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**Chronology of
CHIROPRACTIC IN MEXICO & LATIN AMERICA**

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

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

Possible Sources

Auerbach, Gary, DC; 6145 E. 5th St., Tucson AZ
Dintenfuss, Julius DC; 64 Meadow Drive, Woodmere NY 11598 (516-295-1163) [was a colleague of Weiant's at Eastern Chiropractic Institute and later the Chiropractic Institute of New York]
McDonald, Jim, MBA, Vice-President for Institutional Advancement; Northwestern College of Chiropractic, 2501 W. 84th Street, Bloomington MN 55431 (800-888-4777 ; FAX: 612-888-6713)

1911 (July 11): George H. ~~Hynes~~, future president of **LACC**, is born in Mexico (Rehm, 1980)

1914 (Apr): U.S. Marines land in Vera Cruz (Alloway & Rankin, 1982)

1916-17: Keating (1994) notes:

...Harry E. Carrick, M.D., D.C., another NSC [National School of Chiropractic] graduate in 1915, volunteered as a medical officer with the Alabama National Guard in 1916. He was stationed in Mexico when America entered the war, but was transferred to France with the regular army soon thereafter (Rehm, 1980, p. 292).

1917-18: according to Keating (1997):

Dossa Dixon Evins was four years younger than BJ. He had trained as an electrical engineer at the University of Arkansas, and served with the U.S. Secret Service's radio department in Mexico during World War I. He was credited with inventing a wireless receiver which had detected a powerful transmitter and resulted in the capture of German spies

1920 (May 15): **Fountain Head News** (9[35]) notes:

-18 DCs in jail: Drs. McCash, Freenor, Mueller, LaBarre, Flewitt, Foster, Thatcher, Howard, Harper, Hinkley, Brown, Hubley, Leiser, **Boswell**, Calvert, Barlow, Neilson and Butler,

according to letter from State Chiropractic Society to **BJ Palmer** (pp. 6-7)

-full page ad (p. 8) from **BJ** says:

100DAYSINJAIL

Belongs to the

No-Fine, Go-To-Jail Club

LD McCash, D.C.

COUNTY JAIL, OAKLAND, CAL.

1 Postal EVERY Day, 1 Letter EVERY Week

BOMBARD THAT JAIL!

--BJ

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

-"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 hwas 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

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

members of the profession, Dr. L.M. Driver of the **National School**, and Dr. C.E. **Boswell** of the **Los Angeles College of Chiropractic**.

The first thing to have settled was just how Mexican law would regard the practice of Chiropractic. Now, aside from generals, all important people in Mexico fall into three classes; namely, lawyers, engineers and doctors, and of the three, I believe the last mentioned class is most numerous. I know of some who pride themselves on the score of their medical education and the fact that they have never practiced it. Many of their number are in high government offices. It was not to be expected, therefore, that we should be received with open arms. It happens, however, that the Rector of the National University, in whom is vested the power of "re-validating" credentials from foreign institutions of learning, is a man of wide experience and liberal mind, and when the proposition of re-certifying the diplomas of Chiropractors and authorizing them to practice was presented to him, he consulted an eminent lawyer for advice. He was advised that, while the law recognizes the diplomas of physicians and dentists who have practiced their profession for three years in the United States, there is absolutely no regulation concerning Chiropractors and osteopaths, and he did not hesitate to give a written statement to that effect. "Go ahead and practice; I do not think you will be interfered with," were the words he used as he did so.

Rumor has it that an American physician ranking high in the Mexican Medical Association got into touch with the Senor Rector, as soon as the presence of Chiropractors in the city became known, and urged that we be scared away immediately. To his disappointment, however, the written statement of the Rector had already been given, assuring us that there was nothing to prevent us from going to work.

Of course, there is no telling at what moment there may be conveniently created some law which will "regulate" Chiropractors and osteopaths and so make up this deficiency.

The next problem which confronts the Chiropractor locating in the city of Mexico is that of an office. Buildings sufficiently modern to have elevators are comparatively few and all are occupied. Consequently, unless one selects an office at the top of two or three flights of stairs (which is rather hard on crippled patients), he will probably have to be content with utilizing some high-priced living rooms.

Not only is the matter of selection a difficult one, but the business of renting is itself a more complicated business than in the United States. During the recent revolution, when there was a great scarcity of money, a moratorium was issued by the terms of which no tenants could be put out of a building for failure to pay the rent. This order has never been repealed. For this reason, renting from a landlord is almost equivalent to borrowing money from him, and unless you are already a property owner, you must have what is known as a fiador who can be called upon to pay the rent in case you fail to do so.

