



Preparation of this data base was made possible in part by the financial support of the  
**National Institute of Chiropractic Research**

2950 North Seventh Street, Suite 200, Phoenix AZ 85014 USA  
 (602) 224-0296; www.nicr.org

*Chronology of Major B. DeJarnette, D.O., D.C.*

word count: 8,067

filename: DeJarnette CHRONO 04/01/12

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.  
 6135 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix AZ 85012 USA  
 (602) 264-3182; JCKeating@aol.com

**Color Code:**

**Red & Magenta:** questionable or uncertain information

**Green:** for emphasis

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

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



Drs. Rosalie and H.C. Crabtree (indicated by arrows) supervise dissection at the Nebraska College of Chiropractic circa 1921

1899 (Dec 23): Major Bertrand DeJarnette born in Greenridge MO, grows up in Havelock NE (Heese, 1991)

1913: DeJarnette witnesses chiropractic parade down Brady Street Hill (Heese, 1991)

1915 (Sept): **The Chiropractor** [11(9)] includes:

-"New chiropractic board organized" (p. 24):

The first meeting of the board of Chiropractic examiners, recently appointed by Governor Morehead under the new law recognizing that profession, was held today at Lincoln. A conference with the governor at his office preceded the business meeting. F.E. Edgerton, legal representative for the Chiropractors' association, was present.

H.C. Crabtree, of Lincoln, was made chairman; H.J. Foster, of Hastings, secretary, and J.R. Campbell, of Norfolk, treasurer. The board began the preparation of a letter and blank form which will be sent to all the Chiropractors of the state, about 100 in number, informing them what the law's requirements are. An examination for licenses will be held within the next month or six weeks. - Lincoln (Neb.) Star, July 17, 1915.

PHOTOGRAPH

1921-**22?**: MB DeJarnette enrolls at the **Nebraska College of Chiropractic** in Lincoln when "The college was 10 years old"; "Many of the laboratory courses were taught to students of chiropractic at the University" (Beaumont, unpublished, p. 22)

1922: M.B. DeJarnette earns D.O. from Dearborn College of Osteopathy in Elgin IL, friend of William Garner Sutherland, D.O. of craniotherapy (Heese, 1991)

1924: M.B. DeJarnette, D.O. graduates from Nebraska Chiropractic College (Hesse, 1991)

**1924: MB DeJarnette** graduates from the Nebraska Chiropractic College in a class of 12, including 2 women; "graduated after 27 months" (**i.e., 3 years of 9 months**) (Beaumont, unpublished, p. 30; Heese, 1991)

1925 (June 18): DeJarnette opens office as chiropractor in Nebraska City (Heese, 1991)

1929 (Oct 17): Letter from Dr. A to M.B. DeJarnette: re: efforts to influence NE attorney general: (Ashworth papers, Cleveland College/KC):

....tried to convince him that you had a right to use these modalities and the Chiropractors generally were using them. He wishes the Association to bring a friendly suit which will cost about \$200 to determine once and for all whether we can or cannot do anything

but adjust the spine. So far as I am concerned I can get along but do not believe we should be restricted. I told the Atty Gen. that these modalities were vibration, the same principle we use in Chiropractic, that I believed that it helped to bring up the reserve force, and that it was always used in conjunction with Chiropractic. I had quite a conversation with him....

1929: DeJarnette runs afoul of NE BCE (Heese, 1991)

PHOTOGRAPH



Major B. DeJarnette, D.O., D.C.



DeJarnette adjusting, 1946

1931-32?: Major Bertrand **DeJarnette** DO, DC distributes ads for Chromoplast Laboratories of Nebraska City NE: "Drugless Clinic" including "Discovery of Discoveries: VASOMOTOR CONTROL, The New Exact Spinal Therapy", "VASOMOTOR CONTROL Hypo-Hyper-Testers," and the "Junior Chromoclast"; ads sent to "Dr. R. Cleveland, 1417 Linwood Blvd, Kansas City Mo" (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1932 (Feb): the *Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress* (1[3]) indicates a circulation of 12,000 (p. 6); (NCA/UCA folder):

-Major Bertrand **DeJarnette**, D.O., D.C. authorss "An interesting discourse on vasomotor control" (pp. 7, 12)

1934 (Oct 2): letter to **L.M. Rogers** DC from **Hector Lamont** DC (PSC grad) in Wheeling WV (Hayes collection):

Dear Doctor Rogers:

Following the action of the **NCA** at the convention in Pittsburgh, I am enclosing herewith my check for five dollars for membership, together with my application which I trust you will find in order.

This morning, on looking over the October issue of the *Chiropractic Journal*, I find several things upon which I wish to offer what I would call constructive criticism and I trust you will accept it as such.

On Page 4, the first two editorial articles are unquestionably a tirade against the Palmer School and **B.J. Palmer**. You know, Doctor Rogers, you are trying to unite Chiropractors throughout the country regardless of what school they graduated from and such editorial articles as this certainly is not helping the policy of the **NCA**. (I, personally, am a graduate of the **Palmer School** of February, 1914). I certainly do not agree with Doctor Palmer on many things, but I do not feel that the statements in your editorial article are at all elevating to the science of Chiropractic; and you nor anyone else can deny that **B.J. Palmer** has done as much, if not more for Chiropractic, than any man living today; and I certainly do hope that in your efforts to unite the Chiropractic profession, you will take into consideration the fact that there are as many, if not more, **Palmer School** graduates in the United States today as there are graduates from all other schools put together; and that in the future you will use at least a little discretion in writing editorial articles.

