

# Physico-Clinical Medicine

AND

## CLINICS OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF  
THE ELECTRONIC REACTIONS OF ABRAMS AND  
THE VISCERAL REFLEXES OF ABRAMS IN  
THE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND  
PATHOLOGY OF DISEASE

Vol. 8

OCTOBER, 1924

No. 8

Founded by

ALBERT ABRAMS, A. M., M. D., LL.D., F. R. M. S.

Editor

HARRY W. WIRKLICH, Ph. G., Ph. C., M. D.

(Columbia University)

### CONTENTS

Attend the American Association Convention, .....	4
The Chicago Convention Program, <i>By Jean duPlessis, Chairman Program Committee</i> .....	5
Courage and Victory, <i>By Francis A. Cave, President American Electronic Research Association</i> .....	9
Reply to Scientific American Abrams Investigation, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation, San Francisco</i> .....	11
A Plea for the Children, <i>By Dr. Sigmond Rosenthal</i> .....	22
A Short Explanation of the So-Called Electronic Reactions of Abrams, <i>By Dr. Eric Perkins</i> .....	26
The Abrams Method of Diagnosis and Treatment, <i>Broadcasted by Dr. R. A. Gamble</i> .....	33
College Policies, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President</i> .....	39
Why Condemn Abrams' Methods? <i>By Upton Sinclair</i> .....	40
Copy of Frank Reply to a Letter of Critical Comment.....	49

Published by

COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE

Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation

DR. FRED E. MOORE, President

2151 SACRAMENTO STREET

San Francisco, California

## WORKS BY ALBERT ABRAMS

A. M., LL. D., M. D., (University of Heidelberg), F. R. M. S.  
One-time Professor of Pathology and Director of the Medical  
Clinic, Cooper Medical College (Medical Dept. Leland  
Stanford Jr., University).

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**Albert Abrams, A. M., LL. D., M. D. (University of Heidelberg), F. R. M. S.  
Distinguished for His Discoveries in Medical Science**

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Courage and Victory, By Francis A. Cave, President American Electronic Research Association.....	9
Reply to Scientific American Abrams Investigation, By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation, San Francisco....	1
A Plea for the Children, By Dr. Sigmond Rosenthal.....	1
A Short Explanation of the So-Called Electronic Reactions of Abrams, By Dr. Eric Perkins.....	6
The Abrams Method of Diagnosis and Treatment, Broadcasted by Dr. R. A. Gamble.....	6
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San Francisco, California

All the subject-matter of Dr. Abrams in this Journal refers to his original research work. Citations from other sources will be duly accredited. The motive of this Journal is to replace the cell doctrine by the Electron theory. Vital phenomena are dynamic and the actions of organisms should be regarded as processes and not structures. Exclusivism is excluded inasmuch as all sciences are embraced in practical medicine and diagnosis must invoke physical, biological, and chemical methods. All problems in medicine not in accord with the progress made in physical science are doomed to perish.

We invite and encourage articles on ERA but do not necessarily hold ourselves responsible for the ideas contained therein.

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**COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE**

2151 SACRAMENTO ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**OCTOBER, 1924**

**REPRINTS**

**Reply to Scientific American Abrams Investigations**

We will supply reprints of this Reply to Scientific American Abrams Investigation in any number; 25 copies, 75c; 50 copies, \$1.40; 100 copies, \$2.50; 250 copies, \$6.00; 500 copies, \$11.00; 1000 copies, \$20.00. We are providing these at cost and same will be prepaid.

If our doctors will use them by the thousand, they will not only offset to some extent the unfair reports of the Scientific American but will also call to the attention of all readers the fact that none except fully qualified doctors with the degrees of M. D., D. O., or D. D. S. can gain admittance to our Colleges. Then the public will differentiate between the properly trained doctors and those who claim to practice ERA without such credentials.

If individuals choose to take so-called Electronic treatment from practitioners who have never been trained in an Abrams College and who can not secure the Abrams instruments, that is certainly their privilege. But the name of Abrams is so grossly misused and such dishonest claims are made by the above-mentioned practitioners, who assert they are practicing the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, that it is incumbent upon us to acquaint the public mind with the facts so that readers may realize that the mere term of Electronic Reactions does not represent the Abrams method.

## ATTEND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

---

The epoch-making Convention of the American Electronic Research Association is at hand. In future years we will all look back on these first two or three national convention meetings and realize the significance of their value in our efforts to get ERA well standardized and to build up a cooperative spirit which will prove invincible to the many difficulties surrounding these early years.

I urge every doctor who can possibly attend to be present at the Chicago Convention, September 21, 22, 23 and 24, at Hotel La Salle.

We have just been supplied with the splendid program which has been arranged by Dr. Jean du Plessis so well and favorably known for his ability along these lines, and we hope to have this October issue of our Journal in the mails by September 10 so that all Abrams graduates may read and be unable to resist the temptation to attend what we hope may prove to be the most constructive of all of our ERA conventions.

Anyone who has ever acted in an official capacity in putting over a Convention knows the earnest efforts always made to secure the registration of those in attendance. We urge the great need that every doctor attending be registered at this particular Convention. Please help the Officers by registering Sunday morning, September 21, if possible.

One particularly important session which you should attend will be the conference to be held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. This conference is to consider all of the angles of publicity matters; also the new Constitution and By-laws will be submitted for general discussion and decision.

Let us all get together with one great purpose to make this meeting a forerunner of the spirit which will guide and pervade our activities during the coming twelve months.

FRED E. MOORE

## THE CHICAGO CONVENTION PROGRAM

### Tentative Program Subject to Final Changes

By DR. JEAN duPLESSIS  
Chairman Program Committee

---

About four weeks ago a request card was sent to every known Electronist asking him to express his wishes regarding the Scientific Program of the coming Convention. Nearly five hundred of these cards were returned with knotty problems regarding ERA and they afford a very interesting insight into the needs of the average Electronic Practitioner.

Upon classifying them, it was rather surprising to find that only thirty-five different questions were asked and that 80 per cent. of them could be grouped under the following headings:

1. Therapeutic Technique: the determination of the correct rates, the application of electrodes, duration of treatments, frequency of treatments, etc.
2. The means of increasing the efficiency of the Oscilloclast: by calibration, by the use of the Micro-Oscilloclast, by closing the Oscilloclast Circuit, and other means of amplifying its energy.
3. Standardization of Electronic Technique.
4. How to determine the value of Electronic Apparatus other than the Oscilloclast.

Many of these cards also contained offers from up-to-the-minute Electronists offering to supply valuable information based upon actual experience. With the aid of these data, the following tentative Program has been arranged. Other leading Electronists have promised to appear and practical demonstrations will be arranged for.

---

## PROGRAM

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FIRST

### Afternoon

Registration.

Committee Meetings.

Special Meetings between the Officers of the various State and Sectional Associations.

**Evening**

"Get-Together" Dinner.

Scientific Motion Pictures.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SECOND

**Forenoon**

Registration.

Invocation.

Address of Welcome

Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago.

Response

Dr. T. P. Hall, Vancouver, B. C.

Announcements.

Appointments of Special Committees.

Report of Committee on Standardization

Dr. C. C. Reid, Denver, Colo.

**Afternoon**

The College Situation — Present and Future

Dr. Fred E. Moore, San Francisco, Calif.

College Litigation Up-to-date

Mr. I. Harris, San Francisco, Calif.

Research

Dr. J. V. MacManis, Kirksville, Mo.

Measuring the Oscilloclast Energy

Dr. J. C. Burnett, Alpine, N. J.

Addresses by Exhibitors of Electronic Apparatus.

**Evening**

Theatre party

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THIRD

**Forenoon**

Electronic Treatment Technique

Dr. D. E. Pearl, Kirksville, Mo.

**Constructive Treatment Rates**

Dr. Francis T. Davies, Boston, Mass.

**Gleanings from Interesting Cases**

Dr. Orrol Harper, St. Paul, Minn.

**Case Reports Pro and Con**

By Members.

**Why the Distress of Advanced Years**

Dr. H. E. Palmer, Dayton, Ohio.

**Afternoon****The Therapeutic Effect of the Oscilloclast**

Mr. Thomas Colson, Kirksville, Mo.

**Resumé of Experimental Work with Demonstration**

Dr. Walter E. Elfrink, Chicago.

**Increasing the Energy from the Oscilloclast and from the Dynamizer.**

Dr. J. M. Ogle, Huntington, W. Va.

**Objective Demonstration of Electronic Energy**

Dr. Charles C. Taliaferro, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**A Method of Comparing Electronic Energies**

Dr. T. P. Hall, Vancouver, B. C.

**Conditions that Affect Reactions**

Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago, Ill.

**The Internal Secretions in Electronic Medicine**

Dr. Charles J. Pflueger, Los Angeles, Calif.

**General Discussion of Program**

Dr. Jean duPlessis, Chicago

**Evening**

Banquet

Entertainment

Broadcasting of Speeches

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOURTH

**Forenoon**

General Business Session

Address of Honorary President

**Presidential Address**

**Committee Reports**

**Election of Officers**

**Afternoon**

**Legal Aspects of ERA**

Mr. Henry E. Sampson, Des Moines, Iowa.

**Report of Committee on Legislation and Defense**

Dr. W. A. Guild, Des Moines Iowa.

**Our Problem**

Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.

**National Publicity**

Dr. H. J. Marshall, Des Moines, Iowa.

**Report of Apparatus Committee**

Dr. C. C. Reid, Denver, Colo.

**Farewell Address**

Dr. Chester E. Morris, Chicago.

When it is finally completed, the Program will be staged with the sole aim of helping every Electronist who attends the Convention to return home better able to handle his complicated cases, better able to bring his work to the attention of his Community, and better able to counteract the menacing propaganda which is being launched against ERA.