Oddly enough my own office was opened up right under the enemy's nose, - in the very same building where the Mexican Medical Association had its headquarters. Into the office of the president of that association sauntered one day a newspaper man from New York, Mr. John Vavasour-Noel, of the Noel News Service. He was looking for me, before I was quite ready for patients. Finding, instead, the distinguished medico, he proceeded to endeavor to impress upon the latter the merits of "La Quiropractica." The doctor wanted to know if the English word was "Osteopathy," to which my newspaper friend replied in the negative, stating that it was something far superior. At about that time I arrived and, following the advice of my forerunner in the argument, let it be understood provisionally that Chiropractic is a kind of glorified massage. The doctor thereupon proceeded to give us a display of knowledge about the spine, and after a short lecture of scolioses, kyphoses, and lordoses, asked what our system could do in correcting them. When we left him, he said he would look up the

word "Chiropractic" in the Encyclopedia Americana, and as he hasn't asked for further information, I conclude that that article must have been enough for him.

On one other occasion since then we had a meeting. A priest who had been run over, or knocked down, by an automobile had been taken to the Red Cross Hospital. It was reported that his spine was injured and one of his friends was eager that I should see him. The doctor to whom I have referred is also the head of the Mexican Red Cross and the matter was accordingly taken up with him. He assured us, however, that the patient was getting along very well indeed, and that it would be what is called in Mexico *inmoralidad* for any practitioner other than a regular member of the hospital staff to examine the case. I cite this incident merely to show that medical autocracy is quite the same in Mexico as it is the world over.

I am glad to be able to report that there has as yet been no indication of interference with the practice of Chiropractic. Moreover, if any organized opposition should be undertaken, there are, among the small group of Chiropractic boosters who have learned its merits by experience, a few men of high authority in the government whose influence would do much to turn the tables in our favor. Probably the biggest problem which we have at present is that of publicity. All friends of the movement here have urged that we work with as little noise as possible, until a sufficient number of cases have been handled successfully to gain public favor and back up our claims, for the Mexican people have many times been fooled by unscrupulous advertisers from the States. It must be expected, therefore, that progress, dependent as it is upon mouth to ear advertising, will be slow compared with that in new territories of the United States. I may add, however, that some of the literature has been translated into Spanish and with the cooperation of *THE PSC* will soon be available for distribution.

The question naturally arises in the mind of the Chiropractor who may think of coming to Mexico: "Must I be able to speak Spanish?" To this I would say that any one who comes without a knowledge of Spanish will suffer considerable disadvantage and much inconvenience. I do not believe, however, that this is absolutely essential for building a successful practice, at least in the Federal District. The number of English speaking people who reside here is several thousand and increases daily, and English is used extensively in business by the Mexicans themselves. Outside the capital district, the need of Spanish would, of course, be felt more keenly.

The Mexican people are a most amiable sort to get along with, although somewhat slow in business and lacking in punctuality. One must learn to observe their little courtesies, such as raising the hat to gentlemen acquaintances quite as well as to ladies, and never failing to shake hands on parting, even though that be a daily occurrence. The population of Mexico is about 15,000,000, of whom 9,000,000 are purely Indian. Only about twenty per cent of the whole population can read and write. Naturally, it is this minority to whom the Chiropractic message must first be made known.

Mexico City is almost an ideal place to live. Because of its great elevation, the air is bracing and there are no extremes of temperature. The warmest summer temperature is about 85 degrees, while the coldest winter temperature is about 60 degrees. A delightful variety of fresh fruits and vegetables can be had the year around. There is an excellent water supply and a sanitary sewage disposal system.

In spite of these things, the Chiropractor need have no fear of abundant material for practice. No ample means have been resorted to in checking the growth of venereal disease. The double standard of morals is marked, and consequently it is estimated that more than 75 per cent of the people are tainted with syphilis. As might be expected, there is thus a prevalence of diseases of the spinal cord. In a majority of these cases one finds the effects of serum therapy, which seems to be at its height now in Mexico. Even cases of

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

arthritis deformans have been inoculated with salvarsan. One may also expect to find in Mexico the sequelae of typhus fever and diseases of a similar type, especially among people who have lived for a period in the lowlands. But even more frequent are incoordinations of the digestive tract, and to know Mexican habits of eating makes one wonder why they are not still more plentiful. Two hours are set aside each day for dinner, and those dinners are almost interminable. Chile and sauces of red pepper are characteristic. Every Mexican dinner includes two meat dishes, besides eggs. Beans are also an unfailing dish. Do you wonder, then, at the effects of excessive protein eating? Alcoholic beverages add their contribution to innate's job of elimination, and so the poison cycle has full swing.

