

National Health Federation BULLETIN

May, 1971

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**BRITISH
PARLIAMENT MEMBERS
OPPOSE FLUORIDATION**

**NCI ATTEMPTS TO CENSOR
AND GAG DR. DEAN BURK**

**CONSUMER RIGHTS vs.
FREE ENTERPRISES and VESTED INTERESTS**

**EXTRA CANCER FUNDS
SPARK FIGHT OVER CONTROL**

Research Invalidates Fluoride Bone Therapy
Bruce E. Butt Case Still Pending • Consumer Advocates Eye Cola Drinks
Electronic Computerized Diagnosis • News Briefs
On the Ecological Front • Book Reviews

Complete contents on inside of front cover

Dedicated to the Protection of Health Freedoms

THE NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION BULLETIN

Protection of Health Freedoms

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CONTENTS

Consumer Rights vs. Free Enterprise and Vested Interests Charles Orlando Pratt, Washington General Counsel	2
Washington Report: NCI Attempts to Censor and Gag Dr. Dean Burk Clinton R. Miller, NHF Legislative Advocate	7
British Members of Parliament Oppose Fluoridation	13
Extra Cancer Funds Spark Fight Over Control	14
Research Invalidates Fluoride Bone Therapy	16
Consumer Advocates Eye Cola Drinks	17
News Briefs — Anne Sigle	18
Nader and Consumer Groups Ask FTC To Halt Wonder Bread Ads	20
Bruce E. Butt Case Still Pending	21
Notes From The News	22
Electronic Computerized Diagnosis	25
With the Local Chapters	26
On the Ecological Front	27
Book Reviews	29
As We Go To Press	32

The Bulletin serves its readers as a forum for the presentations and discussion of important health issues including the presentation of minority or conflicting points of view, rather than by publishing only material on which a consensus has been reached. All articles published in the NHF Bulletin—including news, comments and book reviews—reflect the individual views of the authors and not necessarily official points of view adopted by the Federation.

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The NHF Viewpoint—

The viewpoint of the National Health Federation with regard to food additives has been stated many times and is well known. NHF has long supported all existing and proposed laws and regulations which further insure *unquestionable* safety in the present prevalent use of food additives. Further, NHF feels that consumers have a basic right to be informed of *all* the ingredients placed in the food products made available to him on the market place and accordingly NHF has long advocated full disclosure, on the label of all packaged or processed goods, of *all* the additives which have been introduced into the product.

The attitude of the food industry in this matter was clearly expressed in a recent United Press dispatch and further amplifies the need for strict regulations governing the use of food additives. We quote a portion of the U.P. dispatch and believe it needs no further comment:

“Food industry leaders have bluntly told the Food and Drug Administration that they reserve the right to add chemicals and other substances to foods without even advising the government.

“One group, the Food and Drug Law Institute, used the word, ‘myth’ to describe the public’s impression that FDA’s list of safe food substances include all the chemicals added to the American food supply.

“One manufacturer stated that it should be clear that industry has the right to make its own decisions on the status of any substances whether or not the FDA has listed it as being generally recognized as safe, and that it is under no obligation to request the FDA to express an opinion on unlisted materials.”

Consumer Rights vs. Free Enterprise and Vested Interests

By CHARLES ORLANDO PRATT
Washington General Counsel

Because of the foresight, work, and love of America by Fred J. Hart, the Founder, the first President, and the present Chairman of the Board of Governors of The National Health Federation, and because of the ability and devotion of Charles I. Crecelius, our present President, NHF has become a highly respected forum for all Americans who believe in, and desire to work for health freedom in the United States of America, provided the exercise of that freedom does not harm any other person.

NHF believes that there can be no freedom of choice in health care without full disclosure of all facts and circumstances relating to the quality of the product or service offered to the American consumer.

Freedom of commerce does not include the freedom to deceive or mislead the consumer by exaggerating the benefits or concealing the dangers, side effects (sometimes deadly), of a product or a health service.

To request and to expect private business and industry to make and sell only products that are safe for their intended uses, and that are honestly advertised and labeled, would not throttle the most productive economic system ever to exist.

Free enterprise in America may be saved only by protecting the health and welfare of all Americans in the marketplace. The consumers' demand for laws to protect the health, safety and welfare of all Americans is based on the belief that no free government, free enterprise, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue in the marketplace.

There would be no need for our national state or local government to enact laws and ordinances which would restrict what should, or should not, be marketed, if the food and drug industries made safe products, labeled with true facts,

and all the facts, necessary to inform the consumers of the quality of the products, the nutritional or therapeutic value of the products and the possible dangerous side effects of such products. It is hoped that the food and drug industries will, on their own free will and accord, market their products accordingly.

