Chapter Fifteen

WAR GAMES

Germany's industrial preparations for World War II; the continued support by American industrialists given to Farben and to the Nazi régime during this period; and the profitable role played by Ford and ITT in war production for both Nazi Germany and the United States.

By 1932 it was obvious to many observers that Nazi Germany was preparing for war. It was equally obvious that I.G. Farben was both the instigator and the benefactor of these preparations. It was during these years that German industry experienced its greatest growth and its highest profits.

In the United States, however, things were not going as smoothly for the cartel subsidiaries and partners. As the war drew nearer, the American companies continued to share their patents and technical information on their newest processes. But Farben was returning the favor less and less—especially if the information had any potential value in war production, which much of it did. When the American companies complained, Farben replied that it was *forbidden* by the Nazi government to give out this information and, that if they did so, they would be in serious trouble with the authorities!

Meanwhile, the American companies continued to honor their end of the contracts, mostly because they were afraid not to. In almost every case Farben controlled one or more patents that were vital to their operations, and any overt confrontation could easily result in a loss of these valuable processes which would mean business disaster. This was particularly true in the field of rubber.

Rubber is basic to modern transportation. It is a companion product to gasoline inasmuch as it supplies the wheels which are driven by the gasoline engines. Without rubber, normal economic life would be most difficult. Warfare would be impossible.

I.G. had perfected the process for making buna rubber but did not share the technology with its American partners. Standard Oil, on the other hand, had been working on another process for butyl rubber and passed on all of its knowledge and techniques.

Sasuly summarizes the situation that resulted:

> True to their obligations to the Nazis, Standard sent the butyl information. But they did not feel any obligation to the U.S. Navy. In 1939, after the outbreak of war, a representative of the Navy's Bureau of Construction and Repair visited Standard's laboratories and was steered away from anything which might give clues as to the manufacture of butyl.
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> Standard did not have the full buna rubber information. But what information it did have, it only gave to the U.S. rubber makers after much pressure by the government when war was already underway. As for butyl rubber, Standard did not give full rights to manufacture under its patents until March, 1942....
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> Because of a cartel of the natural rubber producers, the United States found itself facing an all-out war without an adequate rubber stock-pile. And because of the operation of the I.G.–Standard Oil cartel, no effective program for making synthetic rubber was underway.[1]

Aluminum is another material that is essential for modern warfare. But here, too, cartel influence stood in the way of American development. Even though the United States was the greatest user of aluminum in the world, and in spite of the fact that its industrial capacity was greater than any other nation, in 1942 it was Germany that was the world's greatest producer of this war-essential metal. Alcoa (the Aluminum Company of America) had a major subsidiary in Canada known as Alted, which was an integral part of the world aluminum cartel. It was the policy of this group to restrict the production of aluminum in all nations except Germany—probably in return for valuable patent rights and promises of non-competition in other fields. Even though Alcoa never admitted to becoming a direct participant in these agreements, nevertheless, the record speaks for itself. It did limit its production during those years far below the potential market demand. Consequently, here was another serious industrial handicap confronting the United States as it was drawn into war.

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1. Sasuly, *I.G. Farben, op. cit.*, pp. 151, 155.

The production of the drug atabrine—effective in the treatment of malaria—also was hindered by the cartel. Quinine was the preferred prescription, but it was entirely controlled by a Dutch monopoly which possessed its only source in Java. The Dutch company apparently chose not to join the international cartel, however, because Farben entered into competition by marketing its own drug, atabrine, a synthetic substitute. When the Japanese captured Java, the United States was totally dependent on Nazi Germany as a source. Needless to say, the cartel did not share the manufacturing technology of atabrine with the United States, and it took many months after Pearl Harbor before American drug firms could produce an effective material. Meanwhile, the first GIs who fought in the Pacific Islands suffered immensely from malaria with no drugs to treat it—thanks again to the cartel.

The American development of optical instruments was yet another victim of this era. The firm of Bausch and Lomb was the largest producer of American high-quality lenses of all kinds. Most of these lenses were manufactured by the German firm of Zeiss. As was the pattern, American technology was deliberately retarded by cartel agreement.

These were the products that were in short supply or lacking altogether when the United States entered the war: rubber, aluminum, atabrine, and military lenses such as periscopes, rangefinders, binoculars, and bombsights. These were handicaps that, in a less productive and resourceful nation, could easily have made the difference between victory and defeat.

Meanwhile, the Nazis continued to enjoy the solicitous cooperation of their American cartel partners. And they benefited immensely by American technology. A document found in the captured files of I.G. at the end of the war reveals how lop-sided was the exchange. In this report to the Gestapo, Farben was justifying its "marriage" with Standard Oil, and concluded:

> It need not be pointed out that, without lead tetraethyl, modern warfare could not be conceived.... In this matter we did not need to perform the difficult work of development because we could start production right away on the basis of all the experience that the Americans had had for years.[1]

1. *New York Times*, Oct. 19, 1945, p. 9.

American ties to German industry began almost immediately after the guns were silenced in World War I. The name of Krupp has become synonymous with German arms and munitions. Yet, the Krupp enterprises literally were salvaged out of the scrap heap in December of 1924 by a loan of ten million dollars from Hallgarten and Company and Goldman, Sachs and Company, both in New York.

Vereinigte Stahlwerk, the giant Farben-controlled steel works, likewise, received over one hundred million dollars in favorable long-term loans from financial circles in America.

The 1945 report of the United States Foreign Economic Administration concluded:

> It is doubtful that the [Farben] trust could have carried out its program of expansion and modernization without the support of the American investor.[1]

But far more than money went into Nazi Germany. Along with the loans to German enterprises, there also went American technology, American engineers, and whole American companies as well. Ford is an excellent example.

As pointed out previously, the Ford Motor Company of Germany was eagerly embraced by the cartel. Ford put forty percent of the new stock on the market, and almost all of that was purchased by I.G. Both Bosch and Krauch joined the board of directors soon afterward in recognition of their organization's substantial ownership interest. But well over half of the company was still owned by the Ford family.

War preparations inside Germany included the confiscation or "nationalization" of almost all foreign-owned industry. As a result, the Ford Company was a prime target. It never happened, however, primarily due to the intercession of Karl Krauch, I.G.'s chairman of the board. During questioning at the Nuremberg trials, Krauch explained:

> I myself knew Henry Ford and admired him. I went to see Goering personally about that. I told Goering that I myself knew his son Edsel, too; and I told Goering that if we took the Ford independence away from them in Germany, it would aggrieve friendly relations with American industry in the future. I counted on a lot of success for the adaptation of American methods in German industries, but that could be done only in friendly cooperation.

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1. *Ibid.*, p. 82.

> Goering listened to me and then he said: "I agree. I shall see to it that the Deutsche Fordwerke will not be incorporated in the Hermann Goering Werke."
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> So I participated regularly in the supervisory-board meetings to inform myself about the business processes of Henry Ford and, if possible, to take a stand for the Henry Ford works after the war had begun. Thus, we succeeded in keeping the Fordwerke working and operating independently.[1]

The fact that the Nazi war machine had received tremendous help from its cartel partners in the United States is one of the most uncomfortable facts that surfaced during the investigation at the end of the war. And this was not just as the result of negotiations and deals made before the war had started. It constituted direct collaboration and cooperation during those same years that Nazi troops were killing American soldiers on the field of battle.

The Ford Company, for example, not only operated "independently," supplying military hardware in Germany all through the war, but in Nazi-occupied France as well. Maurice Dollfus, chairman of the board of Ford's French subsidiary, made routine reports to Edsel Ford throughout most of the war detailing the number of trucks being made each week for the German army, what profits were being earned, and how bright were the prospects for the future. In one letter, Dollfus added:

> The attitude you have taken, together with your father, of strict neutrality, has been an invaluable asset for the production of your companies in Europe.[2]

It was clear that war between the United States and Germany made little difference. Two months *after* Pearl Harbor, Dollfus reported net profits to Ford for 1941 of fifty-eight million francs. And then he said:

> Since the state of war between the U.S.A. and Germany, I am not able to correspond with you very easily. I have asked Lesto to go to Vichy and mail this....
>
> We are continuing our production as before.... The financial results for the year are very satisfactory....We have formed our African company....[3]

There are no records of Edsel Ford's return communications with Dollfus after Pearl Harbor, if indeed there were any. It is

1. DuBois, *The Devil's Chemists, op. cit.*, pp. 247, 248.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 248.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 251.

likely that there were, however, in view of the continuing letters that were sent by Dollfus. It is also impossible to prove that Ford approved of his factories being used to supply the same army that was fighting against the United States. But there is no doubt about the fact that both Dollfus and the German High Command considered those factories as belonging to Ford all through the war. And that is a circumstance that could not have continued for long without some kind of friendly assurances "of strict neutrality." At any rate, it was one of the curious quirks of war that, because of cartel interlock, the Ford Motor Company was producing trucks for Nazis in both Germany and France, producing trucks for the Allies in the United States, and profiting handsomely from both sides of the war. And if the Axis powers had won the war, the top men of Ford (as well as of other cartel industries) undoubtedly would have been absorbed into the ruling class elite of the new Nazi order. With close friends like Bosch and Krauch they could not lose.

The Ford Company was not the exception, it was the rule. As Stocking and Watkins explained:

> When World War II broke out, I.G. and Mitsui on the one hand, and DuPont, ICI, and Standard Oil on the other, did not completely sever "diplomatic relations." Although direct communication was disrupted by the war, the companies merely "suspended" their collaboration. The general understanding was that they would take up again at the close of the war where they had left off, in an atmosphere of mutual concord and cooperation.[1]

The authors are much too cautious in their appraisal. The record is clear that the heads of those financial interests did *not* suspend their collaboration. They merely made them secret and reduced them to the bare minimum. In October of 1939, Frank Howard of Standard Oil was in Europe for the specific purpose of finding ways to keep the Standard – I.G. cartel functioning in spite of the war. Howard himself described his mission:

> We did our best to work out complete plans for a *modus vivendi* which would operate through the term of the war, *whether or not the United States came in.* [Emphasis added.][2]

On June 26, 1940, the day after France capitulated to the Nazis, a meeting was held at the Waldorf-Astoria which brought

1. Stocking and Watkins, *Cartels in Action, op. cit.*, p. 423.
2. Sasuly, *I. G. Farben, op. cit.*, pp. 149, 150.

together some of the key American business tycoons who were interested in protecting their German-based operations during the war. The meeting was called by Torkild Rieber, chairman of the board of Texaco. Among others present were James Mooney, chief of General Motors' overseas operations; Edsel Ford; executives from Eastman Kodak; and Col. Behn, head of ITT.[1]

The case of ITT is most instructive. ITT began to invest in the Nazi pre-war economy in 1930. It formed a holding company called Standard Elektrizitats and then bought another company, Lorenz, from Philips. Seeing that war was rapidly approaching, ITT did everything possible to make its new holdings look like German companies. Then in 1938, just as the Nazi troops were preparing to march into Poland, ITT, through its subsidiary, Lorenz, purchased twenty-eight percent ownership of the Focke-Wulf Company which, even then, was building bombers and fighter planes. ITT could not claim either ignorance or innocence. They simply were investing in war.

During the course of that war, ITT's plants in Germany became important producers of all kinds of military communications equipment. They also installed and serviced most of the key telephone lines used by the Nazi government.

In the United States, ITT was regarded as highly patriotic. It developed the high-frequency direction finder, nicknamed Huff-Duff, which was used to detect German submarines in the Atlantic. Colonel Behn, the head of ITT at the time, was awarded the Medal of Merit, the highest civilian honor, for providing the Army with land-line facilities.

Anthony Sampson, in *The Sovereign State of ITT*, summarizes:

> Thus, while ITT Focke-Wulf planes were bombing Allied ships, and ITT lines were passing information to German submarines, ITT direction finders were saving other ships from torpedoes....
>
> In 1967, nearly thirty years after the events, ITT actually managed to obtain twenty-seven million dollars in compensation from the American government for war damage to its factories in Germany, including five-million dollars for damage to Focke-Wulf plants—on the basis that they were American property bombed by Allied bombers. It was a notable reward for a company that had so deliberately invested in the German war effort, and so carefully arranged to become German.

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1. Ladislas Farago, *The Game of the Foxes*, (New York: D. McKay Co., 1972), pp. 463–479.

> If the Nazis had won, ITT in Germany would have appeared impeccably Nazi; as they lost, it re-emerged as impeccably American.[1]

It is not within the scope of this study to analyze all of the possible motives of those who led us into the two global wars of the twentieth century. Standard text books give such explanations as ancient rivalries, competition for natural resources, militarism, offended national or racial pride, and so forth. Certainly, these factors *did* play a part, but a relatively minor one compared to the financial and political goals of the men who, from behind the scenes, set the forces of war into motion.

War has been profitable to these men in more ways than one. True, fantastic profits can be made on war production through government-backed monopolies. But those who were the most responsible also looked upon war as a means of bringing about rapid and sweeping political changes. The men behind a Hitler, a Mussolini, a Stalin, and, yes, even an FDR recognized that, in wartime, people would be far more willing to accept hardship, the expansion of government, and the concentration of power into the hands of political leaders than they ever would have dreamed of doing in times of peace. The concept of big government—and certainly the appeal of *world* government—could not have taken root in America except as the outgrowth of national and international crisis. Economic depressions were helpful, but not enough. Sporadic riots and threats of internal revolution were helpful, but also not enough. War was, by far, the most effective approach. This was doubly so in Europe and Asia, as can be confirmed merely by comparing maps and ruling régimes before 1939 and after 1945. As Lenin had predicted, the best way to build a "new order" is not by gradual change, but by first destroying the old order and then building upon the rubble.[2]

The desire for rapid political and social change, therefore, can be a powerful motivation for war on the part of the *finpols* who would be the benefactors of those changes—especially if they were playing their chips on both sides of the field. Yes, war can be extremely rewarding for those who know how to play the game.

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1. Sampson, *The Sovereign State of ITT*, (New York: Stein & Day, 1973), pp. 40, 47.
2. It is important to know that Lenin accepted but did not favor outright war as a means of destroying the old order. He claimed that Communists should work at destruction *from within*, not by external conquest.

Chapter Sixteen

CONSPIRACY

Efforts to camouflage Farben ownership of firms in America; the assistance rendered by Rockefeller interests; penetration into the U.S. government by agents of the cartel; and the final disposition of the Farben case.

Once again the reader may be wondering if it is really necessary to include all of this history about cartels in a study of cancer therapy. And, once again, let us state most emphatically that it is. Not only does this history lead us to a clearer understanding of how the pharmaceutical industry has come to be influenced by factors other than simple product development and scientific truth, but it also gives us the answer to an otherwise most perplexing question. That question, often asked at the point of first discovering that vitamin therapy is the target of organized opposition usually is stated something like this:

"Are you suggesting that people in government, in business, or in medicine could be so base as to place their own financial or political interests above the health and well-being of their fellow citizens? That they actually would stoop so low as to hold back a cure for cancer?"

The answer, in the cold light of cartel history, is obvious. If prominent citizens, highly respected in their communities, can plan and execute global wars; if they can operate slave labor camps and gas ovens for the extermination of innocent human beings; if they can scheme to reap gigantic profits from the war industry of, not only their own nation, but of their nation's enemy as well; then the answer is: "You'd better believe it!"

So let us return to the dusty historical record for further enlightenment on current events.

The American cartel partners who attempted to conceal their ownership in German industry before the war were not unique. German interests were active doing exactly the same thing in the

United States. World War I had taught them a lesson. During that war, all German-owned industry in America was seized by the federal government and operated in trust by the office of the Alien Property Custodian. At the end of the war, the industries were sold under conditions which, supposedly, were to prevent them from reverting to German control. In the field of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, however, this goal was completely thwarted. Within a few years, all of these companies were back under Farben ownership or control even more firmly than before the war.

One of the key figures in administering the disposition of this property was Earl McClintock, an attorney for the Alien Property Custodian's office. McClintock later was hired (rewarded?) by one of the cartel companies, Sterling Products, at several times the salary he had earned on the government payroll.

It was during this period that Farben experienced its greatest expansion in the United States. Sterling organized Winthrop Chemical. They brought DuPont into half interest of the Bayer Semesan Company. The American I.G. Chemical Company transformed itself several times and, in the process, absorbed the Grasselli Dyestuff Company, which had been a major purchaser of former German properties. Sterling acquired numerous patent "remedies" such as Fletcher's Castoria and Phillip's Milk-of-Magnesia. With Lewis K. Liggett they formed Drug, Incorporated, a holding company for Sterling, Bayer, Winthrop, United Drug, and Rexall-Liggett Drugstores. They bought Bristol Meyers, makers of Sal Hepatica; Vick Chemical Company; Edward J. Noble's Life Savers, Incorporated; and many others. By the time the Nazis began to tool up for war in Europe, Farben had obtained control over a major segment of America's pharmaceutical industry. Investment in both the arts of wounding and healing always have been a dominant feature of cartel development, for the profit potential is greater in these respective fields than in any other. When one wishes to wage a war or regain his health, he seldom questions the price.

When Farben's extensive files fell into the hands of American troops at the end of World War II, they were turned over to the Justice and Treasury Departments for investigation and analysis. One of the inter-office memorandums found in those files explained quite bluntly how the cartel had attempted to conceal

its ownership of American companies prior to the war. The memorandum states:

> After the first war, we came more and more to the decision to "tarn" [camouflage] our foreign companies ... in such a way that the participation of I.G. in these firms was not shown. In the course of time the system became more and more perfect....
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> Protective measures to be taken by I.G. for the eventuality of [another] war should not substantially interfere with the conduct of business in normal times. For a variety of reasons, it is of the utmost importance ... that the officials heading the agent firms, which are particularly well qualified to serve as cloaks, should be citizens of the countries where they reside....[1]

This memorandum sheds considerable light on previous events. On October 30, 1939, the directors of American I.G. (including Walter Teagle of Rockefeller's Standard Oil, Charles Mitchell of Rockefeller's National City Bank, Paul Warburg of the Federal Reserve System, Edsel Ford, William Weiss, Adolph Kuttroff, Herman Metz, Carl Bosch, Wilfried Greif, and Hermann Schmitz, who also had been president of American I.G.) announced that their company had ceased to exist. It had been absorbed by one of its subsidiaries, the General Analine Works. Furthermore, the newly dominant company was changing its name to the General Analine and Film Corporation. The dead give-away letters "IG" had vanished altogether.

Nothing had changed except the name. Exactly the same board of directors had served both companies since 1929. Later on, as the system to "tarn" became "more and more perfect," Hermann Schmitz was replaced as president of General Analine by his brother Dietrich who was an American citizen. But even that was too obvious so, by 1941, Dietrich was replaced by easy-going Judge John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mack was not qualified to lead such a giant conglomerate, but he easily could be told what to do by those on the board and by strategically-placed advisors and assistants. His prime value was in his name and reputation. Known to be an intimate friend of President Roosevelt, he brought to GAF an aura of American respectability. The obviously German names on the board were replaced by names of similar American prestige – such as Ambassador William C. Bullitt – men who were flattered to be

1. Ambruster, *Treason's Peace, op. cit.*, p. 89. Also see Sasuly, *I.G. Farben, op. cit.*, p. 95, 96.

named, but too busy with other matters to serve in a genuine capacity.

As part of the camouflage, Schmitz turned to his banking expert in Switzerland, Edward Greutert, and formed a Swiss corporation called Internationale Gessellschaft fur Chemische Unternehmungen A.G., more commonly known as I.G. Chemie.

T.R. Fehrenbach, in *The Swiss Banks,* described the elaborate precautions in this way:

> The best North Atlantic legal firms, with offices in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, and New York, were paid to study the problem. These firms had contacts or colleagues in Basel, Lausanne, Fribourg, and Zurich. They got together. It was quite simple to plan a succession of "Swiss" corporations to inherit licenses, assets, and patents owned by certain international cartels. This was to muddy the track and to confuse all possible investigating governments.
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> The transactions themselves were incredibly complex.... Some of them will probably never be known in their entirety. Edward Greutert and his bank, and a large number of "desk-drawer" corporations formed through Greutert's services, became Schmitz' agents.
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> Schmitz, who can only be described as a financial wizard, made a weird and wonderful financial structure in Basel involving a dozen corporations and sixty-five accounts in the Greutert Bank. Each account was in a different name. Some were for the paper corporations, and some were in the names of corporation groups or syndicates—the European term is *consortia.* These consortia were owned by each other in a never-ending circle, and by Greutert and Farben executives.[1]

The final step in this planned deception was to go through the motions of selling its American-based companies to I.G. Chemie. Thus, in the event of war, these companies would appear to be Swiss owned (a neutral country) and with thoroughly American leadership. The phrase "going through the motions" is used because all of the money received by the American corporations as a result of the "sale" was returned almost immediately to Farben in the form of loans. But, on paper, at least, I.G. Chemie of Basel was now the official owner of eighty-nine percent of the stock in Farben's American companies.

The American side of this transaction was handled by Rockefeller's National City Bank of New York. This is not surprising inasmuch as the head of its investment division, Charles Mitchell,

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1. T.R. Fehrenbach, *The Swiss Banks,* (N.Y.: McGraw-Hill, 1966), pp. 216, 219.

also was on the board of these I.G. holding companies. But Rockefeller was more deeply involved than that. In 1938, the Securities and Exchange Commission began a lengthy investigation of American I.G. Walter Teagle, a member of the board, was called to the witness stand. Mr. Teagle, as you recall, was also president of Rockefeller's Standard Oil. Under questioning, Mr. Teagle claimed that he did not know who owned control of the company he served as a director. He did not know how many shares were held by I.G. Chemie, or who owned I.G. Chemie. In fact, he had the audacity to say that he didn't have any idea who owned the block of 500,000 shares—worth over a half-a-million dollars—that had been issued in *his* name!

Mr. Teagle, of course, was either lying, or suffering from a classical case of convenient amnesia. Evidence was introduced later showing that, in 1932, he had received a letter from Wilfried Greif, Farben's managing director, stating in plain English: "I.G. Chemie is, as you know, a subsidiary of I.G. Farben."[1]

Also brought out in the investigation was the fact that on May 27, 1930, while Teagle was in London, he received a cable from Mr. Frank Howard, vice-president of Standard Oil, carrying this message:

> In view of the fact that we have repeatedly denied any financial interest in American I.G., it seems to me to be unwise for us to now permit them to include us as stockholders in their original listing which is object of present transaction. It would serve their purpose to issue this stock to you personally.... Will this be agreeable to you as a temporary measure?[2]

Finally, in June of 1941, after three years of investigation, the Securities and Exchange Commission gave up the cause. Either because it was baffled by the cartel's camouflage (unlikely) or because it yielded to pressure from the cartel's friends high in government (likely), it issued this final report to Congress:

> All attempts to ascertain the beneficial ownership of the controlling shares have been unsuccessful.... As a consequence, the American investors, mainly bondholders, are in the peculiar position of being creditors of a corporation under an unknown control.[3]

The evidence of cartel influence within the very government agencies that are supposed to prevent them from acting against

1. Ambruster, *op. cit.*, p. 114.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 114.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 121.

the interests of the citizenry should not be passed over lightly. It is, unfortunately, a part of the stain that obscures the picture of cancer research. So let us turn now to that aspect of the record.

The story begins in 1916 when Dr. Hugo Schwitzer, of the Bayer Company, wrote a letter to the German Ambassador von Bernstorff in which he spoke of the necessity of bringing about the election of a president of the United States whose personal views and party politics were in harmony with the cause of I.G. Farben. At that time, the Republican Party was favored for that purpose. Shortly afterward, Herman Metz, a Tammany leader and lifelong Democrat, switched allegiance to the Republican Party. Metz was president of the H.A. Metz Company of New York, a large pharmaceutical house that was controlled by Farben. In 1925, he helped to organize General Dyestuff Corporation, another Farben outlet, of which he became president. In 1929, he helped organize the American I.G., and he became vice-president and treasurer of that organization. The conversion of Metz from a Democrat to a Republican was significant because it signaled the cartel's affinity for the Republican Party.

In October of 1942, the Library of Congress received a sealed gift of some nine-thousand letters comprising the files of the late Edward T. Clark. These files were important, because Clark had been the private secretary to President Calvin Coolidge, and they contained valuable data relating to behind-the-scenes politics. On March 4, 1929, Mr. Clark left his position in the White House and, in a revealing switch of roles, became vice-president of Drug, Incorporated, which was the giant Farben combine that pulled together such important companies as Sterling and Liggett and the multitude of subsidiaries which they owned.

Mr. Clark undoubtedly earned his pay. That he continued to maintain excellent contacts and to exercise influence at the highest levels of government is beyond doubt. In fact, in August of 1929, President Herbert Hoover asked him to return to the White House as *his* personal secretary—which he did.

Another prominent Republican with cartel connections was Louis K. Liggett. As Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts, he was no stranger to the intrigue of smoke-filled rooms. Working closely with Clark and other "men of influence," he was able to secure approval from the Justice Department for the merger that created Drug, Incorporated in spite of that merger

being in direct conflict with the anti-cartel policies established by Congress some years earlier.

Did President Hoover receive the support of the cartel because he was a man whose party politics were "in harmony" with its cause? It is hard to imagine otherwise. While he was Secretary of Commerce, he was given the heavy responsibility of deciding what to do about the menace of I.G. Farben. To broaden the share of responsibility for this decision and to brighten the process with the aura of "democracy," he set up a Chemical Advisory Committee to study the problem and make recommendations. This has become a standard ploy for making the voters think that all viewpoints have been melted down into a "consensus." The committee members usually are carefully selected so that a clear majority can be counted on to conclude exactly what was wanted in the first place.

If there were ever any exceptions to this rule, they did not occur on the Chemical Advisory Committee. Hoover appointed such men as Henry Howard, vice-president of the Grasselli Chemical Company, Walter Teagle, president of Standard Oil, Lammot DuPont of the DuPont Company, and Frank A. Blair, president of the Centaur Company, a subsidiary of Sterling Products. The cartel was in no danger.

The record of how the cartel succeeded in frustrating the mission of the office of the Alien Property Custodian at the end of World War I is amazing. Digging into the story is like trying to separate a can of worms, but here, at least, are the visible and identifiable components.

Francis Garvan had been the Alien Property Custodian during World War I. After American entry into the war he was instrumental in having all German-owned companies taken out of the hands of enemy control and held for later sale to American business firms. After the war, any Germans who could demonstrate that, as private citizens, they had been deprived of personal property through this action, were to be fully compensated out of the proceeds of the sale. But, under no circumstances were these industries to be returned to German control. That was the firm directive given to the APC by Congress. As chronicled previously, however, within only a few years after the truce, and after Garvan had left government service, every one of these major enterprises had reverted to Farben control.

Garvan was enraged. He spoke out publicly against the corruption in Washington that made this possible. He sent letters to Congressmen. He testified before investigating committees. He named names.

He had to be silenced.

Suddenly, in 1929, Garvan found himself as the *defendant* in a suit filed by the Justice Department charging malfeasance in the discharge of his duties as the Alien Property Custodian! It was a perfect case of the best defense being a strong offense, and of accusing one's accuser of exactly the things which one has done himself. If nothing else, it tends to discredit the first accuser and to confuse the issue so badly that the casual observer simply doesn't know whom to believe.

The prosecution against Garvan was carried mainly by two men: Merton Lewis and John Crim, both on the staff of the Attorney General's office. The most significant thing about these two men is that each of them previously had been intimately involved with the Farben cartel. Lewis had been retained as counsel by the Bosch Company in 1919. Crim had been the counsel for Hays, Kaufman and Lindheim, representing the German Embassy. (Garvan had sent two members of that law firm to jail for treasonous activity during the war.)

In spite of the planned confusion of charges and counter charges, Garvan's testimony came through loud and clear. He had the documents, the dates, the inside information that could not be brushed aside. Here is what he revealed:

Herman Metz had made campaign contributions to Senator John King, former Republican National Committeeman from Connecticut.

Before running for the Senate, John King had been on the payroll of the Hamburg American line for three years, receiving an annual salary of $15,000 for mysterious, unspecified services.

King also had been appointed to the office of the Alien Property Custodian through the influence of Senator Moses.

Senator Moses had appointed Otto Kahn as treasurer of a fund for the election of new senators.

Otto Kahn was the investment partner of Paul Warburg, one of the directors of American I.G.

King and Moses together secured the appointment of Thomas Miller to the APC.

Later, Miller was convicted and sent to the Atlanta Prison for being an agent of an enemy during wartime.

Garvan spared no names. His files showed that the office of the Attorney General, itself, had long been considered as the prize of the cartel. Homer Cummings, who had been the Attorney General for six years, later was employed as counsel for General Analine and Film with an annual retainer reported to be $100,000.

Garvan testified:

> All that time, the Attorney General of the United States ... and the Alien Property Custodian, Thomas Miller, were in the employ and pay of German people and had $50,000 worth of U.S. Government bonds handed to them and put in their pockets by whom? By John T. King, the $15,000 representative who died three days before he could be tried....
>
> Some of you saw the other day that Senator Moses had appointed Otto Kahn as treasurer for the election of new senators. You did not associate the fact that his friend and partner, Warburg, is the head and front of the American interest in the American Interessen Gemeinschaft....
>
> It is never a dead issue. Peace? There is no peace. Always the fight goes on for the supremacy in the chemical industry because it is the keystone to the safety of the United States or of any country in the world today.[1]

The three posts in government which would be of special interest to cartels are the presidency itself, the office of Attorney General, and the office of Secretary of State. We have touched upon the first two. Now let us examine the third.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was the leading partner in Sullivan and Cromwell, the largest of the law firms on Wall Street. Sullivan and Cromwell specialized in representing foreign business interests, and its partners held interlocking directorates with many leading corporations and banking houses—especially those comprising the Farben–American interlock.

John Foster Dulles represented Blyth and Company, the investment banking partner of the First National City Bank and the First Boston Corporation, two key investment enterprises of the Rockefeller group associated with the Chase Manhattan Bank. Dulles also represented Standard Oil and was made chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, a position signifying great trust on the part of the Rockefeller family. Sullivan and Cromwell had

1. Ambruster, *op. cit.*, pp. 147, 151.

been the principal representatives of such powerful investment houses as Goldman, Sachs, and Company; Lehman Brothers; and Lazard Freres, the firm that, together with Kuhn, Loeb and Company, had masterminded the expansion and mergers of ITT.

As recently as 1945, Dulles had been listed as one of the directors of the International Nickel Company of Canada. This also was part of the Farben interlock and had been the prime mover behind the stockpiling of nickel in Nazi Germany before the war.[1]

Avery Rockefeller was a director of the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation and the Schroeder Trust Company. He was also a full partner and stockholder in its affiliate, Schroeder, Rockefeller and Company. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that John Foster Dulles also had been the American representative of the Schroeder trust which was Hitler's agent in the United States. Westrick had been a Sullivan and Cromwell representative in Germany where he represented such multi-nationals as ITT. And at the beginning of World War II, Dulles became a voting trustee of Farben-controlled American corporations in an attempt to prevent them from being seized as enemy property.

Instead of this man going down in American history as a tool of international monopoly and a possible traitor in war, he was appointed as a member of a special high-level consulting committee established by the Alien Property Custodian to formulate the basic policies of that office. And then he was chosen by President Eisenhower as Secretary of State. His brother, Allen Dulles, also a partner of Sullivan and Cromwell, was equally enmeshed in the cartel web as a negotiator with Farben interests for the Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland. (It was then that Allen Dulles had said, "Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplates war upon us.") At the end of the war, after using his influence to protect Hitler's agent, Westrick,[2] he was placed by President Eisenhower at the head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Such is the power of the forces we are describing.

Perhaps the best way to judge the extent of hidden cartel power in the United States government is to observe how its German component fared during and after the war. As noted

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1. William Hoffman, *David; Report on a Rockefeller,* (New York: Lyle Stuart, Inc., 1971), pp. 18, 19. Also Ambruster, *Treason's Peace, op. cit.,* p. 85.
2. Sampson, *The Sovereign State of ITT, op. cit.,* p. 43.

previously, its American holdings were seized by the federal government in February of 1942. Within a few months, all of the original directors and officers were compelled to resign. But whom did the government put in their places? Richard Sasuly answers:

> Operating control has passed to a group of men who are tied in with a constellation of corporate interests which is rising rapidly in American business under the leadership of an international financier, Victor Emanuel. Emanuel himself sits on the board of directors of G.A.& F. [General Analine & Film] There is a liberal sprinkling of his associates among the other directors and officers.[1]

Emanuel's assumption of leadership over I.G's holdings in the United States is significant. Between 1927 and 1934, he had been in London as an associate of the Schroeder banking interests. This is the same organization that, in conjunction with the Rockefeller group, represented I.G. and became the financial agent of Adolph Hitler.

Sasuly continues:

> As is well known, the Schroeders of London are related to the Schroeders of Germany. Baron Bruno Schroeder is credited with having introduced Hitler to the principal industrialists of the Ruhr. Baron Kurt Schroeder held a high rank in the SS and was known as "The SS banker." The London banking house, J. Henry Schroeder and Company, was described by *Time* magazine in July, 1939, as an "economic booster of the Rome-Berlin Axis."[2]

And what of Victor Emanuel, President of Standard Gas and Electric, who dominated the "new" leadership of the Rockefeller-Farben empire? The answer was provided in one short sentence in a report of the Securities and Exchange Commission dated January 19, 1943. It said:

> The Schroeder interests in London and New York have worked with Emanuel in acquiring and maintaining a dominant position in Standard affairs.[3]

The much publicized shuffling of GAF directors and officers was a charade. Men with demonstrated loyalty to the cartel's interests continued to dominate. As usual, the American people hadn't the slightest inkling of what was really happening.

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1. Sasuly, *I.G. Farben, op. cit.*, p. 186.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 187.
3. Ambruster, *op. cit..*, p. 366.

What transpired in Germany itself, however, is even more revealing of cartel influence at the very highest levels of American government. During the later stages of the war, the major industrial cities of Germany were nearly levelled by massive bombing raids. This was the decisive factor that crippled the Nazi war machine and brought the conflict to an end. But when the Allied occupational forces moved into Frankfurt, they were amazed to discover that there was one complex of buildings left standing amid the rubble. Somehow, these and these only had been spared. The buildings housed the international headquarters of I.G. Farben. Bombardiers had been instructed to avoid this vital target—the very backbone of Nazi war production—on the lame excuse that American forces would need an office building when they moved into town.

Parenthetically, it should be noted that the Under-Secretary of War at that time (promoted to Secretary of War in 1945) was Robert P. Patterson who, before his appointment by President Roosevelt, had been associated with Dillon, Read & Company, another Rockefeller investment banking firm. Dillon–Read had helped to finance a substantial portion of Farben's pre-war expansion—including its sprawling office building that was spared in the bombing raids. James Forrestal, former *president* of Dillon, Read & Company, was Secretary of the Navy at the time but later became the first Secretary of Defense. If one were of a suspicious nature, one might conclude that Mr. Patterson and Mr. Forrestal might have used their influence to protect some of the assets of their company's investment.

As the Allied armies pushed into Germany, the extent of cartel power within the American government suddenly became visible—literally. Scores of American investment bankers, lawyers, and industrial executives—all with connections to the Farben mechanism—showed up in brigadier-general uniforms to direct the "de-Nazification and de-cartelization" of post-war Germany!

One such figure was Kenneth Stockton, chairman of ITT's European board of directors. According to Anthony Sampson, Stockton appeared "alongside Westrick."[1] The most conspicuous among these "generals" was Brigadier-General William Draper, Commanding Officer of the Economics Division of the American

1. Ambruster, *op. cit.*, p. 41.

Control Group, which was the division with the greatest responsibility for implementing the de-cartelization program. And what was Draper's civilian experience that qualified him for this post? He, too, was with the Wall Street firm of Dillon Read—of course!

