

Chronology of Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D.

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Lavender, James, DC (CINY); 918 Avenue C, Bayonne NJ 07002
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Chronology

1897 (Nov 30): **Clarence Weiant** born in West Haverstraw NY (Dintenfass, 1986)

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

-"The Chiropractor and Chiropractic in Mexico" by **Clarence W. Weiant**, D.C. (pp. 16, 45, 47, 51):

Mexico is not the wild and barbarous country that many travelers who write from there would have us believe, according to **Clarence W. Weiant**, whose very readable letter is herewith reproduced. While the Mexicans are somewhat slower, and social habits differ, life is found to be much the same there as in the United States. Automobiles dart hither and thither, the latest movie sensation can be as luxuriantly seen as in most cities of the states.

To succeed in Mexico a knowledge of the language is necessary. There is little disposition on the part of the government to interfere with Chiropractors.

The Yaqui Indians of upper Sonora have a Sabadore class who treat the spine somewhat after the fashion in Bohemia years ago.

Read this fine letter. It's good. You'll think he was talking to you.

Chiropractic arrived so recently in Mexico, that the history of its invasion into this new territory would hardly be worth relating, were it not for the fact that in so doing I might convey to those who regard Mexico as a prospective field of practice some idea of the conditions they may expect to encounter.

When I left Davenport and *THE PSC*, it was with the exalted notion that I was to be the pioneer Chiropractor of the whole Mexican republic, but it was not necessary to go any farther than San Antonio to have that notion dispelled, for there I learned through Dr. **Gurden**, president of the **Texas Chiropractic College**, that three of his graduates had already located in Mexican towns. The first, if I am not mistaken, was Dr. S. Voquero, a native of South America, who, a few months previous had opened an office in Monterey, in the state of Nuevo Leon, northern Mexico, and the report was that he was having noteworthy success.

Even in Mexico City, although my office was the first to be opened, I had been preceded in time of arrival by two other members of the profession, Dr. L.M. Driver of the **National School**, and Dr. C.E. **Boswell** of the **Los Angeles College of Chiropractic**.

1921-25: **Clarence Weiant** graduates from **PSC**; serves on faculty of **Texas Chiropractic College** during 1921-1925, where he teaches chemistry and public health (Dintenfass, 1986)

1923: George N. Adelman earns DC from **Standard School of Chiropractic** in NYC; will collaborate with C.W. **Weiant** in development of **Photo-Electric Visual Nerve Tracing Instrument** (Rehm, 1980, p. 315)

1926-27: **Clarence Weiant** DC practices in Mexico (Dintenfass, 1986)

1926-27: **Clarence Weiant** DC joins the faculty of the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute** in NYC (Dintenfass, 1986)

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

-**Lyndon E. Lee** DC, VP of **NYSCS**, authors "Force the Issue", thanks **ACA** for help in dealing with organized medicine, disparages the "rule or ruin policy of the **Palmer-UCA combination**" (pp. 11-12)
-advertisement (p. 13):

EASTERN CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE

128 WEST 75th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Formerly Eastern College of Chiropractic

Where Chiropractic is Supreme. Where the Art, Philosophy and Science are taught with a desire to keep paramount in the students mind the basic principles of the science.

Palmer Method Plus - Course in Dissection - Chemical Laboratory

Course in X-Ray and Spinography

We Have Stood the Test of Time

Endorsed by the entire profession.

Catalogue on application

Endorsed by the entire profession

1928 (May): *Bulletin of the ACA* [5(3)] notes:

-"With the Editor" (p. 10):

A School Change

The following has been received:

Announcement to the Profession:

Eastern Chiropractic Institute, having severed its connection with the New York School of Chiropractic, will resume instruction in new and improved quarters located at 55 West Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenue, New York City, Rooms 423, 424, 424A, Bryant Park Building.

-advertisement (p. 14):

THE LATEST AID FOR SELLING YOUR PATIENTS

Urinalysis with a Chiropractic interpretation. Complete analysis of the urine. Twenty-six different tests, the findings noted and a

Chiropractic interpretation made. It sells Chiropractic to your patient better than you can. Four hundred Chiropractors now use our service. Containers sent on application. We pay the postage both ways.

Eastern Chemical Laboratory, Loew Theatre Building, Newark, N.J.
CRAIG M. **KIGHTLINGER**, President C.W. **WEIANT**, Chemist
-advertisement (p. 14):

CRAIG M. KIGHTLINGER

"Kight" will be pleased to take care of your patients while in New York City.

55 West Forty-second St., Heart of the City, Rooms 423-424-24a
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

1928 (July): **Bulletin of the ACA** [5(4)] notes:
-advertisement (p. 27):

THE VIGOR OF CHIROPRACTIC HAS ITS ROOT IN GOOD SCHOOLS *Your prospects will thank you for recommending* EASTERN CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE

55 West Forty-Second Street, NEW YORK CITY
More than 1200 successful graduates. Faculty of experienced teachers, researchers and practitioners. Large clinics. The best in every technique. X-Ray Instruction. Unsurpassed library, museum and lecture facilities.

1929 (Apr 1): **Bulletin of the ACA** [6(2)] notes:
-"Convention Program" (p. 8) notes:

...Dr. C.W. **Wei**ant of New Jersey, address and demonstration on "**Visual Nerve Tracing**"

...Dr. F.W. **Collins** of New Jersey, "Examination of the Atlas."

-advertisement (p. 12):

Send for a sample copy of THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE - a four-page folder that *sells Chiropractic to the educated*. Every school teacher, lawyer, minister, engineer, or other important person in your community should read it.

C.W. **WEIANT**, D.C., 55 West 42nd St., New York City

-advertisement (p. 13):

An OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT In Spinal Analysis
THE ANALYTE
A Lamp for Visual Nerve-Tracing
Literature on Request
GRAVELLE & WEIANT
114 Prospect St. SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

-advertisement (p. 16):

CARVER CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE, Inc.

55 WEST 42nd STREET...SUITE 216
NEW YORK CITY

The Home of Scientific Chiropractic

which has never taught the individual subluxation idea; whose Poseology and Technique formed the basis for the recent and popular modes of "Painless Adjusting"; where the Typical Distortion by Compensation is explained and clinical demonstrated.

(WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET)

1928-1933: according to Sol Goldschmidt DC (1995a):
PROSECUTION INTENSIFIED

Beginning in 1928, the prosecution of chiropractors for the alleged practice of medicine was stepped up at the insistence of the medical opposition. More than one hundred chiropractors were so charged in the metropolitan area alone. Several were tried in the Court of Special Sessions but were acquitted, and the rest were discharged.

During a five-year period (1928 to 1933) there were 17 chiropractors charged with the practice of medicine outside of the metropolitan area. All of them were tried before juries. Fourteen were acquitted, one fined and two were given suspended sentences.

1929 (June 1): **Bulletin of the ACA** [6(3)] notes:

-"Buffalo, N.Y., July 1-6" includes speakers list for upcoming **ACA** convention (p. 4):

...Monday, July 1st

Demonstration, "Chiropractic Analysis" - Dr. James R. **Drain**, Texas College of Chiropractic.

"Analysis of the Insane and Mentally Deficient" - Dr. Karl J. Hawkins, Chiropractic Psychopathic Sanitarium, Davenport.

Demonstration, "**Visual Nerve-Tracing**" - Dr. C.W. **Wei**ant, New Jersey...

"Diagnosis of Communicable Diseases" - Dr. **Peterson**, **Carver Chiropractic Institute**, New York.

"Chiropractic Diagnosis" - Dr. [Harry] Rabinovich, **New York School of Chiropractic**...

Friday, July 5th

..."Urinalysis" - Dr. S. **Gershanek**, American School of Chiropractic, New York...

Saturday, July 6th

..."Cervical Subluxations Never Produce Cord Pressure" - **Major Dent Atkinson**, **Columbia Chiropractic Institute**.

-"Convention Prizes" (p. 10) includes:

...Dr. S. **Gershanek**, New York - Six copies of his new book, "Urinalysis".

Dr. C.M. **Kightlinger**, New York - One copy of Dr. **Loban**'s book, "The Technique of Chiropractic"....

The **Eastern X-Ray Laboratory**, New York - One month free service.

The **Eastern Chemical Laboratory**, New York - One month free service...

American School of Chiropractic, New York - \$100.00 credit on eight months **P.G. in Naturopathy**.

Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, New York - One P.G. Scholarship.

Eastern Chiropractic Institute, New York - One P.G. Scholarship in Spinography...

N.Y. School of Chiropractic, New York - One P.G. Scholarship, 8 months, value \$225, or credit of \$200 to be applied to tuition fee for any student designated by the winner.

(Note. - The **N.Y. School** specifies the following conditions: If P.G., regular attendance, diploma from recognized school (A.C.A. recognized). If student, 4-year high school diploma, 21 years of age, citizen of U.S., good moral character.)

1929 (Aug 1): **Bulletin of the ACA** [6(4)] notes:

-educational speakers at ACA's "1929 Convention" (pp. 4-7) include: James R **Drain**, CW **Wei**ant on "Visual Nerve Tracing," HE **Vedder** on "Chest Examination," LM Tobison on "Laboratory Analysis" (**National College of Chiropractic**), Robert Ramsay on "Proper Application of the Stethoscope and Sphygmomanometer" (Minn Chiro College), CM **Kightlinger** on "Care of the Spine in Children," EA Thompson of Baltimore on "Use of the X-ray," LJ **Steinbach** of **UCC** on "Universal Methods of Examination of the Spine for Defects of Balance and Subluxations," **Major Dent Atkinson** of the **Columbia Chiropractic Institute** of NY on "Cervical Subluxations Never Produce Cord Pressure," and **Frank Dean** of Columbia Institute

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

-"New Research Chairman: Dr. **CW Wei**ant Succeeds the Late Dr. JN Monroe to Head Important Bureau"; notes Wei

ant (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. Wei

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 **TCC**



Figure: Symbol of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute, from the ECI's 1929-30 Annual Catalogue

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," including discussion of mental health issues (pp. 3-4)

-advertisement (p. 8):

EXPLORE MEXICO!

Research and Recreation Tour
July 24 - August 30

With Prof. A.L. Herrera, Mexican Government Scientist, as Honor Guest

Personally Conducted by
Dr. C.W. **WEIANT**, 55 W. 42nd St., New York
If you cannot go yourself, become an agent for this Tour

-**"Spinographically speaking"** by E.A. Thompson DC of Baltimore (p. 8) mentions:

Since Dr. **Weiant** has mentioned the American Spinographic Society in the last issue of THE BULLETIN, I have had several inquiries from chiropractors wanting to know the aims and purposes of this organization and in just what way it would benefit them....

The officers of the society are: President, Dr. E.A. Thompson, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Dr. C.M. **Kightlinger**, 55 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.; Secretary, Dr. E. Heacock, 123 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Dr. J.M. **Jacobs**, 1060 Broad St., Newark, N.J....

-**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)

-**CW Weiant** DC, PhC re: "Report of Bureau of Research"

-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)

School Deans to Meet

Two years ago the **ACA** amended its By-Laws to provide for a **Board of Counselors composed of Deans of Chiropractic Schools**, or their representatives. This group meets in connection with the **ACA** annual meeting and it is their duty to report to the **ACA** as to the condition and needs of the Chiropractic institutions. The **ACA** is at all times glad to co-operate fully, in every possible way, with all worthy institutions.

Dr. **HG Beatty**, chairman of the Board of Counselors, has called a meeting of the board to be held at Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 15th...." (p. 8)

1930 (Nov): **Journal of the NCA** [1(1)] includes:

-**"Eastern Institute expands"** (p. 10):

Renewed interest in Chiropractic is reflected this fall in the growth of Chiropractic educational institutions. The **Eastern Chiropractic Institute** in New York City has found it necessary, because of an enrollment unprecedented in recent years, to take on additional space at its location, 55 West 42nd Street. Some **seventy students** are now attending its classes.

A special feature of the **expansion is a laboratory which is being equipped to provide individual laboratory work in chemistry and physiology** for the students. The students are also getting instruction through **visits to the American Museum of Natural History**, the New York Public Library reference rooms, and other institutions.

Clinic patients under the new plans, receive their adjustments privately, thus enabling the senior students to apply some of the principles taught in the course on office conduct and practice building.