The National Health Federation believes that free enterprise is worth saving. NHF believes that free enterprise includes the right to have freedom of choice in selecting and using the professional services of any doctor licensed by his state in the healing arts field.

NHF believes that every American should have the right to manufacture, sell or use natural or processed foods. The consumer should have the right to expect the advertising and labelling of such products to explain whether the products are natural or processed, and to set forth fully a list of all of the ingredients in processed food products, such as artificial coloring, artificial chemical preservatives, flavoring, homogenizers, stabilizers, pasteurizers and sterilizers.

NHF believes that the American consumer has the right to know whether infants' foods contain monosodium glutamate, cyclamates or other artificial and synthetic ingredients. The mothers of the infants should know of the dangers of such ingredients in order to have, and to exercise, an informed choice of infant foods for their own babies.

NHF believes that the American consumer is entitled to know the nutritional difference between a natural fresh apple and the processed applesauce prepared from apples with other unnamed ingredients.

All Americans should be informed that "food additives," as defined in the Food Additives Law of 1958, are ingredients which are "not generally recognized as safe." Americans are entitled to know of the danger to health caused by drug residues in animal meat intended for human consumption.

NHF believes that all Americans should know of the possible dangerous side effects caused by consuming fish poisoned with atomic and oil waste, and with chemicals such as mercury, arsenic and DDT, including derivatives thereof.

NHF believes, for example, that both white and whole wheat bread should be available in the marketplace, provided the consumer is truly informed by the label of the nature and of all of the ingredients in the products so the consumer can understand the nutritional difference between the products. How can the consumer have and enjoy the benefits of free enterprise when he is deprived of making an informed choice of a product?

Free enterprise is not in danger, because the consumer wants to know whether his public drinking water is polluted or deliberately medicated with fluoride by an industrial drinking water supply monopoly.

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nopolly protected by law. The addition of sodium fluoride to naturally-occurring calcium fluoride in fresh drinking water may be dangerous to the health of some consumers. This is not to deny medical or dental prescription of fluoride for any patient.

The National Health Federation will continue to work for legislation to protect your natural and inalienable right to manufacture, sell or use wholesome foods for special dietary uses for physical, physiological, pathological or other conditions, *provided* such food products are sold, labeled and used only for nutritional purposes to fortify the ordinary or usual diet.

NHF will continue to work for your right to have a private or public health and medical insurance to pay the doctor of your choice for professional services rendered to you.

NHF believes that every American should have access to, and the benefits of, tax-exempt or tax-supported hospitals and clinics. We need the hospitals, the medical doctors and surgeons. We need, also, the right to have the services of a doctor of chiropractic or naturopathy, or other licensed doctor, as attending physician in such hospitals. Free access to hospitals which are supported directly or indirectly by all taxpaying citizens or tax-exempt contributions is reasonable. Such access would be one step toward providing "Equal Justice Under Law" as contemplated in

our U.S. Constitution and in all State Constitutions.

NHF believes that all Americans are entitled to enjoy the benefits of institutions interested in consumer protection on the same basis as patients of the medical professions.

Federal and state agencies and departments financed by taxes should be managed and controlled no longer by the business, industry, or profession for which such agencies were established to regulate and control for the benefit of all Americans. For example, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs should not be a medical doctor chosen by any power structure subject to the economic influence of the medical-drug complex in America. A Federal Trade Commissioner should not be selected by the industry it regulates.

The officials of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture should not be selected by the chemical or food processing industries.

The U.S. Post Office Department or Service should not be under the domination of medical or drug officials of FDA, who are in turn influenced by the medical-drug monopoly.

It is not a mere coincidence that the health of the American consumer has declined steadily since the end of World War II, in 1945. It may be because of the gross abuse of the prevailing enterprise system in misusing economic and political pressure to force government officials to ignore or overlook the dan-

gers of chemical poisoning of air, land, water and food. The same prevailing free enterprise system has blinded or hypnotized the regulatory government officials and American consumers into believing that our so-called scientific and technological "progress" was making this not only a wealthy nation but a healthy nation. Now we know the health of Americans is tragic. We are told that one out of ten or less citizens will suffer emotionally or mentally in a lifetime. Drugs and medicines are not always safe or efficacious. Some foods are not safe. Even blood stored in commercial blood banks is not safe for transfusions in some instances. Some of the blood used in the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health, obtained from commercial enterprises, was as deadly as the patient's damaged heart.