In reference to the number attending either the **NCA** convention in Denver of Pittsburgh, or those attending at Davenport, naturally there are conflicting statements, but why bring this up? It does absolutely no good and certainly cannot help but do a great deal of harm as it has a tendency to create still more unrest in the Chiropractic profession.

I had been in hopes that after the Pittsburgh convention which I attended and was very much pleased to meet you personally, that let of this useless talk would be left aside and that you would go in for things really worth while in a big way. Who cares how many attended Davenport, Pittsburgh or Denver?

Then, under the heading "Voice of the Profession" on Page 16, under the sub-heading "A Basic Technician's report," you have what is purported to be a letter written in by one boasting **Logan's Basic Technique**. Now, I do not have any quarrel with anyone wishing to use **Logan's BT** or anything else, but it seems to me

that -- as you are trying to unite the profession -- why not write up an article giving facts on the so-called Hole-In-One method of adjustment and the use of the **Neurocalometer**. It seems to me this would be only fair play, and particularly in view of the fact that the **NCA** is looking for new members and that the **Chiropractic Journal** is looking for new subscribers, that a few articles on the Hole-In-One, as stated above, or on Spinal Balance as taught at the **UCC** by Dr. **Steinbach**, or Dr. **DeJarnette's Sacro-Occipital Technique**, would have a tendency to increase your subscriptions and membership of the **NCA**: Because, you know as well as I that Chiropractors using these methods are naturally interested in different phases of Chiropractic and are naturally going to subscribe to periodicals publishing articles on the subject or branch of Chiropractic that they are particularly interested in.

I appreciate the fact that in order to make the Journal self-sustaining, it is necessary to procure considerable advertising; but I certainly do not feel that it is necessary to run **Kolar's** stuff on Page 25 and **Logan's** stuff on Page 29 as "Special". Why not mark this stuff advertising? It really is and you know it as well as I. No doubt you will recall, I brought this to your attention in Pittsburgh and upon talking to numerous persons at Pittsburgh I found that everyone spoken to was of the same opinion as myself in this regard. I do not know what, if any obligation the **NCA** is under to these two gentlemen but it seems to me that the **NCA** should be bigger than any one or two people or any clique of people and should be an organization for the good of Chiropractors throughout the country. I assure you that had there been more of a clean-cut open and above-board policy during the past few years, many other Chiropractors (myself included) would have become members long before this time.

This letter is rather long and no doubt somewhat rambling but I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion on the above subjects and I trust you will accept it in the same spirit in which it is written.

With kindest regards, I am, Very truly yours,...

1935 (Apr): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [4(4)]:

- "All Southern States Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, April 18, 19, 20" by Daniel B. Leigh DC of Atlanta, lists "Official Program" (p. 21):

\*W.C. Schulze MD, DC

\*J.R. **Drain** DC

\*F.J. **Kolar** DC

\*Dr. Helen G. Randle

\*Dr. Gisbert L. Bossard

\*S.T. McMurrain DC, Dallas

\*Charles C. Lemly, Waco

\*M.B. **DeJarnette** DO, DC

\*Wilbern Lawrence DC

\*Dr. D.T. Robinson

\*Harry R. Bybee DC

\*J.H. Durham DC

\*James E. Slocum DC

\*Lillard T. Marshall DC

\*Benedict Lust MD, DC

\*Dr. Carl Loeb

\*B.R. "Bonesetter" Richter DC

1935 (July): **The Scientific Chiropractor** (Vol. 1, No. 2) 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**

-**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 (& next president) of **NCA**

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

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

-**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 Education, forerunner of the Council on Chiropractic Education (**CCE**)

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

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

1935 (Dec): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [4(12)] notes: -(p. 37):

#### *CLEVELAND COLLEGE HOME-COMING*

The **Cleveland Chiropractic College** of Kansas City, Missouri, has announced its annual homecoming at Hotel Bellerive, Kansas City, Missouri, on November 23 and 24.

An excellent program has been arranged by the president, Dr. **Carl Cleveland**, who is one of our most dynamic educators. Names familiar to almost every chiropractor grace the printed program of the event. Among them are: Dr. Craig M. **Kightlinger**, of the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**, New York City; Dr. M.B. **DeJarnette**, of Nebraska City, Nebr.; Dr. Waldo G. **Poehner**, of Chicago; Hon. J.H. Parker, of Kansas City....

1935 (Dec 6): handwritten letter from A. Siphthorp DC (PSC grad) in Parkersburg WV to **Stanley Hayes** DC (Hayes collection):

Dear Dr. Hayes

I noticed your name among a list of possessors of Dr. **DeJarnette's** Plumb apparatus. I was thinking of getting one but thought after seeing your name that I would like to have your impressions on expression of it.

His technique otherwise is good if you have the time to apply to it.

I hear you have an x-ray outfit, you will need a stereoscopic set next if you do not already have one. I recently bought one and am sure it is going to be a great help. Chiropractic aids are surely developing fast. I suppose you and your family are looking towards Santa Claus visit. I hope he comes loaded with good things. This will make you enjoy a merry x-mas and have a very Happy & Prosperous New Year.



