

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

Vo. 8

NOVEMBER, 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

Resolutions in Memory of Doctor Abrams, <i>By Special Committee American E. R. A.</i>	4
Technical Report of Final Tests Upon Dr. Abrams' Oscilloscope, <i>by Dr. J. C. Burnett</i>	5
Address and Message, <i>By Dr. Francis A. Cave, President American Electronic Research Association</i>	19
College and ERA Situation—Present and Future, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President College of Electronic Medicine, San Francisco</i>	35
Foul Ball—Batter Out—Ear Marks of a Prejudiced Investigation, <i>By Eugene Underhill, M. D.</i>	43
Resolutions of Publicity Committee.....	49
College Policies, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President</i>	51
E. R. A. Message Broadcasted, <i>By Dr. Mae Work</i>	53
Program First Annual Convention of American Electronic Research Association.....	57
Convention Comments, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore</i>	61
Self-Dubbed Electronists, <i>By J. W. King, M. D.</i>	63

Published by
COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE
Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation
DR. FRED E. MOORE, President
2151 SACRAMENTO STREET
San Francisco, California

WATCH DECEMBER JOURNAL FOR ARTICLE BY C. P. BRYANT, M. D.



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

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

Vo. 8

NOVEMBER, 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

Resolutions in Memory of Doctor Abrams, <i>By Special Committee American E. R. A.</i>	4
Technical Report of Final Tests Upon Dr. Abrams' Oscillo- clast, <i>by Dr. J. C. Burnett.</i>	5
Address and Message, <i>By I r. Francis A. Cave, President American Electronic Research Association</i>	19
College and ERA Situation—Present and Future, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President College of Electronic Medicine, San Francisco.</i>	35
Foul Ball—Batter Out—Ear Marks of a Prejudiced Investiga- tion, <i>By Eugene Underhill, M. D.</i>	43
Resolutions of Publicity Committee	49
College Policies, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore, President</i>	51
E. R. A. Message Broadcasted, <i>By Dr. Mae Work</i>	53
Program First Annual Convention of American Electronic Re- search Association	57
Convention Comments, <i>By Dr. Fred E. Moore.</i>	61
Self-Dubbed Electronists, <i>By J. W. King, M. D.</i>	63

Published by
COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE
Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation
DR. FRED E. MOORE, President
2151 SACRAMENTO STREET
San Francisco, California

WATCH DECEMBER JOURNAL FOR ARTICLE BY C. P. BRYANT, M. D.

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.

Price of Subscription per year, Payable in Advance

RATES FOR MONTHLY JOURNAL

To Subscribers in the U. S., Canada, Mexico, and other countries (1 year).....	\$ 3.00
Price of Single Copies	\$.35

COLLEGE OF ELECTRONIC MEDICINE

2151 SACRAMENTO ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NOVEMBER, 1924

DR. BRYANT'S FORTHCOMING ARTICLE

For several months we have given assurances that the unusual and splendid article by C. P. Bryant, M. D., of Seattle, on Electronic Medicine would appear in the Journal. Watch for this article in the December number. If we are unable to devote sufficient space to complete it in that number, it will be continued in the January Journal of Physico-Clinical Medicine. You can not afford to miss this particular article. Bear with us if we apparently crowd out other material on account of Doctor Bryant's article, for we feel that the profession should have it in completed form as soon as possible.—Fred E. Moore.

REPRINTS

Reply to Scientific American Abrams Investigations

We will remind you again that these Reprints of this Reply in our October Journal will be supplied 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. Send in your order at once if you care to supply your patients and friends with same.

RESOLUTIONS

IN MEMORY OF DOCTOR ABRAMS

Presented by Special Committee to American E. R. A.
Convention, Chicago, September, 1924

(This appreciation of Dr. Albert Abrams was presented among a number of resolutions involving ERA policies and standards. It is fitting that the readers of Doctor Abrams' Journal should possess this gem of thought regarding him and his work.—Fred E. Moore.)

Progress, that series of changes which mark the emancipation of mankind from the bondage of the material is the slow, painful fanning into flame of the few sparks left in the pathway of humanity by the transient appearance of a brightly flaming torch. Only a handful or less ever see the torch itself. But those who do see, thereby assume the duty and privilege of perpetuating and developing that light.

Dr. Albert Abrams was one of these torches and in his meteoric passage left a few sparks here and there. He was the torch and we are the spark bearers. Dr. Abrams, Superman and Child, was all that those two names imply. Let each man set up in his heart the vision of this man as he sees him in these terms and he will know Dr. Abrams.

The Teacher passes, but the Teachings remain.

The Human Channel disappears from the eyes of men, but the truth released grows as a factor in human progress.

The Great Personality becomes a loving memory to those who have known him,—a tradition to subsequent generations:—

The test of any therapeutic system is clinical results: thousands who are alive today, through the benefit received from his methods, bless the name of Albert Abrams,—a living testimony to his achievements.

Recognizing these facts, we, as members of the American Electronic Research Association, as a fitting tribute to our great teacher, pledge ourselves individually and as an organization to do all in our power to complete, perfect and perpetuate the idea for which he lived and died. Then humanity will be assured that his life and work were not in vain.

CHARLES J. PFLUEGER, M. D.

F. F. STRONG, M. D.

J. R. LEADSWORTH, M. D.

TECHNICAL REPORT OF FINAL TESTS UPON DR. ABRAMS' OSCILLOCLAST

Conducted in the
BURNETT-TIMKEN RESEARCH LABORATORY

At Alpine, New Jersey

By **DR. J. C. BURNETT**

Delivered before the American Electronic Research Association at its
Convention in Chicago, September 22, 1924

It may be of interest to you to know my reason for conducting tests on the Abrams Oscilloclast, the scientific demonstration of which is to follow:

In December, 1921, I was about to leave my home to keep an appointment and found that the battery of my Crane-Simplex had become discharged in some manner and therefore would not turn over the motor in order to start the car. Because of it being a very heavy car and having tremendous cylinder compression, it was a two man's job to turn it over. I requested the chauffeur to start the car and he refused, stating that he would quit before he would start the car by hand. In order to show the chauffeur that he should come up to an emergency, I started the car but at the same time I paralyzed my right arm and shoulder so that the arm was practically useless for three months for anything except lifting something very light as it was unable to carry any appreciable weight.

All kinds and forms of treatment were applied in order to relieve the condition, but to no avail. During the same month this happened I was fortunate to meet Dr. Mather Thomson of London and to hear a lecture given by him concerning ERA. This lecture was very convincing if true. The personality of the man, his earnestness and conviction assured me, that he at least believed what he was saying. In speaking about conditions similar to my shoulder, I was informed that it was a very easy matter to overcome this by ERA.

It was impossible for me to get this treatment at that time, but I began to put my house in order and arrange my affairs so that I could take advantage of this treatment which was then given in

San Francisco. Being interested in knowing what I had done to my shoulder, as no X-ray was able to reveal any material change in the tissues by any shadows or other indications, I immediately proceeded to see what kind of a diagnosis the ERA would give of the condition in the shoulder. They took a few drops of my blood, and the answer came back that it was 5 ohms of tuberculosis of the right shoulder. I laughed at the idea as my lungs were perfect from a tubercular standpoint, showing no tubercles of any kind; but I determined to give them a chance to show me whether I could be benefited.

Consequently, I took four hours' treatment one day and it might be well to mention that up to that time my arm was not able to be used except to support itself. I could move it around but it could sustain only its own weight. The morning after I had received the four hours' treatment, the Doctor asked me how my arm was. My attention having been drawn to it, I began to investigate to see if there was any benefit. To my utter surprise I was able to do anything with that arm that I wanted to, the trouble having disappeared over night. I could not believe that after all other systems of treatment had failed, a four-hour treatment would absolutely eliminate the condition. The results showed, however, that the arm was perfectly well, and up to the present it has never returned to its old condition.

I was so interested in what had been effected in my shoulder that I matriculated for the course. After attending the course for two months I decided that I would try to investigate the fundamental principles underlying the theory. About six months later I began the study of the fundamentals by starting a laboratory for the purpose of beginning at the most approachable angle of the theory, namely, from the treatment end. Before I left San Francisco after my course I had thoroughly decided in my mind the line of procedure which would be necessary to follow in order to bring about the results which I am about to give you.

My confidence in what I had conceived to be the fundamental truth is now able to be demonstrated, and I consider that if a doctor is thoroughly versed in the correct methods of diagnosis and treatment by ERA, results will be more positive than by any other form of treatment yet discovered or used for the relief of suffering humanity.

DR. J. C. BURNETT,
September 22, 1924.

The Following are the Conditions Under Which the Final Series of Tests Were Carried Out Upon Dr. Albert Abrams' Oscilloclast, With Summary of the Results Obtained.

The Oscilloclast is an electro mechanical device for creating an intermittent series of electro magnetic oscillations of damped characteristics.

The Oscilloclast is essentially designed to operate upon a 3 to 6 volt direct current source of supply, as may be provided from a Storage Battery.

The contact making and breaking device is caused to function through a pair of electro magnets in conjunction with a gravitational mechanism operating arrangement.

The electro magnets constitute one continuous comparatively high resistance winding of many turns, but portion of the winding may be shunted through means of a special electrical contact making and breaking device, and therefore, this means when the gravity controlled electromagnetic armature is set in motion which displaces it in the magnetic field the making and breaking shunting device will continue to keep the gravity mechanism in operation.

The speed at which the contact device will make and break depends upon the voltage applied to the electro magnets and this, of course, in turn increases or decreases the electric current flow and the time element controlling the electro magnetic impulses which are created on account of the opening and closing of the electro magnetic shunt circuit.

There is a considerable amount of distributed capacity in the arrangement of the electrical circuits within the Oscilloclast and this provides a capacitance in conjunction with the inductance effect from the electro magnetic circuit furnishing a train of damped electro magnetic oscillations each time the contact device breaks the shunt circuit.

The normal interruptions of the contact breaking system is approximately 120 per minute, therefore, the Oscilloclast with normal speed creates under normal conditions, 120 wave trains per minute.

While the electro magnetic windings are made for 3 to 6 volt source of current supply with which the device functions perfectly requiring an average of 1 ampere, the electrical circuits are so arranged that a Rheostat of 80 to 100 ohms with a capacity up to 2 amperes may be inserted in series with the electric supply circuit, so that the current supply may be increased to as much as 125 volts, under which condition the equipment will perform on a regular commercial lighting system.

On the Oscilloclast tested the magnetic circuits were made with solid iron cores which are essentially suitable for direct current operation. The device may be operated, however, with alternating current of 100 to 120 volts at 60 cycles by using less resistance in series with the supply circuit in order to overcome the reactance in the electro magnetic circuit when used with 60 cycle alternating current.

Because of the fact that commercial electric lighting systems of either Alternating or Direct current type generally have one leg of the system grounded, or in the case of an ungrounded system there being considerable capacitance introduced which would have an influence upon the readings and the measurements of the forces emanating from the Oscilloclast it was thought best to conduct the tests with a 6 Volt Storage Battery as the source of energy supply and a small adjustable Rheostat was connected in series with the battery and the Oscilloclast so that the wave trains could be maintained at a figure of 120 per minute.

The energy from the Oscilloclast is transmitted through a flexible insulated copper cable to a special combined resistance and inductance regulating unit in three sections, each section being provided with a dial switch and twelve contact points, so arranged that the treatment terminal cord may have included in series with it resistance from 0 to 1000 ohms in exactly 100 ohm steps. This combined resistance and inductance device is introduced in series with the Oscilloclast and the treatment electrode for the purpose of modifying the intensity of the energy delivered to the body at the treatment electrode.

When the Oscilloclast came under our observation, it was difficult to prove the variations in the energy at the treatment electrode for different amounts of resistance in series with its single electrode because the first indication of energy delivered at the treatment electrode was of an electrostatic nature due to the 110 volt potential of the electric lighting circuit which was of the 3 wire type with grounded neutral. The presence of the electrostatic capacity was indicated upon an extremely sensitive mirror galvanometer connected in series with the treatment electrode and the body. This energy was of so low intensity that the ohmic resistance factor in the controlling rheostat did not have sufficient influence to alter the reading of the galvanometer and because of the fact that the electrostatic charge in this instance is of a direct current nature the inductance factor in the controlling rheostat did not become effective.

It was understood and considered that where a varying electro magnetic field is present there is inductance and capacitance, and under the circumstances, energy of a different order must be emanated and that such energy must be of an electro magnetic wave nature and that this energy would be subject to control by the inductive factor of the rheostat control in series with the treatment electrode.

It was realized that the energy must be very small because the input energy represents less than 2 Watts and the electrical efficiency of the electro magnetic and make and break device could not possible be over 30 to 50%, so that this would leave a very small amount of power at the radiating terminal of the Oscilloclast. Considering the total radiated energy within the Oscilloclast to be between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 Watt, and further considering that the frequency of the radiated oscillation would be on the order representing a wave length of under 10 meters, the factor of absorption due to inductance and capacitance in leads and terminals will become very great so that the energy which was to be indicated and measured was understood to be exceedingly small.

