



## Guest Editorial

Chiropractic is headed down the road to extinction. It is a muddy road covered with neo-philosophies, falacious advertising, and pedantic chiropractors. Bulldozing his way up is the challenge to every chiropractor determined to travel the scientific route. At this time, we must ask ourselves: Why is chiropractic not accepted by the scientific community?

A major reason for chiropractic non-acceptance stems from the chiropractor's romance with philosophical jargon. Bertrand Russell once said that philosophy is a no-man's land in thinking that exists between religion and science. Chiropractors lean on philosophy because it supplies easy answers to difficult questions. For example, if a patient is not responding to treatment, a philosophically-minded practitioner might very well insist that the Innate Intelligence in the body is not 100% triumphant due to a subluxation. The chiropractor might prescribe tri-weekly therapy for months until Innate can freely flow from brain cell to tissue cell. To insure Innate's victory over the subluxation, periodic visits would be necessary to dampen the possibility of dis-ease. How can chiropractors entertain the thought of universal acceptance when on the one hand they cry for research, and on the other hand resort to Innate Intelligence?

Have you ever had the misfortune of seeing an advertisement on the bumper of an automobile, declaring that **CHIROPRACTIC WORKS**? Chiropractic will cease to exist if the profession continues to tolerate the highly unethical use of advertising as exhibited by many chiropractors. Chiropractic magazines are replete with ads announcing the arrival of some all-inclusive technique, or gadget, that boasts of fantastic results and promises increased patient loads or profuse incomes. Chiropractors do not realize that the scientific com-

munity is not impressed with the testimonies of miracle cures, or the attractiveness of million dollar clinics. Hard data is what they are requesting. The problem is that the state of chiropractic science is such that few chiropractors are capable of demonstrating that a subluxation exists, and that it has a detrimental effect on the body. The National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Association (NUCCA) has compiled sufficient data to demonstrate that the subluxation does indeed exist, that its correction is provable, and that its effects can be detected in a scientific manner.

The chiropractor's inability to prove and correct the subluxation seems encouraged by practice-building seminars. These seminars could well transform practitioners of meager skills and low incomes into doctors with identical skills and enormous incomes. The reasons for this metamorphosis and the ethics involved are the topics for future endeavors. The point should be made, however, that if chiropractors can prosper financially using unproved methodologies, their incentive to acquire additional knowledge will suffer.

The damage inflicted upon chiropractic by the presence of two national organizations cannot be adequately gauged. The break would not in all probability have occurred had chiropractic been developed with an inductive consciousness, rather than a deductive one. Simply stated, the chiropractor's insistence on reasoning from the general to the specific left him with few facts and numerous conjectures regarding the subluxation. The questions of why, when, what, and how to adjust became the objects of philosophical debate. Popular hypotheses were endorsed by the schools which taught them.

With chiropractors not knowing for sure why to adjust, countless theories arose. Some adjust to slow

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## Will Innate Be Your Fate?

by Daniel C. Seemann  
NUCCA Research Adviser

It took 30,000 years for man to go 12 m.p.h. In 1913 he flew 120 m.p.h., in 1957 1200 m.p.h. and in 1967 17,000 m.p.h.

I recently became interested in the philosophy of Innate as a result of my visits to Sherman and Palmer Colleges because many of the students and chiropractors seemed heavy into Innate's ramifications.

There seems to be a split within the profession as to the value of Innate. On the one hand some people feel that Innate is a vital force in Chiropractic: it can complete the adjustment if the adjustment is not anatomically complete. On the other hand, there are many who feel that the concept is overblown and is blocking any real progress toward a true science of Chiropractic.

I personally have had difficulty understanding Innate because of my scientific background which essentially says if you can't observe it you can't measure it and if you can't measure it you can't predict it and if you can't predict it, it isn't scientific.

### Background

The concept of an innate intelligence is not unique to Chiropractic. The mind-body discussion starts with primitive man when he attempted to explain the universe in terms of good and evil spirits. Almost every culture had some form of explanation about the spirit world.