If you have had failures in your practice, you want what we can give you; if you have had successes, we want what you can give us — so let's get together.

## COURAGE AND VICTORY

By FRANCIS A. CAVE

President American Electronic Research Association

**"But screw your courage to the sticking-place and we'll not fail."—(Shakespeare)**

Electronic medicine is but traveling the same road as all of the other great ideas which have measured out the progress of mankind from the darkness of ignorance and superstition into the full sunlight of eternal truth. Its underlying principles have been held up to the public ridicule by the ill-informed and the unthinking, while its devoted followers have been stigmatized as enemies of the public welfare whose activities should and must be suppressed at all costs. It was ever thus. Whenever the revolutionary new ideas of a great leader have upset the hoary traditions and complacent view-points of the past and have interfered with the sinecures and emoluments of the established order of things, it has remained for the courageous few, with the confidence born of their convictions, to sound the clarion call of a new day and to fight for their principles until victory has perched upon their banners.

Was there ever greater opportunity for human service than now belongs to the devoted little band of qualified electronists who have so bravely withstood the onslaughts of organized intolerance and entrenched bigotry? It is written that "man shall not live by bread alone" and those physicians who have shown sufficient intelligence and courage to investigate and apply the amazing discoveries of modern electronic physics in the field of medicine have reaped a harvest of personal happiness in the true spirit of service compared with which the ordinary compensations of life are but as dross.

What does it mean to any true physician to be able to relieve the agonies of malignancy when other remedies have failed? What does it mean to be able to diagnose the pre-cancerous stage and to eradicate the tendency to malignancy? What does it mean to be able to relieve and often restore the otherwise hopeless victim of conditions which have defied successful diagnosis by the most skilled physicians in other lines? What does it mean to sorrowing parents to restore the health of little children and give them a fair chance in the battle of life when all other means have failed? Any physician who can

do these things may count himself as a veritable king in his chosen profession and thank God for such an opportunity to spend and be spent in the service of his fellow-men.

Dr. Albert Abrams did not invent the electronic concept of matter. That was the inevitable outcome of the discovery of radio-activity by Becquerel in 1893, and the subsequent development of radium and the X-rays. Dr. Abrams merely applied these revolutionary findings to the field of diagnosis and in so doing has blazed the trail which all physicians must inevitably follow if they would keep abreast of the latest developments in their chosen fields. The application of electronic reasoning to the problems of disease has opened the door for a new day in the history of medicine. Nor can the armoured hosts of reaction and medical intolerance stand against the march of the great truths given to the world by Albert Abrams, the mighty pioneer whose genius has taken up the findings of the world's greatest scientists and applied them, with the consummate skill of a great physician, to the diagnosis and eradication of disease.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail" and never with greater purpose than in the present instance. Some one has said that "one and the truth are greater than an army" and every electronist who stands his ground will ere long bear witness to the accuracy of that maxim.

Great improvements in technique and apparatus have been made during the past year and much has been learned regarding the scope and application of these methods. The leading thinkers, technicians and teachers in the profession are planning to present their views at the first annual convention of the AMERICAN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, to be held at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, September 21st to 24th inclusive. No electronist can possibly afford to remain away from that convention, which will mark the turning point in the affairs of electronists. The combined wisdom of all is necessary in the elaboration of the proper policies to be adopted for the guidance of the profession and every electronist should endeavor to arrive in Chicago not later than Sunday morning, September 21st, in order to take part in the informal conferences scheduled for that date. **COME AND COME EARLY.** Also make your reservations **NOW** and thus avoid inconvenience upon arrival.

## REPLY TO SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN ABRAMS INVESTIGATIONS

By DR. FRED E. MOORE, President  
College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Joanne R. Abrams  
Memorial Foundation, San Francisco

---

The adverse "verdict" of the Scientific American Investigation Committee has finally been rendered. We have known for many weeks past that it was forthcoming and we realized when the investigation began what might be expected. Self-appointed investigation committees are not usually broad in view nor magnanimous in their consideration. Neither do they realize the tremendous import of their responsibilities in publishing their decisions in spite of the fact that the majority of the great discoveries in the past, although at first condemned, have later been fully recognized.

Who appointed the Scientific American to investigate the Electronic Reactions of Abrams? Who at least inspired them to make such an investigation? Can anyone supply this information? For it is hardly right to assume that the greatly increased number of subscribers and the enlarged sale of the Scientific American on account of the Abrams articles appearing during the last twelve months or so would be the true motive. In its realm of final pronouncement as to the value of new things conceived in the mind of man, its verdicts whether just or unjust convey either weal or woe to a waiting world. Where they err in these verdicts, humanity is made the sufferer; for until a considerable time has passed, the convincing proof to offset the unfavorable report can not be established in the public mind. It is true that once this is accomplished the public will react all the more favorably, but in the meantime the denial of the benefits to humanity is greatly to be deplored.

The extent of this weal or woe in its effects upon both the scientific world and the lay public is greatly increased because of the influential position of the Scientific American and its access to the columns of the Associated Press whereby its conclusions are carried to every hamlet in the land and even to the far parts

of the world. It seems to be the history of human events that reports of this nature find world-wide publicity. But the Associated Press serves all mankind, and in due time it will carry the proof of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams throughout the world, fully satisfying not only the lay public but convincing the present-day deriding scientists as well.

In connection with these scientists I might say that it is hardly to be expected that the medical world who so relentlessly fought Dr. Albert Abrams will be magnanimous enough to acknowledge him as the discoverer of the Electronic Reactions in their relation to disease. It will no doubt be the old, old story of **rediscovering** the same thing which was formerly denounced and giving it out as an original concept but perhaps changing the name a bit in hopes that the public will not associate it with the illustrious man they did not see fit to endorse. All the more glory to ERA when the world finally sees through such subterfuge.

Regardless of the assurances of the Scientific American that no untoward influences were at work in their investigations, it would have to be conceded that for the first time in medical history the POWERS THAT BE took no part when a discovery they did not sanction was under fire. Assuming that the Scientific American intends to play fair in regard to the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, then just as surely as there is life will they retract their verdict and acknowledge the existence of this great natural law disclosed in its relation to disease by the research of Albert Abrams.

This comment on the Scientific American investigation is being dictated on the eve of going to press and there is no opportunity for an exhaustive accumulation of material surrounding the work of this committee, but I think excerpts from the following two letters will serve to show the unfair spirit of the investigation committee and also emphasize the fact that the court which sits in judgment on the supposed offender with its mind already made up that it is dealing with a trickster is not the court that should have the right to try the case, and the man on trial would be granted a change of venue.

Portland, Oregon,  
December 2, 1923.

Mr. Austin C. Lescarbours, Sec., to the  
Scientific American Abrams Investigation  
Committee,  
233 Broadway,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I was very much interested in your article, "Our Abrams Investigation — III," and I appreciate your spirit in frankly stating that the equipment and method of Dr. X. whose findings you published in November Scientific American, are not the method or equipment used by Doctor Abrams.

\* \* \* \* \*

My appeal is for you to investigate thru Dr. Abrams personally, or someone he designates. Then if, as you state, you feel constrained to investigate other instruments for the benefit of the public you may help the public to understand under what conditions it is taking ERA treatment.

\* \* \* \* \*

Very truly,

(Signed) Fred E. Moore.

---

Scientific American Publishing Company  
233 Broadway, New York

December 14th, 1923.

Dr. Fred E. Moore,  
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Doctor Moore:

\* \* \* \* \*

As for going to San Francisco, it will serve no purpose whatsoever. As far as I can see, it is quite the same as if we were to attend the per-

formance of a magician, saw him pull out a pair of live rabbits from a silk hat, and then were asked to explain how the trick was done. We would, of course, know that there was a trick somewhere, but it would be quite unfair to expect us to tell what was the trick. It would be putting us under examination, rather than the magician, especially if the magician claimed that the rabbits were a couple of psychic rabbits. **The same holds true of Dr. Abrams.** Here he claims all kinds of wonderful things, asks that they be taken for granted, trusting to establish some sort of connection between his theories and established science, and then refuses to give evidence that his demonstrations are genuine. Unless Dr. Abrams can undergo tests, I do not see that we can get together.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Austin C. Lescarbourea  
Managing Editor

---

Of more importance than anything that I can present in throwing light upon the **lack of cooperation by the Scientific American was its refusal to avail itself of the invitation to investigate ERA in the Clinic of Dr. Albert Abrams during his lifetime.** This is shown in portions of the following two letters. **The last letter Doctor Abrams ever dictated in life was this letter of January 7, 1924, in which he appealed to the Scientific American for fair play.** Although a sick man on that day, he nevertheless was fully determined to go to Arkansas and defend one of his ERA doctors.

Mr. Austin C. Lescarbourea,  
Editor, "Scientific American,"  
233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lescarbourea:

When you undertook the investigation of the "Electronic Methods," you did so of your own volition and employed, contrary to my advice,

which you solicited, an individual who is not one of my accredited practitioners and who is not conversant with ERA. The report of his findings was published in your magazine.

This report was utilized to the full by our adversaries to belittle the ERA.

Aside from the fact of which I shall not avail myself, I am the challenged party, and possess the right of choosing my own means of defense, a defense which is just and legitimate.

\* \* \* \* \*

I shall be grateful if posterity recognizes "Electronic Medicine" as scientific anarchy in its efforts to destroy medical chaos. In the present parlous state of our art, we are constrained to regard any method which will humanize medicine, prevent and cure diseases as the only criterion of its efficiency. This is what I have called pragmatismal medicine.