Two additions to the faculty have been made. Dr. George B. Brown will teach gynecology and Dr. Raymond E. Hummel, spinal analysis. Both are **Eastern** graduates.

-ad (p. 14):

"WE HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME"

EASTERN CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE

55 WEST 42nd St. NEW YORK CITY ROOMS 423-24-26

CRAIG M. KIGHTLINGER, PRESIDENT

1930 (Nov): **Journal of the NCA** [1(1)] includes:

-letter to the editor from George N. Adelman DC, PhC of Brockton MA announces "Chiropractic at Harvard" (p. 27):

Dear Dr. Sauer: August 16, 1930

I am enclosing a copy of the first paper ever read before Harvard University on Chiropractic.

I have been a student and just completed my third year at the school of Physical Education. On Tuesday, August 12, 1930, in the class of Prescription of Exercises given to us by Mr. Norman Fradd, Director of Hemenway, I delivered the first lecture that was ever given on Chiropractic at Harvard University or, to my knowledge, any recognized University in America.

I gave a history of spinal treatment all over the world, for which I owe you thanks; the discovery of Chiropractic in America; I mentioned the twenty-seven cases of blindness cured by Dr. Butler of San Bernadino, California, and I read the enclosed paper which I am sending to you as the first paper on Chiropractic ever read before any University in America.

The article on the sunburn was discussed with one of the professors at Harvard and later on I will get the works of an authority who received the Nobel Prize for his work on capillaries and in it he had a description similar to mine, only minus the Chiropractic end of it. I would sometime in the future like to write an article using his experiment, mine, and correlate between the Chiropractic end of it and the uncompleted medical viewpoint.

Before I finish I must take my hat off to Mr. Fradd. He is the recognized authority in America on posture and the lecture was

received, in fact, recognized by him, with such open-mindedness and with such fairness that it elated me. I take my hat off to him and thank him for the opportunity to allow me to present this subject.

The real scientific men have no prejudice against progress. They are open-minded and willing to investigate.

The class, composed of about fifty students from all parts of America, received the lecture with much applause and very favorable comment.

While I feel proud that I was the first to deliver a lecture on Chiropractic at Harvard University, it was more refreshing to realize that the attitude of the world is becoming open-minded towards our theories. There is no more ridicule as in the past, but rather, discussion.

Very truly yours,

George N. Adelman, D.C., Ph.C.

-George N. Adelman DC's presentation at Harvard University is "What is the Precise Nature of the Physiological Effects of a Chiropractic Adjustment?"; Read before Harvard University, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1930" pp. 27-30)

1932: **Julius Dinterfass** earns BS from Columbia University; will study during 1932-33 at University of Heidelberg (CINY catalog, 1957-59, in my CINY file)

1932 (Jan): *Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress [JICC]* [1(2)]: -ad for **Eastern Chiropractic Institute** in NYC and **Eastern Chemical Laboratory** (C.W. **Weiant**, Chemist) in Newark (p. 6)

1932 (May): *Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress* [1(6)] includes:

- "News Flashes: New York" (p. 13):

The **Columbia Institute of Chiropractic** of New York City will conduct a Practical Post Graduate Session from June 4 to June 20, 1932. The Instructors will be: Drs. A. Trappolini, J. Benjamin, E. A. Thompson, Major Dent Atkinson, Eugene Bernhardt, **Frank E. Dean**, J. Merendino, J. Wesser, A. Soren, and R. Getti. Fifteen dollars covers the cost to each practitioner who enrolls.

The **Eastern Chiropractic Institute** will hold the Eastern Graduates Chiropractic Convention at the Hotel New Yorker on May 1, 1932. A splendid program has been arranged. This is the sixth annual convention. It is expected that there will be more than 500 present to enjoy this annual educational and good-fellowship feast.

The following program has been arranged: "Planning The Future of Chiropractic" - Dr. **C.W. Weiant**; "Germs" - Dr. **J. Robinson Verner**; "The A.M.A. and Chiropractic" - Dr. Walter S. Kipnis; "Scientific Motion Pictures and Lectures" - Dr. **F.F. Hirsch**; "Chiropractic" - F. Lorne Wheaton of Connecticut; "Sympathetic Nervous System" - Dr. Roy S. Ashton; "Endocrinology" - Dr. S.J. **Burich** of Indianapolis, Ind.; "Interesting Spinal Anomalies and Pathologies" - Dr. Elmer E. Gruening; "Back To the Spine" - Dr. C.M. **Kightlinger**, New York City. There will be only one banquet speaker and no long drawn-out after dinner speeches. The speaker of the evening will be the Rev. Arthur R. G. Hansen. Dancing will start promptly at nine o'clock p.m. Better make your plans to be there.

1932 (Sept): *Journal of the ICC* [1(9)] includes:

- "Looking Ahead! A Five Point Program for the Future" by C.W. **Weiant** of the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute** (pp. 7, 18)

1932 (Oct 9): CS Cleveland writes to JE Slocum, D.C.:

Dear Dr. Slocum:

Your letter of recent date shows that we have slightly different intentions and purposes. I personally feel that harmony and real progress could only be procured by including and emphasizing features that at least point to the backbone. In this statement I am sure that the Eastern College, the Universal College, the Texas College, the Ratledge College, the Palmer School and ourselves are of one mind.

The Lincoln School, The New York School are at least not far different. While this Congress is of course not a school proposition, the fact remains that great strides could be made if the Congress could be kept on a program which would receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of the better Colleges. While my logic might be a little old fashioned, I believe that if the Congress could concentrate on that tried and proven "Spinal Column" Chiropractic, our programs as a profession would be greater than if we were to bring in other points not commonly considered to be Chiropractic. **In getting Spears I believe it would be far more constructive for him to talk on the spinal column in some particular rather than feet.** You know and I know that at present we are only about 50% efficient in our analysis and adjustment of that important area, the spinal column. Surely humanity is being rendered no service by a determined intrusion into such fields as Chiropody, Surgery etc. I am writing to you just as I feel, for I believe that you have the qualities of a leader and can swing the profession back to Chiropractic as possibly no other man at the present time can. I believe that you are honest and absolutely sincere in Chiropractic. I do believe also that because of your bitter personal experience in your own state you have unconsciously become a little too tolerant toward deviations from Chiropractic as it was considered throughout the years. The depression with its resulting bad business, makes the profession especially gullible at this time. It is up to a few of us that are sincerely interested in Chiropractic to steer a steady course through the storm. Why can't we make this Congress a Chiropractic Congress in its strictest sense? Will not the cooperation of those institutions above mentioned, and the other influenced more than offset any gain that could be made by following a different program. Think this over seriously. By encouraging possible tangents I feel that we are causing our best supporters to become luke warm.

The registration fees from students, we thought, would nearly guarantee the expenses and finance the Convention. Being Chairman of the Program Committee I thought at least there would be no objection to keeping our program on the spinal column. Frankly we do not care to send our students down for any other kind of work. Chiropractic is our one big objective. We have talked the Congress and its leaders until they are sold in advance. They are looking to you as the voice of authority. They will believe what you say. We were might anxious that everything would be such that they would get a supreme confidence in that one big thing, Chiropractic.

Now relative to this Dissection. I think we are misunderstanding each other. This can hardly be considered a dissection course, as it takes months to properly complete a dissection course. All we can give in a few days is to show them on different cadavers, certain interesting points and general superficial characteristics that we feel will most vitally interest them. These Chiropractors can be handled in groups of thirty each, each session lasting for say one and on-half or two hours. Frankly, we will give them every thing of interest that we possibly can in such a short space of time. However, we cannot make anatomists out of them and we do not want the profession to get the idea that that is all that our dissection courses amount to. We do not want any charge whatsoever to be made. Such would only react on us and cheapen our course. Our regular dissection courses are properly carried on, take months to complete and the charge is \$100.00. You can easily see why we dislike having a \$2.00 rating put on our course.

So much for that. Dr. Geo. N. Adelman has been suggested to talk on Visual Nerve Tracing. Visual Nerve Tracing is something entirely new to the Chiropractors of this section, especially Missouri and Kansas. He is a consistent advertiser, I notice, in the Congress Journal. I know of no one around here that has seen the Analyteor heard his lectures on Visual Nerve Tracing. It is strictly Chiropractic and would undoubtedly be interesting to those who have never seen it. I understand that it takes two hours to present his work. It possibly could be best arranged by having one hour on each of two different days. Also Dr. Blanchat, Wellington, Kansas, a Representative in the Kansas Legislature, also President of the Kansas Chiropractic Board, should be put on for a short talk, even though it was not longer than for twenty minutes. He visited the College this morning and expressed his willingness. Being a legislator, he should arouse interest and possibly

encourage other Chiropractors to similar attainments. He suggested the subject "Gum Shoe Politicians." "Chiropractors as Legislators" is a title that I personally would prefer. He has no objection to any title that you might suggest. At any rate it should be brought out that he is an actual Representative in the Legislature. IF THE ABOVE MEETS YOUR APPROVAL, KINDLY ADVISE ME, AS I WILL THEN INVITE THEM AS I KNOW THEY CAN BOTH BE OBTAINED. GO AHEAD AND ADVERTISE THEM IF YOU WISH.

You made no mention whether you went after the Johnson Twins or not. In my mind, THIS IS THE STRONGEST FEATURE THAT WE COULD OBTAIN, as they are intellectual and know what they are talking about. **The average Chiropractor does not X-Ray, makes wild claims, and supports his contentions by what he suspects** and not with what he knows. The Johnson Twins, as I see it, would really make the Program worth while from a Scientific angle. Spears has just as much color. However, he doesn't take the trouble to support his contentions with X-Ray and other approved diagnostic methods. I do believe however, that Spears is a strong feature and could contribute much to our program. No man should be better able to give a strong talk on "How to Build a Practice" as he is an advertiser plus. I do believe that the Foot Adjusting part should be omitted for reasons afore stated and it is a direct violation of our law in particular.

I ASKED DR. ROGERS FOR A LIST OF THE SCHOOL MEN THAT I SHOULD INVITE. I DO NOT KNOW WHO ARE ELIGIBLE OR ARE CONGRESS MEMBERS, OR THEIR ADDRESSES. I RECEIVED NO ANSWER. DON'T FORGET TO ANSWER THIS PART. I just received a letter from **Governor Murray** declining. **Lillard T. Marshall** answered, suggesting that we advertise A SURPRISE FROM KENTUCKY. The surprise may be **Chandler** or **Sampson**. Curiosity might attract many. I invited the Schools that I knew to be eligible and that I had the addresses of. The letter to Ratledge came back, wrong address I suppose.

Hanson, President of the Kansas Association, answers me today suggesting that they cooperate by furnishing the program for one day, calling it "Kansas Day." While this may be difficult at this late date, I believe it would be smart to put Hanson on the Program for a short talk, say 30 minutes. Also Tom Maher for a talk on the X-Ray and Chiropractic. Expecially, inasmuch as we have no talks on X-Ray. Sausser, Thompson, Richardson or Hall cannot come. I have written Maher about having the Missouri State Association holding its meeting at that time, but have not yet heard from him. I am taking the libenting of inviting him to speak on "The X-Ray in Chiropractic." He is capable of handling this subject and we need his cooperation in this Convention. **Hon. Jones Parker, Ex-Speaker of the House, Lawyer, Physician and Former Editor of many Medical Journals, former member of the Board of Governors of the American Medical Association is a strong man for our Program, as he now takes Chiropractic adjustments.** Dr. Maher is a particular friend of Mr. Parker's and could undoubtedly get him to speak. Perhaps I should go ahead and invite Hanson also, for a 30 minute talk, as our time is getting so short and we need his cooperation in getting the Kansas Association to meet here.

Schultze was on his vacation when I wired. I'll write him again. Because of his long medical experience he should be especially well qualified to handle the subject "The technique of a Physical Examination." This should be valuable for those that desire to make examinations for Insurance Companies, factories, restaurants, etc. where permitted.

Here is a new idea, what do you think of giving a loving Cup (one about a foot tall, costing say 12.00 or \$15.00) to the best palpator of any three spinal columns? Any one desiring to compete, can, cases to be judged according to X-Ray readings as considered by men like Kightlinger, Weiser, Steinbach, and one of the Johnson Twins qualifications. In other words men who know what X-ray work is all about. Each palpator limited to five or ten minutes per spinal column. The patients could be rewarded by being given the X-Ray pictures of their spinal column without charge. Only those desiring to compete would need to. It shows a Chiropractic objective. It would also show where the Chiropractor's weakness was. This is just a suggestion and might have merit. What do you think about it?

