presented a research paper
-Joseph P. Mazzaelli, D.C., president of FACTS, authors "A closer look at the FACTS/HEW study of chiropractic" (pp. 110-

111); includes **photos** of Tom Von Kuster, Curtis L. Sippel and Gary J. Appel

1978 (Mar): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [15(3)] includes:
-“Research Priorities Committee meets” (p. 66); photograph & caption:



ST. LOUIS, MO – Attending a recent meeting of the Research Priorities Committee of the Chiropractic Research Commission were the group pictured above. They are, from left (seated: Drs. Van D. Mericas of Dearborn, Michigan, president of the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (FCER); Hoyt B. Duke of Augusta, Georgia, chairman of the research commission, and Alex Warner, research director of Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City. Standing: Drs. Arthur M. Schierholz of Clear Lake, Iowa, FCER secretary-treasurer and secretary of the commission; Barry Davis, research director of Logan College of Chiropractic, Chesterfield, Missouri; Raymond T. Kern, Professional Affairs director of the American Chiropractic Association, and Leonard E. Fay, executive vice president of National College of Chiropractic, Lombard, Illinois.

Dr. Duke said the group discussed clinical research, compatible data systems that enable colleges to exchange research data, use of both objective and subjective parameters, and the advantages of making pilot studies before applying for research grants.

-“College news: Logan College of Chiropractic” (p. 67); includes photograph & caption:



Dr. William N. Coggins (left), president of Logan college, received a \$500 check from the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (FCER), presented by FCER president, Dr. Van D. Mericas. The contribution was a memorial to Dr. D.P. Casey, Logan vice president, who died October 26, 1977 after a long illness.

1978 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [20(5)] includes:

-“Bequests: Part 3 in a series on making gifts to charitable institutions” (p. 17); article prepared by FCER

-Leonard D. Godwin, D.C. of Fullerton CA authors “The search for research” (pp. 24-5); quotes Scott Haldeman:

“As long as we stood like ragamuffins outside the candy store with our noses pressed against the window panes and with big saucer eyes devouring the “goodies” inside, nobody paid too much attention to us. But now that we’ve been tentatively invited inside, more important people are expecting us to display some kinds of legitimate accountability...”

“By ‘legitimate accountability,’” Haldeman went on, “I mean acceptable, well-constructed, thoroughly documented scientific research – not theory, not clever empirical deductions, not exaggerated clinical claims – but sound, fundamental, old-fashioned, hard-core scientific research. And I certainly do not mean for PR purposes, but to underpin what chiropractors have been doing therapeutically for over eight decades and to validate or discard, if necessary, the abundance of divergent theories that the field has proliferated over the years to ‘explain’ why an dhow people get well under manipulative therapy...”

1978 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [20(6)] includes:

-“N.Y.C.C. launches research program” (pp. 4, 6)

-“Scientific conference planned” (pp. 6-7) re: Haldeman conference in Anaheim CA, February 23-25 1979

1978 (Aug): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [15(8)] includes:

-Reed B. Phillips, D.C., DACBR authors “Research in chiropractic: the state of the art” (pp. 27-31)

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

-Leonard D. Godwin, D.C. of Fullerton CA authors "The new medical conspiracy (a not so fabulous fable)" (pp. 40-1); suggests writing to Dr. Scott Haldeman for further information

1978 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [21(3)] includes:

-Scott Haldeman, D.C., Ph.D., M.D. authors "An NINCDS-type conference sponsored by the chiropractic profession" (pp. 14-5, 108)

-Joseph Janse, D.C., N.D., president of the National College of Chiropractic, authors "A great distinguished clinician and teacher is called home" (p. 28) re: Clarence Gonstead, D.C.:

Clarence S. Gonstead was an extraordinary, exceptional person. His passing in the forepart of October shall be mourned and acknowledged by thousands of doctors of chiropractic from all over the world. His passing marked the conclusion of a singular uniquely significant life. A life the impact and input of which defined indescribable benefit, augment, expansion and probity for so many members of the profession. It would be truly difficult to name anyone else who enscribed [sic] as strong an affectivity upon the clinical profile of the practicing chiropractor than this modest, unpretentious, rather shy person from Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin and of Norwegian lineage.

The Gonstead Method of Specific Spinal and Pelvic Adjusting became, and stands as a hallmark of clinical importance throughout the chiropractic clinical world. Certainly the science and the art of the Gonstead Method has redounded in immeasurable benefit to so many in every nook and cranny and at every level of the chiropractic world. Mt. Horeb, the handsome, well-ordered and ever-busy Gonstead Clinic and the beautiful Karakahl Motel became the center of worldwide chiropractic, interest and learning. From all points of the compass, from every land of the free world, there were those who came to be taught by this gentle, gracious person and his staff. Indeed, Dr. Clarence S. Gonstead was a phenomenon, yet never did he abdicate the common human touch or his sense of appreciation of the goodness of life and the sentiment overtones of the Divine.

Dr. C.S. Gonstead was a quiet, gentle man. He never dabbled in verbiages of egocentric displays. He was a polite, genteel person, respectful of all others. He was a courageous man living with an unremitting conviction. He was a family man, his home being a haven of hospitality and he adored his wife who accompanied him in all of his travels. She, in her own affectivity, is, indeed, known as a precious, dear, thoughtful, lovely lady.

So by Divine decision, a noble, valiant servant of humanity, an exceptional stalwart within the chiropractic profession has been called to serve in even Greater Dimensions. Let us all be grateful for all that he was and all that he provided us with. I, personally, in my relations with this noble, exceptional person and through all that he placed at my learning disposal, have experienced a singular blessing and privilege.

To benefit the living and to help perpetuate Dr. Gonstead's memory and his dedication to chiropractic, a memorial fund has been established with the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research. Those desiring to participate in honoring Dr. Gonstead's memory may send their contribution to FCER, 3209 Ingersoll Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312.

Each gift will be acknowledged to the Gonstead Family as well as to the donor.

-Louis F. Mortillaro, Ph.D. and Fred L. Stoner, B.A., D.C. of Las Vegas author "Personality evaluation of D.C.s enrolled in a continuing education program" (pp. 24-5, 108)

-Anthony J. Cichoke, M.A., D.C. and Henry G. West, Jr., B.S., D.C. of Portland OR author "Comparative low back study of patients treated by a chiropractic physician and those treated by a medical physician" (p. 118)

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

-full-page ad for Dr. Ted Coffman's "The Science of Success" seminar (p. 5)

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

-"Chiropractors support successful scientific conference" (p. 80); participants include Drs. Scott Haldeman, Adrian Grice, Ronald Gitelman, Henry West, Jr., Andries Kleynhans, Leon Coelho, Reed Phillips, John Triano, Patrick T. Keefe

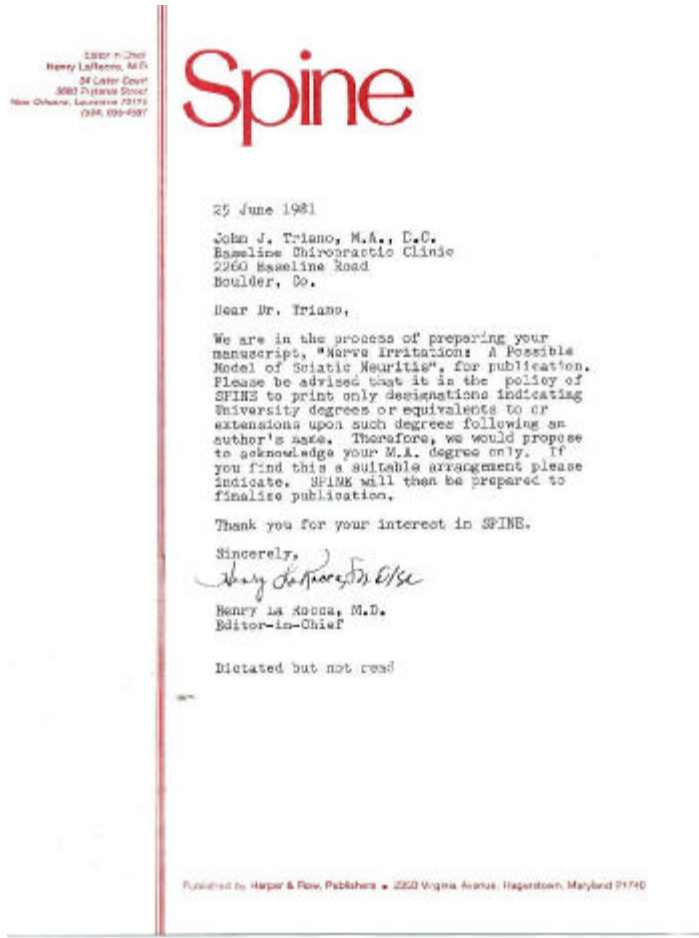
1979 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [22(1)] includes:

-Van D. Mericas, D.C., president of FCER, authors "Progress report: F.C.E.R. update" (p. 17); includes small **photo** of Dr. Mericas

-John Andre, D.C. of Fayetteville, Arkansas authors "Conceptual stenosis" (pp. 108-9); includes:

...There is no questioning Innate Intelligence (whatever name you wish). It is observable, scientifically proven reality...

1981 (June 25): photograph of letter from **Spine** to John Triano, M.A., D.C.:



1984 (Mar 21): letter to Ralph J. Martin, D.C., N.D. from Arthur M. Schierholz, D.C. (FCER folder):

Dear Ralph:

Some two weeks or more ago, I received a package from you in which there was a very interesting copy of your new book. Early glances indicate that it is an advanced copy of work by the late Dr. Bennett.

I THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE BOOK! Since New Years I have been doing a lot of review and research preparing to write a history on **FCER**. I promised to do so and really thought it would be done by now. However as you know **Sportelli** came on the Board of Trustees and along with **Kieffer** and others they started a railroading job. This ended in my departure, the hiring of a con man by the name of Phend which came near being the end of **FCER**. Had it not been for Duane Henre who was able to stem the wave of irregularities Phend kept generating I'm afraid **FCER** would have been down the drain. Fortunately enough heat was brought to bear that he resigned at the next meeting.

I have reams of material from 1951 on through to the present day but find there is very little available from the beginning of the old **CRF** in 1944 to '51. Do you by any chance happen to have any bit of information covering that period? If so it would be most helpful.

Dr. Earl Liss filled me in on the **NCA's** House of Delegates action to form the **CRF** but there he stopped. I did get some material from the late Dr. George Hariman before he passed on but it too is brief. Really there aren't very many left who knew about those days actions.

ACA should have but doesn't. When I left the ACA in 1966 there were two full 4 drawer files filled with Foundation records. Sometime

after **Gearhart** took over I went down to the Office to check on things only to find the drawers contents had been removed. A little pile of papers in one corner of the safe lay on the floor. When I asked Lou about it he shrugged his shoulders and said get it out of here. He was not a supporter of **FCER** probably going back to the days when the Denver school asked for support and failed to get it. Anyway that is unfortunate. So if you have anything or any ideas let me know.

Thank you again! Always, Art

1986 (Nov): photographs of meeting of directors of research and other chiropractic college administrators and faculty prior to FCER research conference at Palmer College in Davenport:





1987 (July 23): letter on stationery of the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery* (in my Wilk file):

John W. Frymoyer, M.D.
Administrative Office
1 South Prospect Street
Burlington, VT 05401
Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of July 14, 1987. I am always touched when someone thinks of the Current Concepts. I am afraid that I cannot visualize a Current Concepts on "THE USES AND ABUSES OF LUMBAR SPINAL RADIOGRAPHY". Furthermore, I **suspect that The Journal offices would be firebombed if a chiropractor were to appear as a co-author.** Old feuds die hard, and I doubt if The Journal's readers are ready for that yet.

I shall have to look up your article in Spine. It is not a Journal which I regularly consult.

I hope I have your willingness to continue to apply to you for further Current Concepts, although I am afraid that I cannot use the one you have suggested.

Best regards.

Sincerely,
Paul H. Curtiss, Jr., M.D.
Editor Emeritus

1987 (Dec): *JACA* [24(12)] includes:

-Cheryl J. Lichak of FCER authors "After the Wilk decision, scientific validation: the next critical hurdle" (pp. 53, 56); includes discussion of Judge Getzendanner's decision not to pass judgment on on scientific merit of chiropractic:

...ACA Executive Vice President Ronald L. Harris, D.C., voiced similar concerns at the October dedication of the new Science, Research and Ergonomics Center at Logan College of Chiropractic. He said, "The latest ruling in the Wilk case reinforces the message... chiropractic must develop a coherent research program which systematically evaluates and validates the principles and techniques central to the practice of chiropractic."

Dr. Wolk emphasized that this is exactly what FCER can and is doing...

1987 (Dec 4): letter from A. Earl Homewood, D.C., N.D., LL.B. to Edwin H. **Kimmel**, D.C.; Homewood complains about FCER's grant awards for LBP rather than visceral disorders (in my CINY files):

Dear Ed:-

Thanks for the note and enclosure.

It is interesting to see that in typical chiropractic fashion research is being segmented with the funds subdivided into miniscule amounts for each. "Miniscule" in comparison with the billions for the allopaths.

FCER is setting aside \$147,000. for A COLLABORATIVE CLINICAL TRIAL ON LOW BACK PAIN. Yet there are the retrospective surveys done by Roland Martin, M.D. of the Ore. Workmen's Com. Board, Wolf's study of Calif. comp., the one here in Fla., the insurance actuarial tables, the commissions in N.Z., U.S., Australia, Canada, Eng., etc., have demonstrated chiropractic to be effective in low back problems in a high percentage.

Why should money be wasted to replicate what has been proven. Why not research on some of the visceral conditions?

Better still, why not break in to the foundations for the sophisticated problems, like M.S., M.D., Parkinson's, etc. The friendly M.D. is not making much of a show and it might surprise everyone what a bit of good chiropractic could accomplish.

It is very difficult for me to remember that I am a "has-been" and my place is on the shelf with my mouth shut, when I see the public need and chiropractic becoming no more than an ancillary method for alopathy in musculoskeletal conditions.

It is hoped that you will continue the good work and add to the chiropractic "light."

With every good wish for the forthcoming Christmas and New Year season, as well as the best 1988 ever, I remain,

Sincerely,...

1990 (Jan): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [27(1)] includes:

-"A tribute: Peter C. Bommarito, 1915-1989" (pp. 51-62; insert); includes many photographs, including:



1992 (May): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [29(5)] includes:

-William C. Meeker, D.C., M.P.H., president of the Consortium for Chiropractic Research (formerly PCCR), authors "Progress of the Consortium for Chiropractic Research" (pp. 34-7); includes **photo** of Dr. Meeker

1993 (Feb): *ACA Journal of Chiropractic* [30(2)] includes:

-"In memoriam: Edmonde Samuel, D.C., past FCER trustee" (p. 104); includes photograph of Dr. Samuel:



-"Anti-trust case award settlement: a report from the National Chiropractic Antitrust Committee" (pp. 19-20); notes "ACC restricted fund to the Consortium for Chiropractic Research"

1993 (Feb 25): letter from Robert B. Jackson DC to J.C. Keating (in my Jackson correspondence file):

Dear Joe:

Your call last PM was definitely ESP, else why would I all of a sudden go looking for the five pages from the University of Oklahoma Law Library on the England case? I thought I had copies these pages and sent to you at PSC-W? Looking at my notes on that project, I find there are over 450 pages/.15 per pg., plus a \$5.00 search fee for the case, which would bring the project up to about \$67.50+, plus postage to me, to you for the entire trial transcript.