There is one bit of information about Mexico that is more interesting to me **Chiropractically** than anything else I have learned in my short stay in the country. Up in the state of Sonora there lives a tribe of Indians called Yaquis. They have resisted the white man's domination more fiercely than any of the other aborigines of this nation. Among them is a particular class called **sabadores**, and these persons have for centuries practiced a form of spinal manipulation to get people well which is as truly Chiropractic in a crude form as that practiced in Bohemia and other parts of the world. Here we have one more chapter in the story of primitive Chiropractic, which some day should be told in full.

In closing, I would say that Chiropractic is in Mexico to stay. The problem is one of endurance for the pioneers and there is no question but that they will endure. Mexico needs more Chiropractors, and when I say Mexico, I mean not merely Mexico City, but the whole republic. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Guadalajara and a host of other cities need to be invaded. Particularly would I lay stress on Guadalajara as a location for the next pioneer to Mexico. A short time ago a prominent citizen of that city begged me to establish myself there. It has a population of 125,000, is beautifully situated on a lake in the mountains, and has a climate equal to that of Mexico City.

Above all, do not imagine that in coming to Mexico you are leaving behind every vestige of civilization to enter a land of barbarism. Here you will see as many automobiles in five minutes as you would see in almost any city of the United States. You will find public parks of unusual beauty and in them you can hear music of the finest type. Public libraries and museums abound, and if they do not appeal, you can go to see your favorite screen star quite as conveniently as you can at home.

I am at the service of any who may decide to assist in opening up this enormous field and may be addressed at Avenida Juarez 18, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.



Clarence Weiant, D.C., circa 1922, from Texas Chiropractic College catalogue

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

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

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

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

1930 (Dec): **Chirogram** [6(10)]: includes:

- Charles H. Wood DC, ND's column, "The Open Forum" replies to inquiry (p. 10):

Yes; there is a college of Chiropractic located in Mexico City known as the Mexican College of Chiropractic.

1933: Lewis (1991, pp. 229-30):

The Radio Waves Are Calling!" proclaimed the **Radio Corporation of America** in a promotional map of the United States it published in the darkest year of the depression, 1933....The four-color map of the continent showed the location, call letters, and power of all broadcasting stations in the United States (605), Mexico (39), Cuba (7), Puerto Rico (1), Hawaii (2), Alaska (3), Canada (36), and Newfoundland (8). Among the states, New York had the most stations with 48, while Wyoming still had just one. Alabama had ten stations...The brochure listed state-by-state some of the programs available. **In Iowa, where there were more automobiles per capita than in any other state, Cheerful Stan, the Standard Oil Service Man, broadcast "Hitting the Highways" every Wednesday evening over WOC-WHO in Des Moines...**

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

- "Chiropractic in Mexico" (p. 20); includes:

...Mexico City today boasts some fifteen Chiropractic offices and a school which maintains a clinic where from 200 to 300 patients are cared for every day. In its brief history (it is now in its sixth year) more than 9,000 cases have been registered. The director received

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

his training in the United States and returned to his native Mexico to establish a school that would have a course just twice as long, and, if possible, twice as thorough as his Alma Mater. Under the auspices of this school more than one million tracts explaining Chiropractic for Spanish-speaking readers have been distributed. Among the adherents of the new system are men prominent in the military and political life of the nation, members of the clergy, and even members of the medical profession...

PHOTOGRAPH



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

1939 (June 29): letter from Hugh B. Logan, D.C. on International Basic Technique Research Institute (IBTRI) stationery; lists officers (Logan Archives):
L.C. Scharnhorst, D.C., *President*
R.S. Marlow, D.C., *First Vice-President*
S.H. Nighswander, D.C. *Second Vice-President*
Norris W. Heffer, D.C., *Third Vice-President*
Hugh B. Logan, D.C., *Secretary-Treasurer*
Paul L. Hook, D.C., *Parliamentarian*

-lists "Regional Vice-Presidents"

C.W. Burkhardt, D.C.
R.W. Chalmers, D.C.
D.H. Creager, D.C.
R.L. Fredrich, D.C.
A.F. Gibbon, D.C.
H.H. Glass, D.C.
W.E. Huston, D.C.
Henry G. Kershaw, D.C.
John P. Kruger, D.C.
B.F. Lee, D.C.
F. Montano Luna, D.C.
Wilfred Marsden, D.C.
R.W. Muller, D.C.
C.J.W. McKeown, D.C.
Ethel McLuhan, D.C.
Ian Pirie, D.C.
James T. Reese, D.C.
Wm. F. Schoenthaler, D.C.
Wm. J. Silverman, D.C.
J.P. Van Horn, D.C.
C.O. Warriner, D.C.
Vera L. Young, D.C.