Hoping to hear from you in the very near future, and with kindest regards to you, Mrs. Slocum and the kiddies, I remain, As ever...

P.S. A letter from Pothoff says that Dr. Hawkins can be with us only on soday, Monday and Tuesday. Pothoff is coming also he thinks. Pothoff suggests pictures of so-called hopeless and incurable cases before and after. He suggested Sunday evening, however Monday might be better, especially if we get Macfadden or a Governor or something like that for Sunday, which would also include a dinner dance perhaps. Have not heard from Macfadden or Tilden yet.

What do you think of labeling one day Kansas Day and one day Missouri Day? It might get greater cooperation from the two Associations.

1932 (**?Oct/Nov?**; undated): typed list of speakers for ICC convention?:

Chiropractic Fundamentals	Dr. C.M. Kightlinger
Psychology of Salesmanship	Dr. C.M. Kightlinger
Think Success and Success is Yours	Dr. Gladys Ingram
Anatomical Architecture	Dr. H.E. Weiser
Cooperative Advertising	Dr. H.E. Weiser
Inspirational Lecture	Dr. Jas. R. Drain
Head Examination - Transillumination	Dr. H.G. Beatty
History of the Evolution of Chiropractic	Dr. H. Lewis Trubenbach
Basic Compensation and Technique	Dr. Willard Carver
Visual Nerve Tracing	G.N. Adelman (1 hr, 2 times)
Modern Medical Practice	Dr. J.H. Tilden
Quizz	Dr. J.H. Tilden
Talk	Dr. P.N. Hanson
Significance of Spinal Temperatures	Dr. H.E. Vedder
Heart and Lung Examinations	Dr. H.E. Vedder
Chiropractic First Aid	Dr. H.C. Harring
Address of Welcome	Mayor Bryce E. Smith
How to Build a Practice	Dr. A.W. Schwietert
Relationship between Atlas and Condyle	Dr. Karl Hawkins
Importance of Sacro Iliac Technique	Dr. Karl Hawkins
Address	Happy Chandler
Mechanical Correction of Entire Spine	L.A. Johnson
How to Build a Practice	L.A. Johnson
Future Plan of Congress	Dr. J.E. Slocum
Dr. Hurley	
Dr. Ramsey	
Dr. Nathan Russell	X-Ray Examination of Soft Tissue
Dr. Gregory	
Organization Needs	Dr. Harry Gallaher
New Discoveries in Neurology	Dr. Francis J. Kolar
New Adjusting Technique	Dr. H.W. Watkins
Clinical System in Your office	Dr. G.C. Will
Organization	Hon. Jones Parker
Advertising Today	Lou Holland

1933 (May): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA & ICC) [1(5)] includes:

-"News Flashes: New York: Research Association Meets" (p. 16):

The Association held its monthly meeting at the Hotel Esplanade, Thursday evening, Apr. 20. Dr. **C.W. Weiant** of the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**, was the speaker. His subject was "The Planning of Specific Chiropractic Research." After discussing briefly the spirit of scientific research and the acquisition of research technique, he outlined procedures to be followed in gathering clinical data in various types of cases and in studying phenomena related to the intervertebral foramina and adjacent tissues - (Sent at request of Dr. Herman Rein, president of the New York Chiropractic Research Association).

1933 (June): **The Chiropractic Journal** (NCA) [1(6)] notes:

-"**Eastern Institute News**" by C.M. **Kightlinger** DC (p. 12):

Dr. C.W. **Weiant**, a member of the Faculty and author of **Science Sidelights**, gave an interesting and appreciated lecture to the Chiropractic Research Society of New York City at the Hotel Esplanade, Thursday, April 20th.

- "Announcement" (p. 12):

Announcement

The Faculty of the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**, after deliberation with its Advisory Board, is pleased to announce to the field that, in addition to its regular Standard Course of twenty-eight months, it has added such courses which will meet the requirements in length of time, hours, and subjects, in states which require either more or less than our Standard Course.

In the past prospective students from states requiring less than our Standard Course, justifiably did not care to spend the amount of time with us which we required. Our large Faculty, together with other fine teaching facilities, enables us to take care of students from any state whatever.

COURSE A

Four school years of seven months each in Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes. This is our Standard Course.

COURSE B

Three school years of six months each in Freshman, Junior and Senior classes. The curriculum for this course has been arranged to enable the student to cover all subjects and put in added classroom hours to meet state requirements.

COURSE C

Four calendar years of seven months each in Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes covering all subjects and credits required by state boards.

COURSE D

Four calendar years of nine months each in Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes covering all subjects and requiring classrooms hours adequate to meet state board requirements.

1933 (July): *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) [1(7): 25] notes:

- CM **Kightlinger** DC is featured speaker for upcoming NCA convention (p. 4)

- "Are you educated? An understanding of both doctrines is essential" by **H. Lewis Trubenbach** DC of the **New York School of Chiropractic** (pp. 10, 28):

A few days ago, while lunching with my friend, Dr. C.W. **Weiant**, publisher of **Science Sidelights**, the conversation turned to the subject "What constitutes Chiropractic?" I mentioned that I had recently met a successful chiropractor, some three years out of school, who had come to me to inquire about **Carver technique**. It seems that this man had gone through the **P.S.C.** and had practiced ever since, fraternizing with other practitioners in the meanwhile, without ascertaining that there was a doctrine of Chiropractic other than that in which he was trained.

Dr. **Weiant** then told me that that he had often seen the same thing, and added that the great majority of the field seems to think only of newer and better techniques, and what easier and simpler moves can be learned, rather than of a real understanding of doctrines of chiropractic.

We then discussed the effect upon Chiropractic, both as a science and as a practice, of the various "techniques" and "adjusting methods" which have been promulgated by itinerant teachers without school connections during the past decade. And by this time we were beginning to wonder how Chiropractic might be defined to include all of these methods and practices. Back in my office, I asked myself again "What constitutes Chiropractic?" Here are my very thoughts as they came to me and were written down....

1933 (Sept): *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) [1(9)] publishes:

- "Was it a step backward? Some reflections on the new policy of the **Eastern** in the matter of length of course" by C.W. **Weiant** DC, "Secretary of the Faculty"; **Weiant** replies to criticisms that **ECI** offers an 18-month curriculum (p. 17)

- "Science Shorts; Edited by C. **Weiant**, D.C., Ph.C., Professor of Physiology, **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**, and Editor of **Science Sidelights**" (p. 22)

1933 (Oct): *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) [1(10)] publishes:

- "Science Shorts; Edited by C. **Weiant**, D.C., Ph.C., Professor of Physiology, **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**, and Editor of **Science Sidelights**" (pp. 21-22)

1933 (Nov): *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) [1(11)] publishes:

- "Science and **Near-Science**; Edited by C. **Weiant**, D.C., Ph.C., Professor of Physiology, **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**, and Editor of **Science Sidelights**" (pp. 16-7)

1936 (Apr 28): application of **Eastern Chiropractic Institute** to the **Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards** for rating on the **CCEB's** "Standard Scale"; notes that **ECI** pays \$200 rent for a "public office building"; **ECI** is a for-profit corporation; principal stockholders include:

* Craig M. **Kightlinger** (95 shares)

* **Julian Jacobs** (95 shares)

* Agnes V. Kelly (95 shares)

* C.W. **Weiant** (95 shares)

* F. **Hirsch** (95 shares)

* Maza (47.5 shares)

* Paul Stratman (47.5 shares)

* Raymond E. Hummel (30 shares)

- total enrollment is 125 (30 students in each of four years); high school graduation is an admission requirement, but will accept "equivalent acceptable to State interested in entering"

- **ECI** offers DC ("3 years of 10 months, was 28 months up to 2 yrs ago") and PhC (95% in each subject)

- faculty are

* **Julian M. Jacobs** DC, PhC, Dean

* Craig M. **Kightlinger** BS, DC, PhC

* Clarence W. **Weiant** BS, DC, PhC

* Hirsch DC, PhC

* Paul Stratmann DC, PhC

* George Mazer DC, PhC

* Agnes V. Kelly DC

* Roy E. Hammel DC

* George Barkley BS, PhD

* W.F. Keck DC, PhC

* E. Kendall DC, PhC

1936: according to Rehm (1980, p. 333):

Dr. Oetteking's first awareness of chiropractic grew out of conversations with C.W. **Weiant**, D.C., Ph.D., one of his students at Columbia University during the years 1936-38.

1937 (Oct 8): letter to CS Cleveland from CM **Kightlinger** DC (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear friend Carl:

Your favor received and I am enclosing your contract and check for same and in about four days will have an article from **Weiant** and one of my own and I am also enclosing some school news and I would like to have you set them up for us.

You have my cut out there and if you intend to put the pictures of each faculty member in each month you can start with mine and we will take them in the manner in which they write their articles. I am sure this paper is going to be a success and I think it is going to do a good deal to help us in the future in negotiating with State Boards and also the selling of students.

I heard of the great 'bust-up' of **Logan** that you wrote about and knew that this would happen sooner or later. There is only one way to run any proposition, Carl, that is clean. As long as you and I run our schools that way we will both succeed.

I have the deep gratification, at the present time, of many chiropractors who were against me when I fought **Logan** now certifying their approval of what I have done.

There is only one fly in the ointment at the present time and I am wondering why you have never answered me on the films on **Basic** and have ignored my requests. I realize these films were taken at a great expense. If there is some reason that you don't care to loan them to me you have a perfect right to that reason but when I talked with you in Grand Rapids it seemed to me that it would be perfectly agreeable and we would have no trouble at all. I am not going to ask you for them again and will leave it to your justice in the matter to decide. If you think there is some reason you do not care to divulge that is all right but at least let me know.

With my very best wishes, trusting your enrollment is good and increasing, I am, Sincerely, *Kight*

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

We, the undersigned Chiropractic Educational Institution, desire to join the ASSOCIATED CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGES of AMERICA movement. OUR ENTIRE CURRICULUM IS DEVOTED TO STRAIGHT CHIROPRACTIC INSTRUCTION.

We, therefore, herin pledge our complete support and cooperation for the Advancement of Chiropractic as a Distinct Science, to the ASSOCIATED CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGES OF AMERICA, and to all Chiropractic Boards, Associations, and Movements that have a similar objective.

We herin agree to pay Sixty (\$60.00) Dollars every two (2) months for a period of not less than one (1) year, our first Sixty (\$60.00) dollar payment herewith attached. This entitles us to our proportionate benefits derived from this Association: viz, one-half page in an advertisement, and one-and-one-half pages in articles and news items submitted by an authorized representative of our institution; such advertisement, news items, etc., to appear in the ASSOCIATED CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGES OF AMERICA NEWS every two months, and to be of such nature and content as to meet the general approval of the other members of the ASSOCIATED CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGES OF AMERICA.

Eastern Chiropractic Institute

Name of Institution

Craig M. Kightlinger

Authorized Representative

1938 (Jan/Feb): *Associated Chiropractic Colleges of America News* [1(1)] includes (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

-"Specialization in the Chiropractic Curriculum, By **C.W. Weiant**, B.S., D.C., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology, **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**" (p. 4):

Throughout the years, you have read much from the pen of Dr. **C.W. Weiant**. He is a research man. For years he was Chairman of the **Bureau of Research, American Chiropractors Association**. Month in and month out, you have read his Science Sidelights in the **N.C.A. Journal**. You have learned to respect his storehouse of Knowledge. Dr. **Weiant** offers a splendid outline for Specialization in Chiropractic Colleges. We are fortunate in having Dr. **Weiant** give the NEWS his scientific contributions.

The steady trend toward longer and longer professional courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic raises the problem of exactly how the additional time required may be spent to the greatest advantage to the student, the school, and chiropractic in general. At first, this situation was met by more detailed instruction in the fundamental subjects around which the curriculum is built: anatomy, physiology, diagnosis, etc. This was, of course, desirable, particularly in view of the strides being made in such rapidly developing and important fields as nutrition, endocrinology, and physiology of the nervous system. In addition, many schools added certain auxiliary or supplementary subjects like bacteriology, dermatology, jurisprudence, and office procedure. Of late, the tendency seems to be more and more in the direction of laboratory instruction, with emphasis on the techniques of laboratory diagnosis. The question which I would like to

raise for discussion at this time is whether the standard curriculum of the future should become definitely fixed along this line.