My dear old friend Dr. Paul J. Adams, 114 Sunny Lane, Lafayette, LA (318) 984-5165 was President of the State Assn. for many years down there. The Louisiana Chiropractic struggle is quite some story, waiting to be retold to today's DC's. (May 1924-June 1974). Dr. Paul has been on the scene since the 1940's to date. In 1974 there were only 160 DC's in State; over 100 had been arrested, over 25

jailed for Px. Med. w/o a Lic. Even 2 were jailed for over a month after the Law, for arrests prior to the Law. Dr. Joe Sabatiet from LA, a member of AMA's Com. on Quackery saw to it that the screws were really put on and held, to prevent the DC's from having their Law.

At the trial, Dr. J.J. was raked over the coals so badly by the Med. attorney's over the issue that no DC college had any accreditation status with USOE or any Regional Accred. agencies, that our education was therefore in fact inferior to Medical schools and that we were all a bunch of uneducated so-and-so's. J.J. was so stimulated by his handling, he became the driving force, along with Geo. Haynes of LACC, to get an Accred. Agency for the Prof., and we know what happened. J.J. then went for Reg. Accred. and I believe was first to receive this type of status. **We in leadership in 1975 when CCE was approved by the USOE, the divisiveness over DC philosophy would crumble and that research would flourish to up-grade the Prof. within the eyes of the other members of the Health Care Community. We were wrong, some of saw that the old ICA schools and allegiances were still being held on to, that our position within the health community was a sham, and we thought no one else knew it. WRONG! I think we are being discovered and it is going to be used against us, bad! We could lose out in Medicare and thus any new health care system that may arise. We are not doing enough basic research to validate that which we do in all facets of our clinical approach.**

I preached in 1951-52, than now (then) was the time for us to get into meaningful research to validate our position. From the audience came remarks like - "We can't do that, what if we find our premise is not correct, No, we can not take that chance." I came back and said, "Well, then we modify our Premise to fit the scientific evidence!" Everybody cringed, and we stayed status quo. I'd rather stand on the basis of some scientific validity, than none at all. That goes for all the modalities we use, both in physical medicine and nutrition, or what ever. Problem is, as a Prof. we have become as 'fat-cats' from all that has been given to us by our Legislative successes, that we don't want to be bothered to fight for a correct position. My fear is, the shoe will drop and funding will only go to those in clinical medicine who have validated their therapies, because the Gov./Ins. Co.'s will not pay for un-sound therapies, as they are too costly. That would really give our group the wake-up call they need! But then to try and get back into the family of legit health care, would be very long and laborious in each State Legislature and the Gov., WOW!! We'd better clean up our act, now - than have someone else do it for us, we would not like that! Down Robert, down boy.

Item 2 that we talked about, - our Disassociation from the Mono-Causal-Treatment Concepts in the Disease Processes.

I've enclosed 3 pages from my 1990 ACA Membership Directory, D-1 ACA Policies of Public Health etc., D-3 hi-lited area. Let me give you a little background here. As you see on D-3 ACA Disassociated itself from Cultism in 1965. Problem, ACA never sent this to AMA to inform them of our position, ICA would never make such a statement, so our House was divided again, still.

I was elected to the ACA Board of Governors in June 1972, was Chairman 1973-74. In 1974-74 Dr. Bill Bromley of N.J. was elected President, Dr. Bill Dallas Vice-Pres. and I became the third member of ACA's Executive Committee. The three of us attended the NINDS Workshop on the - Research Status of Spinal Manipulative Therapy, at Bethesda, MD, Feb. 2-4, 1975. I don't recall which evening it was, but all 3 of us were in the Social Bar after the last Session for that day.

We came across H. Thomas Ballatine, M.D., an eminent Neurosurgeon in Boston and at Harvard, he had been on the AMA Quackery Committee from its inception, along with Dr. Joe Sebatiet [sic; Sabatier], the third I've forgotten. Any way the three of us engaged Dr. Ballantine in conversation and one thing led to another. We told him of ACA's position against Cultism and he was unaware. He did say, that if we, the ACA could give him, in writing, that we have disassociated from the mono-causal, mono-treatment of disease, the battle between AMA and Chiropractic would be over.

At our Annual June Meeting, I wrote, introduced the Resolution into the House of Delegates, it passed. In the Post-Convention Meeting of the Board, we asked that this passed Resolution be sent to AMA with a cover letter explaining what it means etc. etc. Just before I left ACA Leg. Com. in 1988 after 20 years, I asked if AMA had ever responded back to us, as I went off the Board in June 1979, and had never heard a response? All documents of that era are packed, uncatalogued, so today I can not tell you that AMA was ever appraised of our action. I do recall, ICA would not pass a similar Resolution, so our House was divided still, as it is today, over 'B.J.'s Chiro. philosophy' Our friend in Georgia thinks he has been and will be the mouth-piece for such philosophy to his end. He fails to realize what his stubbornness has and will do the the entire House. I'm also enclosing a copy of my Program Feb. 2-4, 1975, with a couple of personal remarks * on the last couple of pages.

Double check the above with Dr. Dallas, he may have more to add.

As you can see with my past education, experiences and leadership positions held in Calif. CCA and ACA, I'm one of those 'diagnostic' DC's v. 'non-diagnostic' types we used to call 'straight's'. My history writing is also slanted in this direction, hope my bias does not show thru too badly?? Russ I feel is aligned w/the 'straight' or what I call 'non-diagnostic' type of DC, therefore he may wish to edit out some of my remarks? So, I think I'll send to JMPT the paper I'll

soon have all the data on, State of Iowa v. D.C. Palmer: Practicing medicine, surgery and obstetrics without a certificate. I plan another on People v. T.F. Ratledge: Practicing medicine without a license, which I may also sent to JMPT.

In the meantime, I have a couple of Family History trips to make, one in May-June, the other Sept-Oct. The later will take me up into Ontario & Quebec where 3 of my 4 grandparents came from, so I will not be at WSCC, sorry.

-Bob

1994 (Mar): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [31(3)] includes:
-Robert A. Leach, D.C., F.I.C.C. authors book review of **Toward a Philosophy of the Science of Chiropractic: a Primer for Clinicians** by Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D. (pp. 63-4)

1994 (Oct): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [31(10)] includes:
-"Major study of chiropractic as primary care gatekeeper initiated" (p. 14, 16); reports joint funding by FCER and NCMIC of two-year study "The Role of Chiropractic as Primary Care Gatekeeper" for \$441,000

1994 (Dec): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [31(12)] includes:
-Mary E. Johnson, FCER director of communications, authors "The status of research at FCER: exploring the possibilities" (pp. 43-8); includes:

...The following studies are currently being funded by FCER with the support of the National Chiropractic Mutual Insurance Company (NCMIC). The study is listed first followed by the researchers and the amount being funded...