-letter:

Dear Doctor:

We as chiropractors have all been taught that subluxation is the whole cause of disease. But, preliminary examination papers written by over fifteen hundred chiropractors furnish convincing proof that Basic Technique, as it pertains to, and alone provides for, the consistent or permanent CORRECTION of body distortions (and subluxations) was entirely unknown to them. These papers are but another **proof of the originality of Basic Technique, which has recently been substantiated by a federal court decision to the**

effect that the undersigned is the sole author, originator, and copyright holder thereof.

While copyright laws are intended to designate and protect originators and copyright holders of new ideas and methods, we find the technical nature of Basic Technique so provides against its successful plagiarism that it is quite impossible for anyone to gain a practical knowledge of its details second-handed, and more especially is this true of new additions which the author alone has evolved.

Since the **only actual cure, permanent and consistent, for disease is the permanent CORRECTION of body distortions**, I feel that we can advise the members of the I.B.T.R.I. that we have something of real value awaiting them at their Seventh Annual Assembly to be held on the Campus of the Logan Basic College of Chiropractic, August 28 – September 2.

We have, in the past three months, discovered a new, additional 1-2-4 ratio pertaining to the effect of pelvic distortion that so simplifies, and makes so definite the ratio between pelvic rotation, unilateral sacral anteriority, and vertebral rotation, that we can now determine the direction and degree of actual vertebral rotation from three to five times more accurately and more easily than before.

Through the same new 1-2-4 ration we can now, and for the first time, determine accurately the side and approximate degree of sacral anteriority. These two points are very technical, and it will require a minimum of three days to teach them to the average group, but they are of greater value at this time than any ten other points taught to date in X-ray interpretation.

Besides these, and other new points, there will be many others new to those who have not attended review classes since they acquired the fundamentals of Basic Technique five to ten years ago.
7th ANNUAL BASIC TECHNIQUE ASSEMBLY – AUGUST 28 – SEPTEMBER 2 – LOGAN BASIC COLLEGE CAMPUS

1940s: Bruno Oetteking PhD, Clarence Weiant's mentor at Columbia University, works with Weiant at the Chiropractic Research Foundation's New York City laboratory; as a result (notes Keating et al. in press):

...a special issue of *Revista Mexicana de Estudios Antropologicos* was devoted to the German scientist's work at the CRF's New York facility (Rehm, 1980, p. 333).

1951 (July): **JNCA** [21(7)] includes:

-**photo** & caption (p. 20):

Pictured above are chiropractors of Puerto Rico – Drs. Jesus Amadeo, Byron M. Winnick, Carl S. Couvle, and Ralph U. Sierra, who had a chiropractic act passed unanimously by both the House and Senate only have the Governor fail to sign the new law, thus nullifying it for the present. It is hoped that action may be completed at the next session.

1952 (May): **JNCA** [22(5)] includes:

-L.M. Rogers, D.C.'s editorial (p. 6) includes:

The chiropractors of Puerto Rico, under the leadership of Dr. Ralph Sierra, of Santurce, have again been successful in having a chiropractic bill passed by both the House and Senate in Puerto Rico.

The new chiropractic act is before the governor for his signature, and it is to be hoped that he will approve it, since this is the second time the legislature has passed a chiropractic act in Puerto Rico and indicates the favorable legislative sentiment on the measure.

1953 (Feb): **JNCA** [23(2)] includes:

-“News flashes: Puerto Rico: Hold last meeting of 1952” (p. 50); includes photo & caption:

Members of the Puerto Rico Chiropractic Association attending the final meeting of 1952. Front row, L. to R.: Dr. Santos Mariana, Dr. Ralph U. Sierra, Dr. Jesus M. Amadeo, and Dr. Victoria Wachmuth.

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

Back Ros, L. to R.: Dr. T.S. Arias, Dr. W.R. Flores, Dr. J.A. Carrasquillo, Dr. L.J. Moranville, and Dr. C.S. Correale.