In May of 1945, Max Ilgner was arrested and held for trial at Nuremberg. As head of I.G.'s international spy network which became the backbone of the Nazi Supreme Command, one might think that Ilgner would be concerned over the future. He was not. Shortly after being arrested, he wrote a letter to two of his assistants and instructed them to keep in close touch with each other and with all the other I.G. leaders. He stressed the importance of keeping the structure functioning because, he said, it would not be much longer before the Americans would remove all restrictions.[1]

He was correct. Within six months the cartel's factories were humming with activity. I.G. shares were enjoying spectacular confidence in the German stock market, and free American money in the form of the Marshall Plan was on its way.

Meanwhile, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, chief investigator for the Finance Division of the Allied Control Council and an outspoken critic of American coddling of cartelists, was fired by his superior officers. James Martin, the man who was head of the de-cartelization branch of the Department of Justice, resigned in disgust. One by one, the foes of monopoly were squeezed out. In anger and frustration, Martin explained his resignation: "We had not been stopped in Germany by German business. We had been stopped in Germany by American business."[2]

The stage now was set for the final act of the drama. With Farben rapidly returning to its pre-war position of prosperity and influence in Europe, all that was left was to release its American holdings from government control. By this time, I.G. Chemie in Switzerland had brightened its image by changing its name to French: Societe Internationale pour Participations Industrielles et Commerciales. In German, however, this translated into International Industrie und Handelsbeteiligungen A.G., or Interhandel, the name by which it became widely known. Once again, nothing had changed but the name.

On behalf of Interhandel, the Swiss banks and the Swiss government demanded that the United States government now

1. Sasuly, *op. cit.*, p. 201.
2. Sampson, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

release the "Swiss-owned" companies. They claimed that Interhandel was not owned by German nationals (although they steadfastly refused to reveal who *did* own it), and that its American properties had been illegally seized. In court, however, the Treasury Department proved—primarily from Farben's own files captured in Frankfurt—that Interhandel was merely the latest name for what Treasury described as:

> ... a conspiracy to conceal, camouflage, and cloak the ownership control, and domination by I.G. Farben of properties and interests in many countries of the world, including the United States.[1]

The impasse was resolved under the Kennedy Administration. Robert Kennedy, the president's brother, was the Attorney General at the time. He proposed that General Analine be put up for sale to the highest bidder among American investment and underwriting houses. The successful bidder then would be required to offer the stock for public sale. Basically, the proceeds were to be split between the United States government and the Swiss government, both of which would use the money to compensate American, Swiss, and German nationals respectively for losses due to damage during the war. In 1953, Farben's German assets were transferred to Hoechst, Bayer, and other cartel members, leaving behind a company shell with only a few million dollars in trust to settle lawsuits from victims of the Nazi era. Once again, I.G. had apparently disappeared.

The Kennedy proposal was accepted by all parties. As it turned out, however, all of the Swiss share of the proceeds went directly to Farben, and much, if not most, of the American proceeds found its way into the pockets of those American firms which, as Farben partners, had invested in pre-war German industry (such as ITT, previously mentioned). It is likely that some of these American purchases were on behalf of German interests and that the "sale" enabled them to reclaim a substantial portion of their original position.

The auction took place in March of 1962. It was the largest competitive transaction ever to take place on Wall Street. A 225-company underwriting syndicate won the sealed bid with a price of over $329 million dollars. The victorious bidders were represented by the First Boston Corporation and Blyth and Company—you guessed it—Rockefeller agents, both!

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1. Quoted by Waller, *The Swiss Bank Connection, op. cit*, p. 164.

Yes, Virginia, the cartel was not dead. It had grown. It prospered. Its center of gravity may have shifted away from Germany as a result of the displacements of war, but it was alive and well in the United States of America.

The conclusion of this drama was well summarized by Leslie Waller when he wrote:

> Like the legendary phoenix, this colossus of business organizations was born in fire, yet survives the fiercest flames. It is an almost perfect example of corporate immortality, based on Swiss banking.... Schmitz and Greutert were long dead. But thanks to Swiss tenacity, the original decision to conceal his holdings under the Matterhorn had withstood the ravages of war, time, and politics.[1]

The written record of this period of history is voluminous. The reader should be cautioned, however, that much of this material was written with an axe to grind. In the wake of World War II, there were two powerful groups vying with each other for dominance within the United States government. One was the international financial and industrial consortium which is the subject of these chapters. The other was the apparatus of international Communism. Their goals and methods of operation were almost identical, and there was considerable overlapping and cooperation between them. Algier Hiss, for example, was able to operate in both groups with little difficulty. Nevertheless, just as members of a cartel will conspire with each other against the interests of the consumer while maneuvering between themselves for advantage within the cartel, so, also, do Communists and their so-called "anti-Communist" opponents, the monopoly capitalists, cooperate with each other against the interests of the public, yet fight each other for dominance within the political systems of the world. Consequently, a great deal that was written about the evils of Nazi or Communist influence after the war was done primarily for propaganda purposes. The Communists charged that the Nazis were monopoly capitalists and that they had strong ties to American industrialists and to the American government itself. In this they were correct. They used this truth, however, as a springboard for the propaganda line that monopoly capitalism was synonymous with the traditional American system and that, therefore, the system must be replaced with socialism and, ultimately, Communism. In other words, they proposed to

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 160, 166.

replace the existing imperfect monopoly with their more perfect monopoly known to the peasants simply as Communism.

Their cartel opponents, on the other hand, publicly became outspoken "anti-Communists" and wrapped themselves in the stars and stripes of patriotism. They called for thorough investigations and promised to sweep the Reds and Pinks out of the State Department and other branches of government. They even prosecuted one or two! In time, they led the United States into a series of limited wars against Communist regimes around the world. (For them, wars *are* profitable, both economically and politically.) But they never tried to *win* those wars, because both sides had come to an understanding that unlimited competition would not be to their mutual advantage.

This background must be understood if one is to make sense out of the flood of books and articles that have inundated the American scene since World War II. Much truth is to be found in the special pleadings of both sides, but neither side can be trusted. If reliable leadership should ever present itself, it will be recognized by a single quality that neither Communism nor Nazism, nor any other totalitarianism can ever possess. *It will advocate and promote the drastic reduction of government.* It will not merely advocate trimming the bureaucracy or tinkering with the existing structure to make it more *efficient*, it will call for the *elimination* of most of the structure that now exists. To recognize this leadership, we will not have to be political scientists, or philosophers, or history buffs. By this test alone, we will be able to distinguish between the genuine and the imitation. With this kind of leadership, political conspiracies will be doomed to oblivion.

Chapter Seventeen

THE ROCKEFELLER GROUP

A biographical sketch of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his crusade against free-enterprise; the beginning of Standard Oil; the entry of the Rockefellers into investment banking; their influence in the pharmaceutical industry and international politics.

It would be a serious mistake to categorize the international cartel that has been the subject of these chapters as strictly German. The leaders of its component parts, regardless of their nationality, consider themselves as internationalists—or more accurately, supranationalists—with little or no loyalty to the country of their birth. Their patriotism is directed toward the giant multi-national industrial and financial organizations that protect and sustain them.

Robert Stevenson, former vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, was an excellent specimen of these new citizens of the world. *Business Week* on December 19, 1970, quoted Stevenson as saying: "We don't consider ourselves basically an American company. We are a multi-national company. And when we approach a government that doesn't like the U.S., we always say, "Who do you like? Britain? Germany? We carry a lot of flags."

During a television interview in the fall of 1973, a top executive of Mobil Oil was even more explicit when he said:

> I've never been faced with the situation where I'd say to myself I'm only going to be a good citizen of one country, because if I do that I'm no longer a multi-national oil company.[1]

We must keep in mind that a cartel is a *grouping* of interests. While they may act in unison in those areas that serve their

1. "Snake Oil From the Oil Companies," *Consumer Reports*, Feb. 1974, p. 126.

mutual goals, and while there usually is investment interlocking, and while the trend is toward the creation of a single industrial and financial complex that will dominate the entire planet, nevertheless, its component parts represent groupings within the structure, and often there is competition between them for a more favorable position.

The largest and most powerful of these today is centered in New York City and is known as the Rockefeller group.

The Rockefeller interest in the profit potential of drugs can be traced all the way back to John D. Rockefeller's father, William Avery Rockefeller. "Big Bill," as he was known to his friends and neighbors in upstate New York, had been a wandering vendor of quack medicines made mostly from crude oil and alcohol. He had never received medical training, yet he advertised himself as "Doctor William A. Rockefeller, the Celebrated Cancer Specialist" and had himself listed as a physician in the local directory. His advertising posters read: "All cases of cancer cured, unless too far gone, and they can be greatly benefited."[1]

"Doc" Rockefeller was a con artist. He cheated anyone and everyone any time he could—and boasted of it. In 1844 he was accused of horse theft. He had been suspected of bigamy. And in 1849, he was accused of raping the hired girl in the Rockefeller household. To avoid prosecution, Big Bill moved to Oswego, outside the court's jurisdiction.[2]

John D. Rockefeller, in later years, recalled with pride the practical training he had received from his father. He said:

> He himself trained me in practical ways. He was engaged in different enterprises; he used to tell me about these things ... and he taught me the principles and methods of business.[3]

What were these principles and methods of business that John D. learned from his father? Biographer, John T. Flynn, in his book *God's Gold; The Story of Rockefeller and His Times,* provides the answer:

> Big Bill was fond of boasting of his own smartness and how he bested people.... The man had practically no moral code. He would descant on his own cunning performances for anyone's entertain-

1. John T. Flynn, *God's Gold; The Story of Rockefeller and His Times,* (New York: Harcourt Brace and Co., 1932), p. 53.
2. Hoffman, David; *A Report on a Rockefeller, op. cit.,* p. 24.
3. Mathew Josephson, *The Robber Barons,* (New York: Harcourt Brace and Co., 1934), pp. 45, 46.

> ment.... He was what was later called a "slicker," and he was fond of doing what he could to be sure his sons would be "slickers" like himself.
>
> "I cheat my boys every chance I get," he told Uncle Joe Webster. "I want to make 'em sharp. I trade with the boys and skin 'em, and I just beat 'em every time I can. I want to make 'em sharp."[1]

And make 'em sharp, he did—especially John D. who went on to become one of the most ruthless and most successful monopolists of all time.

Once again, we must remind ourselves that, in spite of all the rhetoric to the contrary, monopoly is not the product of free-enterprise capitalism, but the escape *from* it. John D. Rockefeller himself had confirmed this many times in his career. One of his favorite expressions was "Competition is a sin."[2]

But there was more to it than that. John T. Flynn explains:

> His entry into business and his career after that would be, in a large measure, the story of American economic development and the war on *Laissez faire*....
>
> Rockefeller was definitely convinced that the competitive system under which the world had operated was a mistake. It was a crime against order, efficiency, economy. It could be eliminated only by abolishing all rivals. His plan, therefore, took a solid form. He would bring all his rivals in with him. The strong ones he would bring in as partners. The others would come in as stockholders.... Those who would not come in would be crushed.[3]

The ascendancy of the Rockefeller empire is proof of the success of that plan. John D., Sr., had a number of close business associates. Some originally were partners. Most were defeated rivals who had been brought into the structure. These men became multi-millionaires, and most of their descendants have remained closely linked with the Rockefeller family. Whether intermarriages were arranged as "unions of convenience," as were common among the ruling classes of Europe, or were the result of romance, the result has been the same. The Rockefeller biological (and stockholder) strain has intermingled in an almost unbroken line through half of the nation's wealthiest sixty families and back again. Throughout it all, the aggregate is controlled, economically at least, by the *one* family that is the descendant of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

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1. Flynn, *op. cit.*, p. 58.
2. Hoffman, *op. cit.*, p. 29.
3. Flynn, *op. cit.*, pp. 23, 221.

It is nearly impossible for an outsider to estimate the true wealth and power of the Rockefeller family today. But even a casual survey of the visible portion of its empire is enough to stagger the imagination.

The Rockefellers established an oil monopoly in the United States in the 1870's. In 1899, this oil trust was reorganized as the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In 1911, as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court, Standard was forced to separate into six companies—supposedly to break up the monopoly. This act did not accomplish its objective. The many "independent" companies that resulted continued to be owned—and in many cases even run—by the same men. None of them ever engaged in serious competition between themselves, and certainly not against Standard Oil of New Jersey, which continued to be Rockefeller's main holding company.

In the years following 1911, the Rockefellers returned to their original policy of acquiring other oil companies that, in the public eye, were "independent." Consequently, the Rockefeller family obtained either control over or substantial financial interest in such vast enterprises as Humble Oil (now called Exxon), Creole Petroleum, Texaco, Pure Oil, and others. These companies control a staggering maze of subsidiaries that operate in almost every nation of the world. All together, Standard Oil of New Jersey *admits* to outright control over 322 companies.[1] In addition, Rockefeller established cartel links through investments in many foreign "competitors." These included Royal Dutch (Shell Oil) and a half interest in the Soviet Nobel Oil Works.

What influence the Rockefellers exert through their oil cartel, as impressive as it is, is peanuts compared to what they have accomplished in later years through the magic of international finance and investment banking.

That part of the story begins in 1891 when the First National City Bank of New York, under the presidency of James Stillman, became the main bank of the Rockefeller family. With the addition of the Rockefeller deposits, the bank became the largest in the country.

The Rockefellers soon became interested in banking and banking monopolies as a means of making money with even greater potential than oil monopolies. Two sons of William

1. Hoffman, *op. cit.*, pp. 151, 152.

Rockefeller, John's brother, married daughters of James Stillman, and the Rockefeller-Stillman interlock was forged. Later, the family of John D. Rockefeller moved most of its financial interests to a bank of their own, but the descendants of William Rockefeller became, and continue to be, the majority shareholders in the First National City Bank, which eventually became one of the largest financial institutions in the world.

When the family of John D. Rockefeller left the First National City Bank, it was not because of dissatisfaction or an internal struggle for control. It was merely to absorb the competition—the hallmark of all monopoly business moves. First they established their own bank known as the Equitable Trust. Then they bought up the Chase National Bank. Meanwhile, the International Acceptance Corporation, a bank owned by Kuhn, Loeb and Company, had merged into the Bank of the Manhattan Company. And it was this that was absorbed in 1955 by the Rockefeller's Chase National Bank resulting in the largest banking firm in the world: The Chase Manhattan.

How big is the Chase Manhattan Bank? No one on the outside really knows. We *do* know, however, that it is more like a sovereign state than a business firm. It has far more money than most nations. It has over fifty-thousand banking officers serving as ambassadors all around the world. It even employs a full-time envoy to the United Nations, for whom it serves as banker.[1]

The words "investment bank" or "investment house" have been used several times within this discourse, and it is advisable to clarify their meaning. Before 1933, banks in the United States operated in two areas of activity. They handled the commercial checking accounts and deposits of individuals and corporations, an area of activity known as *commercial* banking. They also represented clients who were buying or selling stocks and bonds in various corporate enterprises, an area of activity known as *investment* banking.

In 1933, however, in response to public alarm over the growing concentration of economic power into the hands of fewer and fewer banking dynasties, a law was passed which required commercial banks to divest themselves of all investment

1. The U.N. always has been a pet project of the Rockefeller family. They donated the land on which the U.N. building now stands. It's likely that they view the U.N. as the ultimate mechanism for the enforcement of monopoly power throughout the entire world, a role for which it is admirably structured.

banking operations. (This law has been reversed in recent years, and once again we see banks handling both kinds of transactions.) The banks complied, but the result was not what the voters had in mind. Separate investment banking firms *were* established, but they were owned by exactly the same people who also owned the commercial banks. As a result of the mergers that took place in the wake of this legislation, there were fewer firms, and thus, greater concentration of power than ever before.

For the Chase Manhattan group there was now an investment firm called the First Boston Corporation. And for the National City Group there was Harriman, Ripley & Company and Blyth & Company. Others—such as Dominick & Dominick and Dillon, Read, & Company—soon were added to the interlock as the power of the Rockefeller empire expanded. With the formation of the First Boston Corporation, the powerful Mellon family threw in its lot with the Rockefeller family, and the only substantial block that was not yet united into the monolithic banking structure was the family of J.P. Morgan, although they cooperated in many joint projects, including formation of the Federal Reserve System.[1]

With the growth of these investment-banking institutions in the United States, New York became the new focal point of world finance. Switzerland, in spite of the unique role it plays because of its bank secrecy and numbered accounts, cannot compare with the money volume and power centered in the United States. Even London, which was the wellspring of financial power through the Rothschild and Morgan empires, has since fallen to second place. The American assets of any one of the multinational corporations built around Standard Oil, ITT, Ford, or General Motors, exceed the total assets of many nations. ITT has more employees overseas than does the State Department. Standard Oil has a larger tanker fleet than the Soviet Union. IBM's research and development budget is larger than the total tax revenue of all but a handful of countries. While it is true that a great deal of foreign money does find its way into Swiss banks, there still is more

1. Contrary to popular belief, the Federal Reserve System—the entity that controls the creation of money in the United States—is neither owned nor run by the government. It is a cartel comprised of the banking interests that are the subject of these passages. For the complete story, see *The Creature from Jekyll Island: A Second Look at the Federal Reserve* by G. Edward Griffin, (Westlake Village, CA: American Media, 1995).

money and real wealth inside the United States than in most of the rest of the world combined. Furthermore, a substantial portion of this wealth is concentrated into the hands of the financial and industrial cartelists in New York.

One percent of the population owns more than seventy percent of the nation's industry, and ten percent own *all* of it.[1] About half of this, in turn, is held in trust by the ten leading Wall Street banks, which, in turn, are heavily influenced, if not controlled outright, by a group so small that they could be counted on the fingers of one hand. This, stated in plain English, represents the greatest and most intense concentration of wealth and power that the world has ever seen.

How did this come about? Was it the product of free-enterprise? Was it the result of providing needed goods or services at competitive prices, thus capturing a larger share of the free market? Was it the consequence of mass production and distribution methods that drove down the selling price of goods to the point where they became attractive to more and more consumers? Each of these factors may have played a small part in the process, but to whatever extent they did, it was infinitesimal compared to the larger role played by the guaranteed super profits that resulted from simply eliminating the competition.

Apologists for cartelized industry and finance usually attempt to refute this fact by citing the profit figures for these enterprises each year. The picture they draw is modest, indeed, showing an average profit of from three to seven percent. This isn't enough even to keep up with inflation, so obviously, the *finpols*, somehow are doing a lot better than that. But how?

The answer is in something known as *profits of control*—the profits that fall, not to those who own an enterprise, but to those who control it. These are *not* the same as the modest return-on-investment typically paid to stockholders. The profits of control are derived from such things as inside information that makes it possible to anticipate movements in the stock market, attractive stock options, handsome fees for consultation, commissions and royalties from crossbreeding contracts with affiliated companies, multimillion dollar loans at artificially high or low interest rates (depending on the direction of the advantage), and similar devices.

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1. Lundberg, *The Rich and the Super Rich, op. cit.*, p. 461.

Many people are of the opinion that it takes fifty-one percent ownership to control a corporation. While this may be true of small companies whose stock is held by a handful of people, the multi-billion dollar companies can be—and *are*—controlled by as little as five to ten percent of the total stockholders.[1]

The mechanics by which it is possible for an extreme minority to hold control—and thus the *profits* of control—of the super-giant industries are fascinating. They include all the usual tricks of business—such as proxy battles and social pressure on members of the board—plus most of the tactics of all-out war as well. They also include use of hidden allies from other countries who may own small but substantial blocks through numbered accounts in Swiss banks. But the greatest weapon of all is the powerful leverage they can obtain through their control of large blocks of stock that are held indirectly by them as part of the investment portfolios of the financial institutions they also control.

A large insurance company, for example, is the repository of billions of dollars that come from policyholders. The money that is held in reserve for potential claims is invested in a broad spectrum of securities, but most of it is put into the stocks and bonds of large corporations. The stocks carry voting rights. They do not belong to the owners or managers of the insurance company. They belong to the policyholders. Nevertheless, the minority who *control* the company exercise the right to vote that stock just the same as if they owned it. In this way, a few people in control of a financial institution can multiply their influence by a factor hundreds of times greater than their own capital investment would suggest. They also can influence the price of the stocks they hold merely by buying or selling huge blocks of them. The profit potential of controlling and *anticipating* such transactions is enormous. This is the "magic" of investment banking, and it explains why the leaders of Wall Street's great financial cartels are, historically, at the summit of the industrial empires of the United States.

The Rockefeller group has become the nation's leading practitioner of this kind of magic. In addition to the billions of dollars worth of other people's industrial stocks which it controls

1. This is the unanimous opinion of experts in the field of high finance. See the *New York Times*, Nov. 7, 1955; also Lundberg, *op. cit.*, p. 270; also Hoffman, *op. cit.*, pp. 6, 7; and others.

through the trust departments and trust companies affiliated with its commercial banking operations; in addition to the billions controlled in the same way through its investment banking firms; and in addition to the megalithic blocks of stock held in trust by the various Rockefeller foundations; it also has control over the vast stock holdings of both the Metropolitan and Equitable life-insurance companies, the first and third largest in the United States. The Traveler's and Hartford insurance companies, likewise, came under Rockefeller control largely through its chief executives, such as J. Doyle DeWitt and Eugene Black, both directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Reaching downward through this pyramid of power, the Rockefeller group has managed to place its representatives into controlling positions on the boards of a wide cross-section of industry. These include the following better known firms: Allied Chemical, American Tobacco, Anaconda, Armour and Company, AT&T, Bethlehem Steel, Bulova Watch, Burlington Industries, Commercial Solvents Corporation, Continental Can, Cowles Publications, Data Control, Florida East Coast Railroad, Ford Motor, General Electric, General Foods, General Motors, Getty Oil, B.F. Goodrich, Hearst Publications, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, International Harvester, ITT, Kennecott Copper, Litton Industries, Minute Maid, National Lead, New York Central Railroad, Pan American Airways, Penn Central, Polaroid, RCA, Sears, Shell Oil, Singer, Southern Pacific Railroad, Time-Life Publications, U.S. Rubber, U.S. Steel, Virginian Railroad, Western Union, and Westinghouse—*to name just a few!*

In the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals, the Rockefeller influence is substantial, if not dominant. When David Rockefeller spoke before the Investment Forum in Paris, he said that it was wise to invest in "life and risk insurance companies, business equipment companies, and companies benefiting from research into drugs."[1]

That he has followed his own advice is a matter of record.

The Rockefeller entry into the pharmaceutical field is more concealed, however, than in most other categories of industry. The reason for this appears to be two-fold. One is the fact that, for many years before World War II, Standard Oil had a continuing cartel agreement not to enter into the broad field of chemicals

1. Hoffman, *op. cit.*, p. 185.

except as a partner with I.G. Farben which, in turn, agreed not to compete in oil. The other is that, because of the unpopularity of Farben in this country and its need to camouflage its American holdings, Standard had concealed even its partnership interests in chemical firms behind a maze of false fronts and dummy accounts. The Chase Manhattan Bank, however, has been the principal stock registrar for Farben–Rockefeller enterprises such as Sterling Drug, Olin Corporation, American Home Products, and General Analine and Film. When Farben's vast holdings were finally sold in 1962, the Rockefeller group was the dominant force in carrying out the transaction. One may assume, therefore, that, if there was any way to benefit from inside information or to place a minority into a position to reap the profits of control, the Rockefeller group did so. Consequently, it is difficult for an outsider to separate the *pure* Rockefeller control from that which is shared by I.G. Farben or its descendants. That it constitutes a major power center within the pharmaceutical industry, however, cannot be denied.

The profit potential in drugs is enormous. The very nature of the product lends itself to monopoly and cartel manipulation. When a person is ill or dying, he does not question the price of a drug offered to him for relief. This is especially true if the drug is available only through a prescription. The mystique of that procedure eliminates competition between brands. Profits can be extremely high—not for the physician or the druggist—but for the firms that manufacture the drugs.

This is the primary reason for the FDA's on-going drive to require all but the weakest-potency vitamins to be available only through prescription. Price and brand competition simply has to be stopped. Pharmaceutical firms support this measure because they know that their control over drug-store distribution would give them a monopoly. They also know that, if prescriptions are required, vitamins will be covered by insurance. Consequently, prices can be raised without consumer complaint. (Never mind that the cost eventually must be paid by the consumer, either in higher insurance premiums or higher taxes.) And so this is merely another example of using the power of government to eliminate competition and increase costs to the consumer.

Here again is one of those road signs along the way reassuring us we have not become lost in a maze of meaningless information with no bearing on cancer therapy. Although many

otherwise well informed persons are totally unaware of it, cartels *do* exist. They have completely dominated the chemical industry for decades. The pharmaceutical industry, far from being exempt from this influence, has been at the center of it from the beginning. We are travelling this long path of historical inquiry for the reason that one simply cannot evaluate the broad opposition to vitamin therapy without an awareness of this cartel.

It has been observed that almost every head of state that visits the United States pays a personal visit to the head of the Rockefeller empire. This has included visits to David Rockefeller by such personages as the Emperor of Japan and the Premier of the Soviet Union. And when Rockefeller travels to foreign lands, he always is accorded a royal welcome of the caliber usually reserved for heads of state. Yet, the American people generally do not consider the Rockefellers to be that important. As Ferdinand Lundberg observed:

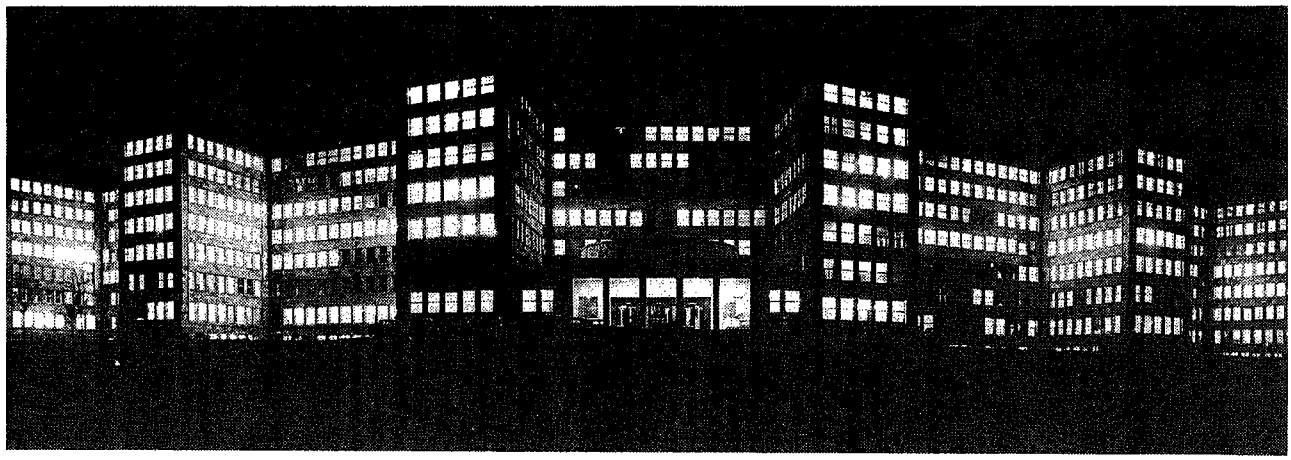
> There apparently is a difference of opinion between foreign leaders ... and the American public about the precise status of the Rockefellers. Can it be that the foreign political sharks, as they muster out the palace guard and the diplomats to greet them, are mistaken? My own view of them accords with that of the foreigners. The finpols (financial politicians) are ultra bigwigs, super-megaton bigshots, Brobdingnagian commissars of affairs. In relation to them the average one-vote citizen is a muted cipher, a noiseless nullity, an impalpable phantom, a shadow in a vacuum, a subpeasant.[1]

Perhaps the reason Americans do not regard the Rockefellers as the "Brobdingnagian commissars" that they really are is because, like their Farben counterparts in Nazi Germany, they have wisely chosen to stay in the background. They are seldom in the news and are overshadowed by the public appearances and pronouncements of the nation's politicians. The men who sit at the pinnacle of this world power prefer to leave the publicity-seeking to their political subordinates who, by temperament, are more suited to the task. The amount of power held by a John or a David Rockefeller may not be as great as that held for a single moment by a president of the United States. By comparison, however, the president is but a passing comet streaking toward oblivion.

Political figures come and go. Some are revered in the history books of their nation. Some are tried as war criminals. Others are

1. Lundberg, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

assassinated. Most merely are cast aside and forgotten when they have outlived their usefulness. But the power of the Rockefellers is handed down from generation to generation as a title of nobility and has become a living, growing, nearly immortal reality of its own.



National Archives

(above) I.G. Farben, the world's largest chemical and drug cartel, was headquartered in this building in Frankfurt, Germany. It became the backbone of the Nazi war machine. Yet, during the massive bombing raids on Frankfurt, American bombardiers were instructed to spare this building. It survived without a scratch.

(below) During the Nuremberg trials it was learned that the business leaders of I.G. Farben had controlled the Nazi state. Oswald Pohl, an SS Lieutenant General who was sentenced to hang, is shown here explaining how Farben operated such concentration camps as Auschwitz and Buchenwald.

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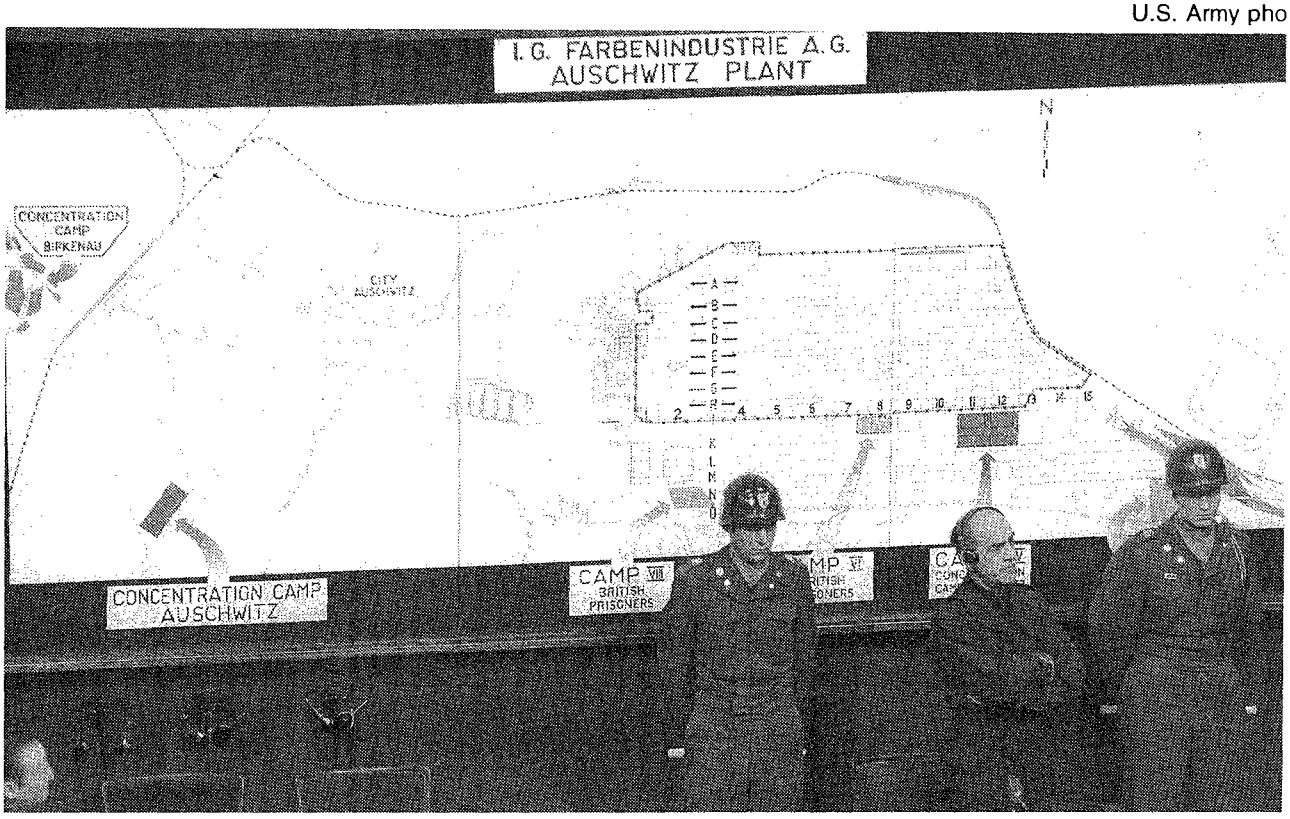

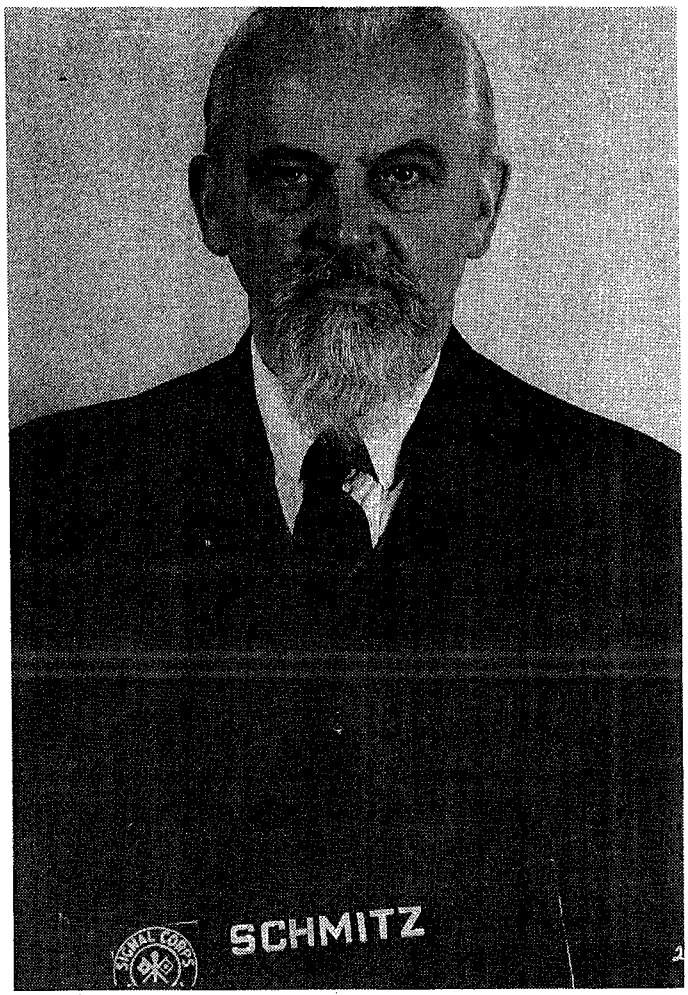
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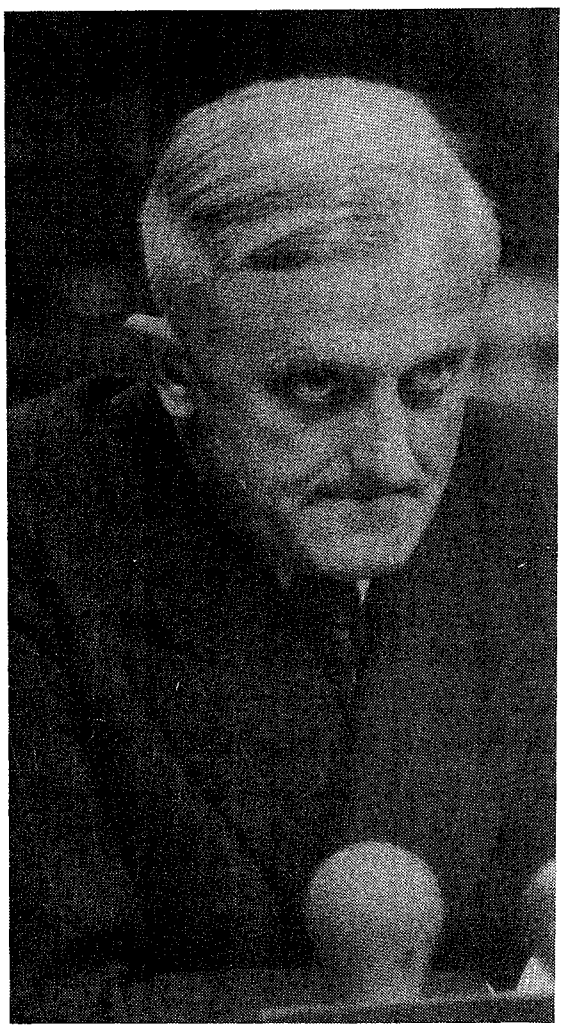