Table 9-?: Projects funded by NCMIC and the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (Johnson, 1994)

Amount	Investigator(s); Affiliation	Project Title
\$441,413	Gary L. Gaumer, Ph.D. and Ronald Rupert, M.S., D.C.; Abt Associates, Inc.	The role of chiropractic as primary care gatekeeper
30,415	Ann Parker Maust, Ph.D.; Research Dimensions, Inc.	Rural chiropractic patient satisfaction study
145,407	Thomas P. Davis, D.C. and Kassem M. Kassak, Ph.D., M.P.H.; Northwestern College of Chiropractic	Outcomes of chiropractic and allopathic care in the treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome
29,370	Kassem M. Kassak, Ph.D., M.P.H.; Northwestern College of Chiropractic	The role of chiropractic in the management of otitis media: a prospective and retrospective series
85,094	Gert Bronfort, D.C.; Northwestern College of Chiropractic	The role of chiropractic treatment in chronic childhood asthma: a pilot study
88,329	Gert Brontfort, D.C.; Northwestern College of Chiropractic	Chiropractic spinal adjustive therapy versus the use of parental guidelines for appropriate parent/infant interaction in the treatment of infantile colic: a placebo controlled randomized clinical trial
370,119	Patricia C. Brennan, Ph.D.; National College of Chiropractic	Prostaglandins in dysmenorrhea: effects of manipulation
83,635	Gregory Plaugher, D.C.; Palmer College of Chiropractic	Randomized clinical trial of chiropractic adjustments and massage treatment for essential hypertension: a pilot study
54,296	John Sharbaro, M.D.; Colorado Prevention Center	Pilot study of chiropractic therapy compared to structured medical therapy for cervical pain
10,000	Kevin Bartol, D.C.; ACA Council on Technic	Intercollegiate conference program on chiropractic technique
19,042	Jefferey R. Cooley, D.C., D.A.C.B.R.; Los Angeles College of Chiropractic	Posterior disc displacement: measurement reliability and morphologic assessment
143,488	Charles A. Lantz, D.C., Ph.D.; Life	The effect of chiropractic care on adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

375,500	Chiropractic College-West William C. Meeker, D.C., M.P.H.; Palmer College of Chiropractic West	A randomized clinical trial comparing chiropractic and conservative medical treatment regimens for industrial injuries to the lower back
125,832	Gert Bronfort, D.C.; Northwestern College of Chiropractic	Chiropractic spinal adjustive therapy and exercise versus pharmacological treatment and exercise for chronic low back pain: a comparative randomized clinical trial
130,510	Craig Nelson, D.C. and Patrick D. Boline, D.C.; Northwestern College of Chiropractic	Comparison among medication, chiropractic therapy, and a combined therapy in the prophylaxis of migraine headache: pilot study and a full-scale multidisciplinary clinical trial
10,105	Francois Hains, D.C.; Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	Psychometric properties of the CMCC Neck Disability Index
58,089	Joanne Nyiendo, Ph.D.; Western States Chiropractic College	Low-back pain: practice activities and patient outcomes
42,480	James W. Hu, Ph.D.; University of Toronto	Neuroplasticity in the upper cervical region
38,275	Akio Sato, M.D., Ph.D.; Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology	Studies on the effects of stimulation of the intervertebral facet joints upon perfusion of the vasa nervorum of the sciatic nerve in rats
25,000	Scott Haldeman, D.C., Ph.D., M.D.	The neurophysiologic evaluation of the effects of patients with low-back pain: a collaborative study between U.C.I., L.A.C.C. and Beijing Union Hospital

1995 (July): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [32(7)] includes:

-“Chiropractic and biomechanical research center at FSU” (pp. 7-8); notes that Lincoln College Education & Research Fund (LCERF) will fund a research chair at Florida State University -NCMIC announces newsletter” (p. 17):

In order to support the growing relationship between doctors of chiropractic and managed health care organizations, National Chiropractic Mutual Insurance Company (NCMIC) and the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (FCER) have announced the publication of a quarterly newsletter targeted specifically at managed care groups.

With their first issue in May, *The Health Provider* is being distributed free of charge to 2,500 managed care organizations. The decision by NCMIC and FCER to publish the newsletter recognizes the rising number of chiropractors who are joining managed care organizations. *The Health Provider* is a business-to-business newsletter that focuses on the clinical benefits and cost-effectiveness of chiropractic care in a managed care setting.

“Relationships with HMOs and PPOs are the wave of the future for many doctors of chiropractic,” said Arnold E. Cianciulli, D.C., past president and member of NCMIC’s board of directors. *The Health Provider* will communicate the significant role that DCs now have in the managed care marketplace.”

Publishing *The Health Provider* is the latest in a series of actions NCMIC has taken in response to the growing managed care industry. In a separate announcement, NCMIC, along with the National College of Chiropractic and Northwestern College of Chiropractic, are co-sponsoring the new Comprehensive Chiropractic Managed Care Self-Assessment Program (CCMC-SAP). This continuing education program is intended to help first-contact DCs deliver comprehensive, high quality, cost-effective patient care and manage malpractice liability risk. Additionally, the CCMC-SAP is designed to fulfill post-graduate education credentialing and quality management obligations that may be required by some managed care and integrated practice organizations. The CCMC-SAP was developed by the national multidisciplinary faculty of the Healthcare Education Associates, and independent education organization with 27 years of

experience in post-graduate, competency-based continuing medical education for physicians.

1998 (Jan 6): e-mail from Ed Kimmel DC (VFDG75A@prodigy.com) to J. Keating:

Hello Joe,

So nice to hear from you after all this time. I really don’t know how I can help you with your article. Joe, Janse was way ahead of his time. He would have shown [sic] in today’s academic environment.

The JCC was too too advanced for the simple minded Dcs who were supposed to subscribe to it. It’s true, ACA’s lack of interest in the JCC forced Janse to create the JMPT...but, you know, Joe, the JMPT, even at this point, does not boast of a great big circulation. The Dcs out there are still the same as they were 20, 30, 40 years ago. “Make A Buck”! I see it all around me. It’s discouraging, Joe. I guess you see it too, and not being a DC, you can be objective. I don’t like what’s happening. Forget about Managed Care. It’s the profession’s general attitude that as I see it, from here, is really pulling us downward.

Sorry, but those are my feelings. I wish I could be more optimistic, but, Joe, I have lived long enough to get it right, to know that I have reached my potential, and that I have made a difference in the world. That’s a satisfying feeling that I can live with for the rest of my life. I am a happy individual. I don’t persue [sic] happiness, I create it. I am as happy as I want to be. Sounds pollyanna? Sure! It works for me, after all these years.

I know, I may be out of chiropractic, but you can’t take chiropractic out of me. I still feel sympathy and empathy for the profession, to which I have devoted my life. And, what return do I get?

Will send you some “slow mail.” Keep plugging, ED

2001 (July 24): e-mail from Don G. Hariman, D.C. (son of George Hariman DC) (DGHariman@aol.com):

When George Hariman began his chiropractic career the healing professions were in a state of flux in the United States. The Flexner Report on medical education had just shown that the standards of

medical school education was deplorable and that the licensure was not standardized. There were many healers and healing strategems available from the magnetic healers to the various forms of manipulators and homeopathic vs. allopathic medical controversy. Anything seemed possible and even the practitioners were uncertain of what practice would evolve into.

Chiropractic, of course, was at that time, divided and defined in two camps. D.D. Palmer and his son, B.J. Palmer of Iowa on the one side with their adherents as well as the people like Harper, Harring, Drain, Logan et al who had left Palmer and would eventually start their own schools defined the very conservative but radical wing of the profession and espoused the "one cause- one cure theorem" as it evolved. On the other extreme was W.C. Schulze, a medical physician who was leader of the National College of Chiropractic in Chicago. This was a school more in the tradition of a medical faculty with connections to Cook County Hospital, lecturers of some note and featured basic science education including dissection. These were dubbed the "mixers". There was a high degree of concern for diagnosis in its day and the school remained a leader in scientific introspection and investigation within the profession.

When George Hariman began practice, he had the adjuncts of physiotherapy which included long wave diathermy (a dangerous but effective heat source for therapy) contractile currents for muscular reeducation (called a sine wave because of the multiplicity of currents available which basically showed the sine curve made by the McIntosh Company) heat lamps and a rudimentary adjusting table made by the Zenith Company. The x-ray was the open wire type with available factors of about 15 ma and 85 kvp. A far cry from modern equipment and only somewhat better than the original Roentgen lab equipment. There was a hand held fluoroscope which provided as much or more radiation to the operator as the patient and no idea of the dangers of radiation. The largest danger was the high tension exposed cables which occasionally shocked the operator. Long exposures were the rule and film was surprisingly readable but usually motion was present producing a blurring.