The medical pragmatist asks only for results and ignores that stupendous superstructure which poses as classical medicine.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your several letters suggest that I show no fervid willingness to cooperate with you. This impression is erroneous.

Cooperation connotes a favorable mutual understanding. My original article on the ERA several years ago in our leading medical publication, "International Clinics", was the usual ethical method of announcing a new discovery.

No criticism was engendered until cured patients threatened the security of the physicians' practice, and then, and then only, was antagonism aroused toward my methods throughout the world.

This meant a prodigious correspondence to which I was unable to reply and I sought the path

of least resistance pursued by other innovators, viz., to ignore my critics.

To have done otherwise would have prevented me from placing the ERA on a scientific basis. This has already been accomplished after time-consuming effort at the expense of my health, in a partial manner but not to my entire satisfaction.

\* \* \* \* \*

All this and more, necessitate my early departure for the East, at which time I shall place my methods before unprejudiced scientists in the same way as other innovators have done.

In the meanwhile, and until January 1, 1924, my former invitations are repeated, viz., to send one of your representatives to San Francisco as my guest to whom I shall extend every possible courtesy for investigations despite the urgent importance of other matters already referred to in this letter.

Would you, as an evidence of your sincerity publish the enclosed report by representative men of an "International Organization"\* fully competent to act as investigators and who have already done what you are now attempting to do?

Yours cordially,

(Signed) Albert Abrams

\*Report of investigation of ERA by International Hahnemannian Ass'n.

January 7, 1924.

Mr. A. C. Lescarbours,  
Editor, Scientific American,  
233 Broadway,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lescarbours:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 29th and have given it considerable thought. I

**am writing this on the eve of my departure for Arkansas to defend one of my practitioners.**

\* \* \* \* \*

I differ from you about the view you take in regard to your visiting my laboratory. I feel that **by such a visit you and your committee** who may come here, **will get basic knowledge of my methods** so that they will be enabled to **make an intelligent investigation**. Remember I have always taken the position of welcoming sincere and scientific investigators and a like invitation to you is in accordance with my custom. Here, I do my work with my instruments and results of research work within easy reach.

**Distance should mean nothing in an investigation of this type.** The International Hahnemannian Association sent two of their committee to San Francisco to stay with me for two months, but I hope I will soon have the pleasure of having a personal conference with you when all these matters can be finally discussed and adjusted. I also feel that before anything else is accomplished that the International Association report, which is official, should be published in the next issue of your paper.

Trusting that I have made my position clear to you, I am,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Albert Abrams

Although we affirm the existence of the biased mind which influenced the work of the Scientific American Investigation Committee, let us concede that they would not do anything so underhanded as knowingly to print in their final report in the September number of their journal the deplored advertisement of George D. Gillespie of San Francisco as evidence of the methods of the regular ERA graduates. **Gillespie is a chiropractor, and no chiropractor, naturopath, et al, has ever had access to training in the Abrams College in San Francisco or in**

**any college authorized by Doctor Abrams.** Although Doctor Abrams is grossly misrepresented by Scientific American's printing this advertisement, it is a matter of fact that he maintained his College work with requirements of the highest ethical standing. He constantly decried anything in the least unethical and never did he permit any one to take the course without first requiring evidence of the standards and credentials of the fully qualified physician. He admitted to his College only physicians of full time training. **He even specified in his will that none but those possessing the degrees of M. D., D. O., or D. D. S. could study in his College or its authorized branches.**

In this September number of the Scientific American we quote from page 220:

"Meanwhile, Doctor Abrams found it advisable to lower the standards of electronic practice. At first he intended that this work should be done only by doctors with an M. D. degree; but soon he was admitting osteopaths, chiropractors, dentists, naturopaths, and so on."

**The College records show the absolute untruth of this statement.** Osteopathic physicians, the same as medical physicians, had access to the College course, due to the fact that the D. O. degree is granted only after a most exhaustive training covering four years of nine months each, including surgery with its hospital training and all the subjects required for an M. D. degree except materia medica. The D. O. for many years has given evidence of his thorough training in passing the examinations of the medical boards in many states and in being licensed to practice surgery as well as Osteopathy.

Dentists were admitted to the College because of the far-reaching and insidious focal infections with which they have to deal. The medical laws of the land guide the extent of the use dentists can make of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, as dental work is restricted to its special field. While speaking of dentists I wish to pay my respects to the impressive contributions they have made to the general science of medicine. An instance of this is recorded in the Scientific American of April 24, 1897, page 263, in an article by Sir Edwin Arnold entitled, "Sixty Years of Progress," from which I quote as follows:

"Simpson in Edinburgh simultaneously with Wells and Morton in the United States . . . performed those merciful experiments with chloroform for sick and wounded patients . . . and **commenced the present blessed era of anesthetics.....** It was so strange . . . that what Humphrey Davy had so long before noted and imparted about nitrous oxide should pass unnoticed and unapplied. The key was already there, but not until many years afterward did an almost casual hand (that of an American dentist) fit it into the golden door . . . Not until 1847 — although Davy had been so very near the revelation in 1839 — did the anesthetic age commence . . . **This unspeakably good gift to mankind was of the American dentist's and of Sir James Simpson's giving."**

I deride no system which ameliorates the ills of mankind; it may have inherent value with which we are not acquainted. But **those individuals**, and there are thousands of them over the country, who have so unscrupulously misled the public into believing that they are graduates of the Abrams College or one of its branches; who capitalize on the Abrams name; **who brazenly hold themselves up as representing ERA when their qualifications will not admit them to our College are a distinct menace to progress in ERA.** This menace is only increased by the hostile attitude of the so-called orthodox medical world.

If the Scientific American intended to take no unfair advantages in publishing its reports on the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, then it will correct this exceedingly unjust misrepresentation by acknowledging its error in printing the Gillespie advertisement with the assurance that it is "typical electronic literature," thereby giving the inference that this advertisement represents the standards of the Abrams College of San Francisco and that Gillespie is a product of one of the Abrams Colleges. Such training he never obtained because Doctor Abrams never admitted chiropractors to his course.

None deplore so much as the officials of our Colleges and the American Electronic Research Association such brazen and unethical publicity by unqualified practitioners. But the very powers that be thwart our efforts to place such safeguards

around the development and practice of ERA as would maintain its intrinsic worth and would avoid its misuse. However, in the face of all odds those physicians who had the advantage of thorough study under Dr. Albert Abrams, realizing the truth underlying his work, stand in an invulnerable position regardless of the adversities and criticisms of the present day; for they know that within the brief period of from one to five years the scientific world will acknowledge the basic truth of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams or else medical science will be condemned by future generations for its prejudiced denial of Albert Abrams' discovery.

History recounts almost as routine the adverse experiences of discoverers whether in the realm of medicine, or in the field of general science, invention, art, etc. Under the title of "Inventors and Their Inventions", the Scientific American of January 9, 1897, page 18, makes the following comments:

**"The instances of inventions which have contained all the elements of practical utility in their first patent are comparatively rare. We think that Elias Howe's poor little baster plate sewing machine might have fared badly if submitted to a board of 'examination and certification,' especially if its members chanced to be interested in the hand sewing establishments of the day. Such, at least, is the teaching of history."**

The Scientific American of September 11, 1897, in an article entitled "Scientific Truth in Art" cites another interesting example of the delayed scientific proof of an earlier observation of a natural phenomenon.

**"The English landscape painter J. M. W. Turner portrayed lightning flashes . . . in wavy lines with curves instead of angles, and here and there with double lines for a single flash. At the time he painted them he was criticized and almost unanimously condemned but now photography has come to his aid and instantaneous photo-**

graphs show that his portrayal of lightning was so scientifically exact that he really anticipated the discoveries of science by half a century."

(The italics in the above quotations are ours.)

In closing I wish to emphasize the conviction of Doctor Albert Abrams which led him into the realm of Electronic Reactions. He often stated, "The blood reveals everything. The only limit is our ability to make all the findings."

We trust when the scientific medical world acclaims the truth underlying Doctor Abrams' discovery, by whatever name it may be called, that the Scientific American will devote articles over a period of a year in making amends for its injustice. Let it be hoped that it will be liberal enough to acknowledge its error and to give due credit to the discoverer of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams.

## A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN

**Letter to the Editor of the Aberdeen, S. D. Evening News**

**By SIGMOND ROSENTHAL, Ph. L., D. D. S., M. D., C. M.**

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Editor of the News:—Last week the Chicago papers stated that the sins of the children fell upon the parents. I differ with them, and so does the Bible. Leopold and Loeb, the two degenerates, who killed Robert Franks, on May 21, and who confessed their crime, are brilliant students, or post-graduate students, at the University of Chicago. They planned their deed for months, as evidence given by themselves. Now I am not going to defend or incriminate these two murderers, but I want to give the cause of their crime, as it appears to my mind as an M. D. and electronic physician, and to suggest treatment for the prevention of crime, and so in turn relieve the burden of the taxpayers, who are taxed for the up-keep of all institutions for the unfit millions in the army of the insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, high-grade morons and criminals.

A duty and a privilege present themselves to preachers, teachers, lawyers and to the medical profession, and especially to those physicians who practice the electronic reactions of Abrams, to pay greater attention to the children of today—who will make up the citizenship of tomorrow. Too little attention has been paid to moulding the bodies and training the minds of these coming men and women.

The training of a child's mind is dependent to a great extent, upon a clean and healthy body, and the perfection or imperfection of his body depends upon the kind of stock from which he springs, and his very early physical training and attention.

The ancient law-giver announced that the sins of the fathers should be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations, and Dr. Abrams explains this by saying: "We are all omnibuses in which our ancestors ride."