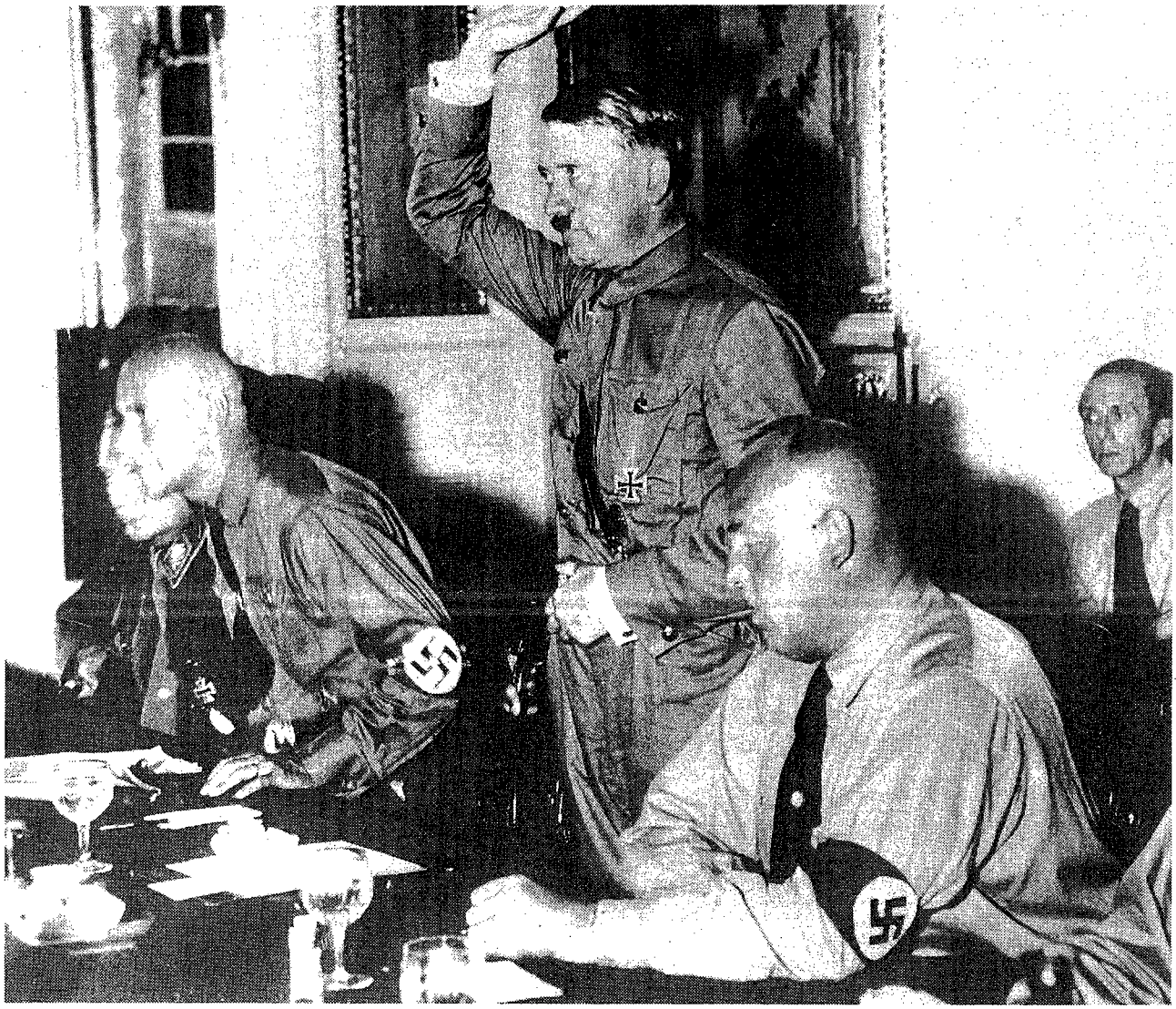

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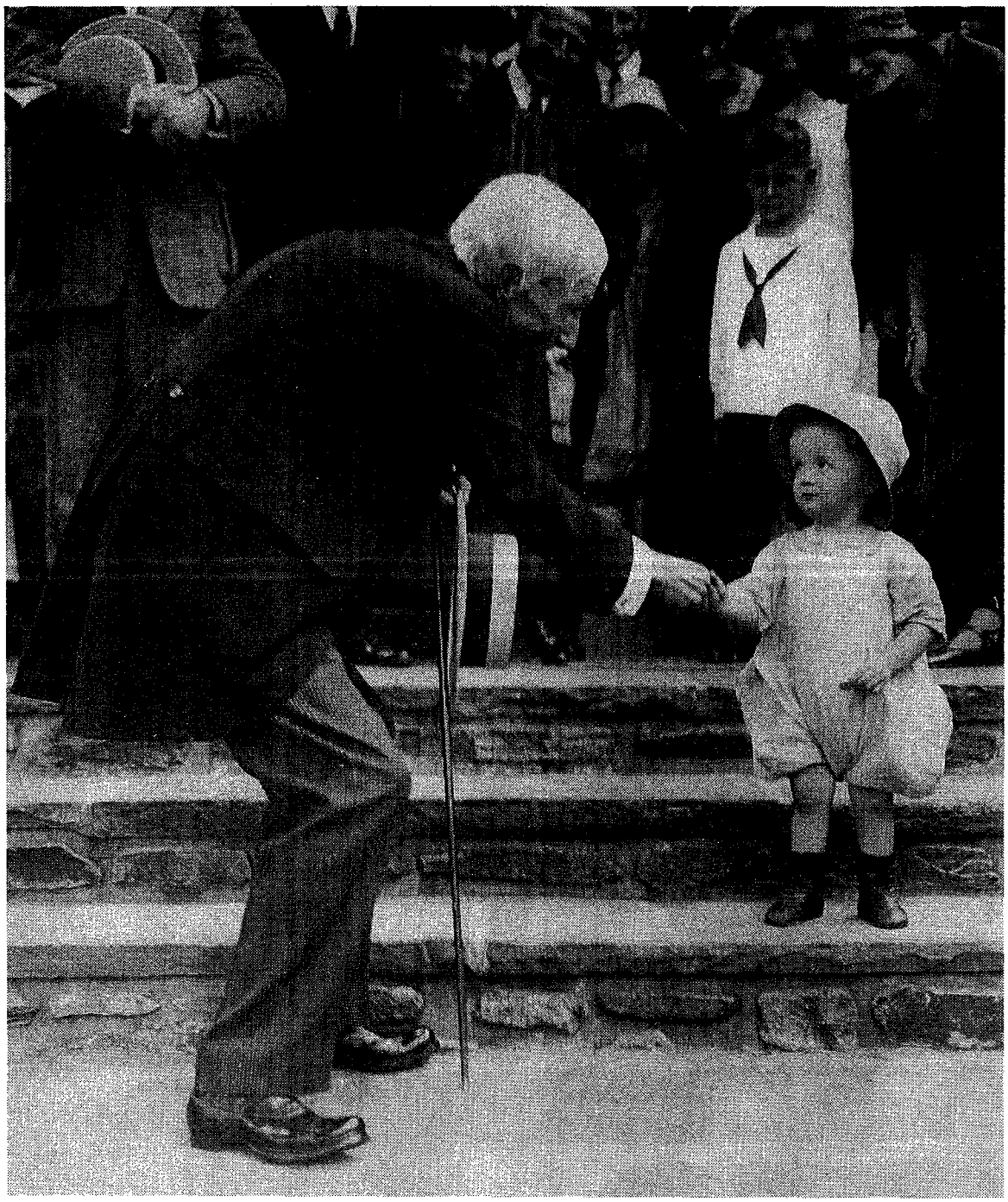
Adolph Hitler (above) at a 1932 meeting in Berlin. Hitler's rise to power would have been impossible without the secret financial support of I.G. Farben. The Nazi state became the means by which cartel agreements were enforced.

At left are key Farben defendants at the Nuremberg War-Crimes trials. Hermann Schmitz, the mastermind of the cartel, was an integral part of the international banking structure. Carl Krauch was chairman of Farben's board of directors. Max Ilgner, Farben's "Director of Finance," in reality was in charge of espionage and propaganda. Otto Ambros (bottom right) was production chief of Farben's poison-gas facilities. (U.S. Army photos)

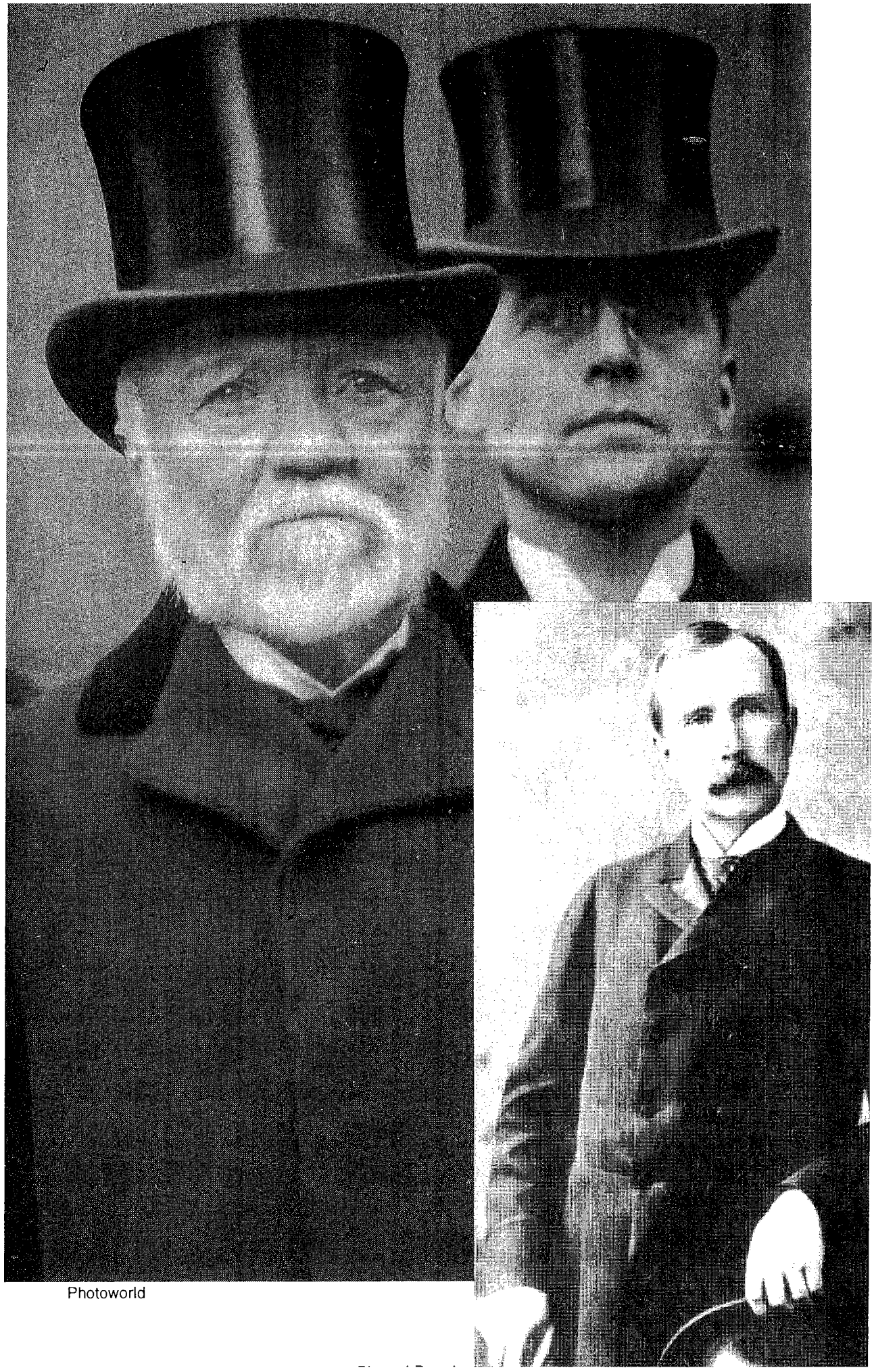
U.P.I

Photoworld



John D. Rockefeller, Sr. (above), often gave away shiny dimes to small children at public gatherings in an attempt to improve his image in the press. This device was suggested by Ivy Lee (left), one of the world's foremost public-relations experts. Mr. Lee also had been retained by I.G. Farben to appraise the public-image potential of Adolph Hitler.

Walter Teagle (above, left), while president of Standard Oil, secretly held stock in Farben enterprises on behalf of the Rockefeller family. Through such ploys, the Rockefellers have obscured their financial interest in the field of drugs.



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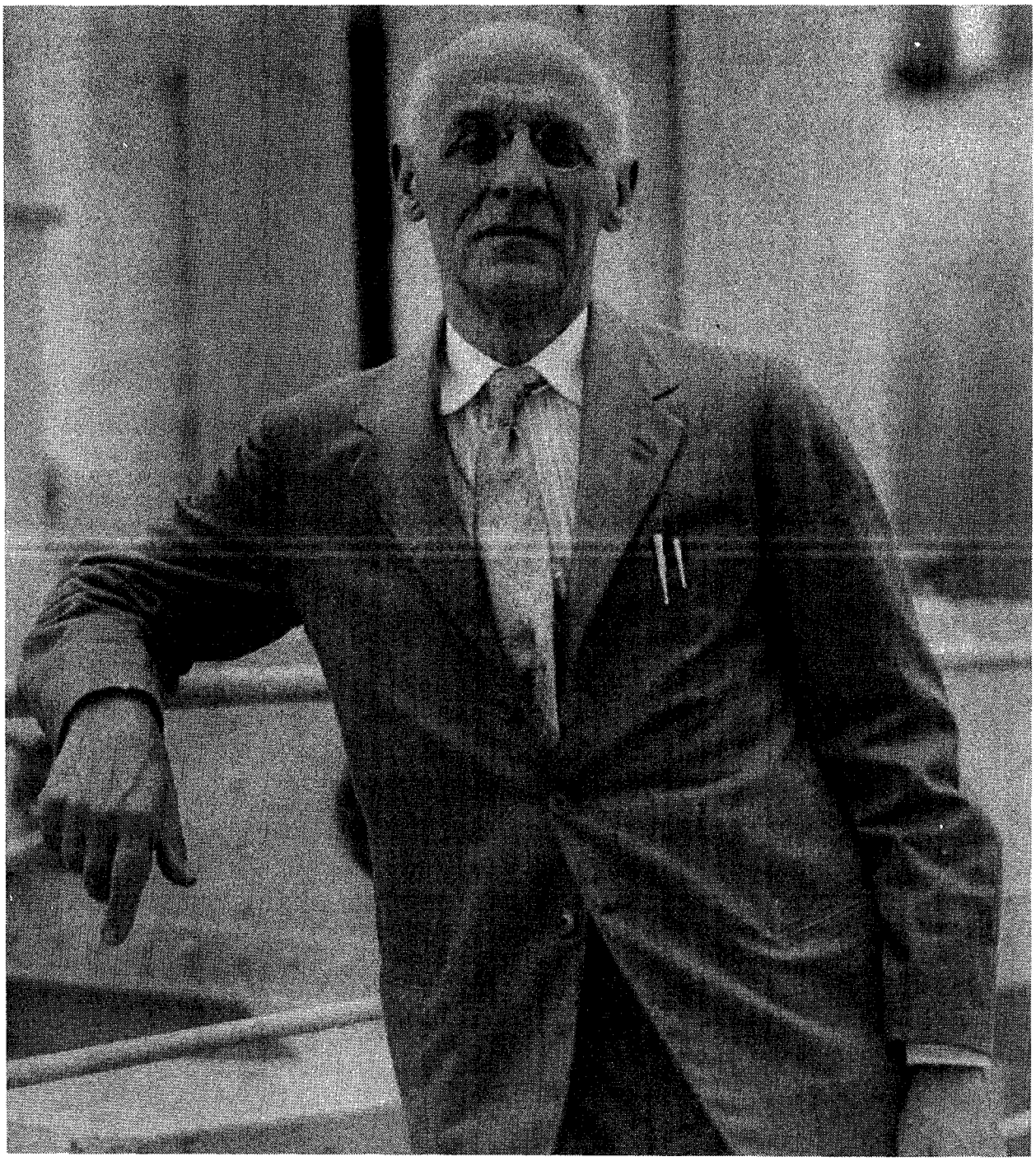
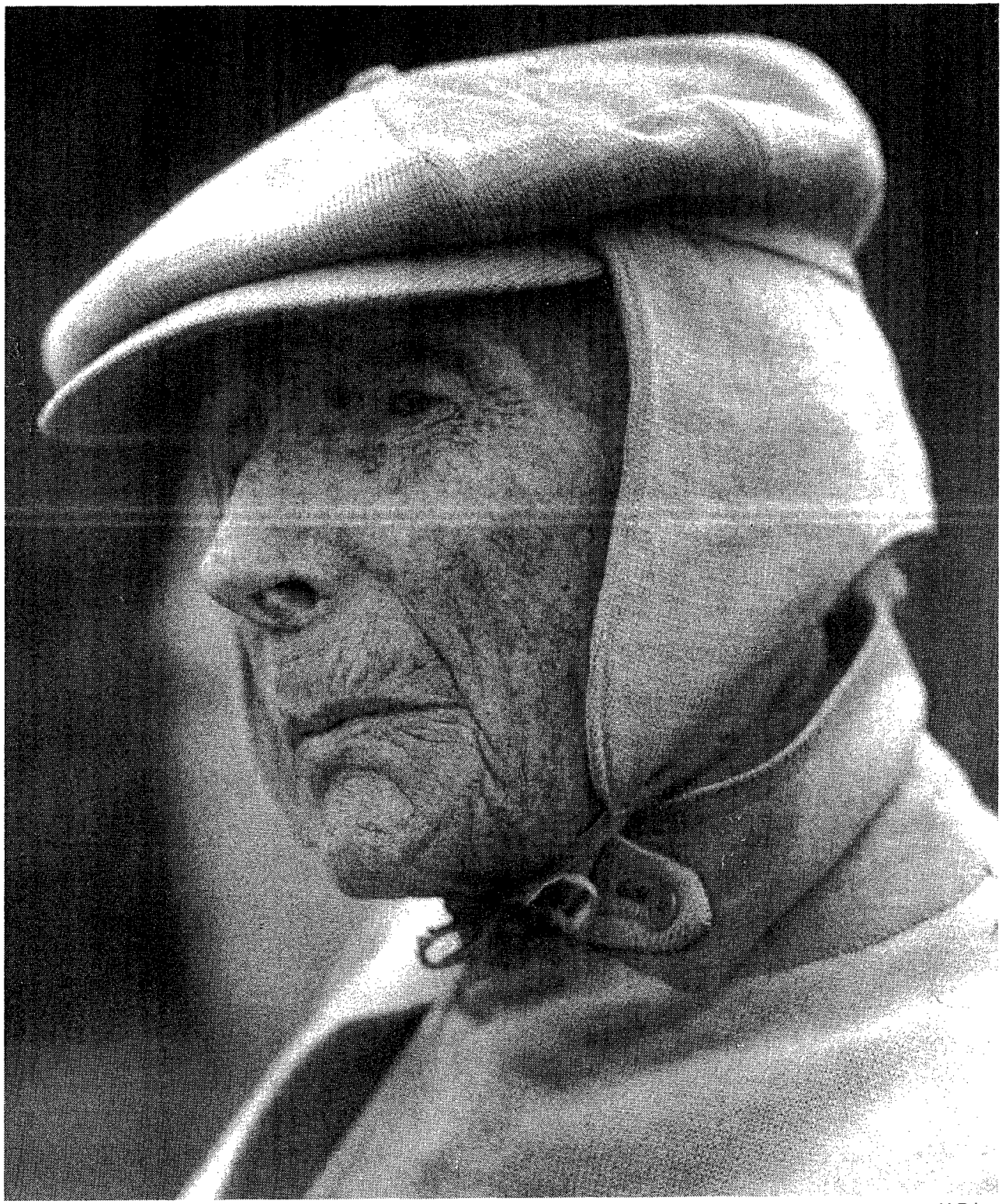


Photoworld

Abraham Flexner (above), author of the famous Flexner Report of 1910, led the crusade for upgrading the medical schools of America. All the while, he was in the employ of Andrew Carnegie (above, left) and John D. Rockefeller (left) who had set up tax-exempt foundations for that purpose. The result was that America's medical schools became oriented toward drugs and drug research, for it was through the increased sale of these drugs that the donors realized a profit on their "philanthropy."



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John D. Rockefeller, Sr., shown here at age 93, had created fantastic wealth. When he interlocked his own empire with that of I.G. Farben in 1928, there was created the largest and most powerful cartel the world has ever known. Not only has that cartel survived through the years, it has grown and prospered. Today it plays a major role in both the science and politics of cancer therapy.

Chapter Eighteen

THE CHARITY PRESCRIPTION

The drug cartel's influence over the nation's medical schools; the drug-oriented training given to medical students; and the use of philanthropic foundations to obtain control over educational institutions.

As we have seen, the Rockefeller group, in conjunction with the hidden hand of I.G. Farben, has become a dominant force in the American pharmaceutical industry. One of the consequences of this reality is that one almost never finds consumer price competition among prescription drugs and patent medicines. Generally, the only competition we see is along the lines of vague advertising claims such as "Laboratory tests prove Bayer is better," or "Research has shown that Anacin is faster." Over the years, the pharmaceutical houses have lived up to an agreement to stay within the narrow field of their specialty and to refrain from trying to cut into the established markets of their rivals. It is, as they say, an "orderly" industry.

One of the reasons for this non-competition is that most drugs are patented and are available only from one manufacturer. Another reason is that the prescription is made by a physician who is more concerned with the effectiveness of a drug than with its price. But, in addition, there is the fact that the drug houses bombard the market with so many new drugs each year that the physician often does not *know* how effective the drugs are that he prescribes. All he knows is that he has seen them advertised in the *AMA Journal,* has been handed a "fact sheet" by a field representative from the company which manufactures them, and may have had some success with them on previous patients. Because he is a *practitioner,* not a *researcher,* he cannot conduct controlled experiments to determine the relative effectiveness of the new

drugs as compared to older or similar drugs available through another firm. All he knows is that they seem to help some of his patients. If the first drug does not bring about the desired results, then he will issue a new prescription and try something else. The result is that it is not unusual for a patient to buy multiple drugs from different manufacturers with everybody getting a piece of the financial action.

This point was brought home rather bluntly at a conference sponsored in 1963 by Johns Hopkins University. One of the featured speakers was Dr. George Baehr of New York, who stated:

> As a consultant for many years to physicians in private practice, it has been my experience that many general practitioners and specialists have acquired the habit of shifting repeatedly and needlessly from one drug to another. They are usually motivated to change their prescribing habits by the persuasive propaganda of advertising literature and of visiting detail men.[1]

There is nothing about this procedure that is improper from the physician's point of view. He is doing only what he can to help his patients by making available to them what he has been told is the latest technology in the field of drugs. Remember, it is not he who makes a profit from writing the prescription.

There is no questioning the fact that the doctor functions as a salesman for a multi-billion dollar drug industry, but he is not paid for this vital service. He *has* been trained for it, however. Through the curricula of the nation's leading medical schools, students are exposed to such an extensive training in the use of drugs (and practically none in the field of nutrition) that, upon graduation, they naturally turn to the use of drugs as the treatment of choice for practically all of man's ills.

How the medical schools of the nation came to adopt these uniform curricula is the subject to which we now turn our attention.

The key to unlock this particular door of cartel intrigue is the tax-exempt foundation. The scope of this study does not permit more than a cursory review of the origins and early history of such foundations, but the salient points are these:

The Federal Reserve System, the income tax, and the tax-exempt foundation all were conceived and foisted onto the American people by the same financier-politicians whose story

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1. Omar Garrison, *The Dictocrats, op. cit.*, p. 21.

has been traced in the preceding pages. In fact, the Federal Reserve System was first introduced as legislation in 1913 by Senator Nelson Aldrich, and was known as the "Aldrich Plan." Aldrich was brought into the inner circle when his daughter married John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The senator's son, Winthrop Aldrich, became chairman of the Chase National Bank. Senator Aldrich was viewed as Rockefeller's personal representative in the Senate and, as a result, he wielded far more power and influence in Washington than any other senator of the era. One thing is certain. He would not have introduced income-tax legislation if there had been even the remotest chance that it would apply to such fortunes as those held by the Rockefellers, the Morgans, the Carnegies, or the Mellons.

The plan was both simple and ingenious. They would transfer the bulk of their visible assets to something called foundations. They would appoint hand-picked and loyal underlings to administer these foundations. They would require that a portion of their assets be dispersed under the appearance of charity or philanthropy. They would design most of those gifts, however, to benefit themselves, their business enterprises, or to further their political objectives. They would retain full control of their assets and use them just as freely as if they remained directly in their name. They would avoid the payment of any significant inheritance tax upon the death of the "donor," thus insuring that the fortune remained intact and in the hands of family or corporate control in perpetuity. And they would use the supposedly charitable nature of the foundation as a means of avoiding the payment of most, if not all, of the income tax they then were advocating to be paid by everyone else.

Once again it must be noted that the "socialist" or "communist" nostrums allegedly designed to pull down the rich and elevate the poor—such as the progressive income tax[1]— always work to eliminate the middle class and, ultimately, to produce just the opposite of their advertised objective. That this has been true in the United States is obvious. The progressive income tax has not hurt the *finpols* one bit. Their wealth expands at an increasing rate each year. The business and professional people who fall into the middle class, however, now are increasingly

1. The progressive income tax was specifically called for in *The Communist Manifesto*.

blocked from rising into the selected ranks of the super-rich. With each passing decade since the enactment of the income tax, the gap widens between the top and the bottom. Again, government becomes the instrument for preventing competition and for preserving monopoly.

And make no mistake about it, it was planned that way.

Ferdinand Lundberg explains:

> Recipients of the money must be ideologically acceptable to the donors. There is a positive record showing that, by these means, purely corporate elements are able to influence research and many university policies, particularly in the selection of personnel.... The foundations are staunch supporters of the physical sciences, the findings of which have many profit-making applications in the corporate sphere....
>
> Whether or not these various effects were sought by the foundation creators, they are present, and the realistic observer must suppose they were what the realistic founders had in mind.[1]

What has been true in university research is equally true in government research. In both cases, the pharmaceutical interests are able to benefit commercially from drug research programs paid for wholly or in part by tax dollars. This reality was confirmed in 1972 by Dr. Frank Rauscher, director of the National Cancer Institute, when he said:

> We test about 30,000 compounds a year for anti-tumor activity in animals at the National Cancer Institute alone. Each year, for the past four or five years, an average of about three new drugs have reached the physician's bag for application to the patient.
>
> The program currently costs about 75 million dollars per year, and can be expected to generate six or seven clinically effective drugs each year. That means we're spending tax money at about the rate of 10 million dollars per drug.... My colleagues, Dr. Gordon Zubrod and Dr. Saul Schepartz, operate probably the nation's biggest pharmaceutical house at the National Cancer Institute.[2]

In recent years, the private physician has represented a constantly shrinking portion of the total medical profession. As his influence wanes, he is being replaced by group clinics, HMOs, state-supported institutions, and research centers. Many of these are the recipients of large grants for specific medical projects and they become very sensitive to the ideological or scientific prefer-

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1. Lundberg, *The Rich and The Super Rich, op. cit.*, p. 469.
2. "New Gains in War Against Cancer," *U.S. News and World Report*, Dec. 4, 1972, p. 41.

ences of those who give the money. It's not that the donors tell them specifically what to do or what to find, it's just that the recipients know in advance that, if they stray too far outside the unstated but clearly understood objectives of those who make the grant, then that will be the last time their name is on the roll call when the free money is given out.

There is the celebrated case, for instance, of the $15,000 grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the American Bar Association to study the United Nations Genocide Convention. When the ABA had the gall to *condemn* the convention, the Carnegie Foundation was enraged and demanded an immediate stop to the project or its money back.[1]

Another example of the influence of foundations over the world of academia is the way in which the nutrition department of Harvard has been converted into the public relations department of the General Foods Corporation. For years the head of this department at Harvard was Professor Stare, known within health-food circles as the "Cornflakes Professor." One of the Professor's dubious achievements was to defend "enriched" white bread and other miracle products of the processed-food industry. He dismissed as "rubbish" and "nutritional quackery" all suggestions that chemical additives to foods may not be safe or that processed supermarket foods are not just as nutritious as anything fresh from an organic garden. On one occasion he condemned Dr. Carlton Fredericks for his support of vitamin B_6 and challenged him to produce even *one* authoritative reference to support its value. Whereupon Dr. Fredericks sent Stare's own report on B_6 written years before he had come under the influence of Harvard and foundation money.[2]

Omar Garrison gives further insight into how this influence came to be decisive:

> Perhaps it is without significance that Dr. Stare is a board member of a large can company, and that his department at Harvard has been the recipient of substantial research grants from the food industry. For example, in 1960, the Harvard president announced what he called a "momentous" gift of $1,026,000 from General Foods Corporation, to be used over a ten-year period for expansion

1. "Bar Group Accused by Carnegie Fund,"*New York Times,* Oct. 15, 1950, pp. 1, 66. Also "Bar Group Denies Peace Fund Misuse," *New York Times,* Oct. 20, 1950, p. 30.
2. Details given in a lecture by Dr. Carlton Fredericks at the National Health Federation Convention in Los Angeles, Jan. 16, 1972.

> of the nutritional laboratories of the university's school of public health, where Dr. Stare is professor of nutrition. The seductive question is: Can any scientific research remain wholly objective and untainted by loyalty when it is so generously endowed by big corporations whose commercial future will be influenced by the outcome of such research?[1]

Joseph Goulden, in his authoritative study of foundations entitled *The Money Givers,* explains how foundation control has been extended to the medical profession:

> The medical profession does quiver excitedly when it hears the fast riffle of thousand dollar bills. Since Ford [through the Ford Foundation] began nationwide operations in 1950, it has spent more than a third of a billion dollars on medical schools and hospitals....
>
> Foundations are popular with the medical establishment because they do so much to preserve it. A well-endowed regional foundation—Kellogg in Michigan, Moody in Texas, Lilly in Indiana —can be as influential in hospital affairs as is the state medical association, through grants for construction, operating expenses, and research.[2]

Bearing in mind that the foundations are precision tools designed to further monopolies and cartels, it follows that they will be used, not only for expanding the wealth of those who control them, but also for expanding the size and reach of government, for *total* government is the ultimate monopoly and the final goal.

This has been a conspicuous aspect of foundation grants since their inception. The majority of foundation-supported projects in the social and political sciences have resulted in the promotion of expanded government power as the solution to the problems and injustices of the nation and the world. Plush grants have gone to scholars, researchers, schools, dramatists, churches, theater groups, mass-action organizations, poets, and ivory tower think-tanks. They have been given to those within the Establishment, to those who are anti-Establishment, to those who claim to be in the middle, and to those who plot violent revolutions to overthrow the government. They have been bestowed upon Republicans, Democrats, New-Agers, militants, pacifists, socialists, and Communists. The apparent divergence of these groups leads the casual observer to the erroneous conclusion that the foundations

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1. Garrison, *op. cit.,* pp. 195, 196.
2. Joseph Goulden, *The Money Givers,* (New York: Random House, 1971), pp. 145, 149.

are not selective or that they are promoting a kind of melting-pot democracy of ideas. But, upon closer examination, the one thing that *all* of these recipients share in common is that they promote the growth of government; and *that,* in fact, is why they have been smiled upon by the forces of monopoly.

There are a thousand examples that could be cited in support of this proposition, but let us limit ourselves only to the field of medicine which is the area of our present interest. Recent studies of socialized medicine in England and Sweden have turned up an interesting fact. Because prescription drugs in these countries are "free" (paid through taxes), the per-capita use of these medications is much higher than in the United States. The statistics show that, when an individual has no financial interest in his medical bill, he tends to overuse medical services just to make sure that he is getting all the benefits to which he thinks he is entitled.

Doctors, also, tend to write prescriptions in marginal cases of need just to "process" the patient through his office more quickly. The result is that, under socialized medicine, the drug manufacturers are rewarded with an automatic and maximum market saturation for their products. The pharmaceutical cartel that controls the medically oriented foundations has not overlooked this fact, and we can be certain that the history of foundation pressure for socialized medicine in the United States is no accident.

The Milbank Fund was created by Albert G. Milbank who was Chairman of the Borden Company and also the leading partner in the Wall Street law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope, Hadley and McCloy. Milbank was no stranger to the cartel. John J. McCloy, one of his partners, was Chairman of the Chase National Bank, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, chairman of the board of the CFR (Council on Foreign Relations), and a member of the Executive Committee of Squibb Pharmaceutical. The significance of the Milbank Fund is not that it has been the kindly sponsor of projects supposedly to upgrade the quality of public health, but that it was one of the first foundations to use its resources openly to promote government expansion via socialized medicine.

Richard Carter, in his devastating attack against the AMA, entitled *The Doctor Business,* recounts the story:

> During the Coolidge and Hoover administrations, organized medicine encountered little legislative difficulty. Its worst problems were those posed by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care

> and the philanthropic foundations which financed the CCMC's work. The Milbank Fund was regarded as particularly virulent. Despite protests from local medical societies, it continued pilot studies in New York State which illustrated the advantages of publicly organized preventive medicine. Worse, its secretary, John A. Kingsbury, was an advocate of federal health insurance and so was its president, Albert G. Milbank. With the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, such advocacy became formidable. It was expected that Roosevelt would include compulsory health insurance in his Social Security laws.[1]

The entry of the Rockefeller group into the foundation arena is of paramount importance to the subject of this treatise, for no other single force has been as influential in shaping the contours of modern medicine in America. One of the first moves in that direction was made when John D. Rockefeller retained the professional services of a public-relations expert by the name of Ivy Lee. When Lee was called before the Congressional Committee to Investigate Foreign Propaganda and Other Subversive Activities,[2] he testified reluctantly that he had been retained by I.G. Farben to give professional advice to most of the top Nazi leaders, including Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda, and Hitler himself.

Lee became famous in later years for accomplishing what seemed to be an impossible task—improving the popular image of John D. Rockefeller. He had advised the old tycoon to give away a small percentage of his wealth each year in the form of gifts to hospitals, libraries, schools, churches, and other charities, but to do so in the most conspicuous manner possible, usually with a public building to bear his name as a continuing testimony to his generosity and benevolence.