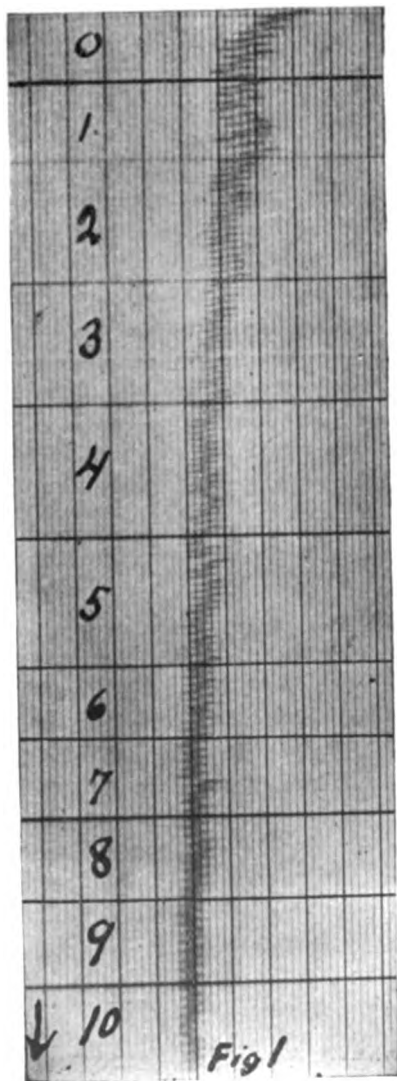
The preliminary calculations proved this to be a fact as the tests progressed and it was not until extremely sensitive high frequency indicating and recording devices had been developed especially for this purpose that the nature and magnitude of the energy emanating from the Oscilloclast were finally determined.

On account of the small energy radiation at the Oscilloclast a complete conducting system is provided between the Oscilloclast and the Patient and this combination, therefore, represents a system of wired Wireless, as it is commonly called, wherein the Oscilloclast represents the oscillator, the inductance rheostat the modulator, the treatment electrode with its terminal connection the antenna, and the human body would represent the Receiver.

After analyzing the experiments and tests conducted, the following conclusions have been arrived at:

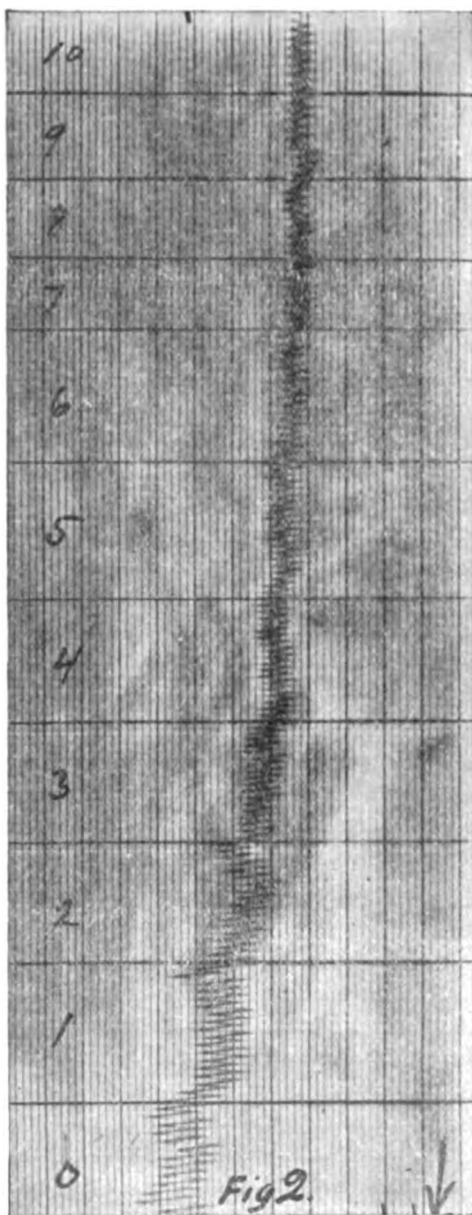
- 1—The Oscilloclast generates electro magnetic wave trains of practically constant initial frequency and amplitude.
- 2—The frequency and the amplitude of each wave train are subject to variation during the period of each wave train, but the mean average results are practically uniform for an indefinite period of operation as long as the Oscilloclast and the supply circuit remain constant in operation.

- 3—The resistance unit while possessing considerable ohmic resistance per step may be considered as but a small factor in controlling the energy emanation, but the resistance units being inductively wound possess very high self induction when operating upon frequencies of the order under consideration, therefore, it was expected and found that the electro magnetic wave emanation at the treatment electrode is under perfect control through the medium of the inductance value in the Rheostat control unit.
- 4—The wave length and frequency of the emanations at the treatment electrode do not seem to be influenced noticeably by reason of variations in the amount of either inductance or resistance in series with the treatment electrode under normal operating conditions.
- 5—Readings from instruments coupled in the treatment electrode circuit prove that the value of the energy at the treatment electrode is subject to variation in accordance with the amount of inductance included in the circuit and that these values follow the square law, the difference in the readings becoming smaller and smaller per unit inductance cut into the circuit.
- 6—The most sensitive direct reading instrument obtainable during the first period of investigation gave a comparatively small deflection but sufficient to act as a guide as to the comparative amplitude for different amounts of inductance in series with the treatment electrode. Later on a much more sensitive instrument was developed, the moving element of which is placed in the beam of light from a powerful projector arc lamp, so that the opaque moving part of the measuring instrument could be made to move sideways in the beam of light which was concentrated upon a special moving plate camera under absolute time control as to the motion of the photographic plate. This arrangement allows the movable element of the electric measuring instrument to cast a shadow upon the photographic plate and therefore, when the plate is moving relative to the light spot with the shadow on it a line will be indicated on the plate representing the position of the indicator on the instrument. The type of instrument used could, on account of this arrangement, be made extremely sensitive so that instead of a motion of a quarter of an inch the wave force of the Abrams' Oscilloclast could be made to deflect the indicator from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch upwards, depending upon the amount of inductance in series with the electrode. Furthermore, an



ordinary instrument would not permit its indicator to move sufficiently fast to indicate the actual number of wave trains nor the sustaining power of each impulse, but with the Photographic Indicator the amplitude of every single wave train and its sustaining power is clearly indicated because the photographic plate being in motion at a definite pre-arranged speed opens up the curve so that each impulse or wave train can be easily distinguished as indicated in the accompanying photograph, figure 1.

- 7—Photograph Figure 1 illustrates the variations in the energy at the treatment electrode with the indicating instrument inductively coupled with air space intervening between the treatment electrode and the instrument terminals. In the illustration the photographic plate was moving downwards beginning at the bottom with an inductive value of 10 in series with the treatment electrode. As the plate dropped down the inductance was changed to 9 with very small effect. Then the inductance was decreased to 8 and 7 with very little variation. With the inductance value at 6 the energy begins to increase so that with less inductance 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1, there is a considerable difference and when jumping from 1 to no inductance represented by "0" the energy increased considerably.
- 8—Figure 2 is a photographic reproduction of the energy curve taken under the same conditions as Figure 1, excepting that in this instance the curve was started at the bottom with no inductance in series and additional inductance was introduced step by step as the plate dropped and for this test the recording instrument was coupled directly in series with the antenna or treatment electrode which accounts for the somewhat greater amplitude recorded. This is readily understood because of the fact that in Figure 1 the energy had to go through space from the treatment electrode to the instrument whereas in Figure 2 there is a direct electric coupling.
- 9—It will also be noted in referring to the photographic reproductions of the energy curve that there are times when the impulses are not absolutely uniform and consistent for the different steps and in explanation it may be stated that these variations are due to minute variations at the instant of break at the electric contacts on the Oscillator, but if the curve for any one of the inductance steps had been allowed to run an appreciable time instead of ten seconds or so, this would have



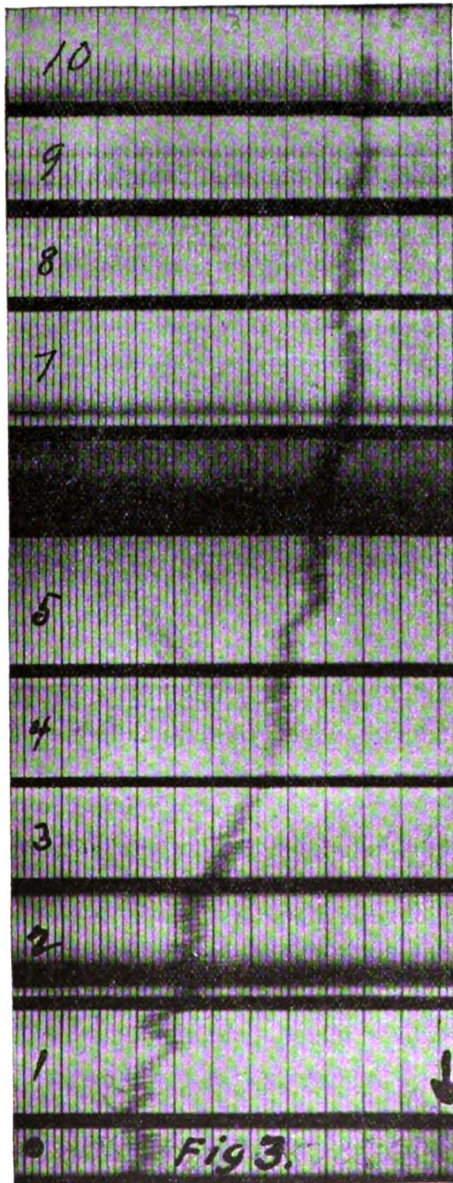
compensated for itself and then a much longer curve would have been the result with uniformly increasing readings.

- 10—Having established the presence of the electro magnetic force at the treatment electrode it became necessary to measure the wave length and in order to accomplish this with the extremely small energy available, it was necessary to design and construct a most sensitive Wave Meter operating upon an entirely new principle employing a very small triple electrode valve and a sensitive oscillating and tuning device arranged for tuning on wave lengths from 10 meters to considerably below that value. The point of resonance was determined from the reading obtained upon a very sensitive Galvanometer connected in the plate circuit of the oscillating valve.

The wave meter and the Galvanometer system had to be designed and arranged to oscillate with extremely small amount of energy and to give a positive indication of any variation in both amplitude and frequency of the electro magnetic waves received by it. On account of the very short wave lengths transmitted by the Oscilloclast it was necessary to build a Wave Meter with minimum inductance and capacitance and to still allow sufficient reserve adjustable capacitance to determine the point of resonance.

The valve circuits and arrangements were such that when the Oscillator was out of tune there would be a minimum amount of current flowing in the plate circuit and therefore, the Galvanometer would give the lowest reading, and this would also be the case when the Oscillator was tuned to the incoming Waves when these were of extremely low amplitude.

- 11—Figure 3 is a photographic representation of the result showing the amplitude variation of the energy emanating from the treatment electrode but amplified by reason of the amplification constant of the oscillating valve on the wave meter which operated the special Recording Instrument used in producing the secondary curve, photographically illustrated in Figure 3. A Study of this curve indicates a practically normal square law increase in the energy delivery proportional to the amount of inductance connected in series with the treatment electrode. Beginning at the bottom of Figure 3 we see maximum amplitude with no inductance in series. Then with 1 inductance unit or 100 ohms as it is called, the amplitude drops and continues to drop for each additional inductance unit cut in series



with the treatment electrode until the top of the photograph where 10 inductance units or 1000 ohms had been introduced in series with the electrode when the energy is shown to be the lowest.

During the tests and experiments many different Oscillators of varying range had to be designed and tried because of the very low energy emanation and the uncertainty as to the frequency delivered, but after the point of resonance had been found then the question of determining the wave length had to be settled.

12—When all possible external influences had been compensated for and the point of resonance could be brought about at will at any time, the characteristics together with the inductance and capacitance of the Oscillator were calculated and in that manner the frequency of the Oscillator was determined at the point of resonance and the result was a definite wave length, considerably below 10 meters which represents the mean wave length of the emanations from the treatment electrode of the Abrams' Oscilloclast. (Wave length — 7.56 meters.)

13—Constancy of Oscillations. It was found that where the Oscilloclast is operated from a direct current electric lighting system, the Oscillations were quite uniform and constant, but there was a tendency to a variation in the frequency and wave length due to variation in the capacitance and inductance of the electric supply system, although this variation would not represent more than about 10% widening of the wave length band.

14—With 110 volt 60 cycle alternating current applied, the results at the treatment electrode were not so uniform, the amplitude varying to a large extent and sometimes becoming cumulative increasing the amplitude and then again varying considerably below normal. It was found that this variation was due to the fact that the make and break device on the Oscilloclast would sometimes pick the energy supply on the peak of a wave and at other times at zero or any other point of the 60 cycle wave and sometimes the impressed potential from the supply circuit would be positive and other times negative, so that it is not wise to use the Oscilloclast with alternating current supply because it will then be impossible to determine the mean value of the treatment current and therefore, it seems impossible to

depend upon the oscillations from the Oscilloclast to give any definite value for the different contact points on the inductive resistance.

In conclusion it may be stated that as a unit the Oscilloclast is remarkably constant, introducing fixed trains of electro magnetic oscillations which are apparently uninfluenced by external inductance and capacitance effects of other frequencies than that produced by the Oscilloclast, but great care must be exercised in maintaining the make and break contacts in absolutely uniform operative condition as otherwise the amplitude of the energy could not be depended upon to remain constant. Mechanically the device is very satisfactory and should last many years and when operated from a 6 Volt Storage Battery with suitable rheostat in series for controlling the number of wave trains per minute the best and most constant results will be obtained. Notwithstanding all precautions which can be taken an Indicating Instrument should be used in the circuit with the treatment electrode so that the Doctor will know when uniform and pre-determined energy quanta is obtained. It is readily understood that if for a fixed condition a certain energy amplitude is required for a given length of time, results can be obtained only when these factors remain constant. If they should vary below normal it will take much longer to effect a treatment, and if above normal it will consequently take less time. Considering the foregoing when Alternating current is used it is impossible to determine these values, and this variation may account for the great discrepancy in the result when using the Oscilloclast on a specified contact button for a given disease.