When George Hariman became interested in the NCA it was because he was active in the North Dakota Chiropractic Association. Someone "had to" go to the convention in Philadelphia about 1933 or 34 and George volunteered. He became interested in the benefits of a national voice for the profession. Expenses were almost non-existent in those days so it was a personal expense. As the organization evolved, he was a voice for the formation of hospitals and also was known as a level headed doer. Before he was elected to the Executive Board it was a very loose organization which was operating under the aegis mainly of L.M. Rogers of Iowa and Lillard Marshall of Kentucky and Jim, Slocum. In many ways it was to their personal benefit.

Many others were able to "use" the NCA for personal satisfaction and some gain. Emmett Murphy ingratiated himself as a Washington Lobbyist for NCA first by saying that he just wanted to help for no fee. Then he had a subscription list of the profession and finally was hired on staff. He was an adequate person and he served as well as could be expected but his performance was always somewhat less than his promise and he was often the victim of the process in making promises that could not be completed. The incident of the Tolan bill comes to mind. Mr. Tolan was a congressman from California and the chiropractic bill that he introduced in multiple congresses was always in committee but never saw the light of day. Much money was given to the congressman for his efforts or lack of same. Meanwhile Emmett's greatest claim to value was to get tires during the war for chiropractors from the rationing boards. John Nugent was also an

individual who was purported to have an independent income and served as the spokesman and titular head of the education wing of the NCA. He made a wonderful appearance but was not a great planner or thinker. He served us well in his small niche. John Schnick of Ontario was the apparent spokesman for Canada. Since the organization was loose, he was the only member from Canada present and he enjoyed being the debonair bon vivant. Being unmarried he was a great man with the ladies with his manners and air of sophistication. The men were unworried about him since they got the picture that he was a homosexual. I am unaware that he ever contributed much beyond his presence.

George determined that there was a need for a good national journal and he was a leader in the push to buy a printing plant. The plant was in the home town of L.M. Rogers and George was one of several who gave the money to the NCA as a "loan" to buy the plant. To my knowledge, he was never repaid this loan and he chalked it up to professional needs.

Several men who served on the Executive Board with George were good friends beginning with C.O. Watkins of Montana who was an early mentor. These included Schwietert of South Dakota, Wheaton of Connecticut, Goodfellow of California and to a lesser extent Cregar of California

George was also involved with the school people and when he gave money for the founding of the FCER he began to take an interest in schools since they were the main beneficiaries. While he was enamored by W.A. Budden, he lost some of the enthusiasm when his son went to Western States College and was less than impressed. Janse of National College was always well received and George made a contribution and served on the building board for the new campus of his alma mater. He had respect for Leo Spears and worked with him as best he could to promote other hospitals but they remained almost exclusive as hospital builders.

George was always looking for ways for accommodation between the mixers and the straights, especially at the higher levels. While he disdained B.J. Palmer, He had high regard for David Palmer. He wanted to include Logan and Harper and was very pleased when Lincoln College and Jim Drain became allied with NCA. His experience with coexistence was colored by the efforts which had been so successful in North Dakota. He felt we needed to make strong united statements in order to survive. (personal note: he would be, as I am, dismayed with the cacaphony which persists as to what is the place of chiropractic in the healing arts.)

He served two terms on the Board of Governors or Executive Director and against advice he ran for a third term and was defeated. He could have been elected President but he couldn't see that this was the office he should take. He continued to be a delegate to the ACA for many years after this and he worked tirelessly in North Dakota as a lobbyist for the association during turbulent times.

During this time the NCA continued its concern with scientific investigation. Considerable effort was placed on the use of full spine radiography as an investigative medium and positioning was much talked about by pioneers such as Vladeff, Logan and others as well as diagnosis by Wunsch, Giammarino, Rich, Janse and others. In addition they funded the work of Fred Illi in Switzerland investigating the sacroiliac region and pelvis for mechanical problems and function. Its successor, the ACA carried on the Councils of Radiology and Hospitals and Education and expanded them into specialty programs in Orthopedics, Radiology and others attesting to the continued interest in excellence in therapeutic approach

He was very effective at the endeavors he undertook because he always gave it all he had. He was willing to back his enthusiasm with

his purse regardless of the condition of the purse and while he did not take criticism or defeat lightly, he never held a grudge. He asked for no medals and generally received none. But he was highly regarded and knew it and that was enough.

2002 (June 17): e-mail from Herb Vear, D.C. (hvear@idirect.com):

Jo:

Thank you for copying me with this unique letter by C.O. Watkins from March, 1950. I was still in my first year of practice at that time and struggling to make a living, and had very little time or resources to even know that this man Watkins even existed. I am sure that if you ask Herb Lee, he probably didn't know about him either. His letter of the past is surely here to haunt us, since there is still a large gap between what we think we know and what we actually know.

In my Principles lectures during the 1970's, I made reference to my experience in examining Letters to the Editor section of the British Medical JOurNals circa 1890 -1895. My point was that MB' s from across the UK would write to the Editor and in some detail would write on a particularly confusing case and the clinical findings after treatment and asking has any one out there if they had a similar experience? The next month there would be one or several responses to that letter and all with opinions of diagnosis and treatment plans. It was apparent to me at that time, that the BMJ served as a modern version of today's websites where information and clinical opinion could be exchanged. And then the entire profession could benefit. Each month there would be several letters from the field and all on different topics. Everyone wanted to learn new clinical science. And I am sure several new textbooks on medicine came from these treasures. Now isn't that a unique idea.

I remember talking to DCS about this unique discovery and wondered can we do something similar with the JCCA? The problem we faced was how would we explain to the GP in chiropractic the objective we visualized. To make a long story short, the idea fell on it's proverbial "ass" because the field did not want to give away "secrets". However, the students, who had university education prior to entering CMCC, thought that the idea was logical and that we would all benefit. What I did was to have interns bring difficult cases to class, sometimes with the patient present and we would listen to the case history, the intern and the patient if present. You would be thrilled by the opinions and suggestions that came out of that experience. Sadly my time became so filled with administration that I had to hand the idea over to others and it soon disappeared.

Watkins was a unique person and I wish there was some way the profession and/or a college could perpetuate his memory and intelligence by forming something like "The Watkins Society for Scientific Clinical Research"

Please keep me advised of any new discoveries. Herb

2003 (Apr 21): e-mail from J.C. Smith, D.C. (jcsmith@smithspinalcare.com):

Congrats to Dr. Tony Rosner of FCER for this excellent testimony and overview of chiro research funding issues. This short article will definitely get you up the learning curve quickly on this important subject.

The Institute of Medicine: Committee on Use of CAM by the American Public

Testimony for Meeting, Feb. 27, 2003

My Dear Colleagues:

I want to thank the Institute of Medicine (IOM) for two reasons: First, for inviting my testimony this afternoon, but especially for carrying what I believe is the unfulfilled work of both the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) and the White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine an essential step forward by calling us to the table today. I also want to offer my strongest assent and congratulations to the Institute for its most pertinent and insightful assessment of American health care - first, in its forthright reporting of medical errors in 1999;1 second, for providing one of the most equitable definitions among the many offered for "primary care";2 and third, for having published (two years ago) the most candid and uncompromising assessments of U.S. health care, *Crossing the Quality Chasm: A New Health System for the 21st Century*.3 This last publication courageously concluded that "the American health care system is in need of a fundamental change," especially because "what is perhaps most disturbing is the absence of real progress toward restructuring health care systems to address both quality and cost concerns."3

We now know that superficial makeovers will not suffice. The IOM indicated that entirely new patterns of thinking will be necessary to escape this dilemma. "Our present efforts," suggested Mark Chassin, "resemble a team of engineers trying to break the sound barrier by tinkering with a Model-T Ford. We need a new vehicle, or perhaps many new vehicles. The only unacceptable alternative is not to change."4

With these facts in mind, I come to you as the director of research o a nonprofit foundation that, in its 60-year history, has provided over \$10 million for pilot projects and support for postgraduate study in areas pertaining to the theory and practice of chiropractic health care. I am both joyful and dismayed - joyful because, in terms of achieving chiropractic research goals from a scientific standpoint, I can only share with you the greatest satisfaction, if not outright wonder.