To obtain favorable press coverage, he advised Rockefeller to carry rolls of shiny dimes with him at all public appearances so he could hand them out to any youngsters that might be present. It was largely through following this kind of advice that John D. Rockefeller gradually lost the old (and earned) reputation for cunning and ruthlessness and became increasingly portrayed as a kindly philanthropist who loved children.

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1. Richard Carter, *The Doctor Business*, (New York: Doubleday, 1958), pp. 203, 204.
2. This later became known as the Dies Committee after Martin Dies, but in 1934 its chairman was John W. McCormack of Massachusetts.

The public-relations value of philanthropy did not originate with Ivy Lee. Rockefeller himself had observed how the negative image of George Peabody had been changed almost overnight by conspicuous acts of public charity, and the same thing with his close friend Andrew Carnegie. Shortly after Carnegie proclaimed his famous "Gospel of Wealth" in which he stated that men of great fortune had an obligation to further humanitarian objectives through philanthropy, Rockefeller wrote to him and said: "Be assured, your example will bear fruits."[1] Later, when the first Rockefeller general philanthropic board was created, Carnegie was made a trustee and served for eleven years. Rockefeller and Carnegie, applying the typical philosophy of industrial cartels, agreed not to compete or overlap in their philanthropic endeavors, and operated their respective foundations as though they were one; a fact which, through the years, has given each of them an economic leverage even greater than would be indicated by their separate vast resources.

The one man who probably deserves more credit than any other for advancing the profitable science of foundation philanthropy was a "modernist" minister by the name of Fred Gates. Gates was far more of a businessman than he was a man of God. In fact, he openly acknowledged that he held an aversion to fundamentalist religion, and that he entered the ministry in order to promote the "social" principles which, in his view, were implied in Christ's teachings. He explained: "I wanted to side with Him and His friends against the world and His enemies. That, frankly, was the only 'conversion' I ever had."[2]

Fred Gates had attracted the attention of John D. Rockefeller as a result of his effective service to the flour magnate George A. Pillsbury. Gates had shown Pillsbury how to dispose of a portion of his estate in such a manner that, not only did he receive maximum public approval, but he also was able to capture control of money from other sources as well.

This was the Gates formula: Pillsbury gave the Owatonna Baptist Academy $50,000 *on condition that the Baptist community at large would raise an equal amount.* Gates then took on the job of raising the additional funds. The result was that $100,000 was

1. Warren Weaver, *U.S. Philanthropic Foundations; Their History, Structure, Management, and Record,* (New York: Harper & Row, p. 35.
2. Allan Nevins, *John D. Rockefeller,* (New York: Scribner & Sons, 1959), v. 2, p. 271.

raised in all, and it was done in such a way that the entire business community, through its own financial share in the venture, was led to personally identify with Mr. Pillsbury and his "noble" project.

Pillsbury put up only half, yet he obtained the same public credit and private influence over how the funds were used as he would have if he had financed the entire venture. That was getting *double* mileage out of one's philanthropy!

John D. was quick to appreciate the usefulness of such a man as Fred Gates, the creator of this concept, and soon made him a key figure in his business enterprises. Rockefeller, himself, later described Gates in these glowing terms:

> Fred Gates was a wonderful business man. His work for the American Baptist Education Society required him to travel extensively. Once, as he was going south, I asked him to look into an iron mill in which I had an interest. His report was a model of clarity!
>
> Then I asked him to make some investigation of other property in the west. I had been told this particular company was rolling in wealth. Mr. Gates' report showed that I had been deceived.
>
> Now I realized that I had met a commercial genius. I persuaded Mr. Gates to become a man of business.[1]

One of the first foundations established by Rockefeller and Gates was the General Education Board. The objective of this "philanthropy" was not to raise the general level of education, as many thought at the time, but to convert the American people into a docile herd of content and uncomplaining workers. In the first publication of the General Education Board, Gates wrote:

> In our dreams we have limitless resources, and the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands. The present educational conventions fade from our minds, and unhampered by tradition, we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk. We shall not try to make these people or any of their children into philosophers of mental learning or of science. We have not to raise up from among them authors, editors, poets, or men of letters. We shall not search for embryo great artists, painters, musicians, nor lawyers, doctors, preachers, politicians, statesmen of whom we have ample supply. The task we set before ourselves is very simple as well as a very beautiful one: To train these people as we find them to a perfectly ideal life just where they are. So we will organize our children into a community and teach them to do in a

1. John K. Winkler, *John D.–A Portrait in Oils* (New York: Blue Ribbon Books, 1929), pp. 176, 177.

perfect way the things their fathers and mothers are doing in an imperfect way, in the homes, in the shop, and on the farm.[1]

John D. Rockefeller had a passion for efficiency—not only in business, but in the administration of his philanthropic funds as well. In the mind of this man, the word "efficiency" meant more than merely the absence of waste. It meant expending the money in such a way as to bring about the *maximum* return to the donor.

The Gates "matching funds" formula developed for Pillsbury was refined even further for Rockefeller and soon evolved into a pattern in which John D. often controlled a philanthropic venture with as little as one-fourth of the total capitalization. Scores of volunteer fund-raisers could be recruited to raise the balance from the public at large. But since the largest *single* contribution came from Rockefeller, he received the credit and was able to place control of the *entire* fund into the hands of trustees who were subservient to his will. This was the pattern that produced such profitable ventures as the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid, the Greater New York Fund, and many others.

The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association was a classical example. Originally established by a group of physicians dedicated to a crusade against T.B., it soon fell captive to the financial domination of Rockefeller money. Rockefeller put in charge of the program a relatively unknown social worker by the name of Harry Hopkins.[2] Under Hopkin's direction, the T.B. Association grew to international proportions and, by 1920, was collecting many millions of dollars each year.

Rockefeller controlled the operation, but most of the money came from the public through contributions and the purchase of Christmas Seals. One of the great scandals of 1932 centered around the accusation made by New York City Health Commissioner Lewis I. Harris, in a letter to the *New York Times* of June 8, and by the subsequent admission of the fund's officers, "that all its money had been expended on salaries and overhead."

The philanthropy formula worked so well that it was decided to expand. A multitude of similar agencies were established to

1. "Occasional Paper No. I," General Education Board, 1904.
2. Hopkins, like most Rockefeller protégés, moved into government work. He became WPA director, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Lend-Lease Administrator, and personal advisor to FDR. He even took up residency in the White House. Later it was learned that he had been a member of the Communist Party.

exploit the public's dread of other diseases as well. Within a few years there sprang into being such organizations as The Heart Association, The Social Hygiene Association, The Diabetes Association, The National Association for the Prevention of Blindness, The American Cancer Association, and many others.

The American Cancer Society, incidentally, was formed officially in May of 1913 at the Harvard Club in New York. In later years its orientation has been determined by such personages sitting on its board of directors as Alfred P. Sloan (General Motors), Charles D. Hilles (AT&T), Monroe Rathbone (Standard Oil), and Frederich Ecker (Metropolitan Life). The American Cancer Society holds half ownership in the patent rights to 5FU (5 flourouracil, one of those drugs considered as an "acceptable" treatment for cancer.[1] The drug is manufactured by Hoffman-LaRoche Laboratories which is within the I.G.–Rockefeller orbit. Many donors to the ACS would be outraged to learn that this organization has a vested interest in the sale of drugs and a financial tie-in with the drug industry.

The ACS denies that it has ever received any money for its share of the patent. When the author wrote to Hoffman-LaRoche suggesting that this was strange in-as-much as such payments would help to fund ACS "humanitarian programs," Mr. Samuel L. Welt, Assistant Vice President and Chief Patent Counsel replied: "We do not feel that we are in a position to comment on what payments, if any, the American Cancer Society received on account of the patent."[2]

Rockefeller's first entry into philanthropy on a grand scale was in 1890 when, following the formula established by Gates, he pledged $600,000 to the Baptist University of Chicago on condition that the meat packers and dry-goods merchants of the city also contribute a minimum of $400,000.

Biographer John T. Flynn describes the reaction:

> When the news of Rockefeller's princely gift was made known, the National Baptist Education Society Convention was being held in Boston. The announcement of the gift was received with cheers.... When the gift was named and the actual sum of money pronounced, the audience rose and sang the Doxology. Men burst out into exclamations of praise and joy. "The man who has given this money is a godly man," chanted one leader. Another rose and exclaimed:

1. See Jones, *Nutrition Rudiments in Cancer, op. cit.*, p. 17.
2. Letter to G. Edward Griffin, January 11, 1977; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

"The coming to the front of such a princely giver! A man to lead! It is the Lord's doing. God has kept Chicago for us. I wonder at his patience."

On the following Sabbath throughout the country, sermons of thanksgiving were preached in almost all Baptist pulpits. "When a crisis came," entoned one minister, "God had a man to meet it." "God," cried out another, "has guided us and provided a leader and a giver and so brought us out into a large place." In scores of pulpits the phrase: "Man of God!" was uttered. A writer to the *Independent* said: "No benefaction has ever flowed from a purer Christian source."[1]

1. Flynn, *God's Gold, op. cit.*, pp. 305, 306.

Chapter Nineteen

HE WHO PAYS THE PIPER

The low state of medical education in the U.S. prior to 1910; the role of the Flexner Report in dramatizing the need for reform; the role played by the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations in implementing the Flexner Report; and the use of foundation funding as a means of gaining control over American medical schools.

There is an old saying: "He who pays the piper calls the tune." This is one of those eternal truths that exist—and always will exist—in business, in politics, *and in education.*

We have seen how John D. Rockefeller captured the hearts of Baptist ministers with a mere $600,000 granted to Chicago University. What remains to be demonstrated is that he also captured control of the university.

Within a year after the grant, Rockefeller's personal choice, Dr. William Rainey Harper, was named president of the institution. And within two years, the teaching staff had been successfully purged of all anti-Rockefeller dissidents. A professor of economics and a professor of literature distinguished themselves by proclaiming that Mr. Rockefeller was "superior in creative genius to Shakespeare, Homer, and Dante."[1]

In contrast, a Professor Bemis was expelled from the staff for "incompetence" when he repeatedly criticized the action of the railroads during the Pullman strike of 1894. A few years later, after the Rockefeller family, through the "philanthropy" of John Archbald, had gained parallel influence at Syracuse University in western New York, an economics instructor by the name of John Cummons was dismissed by the Chancellor for similar reasons.

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1. Josephson, *The Robber Barrons, op. cit.*, p. 324.

In 1953, Representative B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee received the authority of Congress to establish a special committee to investigate the power and influence of tax-exempt foundations. The committee never accomplished much due to mounting pressure from multiple sources high within government itself and, eventually, Reece was forced to terminate the committee's work. During its short period of existence, however, many interesting and highly revealing facts were brought to light. Norman Dodd, who was the committee's director of research, and probably one of the country's most knowledgeable authorities on foundations, testified during the hearings and told the committee:

> The result of the development and operation of the network in which the foundations (by their support and encouragement) have played such a significant role, seems to have provided this country with what is tantamount to a national system of education under the tight control of organizations and persons little known to the American public.... The curriculum in this tightly controlled scheme of education is designed to indoctrinate the American student from matriculation to the consummation of his education.[1]

Using the unique talents of Fred Gates, Rockefeller set out consciously and methodically to capture control of American education and particularly of American *medical* education. The process began in 1901 with the creation of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. It included on its board such politically oriented "medical" names as Doctors L. Emmett Holt, Christian A. Herter, T. Mitchell Pruden, Hermann M. Briggs, William H. Welch, Theobald Smith, and Simon Flexner. Christian Herter was slated for bigger things, of course, and became Secretary of State under President Eisenhower. Simon Flexner also was destined for larger success. Although his name never became as well-known as that of Herter, he and his brother, Abraham Flexner, probably influenced the lives of more people and in a more profound way than has any Secretary of State.

Abraham Flexner was on the staff of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. As mentioned previously, the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations traditionally worked together almost as one enterprise in the furtherance of their mutual goals, and this certainly was no exception. The Flexner brothers were the lens that brought the Rockefeller and the

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1. As quoted by Weaver, *U.S. Philanthropic Foundations, op. cit.*, pp. 175, 176.

Carnegie fortunes into focus on the unsuspecting and vulnerable medical profession.

Prior to 1910, the practice of medicine in the United States left a great deal to be desired. Medical degrees could be purchased through the mail or obtained with marginal training at understaffed and inadequate medical schools. The profession was suffering from a bad public reputation and reform was in the air.

The American Medical Association had begun to take an interest in cleaning its own house. It created a Council on Medical Education for the express purpose of surveying the status of medical training throughout the country and of making specific recommendations for its improvement. But by 1908 it had run into difficulty as a result of committee differences and insufficient funding. It was into this void that the Rockefeller–Carnegie combine moved with brilliant strategy and perfect timing. Henry S. Pritchett, the president of the Carnegie Foundation, approached the AMA and simply offered to take over the entire project. The minutes for the meeting of the AMA's Council on Medical Education held in New York in December of 1908 tell the story:

> At one o'clock an informal conference was held with President Pritchett and Mr. Abraham Flexner of the Carnegie Foundation. Mr. Pritchett had already expressed by correspondence the willingness of the Foundation to cooperate with the Council in investigating the medical schools. He now explained that the Foundation was to investigate all the professions: law, medicine, and theology.[1]...
>
> He agreed with the opinion previously expressed by the members of the Council that while the Foundation would be guided very largely by the Council's investigation, to avoid the usual claims of partiality no more mention should be made in the report of the Council than any other source of information. The report would therefore be, and have the weight of, a disinterested body, which would then be published far and wide. It would do much to develop public opinion.[2]

Here was the "philanthropy formula" at work again: (1) have others pay a major portion of the bill (the AMA had already done most of the work; the cost to Carnegie was only $10,000),

1. This is not the subject of the present study, but the reader should not pass over the fact that the same strategy for control over education was being executed in other key areas as well.
2. Morris Fishbein, M.D., *A History of the AMA*, (Philadelphia & London: W.B. Saunders Co., 1947), pp. 987, 989.

(2) receive a public-image bonus (Isn't it wonderful that these men are taking an interest in upgrading medical standards!), and (3) gain control over a vital sphere of American life.

This is how that control came about.

The Flexner Report, as it was called, was published in 1910. As anticipated, it *was* "published far and wide," and it *did* "do much to develop public opinion." The report correctly pointed out the inadequacies of medical education at the time. No one could take exception with that. It also proposed a wide range of sweeping changes, most of which were entirely sound. No one could take exception with those, either. The alert observer, however, would note that the recommendations included strengthening courses in *pharmacology* and the addition of *research* departments at all "qualified" medical schools.

Taken at face value, the Flexner Report was above reproach and, undoubtedly, it performed a service that was much needed. It is what followed in the *wake* of the report that reveals its true purpose in the larger plan. Rockefeller and Carnegie began immediately to shower millions of dollars on those medical schools that were susceptible to control. Those that did not conform were denied the funds and eventually were forced out of business by their well-funded competitors.

A hundred and sixty schools were in operation in 1905. By 1927, the number had dropped to eighty. Most of those that were edged out had been sub-standard, but excellence was not the sole criterion for determining which ones would receive funding. The primary test was the willingness of the school administration and faculty to accept a curricula geared to drug research. That is how the money would come back to the donors—plus a handsome profit. Historian Joseph Goulden describes the process this way:

> Flexner had the ideas, Rockefeller and Carnegie had the money, and their marriage was spectacular. The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the General Education Board showered money on tolerably respectable schools and on professors who expressed an interest in research.[1]

Since 1910, the foundations have "invested" over a billion dollars in the medical schools of America. Nearly half of the faculty members now receive a portion of their income from foundation "research" grants, and over sixteen percent of them

1. Goulden, *The Money Givers, op. cit.*, p. 141.

are entirely funded this way. Rockefeller and Carnegie have not been the only source of these funds. Substantial influence also has been exerted by the Ford Foundation, the Kellogg Foundation, the Commonwealth Fund (a Rockefeller interlock created by Edward Harkness of Standard Oil), the Sloan Foundation, and the Macy Foundation. The Ford Foundation has been extremely active in the field of medical education in recent years, but none of them can compare to the Rockefellers and the Carnegies for sheer money volume and historical continuity.

Joseph C. Hinsey, in his authoritative paper entitled "The Role of Private Foundations in the Development of Modern Medicine," reviews the sequence of this expanding influence:

> Starting with Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1913, the General Education Board supported reorganizations which brought about full-time instruction in the clinical as well as the basic science departments of the first two years of medical education at Washington University in St. Louis, at Yale, and at Chicago. In 1923, a grant was made to the University of Iowa in the amount of $2,250,000 by the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation. Similar grants in smaller amounts were made to the following state-supported medical schools: University of Colorado, University of Oregon, University of Virginia, and University of Georgia. An appropriation was made to the University of Cincinnati, an institution which received some of its support from municipal sources. Howard University and the Meharry Medical School were strengthened, the latter by some eight million dollars. The General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation later made substantial grants to the medical schools at Harvard, Vanderbilt, Columbia, Cornell, Tulane, Western Reserve, Rochester, Duke, Emory, and the Memorial Hospital in New York affiliated with Cornell.[1]

It is necessary to add to this list the medical schools of Northwestern, Kansas, and Rochester; each heavily endowed, either by Rockefeller money or by the Commonwealth Fund which is closely aligned with Rockefeller interests.[2]

After Abraham Flexner completed his report, he became one of the three most influential men in American medicine. The other two were his brother, Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, and Dr. William Welch of Johns Hopkins Medical School

1. Article reprinted in Warren Weaver's *U.S. Philanthropic Foundations, op. cit.*, pp. 264, 265.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 268.

and of the Rockefeller Institute. According to Hinsey, these men, acting as "a triumvirate":

> ... were not only involved in the awarding of grants for the Rockefeller Foundation, but they were counselors to heads of institutions, to lay board members, to members of staffs of medical schools and universities in the United States and abroad. They served as sounding boards, as stimulators of ideas and programs, as mediators in situations of difficulty.[1]

The Association of American Medical Colleges has been one of the principal vehicles of foundation and cartel control over medical education in the United States and Canada. Organized in 1876, it serves the function of setting a wide range of standards for all medical schools. It determines the criteria for selecting medical students, for curriculum development, for programs of continuing medical education after graduation, and for communication within the profession as well as to the general public. The Association of American Medical Colleges, from its inception, has been funded and dominated by the Commonwealth Fund, the China Medical Board (created in 1914 as a division of the Rockefeller Foundation), the Kellogg Foundation, the Macy, Markle, Rockefeller, and Sloan foundations.[2]

By way of analogy, we may say that the foundations captured control of the apex of the pyramid of medical education when they were able to place their own people onto the boards of the various schools and into key administrative positions. The middle of the pyramid was secured by the Association of American Medical Colleges which set standards and unified the curricula. The base of the pyramid, however, was not consolidated until they finally were able to select the teachers themselves. Consequently, a major portion of foundation activity always has been directed toward what generally is called "academic medicine." Since 1913, the foundations have preempted this field. The Commonwealth Fund reports a half-million dollars appropriated for this purpose in one year alone, while the Rockefeller Foundation boasts of over twenty-thousand fellowships and scholarships for the training of medical instructors.[3]

In *The Money Givers*, Joseph Goulden touches upon this sensitive nerve when he says:

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1. *Ibid.*, p. 274.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 267, 268.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 265, 266.

> If the foundations chose to speak, their voice would resound with the solid clang of the cash register. Their expenditures on health and hospitals totalled more than a half-billion dollars between 1964 and 1968, according to a compilation by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel. But the foundations' "innovative money" goes for research, not for the production of doctors who treat human beings. Medical schools, realizing this, paint their faces with the hue desired by their customers.[1]

Echoing this same refrain, David Hopgood, writing in the *Washington Monthly,* says:

> The medical school curriculum and its entrance requirements are geared to the highly academic student who is headed for research. In the increasingly desperate struggle for admission, these academically talented students are crowding out those who want to practice medicine.[2]

And so it has come to pass that the teaching staffs of our medical schools are a special breed. In the selection and training process, emphasis has been put on finding individuals who, because of temperament or special interest, have been attracted by the field of research, and especially by research in pharmacology. This has resulted in loading the staffs of our medical schools with men and women who, by preference and by training, are ideal propagators of the drug-oriented science that has come to dominate American medicine. And the irony of it is that neither they nor their students are even remotely aware that they are products of a selection process geared to hidden commercial objectives. So thorough is their insulation from this fact that, even when exposed to the obvious truth, few are capable of accepting it, for to do so would be a blow to their professional pride. Generally speaking, the deeper one is drawn into the medical profession and the more years he has been exposed to its regimens, the more difficult it is to break out of its confines. In practical terms, this simply means that your doctor probably will be the last person on your Christmas card list to accept the facts presented in this study!

Dr. David L. Edsall at one time was the Dean of the Harvard Medical School. The conditions he describes at Harvard are the same as those at every other medical school in America:

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1. Goulden, *op. cit.,* p. 144.
2. "The Health Professionals: Cure or Cause of the Health Crises?" *Washington Monthly,* June, 1969.

> I was, for a period, a professor of therapeutics and pharmacology, and I knew from experience that students were obliged then by me and by others to learn about an interminable number of drugs, many of which were valueless, many of them useless, some probably even harmful.... Almost all subjects must be taken at exactly the same time, and in almost exactly in the same way by all students, and the amount introduced into each course is such that few students have time or energy to explore any subject in a spirit of independent interest. A little comparison shows that there is less intellectual freedom in the medical course than in almost any other form of professional education in this country.[1]

Yes, he who pays the piper does call the tune. It may not be possible for those who finance the medical schools to dictate what shall be taught in every minute detail. But such is not necessary to achieve the cartel's goals. It is certain, however, that there is *total* control over what is *not* taught, and under no circumstances will one of Rockefeller's shiny dimes ever go to a medical college, to a hospital, to a teaching staff, or to a researcher that holds the unorthodox view that the best medicine is in nature. Because of its generous patron, orthodoxy always will fiddle a tune of patented drugs. Whatever basic nutrition may be allowed into the melody will be minimal at best, and it will be played over and over again that *natural* sources of vitamins are in no way superior to those that are synthesized. The day when orthodox medicine embraces nutrition in the treatment of disease will be the day when the cartel behind it has succeeded in also monopolizing the vitamin industry—not one day before.

In the meantime, while medical students are forced to spend years studying the pharmacology of drugs, they are lucky if they receive a single course on basic nutrition. The result is that the average doctor's wife knows more about nutrition than he does.

Returning to the main theme, however, we find that the cartel's influence over the field of orthodox medicine is felt far beyond the medical schools. After the doctor has struggled his way through ten or twelve years of learning what the cartels have decided is best for him to learn, he then goes out into the world of medical practice and immediately is embraced by the other arm of cartel control—The American Medical Association.

So let us turn, now, to that part of this continuing story.

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1. Quoted by Morris A. Bealle, *The New Drug Story*, (Wash. D.C.: Columbia Publishing Co., 1958), pp. 19, 20.

Chapter Twenty

HE WHO CALLS THE TUNE

AMA influence over the practice of medicine in America; how the leadership of the AMA keeps control away from its members; AMA funding by the drug industry; and examples of interlock between the two.

The American Medical Association climbed into bed with the Rockefeller and Carnegie interests in 1908 for the praiseworthy purpose of upgrading American medicine. Like the young lady who compromised her virtue "just this once" to pay for a needed operation for her ailing mother, the AMA has been sharing the sheets ever since.

The impact of this organization on the average physician is probably greater than even he recognizes. First of all, the medical student cannot obtain an M.D. degree except at a school that has been accredited by the AMA. He must serve an internship only at a hospital that meets AMA standards as a teaching institution. If he decides to become a specialist, his residency must conform to AMA requirements. His license to practice is issued in accordance with state laws worked out by AMA leaders. To prove his standing as an ethical practitioner, he must apply to and be accepted by his county and state societies in conformity with AMA procedures. AMA publications provide him with continuing education in the form of scientific articles, research findings, reviews and abstracts from medical books, question-and-answer discussions of clinical problems, evaluations of new drugs, foods, and appliances, authoritative essays, editorials, letters to the editor, and a hundred similar appeals to his intellectual understanding of the profession he practices. At the AMA's week-long convention each year, the physician is exposed to what is called "a complete post-graduate education under one roof." If he has

the interest and the stamina, he can attend his choice of hundreds of lectures, exhibits, and demonstrations; see medical videotapes; and carry home a suitcase full of pamphlets, books, and free drug samples.

As Richard Carter explained in his critical work entitled *The Doctor Business:*

> On the national level, the AMA extended its authority far beyond the medical schools. As custodian of medical standards, it began determining the eligibility of hospitals to train new physicians. It gave authoritative advice on the training of nurses and technicians. It was influential in the passage of pure food and drug legislation, exposure of unscientific remedies, and stigmatization of cultism and quackery.[1]

The AMA spends millions of dollars per year for television programs to affect public opinion, maintains one of the richest and most active lobbies in Washington, spends many millions in support of favored political candidates, is instrumental in the selection of the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, and ... well, let us just say that the AMA is a substantial force in American medicine.

Who controls the AMA? Most people would assume that the dues-paying members control their own association, but nothing could be further from the truth.

The AMA was founded in 1847 primarily through the efforts of three men: Dr. George Simmons, Dr. J.N. McCormack, and a Dr. Reed. Simmons was really the driving force behind the organization in those early days, acting as general manager, but McCormack and Reed shared in a great deal of the association's work including legislative lobbying. Simmons is particularly interesting because he headed the AMA's drive against so called diploma mills, yet, it is said that he had obtained his own medical degree through the mail from the Rush Medical School.

One does not have to be a good physician to run a medical association. In fact, a man with a busy personal medical practice seldom becomes involved with the leadership of the AMA simply because he doesn't have the time to spare. Furthermore, the temperament that is required for success in the practice of medicine is not the same as that required for success in running a large membership organization. For this reason, the AMA, from

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1. Richard Carter, *The Doctor Business,* (New York: Doubleday & Co., 1958) pp. 78, 79.

its inception, has been dominated by atypical physicians: men who enjoy the limelight and the thrill of accomplishment through medical politics. The typical physician, by comparison, is not only baffled by the intrigue and maneuvering for position behind the scenes, but wants no part of it for himself. He is more than content to leave the affairs of his association in the hands of those who enjoy the game.

The deceptive appearance of democracy is preserved through the AMA House of Delegates, which meets two times a year. Reference committees are formed for the purpose of making recommendations on the various resolutions submitted by state delegates or by the National Board of Trustees. But, following the pattern of political parties, the leadership maintains firm control over these resolutions by having the members of the reference committees appointed by the Speaker of the House, not by the delegates. The committees are stacked to carry out the will of the leadership. Those occasional innocents who are appointed for protective coloration usually are bewildered and overwhelmed.

One delegate who found himself lost in the maze complained:

> It's difficult to make a sensible contribution to the work. If you're on a reference committee, all those resolutions are tossed in your lap and you can't make head or tail of the situation because you don't have time. The committee has not met before, has had no opportunity for advance study of the major issues, and is disbanded right after the convention, so the whole thing is kind of ephemeral. Your problem is solved, though, because a member of the Board of Trustees is always present at the committee meeting to "clarify" the issues for you. In the old days it used to be even worse. Until a few years ago, none of the resolutions was presented in writing. You had to sit and listen to every word, and there were times when you found yourself voting for the exact opposite of what you thought you were voting for.[1]

The president of the AMA is a figurehead. He has no administrative or executive duties. His primary function is to deliver talks to various groups around the country explaining the program and goals of the Association. The position is honorary and is not part of the AMA's permanent leadership.

If any members or delegates should become dissatisfied with their leadership, there is practically no way for them to make a change. In order to do so would require a concerted campaign

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 73, 74.

among the other delegates to support a whole new slate of executive officers. But even that remote possibility has been effectively blocked. There is a standing rule, adopted in 1902, that reads,

> The solicitation of votes for office is not in keeping with the dignity of the medical profession, nor in harmony with the spirit of this Association, and ... shall be considered a disqualification for election to any office in the gift of this Association.

It is through tactics like these that the AMA perpetuates dictatorial control over its members while wearing the mask of democratic response to the will of the majority.

Not all physicians are blind to these facts. The AMA dictatorship was pointed out as long ago as 1922 in the December issue of the *Illinois Medical Journal,* the house organ of the Illinois Medical Society. In a scathing article entitled "The AMA Becomes An Autocracy," the journal charged that the AMA had become a dictatorship organization run by one man, that it had ignored the democratic will of the membership, that it concerned itself with building a financial empire to benefit those who control it, and that it does not serve the doctors who support it with their dues and reputations.

Since 1922 the state medical journals have become financially interlocked with the *AMA Journal,* so there no longer is any possibility of publishing such harsh views. But the discontent continues. Doctors may not realize exactly who controls the AMA or why, but they increasingly are becoming aware that the organization does not represent *them.* By 1969, the AMA membership had stopped growing, and by 1970, it actually had declined. By 1971, less than half of all physicians in the United States were paying dues.

If AMA members or delegates do not control their organization, then who does? Who constitutes this "dictatorship" to which the *Illinois Medical Journal* has referred?

The structure and operating procedures of the AMA were well conceived to put total control of that organization into the hands of the one man who occupies the chief full-time staff position. Although supposedly hired by the AMA as its employee, actually he is beyond reach of the general membership because of his inside knowledge, his ability to devote unlimited time to the task, and his powerful influence in the selection of members of the self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. But he holds

even a mightier sword than that over the head of the organization because he also is the man who is responsible for bringing in the money. The AMA could not survive on membership dues alone, and without the income secured by him, the Association would undoubtedly founder.

The key to financial solvency for the organization has been its monthly publication, the *AMA Journal.* It was begun in 1883 by Dr. Simmons as a last-ditch effort to save the infant association from bankruptcy. Its first press run was 3,500 copies and sold at a subscription rate of five dollars per year. But it was anticipated that the bulk of the revenue would be derived from advertisers. By 1973, under the tight control of Managing Editor Dr. Morris Fishbein, it had a print run of almost 200,000 copies each month and had extended its publication list to include twelve separate journals including the layman's monthly, *Today's Health.*[1] Altogether the AMA now derives over ten million dollars per year in advertising, which is almost half of the Association's total income.

Who advertises in the *AMA Journal* and related publications? The lion's share is derived from the Pharmaceutical Manufacturer's Association whose members make up ninety-five percent of the American drug industry.

Morris Fishbein became a lot more to the AMA than his title of Managing Editor would suggest. He was its chief executive and business manager. He brought in the money and he decided how it was spent. His investments on behalf of the Association were extremely profitable, so the grateful membership could not, or at least dared not, complain too bitterly. One of the reasons for this investment success was that over ten-million dollars of the organization's retirement fund had been put into leading drug companies.[2]

In later years, much of the executive control of the AMA was wielded by Joe Miller, the Assistant Executive Vice President. Formerly an administrator of the government health program for Kentucky and an influential associate of the Lyndon Johnson–Bobby Baker group, Miller is viewed by many as a man

1. This magazine has been particularly vicious in its attack against vitamin B_{17} cancer therapy. See "The Pain Exploiters; The Victimizing of Desperate Cancer Patients," *Today's Health,* Nov., 1973, p. 28.
2. "AMA Says It Owns $10 Million in Drug Shares," (UPI), *News Chronicle* (Calif.), June 27, 1973, p. 4.

who is devoid of political ideology, merely playing his role for whatever personal gain he can derive. As such, he was a perfect choice for the pharmaceutical cartel with its extensive financial support of AMA programs. Either way, the success of the AMA and those who direct it depends on the prosperity and good will of the pharmaceutical industry.

Item: In 1972 the AMA's Council on Drugs completed an exhaustive study of most of the commonly available compounds then in general use. The long awaited evaluation hit like an unexpected bomb. The Council reported that some of the most profitable drugs on pharmacy shelves were "irrational" and that they could not be recommended. And to add insult to injury, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Council stated before a Senate subcommittee that the large income derived from the various drug manufacturers had made the AMA "a captive arm and beholden to the pharmaceutical industry." The AMA responded by abolishing its Council on Drugs. The reason given was "an economy move."[1]

Item: AMA spokesman, Dr. David B. Allman, clarified one of the prime directives of his organization when he said:

> Both the medical profession and pharmacy must shoulder one major public relations objective: to tell the American people over and over that nearly all of today's drugs, especially the antibiotics, are bargains at any price.[2]

Item: While placating its member physicians with press releases and public gesturing against government intervention in the field of medicine, the AMA has been one of the most effective forces behind the scenes to bring about just the opposite. Under the beguiling excuse of "Let us defeat *total* socialized medicine by promoting *partial* socialized medicine," it has provided the model legislation for the nation's largest single step toward total government control ever taken in this area.

The legislation was known as Public Law 92–603, passed by Congress and signed by President Nixon on October 30, 1972. It was more commonly referred to as PSRO, which stands for Professional Standards Review Organization. PSRO authorized the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to create a national and a series of regional boards for the purpose of

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1. Crossing the Editor's Desk," *National Health Federation Bulletin*, Oct., 1973, p. 30.
2. Carter, *op. cit.*, p. 141.

"reviewing" the professional activities of all doctors in the United States. The men on these boards are to be doctors, but they will be selected or approved by the government and they must follow standards set down by government agencies. These government boards are authorized to compel all doctors to standardize their procedures, treatments and *prescriptions*, to conform with those federal standards. All previously confidential patient records are to be available to the government for inspection. Doctors who do not comply can be suspended from practice.

This scheme was drafted by the AMA Legal Department, submitted to Congress as part of its "Medicredit" bill, and never approved by the AMA House of Delegates or its membership.

There are many more equally revealing items, but time and space call us back to our point of departure. The foundations and the financial-industrial forces behind them have performed a great service in helping to elevate the American medical profession above the relatively low level of prestige and technical competence it endured in 1910. It is probable, however, that the profession, in time, would have done so by itself, and it is certain that it would have been far better off if it had. The price it has paid for listening to the siren call of money has been too high. It has allowed itself to be lured onto the reef of a new medieval dogmatism in medicine—a dogmatism that forces all practitioners into a compliance with holy pronouncements of scientific truth—a dogmatism that has closed the door on the greatest scientific advance of the twentieth century.

Chapter Twenty-One

THE PROTECTION RACKET

Cartel agents in the FDA and other agencies of government; the CFR as a control structure over U.S. foreign policy; scientific ineptitude at the FDA; and the growth of FDA power.

In 1970, Dr. Herbert Ley made a statement that, coming from a lesser source, easily could be dismissed as the ranting of an uninformed malcontent. Considering that Dr. Ley was a former Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, however, his words cannot be brushed aside so lightly. He said:

> The thing that bugs me is that the people think the FDA is protecting them. It isn't. What the FDA is doing and what the public *thinks* it's doing are as different as night and day.[1]

What *is* the FDA doing? As will be shown by the material that follows, the FDA is "doing" three things:

- First, it is providing a means whereby key individuals on its payroll are able to obtain power and wealth through granting special favors to politically influential groups that are subject to its regulations. This activity is similar to the "protection racket" of organized crime: for a price, one can induce FDA administrators to provide "protection" from the FDA itself.
- Secondly, as a result of this political favoritism, the FDA has become a primary factor in that formula whereby cartel-oriented companies in the food-and-drug industry are able to use the police powers of government to harass or destroy their competitors.
- And thirdly, the FDA occasionally does some genuine public good if that does not interfere with serving the vested interest of its first two activities.

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1. San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 2, 1970, as quoted in *Autopsy on The A.M.A.*, (Student Research Facility, Berkeley, 1970), p. 42.