To be sure, chiropractors have frequently been criticized for failure to gather, for scientific purposes, all the objective data on their cases which it is possible to get. For many types of cases, the laboratory record is the only adequate one. It is equally true, however, that the successful chiropractor will never have time to do his own clinical laboratory work, and that what he has learned of these techniques will soon be forgotten. His needs can be fully met by teaching him only the principles involved in these techniques and the interpretations of the results. Who, then, should serve the profession in this field? In small communities the Chiropractor often finds that he can enlist the cooperation of a local physician for this work, and this casual contact is just enough to win the toleration of an otherwise unfriendly competitor. In large centers of population a very different situation sometimes prevails. So-called ethical laboratories, medically controlled, absolutely refuse to accept and report upon specimens submitted by the chiropractor or his patient, with the result that the chiropractor has no recourse but to patronize the commercial laboratories, which may or may not offer a dependable service. These laboratories, moreover, are very likely to give advice, either directly or indirectly, which is favorable to medicine.

Obviously, the solution of this problem, as Dr. **Kightlinger** and I realized some years ago when we launched the urine analysis service with chiropractic interpretation, of the **Eastern Laboratories**, is to create laboratories of our own. A number of laboratories of this sort are now in operation, but there is undoubtedly room for many more in strategic points throughout the country, and these laboratories should be in the charge of men and women who are both chiropractors and trained laboratory technicians.

Here, then, is a legitimate field for specialization within the chiropractic curriculum. Let those who feel that they are by temperament and choice best fitted for such a career receive the training they need. The equipment required to teach a few, rather than the many, enormously simplifies the problem of financing such a program. At the same time, material is then available for demonstration in the classroom, so that all students can readily follow the theoretical instruction. Many will, I am sure, disagree with me, but it seems to me that rather than compel every student, in the long run, to pursue an extensive and for the most part, useless training in the diagnostic laboratory, it would be more profitable to allow those who prefer to do so, to direct all their energies into other channels.

For example, some may wish to devote themselves to spinography. No one will deny that this subject has been tremendously complicated as a result of the introduction of new techniques in spinal analysis and adjusting, - and what a superb tool of research the spinograph can be in the hands of competent investigators! Every Chiropractic School should be endowed with scholarships for spinographic research. Here is a second field for specialization within the curriculum, and it need not be all laboratory work. I have found senior students exceedingly willing to assist in the preparation of statistics from spinograph reports, an undertaking which has only just begun.

Senior students could also be set to work on a comparative study of the findings obtained with the various instruments of spinal analysis. As yet we cannot say authoritatively to what extent these methods can be correlated, nor to what extent one is justified in depending upon one method to the exclusion of all others. Incidentally it may be noted that all of the instruments represent the application of some principle of biophysics. Why not arrange to make biophysics itself a special branch of training and research? No science is more likely to yield secrets of real value to the Chiropractor.

As time goes on, we receive an increasing proportion of superior students. If we insist on shoving them all blindly thru the same mill, giving no attention to individual talents and abilities, we shall have committed an unpardonable blunder, and chiropractic will be unnecessarily retarded by many years, in its development. Therefore, I say, let us seek means of providing for a certain degree of specialization within the framework of the three or four year curriculum.

PHOTOGRAPH



Craig M. Kightlinger, D.C.

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.

1938 (?May/June?): *Associated Chiropractic Colleges of America News* [1(3)] includes (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

- "NEWS: **Eastern** Eleventh Annual Convention" (p. 6):

Over 300 Chiropractors from New York and the Eastern States attended the eleventh annual convention of the **Eastern Chiropractic**

Institute, held this year in the grand ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker. The program of the convention was devoted to "A Symposium on the Subluxation," participated in by members of the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute** faculty. The program was opened by Professor **Julian M. Jacobs** who acted as chairman of the proceedings. **Kight** gave a warm welcome to all.

The Symposium started with a lecture by Professor **Paul Stratmann** on the subject, "The Anatomy of the Intervertebral Foramen." Stratmann described the foramen in great detail, pointing out its osseous and ligamentous surroundings. He showed what may happen to the intervertebral foramen when subluxation occurs. The next speaker, Professor **Elmer E. Gruening** offered the different definitions and gave the abasic concept of the subluxation. He showed slides of X-rays which prove the existence of subluxation. Professor **Julius Dintenfass** was the third speaker in the morning session. He offered overwhelming medical and scientific testimony substantiating the Chiropractic contention that subluxations of the spine can occur and can interfere with the nerve system. The morning session ended with a talking moving picture describing the physiology of heart action.

After the luncheon recess the convention reconvened with a talk by Dr. **Harry L. Runge** of Boston, Mass., who spoke on "Organization." He pointed out how, if we are to achieve any progress and overcome the propaganda of the **AMA**, we must emulate them as far as their organization is concerned and build one united national organization composed of every state Chiropractic society.

Professor F.E. **Hirsch** was the first afternoon speaker to continue the Symposium. He first put on a motion picture of the nervous system which described how nerve function and reflex action occur. He then proceeded to explain the neurological mechanism of how the subluxations are produced. He cited all the different factors which might directly or indirectly cause subluxations. Professor **C.W. Weiant** was the next speaker. He showed what subluxations can do to nerves. He explained to the convention that besides causing a disturbance in the afferent nerves, the subluxation might interfere with the **chronaxie** of the nerve thus disturbing its normal function. Professor **Kightlinger** ended the Symposium with a talk on how subluxations can best be corrected.

-photos of (rear cover):

*Class of 1938, **ECI**

***ECI's** 11th annual convention, May 8, 1938

1939 (Feb 10): letter from CM **Kightlinger** DC to JJ **Nugent** DC (CCE Archives #35-12-1938):

Dear John:

I am enclosing Criders letter to me and my answer to him. I get so tired and disgusted with what this man does and writes that I feel like telling him to go to hell. He sets up standards, he goes ahead and does things without consulting, or anything else.

My letter will explain itself and this isn't written to you for your approval or disapproval, just to let you know what is going on. We schools have it hard enough to keep going and moving without somebody else coming with some fool idea like this.

We want to stop up our work and have done it and the very subjects he is kicking about - Bacteriology, Chemistry and Hygiene are taught by **Weiant** and I will leave it to you whether **Weiant** is a good teacher or not. Furthermore we have had no criticism at all by any of the Boards on our adjusters.

With best wishes, I am, Sincerely,...

1939 (Nov 14): letter from **Julius Dintenfass**, D.C., editor of *Science Sidelines*, to Cleveland College, offering free back issues of *Science Sidelines* to chiro colleges for distribution on campus; Dintenfass is also on the faculty of the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**; C.W. **Weiant** is listed as a "Contributing Editor" on the letterhead (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1940 (Mar): *Eastern Toggle*, [1(3)] (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC; in my Weiant/CINY folder) is edited by Professor **Julius Dintenfass**

DC and published quarterly by the Eastern Chiropractic Institute ("School of Merit") at 55 W. 42nd St., NYC, of which Craig M. **Kightlinger**, D.C. is founder, president and "Professor of Adjusting":

-Associate Editors are: **Kightlinger**, Hirsch, Jacobs, Weiant, Paul Stratmann, Agnes V. Kelly

-"Editorial: An incident with the A.F. of L." (pp. 2, 4)

-"Chiropractic in the dictionaries and encyclopedias" by **Clarence W. Weiant** DC and F. DeMey DC (Eastern, 1936) (pp. 7, 11-2)

-ad for **Eastern Chiropractic** Convention, to be held at the Hotel New Yorker, Sunday, 4/28/40 (pp. 8-9)

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 (Feb 19): letter to **John J. Nugent** DC from **Clarence Weiant** DC, PhD on the private practice stationery of CR Johnston DC (blind DC), whose practice **Weiant** apparently took over in Peekskill NY (from CCE Archives; in my **CINY** file):

Dear Dr. Nugent:

I am happy to inform you that at a meeting which we held yesterday it was decided to set aside Sunday, March 7th, for consultation with you on school matters, provided, of course, that date happens to be a convenient one for you. Meanwhile, various members of the faculty are giving careful attention to your monograph. Let me know as soon as you can whether the date is agreeable, so that I can advise all concerned. You might also suggest the probable amount of time we shall need and the hour that we should begin our deliberations.

I have not yet replied to your inquiry relative to Dr. Raskin. His position at Columbia is a very minor one. Some busy-body, I understand, took the trouble to ask the University if Raskin is a professor. The reply was in the negative and this information was transmitted to Connecticut with evident intent to discredit him, but I

don't believe he ever pretended to be a professor. He has served as laboratory assistant in connection with a course in neuro-anatomy and has made some investigations which seem to require a revision of certain ideas with reference to Wallerian degeneration. I believe he would do credit to your Educational Session.

Sincerely,
CWWeiant

1943 (Nov 9): letter to **L.M. Rogers** DC, Sec'y of **NCA**, from **CW Weiant** DC (CCE Archives #35-12-1938):

Dear Dr. Rogers:

I have been instructed as secretary of the faculty of the **EASTERN CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE** to place before you the attitude of the faculty in the matter of provisional recognition accorded our school and the publication of this rating. Dr. **Kightlinger** has already, in several letters, expressed himself personally. I speak now for the entire group and request that you make known our position to the House of Counselors.

We concur with Dr. **Kightlinger** on the following three points:

(1) We should have been presented with a bill of particulars concerning our deficiencies before any public action was taken in order that we might determine to what extent we could comply with the prescribed conditions.

(2) Schools which have declined to cooperate in any way or, which are outside the **NCA** have not been penalized by having the fact published that they are not approved.

(3) There has been no disposition on the part of the **NCA** to strengthen schools financially in some way so that they might attain the desired standards, as, for example, by the creation of scholarships, publicity campaigns for students, endowments, etc.

With regard to the third point, let it be said that we are heartily in sympathy with the desires of the Association to improve the standards of chiropractic education. However, one prerequisite for meeting the requirements set forth by the **NCA** would appear to be an investment in the form of equipment which, under existing condition, would be prohibitive. If one must decide between, on the one hand, putting out of business schools that cannot, for financial reasons, come up to an ideal standard and, on the other hand, letting such schools live (provided they do the best they can), then we, as a group vote for the second alternative. We do this not out of selfish motivation, (the Lord only knows we get little enough out of the venture) but because, **unless the schools survive, straight chiropractic cannot survive**.

Furthermore, we feel that **the decision to recognize two mixing schools and only one straight school is a two-to-one vote for physiotherapy**, regardless of the fitness of the mixing schools as educational institutions.

Finally, we should like to point out that even the fully accredited schools fall far short of the ideals set forth in Dr. **Nugent's** book on **CHIROPRACTIC EDUCATION**. In view of this, would not the fairer policy be to give no more than provisional recognition to any of them, leaving until the post-war period the task of realizing the ideal?

We furthermore feel that the question of what constitutes chiropractic education is not a matter for a small group of men to decide or even for school executives to decide. It is a matter upon which no final decision should be reached until the opinions of all those engaged in chiropractic teaching as well as the outstanding leaders in the field (as perhaps represented by the official family of the **NCA**) have been aired. Such an interchange of ideas would certainly result in policies closer to the realities of the situation than those hitherto promulgated.

Very sincerely yours,...

1943 (Nov 30): report by **JJ Nugent** DC to "Executive Board of Directors and Committee on Educational Standards" (CCE Archive #35-12-1938):

New York School Situation: **The school problem in New York is inextricably entangled in the fight for chiropractic legislation**. They cannot be separated. To solve one is to solve the other. The attitude of certain individuals in New York regarding schools is a reflection of their attitude on

legislation. Therefore, my time in New York on legislative matters has been devoted as much to the school situation as to any other. **If legislation is enacted recognizing chiropractic in New York, all the present schools will have to go out of business.** The schools, as they are at present, could not possibly qualify for recognition by the New York Board of Regents. All schoolmen, without exception, in New York admit that. There are no schools in New York which can meet even the **NCA's** requirements. For the **NCA** to fully approve any of these schools and then have them rejected by the Regents would be calamitous and would cause reverberations in many state legislatures of the country. What a weapon to place in the hands of our opponents with which to discredit our accrediting system.