Before closing it may be well to state that with all electromagnetic Oscillators, harmonics or octaves of the fundamental frequency or wave length are obtained, and this may explain the fact as reported that reactions are obtained or neutralized on other contact points than the ones specified for a given disease, but it is evident that the harmonics of the fundamental frequency are of considerably lower amplitude and should, therefore, theoretically, have less treatment value, but that appears to be a point not yet settled and up to this time has not been considered in practice in our experiments.

The foregoing tests and experiments refer to the Oscilloclast strictly as a combined mechanical and electrical device for creating and maintaining wave trains of practically constant frequency with means for regulating the amplitude of the wave force without any

reference whatever to the treatment value from such waves when applied to the human body in the case of disease.

Theoretical Conclusion

The Abrams Oscilloclast delivers practically a constant wave length and frequency, due to fixed capacitance and inductance characteristics of the Oscilloclast. In consideration of this fact and also on account of the fact that inductance in series with the energy output varies the amplitude of the wave and also the energy, I wish to state that I consider all disease not as disease but as a matter of certain stages of lowered resistance. It would be well to speak of different diseases not from the standpoint of disease but from the standpoint of lowered resistance, and the percentage of lowered resistance would determine the type of disease to be expected.

The capacity of the body as a whole is dependent upon two factors, the size of the body and the integrity of the insulating colloidal substance surrounding the cell, maintaining the cell at one hundred per cent. efficiency if the insulation is one hundred per cent. effective. If the body is in resonance with disease, owing to its stage of lowered resistance, the disease manifests itself through the particular stratum of lowered resistance in resonance with that particular disease.

Perfect health is the manifestation of high resistance within the body, in resonance with no disease and immune to all diseases.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AND MESSAGE

By DR. FRANCIS A. CAVE

BOSTON, MASS.

(Delivered before the First Annual Convention of the AMERICAN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill., September 22, 1924.)

FELLOW MEMBERS AND GUESTS:

But twelve short months have passed since our Association was organized and yet it may already be classed among the battle-scarred veterans in the endless warfare against sickness, sorrow and premature death. The heavy artillery of selfishness, intolerance and organized bigotry was trained upon it from its very inception and threatened extinction before its supporting battalions could be marshalled in its defense. For months the outcome of its struggle for existence remained in doubt, but in due course its defenders rallied to the rescue, the vital spark burned brightly and its constructive influence became felt throughout the profession, until to-day it proudly represents the conservatism, the organized wisdom and the co-operative effort of hundreds of the most enlightened and progressive physicians who have ever graced the pages of medical history.

The AMERICAN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION has already demonstrated its right to exist and to represent the highest interests of those accredited physicians who have espoused the cause of Electronic Medicine because of its appeal to their intelligence and its demonstrated value in the lives of their patients. Its success thus far can be fairly attributed only to a sincere desire for harmonious co-operation throughout the profession, to a willingness to subordinate personal differences and ambitions for the good of the Cause and to a high appreciation of the real meaning of that famous old slogan "ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE," the essential principle of the Golden Rule and the Brotherhood of Man.

No one individual may fairly claim to have initiated or produced this nationally-desired result, inasmuch as it would clearly have been impossible without the unswerving loyalty and the unselfish devotion of its officers, committeemen and members at large. To have been given the opportunity for service with such splendid support should be a cause for sincere thankfulness upon the part of any executive officer and I am but expressing the heart-

felt sentiments of myself and my official associates when I take this opportunity of thanking the members of this Association for their consistent moral and financial support and for their many messages of encouragement during the past year of somewhat painful transition from a state of weakness and discord into the full stature of a strong representative national organization. To our successors in office we can wish nothing better than a continuance of the same splendid support which has been accorded to us.

Seldom in the history of mankind have men and women assembled together for deliberations of a more important and epoch-making character than those which will be undertaken at this, the first annual convention of the AMERICAN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. Not with wars nor with political or religious differences are we at this time concerned, but with the problems which are inherent in our high calling as pioneers in the battle for medical progress and the "right to think." These problems are by no means superficial or of a temporary character, but are rooted deeply in the bed-rock of medical traditions and concern the very existence of our organization as an independent body, as well as the professional liberties of hundreds of intelligent physicians who have dared to leave the beaten track of orthodox medicine and attempt to give to their patients the blessings of these latest developments in the field of physical science.

It would be superfluous for me at this time to present for your consideration any detailed analysis of the scientific basis upon which our claims as Electronists are predicated. The Program Committee, of which Dr. duPlessis is Chairman, has arranged for the presentation of research and experimental work of the most advanced character, as well as treatises upon the theoretical aspects of our work. The postulates of Albert Abrams have sounded the clarion call for a new day in the history of medicine and his discoveries must one day carry his name to the very pinnacle of fame among the greatest scientists of all time, the master-mind which was able to visualize, in terms of human flesh and blood, the discoveries of contemporary scientists in the fields of radio, the X-rays and the electron. We are indeed privileged to have been alive and intelligently receptive during the lifetime of this great man and should take consistent pride in the inevitable evolution and acceptance of his theories and discoveries. Numbering as yet but a handful or two, and buffeted by the hosts of dogmatism and intolerance, our message has nevertheless vitalized the dormant cerebration of thousands of scientific minds throughout the civilized world until

we stand to-day squarely upon the threshold of a new epoch, in which the living organism will not be considered as something apart from the other entities and activities of the physical Universe, but as subject to the same universal laws which control the orbital action of the earth, the growth of trees or the life-cycle of the amoeba.

As a concept and considered purely from the theoretical standpoint, our position is absolutely impregnable, inasmuch as it is based squarely upon the theories and discoveries of scores of the world's greatest scientists. Either the entire electronic concept of matter, the inevitable hypothesis of science following the discovery of radium emanations and the X-rays, is wrong, or the reasoning of Albert Abrams is right and the day of electronic medicine is at hand. There can be no middle ground in this discussion, for to admit the one hypothesis is to admit the other, and to deny the one is to deny the other. The laurels placed upon the brow of our great Leader have been justly earned and can never be torn off at the behest of organized tradition and medical intolerance. To be to-day a member in good standing in this Association is to evidence the courage of one's convictions and to be able to face the future with an equanimity born of confidence in the ultimate triumph of Truth and Righteousness. Not until the Universe shall cease to exist shall the teachings of Albert Abrams cease to bring the blessings of health and happiness to a human family which shall forever call his name blessed among men.

A brief reference to the events leading up to the organization of our Association and the perplexities and tribulations of the past year is here appropriate. In July, 1922, a group of physicians studying with Dr. Abrams in San Francisco conceived the idea of organizing the profession upon a national basis and an organization was thereupon tentatively perfected called the International Association for the Advancement of Electronic Medicine. Dr. J. Goodwin Thompson of Oakland was elected President, Dr. Albert Abrams Honorary President, with Drs. H. H. Fryette, Chester Morris, Leslye Hyde and others upon its Board of Trustees. At a regularly called meeting of that Association in Chicago in September, 1922, the organization of the International Association was perfected with nearly two hundred members. Because of differences of opinion in its official family and for other reasons, however, the International Association never functioned as a going-concern and its inefficiency was soon realized by all members of the profession. Local, state and district societies had in the meantime

been formed in various localities throughout the country and it soon became evident that the welfare of the profession would in due course demand the formation of a new national organization which could represent and defend its interests.

At a special meeting of the Eastern Electronic Research Association, held in New York City immediately following the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association in July, 1923, and attended by visiting Electronists from a majority of states of the Union, a resolution was introduced looking to the formation of a new national organization "when same should become necessary." It was felt that, out of respect for Dr. Abrams, no new national organization should be formed until the definite success or absolute failure of the International Association had been demonstrated. In September, 1923, however, legal steps were instituted by its officers for the dissolution of the International Association and a call was thereupon issued by the Middle States Society of Electronic Medicine, in response to a nation-wide insistence by the profession, to arrange for the formation of a new national organization during its pending convention to be held in Chicago from September 30th to October 3rd, inclusive. The AMERICAN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION was organized during that convention of the Middle States Society, as the outcome of numerous conferences among active Electronists from all sections of the country, and has since done its utmost to unify and represent the whole profession in an equitable and forceful manner.

It was most unfortunate that Dr. Abrams was unable to personally attend this convention and resulting national organization, but a conference had been arranged for the latter part of January last, to be held in Chicago, at which time it was hoped that a complete understanding regarding College and professional matters would result in securing entire harmony and co-operation in all quarters. But Fate ruled otherwise and within a few days of the proposed Chicago conference, Albert Abrams passed through the Valley of the Shadow, the victim of his own tireless researches into the realm of the Unknown, the benefactor of Humanity and the friend of Man. It is but fair and reasonable to presume that, had his life been spared until the conclusion of the pending conference, he would have endorsed the activities of our Association and thrown the enormous power of his personality into the solution of our organization problems.

At this stage in the affairs of our Association, even the most casual thinker must appreciate the force of these beautiful lines:

**“There is a power that shapes our ends
Rough hew them as we may.”**

With the International Association hopelessly tied up in litigation and our great Leader himself gone to his long rest, with destruction of organized effort in the very air and powerful enemies surrounding us, seeking to destroy the fruits of remarkable discoveries, surely a Higher Power must have been guiding the destinies of our Association, else it would never have weathered the storm. Albert Abrams has left us, but his spirit still lives and the great truths which he gave to the world shall never perish but shall remain as a priceless heritage for all mankind. His stewardship of the contributions by the ERA physicians to the College Trust Fund, as a foundation for the College of Electronic Medicine shows the absolute sincerity of this great man and I had the personal privilege of learning from his own lips how close to his heart was the endowment of this College. It is our high privilege not only to revere his memory but to fight for his good name and to fling defiance into the teeth of his enemies. The name of Albert Abrams is inseparably connected with the application of modern electronic physics to the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and this status must never be changed by those who would villify his name while they quietly plunder and appropriate his remarkable discoveries.

The very sudden passing of Dr. J. Goodwin Thompson, President of the International Association and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of our Association, in February last, was a great shock to the many friends of this splendid worker in the electronic field, and greatly complicated the final settlements of the affairs of the International Association. It should here be very definitely stated that, contrary to impressions held in certain quarters, our American Association absolutely refrained from any action whatsoever in reference to the affairs of the International Association until invited to do so some three or four months ago. An amicable adjustment of International Association affairs has recently been brought about through the splendid co-operation of Dr. Fred E. Moore, the able President of the College of Electronic Medicine, Dr. Charles J. Pfeuger, a Trustee representing the American Association, and Mr. I. Harris, a San Francisco attorney friendly to all interests, working in conjunction with the Treasurer and the Secretary of the International Association. These proceedings have been taken under the instructions of the Court and have met with the unanimous approval of the Trustees of the International Association. With the final winding up of the International Association, its net

available assets are to be transferred and contributed to the treasury of our American Association, for use in its general and defense funds.

The Trust Fund established by Dr. Abrams as a foundation for the College of Electronic Medicine, has for many months been tied up in litigation instituted by some of his relatives, but it now appears reasonably certain that a friendly settlement will be reached in the near future and the dissipation of the estate through protracted court action thus avoided. This compromise will react to the benefit of every Electronist and it is the obvious duty of each one of us to co-operate with Dr. Moore and his associates on the College Board to the fullest possible extent in the establishment of the College along the lines visioned by Dr. Abrams. President Moore is making no demands upon the profession, but simply making an appeal for moral and financial support based upon a complete understanding of the issues involved. Many of the difficulties of the past and the present can be remedied as soon as the College is free to function as intended. The usefulness of the College funds in the working out of our scientific problems can hardly be over-estimated, and the community of interest between the College and the profession is too obvious to need comment.

Our responsibilities as possessors of this newer knowledge are indeed great and it behooves us to examine well into the strength and resources of our own position as well as into the destructive capacity of our environment. It is said that "Life consists only in adaptation to environment." That unchanging and pitiless law known as "THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST" works unceasingly toward the elimination of the weakling and the unfit, removing them ruthlessly as mere obstructions in the pathway of normal evolution. That organism which lacks proper resistance and adjustment within itself cannot possibly adjust itself to its environment and must give way to the better organized and therefore more adaptable types. It is well that this is so, else the word "PROGRESS" would never have been written.

In an address on "Evolution and Darwinism," delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science about one year ago, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Stanford University, stated our problem rather clearly in terms of comparative evolution:

"All forms of life are split up into species with adaptation to external conditions visible in every struc-

ture. We know of no way in which organisms become adapted to special conditions except by the progressive failure of those which do not fit. No organism has escaped or can escape the grasp of selection."