To appreciate the extent of cartel influence within the FDA, let us look briefly at the larger picture—at evidence of that same influence in other agencies and at all levels of government. Previously we outlined the degree to which the cartel succeeded in placing its friends and agents into such areas of government as the office of the Alien Property Custodian, the Attorney General's office, the State Department, and the White House itself. In addition to the names previously mentioned, there are such dignitaries as Secretary of State Dean Rusk (former head of the Rockefeller Foundation, as was John Foster Dulles); Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon (a member of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank); Eugene Black, Director of the U.S. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also Second Vice-President and Director of Chase Manhattan); John J. McCloy, President of the UN World Bank (also Chairman of the Board of Chase Manhattan, and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Chairman of the Executive Committee for Squibb Pharmaceutical);[1] Senator Nelson Aldrich (whose daughter married John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and whose son, Winthrop, became Chairman of the Chase National Bank and also was appointed as Ambassador to Great Britain); President Richard Nixon and Attorney General John Mitchell (Wall Street attorneys for Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical); and many others. The list of men who are or were in key positions within the Rockefeller group reads like a "Who's Who in Government."

It is impossible to appraise the extent of Rockefeller influence within the federal government without knowing a little bit about the Council on Foreign Relations. The CFR has come to be called "the hidden government of the United States," and as we shall see, that is a fairly accurate description.

The CFR is semisecret in its operation. It shuns publicity, and members are sworn not to disclose to the public the proceedings of its conferences and briefings. It has a formal membership of approximately three-thousand elite personalities.

In *Harper's* magazine for July, 1958, there was an article entitled "School for Statesmen," written by CFR member Joseph

1. McCloy had been Assistant Secretary of War from April 1941 to November 1945. As High Commissioner in West Germany after the war, he was instrumental in making Konrad Adenauer, his brother-in-law, Chancellor of West Germany. He also was Chairman of the Board of the Ford Foundation and chief U.S. disarmament negotiator.

Kraft. Boasting that membership in this obscure organization had become the magic key that opens the door of appointments to high government posts, Kraft explained that, even then, CFR membership included:

> ... the President, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Board chairmen of three of the country's five largest industrial corporations, two of the four richest insurance companies, and two of the three biggest banks, plus the senior partners of two of the three leading Wall Street law firms, the publishers of the two biggest news magazines and of the country's most influential newspaper, and the presidents of the Big Three in both universities and foundations, as well as a score of other college presidents and a scattering of top scientists and journalists.

This list—impressive as it is—was soon to be dwarfed by the avalanche of CFR members who have since moved into control of literally all of the nation's power centers. It now rules through hidden control over such power centers as government, media, education, and finance. To see that this is not an exaggeration, take a moment and wade through the tedious list that follows.

In government, CFR members include: Presidents Hoover, Eisenhower, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Bush, and Clinton;[1] Secretaries of State Stimson, Stettinius, Acheson, Dulles, Herter, Rusk, Rogers, Kissinger, Vance, Muskie, Haig, and Schultz. Since 1953, there have been 21 presidents and Secretaries of State. Seventeen of them have been members of the CFR. That's a ratio of 81%. This seems to be a magic number. It is the same ratio that holds for all the rest of the highest government positions in the land. In other words, since 1953, more than 81% of the following posts have been in the hands of CFR members: Vice Presidents, Secretaries of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, CIA directors, National Security Council, Secretaries of the Treasury, members of the President's Cabinet, Under-Secretaries, Ambassadors to the UN and major countries, and presidential advisors.

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1. According to Dan Smoot's *The Invisible Government*, President Kennedy also had been a member. The basis for this is a personal letter from the president in which he claimed membership. I have not seen that letter, however, and the CFR staff, in a letter to me dated June 11, 1971, stated flatly: "the facts of the matter are that President Kennedy was invited to join the Council but, insofar as our records indicate, never accepted that invitation either formally or informally through the payment of membership dues." In view of this, I felt it was best to omit President Kennedy's name from the list, which is impressive enough without it.

When it comes to the Federal Reserve System, virtually 100% of the board members have been CFR since 1953—which tells us something about how important it is to these people to have control over our monetary system.

By the end of President Clinton's first term of office, more than 166 CFR members were holding key government posts.

So much for government. Now let's look at the media. CFR members include top executives and journalists for the *New York Times, New York Post, Washington Post, Washington Times, Chicago Tribune, Los Angeles Times, Boston Globe, Dallas Morning News, Parade, Forbes, Christian Science Monitor, National Review, Harper's, Look, Time, Life, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report, Newsday, Business Week, Money, Fortune, Harvard Business Review, Wall Street Journal, Atlantic Monthly, Encyclopedia Britannica,* ABC, CBS, CNN, NBC, MGM, the Associated Press, Hearst News Service, Reuters, the Motion Picture Association of America, and scores of others.

Let us emphasize that CFR members do not merely work for these media giants as subversive agents hiding within the working staffs, they *control* them at the top. They are the owners and the key executives who determine content and editorial policy. It is through these channels of communication and entertainment that members of the CFR have been able to manipulate America's perception of reality.

We have previously covered the role of the tax-exempt foundations in furthering the objectives of the pharmaceutical cartel, so it should not come as a surprise to learn that these foundations also are dominated by members of the CFR. They include directors of the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Fund, Heritage Foundation, Kettering Foundation and Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. These are the organizations which have provided CFR funding.

For many years, David Rockefeller was the chairman and principle benefactor of the CFR. Its continuing leadership consists of proven and trusted lieutenants who are firmly within the Rockefeller financial interlock.

The CFR is not the subject of this study, so let us cut it short. Virtually all of the nation's largest universities and corporations and banking houses and insurance companies are also run by members of the CFR. And remember, the entire organization has only about three-thousand members. The average person has

never heard of the CFR, yet it is the unseen government of the United States.[1]

The glue that binds members of the CFR together is the plan for world government and the personal power they anticipate from that. But making money is not far behind as a secondary motive, and it is that motive that comes into play in cancer research. So let us forget the CFR for now, skip over the issue of foreign policy, and return to domestic policy. In particular, let us take a close look at how the pharmaceutical cartel has captured control over the FDA.

Let us begin by acknowledging the obvious. The FDA could not have achieved the public confidence it now enjoys if it did not accomplish some good. The FDA has nipped many a medical racket in the bud and has clamped down on firms that had been guilty of unsanitary processing, of selling putrid or contaminated food, and of distributing adulterated or misbranded drugs. In these accomplishments it deserves to be commended for its diligence. As we shall see, however, this showcase aspect of the FDA record pales by comparison to its other record of ineptitude and corruption.

In March of 1972, after repeated inquiries from concerned Congressmen, the FDA made public its official cleanliness standards as applied to the food processing industry. To everyone's horror it was learned that the FDA allows approximately one rodent pellet per pint of wheat, ten fly eggs per eight and a half ounce can of fruit juice, and fifty insect fragments or two rodent hairs for three and a half ounces of peanut butter.[2]

For years, the FDA defended the use of the hormone Diethylstilbestrol (DES) as an artificial fattening agent for cattle. Then, after the evidence became too overwhelming to ignore, it was finally banned because even trace amounts of this substance as residue in the meat was shown to be a possible factor in inducing cancer in humans who consumed it.[3] However, the same week

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1. For an overview of this subject, including a list of members and the positions they have held, see *The New American* (Conspiracy Report), September 16, 1996. Also *Shadows of Power; The Council on Foreign Relations and the American Decline* by James Perloff, (Appleton, WI: Western Islands, 1988). Also *The Capitalist Conspiracy*, by G. Edward Griffin (American Media, Westlake Village, CA, 1971)
2. *Consumer Reports*, March, 1973, p. 152.
3. DES is an artificial female sex hormone. The logic for the higher incidence of cancer is implicit in the role played by estrogen in the trophoblast thesis of cancer. Here is one more grain of evidence added to the mountain.

that it banned DES from cattle to make sure that none would find its way into human consumption, it gave its approval to the "morning-after contraceptive"—a pill containing fifty milligrams of the same drug to be taken daily for five days. As one cattleman commented bitterly: "It turns out that a woman would have to eat 262 tons of beef liver to get the same amount of DES as the FDA makes legal for the next-morning medication."[1]

There are approximately 3,000 chemical additives currently being used by the food industry for the purpose of flavoring, coloring, preserving, and generally altering the characteristics of its products. Most are safe in the quantities used, but many of these chemicals pose a serious health hazard with prolonged use.[2] As in the case of DES, the evidence is strong that many of them are harmful, particularly if consumed over a prolonged period of time. The FDA response to this situation is interesting. Instead of rushing into battle to "protect the people," as it has done in the case of those "dangerous" health foods and vitamins, it warmly embraces and defends the cartel food processors and chemical firms that otherwise might be damaged by loss of markets.

The following statements, taken from official FDA "Fact Sheets," tell the story with no need for further comment:

> In general, there is little difference between fresh and processed foods. Modern processing methods retain most vitamin and mineral values....
>
> Nutrition Research has shown that a diet containing white bread made with enriched flour has nearly the same value as one containing whole grain bread....
>
> Chemical fertilizers are not poisoning our soil. Modern fertilizers are needed to produce enough food for our population....
>
> When pesticides on food crops leave a residue, FDA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) make sure the amount will be safe for consumers....[3]
>
> Vitamins are specific chemical compounds, and the human body can use them equally well whether they are synthesized by a chemist or by nature.[4]

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1. "On Science," by David Woodbury, *Review of the News*, June 13, 1973, p. 27.
2. See *Toxics A to Z*, by Harte, Holdren, Schneider, and Shirley (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991).
3. The reader is reminded that the chemical fertilizer and pesticide industries are, like the drug industry, subsidiaries of the larger cartelized chemical and petroleum industries.
4. "Nutrition Nonsense—And Sense," FDA Fact Sheet dated July, 1971.

In November of 1971, the FDA issued another "Fact Sheet" on the subject of "quackery." It says:

> The term "quackery" encompasses both people and products.... Broadly speaking, quackery is misinformation about health.[1]

If the preceding hogwash about DES and the glories of processed foods, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and synthetic vitamins is not "misinformation about health," then there is *nothing* that could be so labeled! The *Oxford Universal Dictionary* defines a quack as "one who professes knowledge concerning subjects of which he is ignorant." By either definition, FDA spokesmen are the biggest quacks the world has ever seen.

There is an important distinction between a quack and a charlatan. A quack may be presumed an honest man who truly *thinks* he is helping his patients. A charlatan, on the other hand, is fully aware of the inadequacy of both his knowledge and his treatment. A man, therefore, can be a quack, or both a quack *and* a charlatan. Unfortunately, there is a lot more than mere quackery within the FDA.

In 1960, during the much publicized investigation of the drug industry conducted by the Senate, it was revealed that many top FDA officials had been receiving extra-curricular "incentives" from some of the very companies they were supposed to regulate. For example, Dr. Henry Welch, director of the FDA Antibiotic Division, had been paid $287,000 in kick-backs (he called them "honorariums") that were derived from a percentage of drug advertising secured for leading medical journals. His superiors were fully aware of this conflict of interest but did nothing to terminate it. It was only after the fact was made public and caused embarrassment to the administration that Welch was asked to resign.

In 1940, an incident occurred that, if it been widely publicized, perhaps would have shocked the nation into realizing that the FDA was not protecting the people, but was protecting the cartelists instead. It was at that time that Winthrop Chemical was under fire for shipping 400,000 tablets labelled as "Sulfathiazole," which were found later to contain five grains of Luminal each. One or two grains of Luminal puts people to sleep. Five grains puts some of them to sleep *permanently*. These tablets are known to have killed seventeen victims in various parts of the country.

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1. "Quackery," FDA Fact Sheet dated November, 1971.

Winthrop Chemical failed to notify the public immediately of the fatally poisonous character of the pills. Instead, the company, with the aid and approval of the A.M.A. Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, continued to push the sale of the Sulfathiazole pills, thus increasing the number of fatalities. The FDA was sympathetic toward Winthrop Chemical and extremely helpful. Exercising their bureaucratic powers, Dr. Klumpp, head of the FDA drug division, and his superior, FDA Commissioner Campbell, refrained from prosecuting for the deaths. They helped to hush up the matter and merely revoked Winthrop's license to ship Sulfathiazole for three months, after the market had been glutted with the product. The suspension of shipment for three months was a meaningless gesture. Commenting on this episode, Howard Ambruster adds:

> Dr. Klumpp, by this time, had moved onward and upward. He had accepted a position awarded him by Dr. Fishbein and became Director of the A.M.A. division on food and drugs and secretary of its Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry (the same council that had "accepted" Winthrop's Sulfathiazole and approved its advertising). And Dr. Klumpp kept moving. Not long thereafter, Edward S. Rogers, chairman of the Board of Sterling Products, announced that Dr. Klumpp had been elected president of Winthrop.[1]

Some years later, an antibiotic drug by the name of Chloramphenicol was manufactured and distributed by Parke-Davis and Company. Shortly after it was released, reports began to appear in the medical literature to the effect that Chloramphenicol was responsible for blood toxicity and leukopenia (reduction of the white blood cells), and that it had caused several deaths from aplastic anemia.

The man who was director of the FDA's Bureau of Medicine at that time—and the man who could have ordered Parke-Davis to withdraw this drug from the market—was Dr. Joseph F. Sadusk. Instead of clamping down on Parke-Davis, however, Sadusk used his official position to *prevent* the drug from being recalled, and even ruled against requiring a precautionary label.

Finally, in 1969, after the drug had earned a substantial profit for its producer, and after it had been replaced by a newer product, Parke-Davis was allowed to get off the hook merely by sending a letter to all physicians stating that chloramphenicol

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1. Ambruster, *Treason's Peace, op. cit.*, p. 213.

was no longer the drug of choice for any of the infections it originally had been designed to cure.

Soon afterward, Dr. Sadusk left the FDA, supposedly to work at his alma mater, Johns Hopkins University. But, within the year, the pay-off was complete: He became vice-president of Parke-Davis and Company.

Dr. Sadusk's successor was Dr. Joseph M. Pisani who shortly resigned to work for The Proprietary Association, the trade association that represents the manufacturers of non-prescription drugs—a part of the very industry Dr. Pisani had "regulated."

Dr. Pisani was replaced by Dr. Robert J. Robinson, whose stay was even shorter than that of his predecessor. He became a top executive at Hoffman-LaRoche, a leading manufacturer of prescription drugs.

Omar Garrison continues the list, in his splendidly researched book, *The Dictocrats*:

> Dr. Howard Cohn, former head of FDA's medical evaluation, who made a profitable transition from the agency to Ciba Pharmaceutical Company;
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> Dr. Harold Anderson, chief of FDA's division of anti-infective drugs, who terminated his government employment to take a position with Winthrop Laboratories;
>
> Morris Yakowitz, who felt that a job with Smith, Kline and French Laboratories would offer greater personal rewards than his post as head of case supervision for FDA; and
>
> Allen E. Rayfield, former director of Regulatory Compliance, who chucked his enforcement duties (including electronic spying) to become a consultant to Richardson-Merrell, Inc.[1]

In 1964, under pressure from Congress, the FDA released a list of its officials who, during the preceding years, had left the agency for employment in industry. Out of the eight hundred and thirteen names appearing on that list, eighty-three—better than ten percent—had taken positions with companies they previously regulated. Many of these people, of course, were from the very top FDA echelons of management—men who were charged with making decisions and issuing directives. While these men were with the FDA, they had access to information regarding the research and processes of all companies. When they went to work for *one* of those companies, therefore, there is no reason they couldn't have taken that information with them which, obviously,

1. Garrison, *The Dictocrats, op. cit.*, pp. 70, 71.

could put the firm that hired them at a tremendous advantage over its competitors.

Here, again, we find the classic pattern of government bureaucratic power being used, not for the protection of the people as is its excuse for being, but for the aggrandizement of individuals holding that power and for the elimination of honest competition in the market place. The voters approve one extension of government power after another always in the naive expectation that, somehow, they will benefit. But, in the end, they inevitably find themselves merely supporting a larger bureaucracy through increased taxes, paying higher prices for their consumer goods and losing one more chunk of personal freedom.

There are almost no exceptions to this rule, as will be obvious if one but reflects for a moment on the results of government entry into such areas of economic activity as prices and wages, energy conservation, environmental protection, health care and so on.

As the Frenchman, Frederic Bastiat, observed over a hundred years ago, once government is allowed to expand beyond its prime role of protecting the lives, liberty and property of its citizens; once it invades the market place and attempts to redistribute the nation's wealth or resources, inevitably it falls into the hands of those who will use it for "legalized plunder." There is no better way to describe the governments of the world today—and the government of the United States is no exception.

The FDA was added to the ever-lengthening list of government regulatory agencies in 1906, largely as a result of the crusading efforts of a government chemist by the name of Harvey Washington Wiley. Spurred on largely by the organized dairy industry which wanted the government to pass laws which would hinder competition from non-dairy substitutes, Wiley became nationally famous through his books and speeches against "fraud and poison" in our food. Pioneering the pattern that was followed many years later by Ralph Nader, Wiley succeeded in drumming up tremendous support from both the public and in Congress for government regulation and "protection. " The result was the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 which created the FDA and gave it wide powers over the food and drug industries. Wiley became its first director.

The first major revision of the Food and Drug Act came in 1938 as a result of a fatal blunder made by the chief chemist at the

S.E. Massengill Company of Tennessee. The previous year, one hundred and seven people—mostly children—had died from ingesting an anti-biotic substance known as "Elixir of Sulfanilamide." The chemist had tested the compound for appearance, flavor and fragrance, but had not tested it for safety.

The attendant publicity resulted in public acceptance of increased powers to the FDA requiring all drug manufacturers to test each new compound for safety and to submit the results of those tests to the agency for approval prior to marketing. The FDA also was empowered to remove from the market any existing substance it believed to be unsafe.

From a strictly theoretical point of view, the first part of this law was beyond reproach, but the second part was a colossal mistake. It is logical to require a food or drug manufacturer to take reasonable steps to insure the safety of his product. It is also logical to require him to place appropriate warnings on his product labels where there is a possibility that its improper use could result in harm. But to give a government agency the power to prohibit the marketing of a substance because it feels it is unsafe—this was the crack in the dike that eventually destroyed the barrier against the rushing flood waters of favoritism and corruption. After all, *most* drugs could be removed from the shelves on the truthful assertion that they are unsafe; and, as we have seen, the process by which some are removed and others allowed to remain is not always a scientific one.

As *Science* magazine reported:

> The FDA is not a happy place for scientists to work.... Several researchers showed the students [who were gathering data on the FDA] atrocity logs in which they kept detailed accounts of assaults on their scientific integrity.... The most common complaint was that the FDA "constantly interferes" with medium and long-range research projects, at least partly from fear that the results will embarrass the agency. The students also criticized the FDA for retaliating against scientists who disagree with its position.[1]

Granting the government the power to suppress products because of allegedly being "unsafe" was bad enough. But it was nothing compared to the fiasco that was enshrined into law as the Kefauver-Harris amendments to the Food and Drug Act on

1. "Nader's Raiders on the FDA: Science and Scientists `Misused'" *Science*, April 17, 1970, pp. 349–352.

October 10, 1962. Following in the wake of the publicity given to the deformed babies born to European mothers who had taken the drug thalidomide, the new law gave the FDA the power to eliminate any drug product that it claimed was *ineffective* as well!

The thalidomide scare had no bearing on the new law. First of all, thalidomide was not being used in the United States. And secondly, the birth defects were not caused by a lack of the drug's "effectiveness," but lack of adequate testing to determine "safety" and long-range side effects.[1]

It is almost impossible to prove that any particular drug is effective. What will work for one may not work for another. The test of effectiveness often is a subjective evaluation on the part of the user. Effectiveness can be determined only by the patient either alone or with consultation with his physician. Putting such power into the hands of political appointees with their almost unbroken record of corruption throughout the years is madness. And, as we shall see in a following chapter, it is precisely this aspect of the "protection racket" that has prevented Laetrile from being available in the United States and, thus, has been responsible for the needless suffering and death of millions.

Perhaps it should be mentioned for the record that most of the employees of the FDA are honest and conscientious citizens who are not participants in fraud, corruption, or favoritism. Most of them, however, are at the lower echelons and have no voice in the policies of the agency they serve. But the higher one climbs within the structure, the greater become the temptations, and the very highest positions of all are reserved for those who have demonstrated their talents, not in the field of science where truth is king, but in the field of politics where truth, often as not, is chained in the deepest dungeon as a dangerous enemy to the throne.

The result of concentrated government power, however, is almost as deadly when wielded by honest men as it is in the hands of those who are dishonest. This point was brought home

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1. Thalidomide has since been shown to be highly effective in the treatment of leprosy patients and has been credited with saving many lives. But, because of government restrictions on its manufacture and use, many leprosy patients are being denied the drug which, to them, could mean the difference between life and death. See "Thalidomide Combats Leprosy," (AP), *Boston Globe*, June 29, 1969, p. 50. Also, "Horror Drug Thalidomide Now Used to Save Lives of Leprosy Patients," *National Enquirer*, Nov. 25, 1973, p. 50.

quite convincingly by Lynn Kinsky and Robert Poole in an analysis prepared by them for *Reason* magazine. Discussing the impossibility of determining drug "effectiveness vs. ineffectiveness" for populations as a whole, they wrote:

> The uppermost concern of the bureaucratic mind is rules and procedures expressed in countless official forms and paperwork. The inference, in the FDA's case, is that if the bureaucrat does not know how to ensure that a drug is "effective," the next best thing is to require such a mountain of paperwork that the bureaucrat is "covered" at every possible turn. As a result, since the FDA began requiring "effectiveness" documentation, the length of time it takes to get a New Drug Application processed has tripled. Preparing the monumental paperwork adds millions of dollars to a drug firm's research budget—which has the effect of discouraging smaller (perhaps more innovative) firms from even attempting to get new drugs approved.[1]

It bears repeating that the FDA could not long maintain public confidence if it did not occasionally go after a few genuine villains. Most of these culprits, however, are small-time operators. The industrial giants often are guilty of the same offenses, but the FDA extends to them an unofficial favored status. One of the reasons for this double standard is that the larger companies have the financial resources to challenge the FDA's actions in the courts, a procedure that often reveals the shabbiness of the agency's work, thus damaging its public image. Since the FDA is especially interested in the favorable publicity resulting from its efforts to "protect the people," it quite naturally prefers to pick on the little guy who cannot afford to fight back.

In 1962, for example, the FDA, in cooperation with state health officials, seized a supply of safflower oil capsules in a small Detroit store on the basis that they were being used to promote the book, *Calories Don't Count*, by Herman Taller, M.D. It is widely accepted today that, indeed, in a dietary program, calories do *not* count for many people nearly as much as do the carbohydrates. But, in 1962, the FDA had declared that this book should not be read by the American people, and especially that safflower oil capsules could not be sold in any way that connected them with the theme of the book. This, in their great wisdom, was declared as false labeling.

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1. "The Impact of FDA Regulations on Drug Research in America Today," by Lynn Kinsky and Robert Poole, *Reason*, Vol. 2, No. 9, reprint, pp. 9, 10.

Following standard procedure, the FDA tipped off the local news media that a seizure was about to take place and, as a result, when the officials arrived on the scene, members of the press were on hand to fully document and photograph the great raid. Needless to say, the public was both impressed and grateful to learn that their FDA was on the job "protecting" them from such unscrupulous merchants of fraud.

The main point, however, is that the city's largest department store also had been displaying the books and capsules. But, prior to the raid on the smaller store, the FDA had called the officials of the larger store, advised them of the pending seizure, and suggested that they could avoid embarrassing publicity if they would merely remove the offending merchandise quietly and voluntarily. The agency had correctly reasoned that it could accomplish its goal better by picking on the little guy and avoiding a confrontation with a firm that had the resources to fight back.

Sometimes the failure to treat the big operators with the same harshness as the small is due, not to the fact that they are large, but because they are "in." They are part of the cartel establishment. For example, during the 1970 hearings before the House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, it was revealed that a small journal was forced by the FDA to publish a retraction of certain statements contained in an advertisement for an oral contraceptive. But the large and prestigious *New England Journal of Medicine* which carried the same ad was not required to publish any retraction at all. When asked about this discrepancy, FDA Commissioner Charles Edwards replied that the larger magazine "didn't really mean to offend."[1]

This is not to say, of course, that the FDA never tackles a larger firm, for occasionally it does. But, when it does, you can be sure that the cards are stacked against the defendant. Regardless of one's financial resources, unless he is part of the international *finpol* interlock, he cannot hope to match the unlimited resources of the federal government. Private citizens must hire attorneys. The government has buildings full of attorneys on the tax payroll just waiting to justify their salaries. It matters not in the least to the FDA how long the litigation drags on, because the delays,

1. "Who Blocks Testing of Anti-Cancer Agent?," *Alameda Times Star* (Calif.), Aug. 3, 1970.

postponements, and continuations actually are part of its strategy to bankrupt the defendant with astronomical legal expenses.

In the court proceedings against Dr. Andrew Ivy, for example, the trial lasted for almost ten months. Testimony of 288 witnesses filled 11,900 pages of transcript—enough to make a stack seven feet high. It is estimated that the FDA spent between three and five million dollars of the taxpayers' money. There is no way that the average citizen can hope to match that kind of legal offensive.

On top of this financial handicap, the defendant must face the fact that there are few judges or juries who will have the courage to decide a case against the FDA, whose attorneys are adept at planting in their minds that if they should do so, and if they are wrong, they will be personally responsible for thousands of deaths. Under this kind of intimidation, a judge or jury is almost always inclined to conclude that they will leave the scientific questions up to the scientific experts (the FDA!), and that they will concern themselves strictly with the questions of law.

However, even in those cases where the court's verdict is favorable to the defendant, he often must face the wrath of FDA officials who then make it a point to harass him and, hopefully, to initiate additional law suits.

Commenting on this aspect of the protection racket, Omar Garrison writes:

> During the course of a legal battle which appeared to be going against the government, a ranking FDA official told the defense attorney: "If this case plays out, we will just work up another lawsuit, you know."
>
> It was not an idle threat. There is documented evidence to show that, in case after case, a respondent exonerated by the court has emerged from the ordeal (often exhausted and bankrupt) only to be faced with a second or even third indictment.... The dictocrats seem to reason that sooner or later a defendant will exhaust his financial resources and lose the will to defend himself when he realizes that he is pitted against the limitless potential of the national government.[1]

The limitless potential of the national government includes a lot more than a battery of tax supported lawyers. Once an individual has incurred the wrath of the FDA, he can expect to find himself the target of harassment from other agencies of the government as well. Probably first at his door will be the man

1. Garrison, *op. cit.*, pp. 153, 156.

from IRS to scrutinize his tax records with a determination to find *something* wrong. If the defendant sells a product, the Federal Trade Commission will take a highly personal interest in his operations. If he has programs on radio or television, the stations that carry his message will be contacted by the Federal Communications Commission and reminded that such programming is not in the public interest. The man from OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration surely will want to examine his facilities for possible (inevitable) violations of obscure safety and health codes. The Fair Employment Practices Commission may suddenly discover unacceptable employment or hiring practices. If he is a physician, he can look forward to closer attention from PSRO (Professional Standards Review Organization) to evaluate his judgment in the care of his patients. As a last result, he may even find himself the object of Post Office action resulting in the denial of such a basic business necessity as the delivery of mail. And superimposed upon all these actions there has been the constant and conscious effort of the FDA to secure maximum exposure in the mass media for the dual purpose of perpetuating its own image of "protecting the people" while at the same time destroying the reputations and businesses of those it has singled out for attack. The advance notice to the press corps of a planned raid or arrest thus becomes an essential part of the FDA's strategy. Even if the defendant eventually is exonerated in court, he will be viewed by the general public as criminally suspect because of the lingering impact of the dramatic news stories and pictures of his arrest. The economic damage done to the defendant as a result of this carefully contrived publicity often is far greater than any fine or penalty that could be imposed in court.

Lest this sweeping indictment sound too harsh or exaggerated, let us turn our attention next to specific examples and actual cases.

Chapter Twenty-Two

THE ARSENAL OF COMPLIANCE

Government harassment of the nutrition and vitamin industry; the role of the media in discrediting Laetrile in the public mind; and a comparison of the cost of Laetrile therapy with that of orthodox cancer treatments.

As touched upon briefly in the preceding chapter, one of the principal weapons in the FDA's arsenal of compliance is the press release and the pre-arranged news coverage of raids and arrests. Trial by public opinion can have far more consequence than trial by jury. The defendant, even if innocent of the charges against him—or, more likely, even if guilty of the charges *per se* but innocent of any real wrong-doing—will forever carry the stigma of suspected guilt in the eyes of the public.

Basically, this is the rationale behind the "cyanide scare" publicity given to Laetrile and apricot kernels. The honest scientific verdict is that these substances are more safe than most over-the-counter drugs. Yet, the public knows only that they have been labeled as "dangerous," and that those who promote their use are not to be trusted.

The media have been eager to cooperate in this venture. The reason is not that the major news outlets are controlled by the same finpols who dominate the federal government—true though that may be—it merely is due to the fact that newsmen, like almost everyone else, do not like to work more than they have to and, consequently, are inclined to accept ready-made stories with a minimum of independent research—plus the fact that most of them have never had any reason to question the expertise or the integrity of FDA spokesmen. In other words, like the rest of the population, most newsmen still have a lot to learn about the inherent qualities of big government. The result of this

reality is that the press and electronic media have, for all practical purposes, become the propaganda arm of the FDA.

Serving in this capacity, they become an inexhaustible source of slanted or biased news stories, of which the following are typical:

Mrs. Mary Whelchel had operated a boarding house on the American side of the Mexican boundary near San Diego for the use of cancer patients under the care of Dr. Contreras. To her it was more of a mercy mission than it was a commercial enterprise. Yet, in February of 1971, she was arrested and thrown in jail because she had provided Laetrile for her boarders.

Shortly after her release, Mrs. Whelchel wrote an open letter for publication in the *Cancer News Journal*. Here, in her own words, is what happened:

> Dear Friends,
>
> Most of you will know by the time this letter reaches you that on Feb. 25, 1971 at 12:30 P.M., Charles Duggie (California Food and Drug Officer), Fred Vogt (San Diego D.A. Office), Frances Holway (San Diego police matron), and John McDonald (Imperial Beach Police) came to my home and arrested me for "selling, giving away and distributing" Laetrile as a CURE for cancer.
>
> I was also accused of spreading "propaganda" to people to get them to go to Mexican doctors instead of their medical advisors in the States.... I was told they had papers to "search and seize" and that I was under arrest. They proceeded to go through my house like a tornado. Everything was removed from my files, desk and shelves, including checks, personal letters, receipts and books. One word covers it—EVERYTHING!
>
> Finally, at 4:00 P.M. I was taken to the county jail to be booked and mugged .... I was put in the "drunk tank," and there I stayed....
>
> As I sat in that horrible jail and looked around at the four barren walls, and the drunks, prostitutes, dope addicts—plus it had no windows, and mattresses were thrown helter-skelter on the floor—I had time to reflect over the past eight years. At first I asked myself: "How and why did I get here?" I was panic stricken! For a person who has never broken the law, outside of a traffic ticket or two, in a lifetime—here I was in jail!
>
> It is terribly frightening. You are cut completely off from civilization it seems. No way to contact a soul! Other than the call to my sons, I had no way of knowing if anything was being done to get me out. I was not allowed to talk to anyone but the inmates. Most of them were too drunk or high to understand a word. As time passed (there are no clocks) and no word came from the outside, I felt like the forgotten man; in my case, the forgotten woman!

> I believe in Laetrile wholeheartedly. I believe with all my heart that it is the answer to the control of cancer. After living twenty-four hours a day for eight years with cancer patients, how could there be a single doubt? I came up with my answer. Yes, it has been worth every minute of it, and regardless of how the trial comes out, I want to say now, for the record, I would do the same thing, the very same thing all over again.[1]

For comparison, let us see how this incident was treated in the press. All across the country, newspapers picked up the story as it first had been planted in *The New York Times*. Headlines screamed: CANCER CLINIC RING SEIZED IN CALIFORNIA. The public was led to believe that the FDA had launched a daring raid on one of the most dangerous and despicable criminals of the twentieth century smuggling "illicit drugs" into the country and preying upon innocent, helpless, and desperate cancer victims.

It said:

> California food and drug agents moved this week to break up what they described as an "underground railroad" that has been transporting cancer victims into Mexico for treatment with a drug that is banned in the United States and Canada.
>
> Charges of criminal conspiracy and fraud were lodged against Mrs. Mary C. Whelchel whose boarding house has been a haven for cancer patients from all parts of the United States en route to Mexico for treatment with the so-called wonder drug....
>
> The Mexican authorities are also looking into the operation of the cancer clinics.[2]

"CLINIC RING," indeed!

Most local police departments are pushovers for the FDA quacks. They usually accept FDA pronouncements at face value. Consequently, they can be counted on to cooperate fully in any investigation or arrest. Sometimes, a police investigator, without realizing that he has been deceived by FDA propaganda, concludes that Laetrile "smugglers" are really no different from dope pushers dealing in heroin. When such lawmen are interviewed by the press, they become highly quotable and helpful to the FDA.

The following news article from the *Seattle Post-Intelligence* is a classic example:

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1. *Cancer News Journal*, Jan./Apr., 1971, p. 14.
2. "Cancer Clinic Ring Seized in California," New York Times Service, *The Arizona Republic*, Feb. 28, 1971, p. 24-A.

> Bellevue—At least five Washington residents including two doctors have been linked with sales of an illegal anti-cancer drug known as Laetrile, a result of a month long investigation by Bellevue police, the P-I has learned.
>
> Detectives conducting the probe yesterday said they may have only scratched the surface of a drug sales operation covering several states and Mexico....
>
> Two motives appear to exist for those advocating Laetrile, according to Bellevue detective Bill Ellis, heading the investigation. "Some of those involved may believe that the drug actually works to cure or halt the progress of cancer," Ellis said.
>
> "But we can't rule out the profit motive," he added.
>
> "There is a lot of money to be made selling this drug."...
>
> "Every indication is that patients are required to stay on the drug for life," Ellis said. "This makes an ideal situation for a bunco artist, preying on desperate people who feel they have nothing to lose."
>
> Police also are concerned that those touting Laetrile for the profit motive may find it just as lucrative and as simple to import other drugs including heroin.
>
> "If a person can successfully smuggle one illegal drug into the U.S. in substantial quantities, what is to prevent them from diversifying," Ellis posed.[1]

The heavy hand of FDA propaganda is evident in this "news" story, and it is likely that neither detective Ellis nor the reporter are aware that they had become victimized by *real* bunco artists of the first order.

Aside from the innuendo about Laetrile advocates "possibly" smuggling heroin (there never has been even a shred of evidence to justify that suspicion), one of the favorite FDA lines is that those who distribute Laetrile are making exorbitant profits. The California Department of Public Health, in its publication *The Cancer Law,* claimed that essentially the same material as Laetrile could be purchased much cheaper under the commercial name of Amygdalin, and the American Cancer Society has said that Laetrile used in an injection costs only ten to fifteen cents.[2]

Let us examine the facts.

The cost to an American physician for one gram of injectible Laetrile in 1974 (the time of this allegation) was approximately $4,

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1. "Five Linked to sale of Illegal Cancer Drug," *Seattle Post-Intelligence,* Dec. 21, 1972, pp. 1, 5.
2. ACS quoted in "Cancer Relief or Quackery?" *Washington Post,* May 26, 1974, pp. C1, C4.

and the cost to the patient was between $9 and $16—which made it just about the cheapest injection in the doctor's office.