Both in the United States and abroad, the rigid examinations given to recruits and conscripts during the World War

told a tale of weakness and of lack that is too well known to need elaboration here.

Statistics show that the present generation as a whole, presents a lamentable deficiency in physical make-up and in a great many instances a dwarfing of mental capacity. This is due both to inherited weakness and to lack of proper training in early childhood.

At this time we wish to deal only with the inherited weakness, or as Dr. Albert Abrams calls this toxic condition, "diminished resistance." This refers to a toxic element or poison found in the general blood stream, which lowers the resistance of an individual and makes him more or less susceptible to the many diseased conditions to which the human race is heir.

This toxic condition may also have an effect upon the different organs and glands, which have to do with the normal functioning power of the body, and modify their activity—either lessening or increasing it—to such an extent that health is impaired.

Dr. Abrams has said, and clinical observation has proved, that this toxic condition of the blood or "diminished resistance" is "the father of disease." In other words, most diseased conditions are dependent upon this basic soil for their growth and development.

Observation has shown that cancer, tuberculosis and many other pathologic conditions do not develop unless this general blood condition is present. Examination of thousands of individuals indicates that this "diminished resistance" prevails in all of us. The only reason that we do not all show physical or mental evidence of it, is that some of us have enough vitality within us to hold the "diminished resistance" in abeyance or that in some individuals the amount present is very slight.

Of what importance are these facts in relation to future generations? In us who are older—who have partly served our purpose in life, and whose bodies have become accustomed to function to a fair degree in the presence of this toxic condition, it is not so vitally important that immediate steps be taken to rid the body of "diminished resistance", unless it be to insure the purity of our offspring or in the event of some specific disease which is dependent upon it for growth.

But the children of today present an entirely different problem, and everything that can be done to insure their well-being in every respect should be done, for they will have to bear the burden of state tomorrow. Many a child born today, is already headed for the penitentiary, for the home for the demented, or for long years of sickness just because of his tainted (not sainted) forebearers a generation or two back. The child has this toxic condition in his blood stream. It weakens certain parts of the body, which do not develop normally and thus the path is partially marked out for his future life.

Of course the child would have had a clean start if this "diminished resistance" could have been cleaned out of the forebearers, but since that was not done, the best we can do is to eliminate these resistance lowering toxics from the child's body and give him as good a chance as possible to develop into a normal, healthy individual, in spite of his inheritance.

If this basic soil be removed in infancy or early childhood, it will tend to prevent further weakening of body resistance and function, and to a great extent remove ills and diseases of early childhood. If this cleaning-out process were made universal, the next generation or two would show such marked improvement in physical and mental well-being, that our poor-houses, prisons and insane asylums would be almost vacant.

A murderer has a diseased brain and a thief has a twisted sense of right or wrong. In both instances that toxic condition, "diminished resistance," is one of the exciting agencies producing the thought behind the act.

Dr. Albert Abrams spent twenty years of hard work, study, experimentation and research, in perfecting a method that would detect, identify and measure diseased conditions of the body and then clean them out. Although his method of diagnosis and treatment is only in its infancy, great good has already been done, and many people are now well who would otherwise have been gone and forgotten.

One of the greatest possibilities offered by the Abrams discoveries and methods is through the work we can do today with our children, making it possible for them to develop into healthy and happy men and women.

Further in dealing with the great army of delinquents and criminals it has been often suggested that crime is the direct result of some structural malformation. Now comes the idea that crime may be a result of malignant energy that may be detected and eliminated by the electronic reactions of Abrams. Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver has often made the statement that the delinquent boy is not bad but sick. Dr. George Starr White says regarding criminals: "Some day humans will learn that criminals are not cured by means of prisons, whippings, or even by murdering them. There is good in every so-called criminal. You and I might have been just as bad as the worst of criminals had we been born with the bodily defects that all criminals have. The only way to cure criminals is to cure the body."

My suggestion is to clean the body by eliminating the toxic condition which produces the diminished resistance, and I advocate that societies be formed for the racial purification of children, by means of the electronic reactions of Abrams.

Science, fortunately, upon which we must ever depend for progress, is coming to our aid. The new knowledge of heredity and electrons has burst upon the world like a new sun out of heaven. Upon this knowledge is based the young science of Electronic Medicine which promises as great, if not greater, practical good to man than has come through medicine and sanitation from the discovery of germs. That no limit can be set to the good that may come through electronic medicine or ERA is the opinion expressed by hundreds of physicians, who practice the Electronic Reactions of Abrams.

## A SHORT EXPLANATION OF THE SO-CALLED ELECTRONIC REACTIONS OF ABRAMS

By Dr. Eric Perkins, before the Lyceum Club, London, England

(I am delighted to have for our Journal an article by Eric Perkins, M. D., of London, who was one of Doctor Abrams' most intelligent students while I was Doctor Abrams' assistant in the Clinic.—Dr. Moore)

Introduction by Mrs. Bernard Mole

(Mrs. Bernard Mole who presided over the program at the Lyceum Club was a visitor in Doctor Abrams' Clinic over quite a period of time.)

### Introduction

This dinner has been organized to introduce Doctor Abrams' great discovery to Members of the Lyceum Club and friends who want to hear first-hand experience of those who have actually been to San Francisco, learned from Doctor Abrams direct and are practicing his methods with results.

It is an age of new scientific findings and the public long for knowledge given in simple and clear language which can be understood by all. They draw from second hand and unreliable sources, such as journals and newspaper articles written by writers who do not know. The doctors present do know. They have been to the source itself, caught the fire of Doctor Abrams' genius and enthusiasm and will keep it alight. Members of the Club said, "We have read accounts in the newspapers, but it will be too technical for us to understand." So to prepare you for the Doctors' account I give you a brief outline from the laywoman's point of view.

### Outline

The special interest of Doctor Abrams' method is that he believed in the "Electrical Nature of Man." He studied man's organism from the viewpoint of Physics and accepted the modern concept of science that "Electrons form the basis of all phenomena."

A. From a drop of blood sent on a piece of blotting paper, thousands of miles away or taken direct from the person, Doctor Abrams could diagnose sex and disease, determine the locality of disease and measure its intensity, thus reducing medical practice and theory to an exact science.

B. He found that disease can thrive only on a morbid soil. To eradicate disease, one must begin with the soil. Doctor Abrams said:

"A child had a little tree which grew as he grew. Soon the tree grew sick and its leaves withered, the child lamented. One day the tree leaned towards the child and said, 'The trouble lies in my roots, remove that and my leaves will become green again without any other remedy.' So the child dug at the roots of the tree and found a nest of mice there."

C. Abrams discovered that disease like all other processes in nature has its rate of vibration. It can be measured, and by the Oscilloclast — an apparatus Doctor Abrams invented. A similar rate of vibration can be imposed on the disease with destructive effect; Doctor Abrams believed this is what happened to disease.

### **Impressions**

This time last year I went to San Francisco to the two-story building on Sacramento Street. I met Doctor Abrams in the hall and on presenting the card Lyceum Club and because of the fact of being an Englishwoman, I was invited into the Clinic, a physician's laboratory with rows of raised seats accommodating many Doctor students.

I saw hundreds of patients of various races, various ages. Each morning there were about twenty-five specimens of blood to examine and as many patients to be examined, each a serious case demanding compassion from a man who was as tender-hearted as a child. Abrams said, "An operation is primitive surgery; the prevention of an operation is advanced surgery."

How Doctor Abrams made the blood examinations by the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, the Doctor Physicists we have the honor of having with us this evening will explain.

### **Address by Dr. Eric Perkins**

First of all: What is a Reaction? The dictionary defines the word as "A response to an external stimulus." When Light, which is a wave-like form of energy, falls on the eye, the pupil

contracts. That is a response to an external stimulus. When **Heat**, which is also a wave-like form of energy, falls on some part of the body, certain nerve fibres are stimulated to send an impulse to the blood-vessels they control. These blood-vessels then dilate, and the part becomes flushed with blood. That, too, is a response to an external stimulus.

Now these two simple examples of "reactions" have been known to every human being since the world began. They are obvious.

The Electronic Reactions of Abrams are of a similar nature, only they are by no means so obvious; in fact they eluded detection, until they were discovered by the man whom Sir James Barr described as the greatest genius in the Medical Profession. I will return to the subject of "reactions" presently. But meanwhile I want to say a word about a discovery of tremendous importance which has been made in recent years.

The discovery is this: That all MATTER, every substance in the Universe, is found, in its last analysis, to be made of Electricity, and nothing but Electricity. The Atom of Hydrogen is made of Electricity. The Atom of Oxygen is made of Electricity. Similarly with our bodies. We are made of a mass of quite inexpensive atoms (total value, I believe, something less than half a crown!) and as all our constituent atoms are made of electricity, all our numerous actions and reactions should be regarded from an electrical standpoint.

I have been saying that Atoms are made of Electricity. What is an Atom like? Well, it is very like our Solar System. There is a little speck of Positive Electricity (like the sun) in the center called the Proton, and whirling round this centre are little specks of Negative Electricity — these latter are called electrons. These little atomic solar systems are not, however, identical. The Hydrogen atom, for instance, contains only one planetary electron. Other atoms are more complex structures, and contain numerous electrons whirling round in differing orbits. The atom of each individual substance has its own individual structure, and one substance differs from another substance only by reason of the fact that the constituent electrons differ in number and arrangement and motion.

The rapid whirling of the planetary electrons around the central nucleus creates a field of electro-magnetic energy in the

neighborhood. In other words, the surrounding ether is shaken or vibrated into little ripples or waves of a definite character or wave length.