Cherrio,

1935 (Dec 11): letter to A. Siphthorp DC (PSC grad) in Parkersburg WV from **Stanley Hayes** DC (Hayes collection):

Dear Doctor Siphthorp:

Replying to your letter of the 6th, I want to say first of all that I was happy to hear from you and to know that things are going well with you. Times are still tight here, this being a railroad shop town exclusively, and R.R. business, as you know, poor. Only about half a normal force of men have been working here for the last four or five years, and they get only about half time --- around twelve days a month. In spite of that, however, I can't complain much about practice -- but if economic conditions were reasonably normal I could have more than two or three could do, and get the cash for it all. And that in a town of less than seven thousand would not be so bad.

The **DeJarnette Plumb** out fit is, in my opinion, a fine investment. It adds something to the general appearance of the office, which I think is in itself worth much more than the set costs. And it is the best thing I ever saw to convince folks beyond the shadow of a doubt that thier backs are out of kilter. The friends or relatives can see with their own eyes just what a heck of a shape Bill's back is in. Most people miss the plumb line a mile somewhere. And if one happens to be straight in regard to lateral deviations, his antero-posterios curves are pretty sure to be exaggerated. Failing that, the causative subluxations have probably not been there long enough to cause adaptive curvatures, and all the patient needs is an X-Ray of the segments involved, which will show the impingement. Patients who are considerably warped, however, are in my practice candidates for a full spine picture.

**DeJarnette** does not use the X-Ray, but his gadget is none the less valuable to us for that. I used to hold a plumb bob and a string up their backs, and it served admirably, but the new outfit is infinitely better from every standpoint.

I did not know you had an X-Ray, but I am mighty glad to know you have. I am sure you find it the best sort of investment. Yes, I am interested in a stereoscopic outfit, and I will try to slip over there some fine spring day and have a chat with you about it. Here the end of the sheet is in sight and I am not half through. But I won't bore you any longer this time. We all send you best of wishes for everything good, Helen sends special greetings to Gladys. As ever,...

1936 (Jan 9): LM Rogers DC, Editor & Publisher of *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA), writes to MB **DeJarnette** DO, DC re: a **photo** of **DeJarnette** that was sent to CS Cleveland for use in the *Cleveland Bulletin* to announce **DeJarnette's post-graduate course at Cleveland College**; Rogers suggests that DeJarnette should write to CS (Cleveland papers-CCC/KC)

1938 (May): *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) [7(5)]:  
-letter to the editor from C.W. **Weiant** DC (pp. 46-7):

Dear Dr. Rogers:

I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. John L. **Hurley**, of the Aquarian-Age Healing Institute, Denver, Colorado, in which he takes exception to a paragraph in my article "Spinal Analysis," which appeared in your January issue. This paragraph read as follows:

"I should not like to leave the subject of **DeJarnette**, however, without a word of admiration and praise for the refinements of method which he has introduced for the examination of the patient in the upright posture. The combination of plumb line, fixed foot plates, and uprights with adjustable cross-pieces makes possible a very complete record of the patient's posture."

It is Dr. **Hurley's** contention that the essential features of this method originated with him, and that my failure to credit him with the discovery was an injustice.

The purpose of my article was not primarily to record the history of the various methods of examination, but to analyze their principles. Inasmuch as I was not familiar with Aquarian-Age Healing (an unfortunate and perhaps, even an inexcusable circumstance), I could not include this method in my discussion, nor ascribe to it the priority which, according to Dr. **Hurley**, belongs to it. To correct any injustice which may have been done, unwittingly, by myself, I hope that you will print this communication at an early date.

**c1946:** brochure from **CCC/KC** indicates "Clincis Where Every Patient is X-Rayed" and "Approved for G.I. Training of Veterans"; CS Jr. is "College Dean"; brochure promotes 14x36 full-spine x-rays, CS Jr's instruction in "heart graph," "basal metabolism" testing, bloodwork, and technic taught by CS Sr.; **CS Cleveland Sr.'s credentials include:** "has attended the following schools and courses: -Graduate of the P.S.C. in 1917, Graduate of the P.S.C. X-ray Course, 1919, Post-Graduate in the following: -Carver under Willard Carver, 1932; Davenport School under Smith, 1929; Spears, 1926; Aquarian Age Healing or BioEngineering under Hurley and Saunders; X-ray Technique under Montgomery, 1932; Basic Procedures, 1937 under Dr. J.M. Bauer, a former Logan Instructor; LaGrange Methods under Whitman; Courses under both Dr. Slocum and Hawkins; three courses under Dr. **DeJarnette**; two complete courses under "Bonesetter" Richter, 1946; Vladeff X-ray Course, 1946, etc. He has taken and analyzed more than 25,000 x-rays for patients and doctors in the middle west"; promotes "A PRO-CHIROPRACTIC POLICY: The Policy which we try to maintain at Cleveland College is not anti-medical, anti-mixing or anti-anything but a PRO-CHIROPRACTIC Policy. This helps all Chiropractors, mixers and straights..."; **nerve tracing** and HIO technic are taught; (Cleveland papers-CCC/KC)

1949 (Nov): *Journal of the California Chiropractic Association* [5(6)] includes:

-**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)

1954 (Mar): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [8(9)] includes:

-"Doctor appointed to chiropractic board" (p. 5); Dr. **DeJarnette** appointed to Nebraska BCE by Governor Robert B. Crosby)

1956 (May): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(11)] includes:

-"Obituaries" (p. 22); includes:

H.C. Crabtree, D.C., 74, of Lincoln, Neb., died march 11. He was a medical doctor as well as a chiropractor, graduating from the Cotner Medical College and the **Nebraska Chiropractic College**.