Perhaps the biggest factor influencing the price of Laetrile, however, is that the government has made it illegal to use as an anti-cancer agent. This has forced the source of supply into a black-market operation which, because of the need for secrecy and the possibility of arrest, fines, or imprisonment, always inflates the price of a commodity to cover the expense of smuggling and to compensate for the risk. If the government would remove its legal restraints, Laetrile could be manufactured and sold in the United States by mass-production techniques which, in a short time, would bring its price down to less than one-third of its present level.

And speaking of exorbitant costs and profits, why doesn't the FDA concern itself over these matters within the field of *orthodox* medicine?

In an article in the *San Francisco Chronicle* entitled "Beware the Quick Cancer Cure," Dr. Ralph Weilerstein of the California FDA's Advisory Council expressed shock and concern over the fact that a typical thirty-day Laetrile treatment in Mexico may cost a patient between one-thousand and two-thousand dollars. In truth, most cancer patients would be very happy to have such a reasonable medical bill. Actually, even these reasonable estimates were exaggerated. As *Time* magazine reported in 1971:

> Contreras' claims for Laetrile [in Mexico] are as modest as his fees. The doctor charges only $10 for a first visit, $7 for subsequent visits, $3 for a gram of the drug.[1]

According to Dr. Contreras, his total medical charges in the early 1970s seldom exceeded seven hundred to a thousand dollars. Most of his patients were from out of the country, however, and so they also had to pay for lodging, meals, and transportation. The total expense, including these non-medical extras, occasionally *did* run as high as two-thousand dollars, but it was unfair to imply that it was all going into the doctor's pocket as pure profit.

If Dr. Weilerstein wanted to compare apples with apples, he might have explained why a terminal cancer patient undergoing *orthodox* therapy in the United States in the early 1970s would spend, on the average, thirteen-thousand dollars on surgery,

1. "Debate Over Laetrile," *Time*, April 12, 1971.

radiology, chemotherapy, hospitalization, or a combination of them all. If the FDA really wants to get into the business of expressing shock and concern over high medical costs, orthodox therapy is virgin territory still awaiting exploration.

Establishment newspapers and magazines have been reliable and unquestioning outlets for FDA propaganda. So, too, have the major networks and most of the local radio and TV stations. A perfect example was NBC's "First Tuesday" program broadcast on March 2, 1971. To those viewers who knew none of the background, this program probably appeared to be an objective documentary. Ed Delaney, the program's host, did have filmed interviews of people representing both sides of the controversy. But, as is so often the case, the opinion of the viewer was manipulated by careful selection and film editing of who was allowed to say what, and in what sequence.

There were hundreds of cancer patients seeking the services of Dr. Contreras's clinic every day. They came from all age groups, all walks of life, and from all educational backgrounds. Yet, NBC interviewed only those patients who were relatively inarticulate or who would appear to be ignorant, confused, and desperate. None of them were allowed to tell of any help they might have received from Laetrile, so the resulting impression was that no one actually had benefited.

Then came the lengthy "rebuttal"—organized and polished interviews with Dr. Jesse Steinfeld, the Surgeon General of the United States, Dr. Charles Edwards, head of the FDA, and other "highly respectable" establishment physicians. The overwhelming conclusion was that "Laetrile may sound fine in theory, but it just doesn't work!"

The Laetrile advocates who had trustingly cooperated with NBC in the preparation of the program were stunned. They had been led to believe that they would be given a fair hearing before the court of public opinion, but from the beginning, they never had a chance.

Under the label of "public-service broadcasting," the nation's TV stations have aired literally thousands of anti-nutrition propaganda films at no charge to their sponsors. The AMA's film called *Medicine Man,* for example, portrays health lecturers as pitch men and crooks, and it cleverly instructs the viewer how to spot their "techniques." The film puts all health lecturers into one bag—the good and the bad together—and makes blanket condemnations

that are justified when applied to the bad but unjustified when applied to the good. The result is that the viewer is programmed to react negatively against *all* of them, and because he is looking for "techniques" rather than "substance," he is conditioned to reject the responsible health lecturer along with the irresponsible. To him, all health lecturers are charlatans because they all use some of the same "techniques" as those used in the film. It does not occur to him that the same techniques are used by *all* lecturers —including those who lecture *against* health lecturers!

Another propaganda film with a similar approach was produced by the American Cancer Society and is called *Journey Into Darkness.* Featuring guest star Robert Ryan as the host, the film is a masterpiece of scripting and acting. Weaving several stories into one, it portrays the mental torture experienced by several cancer victims as they grapple with having to decide whether they should take the advice of their wise and kindly doctor and pursue *proven* orthodox treatments, or allow their fears and doubts to overcome their judgment and seek the *unproven* treatments of a medically untrained quack who promises miracle cures but whose only real interest is in how much money the patient can afford to pay. In the end, some make the "right" choice and resolve to follow the guidance of their doctor. Others make the "wrong" choice and begin their long and tragic *journey into darkness.*

To the uninformed, this film is convincing. Because they know that cancer quackery *does* exist, they are misled into accepting that anything not approved by the ACS automatically falls into that category. They do not stop to realize that the people they watched on the screen were merely actors, that the story was not real, or that the script was written in conformity with the propaganda objectives of the FDA. Nevertheless, this film has been shown as a "public service" on hundreds of TV stations and in thousands of classrooms, service clubs, and fraternal, charitable, and civic organizations, producing a profound impact on public opinion. So convincing is the message that countless viewers who later contract cancer will not even *listen* to the Laetrile story—even if their physician tells them there no longer is any hope under orthodox treatment.

As a sidelight, it is ironic to note that actor Robert Ryan, star of *Journey Into Darkness,* fell victim to his own propaganda. He

died of cancer in July of 1973 after undergoing extensive cobalt therapy. His wife, Jessica, died of cancer one year previously.

While the press release, the manipulated news story, and the one-sided use of radio and TV constitute some of the most frequently used weapons in the FDA's "arsenal of compliance," there are many others that are even more effective. They are reserved for those tough customers who cannot or will not be stopped by mere public opinion. One of these is the destruction of an individual's credit rating. It is standard practice for the FDA to write or phone Dun & Bradstreet to advise them of one's "difficulty with the government." A notice to Better Business Bureau also is customary.

The next escalatory step of harassment is to stop the publication or distribution of all printed matter, including books and pamphlets. The book, *One Answer to Cancer*, written by Dr. William Kelly, was legally blocked because it advocated diet rather than orthodox therapy. The court ruled that distribution of the book would constitute a clear and present danger to the general public and that the government's duty to protect the health and welfare of its citizens supersedes the doctor's constitutional right of free speech. Since Dr. Kelly was a dentist rather than an M.D., he also was accused of "practicing medicine without a license."

This is a favorite FDA ploy. Many health writers and lecturers have been arrested on just such an excuse. If a man prescribes a change in diet as a means of eliminating simple headache, he is practicing medicine without a license. If he suggests that you take vitamin C or bioflavonoids for a cold, he is practicing medicine without a license. If he recommends fruit or natural roughage for bowel regularity, he is practicing medicine without a license.[1] If he suggests that natural substances to be found in nature's foods can be an effective control for cancer, he *certainly* is practicing medicine without a license. But let a drug firm hire an actor to go on TV and proclaim to the millions that Bayer is good for headache, that Vicks is good for a cold, that Exlax is good for

1. When this passage was written for the first edition of this book in 1974, orthodox medicine was still scoffing at those "health nuts" who claimed that roughage was important to proper intestinal function. By the mid 1980s, however, this concept had became quite orthodox. There is no telling how many thousands of colon cancers could have been avoided if the medical gurus had listened instead of smirked.

regularity, or that orthodox medicine can cure 40% of all cancers, and never will one FDA eyebrow be raised.

In order to avoid the appearance of being "book burners," FDA officials have claimed that they are censuring books, not because of the ideas they advocate but because the books actually are being used as sophisticated "labels" for products.

They may not have any jurisdiction over *ideas*, but they do have total control over *products.* So, if the author, publisher, distributor, or seller of the book also should happen to have a product to sell that in any way is explained or promoted in the book—which is a logical thing for them to do—then the book *and* the product are seized by the FDA because of false or deceptive *labeling.*

Denied access to the printed page, many nutrition-oriented writers take to the lecture hall. Here, too, they are stopped. They can be arrested either for practicing medicine without a license or—especially if they have a product to sell—false labeling.

One such case was that of Mr. Bruce Butt, an elderly gentleman who was arrested for showing a pro-Laetrile film in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Two-and-a-half years later, all charges against Mr. Butt were dismissed in court, but not until he had been forced to suffer gigantic legal fees, and after the publicity had branded him in the public mind as a "health-food nut," a "crackpot," and a cancer quack."

If the object of FDA harassment is still alive and kicking after all of this, then there is yet one more weapon in the government's arsenal of compliance that surely will drop him in his tracks: Cut off his mail! The Post Office, after all, is just another branch of the same federal machinery, and it will honor, without question, any FDA administrative or court ruling to the effect that a publication or product is "not in the public interest." On the basis of this glib phrase, numerous health books and their advertising have been banned from the mail. The Cardiac Society, for example, had earned FDA displeasure by selling vitamin E as a means of raising funds to carry on its work to educate the public about the relationship between vitamin E and a healthy heart. Incoming mail to the organization's headquarters was intercepted by the Post Office and returned to the sender marked "fraudulent!"

Charles C. Johnson, Jr. , Administrator of the Environmental Health Service, the agency which, for a while, supervised the activities of the FDA, has summed up the present attitude of

government officials when he said: "We have a variety of tools in our arsenal of compliance."[1]

The phrase "arsenal of compliance" tells us a great deal about the mentality of the hardened bureaucrat and, as we have seen, it is a perfect description of what the average citizen now must face when he challenges the government that he has so blandly—perhaps even approvingly—watched grow over the years. In the name of "protecting the people"—in the field of nutrition as in all other fields of human activity—it rapidly is becoming the greatest threatening force *from* which the people now need protecting.

1. Garrison, *The Dictocrats, op. cit.*, p. 50.

Chapter Twenty-Three

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

An analysis of the FDA's double standard in which harmless non-drug materials, such as vitamins and food supplements, are burdened with restrictions in excess of those applied to toxic and dangerous drugs.

The FDA's unrelenting war on vitamins, food supplements, and non-drug medicines is well known. Much of the agency's time and resources are spent each year warning the public about the dangers that lurk in the nutritional approach to health. When it comes to drugs, however, there is a more permissive attitude with the implied assurance: "Don't be overly concerned about harm from drugs. Take whatever we have approved and relax. You're in safe hands."

In July of 1971 the FDA issued a "Fact Sheet" on the subject of drug side effects. Under the heading: "Should People Fear Drugs Because of Possible Side Effects?" we find this answer:

> Drugs should be respected rather than feared. A physician's decision to use a drug is a considered one. It is his decision that it is better to treat a disease with a certain drug than leave it untreated, and that there is greater danger in not using the drug.[1]

The comment regarding the supremacy of the physician's decision is a worthy statement of principle but, as any physician who has tried to use Laetrile will tell you, the FDA itself does not follow it. And now, with increasing government regulation of what a doctor may or may not prescribe for individual patients (through such federal agencies as PSRO) it is evident that the government wants physicians to become mere robots who are trained to administer only approved "Federal treatment number

1. "Drug Side Effects," FDA Fact Sheet CSS-D2 (FDA) 72–3001, July, 1971.

9714–32" in response to "Federal group diagnosis number 7482–91." But the statement "Drugs should be respected rather than feared" is an accurate reflection of FDA philosophy and, when compared to its paranoia over vitamins, offers a good vantage point from which to observe the operation of its double standard.

Congressman Craig Hosmer, outspoken critic of the FDA's one-sided attack on the nutrition and vitamin industry, has said:

> I have been informed that there never has been an accidental death due to vitamin overdosage, but it is said one person dies every three days from taking lethal doses of aspirin.... But, despite the fact that Americans buy twenty-million pounds of aspirin a year, FDA has never publicly considered any kind of regulation or warning on labels. Instead, the agency has spent its time and millions of the taxpayer's dollars establishing arbitrary daily dosages for harmless vitamins and minerals.[1]

Congressman Hosmer has hit the bull's eye. The danger to public health does not lie in organic food supplements or vitamins sold in health-food stores. It lies in the vast inventories of toxic man-made drugs. Nothing recommended by a health lecturer ever produced such tragedies as thalidomide babies. Five percent of all hospital admissions are the result of adverse reactions to legally acquired prescription drugs.[2] It has been estimated that no less than one and a-half-million people are sent to the hospital each year as a result of orthodox drugs—which means that these legally acquired materials are injuring hundreds of times more people than all the illegally acquired psychedelic drugs put together. And, after a patient is admitted to the hospital for reasons other than drug reactions, his chances of falling victim of drug sickness more than doubles. Drug sickness *in* the hospital now strikes well over three and a half-million patients each year.[3]

As long ago as 1960, it was acknowledged that at least forty new diseases or syndromes had been attributed to drugs used in therapy,[4] and the number has grown impressively since then.

The situation with non-prescription, over-the-counter drugs is almost as bad. Aspirin—which was first produced by Bayer of

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1. Garrison, *The Dictocrats, op. cit.*, p. 217.
2. "Important Prescribing Information from FDA Commissioner Charles C. Edwards, M.D.," U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1971.
3. Martin Gross, *The Doctors*, (New York: Random House, 1966).
4. President Kennedy's Consumers' Protection Message of March 15, 1962.

I.G. Farben—is a classic example. By 1974, Americans had been "sold" on aspirin to the tune of over twenty-million pounds per year. That's approximately sixteen-billion tablets, or an average of eighty tablets per person, each year!

Although Aspirin is an analogue of a natural substance, it is a man-made drug. It is widely recognized as dangerous if taken in high doses—especially for children. Overdoses can result, not only from a single large ingestion, but also from continuous use which produces accumulative effects. Every year, there are at least ninety deaths in the United States from overdoses of aspirin.[1]

Ninety deaths *each year* is no small matter. Yet, the FDA does nothing except to require each aspirin label to state the recommended safe dosage plus the admonition: "or as recommended by your physician." The important point is not that the FDA should do *more,* but that it applies a glaringly unfair double standard against nutritional supplements. In November of 1973 it stopped the production and distribution of a product known as Aprikern. Aprikern is the trade name given to apricot kernels that have been ground, cold pressed to remove the fatty oils, and encapsulated. The process retains the nitriloside or vitamin B_{17} content, increases the potency concentration by approximately 20%, reduces the caloric content, and increases the resistance to rancidity. Aprikern, therefore, had become popular among those who were familiar with the vitamin B_{17} story.

Based upon obscure "studies," allegedly conducted at the University of Arizona School of Pharmacology, the FDA announced that Aprikern contained "a poison which would kill both adults and children."[2]

Note that the FDA did not say that Aprikern actually *had* killed any adults or children—as aspirin does every week—but that it *could* do so. Note also that, during the court case that resulted from the legal action instituted by the FDA against the manufacturer, the scientists from the University of Arizona who had conducted the toxicity experiments on rats which supposedly proved that Aprikern was dangerous, testified that the results of their tests were inconclusive and that they would not stand behind the interpretation widely publicized by the FDA.

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1. FDA Fact Sheet, July 1971, (FDA) 72–3002.
2. "These Two Health Foods `Dangerous'," (UPI) *News Chronicle,* Nov. 28, 1973, p. 11.

Undaunted, the FDA *continued* to press its case stating that it was conducting tests of its own and that these surely would "prove" that Aprikern is dangerous.[1]

William Dixon, chief of the Arizona Consumer Protection Division, which worked jointly with the FDA in the initial action against Aprikern, told newsmen:

> We could wait six months for the FDA tests, but if some kid died from eating this stuff, I wouldn't want our office to be responsible.[2]

From this, may we conclude that Dixon's office *is* responsible for deaths from aspirin overdose? Or are we to suspect that all of this pretended concern for the public welfare is just so much eye wash to conceal an unconscionable double standard whereby agencies of government are being used on behalf of the drug cartel to harass and destroy competition from the non-drug health industry? We may ponder what Mr. Dixon's concern would be if "some kid," or some adult, for that matter, dies from *not* "eating this stuff."

Leaving no stone unturned, Arizona's Health Commissioner, Dr. Louis Kassuth, went so far as to issue a public warning that, even though whole apricots would not be affected by the government embargo, their pits should not be cracked open and, above all, *the kernels must not be eaten.*[3]

Ah, it is comforting to have such wise and beneficent experts watching over us and protecting us from our own folly. How wretched we would be without them. How reassuring it is to pick up a copy of a government publication entitled *Requirements of the United States Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,* and read:

> Because of their toxicity, bitter almonds may not be marketed in the United States for unrestricted use. Shipments of sweet almonds [which do *not* contain vitamin B17] may not contain more than five percent of bitter almonds. Almond paste and pastes made from other kernels should contain less than twenty-five parts per million of hydrocyanic acid (HCN) naturally occurring in the kernels.[4]

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1. And it is possible that they will—even if they have to hit those helpless rodents over the head with a hammer to produce the desired results!
2. "Suit Labels Health Food as Harmful," *Phoenix Gazette,* Nov. 28, 1973.
3. "Apricot Pits Hit by Ban, " *Phoenix Gazette,* Nov. 29, 1973, p. B-1.
4. That's only one four-hundreths of one percent. FDA Publication No. 2, June, 1970, p. 26.

Needless to say, there is not a single over-the-counter drug on the market today that could pass toxicity restrictions as severe as these. The law does not protect us. It is a weapon *against* us.

In a letter to this author dated December 26, 1971, Dr. Ernst T. Krebs, Jr. anticipated the FDA's action against Aprikern by over two years when he explained:

> The full awareness of the significance of vitamin B_{17} (nitriloside) is now registering in the minds of our bureaucrats and those whom they serve. The attitude is becoming obvious even to us that these people feel vitamin B_{17} is too good and too valuable for the Indians. Just as in the past when valuable minerals or oil were discovered on Indian lands, government bureaucracy would move the Indians away to "better land," so attempts are being made now to move all innovators and pioneers on vitamin B_{17} away from the development—through the invocation of one legal ruse or another—until it "cools," and then allow monopoly supporting the involved bureaucracy to preempt the field....
>
> Please keep in mind that the potential or waiting market for Aprikern is at least as great as that for all the other vitamins, including C. Today, bureaucracy can make or break a billion-dollar market within a few days with merely a few pronouncements or edicts. A Surgeon General bought just like fresh beef (but not as intrinsically valuable), can say "yes" or "no" on phosphate or nonphosphate detergents on evening TV. He reads his lines as they are given to him, and the markets move accordingly. Despite a few twists and turns for window trimming, monopoly is almost always sustained in this game.[1]

The FDA perpetually informs the public that "nutritional quackery" is big business with huge profits. But it remains silent about the *really* big business and the *super* profits of the drug industry. FDA spokesmen express great concern over a supposed 3.3-billion dollars spent each year on nutritional supplements. Even if that figure is accurate, it is minuscule compared to the staggering annual expenditure of 55.2-billion dollars spent on prescription drugs plus another 14-billion for drugs sold over the counter. The absence of FDA "concern" over this sector of its responsibility is revealing.

The FDA acknowledges it has received reports of "excessive promotional activity by some representatives of pharmaceutical manufacturers"—meaning that not all field representatives from

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1. Letter from E.T. Krebs, Jr., to G. Edward Griffin, Dec. 26, 1971; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

the drug firms are totally honest in the description of their company's product. Nevertheless, the agency generally ignores this area of inquiry and devotes a major portion of its resources and manpower to wiretapping, bugging, and following health lecturers in an attempt to catch them making a claim that, even though it may be true, comes into conflict with an FDA ruling. At a time when the FDA is pleading inadequacy of tax funds to properly enforce sanitation standards within the processed food industry, or safety standards within the drug industry, it boasts about expanding its operations against such public enemies as the purveyors of wheat germ, rose hips, honey, and apricot kernels.

Another example of the FDA's double standard is its attitude toward sodium fluoride, the substance that is added to the water supplies of over four thousand communities in the United States on the supposition that fluoridated water helps to reduce cavities. The original 1939 studies by Dr. H. Trendley Dean that led to this speculation, warned that those communities with low rates of tooth decay had in their natural drinking water, not only unusually high levels of fluoride, but also much more calcium. The report then stated that: "... the possibility that the composition of the water in other respects [than fluoride] may also be a factor should not be overlooked.[1]

It *was* overlooked, however, and remains so today. In truth, there is little hard evidence that fluorides actually do what is claimed for them, and much evidence to the contrary. In the original investigation by Dr. Dean, he reported that, in 1938, in Pueblo, Colorado, thirty-seven percent of the people were caries-free with 0.6 parts per million of fluoride in the water. Yet, in East Moline, Illinois, with 1.5 ppm of fluoride—almost three times as much—only eleven percent of the population were found without caries. We note, also, that in the city of Washington, D.C., which has had a fluoridated water supply for over twenty years, instead of having fewer cavities than citizens of non-fluoridated communities, Washingtonians have almost a third *more*![2]

But that is not really the important point. Even if sodium fluoride *did* reduce cavities as its promoters claim, the fact is that this chemical is extremely toxic even in small quantities. So much so that drug companies are required to warn consumers that the

1. Dean, "Domestic Health and Dental Caries," *Public Health Report*, May, 1939, 54:862–888.
2. Garrison, *op. cit.*, pp. 229, 230.

presence in pills of as little as one milligram of this substance can cause illness in some persons.

Studies in Antigo, Wisconsin, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Newburgh, New York, all showed that within months of adopting fluoridation of the water supply the death rate from heart disease in these cities nearly doubled and leveled out at about twice the national average. Likewise, in the Philadelphia Zoo there was a sharp increase in animal and bird deaths that coincided with the introduction of fluoridated water.[1]

Dr. Paul H. Phillips, a University of Chicago biochemist who spent twenty-nine years in research on fluoride toxicity, has pointed out that sodium fluoride, even when taken in extremely minute quantities, accumulates and builds up in the skeletal parts of the body. Symptoms of chronic fluoride poisoning may not appear for many years, and when they do, they can be very hard to diagnose. They can manifest themselves in many forms such as vascular calcification, disorders of the kidneys, bowels, skin, stomach, thyroid, and nervous system, and may be responsible for headaches, vomiting, mongolism, mouth ulcers, pains in the joints, and loss of appetite.

Dr. Simon A. Beisler, chief of Urology at New York's Roosevelt Hospital, has said:

> I just don't feel this thing has been researched the way it should have been. Fluoride in water can reach every organ in the body and there are indications that it can be harmful over a long period of time.[2]

Aluminum companies, as a result of their manufacturing process, produce fluoride compounds as waste products. Much of this goes into the air and eventually finds its way back to earth where it becomes noxious to both man and animal. Breathing the fumes is bad enough but, once it is absorbed into edible plants, it is converted into organic compounds such as fluoracetate or fluorcitrate which are at least five-hundred times more poisonous than the inorganic salt. This means that vegetables and fruits which have been irrigated by fluoridated water supplies could become potential killers.[3]

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1. See news release dated August 1972 and "Is Fluorine Pollution Damaging Hearts," by K.A. Baird, M.D., (Citizen Action Program, 608 Gowan Rd., Antigo, Wisc., 54409).
2. Garrison, *op. cit.*, pp. 228–230.
3. K.A. Baird, M.D., *op. cit.*, p. 4.

As a result of this toxic waste, aluminum companies have been the objects of successful damage suits. In 1946 a plant in Troutdale, Oregon, was sued by a local citizen who proved that the health of his family had been damaged by fluoride fumes. In 1950 a Washington plant was ordered by a Tacoma court to pay damages to a rancher whose cattle had been poisoned by eating fluoride contaminated grass. In June, 1958, Blount County, Tennessee farmers were awarded indemnity for fluoride damage to cattle and crops.[1]

Europe also has had its fluoride problems. The "death fogs" of 1930 were finally attributed to acute fluoride intoxication. In a similar 1940 disaster in Donora, Pennsylvania, fluoride concentrations in the blood of victims were found to be twelve to twenty-five times higher than in the blood of unaffected persons.[2]

The November 13, 1972, issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* published the results of a Mayo Clinic investigation into two cases of fluoride poisoning that occurred after drinking water that was fluoridated to the extent of 2.6 parts per million in one case and only 1.7 ppm in the other. These concentrations are significant because many fluoridated water supplies are maintained at *one* ppm! One can only wonder how many cases of mild fluoride poisoning go unreported or are attributed to some other cause.

"We're not exactly sure what the problem is," says the doctor, "but it's probably some kind of viral infection. Take these pills four times a day for a week and, if they don't do the job, we'll try something else. Tricky things, those viruses."

While one community after another in the United States rushes to fluoridate its water supply, many European countries are moving in the opposite direction. West Germany banned fluoridation on January 4, 1971. Sweden did so on November 18, 1971. And the highest court of the Netherlands declared fluoridation illegal on June 22, 1973. As the National Health Federation asked pointedly: "Do these countries know something we don't or refuse to accept?"[3]

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1. "Industry's Fluoride Problem," by Lee Hardy, *National Health Federation Bulletin*, Oct. 1973, p. 20.
2. See K. Roholm, *"The Fog Disaster in the Meuse Valley, 1930," Journal of Industrial Hygiene Toxicology*, 1937, 19:126–136. Also Philip Stadtler, "Fluorine Gases in Atmosphere Blamed for Death," *Chemical and Engineering News*, 1948, 26:3962.
3. National Health Federation anti-fluoride petition, March, 1974.

If fluorides were not used in water supplies of the nation, they probably would be discarded as a *waste* byproduct with little other commercial use except in aerosol sprays, drugs, rat poison, and certain brands of toothpaste. It is significant, therefore, that while the FDA has waged relentless war against harmless vitamins, apricot kernels, and Laetrile, it has endorsed the wide-spread and *compulsory* consumption of sodium fluoride in every glass of water we drink.

As noted in a previous chapter, the FDA has denied approval for the testing of Laetrile by its promoters because of so-called "deficiencies" in the mountains of paperwork required for IND (Investigation of New Drug). It has stated that Laetrile's *safety* has not been sufficiently established to warrant its use on human beings. Aside from the fact that Laetrile's safety record is *well*-documented, and that all the currently FDA approved drugs are notoriously *un*safe, this action is even more unpalatable when compared to the favorable treatment given to new drugs marketed by some of the large drug companies. In 1970, for example, the Searle Pharmaceutical Company received FDA approval to market an estrogen oral contraceptive within just one week after application. In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, however, it was revealed that the data submitted was British (it is normal FDA policy to insist on American data), and that the British data itself clearly stated that it concerned effectiveness only, *not* safety.

When Congressman Fountain asked FDA Commissioner Dr. Charles C. Edwards what was the primary reason behind his agency's favorable handling of Searle's application, he replied that it was "public safety." When asked to explain how public safety was involved in this decision, Edwards blurted out that it is "not our policy to jeopardize the financial interests of the pharmaceutical companies."[1]

Serc is another drug that has received FDA favorable treatment. First marketed in 1966 by Unimed, Inc., it was offered to the public for use in treating Meniere's Syndrome, a complication of the inner ear leading to dizziness and loss of balance. There was substantial evidence that Serc actually made the symptoms of Meniere's Syndrome worse in many patients. In spite of repeated complaints from the medical profession and even from Congress,

1. "Who Blocks Testing of Anti-Cancer Agent?" *Alameda Times Star* (Calif.), Aug. 3, 1970.

the FDA refused to require Unimed to cease marketing the drug even though it admitted that the data submitted on behalf of Serc were "defective," "inadequate," and contained "untrue statements of material facts." Acknowledging that further studies were needed, the FDA defended its decision to allow Serc on the market by saying: "The studies could not be financed unless marketing of the drug was permitted to continue."[1] In other words, Unimed was given permission to continue to sell a drug already found to be ineffective while consumers were put in the position of financing the research that, hopefully, would prove that it had some value after all. What a contrast to the FDA's unyielding opposition to Laetrile and the nutritional products of nature.

As Senator William Proxmire phrased it:

> The FDA and much, but not all, of the orthodox medical profession are actively hostile against the manufacture, sale and distribution of vitamins and minerals as food or food supplements. They are out to get the health food industry and to drive the health food stores out of business. And they are trying to do this out of active hostility and prejudice.[2]

The subject of psychedelic drugs constitutes perhaps the final madness in the FDA's insane asylum of double standards. Omar Garrison recalls the story:

> Americans reacted with a sense of shock, followed by nationwide cries of indignation, when FDA Commissioner. James L. Goddard told an audience of university students that he would not object to his daughter smoking marijuana any more than if she drank a cocktail....
>
> Even the normally permissive *Time* magazine clucked with mild disapproval, noting that Goddard's opinion "was particularly surprising because the FDA director has been so strict in demanding that drug companies show clear proof on the efficacy and safety of their products before he allows them on the market. There is still almost no research, however, into what marijuana does—and does not do—to the human mind and body, and no scientific evidence that proves or disproves that it is better or worse than alcohol.[3]

A short time prior to this, Dr. Goddard had expressed great concern over the extent to which Americans were consuming unneeded vitamin pills, and called for tighter restrictions on the

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1. *Consumers Reports*, March, 1973, pp. 155–156.
2. As quoted in *National Health Federation Bulletin*, April 1974, cover.
3. *Garrison, op. cit.*, pp. 175, 176.

formulation and sale of these harmless commodities. He had supported FDA rulings and penalties calling for up to thirty years in prison for those who advocate the use of harmless herbs and food supplements for the alleviation of metabolic disease. Now he had given his blessings to cannabis sativa which, regardless of all else that might be said about it, is far from harmless.

On May 20, 1974, Dr. Hardin B. Jones, professor of medical physics and physiology at the University of California and Assistant Director of the University Donner Laboratories in Berkeley, appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and testified:

> As an expert in human radiation effects [it is my observation that damage] ... even in those who use cannabis "moderately" is roughly the same type and degree of damage as in persons surviving atom bombing with a heavy level of radiation exposure, approximately 150 roentgens. The implications are the same....
>
> Reports of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are inadequate scientifically, do not touch accurately on the principal matters needing clarification, and, in many instances, are likely to lead the public to believe that science has proven marijuana harmless.[1]

This, then, is the double standard of the FDA. We can buy aspirin and a hundred other drugs of questionable safety by the barrel. We can buy alcoholic beverages by the case and tobacco products by the carload. In over four-thousand communities we are *forced* to drink sodium fluoride in the water supply. But when it comes to food supplements and vitamins, the FDA swoops down like the avenging angel and becomes the super guardian of the nation's health.

When a woman takes the life of her unborn child on the theory that she may do what she wishes with *her own* body, she receives the sanction of the Supreme Court. But if she purchases Laetrile in an attempt to *save* a life—either her child's or her own—she has participated in a criminal act.

How much longer will the American people tolerate this outrageous double standard?

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1. "Marijuana Smoking Poisonous, M.D. Says," (AP), *Boston Herald American*, May 21, 1974, pg. 2.

Chapter Twenty-Four

TO WALK THE HIGHEST WIRE

How doctors are intimidated into not using Laetrile; why the pharmaceutical industry seeks a patentable substitute for Laetrile; and the courageous stand against the FDA and AMA by Laetrile doctors.

Undoubtedly the FDA would be pleased if it could silence all public utterances on behalf of drugless and nutritional medicine. However, because it must at least pay lip service to freedom-of-speech, it has had to settle for allowing people to *talk* all they want, so long as they are prohibited from offering the *substances* about which they speak. Doctors and lecturers may advocate vitamin B_{17} from the rooftop, but if cancer victims cannot obtain apricot kernels, Aprikern, or Laetrile, then there is no threat to the *status quo.* Consequently, the FDA has allocated a large portion of its resources to harassing or destroying those who produce, distribute, or administer vitamin B_{17} for the control of cancer.

Doctors are particularly singled out for strong action for the obvious reason that, if many of them were allowed to use vitamin therapy without being chastised, it could result in opening the floodgates of medical acceptance. Each doctor that dares to resist, therefore, must be publicly destroyed as an example, seen and understood by other doctors, as what they, too, can expect if they should be foolish enough to follow suit.

This point came to light during the trial of Harvey Howard of Sylmar, California, who was prosecuted for selling Laetrile tablets to cancer patients. One of the witnesses for the state was Dr. Ralph Weilerstein of the California Department of Public Health. Dr. Weilerstein was asked if there were any "reputable" doctors who prescribed Laetrile. Weilerstein answered: "So far as I know,

any doctor who has prescribed Laetrile in California since 1963 has been successfully prosecuted."[1]

So there we have it. *Every doctor who has prescribed Laetrile has been prosecuted. Any doctor who is prosecuted cannot be "reputable." Therefore, no "reputable" doctor ever has prescribed Laetrile!*

The dilemma facing a doctor, then, is this: Shall he follow his Hippocratic oath and his sense of moral obligation to do that which he honestly believes is best for his patient, or shall he abide by the rules laid down by politician-doctors on behalf of vested commercial and political interest? Human nature being what it is, some will follow the higher law. Most will not.

Dr. Ernst Krebs, Jr., himself a veteran of numerous legal battles with the FDA, in a letter dated March 9, 1971, warned physician John Richardson what would be in store for him if he became identified with Laetrile. Commenting on the pending publication of a magazine article written by Richardson, Dr. Krebs said:

> It is only fair to emphasize, however, that once a physician has embarked upon such a path he is given no way to escape his printed words. These can have a devastatingly destructive effect upon his professional status, upon his wife and family, even upon his personal safety.
>
> At a lecture at Sheraton-West in Los Angeles last Thursday, a sincere and obviously intense woman (whom I had previously met) arose during the question and answer period. "I was a physician in the U.S.S.R., but I left for what I believed was a free country. But now I am told by the County [Medical] Society that, if I dare use Laetrile, they will get me and my license. I want to follow your work. What should I do?"
>
> I replied, "You have a great responsibility as a doctor in a society in which there is a great shortage of physicians. Forget Laetrile and do your very best where you are, and in doing this you may be much more effective than joining a battle for which you possibly are not prepared. Trained in dialectical materialism as you were, you may smile at this. It is possible that the Lord has not touched your shoulder for service on this front. I know only that He has touched mine."[2]

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1. "Sylmar Man Faces Trial on Cancer Quack Count," *L.A. Times*, Van Nuys section, Sept. 15, 1972.
2. Letter from E.T. Krebs, Jr., to J.A. Richardson, M.D., dated March 9, 1971; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

The reference to the possibility of danger to Dr. Richardson's personal safety was not made lightly or without justification. Elsewhere in this same letter Dr. Krebs explained:

> As my secretary will tell you, since she was with me, five hours after presenting a rather effective lecture on cancer before an audience of about four hundred in Los Angeles, the windshield was shot out of my car on the road back to San Francisco. The next night the glass window in the tail gate was shot out (three hundred miles removed from the first shooting). The police said, "Maybe someone is trying to tell you something."
>
> We do not want to dwell on the matter of physical violence, but the late Arthur T. Harris, M.D., was threatened by two men with assassination if he continued to use Laetrile. Since that time we have decentralized the work so that, if any two of us are shot out of the saddle, it will have only a slightly negative effect on the program.[1]

It takes an unusual man to stand against pressures and threats of this kind. There are many who talk a good line about courage and standing on principle, but, when the chips are down and the opposition begins to play dirty, there are few who will persevere.