The same reasoning which applies to the organism applies likewise to the rise and fall of nations, governments or professional organizations like our own. If we are to maintain our ground and develop strength and usefulness amid the destructive influences which surround us, the highest possible perfection of our intrinsic mechanism must be attained, else we are doomed to perish as an organized body and thereby justify somewhat the slurs and innuendos of our detractors. With the accepted truths of modern science as our weapons, we are weak indeed if we do not so organize our affairs that our great message may be broadcast to the far-flung corners of the earth and that our kindly acts of human service may compel the respect which is now denied us. We should stand our ground with a high courage and defend our position by every honorable resource within our command. The mere fact that we cannot as yet explain all of the complicated phenomena associated with our work in terms of laboratory physics constitutes no argument whatsoever against it in the minds of fair-minded and broadly educated people, inasmuch as very many of the most commonplace phenomena of our daily lives have thus far consistently resisted any adequate explanation. Our task at this moment is therefore to take serious counsel with each other, to appreciate each other's viewpoints and to arrange the internal mechanism of our Association so that the greatest degree of co-operation may be established with the least effort and friction.

The past twelve months have been months of extraordinary strain upon every member of this Association. At various times it has actually seemed that we could not possibly continue our work as an organized body. The difficulties have been great and the problems complex but the guiding star of Truth has enlightened our pathway and complete victory to-day seems not far ahead of us "if we can keep our heads when all about us are losing theirs and blaming it upon us." With a wisdom ripened by months of high-pressure fighting upon the battlefield of experience, with a better understanding of each other's faults and sterling qualities, and with a confidence born of intelligent study of our scientific problems, our Association should now march forward toward a victorious solution of all of its perplexities and leave its imprint upon the immortal pages of human service.

It requires time for widely separated groups of men and women to understand and appreciate each other and to lay the foundation for co-operative effort. Differences of opinion are a sure indication of virility in any organization and should be encouraged along constructive lines, with full credit given for the high motives and willing service of "the other fellow." Beyond question, the ceaseless attacks of highly organized opponents have crystallized and solidified the sentiment of Electronists throughout the country until there is to-day a firm resolve to fight the fight and stay in the game until the victory is won. Our destinies are in our own hands and we may say with Henley:

"In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody but unbowed."

The adoption of a well-thought-out Constitution and set of By-Laws is one of the most essential requirements of this Convention, and I respectfully call your attention to the draft prepared by the Committee of which Dr. Leslie Keyes is Chairman, as printed in the Convention number of our Journal. While it is desirable that a perfected operating system for our Association be developed at the earliest possible moment, there is nevertheless danger in endeavoring at this time to cover too many of the finer points of administration by fixed and arbitrary rulings in our By-Laws. Much latitude should still be left for the exercise of judgment and discretion by the executive officers and Trustees, pending the time when a wider experience in our especial field will enable us to more intelligently determine just where the sharp lines should be drawn.

The question of eligibility to membership in our Association is one which should be given particular study. Our safety lies in the quality rather than the quantity of our membership and we surely pay an undesirable penalty for the admission of questionably licensed, inadequately trained or unethically acting types of physicians. Membership in this Association should be the criterion by which any Electronist might be measured as to ethical standing or technical qualifications, and extreme caution should therefore be exercised in inspecting the credentials of all applicants for membership. Nevertheless, the officers of the Association should have rather wide discretion in passing upon the fitness of any applicant until the entire situation becomes clearer and the exact yardstick for measuring admissibility can be better determined.

While the glory of active service in a great Cause is most attractive to any progressive man or woman, it nevertheless appears unjust that the office of Secretary-Treasurer of this Association should remain without some financial compensation, in view of the heavy and continuous demands made upon the time and energy of that executive in caring for the needs of its members. It would therefore seem to be in order for this Association to make some provision for the payment to the Secretary of some moderate monthly salary in order to offset to some extent the actual financial loss involved in the duties of that exacting position. Such a compensation could be offset to some extent by the better concentration of committee publicity in the office of the Secretary and I would suggest that hereafter all formal communications of our various committees to the profession be sent through the office of the Secretary, instead of direct from committee headquarters, as heretofore. This would result in a considerable saving of postage, printing and other items and avoid the duplication which has existed under the old arrangement.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we ask your attention to the reports of the standing Committees of the Association, to be read at this Convention and showing an enormous amount of constructive effort for the good of the Cause. Only those who have served actively upon these various Committees can appreciate the large amount of time and energy essential to the accomplishment of worth-while results and I trust this Convention will not be slow in expressing its appreciation of the altruistic service of these committeemen.

The report of our Committee on Standardization, of which Dr. Charles C. Reid is Chairman, will be found to cover a most careful study of the problems associated with the standardization of nomenclature, technique and apparatus. It is obvious that work of this type cannot be assumed to be complete for many years to come, inasmuch as it involves deep study into the very fundamentals of these newer developments in the field of finer forces. Every Electronist is urged to co-operate with our Committee on Standardization and to respond quickly to such questionnaires as may be sent out seeking detailed information along these lines.

It is with especial satisfaction that we invite your attention to the Journal of our Association. The publication and distribution of this most creditable professional journal constitutes a high tribute to the intelligence, experience and energy of its Editor, Dr. M. C. Hardin, its Managing Editor, Dr. Walter E. Elfrink,

and its Business Manager, Dr. Chester H. Morris. It is obvious that the greatest benefits from the publication of this Journal can only be secured through the co-operation of individual members and the affiliated local, state and district societies. The Journal constitutes a clearing-house for information pertaining to the affairs of the Association and should carry essential news items regarding the activities of organized Electronotherapy wherever located. Scientific papers of value to the profession should be sent in to the Editors of the Journal for publication, in order that the idea of a centralized administration of the affairs of the profession may be carried out for the highest welfare of all concerned. The expense of issuing the Journal is heavy and a still larger and better Journal could be produced with a larger income from its advertising columns. Members of the Association are therefore urged to carry professional cards and to solicit advertisements from business concerns carrying appropriate lines of goods.

Because of the supreme importance of organizing and supporting our defensive mechanism during the past year, heavy financial support has been given to the work of our Committee on Legislation and Defense, of which Dr. W. A. Guild is Chairman. A special Defense Fund was initiated in the care of our Treasurer, a separate office was secured for the use of this Committee and a full-time secretary and stenographer has been under salary up to the present time. All of our members are well acquainted with the activities of this Committee, which has issued frequent bulletins regarding its work, and every member has reason for thankfulness that the arduous duties falling to it have been so ably administered. Our Association is assuredly most fortunate in having secured the friendly and sympathetic co-operation of Mr. Henry Sampson as attorney in defense of its interests, and owes to Mr. Sampson a debt of gratitude transcending any financial considerations whatsoever.

The splendid work of our Secretary, Dr. Norman T. Johnston, speaks for itself and every member has cause for congratulation that the strenuous duties of its first year have been so capably administered. In an active executive experience of over twenty years, I may personally say without reservation that I have never seen Dr. Johnston's efficiency equalled by any other secretary and the memory of my official association with him will always prove one of the bright spots of my life. He has proven equal to all emergencies and is fearless in the expression of his opinion and in defense of the best interests of our profession.

The factor which is doubtless at this moment most prominent in the minds of our members is the recent so-called investigation of our claims and methods by a self-constituted and self-termed "scientific" committee representing the Scientific American magazine, and their decidedly uncomplimentary conclusions regarding same. Much may be said in support of the attitude of many of our better thinkers that proud silence is the best answer to the attacks of prejudice and egotism. To remain silent under the lash of injustice is oftentimes the higher proof of moral courage, as was splendidly exemplified in the life of Albert Abrams himself when he chose to ignore the attacks of his traducers and devote his energies to the more constructive work of developing his discoveries. It has assuredly required much of the spirit of self-control for our members to have refrained thus far, but you will doubtless recall the famous injunction of the commanding officer at the Battle of Bunker Hill: "Wait till you see the whites of their eyes, boys," and how that little band of patriots saved their scanty store of ammunition and decisively defeated their numerically superior enemy. Our attitude of dignified restraint has greatly strengthened our position with all fair-minded people and we must now make our decision whether we shall continue to remain silent and let our good works speak for themselves in rebuttal, or whether we shall now make our appeal to that final court of last resort, the great bar of intelligent public opinion. It would appear that the welfare of humanity and our loyalty to the memory of Albert Abrams fully justify us to-day in presenting our side of the question for the consideration of all thinking people.

"Tender handed stroke a nettle
And it stings you for your pains.
Grasp it like a man of mettle
And it soft as silk remains."

The opening gun in this campaign of education has already been fired by the College of Electronic Medicine, President Moore having demonstrated his unquestioned courage in the September issue of "Physico-Clinical Medicine," in which is given an authentic record of the remarkable professional record of Dr. Albert Abrams, as well as reproductions of some of the diplomas conferring honorary degrees upon our beloved Leader. All of these things demonstrate beyond question the high respect which was accorded him until his almost unbelievable discoveries brought down upon his worthy head the derision of those insufficiently endowed to understand and appreciate. Dr. Moore has cheerfully complied with our request

that the lowest possible price be placed upon the sale in bulk of this issue, in order that tens of thousands of copies may be placed with intelligent and appreciative people, in refutation of the many falsehoods which have been put forth in high places regarding the professional standing and educational qualifications of Albert Abrams. We urge the profession to make full use of this opportunity to purchase and distribute large quantities of this splendid issue.

It would be well to briefly review the antecedents of this so-called investigation and to analyze the elements which might determine the value of its findings with fair-minded and unprejudiced people. In the first place, the Scientific American is primarily a publication issued and distributed for thirty-five cents per copy or four dollars per year. The essential object of its publication is not philanthropic but to place dollars into the treasury of its corporation. We can find no record of the Scientific American organization founding any hospital, contributing to any great philanthropy or otherwise distinguishing itself in the field of humanitarianism or purely altruistic endeavor. Its chief objective appears to have been the sale of its publication, which was of accepted scientific value until its newer owners decided to enter the field of popular journalism and in doing so to entirely change the previously conservative character of the publication. It is essential that this point should be clearly understood by profession and public alike, inasmuch as it supplies a perfectly obvious reason why any self-respecting body of accredited physicians should refuse to co-operate with a purely commercial organization in an attempt to boost the circulation of their publication through the exploitation of matters primarily of a medical nature and therefore entirely outside the normal scope of their magazine.

Had the Scientific American management sincerely and honestly wished to benefit humanity through the investigation of medical problems, there already existed abundant fields of controversy prior to the advent of Electronic Medicine. Millions of people are intensely interested in the merits or demerits of the modern system of vaccination and inoculations. Other millions would welcome an investigation of the therapeutic value of radium and the X-rays, in order to determine their actual efficiency in the treatment of malignancies and how to prevent the terrible burns which so frequently follow their use. The entire history of medicine shows that "the creed of one age is the prison house of the next" and the Scientific American could earn the deathless appreciation of millions of suffering human beings by sincerely attempting to give to

the medical profession some truly scientific basis for its work, in harmony with modern physics, and thereby replace the empiricism which has engulfed it from time immemorial.

When its proposed investigation was announced by the Scientific American, various individuals and electronic societies were quick to plan co-operation, in the hope that an unbiased and four-square effort would be made to assist in solving some of the perplexing problems associated with our work, "Let the chips fall where they may." With the publication of the first one or two articles, however, it became entirely obvious that the investigators were not free from prejudice and bias and that the co-operation of self-respecting Electronists was therefore out of the question. Real scientists do not prejudice any situation nor attempt to prejudice the public mind in advance of their published decisions.

Upon the entrance of the American Electronic Research Association into the field of organized Electronotherapy, it was immediately necessary to formulate a policy for the guidance of the whole profession in this important matter, and the unanimous decision of its officers and trustees was to absolutely refuse co-operation in any such movement until the would-be investigators could establish their right to receive such co-operation. It now appears that this decision was most wisely taken and that our position is to-day infinitely stronger than had we participated in a situation apparently pre-judged and pre-sentenced. Never before within our knowledge has any system of therapeutics been required to prove its right to exist except upon the basis of clinical results, an element which in this instance has been calmly swept aside as of no judicial importance. If these investigators will as concretely apply the same yard-stick and the same methods of procedure of investigation to the methods of present day orthodox medicine, Electronotherapy will assuredly not suffer by comparison.

In attempting to officially express the indignation of the organized Electronists in response to this unexampled attempt to destroy the life-work of one of the world's great scientists and to paint with the black mud of charlatanry and petty-thievery all of those accredited physicians who have demonstrated their intelligence and their courage in these days of amazing discovery, your officers and trustees wish to state their conviction that this so-called investigation and its ridiculous decision should now be repudiated by every legitimate means within our power, and along definite lines of procedure to be adopted at this Convention. No member is justified in exceeding the limits established by this Con-

vention and should be held accountable for any derelictions. Let us bear in mind the fundamental thought that, while the progressive may not always be right, the reactionary is always wrong, and govern ourselves accordingly.

We are face to face with entrenched privilege in the hands of men who plan our destruction as an organized body and to curtail our liberties as individual physicians. To call them names is of no avail. To simply rail against them is likewise futile. The only way to secure our professional emancipation is to resist their accusation by every means at our command, and the one thing which is back of every victorious battle is ORGANIZATION. Without organization and concerted effort we can do little or nothing, a fact which is but slowly filtering through the minds of too many of our profession who are content to sit idly by while some other fellow makes the necessary sacrifice and carries the burdens necessary to success.

Elbert Hubbard once said:

“The man who is worthy of being a leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, of the ingratitude of mankind nor of the inappreciation of the public. These things are all a part of the great game of life and to meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of power.”