The Legislative Committee and their attorneys decided that I should be the one to handle all school and educational questions before the Commission. I think you can understand what the situation would look like if you had representatives from all the schools there with conflicting opinions and so forth. In preparation for that, I spent all of last week in the New York schools making a general survey, being prepared to answer any and all questions on corporate set-up, charter provisions, financial background, faculties, students, curriculum, and so forth. In the course of this work I explored with each of the school heads, **the possibilities of amalgamation and the formation of one strong school. I realized that while I was getting information for the Commission hearings, I was also obtaining very valuable information for joint discussions on amalgamation.** I am happy to report that all agreed that there should -- in fact could -- be only one school under Regents' control. I proposed a joint meeting of school heads and this will take place in a week or so. To arrange details and make satisfactory arrangements for all concerned will not be easy but with patience and tact I am sure our end can be accomplished. **The schools who will participate are the Eastern Institute, The Standard School, the New York School and the Columbia Institute.** All of the men involved, with the exception of one school head, feel that the **NCA** is doing a splendid job in New York and the most enthusiastic and eager are those who have less reason, since they are head schools which we have not mentioned in any classification of approval.

It was most fortunate that I had explored the possibility and had formulated plans in my mind for amalgamation because that very question was raised by the Commission and was the source of lengthy discussion. I was asked if I was going to approach the Regents on the subject. I told them of my efforts and that it was my purpose as seen as a working agreement could be reached among the schools, to solicit the help of the Regents in melding the school to their desires. This made a great impression upon the Commission and there was much nodding of heads in approbation. I was later informed by the attorneys representing the Speakers of the House and Senate, who are observers at the hearings, that I could be sure of considerable help from influential sources. This is the indicated thing to do and if we are successful, we will have cleaned up chiropractic education in the Eastern Seaboard of this country.

Further to this subject, I wish I were at liberty at this time to report to you of **similar negotiation in another section of the country.** Important discussions will take place early in December. For the time being, I am not free to speak. However, I wish to assure you that the school situation is not so black as the few protests we have heard would indicate.

Eastern Institute of Chiropractic: The flurry caused by Dr. **Kightlinger's** letters is not going to cause us to deviate from the settled policy laid down over the past hard fought years.

Perhaps, in the interest of clarity of thinking, I should take up in detail the points set forth in the letter of the faculty of the **Eastern Institute** dated November 9, addressed to Dr. **Rogers** as Secretary of the **NCA**. It is the first clear statement of the school in all of the correspondence so far. The letter makes three points. I will take them one by one:

- (1) "We should have been presented with a bill of particulars concerning our deficiencies before any public action was taken in order that we might determine to what extent we should comply with prescribed conditions."

Since October, 1938, when Dr. **Crider** and I held a conference with Dr. **Kightlinger**, the course at the **Eastern** has not changed. In fact, I can go further back to an inspection I made in 1936, and to volumes of correspondence and to notes of many conferences during the years 1938 to 1943. It is still as of this date, a thirty months course with 2311 sixty minute hours. It is still the same course as it was when Dr. **Kightlinger** put up his famous fight before the House of Delegates at Toronto. No one better than Dr. **Kightlinger** and his faculty know that the basic requirement for approval is a thirty-six months course of not less than 2600 hours. If that does not exist, everything else follows. "One does not have to eat the whole sheep to know that the sheep is tainted." I think that is a complete answer to his first point.

In his second point he states:

- (2) "Schools which have declined to cooperate in any way or, which are outside the **NCA**, have not been penalized by having the fact published that they are not approved."

Of course, we haven't published the list of schools not cooperating. We dare not or we would be in legal difficulties. They did not ask for our rating and we, therefore, have no authority to rate them -- which we would be doing if we mentioned them in any connection with a list of schools approved. No other accrediting system mentions schools which are not approved. They simply do not appear on an approved list. Their very absence from the list is significant enough. However, schools previously approved or on probation do appear on all lists. In any event, this point made by the **Eastern** is not an argument why **Eastern** School should be approved.

The third point:

- (3) "There has been no disposition on the part of the **NCA** to strengthen schools financially in some way so that they might attain the desired standard, as, for example, by the creation of scholarships, publicity campaigns for students, endowments, etc."

This is not an argument against the rating which **Eastern** was given. It's a continuation of the arguments which Dr. **Kightlinger** has made at many Conventions in the past against raising standards. It's an argument against the whole idea of rating any chiropractic school.

We cannot approve schools just simply because we personally like the individuals who head them. Our personal feelings toward individuals are not the criteria by which we can judge schools. It frequently makes it painful for us when warm friendships are involved but if our integrity means anything -- and it means everything in this school program -- we must hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may. I am sure that the notion of Dr. **Kightlinger** was only due to his natural impetuosity. I do not believe that he intends to take advantage of his position as head of the School Council to foster dissension and rebellion among the malcontents. I know he does not want to be aligned with those forces who have consistently fought high standards or to give them comfort or assistance. I am quite sure that he intends to give more than lip service to our effort for higher standards. I am sure of all these things because I have had several heart to heart talks with him, the latest being only a week ago.

For the second time this year I sat down with Dr. **Kightlinger** and his entire faculty and explained fully and without equivocation what the Committee on Educational Standards expected of his school. The first occasion was on March 7, 1943 and the last session was on October 12, just before I left for Tampa. I produced facts and figures and finally Dr. **Kightlinger** asked me if I would devote a week or two to the school and get them straightened out. To this I agreed, and finally a week ago he expressed some warm sentiments of friendship and approval for what we are trying to do. So I feel confident the whole New York School situation can be cleared up in the course of a few months.

1944 (Jan 13): letter from **Leo J. Steinbach** DC to "Members of the Executive Board of the **NCA**" (CCE Archives #35-12-1938): Gentlemen:

Ever since the announcement of the results of the Detroit meeting of the House of Counselors which appeared in the September issue of the **Journal**, I have been hearing expressions of dissatisfaction from

many of the chiropractic school leaders and faculty members. Now that I have read the House of Counselors Bulletin for January and have observed the fact that the storm has actually broken, I feel that I should say something about it to the Executive Board in an effort to help guide the educational program, hoping that its problems and the differences might be satisfactorily adjusted.

I did not attend the Detroit meeting nor the Chicago meeting in 1942 because of school problems. **Universal Chiropractic College** had begun to feel the effects of the war and had fallen so far behind in enrollments that we decided to discontinue operation for the duration. One of our graduates, Dr. George Merrin of Washington, Pennsylvania assumed the responsibility for developing a maintenance and building fund so that we would be prepared to meet the conditions of the new educational program at the conclusion of the war. During 1942-43, we have been finishing out the three year training program of students enrolled in 1941. Our task is just about completed. During the past two years, I have given much thought to the four year standard which has been outlined by Dr. **Nugent**. I have been thinking about it with the experience of 27 years of teaching, research and supervisory work. I believe that I understand how other educators feel now as they face the problem of trying to carry on under war circumstances.

The personnel of every school which did not receive the benefit of complete recognition is more or less disappointed and some of them are quite bitter, as you probably know. Dr. **Weiant** charges in his statement in the recent House of Counselors *Bulletin* that the schools should have been given a 'bill of particulars'. It is true that Dr. **Nugent** made an inspection and undoubtedly informed the institutions at that time wherein they were short of meeting the full conditions. Dr. **Nugent** visited our school last February and talked with us very candidly about the educational program which he had outlined. In turn, he learned that under present circumstances we could not finance such a program. We informed him that we were making an effort to re-finance and re-establish our college after the war. I assume that Dr. **Nugent** has spoken with equal candor to other school men at the time of his inspections and thus felt that they had been properly advised as to what they must do to meet the conditions for a full rating. We find no complaint on this score.

Knowing that serious differences were brewing between school men, who had given loyal support to the **NCA** in the past, and those of you who are responsible for the decisions and the announcements which have been made in connection with the new educational program, I decided to make a trip to New Haven in order that I might frankly discuss these problems with Drs. **Nugent** and **Wheaton**. We had a two day conference on December 11th and 12th. I believe that we thrashed out every possible angle of the situation which effects the future of chiropractic and its educational institutions. I was only sorry that our discussions were not carried on in the presence of all other school men who are concerned. If they had been there, I am sure that much of the controversy which might develop during 1944 could have been settled.

This will be a climactic year in the history of Chiropractic if the plans which I learned from Dr. **Nugent** can be carried out. As I understand these plans, chiropractic education must be carried on in the future on a basis similar to other forms of higher education. A public ownership plan should supplant the private ownership of colleges. We must find the ways and means to supply adequate funds for the development of chiropractic institutions in order that they might be properly equipped and so that their faculties might be well trained and fairly compensated for their services. **The old order of private ownership, too many schools, competition between schools - taking money out of tuition fees to support state and national organizations** should not prevail in the new future.

It is not difficult for our school to accept the changes which are impending. We have operated as a non-profit institution for the past 16 years. We have also striven for the advancement of chiropractic education and research. The fact that we might be classified as a weak school now is due largely to the standards which we set for ourselves and which could not be made successful on tuition and fees alone. School men should review Dr. **Nugent's** presentation of our case before the **Tolan Committee**. They should also know the problems with which

he has been faced before the **New York Assembly Committee** to bring themselves to the realization that all legislation for the recognition of chiropractic and chiropractors now hinges on this point. I believe that other schools will accept the new order once they understand that inevitably it must come.

We cannot just give the profession the prestige and the advantages of the higher educational standard - we must ask them to become philanthropists and support it. It cannot be done on tuition fees alone. I am thoroughly convinced that John **Nugent's** surveys and studies of our present and future problems are sound. The educational program which he has outlined and the plans for its support which were reviewed at our meeting demands our cooperation. A great responsibility will rest upon the Executive Board, the House of Counselors and the profession. I sincerely hope we have the wisdom and will find the strength to see it through.

As ever,

Leo J. Steinbach, Dean

UNIVERSAL CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE

cc: Drs. Goodfellow, Wheaton, Logic, Strait, Hariman, Rogers, Nugent

1944 (Apr): **National Chiropractic Journal** [14(4)] includes:

- "NEW YORK: Research Fund is Created" (pp. 37-8)

More than three hundred chiropractors gathered on March 12th at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City in a memorial service for Dr. **Willard Carver**, pioneer chiropractor and Chiropractic educator, who died December 24th at Oklahoma City. The services were held under the auspices of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc. and the **New York School of Chiropractic Alumni Association**.

Speakers at yesterday's services included Drs. **B.F. Gilman**, J.H. Long, T.C. **Peterson**, E.L. Shafran, H.L. **Trubenbach**, C.W. **Weiant**, C.M. **Kightlinger**, K.C. Robinson, **A.B. Chatfield** and J.J. **Nugent**. Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Gladys Schwartz, with Mrs. Charlotte W. Conant as accompanist.

Dr. Sol **Goldschmidt** acted as Chairman and Dr. Stanley L. Riddett as Co-Chairman.

A highlight of the meeting was an announcement by Dr. C.W. **Weiant**, Chairman of the Research Council, that the Board of Directors of the New York State Chiropractic Society, Inc. had decided to launch a five year program of research to be financed by a fund to be known as the **Willard Carver Memorial Fund for Chiropractic Research**. The Society has allocated an initial sum of five thousand dollars for that purpose.

This program envisages an extensive survey of the medical literature dealing with the Chiropractic principle, a survey of Chiropractic in relation to the industrial problem of absenteeism, and the compiling of laboratory data on cases under Chiropractic care to demonstrate the changes effected by structural adjustment. The latter project includes analyses of urine, blood, and other body fluids, as well as before and after X-ray views from accredited clinical laboratories. Already many important data of this type have been gathered by the Research Council, and use has been made of the material in hearings before the **New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Chiropractic**, the Healing Arts Commission of the Virginia Legislature, and elsewhere. The Research Council has cooperated with the National Chiropractic Association in preparing evidence of the efficacy of Chiropractic for the Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine. - Reported by S. **Goldschmidt**, Secretary, N.Y.S.C.S.