HEW and FDA has known for a long time that the drug industry was making, promoting and selling dangerous oral contraceptives to prevent pregnancy. A National Institute of Child Health and Human Development study has found that women who use oral contraceptives in preference to other contraception have a higher rate of uterine cervical dysplasia, often a precursor of cervical cancer. Some of these products have caused serious brain damage and deformity to the baby.

FDA does not require a label warning on the "Pill" to the consumer—only to the doctor who may not disclose the liability of tragic

side effects to the mother or to the child.

FDA has approved the use of amphetamine drugs by health and medical officials of school systems on children, which the schools believe have a problem of hyperkinetic behavior.

Your National Health Federation and its members and friends are alarmed about the liability of the mass use of such drugs on children without the personal medical care of a family doctor.

NHF will help to make America aware of some of the health and medical problems caused by the tragic abuse of "free enterprise" by the food, agricultural, drug, medical and industrial complex. Such health concern by the American consumer is not "nit-picking insanity." *Concern is one of survival.* America does not need such so-called "free enterprise" luxuries and comforts, if the price is our health and welfare.

The National Health Federation believes in free enterprise, *provided* the exercise of that privilege does not harm or endanger the health and welfare of Americans or foreigners.

NHF believes that the chemical and oil industries, for example, can use the scientific genius available to them to recycle profitably the oil wastes, the atomic wastes, the arsenic wastes and most of all the other dangerous and deadly wastes

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which are dumped deliberately into our streams, rivers, bays and oceans. To recycle such products for useful purposes and thereby to protect our environment and our plant and fish life would not unreasonably limit our individual freedom, and would not destroy our productive economic system.

Free enterprise is sick only because it has been careless and too selfish. Free enterprise is, and always will be, based on the right to produce, sell and use products that are needed and/or enjoyed, *provided* those products are *safe*, as well as profitable.

NHF believes that Americans can change the present dangerous situation by changing their attitude toward that situation. We shall use NHF as a forum, and its conventions as meeting places, to urge and to warn America to be concerned NOW about that situation and to take action to reverse the trend.

Nobody ever "finds" life worth living. One always has to "make" it worth living. To put your ideals, your ideas and your energy to work for the aims and purposes of The National Health Federation in its crusade to make America a safe and desirable place in which to live and enjoy life will "make," not only your life worth living, but the lives of all Americans who can benefit thereby.

Remember you are a child of the universe, no less than the trees and stars. You have a right to be here; and you have a moral responsibility to help make America a safe and

glorious place in which to live. Will you help?

Thousands and thousands of loyal Americans have found the high purpose of The National Health Federation, and they have built their useful lives around it. We hope and trust that you will give to it with all your heart; because we believe sincerely in the glorious future of America and the free enterprise system.

Will you help us to persuade industry and government to protect us, as far as possible, without surrender?

The philosophy of NHF, in its crusade for a better America, is that it is better to light one small candle than to curse the darkness.



New Life Members

Robert R. Williams

Flora S. Coyle

J. Allen English

Pat Raskob

Bessie M. Blaska

Mr. and Mrs. Terrence Lemerond

Frank R. Reichlin, D.C.

(Received mid - February to mid - March)



WASHINGTON REPORT

By Clinton R. Miller, NHF Legislative Advocate

NCI Attempts to Censor and Gag Dr. Dean Burk

Dr. Dean Burk, a scientist of 32 years standing in the National Cancer Institute, was told by the deputy director of the NCI that he could not talk at conventions or meetings of The International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends because the director did not agree with IACVF's views on cancer.

It all started when, early in 1969, Dr. Burk was asked by IACVF to speak at their annual convention in Los Angeles, Sunday, July 6. The title for his one hour lecture was "Healthier Cigarettes and Cancer Prevention."

In May, 1969 Dr. Burk, as required by NCI regulations, made his first written request for administrative approval to deliver this lecture.

Approval was not given.

But, then, neither was official "disapproval."

So Dr. Burk went anyway.

Two months after Dr. Burk returned to Washington, D.C., and

was preparing to give an address on Laetrile in Europe, he was asked to give an accounting for his unapproved IACVF lecture. A memo dated September 10, 1969, and signed by Nathaniel I. Berlin, Science Director of NCI,* asked for an explanation. It said:

"I have recently had shown to me correspondence and the program indicating that you had appeared at the meeting of the International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends, Inc., in Los Angeles, California for which you specifically asked for administrative approval for outside work activity. Dr. Stein-

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*In September, 1969, Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott was director of NCI. The Deputy Director was Dr. Jesse Steinfeld who has since been promoted to Surgeon General of USPHS. Dr. Nathaniel I. Berlin, M.D., functioned directly under Dr. Endicott with the title, "Scientific Director, NCI."

feld's memorandum of May 28, 1969, indicated that this was not approved. I would again like to call your attention to the fact that the Standards of Conduct for Federal Employees (Federal Register, Volume 33, Number II, Part II, April 17, 1968) requires that you obtain approval for all outside professional activity. I am somewhat concerned by your failure to understand and to recognize the fact that you had carried out this activity without approval, particularly, after you had requested approval and it had been denied. I would greatly appreciate your responding, in writing, with an explanation."