Are we worthy to be leaders of men toward the goal of health and happiness? Are we ready to play this great game of life along intelligent and practical lines or do we propose to spend our time in day-dreams while the enemy unceasingly undermines our efforts by appeals to the prejudices of an unthinking public? Are we ready to back up with sacrifice and good hard work the claims we constantly make that we have a mighty truth upon our side and a unique ministry to suffering and broken man? Shame upon us if we do not unite and defeat all who selfishly seek to destroy the fruits of our labors and to villify the name of our immortal Leader.

Our one great weapon of defense is obviously an educated public opinion and the one great need of the hour appears to be some method by which our friends and patients among the laity may become organized in our support. The great public is both willing and anxious to assist us and has always proven the champion of the under dog in every battle for Truth.

In accordance with the thoughts just mentioned we are glad to call your attention to the formation of the NATIONAL HEALTH

FEDERATION, a charter for which was secured last December under the laws of Illinois, as a corporation to function "not for pecuniary profit." The objects of this organization are clearly set forth in the Convention number of the Journal of our Association. Following the endorsement of this Convention regarding these plans for the organization of our lay following, it is planned to begin active campaigning for the purpose of securing funds for the urgent needs of our various activities. Fifty thousand dollars placed at the disposal of our laboratory researchers would go far toward establishing our work upon a more demonstrable basis. An additional fifty thousand dollars would assist in the erection of impenetrable barriers against the forces of reaction, while another hundred thousand dollars expended for intelligent publicity should fill the offices of all our members with enthusiastic applicants for the ministrations which we alone can give. All of these things and more may be accomplished with a united and enthusiastic effort to enlist our patients in the campaign for electronic evolution. Such an organization as suggested, which could in time be numbered by the hundreds of thousands of members, would be the mighty vehicle which would furnish not only the financial sinews of war in establishing and maintaining our position in the community, but would also be available as a means of crystallizing public sentiment in support of medical freedom for physicians and laity alike.

Should this work be undertaken with the endorsement of this Association, it should be borne in mind that success can be attained only by and through the individual efforts of our members in the work of influencing their patients to become members of the Federation. By no possible feat of imagination or reality could the officers alone bring such a development to a successful issue and the measure of assistance which may be given to our profession through such an organization must necessarily be the exact measure of the co-operative effort put into the work by our members. It is therefore essential that every member should exert himself to the utmost in assisting along the lines to be formulated by its Trustees. With proper co-operation, there would be absolutely no question that abundant funds would become available for all of our requirements and a fighting nucleus established for the defense and propagation of our work.

While the battles of the past year or two have left many scars and while many faithful soldiers have fallen by the wayside, nevertheless the future appears bright with promise and a splendid victory

must soon rest with our courageous champions of intelligent and scientific medicine.

Let us all pull together as an enthusiastic unit in defense of humanity and freedom. We may then be able to say with John Burroughs:

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For, lo! my own shall come to me.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it hath sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw
The brook that springs in yonder heights;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delights.

The stars come nightly to the sky:
The tidal wave comes to the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

COLLEGE AND ERA SITUATION—PRESENT AND FUTURE

By DR. FRED E. MOORE, President

College of Electronic Medicine

Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation

SAN FRANCISCO

(Read before the First Annual Convention of the American Electronic Research Association in Chicago, September 23, 1924.)

From the Book of the Prophet Isaiah I quote:

“Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low: and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain.”

I bring you this message of my absolute faith and belief, and I am happy to tell you that our College problems are so working out.

Four months have passed since I had the privilege of addressing many of the doctors here to-day who were present at the Kansas City and Kirksville Conventions. Much has transpired during that comparatively brief period of time which confirms my ever-present confidence in the future of ERA. I can scarcely see how we could have passed through more troublous times, but never for one instant have I had any doubt as to the ultimate outcome.

Doctor Abrams' Place in History—

When we are dealing with a great natural law, as we are in the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, we should never doubt for a moment that the world must ultimately recognize the great gift which this distinguished man in the field of medicine contributed to mankind. Albert Abrams stood without a peer in the past generation, and we feel confident that we are not overestimating it when we state that he will stand in history head and shoulders above the physicians of the past century. It is not necessary to make comparisons, for I realize that thus far a number of men in medical achievement have more successfully attracted the interest and endorsement of the physicians of the world. ERA is in its infancy and the medical profession now “sees through a glass darkly,” but the time is not far distant when both the medical and lay world will recognize the discovery of Albert Abrams as the most far-reaching and outstanding attainment in its benefits to mankind that has come to pass during this era.

What a glorious privilege we have to be living now and to be accredited representatives of Albert Abrams in the carrying on of his work. We have brilliant men among our number, but all together in one group they do not represent the comprehension, the elucidation or the demonstration of the truth which eminent Albert Abrams was able to personify.

We must remember that it was his child; ERA was conceived in his mind; and the development in keeping with its worth, along with its proper and efficient practice, was the great wish of his heart. To those of us here representing the accredited graduates of the Abrams Colleges is left that stupendous responsibility of intelligently, unselfishly and purposefully going on with his work.

Compromise Practically Assured—

The future is not far distant when the way will be easier. The litigation surrounding the College property and Trust Fund, which Doctor Abrams so carefully nurtured for all ERA physicians and for the benefit of mankind, gives promise, at this moment, of being adjusted by compromise, we believe, after several months of conferences to this end. While this compromise depletes the assets of the College and assuredly does not conform to the expressed and written wishes of Doctor Abrams, it will make it possible for a dignified endowment to be established and in a great measure to carry out his original plans.

I can not say too much in praise of the conscientious, earnest efforts of our attorneys, Mr. Edward Hohfeld of the firm of Morrison, Dunne and Brobeck, and Mr. I. Harris. The latter will follow me with an address covering the litigation and the conferences surrounding compromise.

If Doctor Abrams could speak, not one penny could be diverted from these funds and properties which he constantly emphasized and by reiterated statements confirmed should be devoted to the development of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams and the advancement of the College of Electronic Medicine, Blanche and Jeanne R. Abrams Memorial Foundation, at San Francisco. Because his material control of things has been severed by his lamented death and since selfishness has crept in and the priceless thing of family heritage in pride of name has been forgotten, we could only work the matter out in what seemed to be for the best interests of ERA as a whole.

Our Problems and Our Duty—

It must be remembered that the problems we have to meet now were not required of us during the lifetime of Doctor Abrams, and that we do not possess the scientific brain with which he directed ERA development. We in our emergencies of the present hour must possess that keenness of perception which recognizes all the dangers embodied in the prejudices of some and the malicious attacks of others who are seeking to destroy the existence of ERA.

We must develop a lust for detail in constructing an ERA house which can not be destroyed. A trust of large proportions devolves upon us and we must be especially careful that a wolf in sheep's clothing does not appear within our own ranks. This does not mean that we should be suspicious, for we at the College and you in the field must establish a bond of common interest and confidence which can not be broken. The real test is loyalty, unselfishness, integrity, fearlessness and the willingness to give unceasingly of our best efforts for the cause of ERA.

Swiftness, not haste, is required, and the ability to await the strategical moment to meet and overcome all adversaries. We must fight the battles out in our own minds before we may expect to win them in the field. Let us have a unified plan regarding ERA and let us never permit fear to enter our minds. At the right moment let us act and act definitely and without apology.

If we do this with proper consideration for the promptings and motives, ever vigilant and watchful for the possible cropping out of hostility or underhandedness, we will become a force which will be invincible in the advancement of ERA. With the inspiration which comes with perception, we will be able to meet situations as they arise.

One of the greatest inspirations we have in ERA results from its individuality and the fact that it is separated from the accustomed thought of old medical channels. For this reason, we as its exponents should not attempt to follow the course that others may take. Let us not be followers but rather set forth our own platform and adhere to it. This in no way separates us from the school of practice with which we are identified but it gives ERA an entity which may be developed as a great factor in the healing world.

Investigations, Friendly and Unfriendly—

I am dictating this only a few hours before delivery in order that my report of conditions may be up-to-date. I travelled across the country to New York City for the purpose of meeting certain

individuals so deeply interested in ERA that they have continued an investigation for two years and expended a huge sum of money in arriving at the conclusions that ERA is worthy of their continued interest. This is an encouraging sign in the face of a so-called verdict or two by self-appointed investigation committees.

No great discovery or invention has ever been offered to the public without a certain amount of criticism and opposition. A few hundred years ago discoveries in science were punished by imprisonment or death, but now prejudiced ones are fairly well satisfied if they can use the columns of journals and newspapers to villify the one who dares by a new discovery to disturb the established theories of past generations. As one of our leading ERA physicians said to me: "If we prove worthy votaries, keep our feet on the ground and continue Doctor Abrams' exact work, constantly striving to improve and perfect his legacy to us, we shall see prejudice and opposition abate."

Terminology Important—

One thing that will aid us in avoiding an extra amount of criticism is the use of good judgment in our terminology as well as in our claims for ERA. Doctor Burnett has shown very convincingly that the emanations from the Oscilloclast are radio waves. Doctor McManis, Doctor duPlessis and others in their laboratories are convinced that the radio principle pervades ERA. In our own laboratory at San Francisco Doctor Jarvis feels likewise, as I believe also does Doctor Wirklich. So it is that we have gotten into the habit of speaking of ERA treatment as "tuning in." Hardly a month passes that researches in ERA do not reveal new avenues of pursuit. Would it not be better to get in the habit of using a general term such as "producing proper relation" rather than "tuning in"? It may be that radio terms give the public a clearer grasp of the principle we feel underlies ERA. At the same time we have barely scratched the surface; but as developments go on, underlying principles now hidden may be revealed and our terminology will alter accordingly.

Outcasts Temporarily—

It has been an inspiring thing to observe the unanimity of purpose regarding ERA whether the degree be M. D. or D. O. Doctor Abrams showed his breadth of spirit by specifying in his will that both schools of practice should have equal access to his College. He courageously separated himself from the ancient idea

that there was only one degree which could be given a well-trained physician. In this way he opened the door to new channels of thought in that a physician be judged by high standards of training rather than that his qualifications be signified by a particular degree. Because we recognize the great truth underlying ERA and consider it our duty to associate it in our practice, **we are for the time being practically outcasts from our professions whether medical or osteopathic.** This very thing no doubt cements our efforts to the one great aim of developing Doctor Abrams' work.

Attorneys Hohfeld and Harris—

I wish again to pay my respects to Mr. Hohfeld and Mr. Harris. Their sustaining power to me through many trying months has been marvellous. If Mr. Harris, who with Mr. Hohfeld has worked so valiantly for the preservation of the College Trust Fund, can report this morning that compromise has been effected and only awaits final confirmation, we will soon be establishing new policies in the College activities which will redound to the benefit of all ERA physicians. The reason I can not confirm same at this hour of delivery is due to the fact that Mr. Harris only yesterday wired the approval by the College Trustees present at this Convention, of the final compromise. Yesterday was the day set by the heirs and their attorneys to sign the agreement in San Francisco.

College Policies—

With this accomplished, I feel confident that within sixty days the College Board will work out the countless problems surrounding the future and will establish policies which will show every consideration of fairness to the doctors in the field with due regard for the College needs. We feel sure all ERA physicians desire a high-class institution at San Francisco and will co-operate with us toward that end.

It is my desire to see that the course is extended to a period of three months and that the curriculum cover intensive theoretical and practical training. It will be our purpose to send out every graduate a well-trained man in ERA. Then our standard of success in diagnosis will increase accordingly. Skilled diagnosis is the crux of ERA success.

It is also my wish to see the income from the College Trust Fund used in its entirety if possible, at as early a date as possible, for developing the scientific aspects of ERA. It should maintain

laboratories of which we may feel proud and provide us with the services of a physicist of undoubted ability.

I am free to declare my conviction that the officers and teachers of the College should truly earn their salaries. The Board could properly designate that these salaries be paid from the College practice, from teaching and such revenue from ERA physicians as may be agreed upon through a consultation of the Board and a Committee representing the ERA profession. If, however, this income is insufficient to cover these salaries, we should only draw proportionate amounts commensurate with the receipts from these several sources, it being understood that when same increases sufficiently, the unpaid portion of these salaries would be settled. In other words, we will be required to **earn** our salaries.

College Building—

I am unable at this time to state any definite plan concerning the building we will occupy for our future College activities. This will be decided at the coming meeting of the Board. However, I have no hesitancy in saying that we will probably be unable to make College use of the great wonderful building which was in process of construction at the time of Doctor Abrams' death. This building will either be sold as it stands or else will be completed in such form that it will be an income producer for the College. If the latter, then its net revenue would be devoted to research, development work and the care of patients of restricted financial resources, to carry out insofar as we are able Doctor Abrams' wishes as expressed in his will.

The Oscilloclast—

It will be our purpose to bring about such improvements as may be possible in the Oscilloclast, although we have every reason to feel it is the electronic treatment instrument par excellence at this date. As I stated above, we will strive to do everything we can for the welfare of the ERA profession, and in keeping with this idea we will try to be of service in working out some plan which will aid the ERA physicians in the field in maintaining their Oscilloclasts at the highest standard of efficiency. Doctor Jarvis and his Physicist Assistant are engaged in doing experimental work with the Oscilloclast at the present time. Nothing will be released until several ERA laboratories have exhaustively made comparative findings and have agreed as to the value of such improvements. We are now working on a new diagnostic set-up, not so much with the idea of

changing the construction in the instruments, but with the purpose of making the complete set into one compact whole.