Until about 30 years ago, chiropractic research was considered in some quarters to be something of an oxymoron, "falsely conceived and rather clumsily executed...[with a text] ... that should never have been accepted, on a subject that should never have been chosen, by [those] who never have attempted it." A depiction of chiropractic researchers? No, a description of George Gershwin's now-immortal opera, "Porgy and Bess," by the music critic Virgil Thompson.

Despite the fact that chiropractic has existed as a formal profession worldwide for over a century, most of what we consider to be rigorous, systematic research in support of this form of health care has emerged only in the past two-and-a-half decades. In 1975, Murray Goldstein of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke concluded that there was insufficient research to either support or refute chiropractic intervention for back pain and other musculoskeletal disorders.5 Nearly 30 years later, we now can review with great satisfaction how back pain management has been assessed by government agencies in the U.S.;6 Canada;7 Great Britain;8 Sweden;9 Denmark;10 Australia;11 and New Zealand.12 All of these reports are highly positive with respect to spinal manipulation. Today, we can argue that chiropractic care, at least for back pain, appears to have vaulted from last to first place as a treatment option.

In the past 20 years, at least 73 randomized clinical trials involving spinal manipulation have made their appearance in the English literature. Even more amazing is the fact that the majority of these have been published in general medical and orthopedic journals. These trials address not only back pain, but also headache and neck pain, the extremities, and a surprising variety of nonmusculoskeletal conditions. When spinal manipulation is considered, the majority of these trials

have shown positive outcomes, with the remainder yielding equivocal results. There are 43 trials addressing acute, subacute and chronic low back pain; 30 show that manipulation is more effective than control or comparison treatments, and the remaining 13 report no significant differences between treatment groups. None of these studies appears to have produced a negative outcome, and none indicates that manipulation is less effective than any comparison intervention.^{13,14}

Other major accomplishments include:

- 1.. the appearance of a variety of favorable systematic literature reviews;¹⁵⁻¹⁷
- 2.. the establishment of the first federally funded chiropractic Center for Excellence at Palmer University by NIH's NCCAM in 1997;
- 3.. the publication of the "Headache Report" by Duke University last year;¹⁸
- 4.. the securing of over \$10million in federal grants within the past decade, when in 1991, this accomplishment was considered to be unlikely;¹⁹
- 5.. the establishment of chiropractic services within the military; and
- 6.. the historic signing of Public Law 107-135 on Jan. 23 of this year, mandating the establishment of a permanent chiropractic health benefit within the Department of Veterans Affairs health care system.

Even more remarkable is the efficiency of chiropractic research. When compared to the NIH budget of nearly \$20 billion, the \$10 million investment in federal funds is substantially less than a tenth of 1 percent, which makes it less than a rounding error. Put another way, as a couple of wags have offered in the past, the federal government must believe in alternative medicine, because it has given chiropractic researchers homeopathic doses of money with which to work.

If you were to sum up my feelings about how far chiropractic research seems to have come, I'd have to resort to a pithy quotation from a baseball hero many of us grew up with: Yogi Berra. When asked while manager of the New York Yankees whether one of his star players exceeded his expectations during a banner season, Yogi's remark was, "I'd say he's done better than that!"

So, why am I also dismayed? Let me share one example of many that typifies our problem. A recent report on workers' compensation claimants from Florida is particularly galling. It pointed out that for industrial musculoskeletal injuries, chiropractic care demonstrates lower costs and shorter durations both in terms of reaching maximal medical improvement and return to work. Incredibly, over the same seven-year period, the frequency of specific musculoskeletal-related cases treated by chiropractors in 1999 was only 25 percent of the level seen in 1994 [the date that managed care was introduced into the Florida workers' compensation system].²⁰ In other words, just when workers' access to chiropractic care should be increased, to bring about significant direct and indirect cost savings [as previously shown by Manga²¹], we are witnessing precisely the opposite. Chiropractic care seems to be getting squeezed out of the system. Look at the neighboring state of Georgia, in which chiropractic workers' compensation cost recoveries were just 0.8 percent of the benefits disbursed to physicians in 1997 and 1998.^{22,23} Again, one suspects the exclusion of chiropractic services.

Is this paranoia? Not when you consider that, despite the wealth of its research information with such little funding, it has been necessary time and time again for the chiropractic profession to seek legislation and legal recourse to achieve its earned recognition with the most meticulous of research. This necessity is ironic in light of a recent report which shows that chiropractic practices in at least one locale can demonstrate that a higher percentage of its treatments are evidence-based than found in medical interventions.²⁴ Yet we still

endure the opinions of past editors of such trusted sources as The New England Journal of Medicine who have debunked alternative medicine as "unscientific," often basing their own theories on the same type of anecdotal evidence that they condemn in various branches of nonorthodox medicine.^{25,26} Add medical journal articles on cerebrovascular accidents of questionable scientific validity,²⁷⁻³² plus an onslaught of negative press regarding the safety of manipulation,³³⁻³⁸ that could only be described as a "Petri dish of fetid disinformation of the first magnitude." This is downright embarrassing, almost vaudeville, when you consider that medical practitioners have been shown to have failed validated competency examinations in musculoskeletal medicine.³⁹⁻⁴¹ Instead of abiding by this nonsense, we need to level the playing field instead of the patient!

In an ideal world, scientific debate would be carried on at a high level, and documented evidence would be enthusiastically accepted and incorporated into guidelines and practice. In the real world, unfortunately, there have been too many examples of resistance, such that chiropractic health care would probably not even have existed had such lawsuits as the Wilk case against the AMA for restraint of trade not been brought to bear.⁴² Now the profession faces discrimination in reimbursement practices in the insurance industry, requiring two more ongoing lawsuits, headed by the American Chiropractic Association (ACA), against Trigon Blue Cross Blue Shield and the Health Care Financing Administration.⁴³

How have the insurance industry and the AMA responded to attempts to control the costs of health care? By advocating such legislation as the "Help Efficient Accessible, Low-Cost, Timely Health Care Act" of 2003, designed to cap pain and suffering awards to patients suing for malpractice.⁴⁴ In light of the IOM's own data on iatrogenesis and medical errors,^{2,3} and more recent reports that tell us that efforts to improve on these errors have not been forthcoming, and that their mandatory reporting has actually been resisted by doctors and hospitals,⁴⁵ this seems to be an exceptionally cynical and ill-conceived response to the needs of the American public. Equally as cynical and poorly conceived is the ignoring of the real culprit of runaway costs: runaway prescription drug spending.⁴⁶ Realizing already documented^{21,47} cost savings by allowing patients access to alternative means of health care, including chiropractic, seems far more efficient and effective.

Chiropractic interventions that manifest tangible results; a commitment to research and documentation of the highest recognized quality;¹⁵⁻¹⁷ high patient satisfaction; and cost-effectiveness should not have to continually resort to legislation and costly legal action to survive. In this presentation, I request that the IOM display a commitment to working with us to halt the spread of discriminatory policies which impede access to health care and the propagation of disinformation in the media that can only be described as an epidemic of alarming proportions. By "commitment," I am referring specifically to adequate, qualified chiropractic representation in matters of health care policy and decision-making, as we attempt to address the leading problems in America's health care. All too often, this effective seat at the table has been denied as part of the discriminatory pattern I referred to earlier. Skyrocketing health insurance premiums and the known shortages of health care professionals can be addressed with better access to chiropractic health care.

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*Ten Commandments for the Chiropractor**

THOU shalt not practice with one ear to the cash register, for the clink of coin may deafen thee to the rhythm of thine own art.

HONOR thy profession which has given thee an honored name and scorn not the new ideas arising within it. Master those which are proven and good and make them thine own for the benefit of thy patient.

THOU shalt not have contempt for thy patients' symptoms. It may come to pass that they are real and not imaginary and thou wilt be confounded. Neither shalt thou befuddle him with obfuscations thou understandeth not thyself.