Dr. Burk whipped back the following reply the next day, September 11, 1969:

"Subject: Your Memo of September 10, with request for written letter of explanation.

"Yes, I attended the meetings of the International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends, Inc., held in Los Angeles, California on July 4-6, 1969 (holiday week-end), for which I specifically asked for administrative approval for outside work activity, in accordance with the standard form herewith attached, and in accordance with official regulations, some six weeks before the meetings took place. I did deliver on Sunday, July 6th, a one-hour lecture on "Healthier Cigarettes and Cancer Prevention," as is widely known inside and outside the NCI.

"At no time following my request, during the six weeks after its sub-

mission, was this official request signed by me, returned to me marked "disapproved" in the requisite section at the end of the form, with requisite signatures to such effect. There was during this period an exchange of memoranda between me and the Deputy Director, NCI, which explains various points of view involved, and to which I may refer you, in order to avoid repetition here. In any event, my action was governed by the status of the standard form, which contained no signed and positive "disapproval," as required by regulation, if this has been the intended action. A negative "lack of approval" is very different from a positive "disapproval," and the printed standard form offers the final signer only a choice between "approval" and "disapproval," in the boxed-in areas."

Signed, Dean Burk

Dr. Berlin, M.D., took two weeks to digest the above reply and wrote Dr. Burk the following memo September 25.

"Subject: Your Memorandum of September 11, 1969.

"I have reviewed your explanation for engaging in the outside work activity of lecturing at the 6th Annual Cancer Conference and Symposium of the International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends, Inc., on July 6, 1969.

"You received two memoranda from the Deputy Director, NCI, both of which advised you that your request for approval of outside work had not been approved.

These memoranda dated May 28 and June 11, 1969 both stated that your request . . . is returned without approval."

"The regulations are quite clear that advance approval is required. Since approval was refused, you had no authority to lecture at this particular meetings."

Signed, Nathaniel I. Berlin, M.D.

To which Dr. Burk again whipped back the following to Dr. Berlin the next day, September 26:

"Subject: Your Memorandum of September 25, 1969.

"Upon first reading your Memorandum of September 25 I thought that, as a matter of courtesy, I would let matters rest with your having the last word, but I have decided that, for the record, I must point out to you that your reiterating Memo of September 25 contains no direct answer to the main point raised in the second paragraph of my Memo to you of September 11 . . . In my opinion, based upon over forty years of continuous service in Government laboratories, the last thirty of them as a staff member of NCI, such evasions are not administration in the good sense that this word has the potential to involve. I would further call to your attention that, although the first four words in the last sentence of your Memo of September 25 are true, the rest of this sentence is not strictly so." Signed, Dean Burk

When this continuing battle of governmentese (in which Dr. Burk was the clear victor) was brought

to the attention of NHH's Washington office, we felt Congress should know about it at once so that Dr. Burk could continue the scientific work which has made him one of the world's most respected biochemists, rather than have his time consumed by a petty official who felt this bicker was furthering the research in cancer for which both were employed by the American taxpayer.

So we wrote a letter to Dr. Kenneth Endicott, then director of the NCI, asking "to know the reasons why approval was not given to Dr. Burk to attend this (IACVF July 6) meeting of some 2,000 taxpaying consumers of health services." We sent a copy of this letter to 170 Congressmen. On October 7, NHH received the following incredible letter from the Director of NCI, Dr. Endicott:

"Dear Mr. Miller:

"In reply to the question posed in your letter of September 24, Dr. Dean Burk's travel to attend the meeting of the International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends was not approved because such travel was not felt to be the best interest of the Government. This decision relates not to the subject of his talk, but relates rather to the fact that his appearance at that meeting tended to lend credibility to an organization, the IACVF, whose activities we do not deem to be consonant with the best interests of the American people, (emphasis added) many of whom unfortunately

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nately are and will be cancer victims.