1944 (Dec): **NCA's National Chiropractic Journal** [14(12)] includes:

- "How you can assist in research" by **CW Weiant** DC, PhD (pp. 13-4)

- "Why I support Research Foundation" by Margaret J Schmidt DC (p. 14)

- "Chiropractic Research Questionnaire" (pp. 15-6); readers' responses to this survey should be directed to **CW Weiant** DC, PhD, **NCA's** Director of Research, at 55 W. 42nd St., NYC

1944 (Dec): **Chirogram** [12(2)] includes:

- "Technic: Open letter to Dr. **Weiant**" (pp. 7-?) by **Delbert J. Metzinger** DC, professor of Technic at LACC, who challenges **Weiant's** research concepts (see also January & February issues)

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: according to Beideman (1995, p. 131):

In 1944 three of the oldest and best survivors (the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**, the New York School of Chiropractic, and the Standard Institute of Chiropractic) amalgamate, founding the **Institute of the Science and Art of Chiropractic**, a single nonprofit institution (*Bulletin* 1944).

Each of these (3) East Coast schools had been operating as competitors for more than twenty-five years beforehand. For the next twenty-four years, 1944 to 1968, they would function together, doing business as the **Chiropractic Institute of New York (CINY)**.

CINY's birth was accomplished under the auspices of the National Chiropractic Association by Dr. John J. Nugent, NCA's Education Director, as an integral part of NCA's nationwide program of chiropractic educational advancement...

The original officers of the administration at CINY were Craig M. Kightlinger, President (the founder and president of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute 1919-44), C.W. Weiant, Dean (A Ph.D., D.C., director of research of the **Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc.**, at the time), Thure Conrad Peterson, Associate Dean (the dean of the New York School of Chiropractic at the time of the amalgamation), Julian M. **Jacobs**, Dean of Students (the dean of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute 1928-44), and H.L. Trubenbach, Director of Chiropractic (president of the New York School of Chiropractic at the time of the merger). Drs. Peterson and Trubenbach were graduates of the **Carver Chiropractic Institute** in New York.

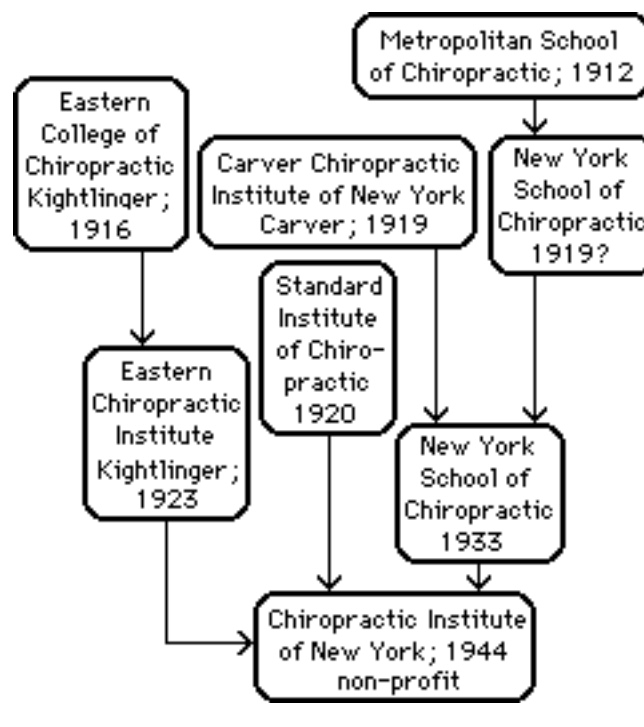
All of these administrators were listed as members of the faculty as well. They were joined in CINY's original faculty by such notables as Milton Grecco and Milton Kronovet from the Standard Institute of Chiropractic, Julius Dintenfass, F.F. Hirsch, and J. Robinson Verner from the **Eastern Chiropractic Institute**, as well as Francis G. Lombardy and Amedeo Trappolini from the New York School of Chiropractic (*Bulletin* 1945-47).

1944: according to Rehm (1980, p. 307):

...When the three remaining proprietary schools - Eastern, Standard and the New York School - merged in 1944 as the **Chiropractic Institute of New York**, Dr. Peterson was appointed associate dean. He was named president of CINY in 1953.

Name, date of founding or re-organization, and owner or status of several of the ancestor institutions of the:

Chiropractic Institute of New York



PHOTOGRAPH



Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D., 1949

1944: according to Smallie (1990, p. 44):

CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK: The college was organized in 1944 from a merging of the New York School of Chiropractic (which had previously merged with the New York Carver Institute), the Standard Chiropractic School and Eastern Chiropractic Institute. These schools were influenced to merge from the urging of the Council on Education of the National Chiropractic Association in an effort toward conformity. First president was Craig M. **Kightlinger**, DC, Clarence W. Weiant, DC, PhD was first Dean. From the faculty of CINY came many texts for the profession. Thure C. Peterson DC became president in 1951. Helmut Bittner DC became president in 1966...College was located at 325 East 38th Street, New York NY

1944 (Jan 27): letter from CM **Kightlinger** DC to "Board of Directors and officers of the N.C.A., and Dr. John **Nugent**" (CCE Archives #35-12-1938):

Dear Doctor:

This is a mimeographed letter, but I want you to regard it as a personal message.

After a storm, and most of the waves, wind and elements have subsided, it is always pleasant to stop out into the great out-doors and note the clearing skies and the shining sun. All nature seems to take on a new and glorious look and that is the way I feel this morning. I have had some differences with the Board of Directors of the N.C.A.

and John Nugent on the school rating and I still feel that it was a mistake, publishing such a rating but now that things have been adjusted, I feel that all this has been for the best and strange to say, **IF OUR SCHOOL HAD BEEN ONE OF THE APPROVED SCHOOLS, it would have placed Dr. Nugent at a great disadvantage before the chiropractic legislative committee of the State of New York in his testimony during the recent hearings.**

We know that our school is not equipped as adequately as it should be and so when they asked Dr. Nugent if the schools of New York were approved, he could honestly answer, "Only conditionally, but if you give us a law, then they will improve themselves at once." Therefore, if we had been approved, it might have been disastrous. But, I want to say, that since I have written to the Board, and since Dr. Nugent has been permitted to remain in New York the length of time he has, a better understanding has developed. Many points have been cleared up which were a bit foggy at first. When we meet with the National Associations at conventions, and we run from one committee meeting to another, none of us get the whole of the thing and we are not competent to give an unbiased judgment.

On Sunday, January 23rd, Dr. Nugent met with the Board of Directors of the **EASTERN CHIROPRACTIC INSTITUTE and discussed the amalgamation of the schools in New York City** (as they are the only ones in the State of New York.) We discussed the **setting up of a new school** that would meet the requirements of legislation which may be passed, so that the East and the profession would have a school equal to any other type of educational program.

I am sure that you must give a great deal of credit to the untiring work and patience of Dr. Nugent in handling this rather delicate situation. I want the Board to know that win, lose or draw, we are still members of the **National Chiropractic Association**, supporting it and fighting for it. With the support of the **National Chiropractic Association**, we will be able to advance chiropractic to where it will stand on the level with any other profession.

With my personal best wishes, permit me to remain,

Most sincerely,

Craig M. Kightlinger, Pres.

Eastern Chiropractic Institute



Mortimer Levine, D.C., 1949

PHOTOGRAPH



Bruno Oetteking, Ph.D., 1949

PHOTOGRAPH



Edwin H. Kimmel, D.C., 1949
Editor of Year Book
Valedictorian

PHOTOGRAPH

1948: *TraCoil*, 1949 (CINY yearbook) notes death of Julian M. Jacobs DC (1890-1948), who taught symptomatology and diagnosis; had been an educator since 1918; yearbook also includes photos of other faculty and administrators:

PHOTOGRAPH



Julian M. Jacobs DC (1890-1948)

PHOTOGRAPH



Clarence W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D.

1970: according to Rehm (1980, p. 307):

...**Peterson, Thure C.**, D.C., a lifelong resident of New York City, died on Sept. 18, 1970, the 75th anniversary of the founding of chiropractic...

PHOTOGRAPH



Thure C. Peterson, D.C.

Letters to the Author (& related lists)

1995 (Sept 28): letter from Julius Dinterfass DC:

Dear Joe:

It has been quite a while since I have last written to you, but my life has been rather hectic these past few years. What with my illness, and retirement from practice after 60 years, I have had little time for anything else.

I am writing to you now about your article "The Chiropractic Institute of New York: Remembering an Intellectual Heritage." I think it would be much clearer to your readers if you explain that the

Chiropractic Institute of New York was founded by a fusion of three schools of Chiropractic: The Eastern Chiropractic Institute, the New York School of Chiropractic and The Standard Institute of Chiropractic. Then go into the history of each school.

John Nugent did a remarkable job in getting these schools together and I sat down with him making suggestions for the Chiropractic Institute. Nugent was a "fighting Irishman", and a very sincere individual and he wanted to do only what was best for the profession of chiropractic. One of the suggestions I made to him was that the chiropractic curriculum should have a separate and detailed course in Kinesiology itself. Up to this point what was taught on Kinesiology was taken up in Anatomy, which described the movement of joints and muscles. After studying the subject in detail, I felt that Kinesiology would be a valuable subject for the chiropractic profession, in understanding the bio-mechanical functions of the body. The suggestion was adopted, and the Chiropractic Institute was the first of chiropractic colleges to offer a separate two-semester course on the subject of Kinesiology.

An outstanding faculty already existed in the prior schools. This included Craig Kightlinger, a leader in the profession, who was a remarkable man, great organizer and an excellent speaker on the subject of chiropractic. C.W. Weiant, my mentor, was a very unusually analytical instructor and served the profession in many ways by organizing early research programs and writing research articles. Thure Peterson and Harry Trubenbach made great contributions as proponents of Carver Chiropractic, which contributed a great deal to the development of our profession. They stressed that structure and function are inseparable and the state of health of the human body may be interpreted with mechanical criteria. Their most important contribution is "The Principle of Basic and Compensatory Distortion". Thus, when a basic structure moves in relation to the body gravity line relative and superimposed must alter their relation to that line all equilibrium is lost.

In your reference to me on page 3, I believe that my greatest contribution was as editor of Science Sidelights, which incidentally appeared as a column in the NCA Journal for a period of about six years and was then published by me and distributed to the profession at large. This publication, which depended upon material gathered from medical journals from all over the world, became very popular because it provided the only publication for the layman which did not depend solely on testimonials to endorse chiropractic. My book, Chiropractic -- A Modern Way to Health, (Pyramid 1970), became an all time best seller in explaining chiropractic and helping hundreds of future chiropractors to decide to enter the profession after reading this book. The active support of the National Chiropractic Association helped to distribute over 400,000 copies of this book. A correction to be made in this paragraph is that I was not founding Secretary of New York's first Board of Chiropractic Examiners. The Secretary of all the professional boards was an employee of the State Department of Education and was appointed by the Board of Regents. I was, however, Chairman of the Board of Examiners. The word "notoriety" is not suitable to describe my position on JMPT.

Mortimer Levine was the strongest and most vociferous proponent of Carver Chiropractic which he explained in his book, The Structural Approach to Chiropractic.

On page 4 you indicated that New York's chiropractic law was enacted in 1964. This is incorrect. It was enacted in 1963. On page 6 an incorrect statement is made "unwilling to merge with Columbia..." is incorrect. **There was a long period of negotiation between CINY and Columbia. Talks were broken off because Columbia refused to accept CINY's demand for equal representation on the Board of Trustees.** Then CINY merged with the National College of Chiropractic in 1968.

There is much to tell about the others. Perhaps, you can find suitable time to hear this. I could phone you and answer your questions. Please let me know when you would be available.

I still have boxes of material referring to my early days in chiropractic, which I have not been able to get to. Be assured that as soon as I do, I will send them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Julius Dintenfass, D.C.

1995 (July 29): letter from Abne Eisenberg DC, PhD:

...when I enrolled in CINY at the beginning of 1949, it was housed in an office building. I think it occupied two floors. Dr. Thure Peterson was President. I cannot remember in what capacity they functioned, but the other principles included Drs. Craig Kightlinger and H.L. Truenbach. Other faculty members included Julius Dintenfass, Charles Krasner, Paul Strattman (sp?), Ed Kimmel, Michael Grecco, Robinson Verner, and Clarence Weiant. The other names escape me for the moment. I spent a year at CINY and then transferred to National in Chicago. Inasmuch as there was no licensure in New York until 1963, I wanted to have dissection and some clinical experience. Chicago had all that. Dr. Joseph Janse was president of the college. I have some very clear and pleasant memories of being his student. In particular, I recall him repeatedly calling me "Abe" instead of "Abne." And, despite my corrective admonitions, he continued to call me Abe.