One of the mysteries of the primitive peoples if we can judge studying primitive tribes today are dreams. The concern of primitive man was to explain how their bodies would leave during the night and return when they awoke. The explanation was, there is

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a man within a man who except for dreams and death is imprisoned in the body. For them the mind was the ghostly images of man himself.

Early Greek philosophers regarded the mind as a substance like breath, fire and air and this substance controlled the body.

Plato believed that ideas were independent of man and ideas controlled man's behavior, which in a sense supported the primitive concept.

Aristotle suggested the mind was a function of the body, but was useless until stimulated by the environment through the senses, much like behavioristic theory in psychology today. Aristotle was not interested in pursuing an invisible inner man. His influence stimulated the study of *man* rather than some force beyond man. Galen (131-201 A.D.) for example completed a rather comprehensive study of the human body by dissection during his life time, a direct result of Aristotle's influence.

During the Middle Ages the source of all true knowledge came from the Bible, the Church fathers, and philosophy. The philosophical method of solving problems was the deductive form of reasoning. The dialectic was precise and the logic logical but failed to solve many problems. Questions to problems were answered by reference to authority and by rational argument. Direct observation was disparaged. The philosophers at Paqua, Italy refused to look through Galileo's telescope for fear they might see something which would conflict with the scriptures. Galileo was jailed for declaring the scriptures wrong because of his analysis.

The Vitalistic concept and Innate has its origins with Descartes (1596-1650). He reinforced Aristotle's notion that the organism could be activated by outside stimuli such as light, sound, smell, etc. without resorting to some inner force to activate the inner mechanisms. He felt the nerves, the muscles and the organs were little different from any other type of mechanical device and it was not necessary to conceive in it any soul, or any other principle of motion, or life, other than its "blood and spirits". Descartes said man did have a soul which could interact with the mechanism (the body) and if he did it was in the pineal gland. One part of the discourse covers his theory about

the body.

He did feel that man was infallible and that all true knowledge came from God. All certain knowledge was then based on innate ideas whose reliability was guaranteed by God. He felt that true ideas came directly to the mind without, for example, a need to go through some sort of learning process. The point with Descartes that is subtle is that he also said that if he received true knowledge (from God) then he was also in a position to dispute other authorities which helped him keep church doctrine at bay and yet serve as mediator to those who were restless with not making progress in the early sciences.

By the 1600's a severe reaction against unquestioning dependence on authority and faith in logic without observation was taking place. Francis Bacon was opposed to the unfruitful methods of the medieval scholars who tried to deduce every type of knowledge from ancient sources. He *proposed* the inductive method which advocated observing natural events and formulating general laws on the basis of observation.

There was a dilemma among the students of philosophy where they tended to align their thoughts with those of one or another of the great philosophers or remain confused by arguments leading to no dependable answer. A quote from Omar Khayyam ably illustrates the frustration:

"My self when young did eagerly frequent Doctor and Saint, and heard great argument about it and about, but evermore came out by the same door as in I went."

The study of physiology showed the way for the sciences during this period of philosopher dominance. The physiologists using the scientific method found they could come to some agreement about things studied. By asking *specific* questions and designing suitable experiments, physiologists soon made important discoveries. If there were disputes over results, the experiment was replicated and the differences resolved.

By the 19th century the scientific method was in full bloom. Important findings were made not only in physiology, but in physics also. Even the first laboratory in psychology was built in 1879 in Leipsig.

The mind-body debate was finally

laid to rest by Bertrand Russell and John Dewey when they said debating the problem was meaningless because it was a mistake to separate mind and body in the first place. If it is an important question then it should be put to the *scientific* test.

Fortunately or unfortunately D.D. Palmer recognized the Vitalistic concept as having some meaning and introduced the notion in Chiropractic. The concept of Innate was recognized but it was not a major premise with him as Chiropractic headed into the 20th century.