"The activities of the IACVF, through an emphasis on materials of unproven merit such as Laetrile, Krebsiozen, etc., serve to suggest that reliance on this type of treatment is a rational alternative to reliance on surgery, x-ray, or drugs whose therapeutic activities are well defined. We feel that the implied advantage of such a freedom of choice is illusory. The utility of scientifically developed therapies in effecting cures and useful palliation has been rigorously documented. The same cannot be said for materials such as Laetrile and Krebsiozen which nevertheless are touted as substances which can provide benefit without toxicity. This kind of suggestion, no matter how well intentioned, serves to divert cancer victims not only from their best chances for effective palliation when their disease is incurable, but tragically from their only prospect for cure.

"As a major partner in the cancer research community, NCI is clearly aware of the complexity of cancer, of the progress that has been made, and of the difficult road that lies ahead in reducing the ravages of cancer. We cannot in good faith lend support or *visibility* (emphasis added) to a movement whose activities serve to hinder rather than advance progress against cancer."

Sincerely yours,
Kenneth M. Endicott, M.D.,
Director, National Cancer Institute.

Because of this and other similar incidents, an increasing number of citizens and their Congressmen are beginning to believe that directors of NCI and their like are engaged in, to use Dr. Endicott's last words, "... a movement whose activities serve to hinder rather than advance progress against cancer."

CONGRESS LEANS ON NCI DIRECTORS

The copies of our letter sent to the 170 key Congressmen had the desired effect. It stopped the harassing back-and-forth, time-consuming correspondence which was only rehashing whether or not Dr. Burk should have gone to the IACVF convention. Dr. Endicott was now busy answering Congressmen instead of pestering Dr. Burk. One of the many replies he wrote was to a longtime friend of NHF, Rep. Richard T. Hanna (R. Calif.). On October 27, 1969, he wrote, in part:

"Dear Mr. Hanna: I am pleased to comment on the letter of Mr. Clinton R. Miller concerning the travel of Dr. Dean Burk to a recent meeting of the International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends. Mr. Miller, by a wide distribution to Congress of copies of his September 24 ('69) letter to me, has already prompted a considerable interest in this matter. I would like to add that NCI scientists are given wide latitude in determining the scope, purposes and propriety of their participation in outside activities such as lectur-

ing, consulting or attending conventions and meetings whether they serve as participants or observers. Nevertheless, we insist that their engagement in such activities *serve the best interests of NCI* (emphasis added) and thereby the Government and the American people, since in public appearances, they are rightly viewed as representatives of the NCI.

"... I should add that Dr. Burk ... participated in the meeting in spite of the fact that his attendance was not approved." Signed, Kenneth M. Endicott, M.D.

No explanation was offered to explain why Dr. Burk was not disciplined for his "not approved" attendance at the IACVF Convention.

And there the matter would have died (for Dr. Burk received no more replies to his last crisp letter of September 26, 1969 in which he had had the last word) if an East Coast IACVF group had not raised a persistent clamor for Dr. Dean Burk as a speaker.

Specifically, Jeannie Glickman, energetic executive director of the Long Island N.Y. Chapter of IACVF decided her group wanted to have Dr. Burk as a speaker. Dr. Burk was quite hesitant to make a new request for he knew he would receive, in answer, a form with the required box clearly marked "disapproved."

Jeannie Glickman, as good luck would have it, is not a person to take "no" when she is fighting to more fully inform cancer victims

and their friends. She turned to NHF and asked us if we could help get approval or authorization in some way for Dr. Burk to attend their chapter meeting.

We suggested she go directly to Congress and get a N.Y. Representative or Senator to ask Dr. Burk to speak at their assembly.

ENTER A GREAT CONGRESSMAN AND CONSUMER DEFENDER

Accordingly, Jeane Glickman with several other persevering members of her Long Island chapter of IACVF made an appointment with U.S. Representative Benjamin Rosenthal (D. N.Y.) for Friday, March 5, 1971. They didn't have to come to Washington, D.C., but met with him at his home office in N.Y. After explaining the situation they asked Rep. Rosenthal to write a letter directly to Dr. Burk asking him to speak at their March 26 meeting. He promised he would.

On March 9, 1971, Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal wrote the following letter to Dr. Burk:

"Dr. Dean Burk, Ph.D.,
Head, Cytochemistry Section,
National Cancer Institute,
Building 6, Room B-101,
Bethesda, Maryland 20041
"Dear Dr. Burk:

"At the request of a considerable number of my constituents, I would like to ask you to speak at the forthcoming meeting on March 26th, of the Long Island Chapter of The International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends, on some as-

(Continued next page)

pect of cancer of your own choosing and long scientific experience as a scientist on the research staff of the National Cancer Institute.

"Thank you in advance for your cooperation, and my best wishes.