Now Abrams, pondering on these things, got hold of quite a new conception of disease, a purely physical conception, and surely a correct conception in the light of modern physics. "If", he thought, "like all other matter, **normal** tissues, such as muscle, are made of electricity, **abnormal** tissues such as Cancer, must also be made of electricity. And, if the electrons of the muscle atom or molecule are arranged in one way, obviously," he thought, "the electrons of the Cancer or Tubercle Atom must be arranged in some other way. In this case," he thought, "there should be some difference in the character of the ether ripple or wave emanating from each."

That was his notion, his theory, but could he prove it either to his own or anyone else's satisfaction? He became obsessed with the idea and spent a fortune in attempting to devise instruments of sufficient delicacy to register tiny little electrical differences between diseased structures and healthy ones.

He met with no success at all, until one day, with the audacity of genius, he conceived the almost fantastic idea of using the office boy as an instrument. As an office boy, this youth may have been a dismal failure; but as a piece of marvellously delicate sensitive apparatus, he was worth more — a million times more — than the most delicately made piece of mechanism ever designed by man.

Here let me say that Abrams was not only a profoundly learned physician, he was also a great nerve specialist, so his special knowledge of the human nervous system gave him some idea of what sort of phenomenon might happen, if indeed, as a result of his experiments, anything happened at all.

He began by taking a piece of some substance with known radio-active properties, and telling the boy to hold it over the centre of his forehead. In this way energy of a wave-like character was admitted into the boy's nervous system. Would there be any apparent "response to this external stimulus?" Anywhere? There **was** a response, and it took the form of a little flush which occurred over a few square inches of the **boy's** abdomen. It was too faint a flush to be visible, but

Abrams could detect it by tapping — percussing, as doctors say — over the spot.

So long as the boy held the radio-active material to his forehead, the percussion noted on this particular inch or two of the abdominal wall was dull because the underlying tissues were flushed and engorged with blood. When the radio-active material was removed, the percussion note became hollow and resonant again. That was an electronic reaction, a "response to an external stimulus".

After a series of experiments of this nature, Abrams began to try out the effect of placing fragments of **pathological** material on the boy's forehead. He found a reaction every time, and always in the same spot for material of the same nature. Cancer causes a reaction in one spot, rather high up, on the centre of the abdomen. Tubercle causes the reactionary flush to occur, also across the centre of the abdomen, but lower down. The reaction for the toxin of malaria occurs over a small area in the left flank. Quinine causes exactly the same reaction as malaria. But — try and elicit a reaction with malaria and quinine together! You can't, there is no reaction; apparently the quinine energy and the malaria energy neutralize each other, and that is why quinine cures malaria.

All these experiments were interesting beyond words, but not altogether practical; for you can't very well tie living people's diseases on to a boy's forehead every time you have to settle some point in diagnosis. Happily it is not necessary, for Abrams quickly thought that if a man had a disease — for instance, Cancer or Malaria, or what not — anywhere in his system, there would be atoms from that Cancer, vibrating in their own characteristic way, in every drop of his blood.

So Abrams' next step was to see if he could get his reactions from a single drop of blood, and he found — as hundreds of his students have found and are finding every day — that he could, just as easily as from a pathological specimen. But although the office boy — in other words, the human subject or "reagent" — remains the essential part of Abrams' diagnostic apparatus, Abrams added other electrical devices which one would indeed be sorry not to possess. One of these is a little receptacle called the Dynamizer, in which the blood specimen is placed; it is a contrivance for magnifying the energy of the latter. A wire passes from the Dynamizer,

through a tuning device, to an electrode which is attached to the subject's forehead. The tuning device or Reflexophone is designed to allow the energy of only one form of disease to pass at a time.

The necessity for this arises from the fact that some diagnostic areas are common to several different diseases; in other words, the same group of nerve fibres will respond to different wave lengths. For instance, a reaction will occur on what I just now called the Cancer diagnostic area from three separate diseases, but by setting the dial of the instrument at a certain spot the door is closed to all other energies save the one the diagnostician is endeavoring to detect.

Here, then, is a brief and most sketchy account of Doctor Abrams' revolutionary diagnostic discoveries. No one knew better than Abrams himself that the last word had not been spoken, and would not be spoken by him, in regard either to his discoveries in diagnosis and treatment or the theories he believed to underlie them. Abrams was a Physician rather than a Physicist and much of his work was admittedly empirical.

He was the greatest man I ever knew, and one sign of his greatness was his modesty. He claimed no more than to have established a principle, and he was content to leave other investigators to worry out the theoretical explanation of the so-called Electronic Reactions. There appears to be every indication that investigators will not long be lacking.

A short time ago I gave a little demonstration of Abrams' diagnostic methods to a well-known Physicist who, by the way, was none too flattering in his reference to Abrams' work when he first walked into my room. However, what he saw apparently gave him furiously to think. Here is an extract from a letter he wrote afterwards to a scientific friend:

"The phenomena are beyond question. I have done the experiments myself and have now no doubt at all, and the method is amazingly sensitive.

"The phenomena are not yet sufficiently investigated to satisfy a physicist — but I am inclined, as a first attractive hypothesis, to attribute them to the small oscillations of the positive nucleus or Proton, but they may well be Atomic, Electronic, or Molecular.

"The exact periodicity should be determined in the Physical Laboratory.

"The fact that they are specifically altered by the presence of disease toxins seems to me beyond question.

"The reaction on the subject is clearly due to the fact that certain nerve endings determined empirically, respond to certain frequencies causing both a vaso-dilator action and perhaps local muscular contractions of the abdominal muscles.

"In general I am inclined to think that a whole group of phenomena, some of which I have investigated myself, hang together, and that we are on the verge of an immense discovery.

"Speaking as a layman, I feel I must suspend all judgment and merely admit the phenomena and their apparent relation to disease, while eagerly awaiting the results of physical — as opposed to medical — research".

In conclusion, I would only remind you of the marvelous sensitiveness of the nervous system. The tongue can detect a bitter flavor in a bucketful of water in which I believe less than a thousandth of a grain of strychnine has been dissolved. Our sense of smell is so delicate that we can perceive the odor of musk in any part of a large room in which a grain of musk has been placed. A dog will follow the track of a hare which scampered across a field on the previous day.

All these phenomena can only be due to the fact that electrons from the strychnine, the musk, or the hare's foot are vibrating in their own characteristic way and causing characteristic waves corresponding to wireless waves in the surrounding ether. No known instrument can detect such waves; the nervous system can — which, after all, is only another way of saying that as a maker of scientific apparatus, Man, with his limitations, can not compete with the Creator. If this point is conceded, there seems nothing impossible in Abrams' statement that the human nervous system can be ingeniously made use of as a detector of minute electrical impulses which cannot be detected by any laboratory instruments yet devised.

Abrams' detractors, and there are many (but few or none of them have much first-hand knowledge of his work), will live to find that the man they derided was a blazing, flaming genius — the master of them all.

## THE ABRAMS METHOD OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Broadcasted by R. A. Gamble, M. D., Norfolk, Virginia

(This message concerning ERA was broadcasted recently over a wide area in the east by Dr. R. A. Gamble, a clear Electronic thinker who has had sufficient experience in ERA practice to know the subject which he is discussing.—Doctor Moore.)

The desire of every man and woman is for life, liberty, and happiness, all of which was guaranteed to our first parent, Adam, the life-giver, upon the condition of obedience to certain natural human laws, chief of which was carefulness in eating the perfect food produced in Eden. That was 6,000 years ago, and Adam disobeyed, lost his life, and was sentenced to death by starvation, in the following words: "In the day thou eatest thereof, dying thou shalt die," margin, Gen. 2:17. The ground was cursed and brought forth "thorns and thistles," and thus the perfect food lost its perfect nourishing values, and Adam, though perfect physically, died 930 years later. He could not give to his offspring something he did not possess, so all his posterity, the whole human family, inherited weakness, disease, and death. Each parent possessing less of perfect life than his father, naturally gave less to his offspring, until today, the length of life (the average) is now about 40 years. Because of the eating of imperfect food, living under imperfect conditions, and inheriting tendencies to all manners of disease from "tainted ancestors," the men and women of this day are in desperate straits physically and are clamoring for relief from a multitude of real and not fancied ills. We cannot then censure anyone for trying each and every method by which he hopes to secure relief from disease and pain, until he succeeds, if that be possible. Medical men of the old schools of regular medicine who have not made a personal and careful investigation wonder why patients in such great and increasing numbers flock to those who are now using the Electronic Reactions of Abrams method of diagnosis and treatment. The answer is simple; they get the relief and often the cure they have so earnestly desired and searched for.

There is great necessity for the early diagnosis and treatment of disease, for diseases rarely become chronic that have been correctly diagnosed and treated in the initial stages. "The present course of seeking medical advice and being stirred to action only in time of epidemics and by the sight of the physical human wrecks that have been broken upon the rocks of disease, well known to science but unknown or ignored by the individual, is a pitiable exhibition of the lack of human foresight and precaution and of the iron force of tradition and prejudice."

"Let me alone until I need you," is the message of the average man to his physician. And when the need arises, what then? How astonished and incredulous and irate and abused and intolerant and unreasonable is the patient! He goes from one physician to another, denouncing them all and the whole science of medicine because he cannot have removed in the twinkling of an eye the result of his years of neglect.

The proper course is easy. Have your body and life critically examined at least once a year by your family physician or by the ABRAMS ELECTRONIC METHOD. The man who feels badly will hurry to the doctor, but he does not wait until his home is afire and then rush to an insurance agent and try to take out a policy.

The message is equally strong for women whether they are in business or wholly in domestic life. The business of living is quite as serious for them as for men. "A stitch in time" is an old and well-known slogan. It applies with great force at this time in case of any slight deviation from the normal physical condition.