Dissolution of International Association for the Advancement of Electronic Medicine—

The dissolution of the International Association A. E. M. is to me quite as happy a consummation as is the compromise over litigation. When I left a conference with fourteen leading ERA physicians at Des Moines only two or three weeks after I had taken office, I told them if they would give me until the time of the Chicago Convention I would try to have a check for the balance from the International Treasury ready to hand to the American Electronic Research Association. It therefore gives me more pleasure than I can express to hand President Cave at this time one check for \$1,232.79 for the general fund, and another check for \$1,864.93 for the defense fund of the American E. R. A. The amount of money is comparatively small, but the main significance of this little transaction was the splendid spirit manifested by the eighty or ninety doctors who agreed that their portion of the so-called insurance fund should go to the Defense Committee of the American E. R. A.

I would not have you think for a moment that the credit for this accomplishment should come to me, for each man on the Committee served to the best of his ability to bring about dissolution of the International Association for the Advancement of Electronic Medicine. That you may know to whom credit should go, I will read the names of the Committee: Dr. Charles J. Pflueger, who represented the American Electronic Research Association; Mr. Francis Dunne, who acted as Attorney for Dr. Martin E. Simon, the Treasurer of the International; Mr. Harry Gottesfeld, the Secretary of the International; Mr. Robert Mann, Attorney for Mr. Gottesfeld; our good friend, Mr. I. Harris, a disinterested party except for his desire to see proper adjustment made; and myself.

We worked for three months to dissolve the International Association, getting authorization from the Court, carrying on extensive correspondence with the members of the International who had any claims to funds, paying off obligations against the Association and conferring almost daily over the details. Mr. Harris deserves especial credit for his activities in connection with the dissolution. I left San Francisco a few days before Mr. Harris came east and charged him that the one thing he must accomplish was to secure

these final checks that we might deliver them at this Convention. In order to do this, Mr. Harris sought Treasurer Simon on Sunday, the day before leaving San Francisco, and Doctor Simon very graciously agreed to have the certified checks in Mr. Harris' hands before he took the train.

ERA Outlook—

In closing, let us feel toward a prejudiced world as did Napoleon when he once said, "You are too many to assassinate me, and you are too few to intimidate me." It is mental and not physical athletics that are required to meet the situation. We must demonstrate a little of that spirit expressed in the words of Hugh Latimer, the English martyr who was burned at the stake about the 14th Century. He said to a companion as they were going to their martyrdom:

"Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England as I trust shall never be put out."

This strikes the keynote. Let us believe in ourselves, in our mission to humanity, in our responsibility to Albert Abrams. Let us be full of instinctive self-respect and resist sacrilege of it in any way. This means character, and character means self-respect, dignity, unlimited energy and force. Believe in a trust that is sacred to you, and if I may quote those well known lines from Shakespeare:

"To thine own self be true
And it shall follow as the night the day
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Believe in the pre-eminent value of Albert Abrams' accomplishment and all that he stood for in ERA achievement, and we will attain the usefulness and success he anticipated for us.

FOUL BALL—BATTER OUT

Ear Marks of a Prejudiced Investigation

The Electronic Reactions of Abrams

By EUGENE UNDERHILL, M. D.

Philadelphia, Pa.

(This rather remarkable evidence of foresight has never appeared in print. Eugene Underhill, M. D., of Philadelphia, very graciously granted me the privilege of presenting it to our Journal readers and also of submitting it to the American Electronic Research Association, to make such use of it as it deemed wise. As this comment on the investigations of the "Scientific American" was made after the appearance of the first article of their ERA Investigation Committee, Doctor Underhill's article is decidedly apropos in view of the "final verdict" of the "Scientific American."—Dr. Moore.)

The Scientific American comes howling down the wind to join the merry war in the discussion of the Electronic Reactions of Abrams.

Of course, there is a bare possibility, but so bare as to amount to absolute nakedness, that this investigation is intended to arrive at the real truth and to reach basic conclusions which may be found to be "all wool and a yard wide—guaranteed not to fade," and to settle all ERA questions and all lies and counter-lies now floating between the Sulphur Sea and the Golden Gate. But the first blast of this Big Gun (the Scientific American) as fired in the October (1923) number does not justify or warrant any such hope.

A person of penetration reading this article cannot help but be impressed with the cautious, surreptitious and studied way in which the author endeavors to sow dragons teeth and tacks to prick the feet of the unwary. Witness the platitudinous vapping about the interests of the public—the "dear public"; and the nick of time entrance of the Scientific American as the court of last resort.

Was the flying kite of sensationalism as exhibited by the Dear-born Independent, Hearst's International, and the fulminations of the A. M. A., too tempting a bait? It looks so; hook, line and sinker appear to be twisted around the gills in a hopeless snarl.

Who is the author of this first ram's horn blast? Hist! We do not know—nobody knows! That is one of the first earmarks—very appropriate if this is to be a shady investigation. In the place where the author's name should appear, reads the legend—"By the Staff."

The article shows that it was written by one person. "By the Staff"! Is it He, She, or It! If this is to be an impartial investigation, why not come right out in the open, give us the name of the author and let the "dear public" judge the qualifications and scientific attainments?

Perhaps in subsequent issues an individual name or names may be appended to the articles but in this beginning the impression is given that "the whole Staff" is called in to witness and officiate at the birth of this stupendous investigation—"And there came out this calf."

"By the Staff"! Is it not intended that the mere use of this legend should throw sand in the eyes of the "dear public"? Is it not designed to suggest respectability, evidence of multiplicity of effort, and an air of ponderous certainty? It appears to be a call for the "dear public" to visualize a long table surrounded by the editors, managers and a bespectacled crowd of scientific somebodies passing solemn judgment upon the most significant medical fact of the ages. So much for the vision!

But for the reality. "By the Staff"—one person.

We read:

"To offset the attacks of the skeptics, we have the laudatory comments of prominent men and women, mostly writers and journalists—whose word means little in the realm of medicine, of course."

"Means little, of course"—Who is He, She, or It—"By the Staff"? Is He, She or It, "prominent men and women, mostly writers and journalists?" Why not take off the gas mask and step out into the lime-light?

It is said that the Scientific American intends "To listen to the arguments of believers and of skeptics."—Stick a pin there and read this:

"All the while, of course, we fully realize that the medical world and the public at large, as well as the Scientific American, are justified in their role of skeptics."

In other words, the Scientific American is to act as judge and jury; but it insists upon reversing the American notion of fair play and set aside the principle that has governed our Courts of Justice from the foundation of the Republic, namely: "He shall be considered innocent until he is proved guilty." "By the Staff" elects

to stand with the skeptics, with the accusers, and pronounces judgment before the evidence is presented.

He, She or It, further says:

"The burden of proof rests absolutely with Dr. Abrams and his followers."

Delay there, self-appointed investigator: Do not you know the principles of a judicial investigation? The burden of proof rests with you;—prove it true, or prove it false!

A great medical fact has been rolled into the scientific world. So great that it (to quote the Scientific American) "virtually ridicules established medical science by putting diagnosis and treatment upon just as positive a basis as the measuring of an electric generator's output, or the location of trouble in an electric circuit," so great that the medical world is shaken from center to circumference.

It has been attacked from well-nigh every angle, but it still stands in the clear, white light of public opinion.

But let us look at some of the assertions "By the Staff":—

"Time and again it appears, Dr. Abrams has been afforded the opportunity of putting his methods to a conclusive test, and he has failed to do so."

What more conclusive test could there be than opening his Clinics to the physicians of all the world? More than a thousand of whom have availed themselves of this opportunity and studied, examined, and practice the methods from A to Z?

Again we are told:

"Investigators who have looked into his methods have as often as not made the most unfavorable reports."

All the unfavorable reports can be counted in units, possibly on the fingers of one hand, while the favorable reports can be counted in hundreds. Every time "By the Staff" will name one person who has investigated the methods and reported unfavorably, any physician using the methods can name at least fifty who reported favorably. Come now, little "By the Staff"—(He, She, or It,) name them over; add a little spice to the merry war.

But listen to the description of the dynamizer:

"The specimen is then placed in the Abrams dynamizer, the latter piece of apparatus consists of electric switches with numerous switch points."

There are no electric switches or switch points on the Dynamizer. It appears that "By the Staff"—He, She, or It, is unable to differentiate the dynamizer from any other part of the apparatus. Not only would the more than a thousand physicians who have investigated the methods, cheerfully point out the dynamizer, to any one inquiring, but more than fifteen hundred boys and girls who have acted as subjects would readily identify the instrument and would gladly explain its uses to this investigator.

Listen to the description of percussion:

"The usual manner of percussing is to pass the middle finger of the left hand over the abdomen, but not in actual contact. The separation is as small as possible, generally one-eighth inch. All the while that finger is thumped with the middle finger of the right hand."

It is to laugh—some qualified investigator!

"By the Staff" says:

"The apparatus employed fails to convince a technically inclined person."

Is this writer technically inclined? The ear-marks point the other way.

After stating an examination had been made of one of the electronic reaction machines, it is declared that—

"Apparently German silver or some other kind of resistance wire, is compacted into shapeless masses, the arrangement is quite simple."

"Shapeless masses"—"Arrangement simple."

Doubtless these two statements can be harmonized only "By the Staff."

Further:

"there are open stretches in the wiring arrangement, but again we are told that the circuit is an electronic circuit and not an electric circuit with which we are more conversant."

A noble confession—"we do not know"! Why there are some people who know more about farming than electronic circuits—must be they are in the same class as "By the Staff."

Recapitulation of ear-marks:

1. "By the Staff." (He, She, or It,—mostly It.)
2. Platitudinous vapping in behalf of the "dear public."
3. Ignoring thorough investigations by more than a thousand physicians.
4. Flashing "Dearborn" kite-tails and "International Magazine" sensationalisms.
5. A. M. A. fulminations.
6. The public in a quandary.
7. The Scientific American to the rescue.
8. Claiming justification for playing the role of skeptic and being on the side of the accusers while acting as judge and jury.
9. Lauding the sources of adverse criticism and belittling the sources of commendation.
10. Unable to recognize the simplest unit of the instruments.
11. Light references to "bizarre things" and invoking ridicule.
12. Tum, tiddie-um, tiddie-um, tiddie-um tum tum,—watch our game.

We have had a good deal of respect for the Scientific American in our day, but we are unable to understand this stultification. To be sure, make an investigation. Make it wide. Make it deep. Go about it quietly, thoroughly, in an unbiased and dignified way and having ascertained the facts, tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

But why all this reckless flourish of trumpets? Some people will think of three possible explanations—

First: That Dr. Abrams and his coadjutors want to hear a still deeper thunder roll of publicity and are somehow responsible for this investigation.

Second: That barring the First, there is a thirst for increased circulation; a grasping after the silver lining of the sensational.

Third: That A. M. A. leaders, surgical hospitals, surgical instrument houses, and the drug trust, fearing for personal prestige and financial loss, are endeavoring to smash the methods and stem the rising tide of public opinion.

But maybe the explanation can be found in the combination of the First and the Third. If that is true,—Oh Boys (also Girls)! What a scheme! It is like the old darkey fish-trap which was set with its jaws opening both up-stream and down-stream, so as to “ketch ‘em bof a’comin’ and a’goin’.”

It is easy to predict the findings of this “bizarre” investigation. They will be according to the wishes of the A. M. A.—and “don’t you furgit it.” Do they dare find in any other way? They know what the A. M. A. did to Pearson’s, and they will take no chances.

The farmer’s eldest son got mad at his father and starting toward the barn said he was going to cut his throat; the father cried, “Oh, my son, my son, come back.” The little six-year-old looked up from his marbles and said, “Let him doe, father, let him doe; he ain’t tut a fool as to tut ‘im foat.”

Finally note this “Scientific” wedge “By the Staff” (He, She, or It):

“And still others have started out with the original Abrams method and have developed their own version of the electronic reactions, so that their work to-day cannot be considered typical of the Abrams method.”

These “still others” are mostly members or sympathizers of the A. M. A. They use the methods on the sly. There is a strong desire to make it appear that “their work today cannot be considered typical of the Abrams method.” It has long been known that they desire to steal the whole works. Now watch the old Tom-cat jump from that angle.

But maybe we are holding up the game. Keep an eye on the out-fielders! Play ball!

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE, AMERICAN E. R. A.

September 23, 1924

Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, the Scientific American, by self appointment has assumed to sit in judgment upon the Electronic methods of Diagnosis and Treatment, and whereas in its September issue has published what purports to be its final conclusion after an alleged investigation, and whereas the public and press are entitled to know the true facts concerning the situation.

Now therefore, be it resolved by this convention that the unfair nature of this investigation be disclosed, the conclusions condemned as unwarranted by facts and based upon prejudice and that the following statements be made.

1. That the Scientific American is published by Munn & Co., of New York, which firm is also advertised as a firm of patent attorneys, and is if nothing more than a house organ, only a purveyor of news regarding inventions and developments in the realm of electricity and mechanics but is not a scientific journal in the generally accepted sense of that term.

2. That the investigating committee which prepared the articles in question appears to have been self appointed in response to certain influences, the identity of which it has not divulged and was composed of—

- (a) Two men whose interest and training would naturally prejudice them in favor of a condemnatory report and who are members of a medical society which has already condemned the method they were now appointed to investigate.
- (b) Of one president of a hospital under the indirect control of the same hostile medical society.
- (c) Two members of the editorial staff of the Scientific American.