1957 (Dec): **ICA International Review** [12(6)] includes:

–“Looking for a good location” (pp. 6-9) includes discussions and photos of several BCE members, including: Major B. **DeJarnette**, D.O., D.C. of Nebraska; Tena Murphy, D.C. of Arkansas; E.M. Saunders, D.C. of Florida; W.T. Roush, D.C. of Colorado; J.C. Jasper, D.C. of New Hampshire; R.G. Chatwin, D.C. of British Columbia; F.M. Begg, D.C. of Washington state; A.J. Keown, D.C. of South Carolina; and H.T. Opsahl, D.C. of Iowa

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

–“15 licenses in 31 years...Nebraska’s chiropractic revival has begun” (p. 10):

Nebraska, like several other states, has been stricken by a Chiropractic drought...but there are signs that the drought is breaking. However, scores of chiropractors are needed in Nebraska to ensure the continuity of the profession.

Since 1949, only 15 licenses have been awarded to candidates for Nebraska registration. Earlier, between 1927 and 1949, not a single license had been issued. During those 22 years, Chiropractic Board members were appointed by letter – and conducted their meetings by mail.

Dr. M.B. DeJarnette, who was appointed to the Nebraska Board in 1948, and is now secretary-treasurer, described Nebraska’s Chiropractic revival in a recent letter to the ICA Review: “Nebraska is far from an impossible state. We are proud of our recent progress and intend to keep progressing. We feel that our real problem was our failure to induce qualified students from Nebraska to enter the field of Chiropractic.

“I feel that the 22-year interval was due to poor cooperation between members of the Chiropractic and Basic Science Boards. No member ever took the time to present the Chiropractic problem personally to members of the Basic Science Boards. We spent a lot of time and all the money we had trying to remedy by legislation a situation that simply could not be remedied,” Dr. DeJarnette stated.

“I did take the time to call upon the Director of the Bureau of Examining Boards to outline our complex problems. Strange as it may seem, all officials concerned were most cooperative, and since 1949, we have had an excellent relationship with the State Department of Health.

“We accept the Basic Science Board as part of an educational system and ask that it represent itself as a Basic Science Board, not a medical board. This board has been very fair to all concerned,” Dr. DeJarnette added.

Dr. A.P. Glider, of Table Rock, Neb., ICA State Representative, reported to the Review that most of Nebraska’s 111 practicing chiropractors were already established when the Basic Science Law came into force. The state has a population of around 1,500,000 and needs at least 100 more chiropractors.

About three-quarters of the D.C.’s are practicing in the more populous eastern half of the state, but even in the eastern half there are towns of 2,000 to 3,000 people without the services of a chiropractor. Patients often drive 25 to 50 miles for a check-up, Dr. Glider said.

Conditions for practice generally are favorable. In spite of the scarcity of chiropractors, the public has learned to accept the profession. Most Nebraskans live in rural small towns of up to 5,000 population and the people have a natural friendliness.

Statistics show that only 43 of Nebraska’s 111 doctors practice in towns of 500 to 3,000 people, and 46 of the state’s 92 counties have no chiropractor at all. Eight of these 46 counties, however, are inhabited by fewer than 1,500 persons.

Omaha (pop. 250,000) has 23 chiropractors; Lincoln (pop. 100,000) 18 chiropractors; and nine towns with 5,000 to 10,000 people share 31 chiropractors.

This means that more than half of Nebraska’s 1,500,000 live beyond immediate reach of a chiropractor.

Qualified doctors interested in practicing in Nebraska are invited to write the ICA Legal Department, 741 Brady St., Davenport, regarding proper procedures in applying for a state license.

–“Dr. Logan to address Vancouver convention” (p. 23):

Three leading chiropractors will be the feature speakers at the Western Canada Chiropractic Convention July 3-5, in Vancouver, British Columbia.

They are Dr. M.B. DeJarnette, Nebraska City, Nebr., founder of the sacro-occipital technique; Dr. Vinton Logan, president, Logan Basic Chiropractic College, St. Louis, and Dr. A.E. Homewood, Administrative Dean of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College, Toronto.

Reservations can be addressed to Dr. R.M. Newitt (Registrar), 712 Robson St., Vancouver 1, B.C.

1961 (Sept/Oct): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [4(2)] includes:

–“State board reports” (p. 22); news from Georgia, Oklahoma, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Manitoba, Michigan, Alabama and Texas; includes:

#### NEBRASKA

Dr. M.B. DeJarnette reports the compulsory attendance seminar is working well in Nebraska. Recently licensed by total waiver was Dr. C. William Vornholt of Minneapolis. Dr. R. Beach received a waiver on basic science and was given a written examination on chiropractic subjects.

1963 (Apr): **JNCA** [33(4)] includes:

–E.M. Saunders, D.C. of Ft. Meyers FL, president of NBCE, authors “National Board of Chiropractic Examiners in initial stages of organization” (pp. 14, 50) (in my NBCE file):

The General Committee of the Profession on Education, composed of educators from NCA and ICA colleges and the officers of the Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards, while meeting at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, Hollywood, California, on February 24, 1962, discussed at length the need for a **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners**. It was agreed that a national board should be set up as soon as possible, since the medical boards were attempting to set up a clearance through their National Medical Board through the Basic Science Boards, and this could be used further to hamstring our profession. They also felt that a National Chiropractic Board must be neutral in nature, and that it would therefore have to come through the Council of Examining Boards. Dr. Devere Biser, president of the Council of Examining Boards, immediately set up a committee to look into the

feasibility of setting up such a board, and to bring a report before the Council of Examining Boards in Detroit in June, 1962.