This fact is recognized and proven by Health Officers, State Health Boards, and United States Government Clinics all over the country, urging that these precautionary steps be taken.

Fifty per cent. of postmortems on adults show tubercular lesions, one-third healed, one-third quiescent and one-third active.

This indicates that many persons are carrying around in their bodies the germs of tuberculosis, and that by an attack of pneumonia, "flu", or a violent cold, the tissues may become weakened and thus provide the proper soil for them to feed upon and become active.

These ELECTRONIC REACTIONS (or the ABRAMS' blood test, which are one and the same) are made from a few drops of blood taken from the lobe of the ear or the finger tip. The blood is collected on a piece of clean white blotting paper and dried. From this dried blood the test is made, or the test can be made from the body of the patient.

A drop of blood is a condensation of the multitudinous vibrations in the body. A drop of blood has its own vibrations. It is a world in itself. We are exactly what our blood is. If our blood is pure or practically free from impurities or disease, we are well and feel buoyant and full of energy.

The reverse is also true. If our blood is impoverished, impure and unhealthy, we of necessity can not feel good. Our blood reflects our physical condition, and Doctor Abrams took advantage of that fact and by examining a few drops of blood was able to determine our exact physical condition.

If you have a diseased spot in your body, it will have a distinctly different rate of vibration from what it should if it were not diseased.

When disease exists in the body, the affected tissues pour their products into the blood stream, with vibratory rates differing from the normal secretions. These disease vibratory rates are known and they can be detected by the ELECTRONIC REACTIONS of ABRAMS.

By this method, not only can the disease vibrations be detected but the location of the disease as well, and its degree of virulency. A patient whose blood is tested may be found to have tuberculosis in a latent stage in the apex of the right lung and in an active stage in the intestinal tract.

He may have streptococcic infection in the appendix, approaching an operable stage, and chemical changes in the stomach pointing to the possibility of a later development of cancer. There is no other method of diagnosis which is so complete and which measures so accurately the electronic and chemical changes indicating disease, even before the symptoms appear which indicate permanent tissue changes in the affected organ.

A correct diagnosis is the foundation upon which any treatment to be successful must be based. The ERA discovers,

locates and treats disease, with no danger to life, no loss of time and with no suffering.

After the Electronic Diagnosis is made, and doctor and patient know exactly what disease energy is present and where it is located, the treatment is directed by the physician and given by an assistant by means of the Oscilloclast. This machine is so constructed that it modifies the electric current, with which it is connected, in such a way that it is possible to treat each disease with its own destructive vibratory rate.

In giving the treatment, the indicators are set and wires are run from the Oscilloclast to quick-conducting metal plates called electrodes attached to the patient. The Oscilloclast has three points of attachment, each completely insulated, so that the patient may be treated simultaneously with three destructive rates. He may have the rate for general toxemia applied to the spleen, the rate for carcinoma applied to the abdominal area and the rate for streptococcic infection applied to the appendix.

No two patients have exactly the same disease energy, located in the same organs, and so no two patients are treated in exactly the same way. There are, however, certain broad principles that apply in general. Every patient under treatment has an electrode placed over the spleen, for the spleen is the organ paramount whose function it is to battle with disease. Perhaps second in importance are the tonsils, which have the functions, especially important in childhood, of detoxification and immunization. And there are few patients who are not benefited by sterilization of the liver through an electrode placed over that organ. In addition to this general treatment, electrodes are placed over locally diseased areas. In abdominal infection, an abdominal pad is used. If the trouble is in the lungs, ingeniously devised electrodes are fitted snugly over the lung area. There are electrodes for treating eyes, ears, mastoids, even the tongue and the roof of the mouth.

Rather strangely, the patient does not feel the electronic vibrations though there are several ways of proving to him that they are surging through his body. This makes the electronic treatment a most luxurious one. In offices where the treating rooms are fitted with couches the patients rest quietly,

sleep if they wish, supplementing with rest and relaxation the beneficial action of the treatment.

The treatment must be properly administered and care and attention given to every small detail, and if this is done, beneficial results are sure to come.

During the treatments, toxins are thrown into the blood stream which the body must eliminate. With vigorous persons, the body may do this without assistance, but in the majority of cases the physician's previous knowledge of constructive healing is continuously brought into play to stimulate circulation and elimination.

Patients should also know that they can not judge progress of their recovery entirely by the way they feel. While many feel decided improvement from the first, others, even those who are getting well more rapidly, feel somewhat disturbed temporarily. The explanation is that the treatment rapidly throws down toxins which the system must eliminate, often with a good deal of disturbance or lassitude. Diet is also always important.

In order to keep the patient informed as to his progress as well as to guide the physician in prescribing variations in the treatment, retests of the blood are made at stated intervals, usually after every ten treatments.

A difficulty that often arises is that the patient expects too much benefit in too short a time. Disease develops often slowly, sometimes it takes months or even years to reach a certain stage or a chronic condition. Naturally one in this condition wants and expects immediate relief. Neither the ABRAMS METHOD nor any other method of treatment known to medical science can give this instant relief.

It takes time to eradicate the cause. The best results are secured by those who are willing to take time and give the Oscilloclast a fair trial. Often the results exceed their greatest expectations. One, three or even six months is a very short period if one can be restored to fairly good health with freedom from aches and pains.

This method of treatment is not indicated in all diseases, for the ERA is not a cure-all. Many cases cannot be benefited, and honest and sincere physicians refuse to take such cases.

By a careful diagnosis it is possible to tell whether you can be helped or not. It would be wisdom on your part to be examined and ascertain your exact physical condition. If your power of resistance is at par you do not need treatment and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are in a position to resist disease and do strong and vigorous work.

If on the other hand you find your resistance lowered, you can, by taking proper care of your body and the necessary treatment, bring your physical condition back to normal before you contract some disease that may become chronic.

If any of the radio audience are interested in the Abrams' method of diagnosis and treatment and desire further information, this will be gladly given if you will address a letter of inquiry to R. A. Gamble, M. D., Norfolk, Va., or care of the Avery-Loeb Electrical Company, Station WPAL, Columbus, Ohio. I thank you.

## COLLEGE POLICIES

### To Keep You In Touch With Our Work

By DR. FRED E. MOORE, President

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#### Directory of ERA Graduates

There have been countless requests from ERA publications and from the doctors in the field for a list of the graduates of our College and its Branch Colleges. The policy of the past was not to provide such a list for certain reasons which may have been well founded, but we feel that the benefits therefrom will more than offset the disadvantages.

We have realized for many months that the graduates of the Abrams Colleges have had no authentic list by which they can refer patients to accredited ERA practitioners. In the effort to standardize the practice of ERA and in the absence of other means of regulation, this directory will provide the opportunity to check up on those in the field should they wish at some later date to pass an examination in order to secure additional certificates of efficiency in ERA practice.

In order to meet the situation wherein four or five times as many imitators are claiming to practice ERA as those who are graduates of the Abrams Colleges, it may become necessary at some future date for our doctors to prove their efficiency so that when we are able to educate the public to differentiate between the true and the false it may rely upon these ERA physicians as being competent in practice.

#### Miss Schultz Resigns

Miss Schultz who has filled the position of Office Secretary at the College for the past two and one-half years resigned on August 15 to take up another line of work. She bears with her the good wishes of the College and will be remembered most kindly by the hundreds of doctors who studied under Doctor Abrams.

## WHY CONDEMN ABRAMS' METHOD?

Does not the Health of Humanity Demand That His  
Theory Be Given Fair and Thorough  
Trial and Development?

By UPTON SINCLAIR

(This article is printed verbatim just as it appeared in the July Physical Culture. We do not sense any breach of faith between Doctor Abrams and Mr. Sinclair, which is mentioned by the latter, for it must be remembered that Doctor Abrams was working toward a large constructive plan in his new College when he was cut off by death. After death a true perspective of the great heart of this good man was even more possible than during his lifetime, for he specified in his will the most generous care of those unable to pay for treatment, and he showed how his every effort had gone toward the conserving and building up of the million dollar College Trust Fund. I wish, however, to give acknowledgment of the splendid friendship Doctor Abrams felt toward Upton Sinclair, and were he alive he would consider it Mr. Sinclair's privilege to state the case as it appealed to him regardless of how it might seem to reflect on Doctor Abrams.—Dr. Fred E. Moore, President)

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Dr. Albert Abrams is dead; and as I crossed the continent recently, people asked me in city after city: "Well, what do you think about it now? Do you still believe in it?"

I am two years and a half older than when I first watched Dr. Abrams working in his clinic, and I know a great deal about the matter which neither I nor anyone else knew then. The matter of the "Electronic Reactions of Abrams" is one of the most complicated, and also one of the most fascinating problems in the world; it is hard to deal with it in a brief article, but I will do my best.

In the fall of 1921 my wife and I spent two weeks, all day and a good part of the night, with Dr. Abrams. We saw a series of marvels in the way of the diagnosis and cure of disease, for which we could find no way to account, save by the idea that here was a great pioneer in medical discovery. Subsequently I spent several weeks more, off and on, in the San Francisco "House of Wonder," as I called it. I talked or corresponded with two or three hundred physicians who were using the method, and with many hundreds of people who had been treated. There were many failures—but the per-

centage of success exceeded anything I had ever heard of in medicine.

For six months I did my best to interest the recognized authorities in the idea of a careful investigation of the "E. R. A.". I tried the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Institute, the Carnegie Institute, the Franklin Society, the American Medical Association, as well as some medical and scientific friends, and several magazine editors. I failed in every case. Everybody was sure they knew all about it without investigation.