### Innate and BJ

In an attempt to understand Chiropractic Innate, I have reviewed a book by B. J. Palmer written in 1917 called the "Science of Chiropractic," and a book by R. W. Stephenson written in 1927 called "Chiropractic Textbook." Perhaps some of the older chiropractors have used these books in their training. A brief summary of Innate as postulated by B. J. Palmer follows:

"I shall, in a condensed manner, illustrate Innate. We know there is something that exists in and around us sometimes called an unknown power. What is this? Religious people call it God; persons who do not know call it Nature; another would name it subconscious mind; more would call it intuition. It has a variety of names, but I shall give, what to me, is the most practical. This "power" is an intelligence, expresses individual characteristics . . . My Innate Intelligence is not God but for want of better I shall refer to it as an emanation. This supply of superior force is being supplied constantly but it is not Innate in me until it passes through transitions. This sunbeam, as it were, must pass thru a sieve called mental."

He further explains this power then passes through the mind, through the brain, to mental impulse, to the physical.

There are two brains that reside within the body; one is called Innate and the other Educated. Innate controls  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the body and Educated  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the body. Innate controls all tissue cells and the Educated controls only a small portion of the external muscular system. Educated's main function is to deal with the external world, and represents the whims and fancies



of the individual. It is temporary and subject to error.

Innate on the other hand is eternal; it precedes life, maintains life and continues after death.

B. J. gives an example on the difference between Innate and Educated in the body. He states that "Heart action is beyond the control of the Educated" as well as all internal body functions. This evidently means that man cannot consciously control heart beat or any of the autonomic functions.

R. W. Stephenson further breaks down the functions of Innate and Educated in his 1927 textbook.

I quote Stephenson:

"A living thing has an inborn intelligence within its body, called Innate Intelligence. It is the local intelligence which has built a house for itself and keeps that house in repair, and is the intelligence to which the condition of the structure is of supreme importance . . . It cannot be denied that it takes intelligence to build even a tissue cell. No scientist, however clever, has been able to do it and never *will* for it is a task for the Infinite.

"Educated thoughts are never outwardly expressed until Innate does it through Innate Brain; for instance, one may have thought but be unable to express it locally, if Innate is unable to operate the organs of speech owing to interference with transmission of mental impulses . . . Educated thoughts are mostly for adaptation to things external to the body. Educated thoughts are such activities as reasoning, will, memory, etc."

### The Universal Diagram of Cycles

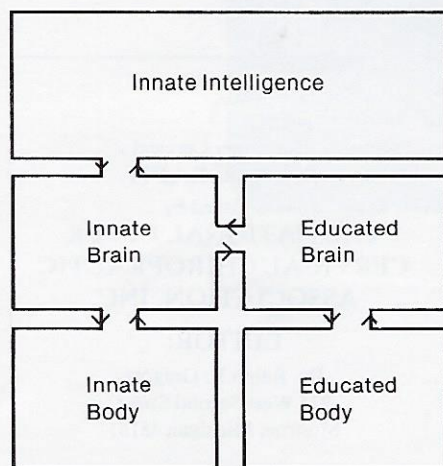


Fig. 4

Fig. 4 gives a composite of the relationship between Innate and Educated. Stephenson amplifies B. J. Palmer's notion of Innate and Educated.

Stephenson also discusses the terms deduction and induction which were mentioned earlier in this paper. You will recall that Bacon coined the term inductive reasoning in the 1600's.

Stephenson's definition of deduction is from Webster: "Deduction as contrasted with induction, is reasoning from the general to the particular or from the implicit to the explicit, as contrasted with reasoning from particular facts to general truths or from part to whole. Deduction gives explicit knowledge, as in geometrical demonstration; induction gives general principles, as in the formation of a natural law. Both processes appear in ordinary reasoning."

Stephenson states that deductive reasoning is ideally suited for chiropractic because of the major premise, i.e., a Universal Intelligence. The only problem is that chiropractic has to be careful that the deductions are not faulty and can stand the test. He goes on to say that "unlike induction it is not necessary to see all the parts to be accurate for the real premise was not made by man, but by a Higher Power."

So far in this paper I have reviewed the mind-body relationships which have come to us from the primitive tribes through the Greeks, the middle ages and the beginnings of science. I have also attempted to review with you the Palmer/Stephenson position with regard to the mind-body, or the Innate/Educated position as it was taught in the earlier part of the 20th Century. As near as I can determine the Innate concept is still being taught in a similar manner in some of the chiropractic colleges today.

In retrospect, it might be interesting to review some of the changes that were brought about as the result of direct observation which previously were held valid without observation.