This committee was composed of the following twelve outstanding members of the Council who had a total of over 150 years of experience on Examining Boards: Dr. E.M. Saunders, Florida; Dr. Jacob A. Fischman, Connecticut; Dr. Cecil L. Martin, New Jersey; Dr. Robert Runnells, Colorado; Dr. Devere Biser, Texas; Dr. R. Dwayne Moulton, Idaho; Dr. S.J. Durham, Missouri; Dr. G.E. Hariman, North Dakota; Dr. Dr. McDowell, South Dakota; Dr. H.T. Opsahl, Iowa; Dr. Carl Peters, North Carolina; Dr. G.L. Holman, Wyoming.

After much deliberation, this committee presented its report to the Council of Examining Boards in Detroit, recommending that a national board be established and the mechanics for setting up such a board. Following considerable discussion, the council voted to establish a National Board of Chiropractic Examiners and adopted rules and regulations governing the board.

Five doctors were elected to the National Board of Examiners, one from each district as follows: District 1 – M.B. DeJarnette, Nebraska, term expiring 1965; District 2 – Chas. C. Lynch, vice-president, Michigan, term expiring 1965; District 3 – Jacob A. Fischman, secretary-treasurer, Connecticut, term expiring 1964; District 4 – Devere Biser, Texas, term expiring 1963; District 5 – E.M. Saunders, president, Florida, term expiring 1964.

The National Board of Examiners met in Detroit and adopted the following policies:

1. The standards set by the board would be kept at as high a level or higher than any state board.

2. The examination would be given in two parts. Part I would be basic science subjects, and Part II, chiropractic subjects. If the National Medical Board should be recognized for reciprocity by the American Association of Basic Science Boards, every effort will be made to obtain equal recognition for the National Chiropractic Examining Board.

3. The colleges have expressed a desire for their graduates to take the National Board upon graduation. These examinations could be given at one of the colleges in the East, Midwest, and on the Pacific Coast for all the colleges in the area, and would be supervised by a board member. The fees collected from these examinations would help to defray the expenses of the board.

4. Basic Science Boards and chiropractic college educators from approved colleges will be used as consultants in the formation of examination questions. The questions will be set up as multiple choice and will be IBM graded. The National Chiropractic Board was organized in 1957, and gave its first examination in 1962. It takes time to do things right. We are going to have high standards and be an examining agency that the profession can point to with pride. **We will not give any examination until we can do it right**, even if it takes five years, but we hope to do it much sooner.

5. The National Board has no desire in any way to usurp the power of the various state boards. It feels that, since all the other professions, except chiropractic, have a functioning National Board, it would be dangerous for our profession not to keep on an equal status with the other professions, and it could conceivably be used against us. The National Board Certificate would also be helpful to chiropractors practicing in unlicensed states, and according to our association attorneys, make their defense easier.

No state board can be forced to participate in this program, nor is it our desire to force ourselves on any state board. Inasmuch as

**the National Board grew out of the Council of Examining Boards, and is actually a part of the council**, it is hoped that all the member states will endeavor to co-operate in every way.

Some states have the power now to accept the National Board Certificate in lieu of examination. Some states could accept the National Board Certificate under their **reciprocity** section of their law.

The National Board would like to have each state consult with its attorney general and see if it can recognize the National Board at the present time. Some states may have to change their law to include recognition of the National Board.

1963 (July): **JNCA** [33(7)] includes:

-Robert I. Runnells, D.C. of Greeley, Colorado, vice president of COSCEB, authors "National Board of Chiropractic Examiners meets" (pp. 70-1) (in my NBCE file):

The newly formed **National Board of Chiropractic Examiners** met on April 20 and 21 in Dallas, Texas, with all members present except Dr. DeJarnette. Members of the National Board present were: Dr. Ed Saunders, Dr. Charles Lynch, Dr. Jacob A. Fischman, and Dr. Devere Biser. Representing the National Council of State Examining Boards were: Dr. Devere Biser, Dr. Gordon Holman, and Dr. Robert I. Runnells. Mr. E.L. Bauknight, attorney for the Texas Association, was invited to provide counsel for the meeting.

Basic, important steps were taken at this meeting to launch the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners. It is a known fact that all healing professions, as well as other groups, do have National Examining Boards. Our profession is late getting started, but can benefit from the experience of other professions by using their ideas formulated through years of preparation.

The Constitution of the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners was read and approved. The next order of business was the setting up of the Articles of Incorporation for adoption, not only by the National Board, but for approval by the Council of State Examining Boards in Chicago at the national convention.

The national examinations will be given in two parts: The first part will consist of questions covering the basic science examination, and the second part will be given on chiropractic. All questions will be of the multiple-choice type and will be graded in a central location by an IBM machine, monitored by a member or members of the National Board of Examiners, and run by a teacher or professor of grades and evaluation.

The examination will include all subjects covered in all the states, both from a chiropractic and a basic science standpoint. The national examinations will be designed primarily to relieve the individual states from the need of a written examination. However, this will not take away the right of any individual state to examine the applicant in any way it sees fit, such as an oral examination, or examining the applicant on physical diagnosis, thus leaving the responsibility of passing or rejecting up to the individual state boards.