THOU shalt not pose nor regard thyself as anointed for thou art but a human assistant in the service of nature.

THOU shalt not covet the success of thy neighbor: neither his technique, nor his education, nor his skill, nor his handsome office, nor his income.

DESPISE not those masters who came before thee, and neither do thou worship them blindly.

THOU shalt not look away from thy brother practitioners and thinketh thou needest not the blessings of union with them for thou may yet find thyself a broken reed in the tempest raised by thine enemies.

BE NOT hasty after the plaudits of the multitude, for they will pursue thee in thy measure and worth, and though they come not quickest to those who are lacking in greed, yet they stay the longest.

PRACTICE thine art of healing from the depths of thy soul and men will know thee from its quality.



*Respectfully Submitted to the Profession by the Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc. (*National Chiropractic Journal* 1946 (Nov); 16(11): 4)

Keating JC. *Toward a philosophy of the science of chiropractic: a primer for clinicians*. Stockton CA: Stockton Foundation for Chiropractic Research, 1992; Chapter 4:

The Chiropractic Research Foundation

Although Watkins' challenge to develop field-based clinical investigations was ignored, his efforts may have helped to inspire the 1944 establishment of the Chiropractic Research Foundation (CRF), better known today as the FCER. Chartered as a non-profit corporation by leaders of the NCA (see **Table 4-2**), its original intent was to raise funds to underwrite chiropractic research, education, and hospital development, and to disseminate chiropractic scientific knowledge (Schierholz, 1986). Unfortunately, from its outset the CRF apparently tried to be an all-chiropractic operation, which strategy may have limited its horizon. It would be 28 years before the organization appointed its first non-DC trustee, Frank McCarthy of the Raytheon Corporation (Schierholz, 1986).

The earliest efforts of the CRF were primarily focused on a nation-wide fund-raising campaign for chiropractic research patterned after the successful development efforts such as the March of Dimes. These efforts were unsuccessful (apparently owing to the unfavorable image of chiropractic in the general population), and came close to bankrupting the CRF. By the early 1950s research and the CRF had become something of a dirty word in the profession, and more conservative (less ostentatious) efforts to place the Foundation on solid fiscal ground were initiated. College leaders such as John B. Wolfe, D.C. of Northwestern and George Haynes, D.C. of LACC showed some interest in implementing clinical studies, but their involvement seems to have been focused on the NCA's Committee on Research rather than at the CRF.

During the 1960s the NCA and its successor, the American Chiropractic Association (ACA) came to recognize the need to upgrade chiropractic education, particularly basic science instruction, in order to achieve federally recognized accreditation for the colleges. The CRF, which had been unproductive as a research organization, was transformed into the FACE (Foundation for Accredited Chiropractic Education), and in this new capacity funneled significant dollars into selected educational institutions. The eventual regional accreditation of the National College of Chiropractic in 1971 by the New York State Department of Education, and the 1974 recognition of the Council on Chiropractic Education (CCE) by the U.S. Office of Education, is a tribute to the significant fund-raising and college-coaxing of the FACE.

At no time during the middle period of chiropractic history, to this author's knowledge, did the national professional associations (NCA, ACA, International Chiropractors' Association [ICA]) seriously consider or move to develop research skills among the rank and file. And despite the later efforts of a few college leaders to foster interest in clinical investigations, the general reaction was apathy. Indeed, Joseph Janse, D.C. (president of National College of Chiropractic) repeatedly called upon the ACA in the 1960s and 1970s to establish a blind-peer-reviewed chiropractic science journal, but to no avail. (See chapter 16 for an explanation of the nature of the scientific publishing process.) It would eventually be Janse and his

director of publications, Roy W. Hildebrandt, D.C., who would produce the first successful scientific periodical in the profession in 1978: the *JMPT/Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics*....

Research Foundations

By 1967 the FACE felt that its revised mission to upgrade the chiropractic colleges was progressing, and that a gradual re-emphasis of its original mission as the Chiropractic Research Foundation was in order. Accordingly, the foundation underwent a second name change, and continues today as the FCER. However, the FCER's role in prodding and funding college improvements would continue as a priority for several more years. In 1971 this role was amplified by the transfer of ACA's Department of Education to the FCER.

The FCER had been funding a few research projects at the chiropractic schools for several years, but was hampered by the lack of research skills among members of the profession. In 1970 the foundation moved to increase research sophistication among chiropractors by developing a program of faculty fellowships for university-based training (MS and PhD programs) in relevant sciences. Noteworthy recipients of these awards have included Scott Haldeman, Reed Phillips and John Triano, each of whom have since returned FCER's investment through their efforts to organize the profession for research and through their contributions to the scientific literature in the profession.

Research funds had also been directed to projects conducted outside the profession's auspices, such as the University of Colorado and Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute. This strategy was consistent with the prevailing sentiment that research reported by non-chiropractor scientists would have more credibility than studies conducted at chiropractic colleges. However, by 1975 Richard Timmins, head of FCER's Department of Education suggested to the foundation's board of trustees that a significant change in tactics was needed. By this time the CCE had received federal recognition for its college accreditation program, and Timmins urged the FCER to make research the primary objective. Timmins was also of the opinion that the scarce research dollars available within the profession should be invested at the chiropractic schools in order to foster their scientific development. This notion was reinforced by Murray Goldstein, DO, MPH, an administrator at the National Institutes of Health and participant in the 1975 HEW conference on spinal manipulation. Monies spent outside the chiropractic profession, it was suggested, might well yield significant data, but would not help to establish scholarly and scientific traditions within chiropractic. In 1976 these ideas were underscored by the U.S. Department of Education, which insisted that CCE must encourage research at the chiropractic colleges.

In an effort to encourage chiropractic college-based research the FCER implemented the Chiropractic Research Council (CRC) in 1977. Originally comprised of representatives from the colleges, the ACA, the CCE, and the FCER, the CRC continues in the form of an annual meeting of the research directors from CCE-accredited colleges. The functions of the CRC have been relatively minimal, however, perhaps owing to the general lack of research skills, resources and motivation among college faculty. Too, many directors of research of chiropractic institutions have been nominal appointees with minimal research track-records themselves. Indeed, despite the growing availability of FCER funds for research towards the end of the 1970s and the early 1980s, relatively few quality proposals were submitted. By 1986, Peter Bommarito, president of the FCER, indicated that FCER funds went unspent for lack of good proposals.

The 1980s saw a growth in FCER programs to provide chiropractors with research training. Although still limited in its scope, owing perhaps to the meager funds contributed to the FCER by the profession, the number of doctors receiving fellowships for master's and doctoral (PhD) level education has increased, and the foundation has shown greater interest in clinical research training programs (e.g., epidemiology, behavioral medicine).

The FCER may have temporarily reverted to the research funding ideology which prevailed prior to 1975. The FCER's commitment of approximately \$150,000 to a large-scale randomized controlled clinical trial of chiropractic care was directed jointly to the University of Vermont and the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic (LACC), with the lion's share of this award directed to the university. The project, although worthy as a scientific endeavor, will not provide the yield in research sophistication and financial stability that it might have if the award had been directed solely or largely to a chiropractic institution. The old notion that research must be university-based or managed in order to have credibility seems to be revived. More recently, the FCER has invested a substantial sum (\$375,000) to a large-scale, randomized clinical trial of adjusting to be conducted at Palmer College of Chiropractic/West; to this author's knowledge, this represents the largest single project grant ever made for chiropractic investigations.

As an additional strategy to encourage college-based research activity the FCER implemented an annual research conference in the early 1980s (Davis, 1982). The conferences were held on a rotating basis at the chiropractic colleges, but were not well attended, even by faculty of the host college. Nonetheless, these meetings did provide an opportunity for those DCs and college faculty who were concerned about the knowledge base in chiropractic to convene and share ideas and data. More recently, the FCER has abandoned the college-based conference in favor of an "International Conference on Spinal Manipulation" held each year in Washington, D.C. Better attendance and participation by faculty has been observed, and the attention of some has shifted to the apparent lack of interest shown by field doctors in these research meetings (Chance & Peters, 1990). It should be noted, however, that research publications (as opposed to conference presentations) appear to be as likely to originate from the field as from the colleges (Keating, Larson et al., 1989; Keating, Booher & Door, 1989).