Aristotle's, for an example, contributions to philosophy and logic are well documented but he decided that man had 8 ribs per side. He erroneously came to this conclusion because he did not have a means of observation.

Galileo was tried as a heretic because he refused to accept the theory of religious deduction to determine the number of suns in the solar

system. The telescope of course assisted his observation.

Earlier B. J. was quoted as saying "Heart action is beyond the control of the Educated." Recent developments in the field of bio-feedback have shown that in fact man can consciously control his heart beat and brain waves and level of arousal. Future research I am certain will prove man's mastery over the autonomic nervous system. The problem has been, we haven't had a way to observe and measure.

Stephenson said that no scientist will ever be clever enough to build a single tissue cell or ever will. Recent investigation has shown the development of the recombinant DNA technique which ushered in a new era of genetic engineering. Currently the issue is not whether it can be done but whether it is moral to do so. Incidentally this might be a good place for a philosopher to help out. Usually, scientists are bad philosophers.

### The Problem

It may be that chiropractic is at the same type of crossroads as we found the philosophers and scientists during the Middle Ages. It seems that there are three major thrusts that are taking place:

(1) Those who are concerned with the Innate philosophy are attempting to adjust with the help of Innate.

(2) Those who have attempted to get on a more rational basis by using medical techniques, sometimes called Mixers.

(3) That small group of chiropractors who practice and teach straight chiropractic based on scientific principles.

What is happening in the field today? There is little agreement on how to successfully reduce the subluxation which should be the test for any scientific inquiry. I recently received the International Review of Chiropractic Index which lists all of the articles printed over the last 5 years. There were almost 300 articles printed about chiropractic but only 3 articles written about the subluxation (2 of which incidently were written by Gregory and Seemann). There were 28 articles written on philosophy.

It is difficult to keep tract of all the "movements" in the field. I can think of ten, there are more. To name a few, we have D.E., Living Principles,

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# How to Adjust the Atlas Subluxation Complex

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(Con't from Vol. 2, No. 1)

## THE PELVIC LEVER PHASE

The purpose of the Pelvic Lever Phase (Seventh Adjustic Phase) is to permit the adjuster to obtain greater angulation of his pelvic and shoulder levers toward a more vertical plane. As he obtains greater angulation of these levers, his parallel forces emanating therefrom become collinear with the Notch-Transverse Resultant of the specific subluxation he is addressing. That is, the adjuster's parallel forces after he completes the Pelvic Lever Phase will coincide with a line that represents the Notch-Transverse Resultant. The greater the coincidence thus obtained, the more specific the adjustment; therefore, the more effective the adjustment in reducing maximally the misalignment factors of the subluxation and the less need to utilize excessive force which cannot be controlled.

It is advisable at this point that the adjuster refer to the explanation of how the Notch-Transverse Resultant is computed. (See Vol 1, NO. 3 MONOGRAPH, page 5; also see the illustration of the Notch-Transverse Resultant in the same issue on page 6)

As he starts the Pelvic Lever Phase, the adjuster is positioned over point D shown on the fundamental image, or schema, pictured on page 1 of Vol. 1, NO. 4. He has just completed the Conversion Phase which act returned his spinal column, or lever, to an exact 90° angle to the Horizontal Resultant. The distance from point D on the fundamental image to point C, the distal end of the Horizontal Resultant, will be accomplished as the adjuster performs the Pelvic Lever Phase.

## STEPS OF THE PHASE

The Pelvic Lever Phase consists of four descriptive steps or acts:

1. The adjuster's inside hip is picked up from a center of motion in the outside hip, not about the lumbo-sacral joint. The shoulder lever follows in the same plane.

2. During step 1, the mind of the adjuster must be on his inside hip. His weight distribution must be greater on his outside leg and foot.
3. The secondary curve of the adjuster's lumbar spine must be maintained throughout the entire phase; it is not permitted to buldge upward as it has a tendency to do during the Pelvic Level Phase.
4. The adjuster must develop a sense of feedback that will enable him to know if his shoulder lever, hip lever, and spinal lever are at a 90° angle to the Notch-Transverse Resultant at the moment of his completion of the Pelvic Lever Phase.