It is not difficult to grasp the significance of an individual having a certificate obtained as a result of being passed by the National Board of Examiners on basic sciences and on chiropractic, especially one going into an unlicensed state. Other National Boards are trying to bypass the individual State Basic Science Boards and, of course, should this happen, this Board will do everything in its power to obtain the same privilege.

The General Committee on Education of the profession has been asked to submit its ideas on how this Board should operate, and it is hoped that a meeting can be held in Chicago to solidify the various proposals for presentation to the Council membership.

It is high time that we, as a profession, begin to unite and buckle down to some co-ordinated planning, and the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners is one of the important ways to help accomplish this step forward in our professional growth.

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

-full page ad: "Sacro-Occipital Technic for 1964" (p. 14)

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

-M.B. DeJarnette, D.O., D.C. authors "motion versus fixation" (pp. 12, 21); includes photograph:



Dr. DeJarnette

-full page ad for "Sacro-Occipital Technic for 1964" (p. 23)

1964: Official Directory, Chiropractic Examining Boards:

-"Council of State Chiropractic Examining Boards Directory of Officers" (p. 2):

PRESIDENT

Devere E. Biser, D.C., 4306 Gaston Ave., Dallas 10, TX

VICE PRESIDENT

Robert I. Runnells, D.C., 1008 8th St., Greeley CO

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Gordon L. Holman, D.C., 2811 Central Ave., Cheyenne WY

DIRECTORS

District 2: Chairman of the Board: S.J. Durham, D.C., 204.5 E. High St., Jefferson City MO

District 1: D.R. McDowell, D.C., 122 W. 10th, Sioux Falls SD

District 3: S.N. Olson, 30 York St., Poultney VT

District 4: L. Howard Fenton, D.C., 611 Menlo Ave., Menlo Park CA

District 5: W.D. Chambers, 30 Ravenscroft Dr., Asheville NC

NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS

District 5: E.M. Saunders, D.C., *President*, 2020 McGregor Blvd., Fort Myers FL

District 2: Charles C. Lynch, D.C., Vice President, 2208 W. Grand, Detroit MI

District 3: Jacob A. Fischman, D.C., Secretary-Treasurer, 323 Orchard St., New Haven CT

District 4: Devere E. Biser, D.C., 4306 Gaston Ave., Dallas TX

District 1: M.B. **DeJarnette**, D.C., 722.5 Central Ave., Nebraska City NE; Robert I. Runnells, D.C., 1008 8th St., Greeley CO;

Gordon L. Holman, D.C., 2811 Central Avenue, Cheyenne WY

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

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

DAVENPORT, IOWA

Dr. DeJarnette's Oct. commencement address to PCC graduates: - "No doctor of chiropractic practices forever upon humans who are grateful or responsive. - There is no peace in the heart or soul of a man of conscience who practices chiropractic as it should be practiced. - There are no niches in chiropractic for active controversy just for controversy, nor is there room for him who will not defend chiropractic.

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.

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

-ad for **Chiropractic First Aid** (second edition) by M.B. DeJarnette (p. 48)

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

-ad for **Chiropractic First Aid** (second edition) by M.B. DeJarnette (p. 47)

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

-ad for **Chiropractic First Aid** (second edition) by M.B. DeJarnette (p. 48)

1968 (Nov/Dec): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [11(3)] includes:

-"Teach-in' is new method at Parker Seminar" (p. 4); notes Parker seminar at Las Vegas during 9-12 January 1969 will feature Clarence Gonstead, D.C.; Raymond Nimmo,



D.C., Major B. DeJarnette, D.O., D.C. and Richard Van Rumpft, D.C.; photos of each

1972 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [14(4)] includes:  
 -"SORSI 14th annual seminar" (p. 4)

1972 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [15(1)] includes:  
 -D.B. Mears, D.C., Ph.C. authors "Neurological syndrome linking the cervical spine with the dorsal-lumbar areas" (pp. 28-9); includes "Spinal Nerve Linkage Chart"

1976 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [18(4)] includes:  
 -Lorraine Bonte, D.C. authors "50th anniversary: highlights of the Sacro Occipital Technic seminar in Omaha" (pp. 39-40)

1976 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(1)] includes:  
 -"Cranial technique and SORSI present consecutive seminars" (p. 7); text & photograph:



1975 Cranial Technique Instructors

-Lorraine Bonte, D.C. of Los Angeles authors "The dynamics of Sacro Occipital technic" (pp. 96, 111); includes photograph of M.B. DeJarnette, D.O., D.C.:



1977 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [19(5)] includes:  
 -two-page ad for Sacro Occipital Research Society seminar (pp. 58-9)

1978 (Jan/Feb): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [20(4)] includes:  
 -"Sacro-occipital technique seminar huge success!" (pp 44-5); many **photos** of Dr. DeJarnette and group

1978 (Mar/Apr): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [20(5)] includes:  
 -two-page ad for Sacro Occipital Research Society seminar featuring M.B. DeJarnette, D.O, D.C. (pp. 66-7)

1978 (May/June): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [20(6)] includes:  
 -two-page ad for Sacro Occipital Research Society seminar featuring M.B. DeJarnette, D.O, D.C. (pp. 42-3)

1978 (July/Aug): **Digest of Chiropractic Economics** [21(1)] includes:  
 -two-page ad for Sacro Occipital Research Society seminar (pp. 58-9)

1981: according to Wardwell (1984):  
 ...In 1981 a bust of Clarence Weiant was enshrined in the Chiropractic Hall of Hoor at Texas Chiropractic College, along with those of D.D. Palmer, B.J. Palmer, James R. Drain, Ernest Napolitano, William D. Harper, Major B. DeJarnette, and Henri Gillet.