Dr. Krebs was one of those men. Even as a student doing postgraduate work at the university, he had been a strong advocate of the trophoblast thesis of cancer and had become conspicuous for his experimental work with vitamin B_{17}. In a letter to the author dated September 23, 1973, Dr. Krebs described the pressures that were brought to bear on him as a result:

> I was assured by my academic mentors that if I refused to obey, conform, and be controlled—be a member of the Club—I would pass into oblivion. I would be denied academic recognition, degrees, jobs, institutions, etc. My answer in the vernacular was for them to stuff the entire business, because we still had enough freedom in this country for me to go out to establish my own research foundation—The John Beard Memorial Foundation—under the despised doctrine of free enterprise.[2]

The reader will recall from chapter two the amazing episode at the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in Manhattan. After Dr. Kanematsu Sugiura found that Laetrile was the most promising anti-cancer agent he had ever tested, his superiors launched a three-year campaign to discredit his findings. It was not easy to do. Each time a new test was run—even though they were

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1. *Ibid.*
2. Letter from E.T. Krebs, Jr., to G. Edward Griffin dated Sept. 23, 1973; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

designed to fail—either their fraudulent design was exposed or they confirmed Sugiura's findings in spite of the fraud. It wasn't until 1977 that they finally engineered a test which showed that the untreated mice had a better response than those which were treated with Laetrile. Dr. Sugiura angrily pointed out that the control mice which were given saline solution supposedly had their tumors stop growing 40% of the time—which is an impossibility. He wrote: "We people in chemotherapy use saline solution because it does not affect tumor growth." It was obvious that the test was invalid at best. More likely, it was clumsily rigged. Nevertheless, the results were what Sloan-Kettering had been waiting for. They were not concerned about the integrity of their data. The final report to the world was that "there is not a particle of scientific evidence to suggest that Laetrile possesses any anti-cancer properties at all."

Unfortunately, all of this was predictable. About four years *prior* to Sloan-Kettering's final report, this author wrote a short article entitled "A Scenario—Just for the Record." Published in October of 1973, this is what it said:

> Sloan-Kettering is, of course, the epitome of the orthodox Medical Establishment. With untold millions of dollars channelled through its facilities in the "War on Cancer," it would be embarrassing, to say the least, merely to end up serving the function of *confirming* what a handful of independent researchers, without a penny of tax money to support them, have been saying *for over twenty years.* A triumph by free enterprise of such magnitude simply must not be acknowledged by the Establishment which is so deeply committed to government subsidies, government programs, and government control.
>
> Consequently, it is predictable that most of those in science and medicine who now are dependent on government directly or indirectly for support—and that includes Sloan-Kettering—now will struggle to find ways to (1) get on board the Laetrile train; (2) do so in such a way as to save face in spite of their incredible past error, and (3) prevent those who have pioneered Laetrile from receiving the primary credit.
>
> While it always is dangerous to speculate about the future in precise terms, nevertheless, it seems probable that the Establishment scenario will be as follows:
>
> LAETRILE IS NOT LAETRILE. Increasingly, the name Laetrile will be replaced by Amygdalin. Great attention will be given to the different kinds and sources of this substance.

The final product may even be combined with another substance which, supposedly, will increase the beneficial effect of the Amygdalin. The name of the final substance will not be Laetrile.[1]

TRIUMPH OF MAN OVER NATURE. In order to vindicate the scientific expense, the final product must appear to be a *man*-made substance. If any recognition at all is given to the *natural* mechanisms, it will be only in passing to the really "important" reactions effected by the man-made concoction. We will be told that it was nature that gave us cancer in the first place, and that man, as a result of his infinite intellect and industry, has in fact improved upon nature. Those who developed and pioneered Laetrile will be mentioned only as early researchers who had stumbled across a small part of the total answer.

GOVERNMENT VINDICATED. Perhaps the most important objective of Establishment Medicine is to preserve or bolster the sagging image of government. Government direction, control, and ultimately government monopoly in the field of medicine must be sold to the American people at all costs. Consequently, we most likely will be told over and over again how a cure for cancer—that most dread disease—has, at last, been found as a result of the federal government's "War on Cancer." We will be told that the task was much too large to be undertaken by private research; that only government could have done it, not in the name of profit, but in the name of all mankind. In fact, it may develop that the credit will be given to an international effort carried on jointly between *several* governments (most likely the United States and the Soviet Union acting through the World Health Organization of the U.N.) and, thus, be used as a means of generating increased public support of, not just government, but *international* government, as well.

PROFIT. It long has been the policy of large industries to operate in such a way as to reduce competition between them so as to realize the greatest possible level of profits.... The chemical and pharmaceutical industries are well known to have been consistent participants in restraint-of-trade and cartel agreements.[2]

After describing the Standard Oil agreement with I.G. Farben on the hydrogenation process referred to in a previous chapter, the article continued:

> As it was with the hydrogenation process, so it is with Laetrile. For two decades Laetrile has been viewed as competition which must be eliminated. But now that it is obvious it cannot be

1. There *are* minor differences in the molecular arrangements of Laetrile and amygdalin compounds. Nevertheless, the word Laetrile is generally used to denote those *special* compounds that have been developed for cancer therapy, and not to refer to them as such is to cloud the basic issue in the public mind.
2. Committee for Freedom-of-Choice Newsletter, October 1973.

eliminated, the move is to "obtain therefrom such benefits as we can, and assure the distribution of the products in question through our [the cartel's] existing marketing facilities."

We can look forward to the prospects of having Laetrile mass-produced either under the name Amygdalin or in conjunction with some man-made compound under an entirely different name, and then distributed through existing channels of prescription drugs. There will be little or no price competition in such distribution and, although the actual price will not seem unreasonable considering the benefits derived, there will be an overly ample profit margin to the manufacturers. Above all, however, it will not be regarded as a nutritional factor or as a vitamin, and, thus, the general prestige and sales market for drugs will not be endangered. The present drive of Establishment Medicine against vitamins consequently can continue without hindrance.

All of this is part of the anticipated scenario which begins with the tests of Sloan-Kettering. Will it turn out this way? Of course, only time will tell. Perhaps even this prediction, if read by enough people, could set into motion a series of events that would cause it not to come to pass. As a matter of fact, that is the very reason the prediction is being made. It is axiomatic that deception cannot be successful if the person to be deceived is warned in advance. By making it clear beforehand what is expected, it is this author's hope either to thwart the deceivers altogether, or at least to force them to seek an alternate course which either will be less harmful or more obvious.[1]

In December of the following year, 1974, the first edition of *World without Cancer* was published. The Sloan-Kettering trials were just beginning to be publicized. On page 471 of that edition, this further prediction was made:

At the time of this writing, sources inside Sloan Kettering have said that a third round of clinical trials with Laetrile has been just as promising—if not more so—than the first. We are told that those in charge of the project are hesitant to discuss the matter publicly until the entire series of tests is complete, and that they are hoping to announce the effectiveness of Laetrile just as soon as they have enough data to satisfy all the skeptics. This sounds like a reasonable course of action, but we will not hold our breath waiting—especially since those tests could well be stretched out over many months or even years.[2] Let us hope that those inside Sloan-Kettering will be successful in resisting the pressures from above, but we must be

1. *Ibid.*
2. They ran on for three more years.

pardoned for postponing our celebrations until completion of the deed.[1]

Little was it realized, when these words were published, how accurate they would become.

This author was informed by a reliable source close to Sloan-Kettering that the publication of these predictions had caused a stir among the top officials there. They sent out the word that a "softer" approach would make it easier for them to "move in our direction," and that a continuation of the "hard line" could only delay the ultimate acceptance of Laetrile. It was suggested that Dr. Lloyd Old, in charge of the project at Sloan-Kettering, really was convinced of the trophoblast thesis and was anxious to help, but that this hard-line talk about vested interests, cartels, and political corruption was making his superiors—and *their* superiors— increasingly touchy about the matter.

If true, this was a serious admission. Here were professional researchers charged with the grave responsibility of finding a means to stop the annual cancer slaughter. The lives of millions were hanging on the outcome of their work. Yet, they were saying that bad public relations or the presence of a "hard line" could induce them to abandon or bury a research project which, by their own admission, was extremely promising!

There are those who feel that it makes little difference who receives the credit for solving the cancer problem as long as it *is* solved and people are no longer dying. But it *does* make a difference. It makes a *big* difference if the people given the credit are the very ones who were responsible for its hindrance. It *does* make a difference if those who earn the medical prizes are the ones who, by their ignorance, arrogance, or subservience, held back the truth for over three decades. And it makes a *substantial* difference if those who claim the privilege of political leadership are those whose policies have caused so much suffering and death among their fellow citizens that it can be classified only as mass-murder. The difference it makes, in other words, is that *the future must not be entrusted to those who have betrayed the past.*

The Sloan-Kettering episode was merely another confirmation that there are few within the medical profession who are able

1. G. Edward Griffin, *World without Cancer: The Story of Vitamin B17* (Westlake Village, CA: American Media, 1974), First edition, p. 471.

to stand against the crushing pressures for conformity. Returning to the letter of counsel to Dr. Richardson, Krebs wrote:

> Cancer is where the action is. The innocents who touch Laetrile experience a traumatic syndrome unparalleled in American life. This is why we so strongly counsel many fine and dedicated doctors to refrain. Of course, every society always has a few who cannot live fully without walking the highest wire in the tent.[1]

Dr. Richardson appreciated this caution from a man who had already walked the wire, but he had climbed to the top of the tent himself. Now that he knew from his own experience that Laetrile worked, there was no turning back.

John Richardson was no stranger to unpopular causes. As a member of The John Birch Society, he already had sampled the bitter taste of attacks in the Establishment press. He knew that, while most people will agree that "you can't believe a thing you read in the papers," nevertheless, they *do* believe almost everything that is printed

The Birch Society had been telling the American people that there was little difference between Communism, Fascism, Nazism, Socialism, New Dealism, or any other "ism" based on the concept of big government. It had advanced the argument that the solution to most of the world's problems lay in the reduction of the size of government. In so doing, it had taken aim at the mainspring of the cartel's mechanism for profit and power. Opposition may be tolerated if directed to lesser parts of the mechanism, such as "Communist subversion," or "corruption in public office," or "high taxes," or "deficit spending." But let an organization take aim at the prime mover behind all of these manifestations—the concept of big government itself—and it will know the wrath of the cartel *finpols*, the Communists, the neo-Nazis, the faceless bureaucratic elite, and all other would-be masters of the American people. Each of these may vie with each other for relative rank and power within the planned world government, but they close ranks against a common enemy who has the audacity to advocate—*and to work for*—a reduction in the size and power of government.

Consequently, Dr. Richardson was well informed about the the nature of the forces arrayed against him. While others in the

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1. Letter from E.T. Krebs to J.A. Richardson, M.D., dated March 9, 1971; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

Laetrile movement tried to "enlighten" the FDA to its error in hopes that it would change its position, he knew they were wasting their time. While others circulated petitions requesting the FDA to grant permission for further testing of Laetrile, he said: "Get the FDA out of it altogether." While others were stunned at the blatantly unfair treatment given to them by the TV producers at NBC, he was surprised only that it wasn't worse. And while others instructed their attorneys to find some legal technicality to avoid a full confrontation with the law, Dr. Richardson sought ways to test the constitutionality of the law itself.

Dr. Richardson was arrested on June 2, 1972, for violating the California FDA's "anti-quackery" law—which means that he was charged with using Laetrile in the treatment of cancer. Armed officials burst into his office and, in the presence of patients (as well as news photographers whom the FDA had tipped off to cover the arrest), they handcuffed him and his two nurses and hauled them off to jail like dangerous criminals. The office was ransacked and Dr. Richardson's personal files and correspondence were seized. Patients in need of medical treatment were sent home. One child with advanced cancer of the leg died shortly afterward. It is possible that the death could have been prevented had it not been for the interruption of treatment and the child's psychological trauma resulting from the raid.

Dr. Richardson's legal battle for medical freedom was long and costly. In May of 1974, after two years of litigation and two trials—both of which resulted in hung juries—the judge advised the food and drug authorities that they had failed to prove their case and that, consequently, all charges against Dr. Richardson were dismissed.

The battle, however, was not over. Thwarted in court, the California FDA began to contact Richardson's patients hoping to find one or two who were not satisfied with their treatment. The plan was to convince them to instigate law suites against the doctor—with the government covering all the legal costs.

Most doctors have dissatisfied patients who would be interested in this kind of an offer. Doctor Richardson, however, was not one of them. Every patient contacted told the government agents to go fly a kite. Finally, the father of one patient, Dorothy Soroka, was recruited for this purpose. He had been telling his daughter all along that Laetrile was quackery. The law suit was

dropped, however, when Dorothy herself was called to testify. Not only did she staunchly defend her treatment but, much to the chagrin of the prosecutors, her health had continued to improve.[1]

The action against the Richardson Clinic up until that time had been carried out by the California FDA. After they had struck out for the third time, it was time for the *federal* FDA to step in. Dr. Richardson describes what happened next:

> In February of 1975, United States marshals in Minnesota, Alabama, Washington, Wisconsin, and Oregon seized shipments of Laetrile to patients who had come to our clinic and who since had returned to their homes to continue therapy on a maintenance level. I knew then that the primary purpose of such seizures was to prove that my shipments had crossed state lines which, theoretically, put me into interstate commerce and, thus, under the regulatory authority of the federal government. I soon learned, however, that there was another purpose behind this action as well. It was to mire me in a tar pit of legal requirements.
>
> From each state where Laetrile had been seized, I received subpoenas to appear *in those states* to defend myself against a laundry list of charges for alleged crimes. It was required that I retain a separate attorney in each state, that I travel to each for trial, and that I participate in endless hearings and interrogatories. It was a lawyer's paradise but, for me, a nightmare. I couldn't afford it either in money or time. I was, after all, only one man against the forces of the federal government and the state governments combined. They literally have high-rise office buildings filled with lawyers and agents living at taxpayers' expense. Money and time are no object to them.
>
> At about this same time, the IRS moved into my office and began pouring over my books, determined to find errors and discrepancies. We had paid heavily for our 1971–72 audit previously. Now a completely arbitrary and unjust assessment of $19,000 was made against me for 1973, without benefit of audit. I contested this and the IRS agreed before appropriate witnesses that I could place the questioned sum in escrow pending a tax-court hearing. My position was vindicated a year later when, after a thorough review, I actually received a $1,800 *refund* for *over*payment of 1973 taxes. In the meantime, however, Dennis Connover from the IRS Collection Division ignored our prior agreement and became determined to deliver the killing blow. I was threatened with a lien against my home and I had come to within just ten days of the date on which it was to be issued.

1. Richardson and Griffin, *Laetrile Case Histories, op. cit*, p. 81.

> The federal noose was tightening, and for the first time I began to think that I had been beaten.[1]

It took several more years for the story to play out but, in the end, Dr. Richardson's premonition was correct. In 1976, he was scheduled to testify before the California Legislative Health Committee on behalf of a bill to legalize Laetrile. As he approached the hearing room, he was seized by plainclothes agents, handcuffed, and hauled off to jail. That was the beginning of a lengthy federal trial on charges of "conspiracy" to smuggle Laetrile. The doctor had never been involved with smuggling but he had purchased Laetrile from suppliers who could not prove they had imported the substance legally. Since he didn't ask his suppliers to produce import papers, it was alleged that he must have known the medication was smuggled. Therefore, when he purchased the Laetrile for his patients, he was said to have "conspired" with the smugglers. The government eventually obtained a conviction on the basis of this astounding reasoning.

While this trial was being conducted, the FDA sent the following letter to the California Board of Medical Examiners:

> The FDA charges that Dr. Richardson has been and is engaged in conduct prohibited by law, unfounded in science, and without medical justification. We submit that such conduct is unethical and unprofessional, particularly so when it furthers the distribution of a remedy that has no established value, the promotion of which is fraud on the public. We call the Board's particular attention to the unresponsible and dangerous advice on the treatment of cancer in which Dr. Richardson urges patients to delay surgery and to avoid radiation treatment in favor of treatment with Laetrile. This advice, if followed, has an obvious potential for disastrous consequences.
>
> For these reasons, the Food and Drug Administration respectfully urges that this Board revoke Dr. Richardson's license to practice medicine.[2]

The hearings before the Board of Medical Examiners in San Francisco were scheduled to be held concurrently with the trial in San Diego for "conspiracy" to smuggle. Both actions were orchestrated by the FDA. Since Dr. Richardson was required to be in court, it was impossible for him to attend the hearings to defend himself. It likely would have made little difference if he had. The

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1. Richardson and Griffin, *op. cit.*, pp. 85,86
2. Letter dated July 22, 1975, signed by Carl M. Leventhal, M.D., Deputy Director, for J. Richard Cront, M.D., Director, Bureau of Drugs, FDA; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

hearings were like Stalin's show trials. The results had been decreed; only the process remained. On October 28, 1976, the Board issued its decision:

> Respondent utilized Laetrile and Pangamic Acid [vitamin B_{15}] as therapeutic agents in the treatment of cancer. Laetrile and Pangamic Acid are not recognized vitamins in human nutrition. Laetrile has no known nutritional value and is unsafe for self-medication....
>
> The management of cancer patients with Laetrile, Pangamic Acid, and vitamins, as prescribed by respondent, as the sole treatment of choice by the physician, to the exclusion of the aforementioned conventional modalities is an extreme departure from the standard practice of medicine....
>
> Certificate number G-2848 of John A. Richardson, M.D., respondent above-named, is revoked.[1]

Dr. Richardson eventually closed his thriving practice in Albany, California, and affiliated with a well-known clinic in Tijuana, Mexico, where he was able to continue treating cancer patients—and saving lives. He passed away in December of 1988.

There are many other courageous men who have walked the highest wire. Dr. Ernst Krebs, the co-discoverer of Laetrile, was sent to prison for providing Pangamic Acid (vitamin B_{15}) as an adjunctive therapy in the treatment of cancer. Dr. James Privitera, M.D., from Covina, California, served time in prison for an alleged "conspiracy to sell Laetrile." Dr. Bruce Halstead, M.D., from Loma Linda, California, another Laetrile advocate, lost his medical license for using the "unproven" herbal called ADS (Aqua Del Sol) as an enhancement to the immune system. Dr. Douglas Brodie from Reno, Nevada, another Laetrile specialist, served time in prison, allegedly for "income-tax evasion." And then there is Dr. Philip Binzel, M.D., from Washington Court House, Ohio, who was featured in a previous chapter. Although at the time of this writing he has not lost his license or served time in prison, he has spent a major portion of the last decade of his life in court fighting the cancer industry. The battle never ends.

The details of this sordid record of injustice have been included in the previous passages in the hope that they will allow the reader to experience some of the frustration and rage that these doctors have felt. Dr. Richardson summed it up this way:

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1. "Decision in the matter of the accusation against John A. Richardson, M.D., before the Board of Medical Quality Assurance, Division of Medical Quality for the State of California," Oct. 28, 1976, pp. 4, 5, 11.

The average person, secure in his home and livelihood, never having felt the crushing attack of literally hundreds of tax-supported lawyers, unthreatened by a prison sentence for merely doing what he knows is right, such a person simply cannot understand the logic of a wounded bear....

When Nazi war criminals were accused of genocide, they defended themselves on the basis that they were just following orders and obeying the laws of the Nazi state. The civilized world cried out: "Guilty!" Man is expected to respond to a higher law than that of any state. When the laws of one's government require a man to condemn innocent people to death, he must reject those laws and stand with his conscience. If he does not, then he is no different from the Nazis who were hanged for war crimes.

In the present battle, we do not even have the passion of war to justify our behavior. Yet, in the last few years more people have died needlessly of cancer than all the casualties of all our wars put together.

How much suffering and death are the American people willing to take before they stand up to the bureaucracy? How many physicians must be put into prison before all physicians cry "enough!" to the increasing government control over their profession? How many Watergates do we need before we realize that mortal men are corrupted by power, and that the solutions to one's problems lie not in increasing the power of government but in *decreasing* it?

The spirit of resistance is in the air. It is a refreshing breeze, and it gives me great hope. I have resolved to stand alone if need be. But, as I write these final words, I can't help but wonder, is there any one else out there?[1]

1. Richardson and Griffin, *op. cit.*, pp. 114, 115.

Chapter Twenty-Five

A QUESTION OF MOTIVES

What has motivated the opposition to Laetrile therapy; the "limited" vs. "total" conspiracy theories; and the grass-roots backlash as a force for change.

"Who are they, John? Why would anyone want to hold back a cure for cancer?"

It was that question addressed to Dr. John Richardson in 1971 that led this author into what turned out to be a two-and-a-half year research and writing project. This lengthy tome is the result of that effort, and over half of its pages have been devoted to an attempt to answer that question of motives. It is time, now, to draw this information together and come to specific conclusions.

As emphasized many times during the course of this study, the majority of those in the medical, pharmaceutical, research, and fund-raising industries are conscientious individuals who are dedicated to their work. It is their conviction that what they are doing, as channeled within the confines of "the system," is in the best interest of mankind. This is particularly true of the typical physician who has received little training in nutrition, has never heard of the trophoblast thesis of cancer, never has had a chance to use Laetrile, never has read a favorable review of vitamin therapy in accepted medical journals, and never has had any reason to question the reliability of the "experts" who claim to have done the research. The very worst that can be said about these men and women is that they are biased against vitamin therapy.

But bias is is not unique to this group. It probably is true that there never has been a truly unbiased man. We all are biased in favor of those things we believe to be true. It is a myth that, somehow, scientists are less biased than artists, businessmen, or

politicians. They may be expert at *pretending* objectivity, for that is the expected image of their profession, but they are just as closed-minded on just as many topics as the rest of us—no more, no less. Their bias against vitamin therapy is understandable. It may be deplorable, but it is not sinister.

Moving down the list of motives, we come next to what might be called "careerism." The careerist is not a bad guy either, but he does suffer from a strong vested interest which often gets in the way of objectivity. It was described aptly by columnist Charles McCabe:

> You might be wondering if the personnel of the American Cancer Society, of cancer research foundations, and other sainted organizations, are *truly* interested in a cure for cancer. Or whether they would like the problem which supports them to continue to exist. You might even grow so base as to believe that there is a certain personality type which is deeply attracted to exploitable causes. They might be called the true blue careerists. I recently had this type defined for me with admirable succinctness:
>
> "The crucial concept is that of a careerist, an individual who converts a public problem into a personal career and rescues himself from obscurity, penury, or desperation. These men work with a dedication that may appear to be selfless so long as the problem is insoluble.
>
> "Should proposals for change in public policy or the normal evolution of our culture threaten resolution of the mess, it becomes apparent that they have a vested interest in maintaining the magnitude and emotional load of the problem...."
>
> This strange and dangerous kind of reformer has always been with us. The type has gained a truly formidable acceptance in our time. These are the guys who know the answers for problems which do not, at the moment, have any convenient answers. They resist like hell the approach of any real answer which might threaten their holy selflessness.[1]

It is natural for the careerist to gravitate into such apparently humanitarian organizations as the American Cancer Society. Not only does this provide him with the aura of status among his approving friends, but it also provides some pretty nice employment in a low-pressure field devoid of competition or of the economic necessity to show either a profit or even tangible results. In fact, it is the very *lack* of results that adds stature to his position and importance to his work. In this cushy atmosphere,

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1. "The Fearless Spectator," *San Francisco Chronicle*, Sept. 27, 1971, p. 35.

the careerist leisurely dreams up endless schemes for raising funds. Sailors line up on the deck of an aircraft carrier to be photographed from the air as they spell out "Fight Cancer." Public buildings everywhere display posters bearing the slogan "Fight Cancer With a Check-up *and a Check.*" Housewives are recruited to hold rummage sales and to go from door to door raising funds. Athletes are urged to participate in special sporting events. Employees are pressured to authorize donations through payroll deductions. Service clubs are persuaded to sponsor information booths, carnivals, and movie-mobiles. And relatives of deceased cancer victims are encouraged to have obituaries state "the family prefers contributions to the American Cancer Society."

In this way, the careerist is able to enlist the services of over two-million volunteers each year who, in turn, collect about one-hundred-million dollars. Of this amount, only about one-fourth goes into research. *None* of it goes into the investigation of possible nutritional factors, because once *that* door is opened, the final solution to the cancer problem would walk right into those plush offices, stand on the deep-pile carpet, and announce that the American Cancer Society, and those who work for it, are no longer needed. And, thus, would be fulfilled the promise contained in this official ACS statement:

> The American Cancer Society is an emergency organization, a temporary organization, seeking in its independent Crusade to obtain enough dollars to wage an unrelenting fight against cancer.[1]

Perhaps that was a Freudian slip, but notice that it did not say that the objective was to *defeat* cancer, but merely to *fight* cancer. Unless cancer is *defeated,* the fight could go on *forever.* The American Cancer Society has been an "emergency organization, a temporary organization" since 1913!

The foot prints of the careerist are evident everywhere. Careerism has been an important factor in the opposition to vitamin therapy—not just in the field of cancer, but in multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, and other non-infectious diseases as well. It is equally certain, however, that this opposition has not been the result of conscious, premeditated malice. Rather, it has been the product of the subconscious need which characterizes

1. "American Cancer Society, Inc." ACS booklet, n.d., p. 17.

the careerist personality. We are still dealing with men and women who basically are innocent of evil intent.

As we move down the list of motives into the next category, however, the shading clearly begins to take on the hue of grey. The category is profit.

Profit, *per se,* is neither good nor bad. It depends on the circumstances under which it is earned. Profit is merely another word for "pay." It is the compensation received by an individual in return for risking his savings or investing his time in a business venture. Profits, therefore, like other forms of pay, are good *if* they are earned in such a way that no one is coerced or cheated. So long as there is complete freedom-of-choice to buy or not to buy, or to buy from another source, and so long as all voluntary agreements between buyer and seller, lender and borrower, are fulfilled honestly, then the profits that result are fair—regardless of their size. But if any party to the transaction is coerced into terms or prices he would not otherwise accept, or if his options to take his business elsewhere have been limited by conspiracy or any other forces outside of free-market competition, then the profits that result, no matter how small, are unfair because they have been garnered by force or deceit. It makes little difference if these acts are imposed by government, trade associations, labor unions, cartels, or organized crime syndicates.

Obtaining money through coercion or deception is the essence of theft. And it is *this* kind of profit that is next on our list.

It is the policy of multi-national companies to operate in such a way as to reduce competition between themselves for the purpose of limiting consumer options, pushing prices above the natural level dictated by supply and demand, and, thus, realizing an artificially high level of profits. Such arrangements between companies are called restraint-of-trade agreements. The chemical and pharmaceutical industries are well-known to have been the pioneers of and leading participants in restraint-of-trade. Much of the opposition to non-drug therapy in cancer can be understood only in light of this reality.

Price-fixing in the field of drugs shows itself in many ways. One of them is that some drugs manufactured in the United States are sold cheaper in other countries. To lower the prices in America, even though the drugs are produced here, would violate price-support agreements. As pointed out by Senator

Gaylord Nelson, Chairman of the Senate Small Business Subcommittee on Monopoly:

> Yes, many American drug companies sell drugs to domestic wholesalers at different prices, depending on where the drug is to be used. If the domestic wholesaler states that the drug will be shipped overseas, his price may well be fifty percent lower. It would be hard to find a more glaring case of price discrimination against the American consumer than this one. [1]

Artificially inflated prices are not the only byproduct of cartel agreements. Scarcity of product selection, *or no product at all,* can be even worse. We are not speaking of merely limiting the number of manufacturers for a given product within a particular territory—although that is bad enough—but of holding a new product off the market completely so as to exploit an existing product that is more profitable. This appears to have been the rationale behind the Standard Oil-Shell decision to de-emphasize its hydrogenation process by which it can make high-grade gasoline from low-grade coal.

In the field of medicine, it was this same manipulation of markets that led to the unconscionable delay in the use of sulfa. Richard Sasuly comments:

> I.G. Farben sometimes held back new products or methods. The sulfa drugs are a case in point .... There were American cartel partners of the I.G. who were willing to rest on what looked like assured markets and therefore held back new developments....
>
> I.G. had been holding back from the public of the whole world a great life-saver because it wanted a product which it could patent and hold exclusively.... It is difficult and painful to try to estimate the number of lives which might have been saved if sulfanilamide had not been buried in the laboratories of a vast monopoly which had been trying to pick its own most profitable time for granting new medicines to the public.[2]

The super-profits of the drug and research industries are greatly enhanced by the rising toll of cancer. A substantial portion of the income for these industries now is channeled through the federal government and winds up in the pockets of politically favored individuals and institutions. With the federal cancer budget running over one-and-a-half billion dollars a year, the potential for corruption is enormous.

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1. "Ask Them Yourself," *Family Weekly, News Chronicle,* Oct. 7, 1973, p. 1
2. Sasuly, *I.G. Farben, op. cit.,* pp. 134, 135, 32.

"Who needs the primitive old-fashioned form of graft in government," asks Dr. Krebs, "when a division of HEW can aseptically award Hoffman-LaRoche with a $1,250,000 contract for 5-FU `clinical investigation' of this drug when, without patent protection, the same amount of the chemical could be produced for about $17,000?"[1]

We now have arrived at a fourth and still lower stratum of motives, a stratum that must not be overlooked if we are to understand those forces acting against freedom-of-choice in cancer therapy. There are those with political ambitions who will seize upon any excuse for the expansion of their influence and power over others. The cancer crisis is tailor-made for their agenda. While they may have had no part in creating that crisis, nevertheless, their professed interest in solving it is largely a sham and a ploy to win approval of the voters and to further secure themselves in the structure of governmental power.

As government becomes more onerous and oppressive, it needs public-relations tidbits to mollify its restless citizens. If a despised dictatorship could hold off public knowledge of vitamin B_{17} until after it had funded billions for research in a much ballyhooed "war on cancer," and if the final solution to the cancer problem could be sold to the people as a "victory" in that war, then the masses would be further conditioned to accept government as the logical agent in the field of medicine and even might be persuaded to view their dictatorship with gratitude. "Big brother may be harsh," they will say, "but he is *good!*"

There is much to be learned in this regard by observing the pattern of Hitler's rise to power. Encouraged by the cartels in the background, the German parliament had expanded Bismarck's plan of government medical care until it became an important part of life in pre-Nazi Germany. Matthew Lynch and Stanley Raphael, in their scholarly study, *Medicine and the State*, tell us:

> Although it is difficult to estimate with any precision how great a role this [socialist] network played in assisting the Nazi rise to power, there can be little doubt that it was a considerable one. The administration of social insurance reached into every corner of the country, and at least 70 per cent of its personnel belonged to the ADGB [German General Trade Union Congress] which was taken over by the Nazis. The whole social insurance structure, and its

1. Letter from E.T. Krebs to G. Edward Griffin dated Dec. 26, 1972; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

> sickness division in particular, was a natural, ready-made network for the spread of Nazi influence and control.[1]

Socialized medicine's value to the success of Nazism also was recognized by the Canadian parliament's committee on health insurance. In a special report issued in March of that year, the committee stated bluntly:

> During the early years of Hitler's regime, the government's medical programme was looked upon by many observers as one of the greatest props of the totalitarian state.[2]

Following in the footsteps of Bismarck and Hitler, American leaders from both major political parties have been competing with each other for leadership in the expansion of Medicare. Thus, every four years, we move closer and closer to a system of medicine advocated and practiced by all totalitarian regimes.

The American people have been slow to embrace government medicine, especially since they have been able to see the disastrous consequences of similar programs in other countries. But their resistance has been weakened by the rising costs of medical care, *most of which can be attributed directly to the fantastic costs of orthodox cancer therapy.* In other words, if an inexpensive control for cancer were to be made available today, the nation's medical bill would be so drastically reduced that tomorrow there would be little steam left in the boiler for government intervention in this vital field. The politician and the bureaucrat may speak with concern over the rising costs of medical care, but secretly they are delighted, because this provides them with a *cause celebre,* a justification for their expansionist proposals.

The Honorable John G. Schmitz, former Congressman from California, in a special report to his constituents dated October 27, 1971, offered this analysis:

> Very early in this year's Congressional session, Senator Edward Kennedy introduced with enormous fanfare a bill (S.34) grandiloquently entitled "The Conquest of Cancer Act. " Its formula for conquering cancer was very simple, if a bit shopworn: set up a new Federal bureau with lots of money.

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1. Lynch and Raphael, *Medicine and the State,* (originally published 1963 by Charles C. Thomas. Reprinted by Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Oak Brook, Ill., 1973), p. 34.
2. Report of the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance, March 16, 1943, (King's Printer, Ottawa), p. 108.

> Assuming—quite correctly, as it turned out—that opposition to the "Conquest of Cancer Act" would promptly be labelled as tantamount to being in favor of cancer, President Nixon got in line with his own "Conquest of Cancer Act," differing in no essential respect from Senator Kennedy's bill but carrying a different number (S. 1828). This bill passed the Senate by the lopsided vote of 70 to 1.
>
> The "railroad" was on, and the American Cancer Society, in full-page advertisements in the *New York Times* and the two major Washington papers, had the unmitigated gall to state that "objections to the bill have come mainly from people who do not have expert cancer knowledge." My files bulge with statements from some of the outstanding scientists, physicians, and cancer researchers in the United States opposing the Kennedy–Nixon grandstand play, including one signed by no less than four Nobel prize winners in medicine....
>
> Another sprawling bureaucracy is not going to find either cause or cure any faster. More likely, it will actually hamper the search for them by "locking in" the present preconceptions and biases of researchers specializing strictly in this field.

The quantity of tax dollars squandered on blind-alley cancer-research projects is staggering. Americans will tolerate any absurdity, it seems, so long as it is promoted as an attempt to resolve some "crisis." The "crisis" in Vietnam, the "crisis" in the Middle-East, the ecology "crisis," the energy "crisis,"—the list is limited only by the imagination of the manipulators and the gullibility of the manipulated. Each crisis is built up in the public mind as a prelude to our willing acceptance of still further encroachment upon our pocketbooks and our liberties.

In August of 1973, President Nixon announced a *five-year plan* in the battle against cancer. Reminiscent of the classical Soviet approach to such problems, this really was an announcement that the "crisis" had become institutionalized. It was a guarantee that the goals would *not* be achieved. Since then, each failure has resulted in revised goals, a greatly expanded bureaucracy, and another five-year plan. As Congressman Schmitz observed, "The railroad is on," and it is a gravy train in the grand political tradition.

Government control over scientific research almost never produces usable results, except in the field of military weapons and related hardware such as rockets. The reason is that this is the only field in which government has a *primary* interest. It is a question of an instinct for self-survival. Governments, like living creatures, have this instinct and, sometimes, that causes them to

view even their own citizens as "the enemy." Which is the reason governments withold so much information from the public, even in peacetime, supposedly for reasons of "national security." National security implies the presence of an enemy. The ruling elite know that, if the voters had access to classified information, there likely would be a revolution—or at least a change of leadership. To them, the enemy is *us*.

Those who feel that government should direct non-military scientific projects, such as the quest for cancer control, should ponder the significance of a report in the *Los Angeles Times* of December 6, 1972. After describing the massive undertaking of an international cancer-research program (the IARC)—a joint venture of the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Australia, and Japan—the article stated that the agency had acquired a new six-million-dollar headquarters building in Lyon, France. Then it explained:

> Now, seven years after its founding, and two weeks after moving into a new fourteen story headquarters building in Lyon, the agency feels it has come to terms with its own personality.[1]

After seven years of research, after the expenditure of untold millions of tax dollars from eleven countries, and after taking occupancy of a six-million-dollar, fourteen-story building, all that this government project can show for results is the exciting discovery that "it has come to terms with its own personality."

Such are the fruits of government trees in the orchard of non-military science.