The FCER correctly characterizes itself as the largest research funding organization in chiropractic today with an annual budget which approaches two million dollars (Keating, Lawrence et al., 1990). To its credit, the organization has significantly increased the quality of research grant proposal reviews during the past decade, and thereby seeks to set high standards for chiropractic investigations. On the other hand, these higher standards also mean that fewer dollars have been available for pilot investigations and for novice investigators at a time when a greater number of schools are just beginning to develop research interests.

Recent years have also seen a landmark financial contribution to chiropractic research. In 1988 William Harris, D.C., a 1938 graduate of the PSC and successful practice management consultant, agreed to funnel through the FCER more than a million dollars over a five year period to underwrite clinical research at the National College of Chiropractic. While it is too early to judge the fruits of this investment, the size of the donation sets a new standard for research giving in the profession. In contrast, the annual contribution of FCER's sponsoring organization, the ACA, has amounted to barely \$25 per ACA member per year, for a grand total (in 1989) of \$350,000 annually (Keating, Lawrence et al., 1990). Contributions by ACA to the FCER have reportedly decreased since then.

Several smaller organizations also provide research funding, expertise and other support for chiropractic scientific development (see **Table 4-5**). Although none of these groups can claim the magnitude of financial resources available to the FCER, their efforts are noteworthy as an indication of the small but significant growth in research concern and consciousness which has evolved within the profession during the past half century. Especially noteworthy is the (formerly Pacific) Consortium for Chiropractic Research (CCR).



Syla L. Ashworth, D.C., the "Grand Old Lady of Chiropractic," was a 1910 Palmer graduate whose zeal for chiropractic, diligence in political causes and winning personality placed her in the center of chiropractic activities during the profession's middle ages. Although a life-long friend of B.J. Palmer and a self-professed straight chiropractor, she was most active in the broad-scope organizations of his rivals, particularly the NCA. Dr. Ashworth is the only woman ever to serve as president of a national chiropractic professional association in the United States: the Universal Chiropractors' Association in 1926. She was a founding member of the NCA (1930), the International College of Chiropractors (1938) and the **Chiropractic Research Foundation** (1944), ancestor of today's FCER. A "liberated" woman and independent thinker before women's suffrage, she thereafter became an active player in state and national Democratic party politics. As long-time president of the Nebraska Board of Chiropractic Examiners and a founding member of the International Chiropractic Congress she participated in early struggles to standardize college curricula nationwide and in licensing battles with organized medicine in her state. Her daughter, Rose Ruth, was so inspired by her mother's work that she too became a chiropractor, and with her husband Carl Cleveland, founded the Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City.

Table 4-2: Founders of the Chiropractic Research Foundation (now the FCER)

- Syla L. Ashworth, D.C. (Nebraska)
- Gordon M. Goodfellow, D.C. (California)
- George E. Hariman, D.C. (North Dakota)
- Frank O. Logic, D.C. (Michigan)
- Lillard T. Marshall, D.C. (Kentucky)
- Harry K. McIlroy, D.C. (Indiana)
- Cecil D. Strait, D.C. (Georgia)
- F. Lorne Wheaton (Connecticut)

Bulletin of the Research Bureau American Chiropractic Association (Inc.) [from National College Special Collection]

<u>Volume</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Researchers</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>N</u>
1	1	January 1924	LJ Steinbach DC; EE Doak DC; Thomas J. Price DC	Acute bronchitis	97
1	2	February 1924	?	Bronchial asthma	85
1	3	March 1924	LJ Steinbach DC; EE Doak DC; Thomas J. Price DC	Brachial neuralgia and neuritis	115
1	4	April 1924	?	Facial and cervical neuralgia	103
1	5	May 1924	?	Lumbo-abdominal neuralgia (lumbago) and femoral neuralgia	143
1	6	June 1924	?	Hay fever	61
1	7	August 1924	?	Sciatica	207
1	8	September 1924	?	Enuresis	77
1	9	October 1924	?	Exophthalmic goitre	49
1	10	November 1924	?	Chorea (St. Vitus' Dance)	50
1	11	December 1924	?	Epilepsy	57
2	1	March 1925	?	Migraine headache	89
2	2	April 1925	?	Herpes zoster (shingles)	37
2	3	August 1925	?	Pertussis (whooping cough)	36
3	1	March 1926	?	Simple leuchorrhoea (The Whites)	62

3	2	February 1926	?	Dysmenorrhea	110
3	3	April 1926	?	Amenorrhea	81
3	4	May 1926	?	Menorrhagia (abnormally profuse or abnolonged menstruation)	66
3	5	July 1926	?	Chiropractic during pregnancy	37
3	6	July 1926	?	Constipation	285
3	7	August 1926	?	Measles (Rubeola)	68
3	8	September 1926	?	High blood pressure (arterial hypertension)	108
3	9	October 1926	?	Influenza (La Grippe)	174
3	10	November 1926	?	Acute follicular tonsillitis	201
3	11	December 1926	?	Lobar pneumonia (lung fever)	56
4	1	January 1927	?	Chronic rhinitis (nasal catarrh)	106
4	2	February 1927	?	Chronic cystitis	66
4	3	March 1927	?	Chronic dyspepsia (chronic gastritis)	182
4	4	April 1927	?	Laryngitis (Hoarseness)	127
4	5	May 1927	?	Angiocholitis (inflammation of the bile passages)	74
4	6	June 1927	?	Bell's palsy (facial paralysis)	78
4	7	July 1927	?	Hiccough (Singultus)	108
4	8	August 1927	?	Torticollis (wryneck)	179
4	9	September 1927	?	Diabetes insipidus (Polyuria)	26
4	10	October 1927	?	Epistaxis (nose bleed)	105
4	11	November 1927	?	Sinusitis	86
4	12	December 1927	?	Infantile paralysis (poliomelitis)	46
5	1	January 1928	?	Cervical adenitis	76
5	2	February 1928	?	Rachitis (rickets)	39
5	3	March 1928	?	Oophoritis (inflammation of the ovary)	89
5	4	April 1928	?	Menopause	84
5	5	May 1928	?	Pharyngitis	123
5	6	June 1928	?	A Survey of Chiropractic Methods of Practice	n/a
5	7	July 1928	?	Dysentery (bloody flux)	32
5	8	August 1928	?	Marasmus (infantile atrophy)	45
5	9	September 1928	?	Neurasthenia (nervous breakdown)	118
5	10	October 1928	?	Mitral regurgitation (leakage of the heart)	64
5	11	November 1928	?	Synovitis (inflammation of the synovial membrane)	81
5	12	December 1928	?	Pleurodynia	75
6	1	January 1929	?	Eczema	64
6	2	February 1929	?	Pleurisy (pleuritis)	56
6	3	March 1929	?	Catarrhal croup	51
6	4	April 1929	?	Autointoxication	117
6	5	May 1929	?	Review of Five Years Clinical Research	n/a
6	6	June 1929	?	Nervous vomiting	58
6	7	July 1929	?	Insomnia	93
6	8	August 1929	?	Cholelithiasis	44
6	9	September 1929	?	Chicken pox (varicella)	53
7	1	January 1930	?	Adenoids	37
7	2	February 1930	?	Book reviews	n/a
7	3	March 1930	?	Spinal curvature in children	16
7	4	April 1930	?	Parotitis or mumps	37
7	5	May 1930	?	Hordolum or styne	20
7	6	September 1930	?	Diabetes mellitus	32
7	7	October 1930	?(Research Bureau of the NCA)	A survey of the chiropractic management of diseases of children	?