1954 (Feb): *ICA Review* [8(8)] includes:

-"Chiropractic in the land of manana" indicates that Americans must practice under medical supervision; Mexicans can list themselves in directories as "Medicos-Quiropracticos" and little if any training is required (pp. 14-5, 31-2)

1954 (Dec): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [9(6)] includes:

-"State and Provincial News: Chiropractors Participate in Air Tour" (p. 24):

Dr. and Mrs. L.K. Griffin of Ft. Worth and Dr. and Mrs. S.T. McMurray from Dallas participated in a seven-day Texas to Mexico air tour in October. They flew in Dr. Griffin's Beechcraft Bonanza, leaving Brownsville with 42 other private planes and flying to Mexico City via Tampico. - ACP

1955 (Sept): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(3)] includes:

-"Chiropractic recognized in Mexico" (p. 16); includes photograph:



The Republic of Mexico, on June 29, 1955, officially recognized the profession and began issuing licenses to chiropractors.

The law, put into effect by the Department of Education, climaxes a fight of more than 32 years by the Mexican chiropractors to gain government recognition of their profession.

On payment of \$143.00 to the Department of Professional Services, and with the passing of a board examination, a diploma of Doctor of Chiropractic is recorded and registered with Mexico's Department of Professions and a permit to practice is issued.

Resolution Issued

The resolution, issued by the Department of Professions to those chiropractors obtaining licenses states in part:

"Those persons who, in a foreign country, may have obtained, after approved studies, a diploma in a profession not recognized by, not included in this law, and having to do social service activities related to any recognized profession, will have the right to obtain from the Department of Education, the revalidation of their studies and recognition of their degrees, providing that the opinion of the Department of Professions is favorable and they have the approval of the corresponding school or university.

"When the authorities consider it pertinent, a State Board will examine the student, taking into consideration the prestige and responsible scientific standing of the foreign institution which issued the diploma.

Having complied with the requirements, these persons will have the right to register their diplomas in the Department of Professions."

1956 (Feb): *ICA International Review of Chiropractic* [10(8)] includes:

-F. Montano Luna, D.C., Ph.C. authors letter to the editor (p. 31):

LICENSE NUMBER TWO

Mexico City, Mexico

I take great pleasure to inform you that my son, Francisco, has been accepted in Mexico as the Chiropractor Number 2.

Other chiropractors have applied for license, but our law requires a B.S. degree for recognition. We have organized the Mexican Chiropractors Association to officially answer all the questions that many chiropractors in the field have asked.

Yours Very Sincerely,...

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

-"Mexico organizes" (p. 38):

Mexico City, Mexico (ACP) - A new organization, the Asociacion Mexicana de Quiropracticos, has been formed in Mexico.

The group is headed by Dr. Francisco Montano Luna, who last summer received the first chiropractic license to be issued in Mexico. Other officers include Dr. David D. Palmer of Davenport, Ia., vice president, and Dr. Francisco Montano Pizarro, secretary-treasurer.

1956 (June): *JNCA* [26(6): 20, 83] includes:

-"The chiropractic situation in Mexico is outlined in detail" by CW Weiant DC, PhD (pp. 20, 83)

As announced last fall in the Journals of both the NCA and ICA, chiropractors are now licensed in Mexico. Despite what sounded like the nearly prohibitive license fee of \$143.00, the man who made the announcement has been so besieged with inquiries that he has been obligated to ignore them. This man was Dr. Francisco Montano Luna, the first chiropractor to establish a permanent chiropractic practice in the city of Mexico. Enactment of the law under which chiropractors may obtain a license marks the culmination of a thirty-three year old struggle waged almost single-handedly by this persevering graduate of the Palmer School.

A letter which I received recent from his son, Dr. F. Montano Pizarro, clarifies the present situation and answers most of the questions which would occur to any chiropractor sufficiently interested to make inquiries. In the first place, as I had suspected, the license fee referred to above, is quoted in pesos, not dollars. (It is customary in Mexico to designate pesos by the dollar sign.) Since the current exchange rate gives the peso a value of eight cents in American currency, this means that the license fee expressed in our money is \$11.44 - and not \$143.00 as previously stated.

The new law is unique in that chiropractic is nowhere specifically mentioned. The law simply provides that a person practicing a profession for which there is no corresponding school in Mexico and holding a diploma from a foreign school acceptable to the authorities concerned (in this case a bureau known as the General Direction of Professions), may, upon presentation of evidence that his school is a legally established and recognized professional school, have his diploma validated and thereby acquire the legal right to practice in Mexico.

Since the passage of the law, Dr. Montano Luna has solicited from schools throughout the U.S. documents indicating that they are deserving of recognition and has worked unceasingly to secure their formal recognition by governmental authorities. Negotiations with Mexican government bureaus, however, move at an incredibly slow pace. Up to now only the Palmer School has been recognized. A friendly tip from some one inside the bureaucracy suggested that the best way to facilitate matters would be to form a **Mexican Chiropractors Association** and to establish a Mexican school of chiropractic. Such a school, properly organized, would have the

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

right, as do other professional schools in Mexico, to pass upon the credentials of foreign graduates, and, if these prove satisfactory, to issue its own diploma, which would immediately guarantee a license and thus obviate the awkwardness of the present situation.