3. That by his own statements the managing editor, who is not a physician nor a physiologist nor a man of known scientific achievements, did most of the investigating and presented his findings to

the committee, and that no man on said committee was familiar with the problems involved in the investigation, and therefore, said committee was incompetent to act as investigator, much less as judge.

4. That said articles contained glaring inaccuracies and misrepresentations.

5. That tho the reported tests staged by this committee were impressive by reason of a skillful use of mathematics, the tests could not be of any value in deciding the case either for or against electronic methods, because of the conditions under which said tests were made.

6. That the lack of interest on the part of the Abrams investigating committee of the Scientific American to avail itself of proffered information from reliable sources is evident from the fact that they actually spurned offers from Dr. Abrams himself to make a fair investigation in his laboratory, and further, that no real scientific investigation was ever made by said committee.

7. That the American Electronic Research Association in behalf of qualified electronic physicians everywhere and for the sake of suffering humanity repeats the offer made by Dr. Albert Abrams before his death and stands ready to assist in every possible way in arranging for and carrying out a truly scientific investigation of electronic methods of diagnosing and treatment based upon the researches of Dr. Abrams.

8. That the Scientific American has not been infallible in its judgments in the past may be shown by consulting its files, and that it admits its inability to explain the curative effects of the Oscilloclast.

And, be it further resolved, in view of the foregoing facts and other definite information which we possess that we condemn the report of the committee conducting "Our Abrams Investigation" for the Scientific American as being unscientific and decidedly unfair and therefore un-American.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

COLLEGE POLICIES

By DR. FRED E. MOORE, President

This month I wish to discuss several matters not covered in my address to the Convention of the American Electronic Research Association found in this issue.

Doctor Abrams' Writings—

Do not think for a moment that we are overlooking the immense value of Doctor Abrams' Clinical Lectures, but the last several months on account of litigation and College problems we have had to fill the Journal with other material. Beginning with December, Doctor Abrams' Clinical Lectures will appear continuously. We will also have access to his other writings now that compromise is about to be completed. All of his manuscripts were locked up in safe deposit vaults during litigation.

Doctor Abrams, Honorary President—

At the organization of the American Electronic Research Association a year ago Doctor Abrams was made Honorary President, but because of certain matters which arose he offered his resignation. This was never accepted. At the Convention just held in Chicago, my approval was asked that his name be permanently retained as Honorary President and I heartily assured the Association Officers that I believed it would be in keeping with the wishes of Doctor Abrams if he could speak to us now.

Compromise Over Litigation—

At the time I am dictating this I am happy to assure all readers that the compromise has been signed by those concerned on both sides. Our attorney Mr. Harris received a telegram at Chicago the day after the Convention closed stating the compromise had been signed, but it was too late to inform those who had been in attendance. Naturally we were overjoyed, for it offers us the opportunity of reconstruction. We expect to have the meeting of the Board of Trustees within a month and then the settlement will no doubt be completed and we will establish the policies of the College for the future.

Oscilloclast Rentals—

This is a subject of rare interest to the men in the field and of the greatest importance to the College income. Doctor Abrams proved that every penny had been carefully placed in the College Trust Fund. Many doctors ceased paying rentals after Doctor Abrams' death. It must have been due to the magnetism and force of his personality that they continued paying during his lifetime. Scores of doctors wrote me they would not pay rentals for fear the heirs would get the money. Now that this matter is settled, we expect every doctor to stand by us and give us the opportunity of working out our College plans for progress. This means the welfare of the men in the field.

As I stated at several Conventions, the rental matter will be adjusted in some manner entirely fair to both sides of the question. I have no doubt the Board of Trustees will so handle it that the doctors will count it a privilege to agree on the arrangements which will be made.

In the meantime, it is absolutely essential that the Oscilloclast rentals be received with promptness. If you happen to be in arrears, let that matter rest until the Trustees decide upon the new policies; but send in your rentals for the current month.

You must understand that the funds in the College Trust are not at our disposal for several months. Also remember that the College Trust Fund must be used only as a source of income for the development of Albert Abrams' work and in such ways as will benefit ERA physicians of the world. Do your bit, Doctor, and help us tide over the next few months.

Replies to Investigation Committees—

It is not our purpose to devote this Journal to a long series of replies to self-appointed investigation committees. This month appears a rather remarkable article by Eugene Underhill, M. D., of Philadelphia. It is especially worthy of note that it was written after the first of the series of reports by the Scientific American Investigation Committee. We felt that Doctor Underhill handled the matter so deftly that we wished to use his description of what the final report would be.

The American Electronic Research Association has a red-blooded, well-balanced Publicity Committee which will have full charge in the future of all such matters, and I feel confident the judgment of this Committee can be relied upon.

ERA MESSAGE BROADCASTED

By DR. MAE JOHNSON WORK

Brooklyn, N. Y.

(This article was broadcasted through Station W. B. B. R., Staten Island, N. Y. Doctor Work was a student under Doctor Abrams during December, 1922 and January, 1923, when Doctor Abrams was in the most intense part of his work.—Doctor Moore.)

In 1921-22, *The Osteopathic Physician*, a publication of the Osteopathic profession, had much to say about a new discovery in the diagnosis and treatment of disease which had been made by Dr. Albert Abrams, a medical man of San Francisco, and called by him the "Electronic Reactions of Abrams." The progressives among the old school of M. D.'s had been permitted to study and practice this method since 1914, when Dr. Abrams first began to apply the results of his unique researches to diagnosis and treatment of disease. But not until February, 1922, had Doctor Abrams seen fit to permit Osteopathic Physicians to enter his College for this work. It was only after persistent effort on the part of Dr. J. V. McManis of Kirksville, Missouri, who is one of the leading Osteopaths of the country, that Doctor Abrams was convinced that Osteopathic Physicians were sufficiently prepared in the study of the fundamentals of medical education to be able to handle his important discovery.

When in December, 1922, I went to San Francisco to study under Doctor Abrams, I was what might best be described as a question mark. At that time I was not fully convinced of the great value of ERA, yet I was willing and anxious to add to my practice of Osteopathy all of the latest and best methods for diagnosis and treatment of disease. On Sacramento Street, opposite Lafayette Park, I found a two-story, unique structure, without even a sign on the house. After passing through the big iron gates alongside the building, I found an entrance with a door bell, and on a small plate simply the initials, A. A. At last! "The House of Wonder" that Upton Sinclair had described! After explaining my mission, I was ushered into the Clinic where Doctor Abrams was doing his serious work.

The Laboratory or Clinic, which seats about sixty people, was attended by fully fifty physicians who had come from great distances to study at the feet of him who had given to the world the result of

his wonderful discoveries. Although this remarkable genius has now passed beyond, the legacy of knowledge he left with mankind will long continue to bring health and happiness to the human family. In this Clinic on Sacramento Street sat Doctor Abrams day after day, examining blood specimens which were mailed to him from ERA Physicians throughout the country. He found in a drop of blood the evidence of disease which was revealed thereby and he then designated the outline of ERA treatment for each one.

The blood specimen is usually taken from the lobe of the patient's ear. In making the diagnosis, this specimen of blood on absorbent paper is placed in an instrument called a Dynamizer. This Dynamizer is grounded. The cover of this container is lined with aluminum and wired to a series of three rheostats called Reflexophones, which in turn are connected to a band around the head of a human reagent or subject. This reagent is also grounded, and his abdomen is used by the diagnostician who elicits the percussion sounds therefrom.

After placing the blood specimen in the Dynamizer, the first rheostat is set at the rate which determines human blood. The next procedure is to determine what diseases, if any, are present in the blood specimen. This is accomplished by setting the diagnostic instruments at certain rates and then percussing over certain areas on the abdomen of the reagent to determine by sound the presence or absence of the particular conditions producing disease. Each disease has a vibratory rate of its own. It is commonly known that everything vibrates, but it was for Doctor Abrams to detect, identify and measure the evidences of pathological processes by this means. When the electronic activity is well balanced, the body is in health or at ease; but when the electrons in any part of the body become disturbed, we may have evidence in the form of pathological processes.

There are many latent conditions of the blood that can be detected by electronic diagnosis that would be inobservable by any other known means. Inherited infections and vaccinations prepare the soil for all kinds of disease, especially tuberculosis and cancer.

Diagnosis by the Electronic Reactions of Abrams is exactly identical in principle to radio communication. The grounded instruments correspond to the Broadcasting Station. The blood specimen emits its energy just as radio waves are emitted. The energy from the blood is measured by the Reflexophones which are the identifying part of the diagnostic instruments, and thus the definite indica-

tion of a so-called disease is revealed. When any pathological energy is identified by these instruments, it manifests itself by a nerve reaction.

A nerve reflex is an involuntary response sent from a nerve center in answer to a stimulus from the surface, as for example, sneezing (nasal reflex), or the pupillary reflex. This nervous function is called reflex action. Thus when the subtile energy from a blood specimen in the Dynamizer passes through to the reagent and reaches certain nerve centers in his nervous system, a reflex is produced. By the aid of these reflexes we can measure the pathological energy radiating from the blood.

The reflexes of the five systems of nerves mainly utilized in electronic diagnosis are: (1) the splanchno-vascular reflex, the regulating mechanism of the splanchnic vasomotor system which governs the quantity of blood necessary for visceral activity; (2) the entero-diagnostic reflex, the mechanism governing the muscular coat covering the abdominal viscera; (3) the pulmo-diagnostic reflex, the nerve reflex from the pulmonary or lung area; (4) the splenic reflex; and (5) the solar plexus reflex.

The physiological mechanism utilized for nerve reflexes surpasses in sensitiveness any apparatus yet devised by human ingenuity. For this reason, it can be used so successfully in ERA diagnosis.

A reaction, as above explained, is detected by percussion or by a glass rod which in the hand of the physician is skillfully drawn over the diagnostic areas on the abdomen of the reagent. In this manner disease is differentiated and the basic condition which has permitted disease to become established is thus determined. Accuracy in ERA diagnosis depends upon the skill in diagnostic technique by the ERA method and the fundamental training in a general knowledge of the body in health and disease.

The reaction of the disease is dissipated by the treating instrument called the Oscilloclast, which Doctor Abrams invented. It has been definitely proved that the Oscilloclast gives off a radio wave, and this energy corresponding to that of the disease already identified has the destructive effect which produces the good results accomplished by ERA.

The most important thing in all the world is perfect health. The blood is the life. Clean up the blood stream and health returns. Merely to diagnose a disease, without offering an adequate method of relief from that disease, is of little comfort to a suffering patient. But to learn that the same wonderful system that can detect and

identify disease can also destroy the soil condition on which disease thrives is enough to make the suffering world rejoice.

Some patients wonder why they are attached to the Oscilloclast with only one outgoing wire, without any return wire to make a circuit. While it is true a complete circuit is necessary with ordinary electric current, yet the Oscilloclast is not constructed with a view to sending voltage into the body. What it emits is electromagnetic radiation, in principle somewhat like the heat radiations from a stove. There is, however, a circuit within the human body itself. It is, in fact, a dynamo. Edison has referred to the human body as an electric lamp. The electrical nature of man is recognized by many modern experimenters. Clinical evidence is clear that there are energy emanations from every drop of blood and from every cell of the entire body, and that disease radiations are entirely different from the radiations of normal health; these emanations are not discernible by ordinary means. The radiations from the Oscilloclast are likewise not observable by ordinary means, yet clinical evidence proves that there are emanations therefrom and that they will actually destroy disease reactions. Furthermore, the Burnett-Timkin Research Laboratory has recently demonstrated by the most sensitive instruments that the Oscilloclast does emit energy which they have succeeded in measuring with accuracy.

It is clear that Doctor Abrams was many years ahead of his time. But as people become familiar with the principles of radio communication, they feel less disposed to criticize that same principle which was applied by Albert Abrams to the pathology of disease. Therefore the number of converts to his scientific electronic method of treatment is daily increasing.

PROGRAM
FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION
of the
AMERICAN ELECTRONIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

September 21, 22, 23, 24, 1924

La Salle Hotel

Chicago, Ill.

(We are printing this Program as the accurate record of the great
A. E. R. A. Convention held in Chicago.—Doctor Moore.)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FIRST

Forenoon

10:00 Registration

Afternoon

1:30 Registration

2:00 Discussion of Constitution and By-Laws

3:00 Discussion of Scientific American Investigation

Evening

7:00 Motion Picture of Relativity

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

7:30 The Physics of ERA

McMaster Blackburn, San Antonio, Texas

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SECOND

Forenoon

9:00 Invocation

Dr. Edwin Beckwith

9:15 Address of Welcome

Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago

9:30 Response

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

- 10:00 Appointment Publicity Committee
 10:15 Presidential Address
 11:00 Appointment of Convention Committees
 11:15 Address of Honorary President
 11:30 Our Problem
 Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.
 11:45 National Publicity
 Dr. Preston Hubbell, Detroit, Mich.