## ERRORS

The most commonly observed errors occur in Steps 1 and 3. In Step 1, the adjuster is frequently seen attempting to push up with his inside foot against his pelvic lever rather than raising the pelvic lever from his inside hip. This error occurs because the adjuster's weight has not been controlled so that it falls more greatly onto his outside leg. As he completes the Conversion Phase, his weight should be more predominantly distributed to his outside leg, making it easy for him to raise his inside hip. Done properly, the act becomes automatic.

In Step 3, the loss of the secondary curve is frequently noted. It is detrimental to the adjustment because it diverts the pelvic parallel force from the Notch-Transverse Resultant. Because the pelvic parallel force is the most important parallel force, the subluxation's misalignment factors do not reduce maximally when the pelvic parallel force does not coincide with the Notch-Transverse Resultant; they resist the adjustic action and tend to lock, requiring excessive force to overcome. Such excessive force is most dangerous to the patient and may produce neurologic complications.

down nerve impulses; others are convinced that they speed them up. There are those who say that they open up acupuncture meridians, nerve, blood, lymph, and spinal fluid occlusions with an adjustment. The more conservative are satisfied with relieving muscle spasm and nervous tension.

WHEN to adjust a patient? Should he be treated one, two, three, or four times a week; when he is in pain or out of pain; because he needs one or maybe because he wants one? WHAT to adjust? Should it be the atlas or maybe the pelvis? Or both? Finally we come to HOW to adjust. This deserves careful scrutiny. Whereas theories concerned with the basis of chiropractic are in themselves harmless, the techniques used to support them are not; because some of these actually violate mechanical principles that are essential to the correction of vertebral subluxations. The neurological and vascular damage caused by the use of forceful, misguided manipulations is an unfortunate fact of chiropractic practice.

If chiropractors desire acceptance by the scientific community, then the WHY, WHEN, WHAT, and HOW of chiropractic practice cannot continue to remain a "hit-or-miss" proposition. Science has always pursued a course of objectivity and chiropractic cannot continue to uphold its subjective stance. Science demands more than clinical results as evidence of respectability. It is time that chiropractors practice with the knowledge, skill, and integrity that befits the term doctor.

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(Continued, Next Issue)



# 1977 NUCCA CONVENTION



*Partial view of students and doctors attending the 1977 NUCCA Convention.*



*ANATOMETER examinations.*

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Pettibon, Gonstead, Blair, DeJarnette, Toftness, Grostic, No Force, and of course NUCCA. To my knowledge there is little interaction with these groups as to studying their "collective" theories. The groups seem unwilling to debate their theories. But most will agree that they promote the best theory.

In systems analysis the first question asked is: what is the problem? what are the needs? The NINDS Conference showed that chiropractic is lacking in a solid base of scientific research.

The confusion also exists in the colleges. The students are frustrated because they don't know where to turn for the answers. The colleges are not supplying the answers.

### So Where Do We Go From Here?

If we study history we can show that the past is prologue. It was not until the physiologists started asking specific questions and systematically observing changing phenomena that could be replicated by a doubter did true knowledge about physiology begin to grow.

The same thing must happen in chiropractic. We must observe, we must measure, we must predict accurately. We must have a common ground on which to communicate. Not only can we not agree as one against medicine or osteopathy, we cannot agree among ourselves.

It is going to be difficult to change our ways. We are making good money. Patients get well in spite of our treatment. Yet we have seen some pretty bad examples of chiropractic over the years.

And for those of you *who will let Innate be your fate*, I think you are on shaky ground. I don't think deductive reasoning is ideally suited for the science of chiropractic. Science and induction are more ideally suited. In some sectors, the appeal of Innate is way out of proportion to its value and will block the way to true knowledge. It can be a crutch for not knowing what questions to ask or how to answer them. We have seen too many patients over the years who are patients because of guesswork regarding the adjustment. Our worse cases generally are from other chiropractors. If Innate were working we wouldn't be seeing these kinds of

cases. Would you care to join a scientific revolution in chiropractic?