"Sincerely yours,
Benjamin Rosenthal"

It took a lot of courage and understanding of the importance of freedom of speech for Rep. Rosenthal to write the above letter. He already has distinguished himself in other areas as a champion of consumers. The greatest consumer commodity is a refreshing new idea or viewpoint. Rosenthal has little patience with petty Federal officials who maladminister our health laws. He is the second ranking member of the powerful Fountain Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, and in this role can ask questions that should have been asked in 1969 about the attempt to censor and gag Dr. Burk at that time.

As this column is being written (March 16), Dean Burk has not yet received Rosenthal's invitation. (First Class mail is routinely opened, read, and contemplated, by NCI directors if it is from Congressmen to scientists of NCI. It is sometimes delayed one or two weeks before being delivered to the addressee. The flimsy pretext for this flagrant invasion of privacy is that NCI wants to accelerate replies to Congressmen.)

We expect and hope that Dr. Burk will attend the Long Island meeting. We will report on the out-

come in the next NHF Bulletin.

In the meantime, please write a warm letter of congratulations to Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal thanking him for his invitation to Dr. Burk and urging him to acquaint himself with every aspect of the Laetrille-Amygdalin-Dr. Burk story because if Rosenthal ever learns what NHFs already know about this scandal, he will make fur fly in Washington. His address is Rep. Rosenthal, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Please continue to send copies of your letters and replies to our Washington NHF office.

THE MISSING FOOTNOTE

In the article, "Beware the Salmonella Bug Will Get You" (March, 1971 issue of the *Bulletin*), there appeared the statement, "...milk products (including ice cream) should be pasteurized." While this is, in general, good advice for the prevention of Salmonellosis, an editor's footnote was supposed to have appeared in reference to this statement but somehow, the footnote seems to have gone astray before it reached the final printed page. The footnote was to have read, "Unless certified raw milk is used. The exceptional conditions under which certified raw milk is produced and bottled, the standards which must be met, and the strict supervision imposed upon the producers insure maximum safety and the chances of contacting Salmonellosis from certified raw milk are virtually non-existent."

British Members of Parliament Oppose Fluoridation

Letter cites individuals' sovereign rights over his own body

Members of the British Parliament do not take their responsibilities lightly. Twelve members have authored an open letter concerning the fluoridation problem. The letter, recently issued, is of enormous importance, coming from the M.P.s themselves.

To whom it may concern:

We, the undersigned Members of Parliament, having carefully studied the proposal (known as fluoridation) to add fluoride to public water supplies in order to produce a mixture capable of influencing the development of children's teeth, hereby declare that we are strongly opposed to this proposal for the following reasons:

1. It is a form of compulsory mass medication which we consider to be repugnant to the British way of life.
2. It deprives all consumers of public water of their right to choose what medical advice and medication they will accept or reject for themselves and their children. (There exists a strong body of scientific opinion which doubts both the long-term effectiveness and safety of fluoridation.)
3. It establishes a dangerous precedent not only for compulsory medication in general but also for the employment of the public water system for conveying something other than water (treated as may be necessary to make it safe, potable and fit for domestic use).

As Members of Parliament we regard ourselves as having a duty to protect the rights of those whom we represent when these are threatened by central or local government. We regard those whom we represent as having a right to choose the medication they will have for themselves or their children.

In our opinion, except in cases of emergency or crisis such as a virulent epidemic, it is quite wrong to use the machinery and power of government (central or local) to subject people, individually or collectively, to prophylactic treatment without consent.

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In an advanced, democratic, free society such as ours, every one has sovereign rights over his own body and is personally responsible for looking after his own health and that of his children. The State should never do more than create conditions in which citizens can exercise their rights and discharge their responsibilities without let or hindrance, encouraging them to do so when necessary and discouraging them from becoming a burden on the community.

Once the State takes over responsibilities which properly belong to individuals, and thus reduces each individual's own sense of responsibility, the State is thereby helping to create an irresponsible society and thus helping to weaken itself.

Andrew Bowden, MBE

Peter Doig

Capt. Henry Kerby

Sir Stephen McAdden, CBE

David Mudd

Rafton Pounder

John Rankin

Albert Roberts

Donald J. Stewart

Norman Tebbit

Gilbert Longden, MBE

John Edward Maginnis

—From National Fluoridation News

Editor's Note: If American lawmakers (local, state and federal) held views identical to those expressed by these 12 British M.P.s, and acted accordingly, there would be little need for organizations such as the National Health Federation. We commend these Members of Parliament for their stand. They could not have expressed the NHF viewpoint better.