Daily, the collar of government control tightens around our necks. We are told what foods we may or may not eat, what vitamins we may purchase and in what potency or combinations, what medical treatments we may seek, whom we may hire, what we must pay, what prices we may charge, to whom we must sell, where our children must go to school, what they must learn, and soon we are to be told what physician to see and what drugs to take. Each of these insults to our individuality has been inspired by a series of national or international "crises." The end result is that there now is a crisis more serious than all the others put together. It is a crisis of personal freedom.

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1. "Cancer Control Inquiry Reaches Around World," *L.A. Times*, Dec. 6, 1972, p. A-2.

The people of the United States, as well as those in every other country in the world, are traveling the road to bondage. They are following the pied piper of big government playing the beguiling tunes of security, brotherhood, and equality. At the end of that road lies the cage of a world totalitarian regime deceptively decorated for now as an international democratic forum where men of good will can come together in the cause of peace.

The UN is the special creation of the same international groupings that comprise the world's hidden cartel structure. The role played in the United States by the Rockefeller group and the Council on Foreign Relations has been chronicled in a previous chapter. However, it should be realized that, for over five decades, the *only* consistent and firmly pursued foreign policy objective of the State Department (staffed almost exclusively by members of the CFR) has been to hasten the evolution of the UN into a true world government and to bring about the subordination to it of all nations—including the United States. On the assertion that national sovereignty is the cause of war, the Grand Design of US foreign policy has been to eliminate all such sovereignty by transferring control of the world's military might—including nuclear weapons—into the hands of UN politicians. Under the slogan of *disarmament for peace,* the wheels now are in motion to create a world political entity controlled by the international *finpols* who created it. With possession of all nuclear weapons, that super-state would be so powerful that no man and no disarmed nation-state could resist its edicts.[1]

It is impossible to understand US foreign policy without this knowledge. Everything done by present leaders of the United States since World War II conforms to this goal. *Everything!* However, before it would be possible to merge the United States with the rest of world, it would be necessary to bring their economies and standards of living into line. That means massive foreign aid to the less developed nations to bring them *up,* and all kinds of wasteful spending, exhausting wars, and productivity-crippling restrictions to bring the United States *down.*

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1. For a more detailed analysis of this question, the reader is referred to three previous works by the author: *The Fearful Master; A Second Look at the United Nations* (Appleton, WI: Western Islands, 1964), *The Grand Design; An Overview of U.S. Foreign Policy* (Westlake Village, CA: American Media, 1968), and *The Capitalist Conspiracy; An Inside View of International Banking* (Westlake Village, CA: American Media, 1971). The last two items are also available as videos.

The subject of foreign policy *is* relevant to the politics of cancer. Just as it was learned years after the fact that the American space program was deliberately held back at the highest levels in Washington to give the Soviets the prestige of putting up the first artificial satellite (which brought their scientific and military credibility *up* in the eyes of the world and provided justification for American disarmament concessions), it also is possible that the same motivation is partially responsible for holding back a control for cancer. American political leaders are anxious to have the cure for cancer come either from another country or as a result of international effort. Their desire is that the ultimate victory will be achieved in such a way as, not to enhance the prestige of the United States, but to further the concept of internationalism and global government.

In January, 1972, CFR member and former candidate for president, Hubert Humphrey, put it this way:

> There is rich precedent for making the U.N. our forum. We used it to get the treaty that prohibits putting weapons in outer space. And the one that does the same for the seabed. Now we hope to get an international agreement on the environment there. Why not also for the global war on cancer? Should diplomats be the only ones to talk in the U.N. about war, arms control, and peace treaties? Why can't doctors talk there, too, about ways of enlisting all mankind in advancing scientific medicine?[1]

An article from UPI dated February 1, 1972, reported that President Nixon (CFR member) had ordered his top cancer officials to work closely with other nations, particularly the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China. The article stated: "Nixon stressed that he wanted the anti-cancer campaign to be an international effort."[2]

In September of that same year, President Nixon addressed the National Cancer Conference at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. During his speech, he stressed that cancer research was one of the main forces through which peoples of the world can "work for peace." To the globalists in the CFR, the concept of "peace" is a synonym for international alliance and global government. Nixon explained:

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1. "We Must Pool the World's Anti-Cancer Resources," Hubert H. Humphrey, *Family Weekly*, Jan. 23, 1972, p. 14.
2. "World Cancer Battle Waged," UPI, *The Daily Review*, Hayward, Calif., Feb. 1, 1972.

> Perhaps the fight against cancer can help to teach the world that, despite immense differences between cultures and values and political systems, nations must work together to meet their common needs. Like drug abuse, like hijacking, like terrorism, cancer is an international menace. We must confront it with an international alliance.[1]

At the risk of becoming redundant, it should be stated once again that big government is the necessary ally of monopoly, and *world* government is the goal of the cartelists and *finpols* who are the quiet, seemingly philanthropic sponsors of the U.N. The fact that most Americans are unaware of this fact or that *they* are sincere in their hopes for international peace and brotherhood does not alter that reality. Everything the cartels and multinational companies do is in furtherance of one or both of their two objectives: the creation of greater wealth for those who control them; and the coalescing of political power into a true world government—with themselves in control from behind the scenes.

Anthony Sampson in his book *The Sovereign State of ITT*, touched upon this phenomenon when he wrote:

> That multinational companies need a more effective control is accepted by many of their own employees. But who can control them? The conventional remedy is for the nations to organize themselves into greater units, and eventually into some kind of world government, in order to limit the abuses; the multinational enterprises would thus stimulate world society through a contained process of conflict.[2]

Charles Levinson, secretary-general of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Union in Geneva, learned about the cartel from years of first-hand knowledge and confrontation, and he tells it like it is. This is how he told it to the *Wall Street Journal* as published on June 17, 1974:

> Geneva—When the United Nations held hearings here late last year on the problems posed by multinational companies, officials assumed that one of the star witnesses would be trade unionist Charles Levinson.
>
> After all, they reasoned, he is a prolific author on the topic, passionately eager to challenge the multinationals and articulately

1. "Cancer War A Force for Peace—Nixon," *L.A. Herald Examiner*, Sept. 28, 1972, p. 1.
2. Sampson, *The Sovereign State of ITT, op. cit.*, pp. 304, 305.

at home in the spotlight. Besides, he lives just up the hill from the Palais des Nations hearing room.

But Mr. Levinson declined the invitation to testify—for reasons that went something like this: "One, I'm not a clown. Two, I'm not a member of the Atlantic Council. Three, I don't fornicate with the foundations."

Instead of seeking truth, Mr. Levinson says, the UN officials wanted "clowns" to perform in a forum carefully contrived to make the UN look alive while giving the multinationals a protective coat of whitewash. In Mr. Levinson's view, the UN and such prestigious private groups as the Washington-based Atlantic Council and the Rockefeller Foundation are all parts of an international elite that manages much of the world's business, finance, politics, and even wars, to its own advantage....

Does that mean Mr. Levinson is out to destroy the multinationals? "No, no, no, absolutely not," he says. "You cannot be against multinationals as such. It isn't possible." There is "no possibility of a modern enterprise functioning in today's world" unless it attains a global scale, he says.

Nor does his avowed socialism mean he would like to see all the giants nationalized someday. "I am no longer in support of the collectivization of the means of production according to classical Marxist concept," he states. In fact, he adds, "I am afraid of extensive nationalization. "It would only concentrate more power in the hands of authoritarian right-wing regimes ... while in eastern Europe state ownership has meant "merely replacing one group of elitists with another."

What Mr. Levinson does want goes beyond ordinary bread-and-butter unionism to what he depicts as a last chance to preserve a measure of human freedom against a capitalist-Communist conspiracy....

As things look from his austere office in a luxury building, companies are "authoritarian" and increasingly interlocked. "Look at that chart on the wall," Mr. Levinson says with a gesture. The pale-blue paper bears the names of the world's 50 largest chemical companies, listed both horizontally and vertically with black dots to show the joint ventures they have with one another. "I stopped doing them," he says. "That thing would have become black." Among the major petroleum companies, "I counted 2,000 joint ventures" before stopping, he says, and he estimates that they probably have 10,000. Before long, he predicts, all modern industries will be "completely controlled and dominated by a handful of multinational companies, all interlinked, all joint-ventured, all financially integrated in the same banking consortia."...

To a large extent, he says, the power is "centered within David Rockefeller's operation." This sphere encompasses, he charges, not

> only the Chase Manhattan Bank, which Mr. Rockefeller chairs, but also the big oil companies, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and many corporations that Mr. Levinson sees as linked through foundations in two ways: The corporations' executives run the foundations, and the foundations own shares of the corporations.[1]

Many people have been so sheltered from the hard economic and political realities of the world that they find it almost impossible to believe that such worthy endeavors as world peace or cancer research have been twisted to serve the private agenda of a few. The thought of conspiracy hiding behind the mask of humanitarianism is repugnant to their minds and alien to their experience. Europeans tend to be more alert to this possibility, for their political history is so filled with conspiracies that they look upon them more as the rule than as the exception. Americans, however, have not had this historical experience, and the average citizen is vulnerable because of it. Judging only by his own standards, he cannot believe that there are men who would sacrifice the lives of others for the advancement of their own positions. Perhaps in other countries, yes, but not in America. It is as though the casting of his personal ballot somehow has sanctified his candidates and made them incapable of selfish motives or foul deeds. Consequently, many people instinctively back away from any thought of there being a conscious direction behind the opposition to Laetrile and prefer to believe that all is ignorance and bureaucratic bungling.

It is possible to view the long history of harassment as just that. But that same argument is also offered as an excuse in all the other problem areas of society. We are told that inflation is not planned; it just happens because of ignorance and bureaucratic bungling. Price controls and rationing are not planned either; they are merely the unfortunate consequences of ignorance and bureaucratic bungling. The growing rolls of welfare recipients are not planned; they merely are the result of fallacious idealism and bureaucratic bungling. Rising crime is not planned but is just the result of short-sighted judicial philosophy and bureaucratic bungling. The energy crisis is not the result of conspiracy but of conflicts in the Middle-East and bureaucratic bungling.

The exhaustion of the nation's resources in no-win wars and so-called international peace-keeping actions is not the result of

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1. "How One Man Helps Unions Match Wits With Multinationals," by Richard F. Janssen, *Wall Street Journal*, June 17, 1974.

design but merely a lack of clear foreign policy objectives and bureaucratic bungling. The ever-increasing rules, regulations, subsidies, and restraints connected with every phase of our lives—none of this is planned, you understand; it is just the accidental outcome of ignorance at all levels of society and, of course, bureaucratic bungling.

It might be possible to accept that any one, or two, or even a *dozen* of these tragedies are not planned, but when all the pieces are fitted together like a giant jig-saw puzzle, a pattern emerges that is obscured when only one or two pieces are seen at a time. The design is so clear, so uniform, and so universal that it defies all rationality to think that its existence is mere coincidence. The pattern, simply stated, is this: In every one of these problem areas, the only tangible and consistent product of all the effort and expenditure is the growth of government. Furthermore, the very people who stand to benefit most from this trend, either financially or politically, always are in the forefront of the effort to convince others that such growth of government is necessary. And thirdly, these recipients of power are not ignorant, either of historical perspective or of current realities. From *their* point of view, they are *not* bungling the job.

Let us acknowledge that it is not necessary for political and industrial leaders to consciously seek the suffering of millions in order for that to be the result of their schemes. A man may pursue his business with such intensity and single mindedness that both his family and health suffer greatly. In the end, he may lose his wife and even his life, but that was not his goal.

Likewise, men of finance and politics do not have to be members of a global cabal to decide to oppose Laetrile or vitamin therapy; and it is certain that they do not consciously seek to commit genocide by thwarting a line of research that they *know* will lead to life-saving discoveries. What has happened in this field is the result of forces and policies previously set in motion in the quest of economic and political goals. Their organizations and institutions react reflexively against any obstacle to profits. The result is a scientific quagmire which now is claiming millions of lives each year. The fact that, occasionally, one of them at the top also is drawn into that quagmire—as for instance when Winthrop Rockefeller died of cancer in 1973—is small consolation indeed.

The fact that some of the top financial and political leaders of the world *have* died of cancer is strong evidence to support the

conclusion that much of the opposition to Laetrile in the past has been more a result of general rather than specific conflicts of interest. It is important to understand, therefore, that many of those who, for financial or political reasons, have opposed the development of Laetrile have not done so with any desire to cause suffering and death. Their single, all-consuming drive has been to expand their financial and political power. And *anything* that gets in the way must be destroyed.

Laetrile got in the way. First, the nutritional concept upon which it rests is anathema to the drug industry. Second, the fact that it is a product of free-enterprise was an affront to the bureaucracy of big government. Third, the final solution to the cancer problem surely will terminate the gigantic cancer-research industry, most of the radio-therapy industry, and much of the surgery now being performed. Loss of revenue in these fields would be catastrophic to thousands of professional fund-raisers, researchers, and technicians. And fourth, the elimination of cancer from the national medical bill would reduce the cost of medical care each year so drastically that much of the current political pressure for socialized medicine would evaporate. Yes, Laetrile definitely got in the way.

These reflections lead inexorably to the conclusion that, while there may not be a *specific* conspiracy to hold back a control for cancer, there definitely is a *general* conspiracy which produces those results just the same. Ferdinand Lundberg, in his *The Rich and the Super-Rich,* approached the subject this way:

> Actually, the results at both the top and the bottom are contrived. They are the outcome of pertinacious planning.... In any event, overeager members of the financial elite have been caught and convicted in American courts of many literal sub-conspiracies, so that even in the narrow juristic sense many of them stand forth individually as certified simon-pure conspirators. Consequently, even if there is not a single all-embracing conspiracy in juristic terms, it is a fact that there are and have been hundreds of adjudicated single conspiracies. The conspiracy theory, then, has a little more to it than honors-bound academics concede.[1]

Dr. Ernst T. Krebs, Jr., writing to Dr. John Richardson in 1971, stated:

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1. Lundberg, *The Rich and the Super Rich, op. cit.,* pp. 21, 327.

> The view of the "limited conspiracy" is something with which we all can live. This holds that government has unwittingly been used as a tool in behalf of powerful special interests. Those of us who live with the view of the "limited conspiracy" treat it as something as real as the air we breathe....
>
> When you witness our so-called leaders in Washington no longer even making a pretense at moral behavior but accepting the insults of truth with indifference, one finds the conspiratorial theory quite plausible. It would seem that only men who are acting on orders under a plan would continue to flaunt their corrupt practices before the world. Such men can have no real concern or interest in the welfare of their country, which they openly degrade.... [1]

To better understand the *limited* or *specific* conspiracy in the field of cancer, let us imagine a tall cylinder. The cylinder represents a conglomerate of interests, some competing, some overlapping, some in a state of change. *All* of them, however, are bound together by the mutual desire to enhance personal wealth and power by using the force of government to eliminate competition. There are many strata within that cylinder. In fact, almost every level of human activity is represented: banking, commerce, industry, medicine, education, law, politics, to name just a few. What we have done in this study is merely to examine one slice out of that cylinder. We have reached into the broad stratum of medicine and removed only one thin cross-section marked *cancer.* Unfortunately, what we have exposed there can be duplicated at *any* level if only we could spare the time to look.

The reality, therefore, is that there is both a specific or limited conspiracy *and* a general or all-encompassing one. In the field of cancer, as in all other fields, the primary, conscious motives of those who conspire are not to create suffering, servitude, or death, but to further their own wealth and power. None but a few of the most ruthless at the top ever stop to consider the consequences of their acts. Most are swept along by the momentum of their own institutions. They either go along and are rewarded or they drop away and are crushed.

Thus, the conspiracy becomes as a living, self-propagating organism. Parasitically, it grows and feeds upon those who are not part of it. It saps our freedoms and the fruits of our labor

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1. Letters from E.T. Krebs, Jr., to J.A. Richardson, dated March 9 and August 3, 1971; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

through the sucking tentacles of government. It must be stopped before it destroys its host.

What force could be strong enough to break the fatal grip? Is there anything that can rip away this parasite before it is too late?

There is. It is the force of public opinion. Even dictatorships tremble at its spectre for, once aroused and rallied behind valiant leadership, there is no political or military power on earth that can match it.

Already there is a growing backlash at the grass-roots level. With thousands of cancer victims providing living testimony to the effectiveness of vitamin B_{17}, with hundreds of thousands discovering the value of nutrition, in spite of FDA–AMA pronouncements to the contrary, with Watergate and Whitewater scandals leading millions to realize that they neither can believe nor trust their political leaders, we are coming to a point of open resistance to government which could make the Boston Tea Party look like child's play.

There are still a few who, in spite of everything, continue to reassure themselves that totalitarian government could never be imposed on the American people. With each new edict and each new loss of personal liberty, they respond cheerfully. "Don't worry. It can't happen here."

To which Dr. Krebs replies:

> IT CAN HAPPEN HERE. In the U.S.S.R. people are prevented from fleeing the country because their masters tell them they are not fit to choose the political system under which they are to live. The choice must be made for them.... In the U.S.A. cancer victims are prevented from fleeing for their lives for Laetrile in foreign countries because their government tells these people they are not fit to decide such matters for themselves....
>
> IT IS HAPPENING HERE. Tyranny knows no boundaries. Unopposed, it flourishes malignantly. How great it would be if even a very small society of patriotic American physicians, banding together, could invoke the Nuremberg principles of defying government in its evil or murderous ends and defiantly use Laetrile.[1]

The mood of rebellion is in the air. Increasingly, men and women who never dreamed of breaking the law are responding to the principles of Nuremberg. They are being driven to choose between loyalty to the system or loyalty to conscience. In some

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1. Open Letter on occasion of arrest of Mrs. Mary C. Whelchel, Feb. 28, 1971; Griffin, *Private Papers, op. cit.*

cases they must even choose between the law or life itself. Many are coming to realize that the system which commanded their loyalty in the past is no longer a reality. It is a hollow shell, a democratic facade thinly veiling the reality of dictatorship. When they pledge allegiance to the United States of America and to the Republic for which it *stood*, they do so in sadness as one bids a last requiem farewell at the funeral of a departed loved one.

This is the mood and character of that grass-roots movement that can and *will* break the grip of the conspiracy. It already is too late to be otherwise. We have come to the last depot stop where men who value their scientific credentials or their personal honor must either get on board or miss the train altogether, because that train is going to keep its schedule with history—with them or without them.

Chapter Twenty-Six

A WORLD WITHOUT CANCER

Areas of need for further research with vitamin B_{17}; how the Laetrile controversy differs from medical controversies of the past; an analogy of biological and political cancer; and a scenario in which both will be conquered together.

Considering the lack of beneficial results obtained by orthodox medicine, it has been said that voodoo witchcraft would be just as effective—and perhaps even more so—for at least then the patient would be spared the deadly side effects of radiation and chemical poisoning. Just as we are amused today at the primitive medical practices of history, future generations surely will look back at our own era and cringe at the senseless cutting, burning, and poisoning that now passes for medical science.

The advocates of vitamin B_{17} are the first to admit that there is yet much to learn about the natural mechanisms involved in the cause and control of cancer and that there is need for continued caution and understatement. For one thing, there is a growing suspicion among experienced clinicians that B_{17} *in foods* is more effective than in the currently processed and concentrated forms. They would prefer their patients to obtain it in this natural state, except for the fact that it is next to impossible to ingest sufficient quantities that way to be therapeutically effective in the treatment of advanced cancer. When the patient needs massive doses quickly, the physician has only one recourse, and that is to administer B_{17} in the highly concentrated, purified, and injectable form. But in that form it is possible that other trace substances associated with B_{17} as it occurs in the natural state may have been eliminated—substances which either act directly against cancer themselves, or which may serve as catalysts causing either the B_{17} to function more efficiently or stimulating still other mechanisms

of the body into action. Many nutritionists believe that organic vitamins obtained from real foods are superior to man-made or synthetic vitamins because of the trace substances found in one but not in the other. So, too, there is a growing respect for B_{17} in the *natural* state.[1] At any rate, even though the basic truths have been unlocked, there is still much to learn, and Laetrile advocates humbly admit the need for additional research.

There have been many other medical controversies centered around cancer therapy. Perhaps the best publicized of these was Dr. Andrew Ivy's chemical formula known as Krebiozen and the Hoxsey Treatment developed in the 1920s by Harry Hoxsey. The Laetrile controversy is different from these, however, in that the formula has not been kept a secret. Its chemical composition and its action have been openly described and willingly shared with all who express an interest. There are no enforceable patents on its manufacture and, consequently, no profits to its discoverer. Dr. Krebs had no proprietary interest in Laetrile, never received payment for the formula, and never refused to share his technical knowledge with anyone who desired to manufacture it. His standard reply to all such inquiries was: "Laetrile is the property of all mankind."

A significant aspect of the Laetrile controversy, therefore, is that the proponents have nothing to gain, while the detractors have much to lose. Admittedly, as long as Laetrile is forced by the FDA into a black-market operation, those who manufacture and distribute it can be expected to derive substantial profits. These profits, however, merely will reflect the necessary and fair price paid by those who are not willing to run the risk of imprisonment to those who are. When public opinion forces the legalization of Laetrile, the price will plummet. After that, there will be a transition period of a few years in which vitamin B_{17} will be manufactured in various concentrated forms in order to treat existing cancer victims. This, too, will be a source of income, but, in the absence of government restrictions favoring any single manufacturer, others will be attracted into the field and the resulting competition will bring the cost of injectable B_{17} even lower—perhaps to less than one-tenth of present levels. The cost

1. If recent FDA rulings are allowed to stand, it will be illegal to claim or even imply that vitamin supplements derived from organic sources are superior to those that are synthesized. They will even forbid the manufacturer to identify the source on the label. Thus, truth in packaging is declared illegal by the FDA!

of low dosage tablets for routine, daily use probably will drop to about the same as that of any other vitamin.

The most encouraging part of all, however, is that, even if government were to succeed in totally stopping the supply of Laetrile, we still could obtain all the vitamin B_{17} we need to maintain normal health, and we could do so quite legally by selecting the appropriate food. It is abundant in the seeds of apricots, peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries, berries, and apples. It is found in lima beans, bean sprouts, millet, and many other foods. It may take a little effort to obtain it, but no government action—short of imprisonment itself—can stop us from doing so.

Once the story of vitamin B_{17} is widely known, once nitriloside-bearing seeds are ground up and sprinkled over our foods as a routine seasoning, the battle against cancer finally will be won. In the wake of that battle, unfortunately, there will be many casualties: men and women who learned the truth too late. Some, mercifully, may be brought back from the edge of the grave for an uncertain time, but they will bear the disfiguring scars of their wounds from surgery and radiation. They may be relieved from pain, but no amount of B_{17} can repair their bodies or return them to total health. Others more fortunate, who are treated sooner and who escape the damage of orthodox therapy, will return to a normal and productive life, fulfilling their expected years. In all such cases, however, maintenance doses will be required to prevent the body's metabolic barrier from breaking once again at the weak spot of its old rupture.

In time, the generation so affected will die off, and, with it, the last vestiges of the twentieth century's greatest medical catastrophe will disappear into the history books.

But what of the *other* cancer—the malignancy that is now spreading through the body-politic and destroying its substance —what of that? Are we to save our health only so that we and our children can become more productive serfs?

There are many parallels that can be drawn between cancer and totalitarianism. Government, for example, is much the same as trophoblast. Like its counterpart in our bodies, government is both normal and necessary. No civilization could come to birth without it. It is a vital part of the life cycle.

Government, however, just like the trophoblast, must be held in check to prevent it from growing, feeding upon, and ultimately destroying its host—the civilization itself. Every dead civilization

of the past either has been killed quickly by physical trauma—the military force of invading conquerors—or has died the slow death of cancer as the internal trophoblast of government grew to monstrous proportions and gradually consumed all there was. In the end, the civilization and the cancerous government were buried together in a common grave.

In biological terms, the trophoblast cell is held in check by the *intrinsic* action of the pancreatic enzymes and by the *extrinsic* action of vitamin B_{17}. If either is deficient, the body is in danger. If both are weak, the trophoblast will grow and tragedy is certain. In terms of society, government is held in check by the intrinsic action of constitutional safeguards such as the division of political powers and other built-in checks and balances. It is restrained also by the extrinsic action of public awareness and vigilance over elected officials. If either is deficient, the civilization is in danger. If both are weak, government will grow and the civilization will die.

The analogy is devastating. It is obvious that both our intrinsic and extrinsic defenses are in bad repair, if functioning at all. Supreme Court decisions have toppled the constitutional restraints against federal centralism, and the public now appears to be mesmerized by the dazzling crystal pendant of collectivism swinging from the fingers of Big Brother. And the totalitarian trophoblast is running wild.

Can our civilization be saved? Or has the cancer progressed too far? That is the urgent question asked by *every* cancer victim. And the answer is the same: "We won't know until we try."

In all honesty, the prospects do not look good. The disease is far advanced and, as of right now, there is little chance of an immediate halt to the process. Our only course of attack is to begin to build up the natural defenses as rapidly as possible, particularly the extrinsic factor of public awareness and vigilance over elected officials. The intrinsic task of rebuilding constitutional safeguards will take a little longer but will follow as consequence of our efforts in the primary field.

What we must do, therefore, is to manufacture the vitamin of an aroused public opinion and inject it as rapidly and in as large doses as possible into the body-politic. The heaviest doses should be injected directly into the tumor itself. Let the federal government—particularly the FDA—feel the powerful surge of this substance. It will be like selective poison to the malignant cell.

Specifically, the FDA must be cut back to size. There is no logic in granting our servant government the power to tell us what medicines or foods we may use. The *only* legitimate function of government in this field is to police labeling and packaging to insure that the public is correctly informed on what it buys. If the substance is dangerous, then it should be labeled as such but not withheld. In other words, give the people the facts and let them decide for themselves. Ninety percent of the present function of the FDA should be abolished!

After the tumor has begun to wither at the primary site of the FDA, our vitamin of public opinion then must be injected into the bloodstream of Congress and allowed to circulate freely into every other agency and bureau of government as well. All of them are just as riddled with the growing malignancy of despotism as is the FDA, and each of them needs to be brought back under control.

With sufficient effort and sacrifice, the patient *can* be saved. Whether or not our freedoms can be *fully* restored is another matter. They probably cannot. The cancer of collectivism already is too far advanced, and the damage is too great to permit it. Our people have lost the spirit of independence and self-discipline that are prerequisites for full recovery. They have grown soft and dependent upon government subsidies, welfare payments, health care, retirement benefits, unemployment compensation, food stamps, tax-supported loans, price-supports, minimum-wage laws, government schools, public transportation, and federal housing. Realistically, it is too much to expect that they will voluntarily give up any of these even if they know that, in the long run, it would be better for the system *and* for them. They still will not do it.

Conditions in America today were clearly seen almost two hundred years ago by the French philosopher, de Tocqueville. Viewing the seeds of centralism sown into our infant government even then, de Tocqueville predicted that the proud and defiant American would, in time, come to view government intervention in his daily life, not as acts of "despotism" which would drive him to another rebellion, but as "benefits" bestowed by a kind and paternalistic state. Describing the effect of such a system upon any people who embrace it, he wrote:

> The will of man is not shattered, but softened, bent and guided. Men are seldom forced by it to act, but they are constantly restrained

> from acting. Such a power does not destroy but it prevents existence; it does not tyrannize, but it compresses, enervates, extinguishes and stupefies a people, till each nation is reduced to nothing better than a flock of timid and industrious animals, of which the government is the shepherd.[1]

With the reading of these lines from out of the past, one is forcibly reminded of the words of Fred Gates, the original genius behind Rockefeller's tax-exempt foundations: "In our dreams we have limitless resources, and the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hands."

The cancer of collectivism can be halted, but the damage it has already done cannot be repaired. Our civilization can be restored to a high degree of political health and vigor. Nevertheless, we will have to live with our wounds and our scars.

But that is not so bad as it may seem at first. Like any cancer patient, we come eventually to the realization that it could be a lot worse. Instead of bemoaning the fact that we may never regain the vigor of our past, we can rejoice over the opportunity just to retain life. Considering the alternative of a lifeless existence in the dull, collective monotone of Orwell's *1984*, we should thank God for this opportunity to salvage as much of our freedoms as we still have. Instead of giving up in despair and surrendering our bodies and our minds to the ravages of a progressive and painful end, we should leap at the chance—any chance—to isolate the tumor of totalitarianism and rebuild what we can of our natural defenses against its spread. Any other course is unconscionable and stupid.

Let us, therefore, get down to specifics. All the rhetoric in the world is useless unless it is coupled with a tangible and realistic plan of action. Let us close this study by outlining at least the main features of that plan.

As mentioned previously, the FDA should be knocked down to size. Perhaps it should be abolished altogether. If its function were merely to guarantee honest labeling and packaging, there is no reason why some other agency such as that in charge of standards, weights, and measures couldn't handle the job.

Would this result in a new wave of drug tragedies, another crop of thalidomide babies? Of course not. Let us suppose that the FDA had only the power to require the label and literature of

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1. Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, Vol. II (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1945), p. 291.

thalidomide to state that "this drug is dangerous for use by women during periods of potential pregnancy and may result in deformed infants." Thalidomide is available only through the prescription of a licensed physician. No physician would prescribe such a drug without first considering this warning, and it is likely that he would not prescribe it to any woman of child-bearing age. But the decision would be his *based upon full knowledge of the facts,* which is the way it should be. Thalidomide received a great deal of publicity, but it is no different than hundreds of other drugs that may now be obtained through prescription. If one is banned, they all should be banned. The FDA, however, does not need the power to ban these drugs in order to protect our health. Honest labeling is adequate.

Nicholas von Hoffman, commentator for the *Washington Post,* confirmed this point when he wrote:

> It would be very hard to show that the FDA's power to ban or regulate the sale of a compound has worked to protect the public. Even in a celebrated case like thalidomide, what was important was warning pregnant women they'd jeopardize their babies if they took it. The power to insist on proper labeling so doctor and patients are adequately warned about the properties of drugs is what's decisive.
>
> But the power to forbid something's use, to stop research, why should the government have such power? To protect us? But we're not wards of the state, we're citizens.[1]

Nor is Mr. von Hoffman alone. Writing in *Newsweek,* Milton Friedman says:

> The 1962 amendments to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act should be repealed. They are doing vastly more harm than good. To comply with them, FDA officials must condemn innocent people to death. In the present climate of opinion, this conclusion will seem shocking to most of you—better to attack motherhood or even apple pie. Shocking it is—but that does not keep it from also being correct. Indeed, further studies may well justify the even more shocking conclusion that the FDA itself should be abolished.[2]

Abolish the FDA? But who would enforce standards of sanitation in preparation of food and drugs?

Since when do free men need government to tell them how to be clean? To start off, the FDA's performance in that field has been far from a paragon of excellence. But more important, any

1. "And if it Works....," *The Washington Post,* June 4, 1971.
2. "Frustrating Drug Advancement," *Newsweek,* Jan. 8, 1973, p. 49.

manufacturer in his right mind would naturally seek the highest possible sanitation standards if for no other reason than to avoid lawsuits from customers. One can be sure also that inspectors from companies that underwrite the manufacturer's product liability insurance have more than a casual interest in their client's sanitation record. Since violation of the underwriter's standards can result in higher premiums or in cancellation of the insurance, the manufacturer would be a fool to ignore them. At any rate, local health agencies are more than adequate for the job of maintaining sanitation standards. Federal inspectors are no more proficient than state, county, or city inspectors, and there is no need for such wasteful duplication.

Contamination and adulteration of food-and-drug products undoubtedly would occur from time to time. But they also occur under the present system of FDA guardianship. The truth is that the FDA serves no reasonable or necessary function in this field and should be withdrawn from it completely.

It is time to stop this nonsense about humbly petitioning the FDA to grant us permission to test Laetrile, to sell apricot kernels, to take high-potency vitamins, or to do any of a hundred other *specific* things which it prohibits. Asking the FDA to approve these is like asking the wolf to okay the lunch in Little Red Riding Hood's basket. It is time we realize that the FDA has no business in this field at all. We must stop asking meekly for permission and close the outfit down!

How is this to be accomplished? Returning again to the trophoblast analogy, our first task is to manufacture and inject the extrinsic factor which is the vitamin of public opinion. The intrinsic factor will be the re-building of legislative, judicial, and constitutional safeguards. Within this category, our most immediate work is in the courts. We must provide legal defense for those physicians and distributors who have the courage to risk their reputations and their livelihoods (to say nothing of a jail sentence) by standing against the bureaucracy. Of necessity, however, the legal battles fought on their behalf initially must be on narrow grounds and defensive in nature. The primary thrust of most of these cases will be merely to prove that the use of vitamin B_{17} does not in fact violate the law.

The objective here is not to change the law, (for laws are not changed in court) but merely to keep the defendant out of jail. Even if these cases are successful, however, they do not really

solve the problem, for the FDA is still fully operable and free to rewrite its rulings, to tighten them up so as to override the court's decision. Sooner or later, the doctor or the distributor will be under arrest again.

Ultimately, the law must be changed. At the very least, that means legislation specifically aimed at removing the FDA from jurisdiction over vitamins. Another approach might be a lawsuit on behalf of cancer victims challenging the constitutionality of the infringement upon their rights. Both lines of attack should be launched.

The final contest, however, will be fought on the larger battleground of whether the government should have *any* power over our food, medicine, or health. It will be only around this question that the many issues will lose their fuzzy edges and a chance for a real victory will become possible. In order to abolish the FDA, or at least to restrict its operation, we will need either legislation or a constitutional amendment. We should pursue *both.*

The possibility of a constitutional revision is not as extreme as it may sound. In fact, Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia—one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Continental Congress, Surgeon-General of Washington's armies, and probably the foremost American physician of his day—had urged his colleagues to include "medical liberty" in the First Amendment at the time it was drafted. He wrote:

> Unless we put medical freedom into the Constitution, the time will come when medicine will organize into an undercover dictatorship.... To restrict the art of healing to one class of men and deny equal privileges to others will constitute the Bastille of medical science. All such laws are un-American and despotic ... and have no place in a republic.... The Constitution of this Republic should make special provision for medical freedom as well as religious freedom.[1]

There are more human beings alive right now than the sum total of all those born from the beginning of time to the beginning of this century. If we fail to heed Dr. Rush's advice; if we fail to realize that medical freedom is just as important as the other freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights; then, before this century is over, more human beings will have died of cancer than

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1. As quoted by Bealle, *The New Drug Story, op. cit.*, p. 188, and by Dr. Dean Burk in *The Cancer News Journal*, May/June, 1973, p. 4.

the total of all men who have ever lived on this earth prior to that time. And this will happen in a century during which the solution was *known* and written in the scientific record.

In the days ahead, the controversy over medical freedom will intensify. Let it come. The reputations of honest men will be tarnished by the medical establishment and the media, and respectable business ventures will be ruined. So be it. Innocent men will be tried before corrupt or intimidated judges and thrown into prison. It is maddening but it cannot be helped, for the battle is not of our choosing. Our only alternatives are to resist or not to resist—to fight back with all we have or to surrender and perish. Yes, the battle is grim, but the stakes are high. We must not be intimidated by the strength of the opposition and, above all, we must not fail. *Someone* has to stand up against the bureaucracy. And we are the ones who must do it!

You and your family now may become secure from the threat of cancer. But that is only because someone else has taken the time to bring these facts to your attention. Can you do less for others?

Join with us in this gigantic undertaking. Make this your personal crusade. Dedicate yourself to *freedom of choice,* not just in cancer therapy, but in all spheres of human activity. Once the government is off our backs, then all things become possible. The biological and political trophoblasts will be conquered together and man, at last, will inherit the bountiful world of health and freedom that is his birthright—*a world without cancer.*

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