To this end, there has now been formed an **Asociacion de Quiropracticos Mexicanos**, for the avowed purpose of securing the licensure of as many qualified chiropractors as possible, establishing a school and a hospital in Mexico City, and providing for its membership, low-priced vacation facilities at Mexico's world-famous resort Acapulco. The association already owns property in Acapulco which it proposes to develop for that purpose.

These are worthy objectives, and it is hoped that a great many American chiropractors will apply for membership. Even for those who have no immediate desire to practice in Mexico, the prospect of a delightful vacation in Mexico with fellow chiropractors as your hosts, and the eventual possibility of going into semi-retirement in that ever-fascinating country where it costs so little to live well, should attract a wide response. There is an initial fee of \$10, after which the dues amount to \$3.00 a month, or \$30 for the entire year if paid in advance. If interested, write to **Asociacion Mexicana de Quiropracticos**, Apartado Postal No. 23627, Mexico 10, D.F., requesting an application blank.

1957 (Jan 5-8): Minutes of the **NCA** Council on Education meeting in Miami Beach:

Matter No. 18: Discussions pertaining to the professional situation in Mexico.

The Council was advised by Drs. Peterson and Haynes that Dr. Luna, Chiropractor of Mexico City, is seeking to establish a college of chiropractic in Mexico. It seems that Dr. Luna has obtained from the Mexican Government the authority to be the certifying agent for chiropractic in that country. It appears to be the intention of the doctor to establish an understanding with one or more of the chiropractic colleges in the states and have them train students for chiropractic practice in Mexico but he would certify their credits and diplomas from his office in Mexico City.

To this end Dr. Luna has been in contact with several of the professional segments in the United States. It appears that some of these contacts are of an unfavorable disposition involving personalities that cannot be depended upon to maintain an integrity in behalf of the profession. For these reasons the Director of Education recommended that the Council seek to carefully investigate the matter and determine whether it, the Council, might not contact the Mexican Government as well as Dr. Luna and determine just what might be done constructively in relation to the matter of chiropractic in Mexico.

To accomplish this, two recommendations were concluded by the Council.

(1) That Drs. Weiant, Haynes and Troilo who have had the closest contact with the situation seek to probe it further and obtain as much information as possible, and probably before the next meeting one of the latter two, because of geographical advantage, make a trip into Mexico and seek to evaluate the matter.

(2) If possible the Council should seek to hold its next mid-year meeting in Mexico City, thus permitting the entire Council membership to get a first hand picture of the situation and also enable the Council representative to possibly have some conferences with the Mexican Government officials with the intent of getting them to recognize the Council and its directing position in the entire educational picture of the profession.

PHOTOGRAPH



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

1957 (June): **ICA International Review** [11(12)] includes:

-Palmera Kabana, D.C. of Daytona Beach FL authors "A vacation in South America" (pp. 6-9); includes **photo** of Dr. Kabana

1958 (Jan): **JNCA** [28(1)] includes:

-Clarence Weiant, D.C., Ph.D., dean of CINY, authors "A lesson from the history of chiropractic in Argentina" (pp. 9-11, 64-5)

1958 (Sept): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [13(3)] includes:

-Marc Perier, D.C. of Fort De France, Martinique, authors "Critique in Martinique... 'Le doctor who gets you well'" (pp. 6-7, 20)

1959 (Jan): **ICA International Review of Chiropractic** [13(7)] includes:

-"Sponsors of Ethiopian project organizing 'Operation Bolivia'" (pp. 26, 31) re: Christian Chiropractors' Association mission by J. Bridgens Johnson, D.C. and family; includes **photo**

1964 (June): **Chirogram** [31(6)] includes:

-Bennett Nathan (husband of Dr. Salcha R. Nathan) authors "Chiropractor comes to the rescue of a V.I.P. in Guadalajara, Mexico" (p. 178):

On January 23, this year, an ambulance was standing at the entrance to the Gran Hotel, in the city of Guadalajara, and an excited group of people were milling around. Calls for a doctor were heard. In the ambulance a pale man was lying moaning and gasping for air, while an attendant tried vainly to relieve him by the administration of oxygen.