I spent a year at National when it was located on Ashland Blvd. I am smiling because I remember that several other students and I used to go to various nightclubs where they had strippers to study our anatomy. Another weird recollection also comes to mind. The dissection laboratory was a large room with about seven tables in it. We were given fresh cadavers by the city on a regular basis. They consisted of unidentified DOA's that came into city hospitals. Every semester, a truck would pull up and bodies would be unloaded and dropped into an underground tank filled with formaldehyde. They were then hauled up and placed on the respective tables. Here is the weird part. To frighten the incoming class on their first day, we would make room in the abdomen of each cadaver and insert a strong of 6-7 hot dogs. As the newcomers entered the room, one of us would suddenly reach into the abdomen of a cadaver -- pull out the hot dogs and stuff one of them into our mouth. The new students, ironically, thought we were eating the cadaver's intestines. The Professor's name was Sabbi (sp?) -- a superb teacher who, unfortunately, died a few years later.

National, unlike any of the other chiropractic colleges, had dormitories for married students. Only one thing stands out in that connection. The wives who were pregnant, and received adjustments throughout their pregnancy, had very short labors.

Wanting even more clinical experience, I transferred to LACC. I found the chiropractic licensure in California to be extremely liberal. They could deliver babies, do full physical examination (pelvic and rectal exams), blood work, etc. In fact, one member of the faculty limited his practice to psychiatry. His name was...Dr. Regardi. It will be listed in the old catalogues in the fifties. The faculty member who did only obstetric was named Dr. Brown (a female). There was also a Dr. Anderson, who taught neurology. He, according to what I had been told, made the longest house-call in our profession. A wealthy patient of his needed some adjustments so he flew Dr. J.G. Anderson (and his family) to Africa to administer treatments. This anecdote might be apocryphal.

As soon as I graduated from LACC, I was offered a teaching post at Ralston Chiropractic College on Olympic Blvd. in Los Angeles. Dr. Carl Cleveland, Sr. had bought the college and, shortly thereafter, changed the name to correspond to the school in Kansas City. I taught a variety of subjects at Ralston.

After a couple of years, I joined the faculty of LACC. Dr. George Haynes was president at that time. Again, I taught a variety of subjects -- primarily chiropractic technique. It was during my tenure at LACC that I wrote a number of articles for the Chirogram and lectured around the country at regional conventions. I also published some articles in the National Chiropractic Association (NCA) journal.

In reading through the material you sent, I note on P.40 that only two citations of what I had written are mentioned. So that posterity does not offend my ego by omission, I am enclosing all of my periodical publications (past and present), plus (on my enclosed C.V.), the texts I have had published. With regard to photos from my CINY days, I plan to ask Ed Kimmel if he has any of those old Tracofil Year Books. One of them, in the sixties, was dedicated to me and has a lovely picture up front.

To continue: I am reminded one interesting incident. A local television show expressed an interest in doing a piece on Chiropractic. The star of the show was someone named Paul Coates (?). He sent a T.V. crew to the campus in Glendale, did some interviewing, and came to one of my technique classes and shot some film. Because we were all excited to be on prime time T.V., we told all our friends and patients to listen in. Well, you must already have anticipated the outcome. Instead of presenting chiropractic fairly, he dredged up some of the kooks in the field, interviewed them on camera, and the chagrin was monumental. Things haven't changed much since those days; the media is still doing the same thing today.

Upon graduation, I had sampled three different chiropractic colleges. In New York at CINY, I was taught "straight chiropractic." This may have been largely due to the fact that, at the time, it was an "open state." Anyone could put out a shingle and practice chiropractic. There was one unfortunate hitch. The dominating medical fraternity exhorted the state to do something called entrapment. Unannounced, a state appointed official would come into a chiropractor's office and pretend to be a patient. Then, whatever the D.C. did, it was taken to be the practice of medicine and the individual was arrested. The only states without licensure at that time were New York, Massachusetts, Louisiana, and Mississippi. It was a scary period in our history.

In September of 1959, I moved back to N.Y. and, at the invitation of Dr. Weiant, joined the CINY faculty. I had made full circle. But the school had moved to a building on 38th Street between 1st and 2nd Avenue that was formerly occupied by New York University. It was about five stories high and had an alley in which faculty parked our cars. As you know, parking in NY had always been a problem.

Dr. Thure Peterson was still president and Dr. Weiant was Dean of Students. In 1966, Dr. Helmut Bittner took over Dr. Weiant's position as Dean. I have some rather vivid memories of various faculty. There was Drs. Kavalier (splanchnology), Levine (technique), Lamendola (chemistry), Muchnick (x-ray), Grecco (technique), and Wedin (clinic). Again, I taught a variety of subjects until a Dr. Hirsch (chairman of the dept. of neurology) died. I, then, took over his position. Incidentally, while I was at CINY, Dr. Peterson was involved in the cruise ship disaster (the Andrea Doria (sp?) incident). In it, he attempted to save his wife from drowning. It made world-wide news. He died a few years later. NOTE: Dr. Keating, on Page 27 of the material you sent me, it indicates that Dr. Oetelking retired in 1952. This information clashes with my recollection. I thought he was teaching anatomy in the early sixties after the school moved to 38th Street? Please bear in mind that my recall of dates, spelling of names, and order of event may, at times, be somewhat clouded.

I have one notable memory involving Dr. Peterson. I was teaching at the time and developed an excruciating interscapular pain. Four or five of my colleagues trye to release the area without success. Finally, I approached Dr. Peterson and, in his office, he made one adjustment -- and voila! the pain was gone! I was very impressed.

Another incident involving Dr. Oetelking at CINY now comes back to me. It concerns the story of how Dr. Oetelking came to teach at CINY. It seems that while he was teaching at Columbia University, Dr. Oetelking's eyesight was failing. As a result of the chiropractic treatments he received from Dr. Weiant, his sight loss was lessened. In appreciation, he conceded to teach osteology at CINY. Back in 1949, I had the good fortune of being one of his students. He was an extremely pleasant and quite serious about the subject he was teaching. One thing stands out; he was a stickler on pronunciation. He would have the entire class, in unison, pronounce the anatomical words properly.

While I was at CINY, Dr. Oetelking's age and health began to fail. When he could no longer teach, it was my good fortune to take over his class in osteology. To prepare myself, I visited him at his Westside apartment. When I came in, he was sitting in his bathrobe and looked quite old. We sat and talked for about an hour during which time he advised me on how the course should be taught. It was a unique and memorable experience. By the way, did you know that Dr. Oetelking was the world's leading expert on pigmies? In fact, he gave me some

books he had written on the subject. Unfortunately, they went astray during my travels.

Another episode while at **CINY** might interest you. It was a time in the early sixties when we were trying to acquire the right to use X-ray in New York. A young D.C., whose name escapes me (perhaps Ed **Kimmel** knows), was designated as the individual who brought suit against the state. In preparing him for courtroom interrogation, Dr. **Morty Levine** was giving him instructions. I happened to be in the room when this occurred. Morty advised the young D.C. to avoid using technical language. He said, "Keep it simple so that you may be understood." I took exception to this advice and jumped. I insisted that he should use technical language at first and, when the judge asked for layman's clarification, then use simple language. I stressed that, initially, the chiropractor should sound like a doctor! I offered this advice because, in a California case, a D.C. who used layman's language in court was countered by an attorney who said, "You don't sound like a doctor." To further reinforce my admonition, I also recall an instance involving Dr. Charlie **Krasner**. I am not sure whether it occurred in this case or on some other occasion. Regardless, Dr. **Krasner** was being cross-examined by a clever attorney who asked, "Doctor, how would you treat a case of early diabetes?" Dr. **Krasner** knew that the attorney's knowledge was limited when it came to diagnosis so he parried with, "What do you mean by early diabetes?" The attorney was totally unprepared to go deeper into the subject of diabetes, so he went on to another subject. It became obvious to me that whenever a member of our profession is on the witness stand, he/she should always employ field-specific nomenclature; i.e., sound like a doctor. Then, if asked to clarify, do so.

In or about 1966, **CINY** was in the throes of seeking accreditation from the State of New York. An accrediting team visited the school after an enormous amount of paper work was submitted. The bottom line is that it all fell through. Why? Because our library was inadequate. It seems that not having a yardstick by which to measure a chiropractic college in New York, they used criteria employed for the accreditation of an existing medical school or institution of higher learning. The outcome was that **CINY** merged with **National** and, from what I understand, all records were forwarded there. The end of **CINY**.

But there was another school in New York -- the **Columbia Institute of Chiropractic** headed by Ernest **Napolitano**, D.C. It was housed in a brownstone building on 71st Street on the West Side of New York. Its reputation was not good. In fact, when any of our faculty was dismissed, he/she often ended up on the **Columbia** faculty. **Napolitano** was an astute businessman and, not long thereafter, **Columbia** was renamed the **New York College of Chiropractic** and relocated out on Long Island. It flourished with **Napolitano** at its helm. And, as you know, it was recently relocated to a 300 acre site in Seneca Falls, upstate New York...

While I was teaching at **CINY**, I maintained a practice with the **Goldschmidts**, Sol and Arnold (Mickey). When I arrived in N.Y. from California in September of 1959, I practiced in a dentist's office on 39th St. and Park Avenue. Then, in 1960, Sol **Goldschmidt** invited me into his office. I remained there for twenty-five years and came to know the **Goldschmidts** rather well. If I had to describe Dr. Sol **Goldschmidt**, I could do it in two words, "A gentleman." His son, Mickey, was likewise a gentle and extremely kind man. When he had his first heart attack about 15 years ago, I cared for his patients until he was well. His sudden death in Phoenix knocked me for a loop. His dedication to his profession, like his father, was unconditional. On numerous occasions, I would hear him talking with someone from a state or national organization while a patient waited in a treatment room. In short, organizational responsibilities had a very high priority in Mickey's mind.

Going back for a moment to my teaching at **CINY**. When hired, I asked about salary. It was 5.00 an hour. This was in 1959. By the time 1966 rolled around, I was making 5.50 cents an hour. This recompense suffered markedly when compared with the 17.00 an hour I was getting at Queens College (the City University of New York) for teaching in the Speech and Theater department. But, I didn't mind because chiropractic was my love and my life...

Here is an item involving Dr. **Bittner**. In the sixties, at one of our conventions, I gave a lecture on the central nervous system. In it, I made reference to the "dural sleeves." Later in the program, Dr. **Bittner** made reference to my mentioning the "dural cuffs." His conversion of my word sleeves to cuffs was amusing at the time.

Another piece of anecdotal recall from my early days at **CINY** in 1949: Because N.Y. was an open state, and chiropractors were especially vulnerable to persecution and entrapment, one of the professors at the school facetiously told us, "When you are in practice, if a patient should die in your office, quickly drag him/her out into the hall."

I think I will stop here.....

1995 (Dec 14): letter from **Bill Rehm** DC:

Dear Joe,

Further to your Kightlinger paper, Table 3, Frank E. Dean was founder & president of the Advanced School of Chiropractic. The school continued in operation for a time even after the Columbia Institute was established. Both schools advertised simultaneously in the NYSCS Journal -- The Messenger. Dean was advertised as "Founder & President" of Advanced, and "Dean" of CIC. The two brownstone "campuses" were only a few blocks apart.

The Lyndon E. Lee Papers include a file on the early NYC chiro schools.

Next time I can get back to the PCC Archives, I want to go through the Lee Papers again for dope on Lee's argument with the state branch of the UCA over the "Model Bill" (much colorful correspondence), and background for a story on C.R. Johnstont, the well-known blind D.C. for whom Clarence Weiant was once employed. I also need to get to Denver to finish my new story on Spears.

Just now, am doing an article about Lee for the ACA Journal.

Be talking to you.

B

Quotations

Rehm (1980, p. 313) re:

Goldschmidt, Sol, D.C. (b. in Hungary, Sept. 20, 1900, d. New York, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1973). Sol Goldschmidt emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1900. They settled in New York City and Sol attended the public schools. He was graduated from the Carver Chiropractic Institute in 1922 and practiced in the city until his death. In 1926, he attended Columbia University.