1985 (Fall): *Transitions* [11(3)], published by NYCC Alumni Association, includes:

-photograph & caption (p. 5):



**Telephone INTERVIEW with Major B. DeJarnette, D.O., D.C.** on 6/27/91 by J. Keating (H:402-873-5722; W:402-873-6769; visits office on M,T,ThF, 9:30-10AM)

- Dr. DeJarnette practiced in Nebraska City NE
- recalled Sylva as "Palmer Ambassador"; she was instrumental in change in NE chiro law requirements from 27 months of schooling to 18 months
- recalled Crabtree and Crabtree's Nebraska College of Chiropractic; noted he (DeJarnette) was on the Crabtrees' "side"
- recalled Dr. Lee Edwards as a "large man" who was drunk on whiskey much of the time

**Telephone INTERVIEW with Ned Heese, D.C.** on 7/11/91 by J. Keating; P.O. Box 9242, Kansas City MO 64168 (816-741-9004)

- Lee Edwards (was dean at Palmer?)
- HC Crabtree MD, DC sold Nebraska Chiropractic College to Drs. HL Hanthorne & Dorothy Crane **WHEN?**
- Dr. Heese recommends contact:
- Dr. Borgerson (DC; 82 years old); 2006 Sherwood Court, Council Bluffs IA 51503; (712-323-9722); Dr. Borgerson will know much about Lee Edwards
- Rex Heese, DC (Ned's father); 814 N. Main St, Carroll IA 51401; Logan grad, 1951; Dr. Rex will know much about continuing struggle over licensure in NE in 1950s and after

2003 (Sept 25): e-mail from Robert Cooperstein, M.A., D.C. (DRRCOOP@aol.com):

In a message dated 9/25/2003 9:16:43 AM Pacific Daylight Time, JCKeating writes:

<< So, would you please tell me who the technique guru is/whose proto-experiment you describe? BTW, I really liked your term, "proto-researcher." Very apt. >>

It was The Major. Here is the exact passage of the book, and the citation. I thought it best not to identify him, or even quote from the passage, because that would have been irrelevant to my theme and I think distracting. But you certainly should know; and I loved your recent JMPT article on the history of techniques. You have a quote in there (on Goodheart) from an essay that I withdrew a long time ago from publication, and it was a pleasure to see it in print doing some work.

DeJarnette B. History of SOT. Praire Village, KS: Sacro Occipital Research Society International, Inc.; 1992.

The following is a section, pages 14-17

During 1941 I concentrated upon the fifth lumbar. I knew that vertebra by vertebra must be studied if we would understand the whole. I knew that we had to see what each would do for all the others before we could understand the spine.

I undertook to do something that, perhaps, had never been done before in chiropractic research. I worked to produce techniques whereby I could sublaxate the fifth as I worked to develop techniques for the correction of fifth lumbar sublaxations. I knew that unless we could actually produce distortions by sublaxating the fifth lumbar, we would never know what a fifth lumbar distortion or distortions looked like. It may sound strange, but it is much more difficult to willfully sublaxate a vertebra than it is to supposedly correct it.

The problems encountered in studying the fifth lumbar were multiple. This vertebra occupies such a prominent place in the human support column, and its symptoms are as widely dispersed as were Osler's symptoms of syphilis, that to actually bring the fifth lumbar into specific focus required nearly two years of research.

I started by acquiring as many patients as possible who were free of lumbosacral stress symptoms. My first objective was to gather at least two dozen patients who could stand upright, flex forward and touch their fingertips to the floor without bending their knees, and could reverse this procedure and bend backwards without producing back or leg pain. I wanted their ages to run from 18 to 50 years. I examined over 200 people before I found 18 that could qualify. These 18 people knew that they were part of an experiment, and most of them cooperated very well.

I now studied each patient by use of the distortion analyzer for three complete examinations on succeeding dates. I would photograph the spine with a camera at a pre-focused distance. This was repeated for three consecutive days. Those films were then overlaid to see if there was a noticeable difference in the day by day photographs. I had to discard two of those 18 because their spines were too variable. The 16 remaining stayed with me for nearly two years until I completed my experiments.

Each of the 16 persons now received the same type adjustment, and that adjustment was designed to place a strain on the fifth lumbar that would carry the spinous to the patient's right, this adjustment was repeated daily for four days. I started on the fifth day to again photograph each of the 16 patients' backs. One

patient developed a severe reaction within ten minutes following his first adjustment, but within 20 minutes his discomfort subsided, so he was able to carry on with the experiment. Within ten days, all but two of the patients showed a decided muscular groove rotation to the right. Two patients developed a pain in their left hips on the seventh day. One complained of a stiff neck, but he had been playing ball, so that was not conclusive. Two patients complained of mid-dorsal pain. One patient complained of cystitis. One patient complained that he had a tight band around his middle. One patient developed a one-half inch shortening of his right leg. One patient developed a severe cold. Only two patients developed the same symptoms; i.e., right hip pain.

I was badly handicapped during this experiment in that I did not have x-ray equipment sufficiently heavy to do good lateral x-rays. I did do A-P x-rays on all 16 patients at least twice during the experiment.