Governor elect McKeithen of Louisiana had enjoyed a recent upset victory and had headed for Mexico with a party of eighteen in a private Lodestar plane to celebrate the event. Current editions of Newsweek and Time magazines had stories of McKeithen's remarkable campaign. But as the plane neared Guadalajara, one of the party, a prominent businessman from New Orleans, suddenly has what looked like a heart attack and had difficulty in breathing. The pilot radioed the airport for an ambulance to meet the plane, but the response was disheartening. Neither a properly equipped ambulance, nor doctor to accompany it were available. After the landing additional phoning finally produced an ambulance which took the stricken man to the Gran Hotel, where this story began.

Dr. Salcha R. Nathan, a chiropractor and guest at the hotel, happened to pass by as the excitement prevailed and, sizing up the

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

situation quickly and spontaneously, elbowed her way through the crowd into the ambulance. With soothing instructions to the ailing man and some necessary manipulations, understood so well by drugless healers, she quickly relieved the patient of his distress in a very few moments. His friends gazed on in astonishment and later, after Dr. Nathan had seen her unsolicited patient comfortable in bed and lying in the proper position, Governor elect McKeithen came into the dining room and personally thanked her for her prompt aid and skill. Even the attending doctor, an American who came later, seemed to realize that Dr. Nathan had left little for him to do.

Twenty four hours later the patient was up and about and eating heartily. The following morning they all left for Acapulco still singing Dr. Nathan's praise. Governor elect McKeithen had promised in the meantime to do all in his power to promote the cause of chiropractic healing in Louisiana.

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

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

BOLIVIA

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

1965 (Dec): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [2(12)] includes:

-"D.C. from Uruguay visits C.I.N.Y." (p. 52):

On the 30th of September, Dr. Robert McLoughlin, the only chiropractor practicing in Uruguay, that small country of South America situated between Argentina and Brazil, paid a visit to the Institute. Dr. McLoughlin, a graduate of Palmer College and postgraduate of Canadian Memorial, is a Canadian by birth. With his wife and two young children he had been visiting his parents in Woodstock, Ontario. Leaving his family for a longer stay in Canada, he was returning to his post in Montevideo and stopped over to be the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Weiant in Peekskill.

The story of chiropractic in Uruguay is unique in the annals of chiropractic. Five years ago the McLoughlins were honeymooning in Montevideo. Ms. McLoughlin is a Chilean. Both were entranced by the gaiety and prosperity of Uruguay at that time and felt that they would like to settle there. The matter was taken up with the heads of the local government hospital. Their attitude was extremely fair. Manipulation was a controversial matter. The way to resolve it would be to create a chiropractic department in the hospital and find out how it worked. Would Dr. McLoughlin go along with such a plan, and if so, what type of cases would he want to handle? If things worked out well, that would be fine, and if they didn't, something would have been learned anyway.

Dr. McLoughlin accepted the proposal, and to avoid any unnecessary friction with the medical staff he asked only for somatic cases. He was given his own department, and orders were given that all somatic cases which had resisted other forms of treatment would henceforth be referred to the department of chiropractic. Special and very expensive x-ray equipment was imported from Germany to meet the needs of the new department.

The prestige of the hospital is so great that doctors working in the clinics receive no compensation. Dr. McLoughlin devotes all of his mornings to this activity, but is free to carry on his private practice at his own office in the city in the afternoon. He has a contract with the Bank of the Republic to render similar services to

their employees. The bank has 5,400 employees throughout the country.

The experiment at the hospital has been so successful that there is now talk of creating a two-year postgraduate course in chiropractic which any medical doctor desiring to practice chiropractic would have to complete in order to qualify. Unfortunately, however, the economy of the country is now in such a precarious condition that these plans are likely to come to naught. In fact, things are so bad, that Dr. McLoughlin is not at all sure that he will be able to stay there much longer.

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

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

URUGUAY

Dr. R. McLoughlin is conducting a unique experiment in Montevideo that could be the means of an opening up of South America. He has been given his own department in the local government hospital. He chose the handling of somatic cases. There is now talk of creating a 2-year postgraduate course which any MD desiring to practice chiropractic would have to complete to qualify. Economy of the country, however, could terminate these arrangements. – ACA Journal.

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

-"World tour to study chiropractic missions" (p. 53); includes **photos** of Drs. Hultgren & Stillwagon and:

Three chiropractors from different areas of the United States are making a world tour to study the needs and opportunities for chiropractic in foreign lands, especially in some underdeveloped nations. Dr. Glenn Stillwagon of Monongahela, Pennsylvania and Dr. Glenn Hultgren, Ft. Collins, Colorado, had January 14th as their departure date for this effort. They will be joined in February by Dr. Harry Kalseek of Castro Valley, California.