Extra Cancer Funds Spark Fight Over Control

President Nixon, in his January 23 message to Congress, said that he would ask later for whatever additional funds can effectively be used, some members of Congress are talking in terms of much greater sums even in the beginning and a 28-member citizens and scientists' panel last December proposed a crusade to cost \$800 million to \$1 billion a year by 1976.

Already this has touched off a fight, in fact, several fights—political, bureaucratic, financial and scientific. There is no agreement as to how the money is to be spent or who is to control its spending. Also, although the President indicated Cancer Institute and officials of the

parent National Institutes of Health over the control of any new funds. One scientist was reported as saying, "at least a dozen researchers are practically ready to knife each other for every available buck."

\$227 million has already been scheduled to be spent by the National Cancer Institute in the forthcoming fiscal year beginning in July. The extra \$100 million pledged by President Nixon is in addition to this amount. But who will control the spending of these sums? The thinking of the Administration seems to be that the NCI will get to allocate about 80% of it, mainly among universities, hospitals and other laboratories all over the country. Other institutes at NIH, which deal with basic biology and cancer, will get to allocate 20%. There are some officials within the NCI however, who feel that the National Institutes of Health is too large, ponderous and too bound by bureaucratic layers to do a swift, effective job.

Many scientists and many members of Congress, including Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, chairman of the health subcommittee, are passionately seeking establishment of a separate new cancer authority on the grounds that "if the job is to be done" it will take something like a new space agency. They point to the lack of effective results on the part of the NCI and NHI in the past.

Dr. James D. Watson, Nobel Prize-winning molecular biologist, has emphatically urged such action

in a letter to Dr. Edward E. David, the President's science advisor. So far the Administration is taking a negative view to this approach.

One government health official, however, observed, "Believe me, that doesn't settle it. The battle is still going on, and the battlefield soon will be the Congress."

The National Health Federation has never gone along with the idea, seemingly held by many, that effective cancer controls will come only when sufficient money is spent. Fresh approaches and an overhaul of bureaucratic policies may be far more important than more dollars. The search for some synthetic, and probably highly toxic, drug as a really effective control of many types of cancer, may yet end in success and the major thrust of the NCI program seems to be in this direction. However, we are reminded of the statement of a highly qualified scientist who stated that when effective remedies for the prevention, control or cure of many of our chronic degenerative diseases have been found, those remedies have always been substances which already existed in nature—either in the vegetable kingdom or within the animal organism.

Health has become a top political issue. 2000 health bills were introduced in Congress last session—double the number four years ago. Even more are expected in the current session just getting underway.

Research Invalidates Fluoride Bone Therapy

Although the public has been told much in recent years about the supposed benefits of fluoride therapy and fluoridated water for supposedly correcting or preventing bone deterioration in the elderly, the popular press has been strangely silent about an incisive new report appearing in the June 1970 issue of the *Journal of Nutrition* (pp. 631-642) showing "no beneficial effects of added dietary fluoride on the degree of nutritionally induced osteoporosis" (bone loss) in adult beagles.

Medical science writers evidently restrict their reports in the area of fluorides and fluoridation to what the pro-fluoridation lobby tells them to write. But this important article in the ranking American journal of nutrition research is not one the proponents of water fluoridation would like the public to know about. For it concludes: "The proper prophylaxis and therapy of the bone disease we are dealing with and which 'is reminiscent of human osteopenic conditions' are correct calcium and phosphorus nutrition—not fluoride addition."

Joint Research Undertaken

In this research, undertaken jointly by leading researchers at Cornell, Colorado State University, the National Research Council of Canada,

and the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, "osteoporosis was induced by feeding a low calcium-high phosphorus diet for 41 weeks to adult beagles. The effect of fluoride to modify this condition was examined by adding increasing levels to the purified diet."

"Radiographic and microradiographic examination of bones revealed no effects of added fluoride on the degree of osteoporosis. . . . The highest-levels supplied about 1 mg/kilogram body weight per day, which is of the same magnitude as the dosage used in treatment of human osteoporosis."

Fluoride Has Negative Effect

The authors found that "addition of dietary fluoride had no effect on the processes leading to loss of bone." They then go on to point out that while fluoride incorporation makes bone "more resistant to resorption," it also leads to "a negative effect on a physiologic process."

Bone loss in the mandibles was "significantly worse with increased dietary fluoride. . . . A dietary calcium deficiency therefore results in the most pronounced osteoporosis in these bones. In this more advanced stage of bone loss, fluoride clearly had a negative effect: mineral loss became more severe with increased levels of dietary fluoride."

Such evidence clearly constitutes a devastating indictment of the alleged value of fluoride therapy for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. It is understandable therefore why promoters of fluoridation would not urge that it be brought to public notice.