Afternoon

- 1:00 Measuring the Oscilloclast Energy
 Dr. J. C. Burnett, Apline, N. J.
 1:30 Demonstrations in Physics
 Mr. J. H. Hallberg, Alpine, N. J.
 Addresses of Exhibitors of Electronic Apparatus

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THIRD**Forenoon**

- 8:30 Announcements
 8:40 Treasurer's Report
 9:00 Appointment of Auditing Committee
 Committee Changes
 Constitution and By-Laws
 9:30 Research
 Dr. J. V. McManis, Kirksville, Mo.
 10:00 College and ERA Situation—Present and Future
 Dr. Fred E. Moore, San Francisco, Calif.
 10:45 College Litigation Up-to-date
 Mr. I. Harris, San Francisco, Calif.
 11:15 Legal Aspects of ERA
 Mr. Henry E. Sampson, Des Moines, Iowa

Afternoon

- 1:00 Report of Committee of Standardization
 Dr. C. C. Reid, Denver, Colo.
 2:00 The Therapeutic Effect of the Oscilloclast
 Mr. Thomas Colson, Kirksville, Mo.

- 2:30 Report of Committee of Legislation and Defense
2:45 Increasing the Energy from Oscilloclast and Dynamizer
Dr. J. M. Ogle, Huntington, W. Va.
National Publicity
Dr. Charles J. Pflueger, Los Angeles, Calif.

Evening

- Banquet
Entertainment and Dancing

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOURTH**Forenoon**

- 8:30 Announcements
8:40 Reports of Standing Committees
Report of Convention Committees
9:00 Objective Demonstration of Oscilloclast Energy
Dr. James A. Cozart
Dr. Charles C. Taliaferro, Pittsburgh, Pa.
10:00 Opportunity Knocks at Door of ERA
Dr. Fred E. Moore, San Francisco
10:15 Electronic Proving of Potentized Drugs
Dr. A. H. Grimmer, Chicago
10:45 Election of Officers

Afternoon

- 1:00 Conditions that Affect Reactions
Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago
1:30 Century Club
Dr. Norman T. Johnston, Kearney, Nebr.
Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.
2:00 National Health Federation
Dr. Francis A. Cave, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Charles J. Pflueger
2:30 Constructive Treatment Rates
Dr. Francis T. Davies, Boston, Mass.

- 3:00 Electronic Treatment Technique
Dr. D. E. Pearl, Kirksville, Mo.
- 3:30 Effective Use of Oscilloclast
Dr. O. M. Hayward, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 4:00 A Comparative Test for Sources of ERA Energy
Dr. T. P. Hall, Vancouver, B. C.

Evening

- 7:00 General Discussion of Program and Demonstration
Dr. Jean duPlessis, Chicago
- 7:45 National Health Federation
Dr. J. C. Burnett, Alpine, N. J.
- 8:00 Gleanings from Interesting Cases
Dr. Orrol Harper, St. Paul, Minn.
- 8:30 Case Reports Pro and Con
General—Dr. Ellen Barret Ligon, Mobile, Ala.
Dr. Albertine M. Gross, Joliet, Ill.
Tuberculosis—Dr. Ward C. Bryant, Greenfield, Mass.
- 9:00 Address
Mr. William Dever, Mayor of Chicago
- 9:30 Farewell Address
Dr. Chester H. Morris, Chicago

CONVENTION COMMENTS

First Annual Meeting of the American Electronic Research Association, Chicago, Ill., September 21-24, 1924

By Dr. Fred E. Moore

San Francisco

First I wish to pay my respects and greatest admiration to President Cave for the masterly manner in which he presided over this epoch-making Convention. While there was never any doubt for a moment that he was the directing head, his kindly spirit and consideration were always manifested during those days he sat in the Chair. To Doctor Cave is due unlimited credit for the wonderful spirit of harmony, enthusiasm, co-operation and confidence in the future which was constantly apparent.

Never have I attended as enthusiastic a convention as this meeting. If there was any friction, it did not come under my observation.

This Convention will always be notable as establishing policies for the welfare of ERA so far reaching that it will be regarded by another generation as the turning point in the history of ERA.

Dr. Norman T. Johnston, the Secretary par excellence in efficiency, strenuously carried his labors through to a most successful culmination. He added many new members to the Association and he kept his executive mind constantly attuned to the details which also meant the success of the Convention. I only hope the American Association may at no far distant date be in a position, both because of the size of its membership and the income of the treasury, to utilize the entire services of this valuable man.

The program speaks for itself and will be found in this Journal in the form in which it was presented. Many scientific papers which were read will appear in the Journal of the American Association, so it behooves every ERA physician to join the A. E. R. A. and get the benefits of these lucid articles.

We present in this issue of our Journal Doctor Cave's excellent Presidential Address in full. We are also publishing the illuminating, comprehensive and scientific paper which was given by Dr. J. C. Burnett, summarizing the results of his laboratory experiments with the Oscilloclast, covering the last year or two. If you wish to know the truth about the Oscilloclast, read this article

carefully, and I feel sure you will decide favorably concerning the value of Doctor Abrams' instrument.

One of the most delightful things that happened at the Convention was the magnificent singing of Dr. Harry Wirklich of the San Francisco College. His wonderful voice charmed the large gathering at the Annual Banquet.

In closing I wish to call attention to the devoted and constant services of the members of the various Convention Committees. Dr. Jean duPlessis had charge of the Program, and his rapid fire brain kept the Convention moving on time. Dr. Chester H. Morris, who was in charge of arrangements; Dr. J. H. Baughman who looked after the transportation, etc.; Dr. John Flanders who had charge of the hotel facilities; Dr. Ethel Murphy and Dr. Ina Taylor who efficiently directed the entertainment; and Dr. A. P. Kottler who had charge of the exhibits, all acted as one cohesive body to produce a smooth-running Convention. Drs. A. J. and Cora Belle Molyneux of Jersey City gave devoted service to the work surrounding the Convention, and many others were likewise active.

Especial mention should be made of the clever songs prepared by Dr. Ethel Murphy and Dr. Ina Light Taylor. I understand Doctor Murphy wrote the one in memory of Doctor Abrams which follows.

E R A PLEDGE

In Memoriam—Dr. Albert Abrams

(Tune—"Old Black Joe")

Gone are the days with Abrams by our side,
Gone is our leader we follow with such pride,
Stilled tho his voice, hark, hear him calling us!
I hear his loved voice gently calling, calling us.

CHORUS:

Be faithful! Be faithful to my work and carry on,
For the whole world's health and happiness you must carry on.

To the cause we're true and to our teacher dear,
We'll do our best this motto to live near—
Thru E R A to better health each day!
Your gentle voice we've heard, dear doctor, and we say—

CHORUS:

We're faithful! We're faithful! We will work and carry on,
For the whole world's health and your dear sake we'll carry on!

SELF-DUBBED ELECTRONISTS To Editor Physico-Clinical Medicine

(This comment comes to us from Dr. J. W. King, one of the Trustees and also the President Emeritus of the College of Electronic Medicine at San Francisco. Doctor King with his keen insight into ERA is quick to observe the harmful effects of demonstrations by incompetent self-professed electronists who are incapable of demonstrating knowledge of Doctor Abrams' work. Doctor King stands preeminent among ERA physicians, as he was one of Doctor Abrams' first graduates and was a frequent post-graduate visitor to his Clinic. We have great respect for his judgment in these matters.—Doctor Moore.)

This is an appropriate subriquet for the above gentry who go about attempting to demonstrate the ERA among the professions. This was forcibly impressed upon my mind as I read a long-winded article in a Dental Journal a few days ago. It was published in the Journal of the American Dental Association, August, 1924, page 751. This Journal is published at 5 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago. The article was written by W. A. Price, Dentist. I do not recall whether the dentist in question (Cleveland, Ohio) requested such a demonstration or that the one who attempted to give the demonstration had invited himself. That does not matter. I do not take much stock in an article where names are suppressed, as this demonstrator requested not to publish his name.

That is on a par with one of the doctors who gave demonstrations for the Scientific American but whose identity was later revealed. I would not say that such a demonstration was made by a half-baked electronist but he certainly fills the latter description. Had he understood his business he would not have been tripped up. The dentist was far ahead of this man in his tripping him up, but when will these commercial gluttons stop their intriguing and not make these demonstrations until they can make them? This man was certainly a mere novice at the work and right here in town a dentist said to me, "Ah, the ERA is no good! The Cleveland dentist exposed it to the uttermost."

If one is not competent to use this method in his private practice, he should surely not go to work and make himself ridiculous among outsiders. If these fellows think they can get away with it in their ignorant state, they are very much mistaken. At this time an honest electronist is most careful and he will not rush in where

angels fear to tread. I trust this reprimand will hold this fellow and others who are sitting on the fence and feel like demonstrating the ERA among professional men from further mischief along this line.

J. W. KING, M. D.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 22, 1924.

PRACTICAL COURSES IN ELECTRONIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Dr. Harry W. Wirklich assisted by Dr. George O. Jarvis will give courses on this subject in San Francisco, beginning on the first of each month until further notice. Only reputable medical physicians and osteopathic physicians can gain admission to the classes. The course lasts four weeks and all physicians are encouraged to remain longer without extra charge. Applicants may address College of Electronic Medicine, 2151 Sacramento St., S. F.

OSCILLOCLAST DEPOLARIZER

A material aid to Oscilloclastic treatments and shortens their duration. Price reduced to \$25.00.

OSCILLOCLASTOPHONE

Simple contrivance with hand and telephonic ear-piece enabling one to hear Oscilloclastic current, flowing through patient's body. If sounds are not heard, Oscilloclast is not properly connected with main current, then reverse plug. Patients can also hear current flow; a matter of importance when some patients must be convinced that they are getting something. Price reduced to \$10.00.

WIRKLICH-PFLUEGER HEAD-GEAR

Worn on reagent's head. By a switch, one may change energy input to SV, ED, or PD reaction without holding or changing an electrode. Described in Physico-Clinical Medicine, Dec., 1922.

Price, \$7.50.

SUSPENDED MAGNET

This is suspended over the center of reagent's head. Deterrent factors in ERA may be obviated by this contrivance. Available for all reactions, excepting ED and PD. Price, \$2.00.

CATECHISM OF THE ELECTRONIC METHODS

Pamphlets presenting the subject in a manner understandable to the laity. Questions are rubricated. Name and address imprinted on lots of 1000. Price reduced to \$10.00, prepaid.

DR. ABRAMS AND THE ELECTRONIC THEORY

By the author of the Einstein theory.

Price, 25 cents.

REFLEX SETS

Aluminum. Three pieces. Plexor, Pleximeter and Radicularpressor, prepaid. \$2.00 each or \$5.00 for set.

PHYSICO-CLINICAL CO.

2151 Sacramento St.

-

San Francisco, Cal.

INVALUABLE ERA REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR YOUR ATLAS

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE ATLAS

You can now have your Atlas brought up-to-the minute by a set of the new Atlas Additions. These contain all the new strains and rates as worked out by Doctor Abrams with charts showing the areas, and much classified information that will be invaluable to all ERA physicians. The material is arranged alphabetically in loose leaf form ready to go into the Atlas. **The price of Atlas Additions is \$4.00.**

GENERAL NOTES

We can also furnish a set of General Notes on Atlas paper. These Notes contain the general principles of Electronic Diagnosis and Treatment and latest discoveries up-to-date, with the information classified and condensed and made readily accessible for use in your Atlas. **The price of the General Notes is \$2.00.**

If you want the combination set of the Atlas Additions and General Notes, please send check for \$6.00 to **College of Electronic Medicine**, 2151 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Calif. **We know every ERA physician will be delighted to obtain this up-to-date material in convenient form for daily reference.**

MICRO-OSCILLOCLAST OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

PRICE REDUCED TO \$30.00

The Micro may be used in the place of the Reflexophone, especially where the physician wishes to reach 100 in measurement instead of 60. It is no doubt useful in experimental work.

This attachment used in connection with the Oscilloclast enables one to increase the efficiency of the latter fully 100 per cent. Thus in syphilis, the reactions which are usually negatived in from four to eight weeks may become so after several days' treatment. One uses the usual number on the Oscilloclast and carries the energy with a cord to the Micro-oscilloclast which is set at a definite rate for each disease. From the latter the energy is conveyed to the patient in the usual way. Its use is indicated in desperate cases and in those requiring immediate relief. For this reason several Micro-oscilloclasts should be ordered.

PRICE, \$30.00 F. O. B.

PHYSICO-CLINICAL CO.

2151 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Calif.

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).

Spondylotherapy

Physio and Pharmaco-therapy, and Diagnostic Methods based on
a study of Clinical Physiology—Sixth Edition, \$6.50, express prepaid.

"The author gives evidence of high scholarly attainments, penetrating intelligence, admirable industry, along with that necessary quality in any pioneer work, intense enthusiasm. The result is a treatise of extraordinary interest and usefulness."—N. Y. Med. Jour., May 8, 1912.

New Concepts in Diagnosis and Treatment

Physico-Clinical Medicine

The practical application of the Electronic theory in the interpretation and treatment of disease, 1923—Second Edition, \$5.00, express prepaid.

The most important part of the work is a consideration of the diagnosis of disease It is full of interest and abounds in valuable suggestions to physicians and scientists and its methods are well worthy of investigation.—Journal of Electrotherapeutics and Radiology, June, 1916.

Diagnostic Therapeutics

A limited number imported from London, while they last, \$6.00, prepaid.

Transactions of the Antiseptic Club

Illustrating the fads and foibles of modern physicians.—\$1.50, express prepaid.

Literature sent free on request.

PHYSICO-CLINICAL CO.

2151 Sacramento St. - San Francisco, Cal.

SUBSCRIBE FOR OUR JOURNAL NOW.

THE DECEMBER JOURNAL WILL CONTAIN REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES' MEETING AND WILL DISCUSS OUR FUTURE POLICIES.