One very important thing developed which was consistent. Each of the 16 patients developed palpatory pain over the left transverse of their atlases. None of the 16 had such pain prior to the first experimental adjustment.

Within four months following the last experimental adjustment to rotate the fifth lumbar spinous to the right, five of the 16 patients suffered acute low back failure. One was hospitalized for three weeks.

X-ray examination showed actual rotation in 11 of these patients...five showed no apparent change. Two of the group that suffered acute low back pain were among those showing no rotation from effects of the experimental adjustments.

The most noticeable occurrence was the manner in which this experimental fifth lumbar adjustment affected the pelvis. Prior to the first experimental adjustment, only one of the 16 patients showed any distortion of the pelvic girdle. Following the experimental adjustments, all but two of the 16 patients developed pelvic rotation. Strange as it may seem, not all developed a left pelvic rotation. Now this was exactly opposite to what we had anticipated. We assumed that if we moved the spinous of lumbar five to the right, the pelvis would eventually compensate by moving the right innominate anterior and the left posterior. This did not happen, so now a problem arose. How much does the pelvis accommodate for actual fifth lumbar subluxations? Which is first the pelvic rotation or the fifth lumbar subluxation? We answered that last question with our statistical facts. Fourteen of our patients that developed pelvic rotation twisted exactly opposite to what we had planned. We now had this picture. A purposeful adjustment to rotate the fifth lumbar spinous to the right...16 patients involved in the experiment...two of those patients developed right pelvic rotations...11 developed left pelvic rotation, and two did nothing. One of the patients would show a right pelvic one day and a left the next day.

In this experiment, we planned to make a study of leg balance. We measured the height of the superior iliac crests in the standing position. We measured the femoral heads by x-ray study. We measured the malleoli in the supine and prone positions. We weighted each patient daily on the double scales to determine bilateral weight distribution. Statistics on those findings are too complicated, but can be summed up thusly: those patients with unstable sacrum showed leg deficiencies in the prone position. Those with innominate instability showed leg deficiencies in the supine. It soon became apparent that the spinous would more easily rotate toward a low leg side than toward a high leg side. It

became apparent that even in the presence of a short leg, if that short leg was on the side opposite spinous rotation, a lift might equalize the legs, but it would not change the spinous position or the pain associated with that position.

We concluded our experiment with 14 of our original patients. One moved to California. The one that was hospitalized did not return. The 14 were carefully analyzed before attempting corrective adjustments. Many things had changed. One patient developed a severe upper dorsal scoliosis. One patient developed a migraine-type headache. One patient developed hay fever. One patient developed a severe acne. One of the males developed an enuresis. We must recognize the fact that some of the above conditions could have developed had these patients not been under an experimental fifth lumbar adjustment. In chiropractic research, the great difficulty arises in not having perfect control over your patient.

Each of these remaining 14 patients received a corrective fifth lumbar adjustment. The left transverse of the atlas remained painful on each until correction was completed. One patient responded very poorly to the corrective technic. Other than the one patient, the remaining responded nicely.

I now had many problems facing me, and throughout 1942 and 1943 I studied pelvic distortions, particularly trying to separate the sacral from the innominate.

During all of my research years, it often amazed me to hear of some unknown chiropractors suddenly appearing on the scene with an amazing new discovery that was to end once and for all times any problems that all chiropractors might have. I often wondered if they worked out their discovery the hard way, or got it by revelation.

My research on the spine and pelvic had definitely established the fact that the lumbar and pelvic are always involved when either is specifically incapacitated. The lumbar subluxation will produce pelvic distortions, and pelvic distortions will produce lumbar distortions. We had to establish a method of knowing which was the cause and which the effect. My research on the fifth lumbar had convinced me that I could be specifically subluxated, and as such would produce a specific-type distortion, but I could not as yet predict exactly what type symptoms the patient would manifest. I had not as yet tied the occipital-spinal pathways up with the osseous subluxations of the spine or pelvis.

## References:

- Advertisement for "Technic and Practice of Bloodless Surgery." *National Chiropractic Journal* 1939 (Aug); 8(8): 40
- Advertisement for "Journal of Bloodless Surgery." *National Chiropractic Journal* 1940 (Jan); 9(1): 62
- Beaumont IDE. *The making of a chiropractor [a biography of M.B. DeJarnette]*. Unpublished manuscript (Archives of Palmer College of Chiropractic/West)
- DeJarnette, Major B. Shall chiropractic survive? *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1959 (Nov); 29(11): 75
- DeJarnette, Major B. *The philosophy, art and science of Sacro Occipital Technique*. Nebraska City NE: the author, 1967
- Heese, Ned. Major Bertrand DeJarnette: six decades of Sacro Occipital research, 1924-1984. *Chiropractic History* 1991 (June); 11(1): 12-5
- Heese, Ned. In memoriam: Major B. DeJarnette, D.C., 1899-1992. *Chiropractic Australia* 1992 (Sept); 2(7): 4-5

- 
- Heese, Ned. Chiropractic innovator: Dr. Major B. DeJarnette. *Today's Chiropractic* 2000 (Sept/Oct); 29(5): 60-2, 64, 66
- History of Sacro Occipital Technic. *Texas Chiropractic College Review* 1979; February: 8-9
- Supreme Court holds chiropractor is expert witness. *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* 1959 (Feb); 29(2): 71
- Weiant, Clarence W. A reply to Doctor DeJarnette. *National Chiropractic Journal* 1944 (Oct); 14(10): 13-4, 55