Dr. Goldschmidt participated in every legislative campaign from the time he joined the New York State Chiropractic Society in 1922. He served on the executive committee of the society from 1931 until 1953, including one term as president and nine years as secretary. He was the editor of the *Journal* for 17 years.

After the 1953 organization of the Association of New York, he was elected its first secretary and served one term in this office.

A prolific writer, he regularly contributed news articles to the national journals and co-authored with Dr. C.W. Weiant, *A Case for Chiropractic in the Literature of Medicine* (1945) and *Medicine and Chiropractic* (1958). As a student at the Carver Institute, he founded *The Pioneer*, the school's official publication. He was founder of the original National Chiropractic Editor's Guild in 1950.

Dr. Goldschmidt was active in New York Republican circles and served as a member of the American Chiropractic Association's politically-oriented SCOPE Committee from 1964 to 1971. After serving many years as state delegate to the National Chiropractic Association and the ACA, Dr. Goldschmidt was awarded a life membership in the organization. He was also a Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors.

Rehm (1980, p. 330) re:

Goldstein, Benjamin, D.C. (b. New York, N.Y., May 8, 1916, d. New York, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1977). A teacher known to several generations of chiropractic students, Benjamin Goldstein received his degree from the Eastern Chiropractic Institute, New York, in 1937. He taught

chiropractic philosophy at the school until 1944, when Eastern Combined with other colleges to form the Chiropractic Institute of New York. Having left teaching briefly, he joined the CINY faculty in 1946 and became chairman of the Department of Diagnosis, holding this position until 1968.

In practice in New York City until his death, Dr. Goldstein was also assistant director of the New York City Bureau of Health Care Services, administering chiropractic participation in the Medicaid program. He had been named a Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors in 1948.

Rehm (1980, pp. 298-9) re:

Jacobs, Julian M., D.C., a 1917 graduate of the New Jersey College of Chiropractic, was an early associate of Dr. Craig M. Kightlinger (a classmate) in the operation of the Eastern Chiropractic Institute. (The school was formed in 1919 at Newark, N.J., later moved to New York City.) In New York, Jacobs was named dean of the Institute and also held the chair of symptomatology and diagnosis. He also played a leading role in the 1944 amalgamation of Eastern and two other proprietary schools to form the nonprofit Chiropractic Institute of New York. He was then named dean of students at the merged school, a post he held until he died on August 8, 1948.

Dr. Jacobs also conducted a private practice in Newark, N.J., and New York City. Cited for his pioneering efforts in chiropractic education, he was named a Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors in 1939.

Rehm (1980, p. 333) re:

Oetteking, Bruno., Ph.D. (b. Leipzig, Germany, April 2, 1871, d. New York, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1960). Bruno Oetteking was a multigifted personality, whose intellect embraced dimensions of both the spiritual and the scientific. In his early years, he demonstrated a natural talent for the violin, attended the conservatory of Hamburg, Germany, and went on to worldwide acclaim as a professor of violin and a concert virtuoso. Shortly after the turn of the century, he pursued his other calling, becoming a noted physical anthropologist, whose writings gained the respect of the scientific world.

After studying at the Universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Zurich (where he took his Ph.D. degree), Dr. Oetteking became successively research assistant in the Anatomical Institute of Heidelberg University (1910-11), keeper of the anatomical collections, Universidad Nacional, Buenos Aires (1912-13), curator in the department of anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, New York (1913-20), lecturer in physical anthropology at Columbia University from 1920, and curator of physical anthropology at the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, from 1921.

His scientific writings (in English and German) firmly established his reputation as a comparative morphologist, and most of his contributions to learned journals dealt with skeletal material collected by the Jesup North Pacific Expedition or found in other museum collections. Eventually, Dr. Oetteking was elected a life member of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists.

Dr. Oetteking's first awareness of chiropractic grew out of conversations with C.W. Weiant, D.C., Ph.D., one of his students at Columbia University during the years 1936-38. He accepted chiropractic's fundamental principles as sound and reasonable, and eventually became a patient of Dr. Weiant. In 1944, upon the recommendation of Dr. Weiant, Oetteking was named a research associate with the Chiropractic Research Foundation.

The fruits of Dr. Oetteking's association with the CRF are reflected in a series of articles contributed to the *National Chiropractic Journal* in the period 1945-49, which demonstrated a keen insight into the relevancy of anatomical problems and the theory of chiropractic. His article entitled "A Discussion on Chiropractic Anatomy" in the July, 1948 issue stressed that "...anatomy is a complex entity, the normal upkeep of which lies in the undisturbed function of the central nervous system, undisturbed in the sense of undue interference by the body itself, and, in case of such interference, the calling to order of the obstreperous parts."

He devoted five articles to human evolution, giving particular attention to the vertebral column. Another article, "Human Anatomy: an Interpretation," (September, 1948) stressed the necessity of comparative anatomy as an indispensable background for understanding human anatomy.

Dr. Oetteking was largely concerned with metrical studies of the spine and pelvis, at that time a still largely unexplored relationship. So extensive were his researches on the pelvis during this period that in 1950 a special issue of the *Revista Mexicana de Estudios Antropologicos* carried the full study under the title "Sacropelvmetry."

His final (and what was for him his greatest) contribution to chiropractic literature was the book *Human Craniology*, bearing the imprimatur of the **Chiropractic Institute of New York**.

Dr. Oetteking joined the faculty of the CINY in 1945 and remained as professor of anatomy until he retired in 1952. After Prof. Oetteking's death, Dr. Clarence Weiant wrote this tribute: "Although Dr. Bruno Oetteking never held the Doctor of Chiropractic degree, his efforts in advancing the profession shall be remembered by all who had the good fortune of studying under his guidance." (TRA-COIL, 1960)

Rehm (1980, p. 307) re:

Peterson, Thure C., D.C., a lifelong resident of New York City, died on Sept. 18, 1970, the 75th anniversary of the founding of chiropractic. He had been active in chiropractic education for 45 years. Graduating from the **Carver Chiropractic Institute**, New York, in 1920, he maintained a personal relationship with Dr. Willard Carver until the latter's death. He became a teacher at the Carver Institute immediately upon his graduation, and was named dean of the school in 1928. In 1934 the Carver school merged with the New York School of Chiropractic and Dr. Peterson continued as dean. **When the three remaining proprietary schools - Eastern, Standard and the New York School - merged in 1944 as the Chiropractic Institute of New York, Dr. Peterson was appointed associate dean.** He was named president of CINY in 1953.

Soon after the establishment of the Chiropractic Institute, Peterson, Craig M. ~~Kightlinger~~ and H.L. ~~Trubebach~~, as the principal officers, were arrested on the charge of operating a medical school without the approval of the Department of Education of New York, a charge not sustained by the court. (Also see Craig M. Kightlinger, **Necrology**, this edition) In 1947, Dr. Peterson was named **chairman of the Council on Education of the Commission on Educational Standards** and served this office for ten years. He lectured extensively in the United States, Canada and abroad.

Rehm (1980, p. 301) re:

Verner, J. Robinson, D.C., one of chiropractic's foremost theorists and teachers, died on Aug. 13, 1961 in New York City. He was born in 1889. Verner received his D.C. degree from the New Jersey College of Chiropractic, Newark, in 1918, and postgraduate certificates from the Palmer School of Chiropractic (1920) and the Carver Chiropractic College in Oklahoma City (1922). He practiced in Englewood, N.J., for 40 years. After retiring from practice, he lived in New York City.

Dr. Verner taught at the New York School of Chiropractic and the Eastern Chiropractic Institute between 1934-44, then at the Chiropractic Institute of New York until his death.

Complex in temperament, innately belligerent, Verner, nevertheless, possessed a capacity for thoroughness and hard work, and a devotion to integrity as an investigator. According to Clarence W. Weiant, D.C. (1977), Verner was never happy unless he had something or somebody to fight. "One of his first targets was the germ theory of disease. In this he enlisted my help, and out of these efforts came our book *Rational Bacteriology*. The first section, 'Formal Bacteriology,' I wrote as a text for my courses on bacteriology. It contained only a few jabs at the germ theory of disease. The second section was based on data from a great many sources which Verner had gathered. The original edition consisted of these two sections only." (A second edition of the book was published in 1953, incorporating the work of the French researcher, Tissot. Professor Tissot had defended Bechamp in the famous Bechamp-Pasteur controversy.)

Undoubtedly, Verner's best known work was *The Science and Logic of Chiropractic*, an examination of the neurological foundations of chiropractic. First published in 1941, the book had eight revisions through 1956. "I still regard it as perhaps the most important contribution to the literature of chiropractic ever written."

Verner's "intensity" and championship of unpopular causes made him many enemies. "He loved to debate and utilized both public forums and soapbox demonstrations to espouse pacifism, promote atheism, and attack the Roman Catholic Church in particular," wrote Weiant. Yet, he displayed an honesty in his convictions, a genial unassuming manner and a sense of humor that were also characteristic.

Dr. Verner was a founder of the Academy of Chiropractic, where his lectures on chiropractic principles, neurology and "polemics" were a popular feature. He was also a Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors.

"He had many faults (which he admitted), but he also left us with a most valuable intellectual legacy." (C.W. Weiant)

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1995 (Jan 4): letter from Richard E. Vincent DC:

Dear Dr. Keating:

I would like to acknowledge your recent article in the "Journal of Chiropractic Humanities".

I graduated from the Chiropractic Institute of New York on August 15, 1950, approximately 60 days after the beginning of the Korean War. On October 8, 1950 I found myself as a young army recruit at Fort Benning, GA. I made many formal requests to be transferred to the medical corps and was denied on the basis of my "credentials". I later attended officer candidate school at Fort Know, KY receiving my

commission in armor. Upon my release from active duty in October, 1953, I pursued glorious years in practice in Massachusetts.

Your treatise was most refreshing and gave cause for reflection upon the discriminatory practices that the government exercised throughout history.

Appreciatively,

Richard E. Vincent, D.C., F.I.C.C., President
Practice Resource Group

Rehm (1980, pp. 314-5) re:

Schwartz, Herman S., D.C. (b. in Russia, July 13, 1894, d. Elmhurst, N.Y., July 1, 1976). A teacher and well-known author, Herman S. Schwartz was a practicing chiropractor for 54 years. He was graduated from the **Carver Chiropractic Institute** in 1922, and maintained his offices in New York City and Elmhurst, N.Y.

As early as 1924, Dr. Schwartz pioneered the concept of utilizing chiropractic for the mentally ill. He organized and chaired the first committee on mental health of the New York State Chiropractic Society and, in 1928, founded the Citizens League for Health Rights. He also founded the Council on Psychotherapy of the National Chiropractic Association in 1950 and, until his death, was a member of the World Federation on Mental Health dating from 1955. In 1968, he was named president emeritus of the Council on Mental Health of the American Chiropractic Association.

Dr. Schwartz penned more than 200 articles for professional journals and authored two books. His texts, *The Art of Relaxation* and *Home Care for the Emotionally Ill*, published in the 1950's, received critical acclaim outside the profession. He also wrote the monograph "Nervous and Mental Illness Under Chiropractic Care," published by the NCA in 1949, and edited *Mental Health and Chiropractic* (Sessions, 1973), which included contributions from several recognized scientists and health professionals.

Dr. Schwartz was a director of the Academy of Chiropractic as well as faculty member at the **Chiropractic Institute of New York**. He was also a member of numerous other professional organizations.

Among his many professional citations were: Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors, Appointment of Merit of the Academy of Chiropractic, and recognitions conferred by the National Chiropractic Association, American Chiropractic Association, Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, National College of Chiropractic and the New York State Chiropractic Association. He was named an honorary life member of the American Chiropractic Association in 1971, and of the New York State Chiropractic Association in 1973.

The 1958 edition of *Tra-Coil*, the yearbook of the **Chiropractic Institute of New York**, was dedicated to "Dr. Herman S. Schwartz, Teacher, Philosopher and Pioneer." He was also profiled in the inaugural edition of *Who's Who in Chiropractic International*, 1976-78, as a notable pioneer of the profession.

A son, Dr. Edward M. Schwartz, is actively engaged in the profession in Elmhurst, N.Y.