These men are representing the World-Wide Christian Chiropractors Association, an organization of Christian doctors assisting chiropractors who have gone into mission work. The purpose of this trip is to make a comprehensive study of the work being done in the mission field by chiropractors, and to see what possibilities there are for getting more chiropractors on the mission field.

The Christian Chiropractors Association recently formed its own Mission Board, and qualified doctors meeting its standards are anxious to get established in foreign lands. There is much that needs to be done in preparation for enlarging mission opportunities. The conclusions drawn from the reports made at the completion of this trip are expected to be of great value to those interested in serving the needs of mankind through missions and chiropractic. Such a study has never been made; there is much to be learned from this venture.

It is expected that the trip will take two months, with studies made of the work being done in such places as Mexico, Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Senegal Africa, Ghana, Ethiopia, Greece, Israel, Cyprus, Lebanon, Arabian Gulf, India, Vietnam, China, Philippines, Taiwan, Japan and Hawaii.

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

-Clarence Weiant, D.C., Ph.D. authors "Money" (pp. 40-1); notes good rate of interest return on money invested in Mexican banks; includes:

...For many years I looked forward to retirement in Mexico. The experiences of having practice chiropractic in that country, traveled far and wide over the land, and achieved professional status in the field of Mexican archaeology, the country naturally had for me a

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

tremendous appeal. But there was an even more compelling reason for my choice. I was pretty certain that, by the age of retirement, I would not have saved enough money to be able to retire in the United States, whereas in Mexico, "where everything costs less," money would not be a problem.

Then one day about twenty years ago, quite by accident, something happened which was to change the whole course of my life. In the magazine *Americas*, official organ of the Pan-American Union, I came upon an article lauding Mr. William E. Hughes, a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, for the splendid service he was rendering Mexicans and Americans alike. Mr. Hughes had spent many years as a business man in Mexico. He was a keen student of the Mexican economy and familiarized himself with all the details of the Mexican banking system. At that time the country was just entering the industrial age. The resources were tremendous, but the money needed to develop them was lacking. Hughes was convinced that if more Americans became aware of the potential for development and of the earnestness, determination, and integrity of the men who created and managed the banking system, they would be quick to provide the funds. And so he made his offices in Monterrey (the industrial center of the country) an information center for Americans seeking to invest...

The one industry that leads all others is tourism, to the tune of more than a billion U.S. dollars a year. Mexico's national debt compared with ours is like a drop compared with an ocean. There is no war debt, in fact very little foreign debt of any kind. A year or two ago, when Mexico for the first time in modern history launched a bond issue in New York City, (\$1000,000,000) the whole issue was snapped up in less than 24 hours. Mexico is rapidly displacing Switzerland as the money hideaway of the world. The Swiss banks are not paying interest as they once did, and the money is moving to Mexico. The International Monetary Fund now refers to the peso as hard currency and uses it in making payments to the U.S., Britain, France and other nations.

So... what are you waiting for? VIVA MEXICO!

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

-Malcolm E. Macdonald, D.C. authors "The establishment of chiropractic in the U.S. Virgin Islands" (pp. 14-5, 17)

1990 (Jan): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [27(1)] includes:

-"College news: Logan College of Chiropractic" (pp. 91-2); includes:

Sports Injury Course Concludes in Mexico City

Logan College's 100-hour course on Sports Injuries, given in Mexico City in three sessions during the fall of 1989, was completed in early December. The course attended by some 21 students, mostly from Latin America, was taught by instructors from several chiropractic colleges.

The final session was taught by Drs. Marianne Gengenbach of Logan College and Philip Santiago of New York Chiropractic College. Both are members of the Academy of Chiropractic Sports Physicians and they also represented the academy at the conclusion of the course when they administered the examination for certification as Certified Chiropractic Sports Physicians.

1995: Vear et al. (1995) report (p. 485):

The first chiropractor in Mexico was Palmer school graduate Dr. Francisco Montano, who established a practice in 1922. Registration was initially provided for in 1955, but lasted only 1 year. The registry was again opened in 1975, then closed again in 1982, and reopened in 1988. Mexico was the site of the **Daniel David Palmer Spanish-American School of Chiropractic**, which operated from 1927 until 1933.

1991 (Nov): **ACA Journal of Chiropractic** [28(11)] includes:

-photograph & caption from report on meeting of World Federation of Chiropractic (p. 58):



Enrique Benet, D.C. of Mexico City, and a WFC Latin American council member, peruses the scientific displays during a break in WFC meetings.

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