Therefore I decided that I would force an investigation by the only method which had ever succeeded in the past—by letting the public know about the matter. Let sick people know that there was a way to get well, and they would soon force the regular practitioners to find out about it. I wrote a magazine article, which was reprinted by the millions of copies, and the E. R. A. became a storm-centre of controversy.

I wish to say that whatever be the final outcome, I have no apology to make for the course I took. I told what I saw—and what thousands of others have since seen. There is no other way to find truth but to try out new things. Let me add, for my own good name, that from first to last I have never received one dollar from Dr. Abrams, or from anyone connected with the E. R. A., for anything which I have done to make his work known to the world, or for anything else.

The pioneer work of Albert Abrams started some thirty years ago, at which time he was one of the most prosperous and respected San Francisco medical men. This is something no one should forget. Without exception, he possessed the most marvelous knowledge of the human body of any scientist I have ever known—and I have known scores of leading medical men, and have paid them a great deal of my hard-earned money. With the exception of surgery and dentistry, no one of them has ever done me any good that I could discover, and the health I possess today I owe to nature cure and other "faddists" and "quacks."

Abrams' work began with a detailed study of the reflexes of the human body. He knew the nerve channels—where they run and what work they do. He would apply stimuli to

a certain nerve where it left the spine, and see what happened at the nerve endings. He stumbled on the idea that certain diseases seem to affect certain nerves. Why, for example, are the cheeks flushed in tuberculosis? Manifestly, the disease causes special activity in the nerves which guide the supply of blood to these places. There must be some energy, some form of activity characteristic of the disease, which possesses an affinity for, or correspondence with, those particular nerves of the body.

The critics of the E. R. A. assert that the system does not conform to any known facts of physics, electricity, etc. This is true as regards the instruments of measurement, to be discussed later; but it is certainly not true of the basic idea just set forth. On the contrary, this idea is in complete harmony with demonstrated facts of orthodox science, as I have made certain by consulting leading men in the fields both of physiology and physics. It is known that nerve impulses are electrical in nature; they consist in the propagation of waves of electro-negativity. And as for disease possessing or manifesting energy, all life, and for that matter all substance, is now known to consist of the activity of electrons. Insofar as disease differs from health, it can only differ by manifesting some different energy, characteristic of itself.

For twenty years Abrams searched for evidences of relationship between disease energy and nerve transmission. He believed that he found it in the form of an increase of cell-activity at certain precise areas of the body; this activity being caused by the stimulation of the nerves ending at those areas. Thus, if you had tuberculosis, not merely would there be a flush in your cheeks, but on a certain spot of your abdomen there would be a "dull area." Abrams would detect this by percussion—which is for the most part a lost art among physicians, but in which Abrams acquired extraordinary skill. If you had a cancer, there would be other dull areas, and the phenomena, in a case of cancer of the stomach, would be different from a case of cancer of the skin.

Now please note that so far we have not said anything which conflicts with orthodox physical science. We might throw all the Abrams apparatus into the discard, and still keep this as

a new concept in medicine, a new hint as to the detection and treatment of disease. If this idea should be vindicated, it would constitute Albert Abrams one of the great medical pioneers of all time.

But Abrams did not stop there. He proceeded to try to measure these disease energies. He was himself ill-informed as to modern physics and electricity; he employed others to construct instruments for him, and these persons were not always either competent or reliable. An elaborate set of instruments was devised, and ultimately put upon the market, and so the idea of measuring "electronic energy" was commercialized.

The discoverer and proprietor of this idea belonged to a persecuted race, which has survived in the world by its skill in trade. Love of money has been deeply ingrained through a score of centuries, and is not to be quickly thrown off. Concerning the making of fortunes out of the E. R. A. method I wrote to Dr. Abrams the most indignant and most vehement letters I ever addressed to any human being; but to little purpose, as it proved. He promised me at the outset that he would "freely donate" his instruments to any institution which asked for them; but this promise he did not keep.

He also promised me that he would devote the income from the E. R. A. to the endowment of an institution for research and the treatment of the poor. He began the erection of an eleven-story building in San Francisco, the Electronic College of Medicine, and in his will he left about one million dollars to this institution. At present a legal controversy is under way between the heirs of Dr. Abrams' private estate and the trustees of the college. The heirs are seeking to get the entire property away from the trustees to convert it to private uses. I was one of the original trustees of the college, but apparently my attitude towards the work was not satisfactory to Dr. Abrams, and I was not named as a trustee in his will.

The matter of money, however, does not in any way affect the question of the truth of Abrams' theories, or of their ultimate value to mankind: so let us continue the consideration of these. Abrams believed that by means of his instruments he was able to measure disease rates, and to diagnose and locate

disease from a drop of blood. The instruments have been subjected to rigorous criticism, and it appears that they were carelessly made, and conform to no known physical or electrical laws.

As soon as I learned this, I proceeded to work out a test which I believed would be final. The test was of the ability to distinguish between two known and previously diagnosed blood specimens, when no one knew which one of the two had been placed in the apparatus. I persuaded Dr. Abrams to submit to this test, using a new radio diagnosing instrument upon which he had come to place his faith. He failed in the test. At least a dozen of his disciples—some of them the leading ones—tried the test and failed, most of them abjectly.

But two of them, working together with me in San Francisco, succeeded in making a correct diagnosis eight times in succession. The chances against this being done by guess-work are 256 to one, and so I felt that I had obtained real evidence. But shortly after that I tried another man, who got it **wrong** eight times running! This left me "up in the air" for a while. But when I came to think it over, I realized that one's first impulse, which is to laugh over the outcome, is a mistake. The chances against getting eight times wrong by guess-work are precisely as great as those against getting eight times right; the test seems to suggest that there was some persistent error in the technique employed, which caused an invariable reversal of the expected result.

How very baffling is this whole matter of E. R. A. diagnosis may be judged from the experience of two experts who set to work to settle the matter. Colonel George Fabyan possesses at the Riverbank Laboratories the technical means of research, and the services of high-grade experts in physical and electrical science. He made a thorough test of the E. R. A. instruments, and told me some of the extraordinary results obtained. For example, tests were made of the determination of race from blood specimens. A reaction of negro blood was persistently obtained, and this seemed impossible—until one of the scientists confessed that he had brought in a specimen of negro blood, in order to have a test that would be absolutely conclusive. Again, a series of reactions conformed to a series of unexpected changes, made secretly by one of the scientists.

But the trouble was, these results could not be made to repeat themselves; and the final conclusion at Riverbank has been adverse to the E. R. A. instruments of diagnosis.

The other investigation is that being conducted by the **Scientific American**. Early in January I was shown in Chicago a letter written by Mr. A. C. Lescarbours, managing editor of this paper, stating that he had witnessed demonstrations which had convinced him of the reality of the E. R. A. phenomena. A week later I called upon this gentleman in New York, and he admitted that he had written such a letter, but added that he had since changed his mind, and now attributed the phenomena to unconscious suggestion—the same thing we get from the ouija board. The operator expects certain results, and his unconscious muscular action brings them about.

While the experts thus change their minds, we laymen can only wait. Meantime, I content myself with pointing out that the inability to get consistent results may well be due to the fact that one of the instruments used is a human body—the so-called “subject,” on whose abdomen the “dull areas” are found. We do not know much about the ability of the nerves to carry such impulses, or to retain them once received. In **Scribner's Magazine** for February I find a scientist testing the nerves of a sea-anemone, and proving that an impulse once communicated and not “blocked” will continue to travel round and round in the creatures, and to stimulate its muscles, for a period of **eleven days!** So it would seem that when Abrams talked about a “hold over reaction,” he was making a plausible guess.

One other point: I want Mr. Lescarbours to tell me how, by “unconscious suggestion,” it was possible for Abrams to take a blood specimen, derived from a person he had never seen, diagnose and locate to an inch a cancer, and then have the patient brought in and examined by a dozen physicians in the clinic—who found the growth at the exact spot indicated. I wrote to the **Journal of the American Medical Association** that I had seen this happen in the clinic at least a score of times. The editor of the **Journal** expressed his incredulity by printing my words “TO AN INCH” in capital letters. That

amused his readers, but it did not change my conviction as to what I had seen, and what scores of physicians assured me they had seen.

The next step of Abrams in his researches was to seek some means of destroying disease reaction upon the body of the subject. There was a chance that anything which would destroy the reaction would also destroy the disease: and certainly such a chance must not be overlooked: Abrams began experimenting with all kinds of energies, heat, light, electricity. In a blocked electrical circuit he found what he was seeking; at any rate, he believed that he was able to cancel the reactions of various diseases, and he constructed a machine called the "oscilloclast."

Now those who have attacked his method and called him a swindler make much of the fact that no electricity comes out of this machine into the body of the patient. To me this "discovery" was rather a joke, inasmuch as this had been one of the first facts which Dr. Abrams had explained to me. If he had expected to put an electrical current through his patients, he would hardly have required them to lie upon an insulated couch!

No electricity comes out of a telephone into your ear. But some form of energy comes, and your ear gets it. Said Dr. Abrams to me: "I don't know what it is that comes out of the oscilloclast. I only know that it cancels the disease reaction, and ultimately it destroys the symptoms of the disease."

To the electrical expert at Riverbank I put the question: "Just what is it that comes out?" He answered: "An intermittent stream of electrons." And Colonel Fabyan showed me a marvelous new galvanometer which they have made, five thousand times more sensitive than any other in the world. I lay on a couch, in a circuit with this instrument, and when the oscilloclast was applied to my body, every pulse of it was plainly indicated by the movement of a beam of light upon the wall. I thought of poor old Dr. Abrams, hardly cold in his grave—what would he not have given to have witnessed such a sight!