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## In Memoriam

NUCCA has been informed of the death of Dr. Upton X. Furman of Neenah, Wisconsin. Dr. Furman was a NUCCA member for many years, and a strong supporter of both NUCCA and NUCCRA. His many friends and colleagues will miss him.

Dr. Furman was a 1947 graduate of the Palmer College of Chiropractic and practiced his profession in Neenah. He was a member of the Wisconsin Chiropractic Association and of the American Chiropractic Association. He was also an accomplished musician.

Dr. Furman was stricken and collapsed in his office on April 4, 1977 from an aortic aneurysm. Taken to the Mayo Clinic, he underwent surgery and died on April 22, 1977. He was 54 years of age.

He is survived by his wife and daughter.

### Change of Address

Many MONOGRAPH copies and other NUCCA and NUCCRA materials are returned because of the subscriber's change of address. Please notify the NUCCA Editor, 221 West Second Street, Monroe, Michigan 48161, of any change of address.

## New NUCCA Policy Re Techniques

At its May board meeting, the National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Association, Inc. (NUCCA) adopted the policy that any chiropractic technique taught in NUCCA conventions and/or seminars must have the prior approval of the research board (NUCCRA).

This NUCCA policy insures that all techniques taught in NUCCA conventions and seminars must meet the same rigid research requirements that are imposed on those techniques now taught by NUCCA.

These requirements include: (1) proof of the existence of the misalignment factors of the subluxation (x-ray); (2) proof of the maximum reduction of the misalignment factors by the act of the adjustment (post x-ray); (3) evidence of the detrimental effects of the misalignment factors on the neurological component; (4) evidence of the reduction of the deformation of the neurological component by the misalignment factors; (5) physical proof that the subluxation does adversely influence the human organism, and (6) a system of measurement by which the physical effects of the subluxation can be accurately determined and which will provide proof of their reduction and ultimate removal by the correction of the subluxation (Anatometer).

Doctors desiring to submit original research to the National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Research Association, Inc. (NUCCRA) must first prepare a written detailed report of their research work for submission to the NUCCRA board members. Upon acceptance of the report by the board, an opportunity will be afforded the submitting doctor to appear before the board to present his research work in person, and to answer any questions that may have arisen regarding his work. Full credit will be given to the doctor for his original research upon approval by the NUCCRA board.

Further information may be obtained by interested doctors by writing NUCCRA, 221 West Second Street, Monroe, Michigan 48161.



# 1977 NUCCA CONVENTION

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*Mr. John Savage, author and international lecturer, speaks at the NUCCA banquet. To his right is Mrs. John Savage and Dr. Lloyd Pond, convention chairman. Professor Daniel C. Seemann, M.C., is to Mr. Savage's left.*



*[L. to R.] Professor Seemann, Mrs. Seemann, Dr. R.R. Gregory and Mrs. R. Gregory enjoying the NUCCA banquet.*



*[L. to R.] Drs. A. Berti and C. Aumann, members of the NUCCA-NUCCRA directive boards, and Mr. Donald A. Miller, NUCCA-NUCCRA attorney, at the NUCCA banquet.*



# NUCCA Scholarship Awards

It was announced at the May NUCCA Convention that the NUCCA Directive Board has authorized a scholarship grant-in-aid award of \$200.00. This sum will be paid to chiropractic students currently enrolled in a chartered college of chiropractic who submit to the MONOGRAPH editor an acceptable article pertaining to the upper cervical spine. The announcement was made by Professor Daniel C. Seemann. NUCCRA Research Advisor.

Submitted articles may deal with any aspect of the Occipital-atlanto-axial area of the cervical spine: mechanics, neurological manifestations, analyses of cervical subluxations, corrective techniques for cervical subluxations, detrimental effects

of upper cervical subluxations on the human organism, etc.

All entries will be judged by the NUCCA Directive Board and by Professor Seemann. Their judgment will be final. Accepted articles become the property of the National Upper Cervical Chiropractic Association, Inc. Winners will be announced at the 1977 NUCCA Convention.

NUCCA will attempt to return all manuscripts that are accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. The organization will not be responsible for lost or mislaid material. The writer should retain a carbon copy. Further information is available by writing:

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## MONOGRAPH

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