What does this instrument do to the body of a sick person? The physicists will tell you that they are not interested

in clinical evidence, that is, cures. But there are a whole lot of other folks who will be quick to respond that they are not interested in anything else! If an "intermittent stream of electrons," poured into their body, will cause a cancer to dry up or tubercular lesions to heal, they want to know it.

I have seen many failures and disappointments; on the other hand, I have seen many miracles—and these continue to happen, even in the midst of the attacks on the E. R. A. Hardly ever do I go anywhere that some man or woman does not come up to tell me of a cure. Even at Colonel Fabyan's dinner-table, while he was reporting his final adverse conclusion, one of the guests spoke up and told of a cure!

The cures may be suggestion, you say; and I answer: "Yes." You can get well if you believe in Mrs. Eddy; you can get well if you believe in Coué; maybe you can get well if you believe in "electrons." I can only say this most certainly—Abrams did not use suggestion—or rather, I might say that he used adverse suggestion! He would give the patients such hopeless verdicts, he would describe so vividly their bad condition, and explain so precisely the uncertainty of any good results, that again and again I have heard other physicians in the clinic protest and scold him for this.

What is my final conclusion? I answer that I have none. Albert Abrams' last words to me, uttered a few days before his death, were: "Give me time, Mr. Sinclair. Give me time. It will take a generation to test out all the possibilities of this method." I agree with that.

For the present, it begins to appear that the diagnostic method is not standing the tests. But if you think that this invalidates the whole system, I cite Dr. Jean Duplessis of Chicago, one of the most active of the Abrams investigators, who tells me that he considers the so-called "rates" of the oscilloclast to be quantitative, not qualitative, and that he gets good results from the instrument at whatever rate, regardless of diagnosis. The "intermittent stream of electrons" is being subjected to tests in thousands of doctor's offices today; and if patients continue to come for treatment, it can only be because those who go out have something favorable to report.

More than three score men are now working at new instruments, trying to produce something that will do the work better. What success they will have, only time can show. Meanwhile, I rest in this belief, that the man whose name is associated with the Electronic Reactions of Abrams will rank as one of the great pioneers in the exploration of human suffering and its relief. I say this with knowledge of both his weaknesses and his blunders. Posterity will not be concerned with these; they will want cures.

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Just how effective and valuable this method may prove to be is still a matter of some doubt. Many physicians have had great success with it. Others have not been so successful. But the fact that, although in its infancy, many doctors are getting phenomenal results with it is sufficient cause and justification for the medical profession to investigate and experiment thoroughly and with open minds. This they will not do.

In connection with this deplorable situation, it is interesting to learn the experience which Upton Sinclair had in studying Dr. Abrams' methods and his findings and opinions. You will be impressed with the open mindedness and fairness of Mr. Sinclair's views and you will be compelled, when you have finished to agree with me that it is the moral duty of the medical profession to diligently and conscientiously study and investigate this thing to the core rather than arbitrarily and autocratically turn their backs, in contempt, upon it.

*—Editor of Physical Culture*

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## COPY OF FRANK REPLY TO A LETTER OF CRITICAL COMMENT

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September 7, 1924.

Dear Doctor—:

I do not believe in Sunday work, for I feel that every man needs one day in seven for mental and physical relaxation, with the added purpose that the spiritual element does not become starved. But I am so pressed for time in my effort to have College affairs up to date at the time of my leaving for the Convention of the American E. R. A. at Chicago that I take advantage of Sunday to answer your letter of August 26.

I was really very much pleased to hear from you; and although our ideas do not harmonize in respect to some of the opinions expressed in your letter, you have the privilege of submitting to me for serious consideration your own individual angle in accordance with my invitation to every Abrams graduate to write according to his convictions.

I shall be perfectly frank in answering your letter as it is the platform upon which I stand insofar as it relates to the subjects you discuss.

This is the first written word I have had from you in answer to the letters of April 1 and April 17 sent to every graduate of the College at San Francisco and its authorized Colleges. You state, "I have delayed in answer hoping that the Electronic work would improve again." Do you refer to your private practice or the general troublous times surrounding ERA? If you refer to the former, you are drawing your estimate of the present and future from disappointments of a personal nature, while in truth there is only one issue and that is for those of us who have had the advantage of training under Doctor Abrams and who have from our actual experiences become convinced of the intrinsic worth of his discovery to hold a staunch attitude and not quit while under fire.

A few ERA researchers of rare ability are working feverishly to uncover the most convincing proof of the truth underlying ERA.

I read in your letter, "There is something evidently wrong in this work which needs correcting and it must begin with the incompetents doing the work or it will soon be in such disrepute that we will be condemned if we even mention the name of Abrams." I agree with you absolutely that this condition is deplorable, but remember this, the work is all right but many of the doctors are wrong. This must be corrected and it will be corrected even though it becomes necessary to establish a head board of some sort with branch boards making it possible for every graduate of the Abrams College and its Branches to prove by examination that he has mastered the theory of ERA and by demonstration of his technique that he is deserving of full recognition. Then with a directory list of names and addresses of all ERA physicians of like attainments we will be able to confidently refer patients to other physicians, and various organizations may then become informed as to those representatives of ERA who are a credit to the work.

You say, "I am not doing one-tenth the work which I ought to be doing in this line and I have reached the point where I say very little or nothing in regard to Doctor Abrams or his machine." If you believed in Doctor Abrams and his instruments, why cease your declaration of merits and why stop showing your enthusiasm over ERA? I deplore with you unscientific and unethical claims. I contend that we suffer as much from the incompetents within our own fold as we do from the dishonest pretensions and the misused name of Albert Abrams by those who can not qualify to secure the College course or Abrams instruments. Deception always brings failure and disappointment. "The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceeding fine." Do not, I beseech you, rate Albert Abrams' work according to its misuse by deceivers.

Referring to the Abrams College Defense Perpetuation Fund, you write, "I have nothing for a defense fund at present or until the work takes on a brighter and more just outlook." You also state in the next paragraph, "I do not feel like being a party to a defense fund to protect and perpetuate such unscientific and dishonest methods." My reply to you is that under these circumstances the Defense Fund, and the efforts of those of us who are willing, if necessary, to give our life blood in saving Doctor Abrams' work, become positively essential.

You say you are willing to let it go down, realizing that it must rise again and take its proper place in medicine where it belongs. I emphasize that it will never go down even if only a few red-blooded accredited graduates will fight for it and put up the money necessary to sustain it during the months or possibly several years of its turmoil.

Regarding our Journal, you state, "Doctor Abrams has been gone eight months and I think it is about time we should be getting down to the business of the present and future. If there is anything new in this work or if Abrams left anything of importance unpublished, I think the readers of the Journal should have it and not take up one-half to two-thirds of the space of the Journal in repeated eulogies and appreciations of Abrams." Why have you personally not contributed something relevant along these lines to the Journal which would help confirm true ERA value and which would stimulate the Abrams graduates to a higher sense of duty in adding their bit to scientific discussions? I have letters in the College file showing my efforts to secure articles for the Journal by ERA physicians of distinction and by writers who can well discuss our scientific problems. I have promise of some splendid material which will appear during the months to come and you will find in the November and December Physico-Clinical Medicine one of the best things that has been written on ERA by C. P. Bryant, M. D. of Seattle.

As to the writings of Doctor Abrams, you have been and will be supplied in our Journal with verbatim reports of his Clinical Lectures and such writings as we can uncover. You must remember that the College, the Journal and every phase of Doctor Abrams' work has been carried on under the greatest difficulties. Because of litigation we have been denied access to the papers and writings of Doctor Abrams covering a period of many years. All these things were taken by the Executors and placed in the vaults of the Union Trust Company until settlement of litigation is completed. I might state here that definite terms of compromise are under consideration now by both sides, and if satisfactory terms are arrived at then the Board will establish in the next few months new policies for the welfare of all ERA physicians and we will again be able to use in the Journal the valuable writings of Doctor Abrams.

I wish to thank you for your subscription to the Journal and will ask Mr. E. W. Binkley, the Manager of our Business Office, to write you concerning the adjustment you desire. All too few doctors send in their \$3.00 a year, in spite of the fact that we have reduced the subscription of our Journal from \$16.00 to \$3.00 in order that all ERA physicians might become subscribers to the Abrams College Journal.

Referring to your criticism of the appreciations I have written regarding Doctor Abrams personally and his ERA discoveries, I wish to state that as long as I am President of the College of Electronic Medicine, the memory of this eminent man and medical crusader will never grow less dim and will be kept before the readers. Do no fear that it will be overdone in the future, but is it true that less space should have been devoted in making a written record of the worth and achievements of Albert Abrams as a humanitarian and scientist?

I am exceedingly gratified that you wrote me as you did, and since dictating the above letter I have decided to publish it in the October Physico-Clinical Medicine without mentioning your name. I also extend an invitation to all readers of our Journal to write me personally their wishes and suggestions in all matters relative to the Journal and the College policies.

You have, my dear Doctor, every good wish, and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you personally at the Chicago Convention.

Sincerely and fraternally,

**FRED E. MOORE,**

**San Francisco**

## **THE GREAT ERA CONVENTION IS AT HAND**

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Electronic Research Association at Hotel La Salle,  
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Why delay your identification with this great organization which is developing its usefulness to the entire ERA profession?

The cost is nominal, only \$10.00 a year, and your membership sent in now will carry you to the end of the next fiscal year. This also entitles you to the *Journal of the American Electronic Research Ass'n.*

Do not put this matter off but send in your subscription at once to Dr. Norman T. Johnston, Secretary-Treasurer, 2118 Central Avenue, Kearney, Nebraska.

The College of Electronic Medicine in San Francisco takes great pleasure in encouraging membership in the American Association.

**DR. FRED E. MOORE**  
President, College of Electronic Medicine  
San Francisco

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