Need Alert for P.H. Officials

But then the question arises: why have not our public health officials, who are charged by law to alert the medical profession and the public to such a development, not done so? It appears that they, too, are too embarrassed by evidence showing how seriously they have been in error all these years about the alleged "benefits" of fluoride to bones.

It is time for an alert citizenry to insist that such brazen and improper conduct in office be corrected at once.

— Reprinted from

National Fluoridation News

Consumer Advocates Eye Cola Drinks

The fearsome twosome of the American marketplace — Nader's Raiders and Professor John Banzhaf's law class — have teamed up against Cokes, Pepsis and other colas.

The two consumer crusaders will demand that the Food and Drug Administration take legal action to make the cola companies carry warnings about the possible dangers of caffeine.

In limited quantities, caffeine

may not do great harm to healthy adults, but it may be dangerous to heart patients. And two or three cola drinks in a 40-pound youngster may be as over-stimulating as eight cups of coffee in some adults.

James Turner of the Ralph Nader Center and a group of George Washington University students under Banzhaf will petition Food and Drug. They will demand not only that caffeine warnings be issued but also that cola ingredients be listed. They will insist on warnings, too, about the high cholesterol content of mayonnaise.

The food and cola companies have persistently denied that their products are dangerous.

The Nader and Banzhaf groups have worked independently of each other in the past. Turner is author of *The Chemical Feast*, an expose of how American food is adulterated. The George Washington students, under the guidance of Professor Banzhaf, have adopted the name LABEL, as an acronym for "Law Students Association for Buyers' Education in Labeling."

— *Washington Post*, 2/17/71

Money alone won't buy health. In the United States, double the amount is spent per person on health as is spent in Britain and Sweden. Yet, the Swedes and the British are considered by experts to enjoy better health care than Americans.

News Briefs

By ANNE SICELE

HAPPINESS IS A GOOD COOKIE—Robert B. Choate, the nutritionist who told Congress last year that some dry breakfast cereals are nutritionally worthless, says the food and broadcasting industries should reform television food commercials aimed at children. A child with moderate television habits, Choate said, is exposed to more than 5,000 food commercials each year. "Advertisements of most of the products mislead the unsuspecting child to equate sugar with nutrition, and energy and happiness with a food snack whose nutrient contribution is low," Choate said. Choate made the remarks at a meeting, speaking on behalf of the Council on Children, Media and Merchandising. He said the council has presented the Federal Communications Commission a proposed code on children's advertising which would include: Mandatory identification of ingredients and nutrients in foods advertised over the nation's airwaves; reduction in the advocacy of sugar; elimination of toys, gimmicks and bonuses to make a child select one food over another, restriction in the number and timing of advertisements from program content, and the establishment of a research center to maintain surveillance over television's impact on children.

"We challenge the food and broadcasting industries to adopt a code which would regulate their advertising practices," he said. (UPI—Washington Post, 2/17/71)

ENVIRONMENT GROUP TAKES FIGHT TO COURT—An organization housed in a 100-year-old farmhouse far out on New York's Long Island has swiftly become the public defender of the environmental movement. It is called the Environmental Defense Fund and it is a nonprofit organization of lawyers, scientists and citizens dedicated to the protection of environmental quality.

The work the fund is now doing, many observers believe, will probably shape much of the course of the fight to save the environment in the years ahead. It is in the courts, the fund believes, that the citizen will be able to effectively challenge the giants of government and industry.

The Environmental Defense Fund was born in the controversy over DDT, first on Long Island, then in Michigan and Wisconsin. It was incorporated in October, 1967, originally supported by the National Audubon Society, but until early this year was running without substantial funds. "At the beginning of this year, EDF was a fragile organization," says Edward Lee Rogers, EDF general counsel and a former Justice Department lawyer. "We were at a low ebb financially." Rogers, with executive director Roderick A. Cameron, and others, talked of becoming a general

membership organization. To avoid becoming unmanageable, they decided members would not vote, there would be no fancy magazine. "We said we'd tell the members we'll give them what they want—action, in the courts," Rogers says.

EDF has 23 cases in some phase of prosecution throughout the country and is looking into several others. Rogers says the EDF chooses its spots carefully: "We're militants, but we're not zealots."

Among those on the EDF board of trustees are Dr. Charles F. Wurster, a specialist on pesticides at the State University of New York at Stony Brook; former Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall; and a new member, Democratic Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, recently defeated in a bid for the U.S. Senate from New York.

A major aspect of the work the EDF is doing, concerns the setting of precedents in environmental law, while at the same time solving specific environmental problems. Two years ago, for example, EDF filed suit in Montana against the Hoerner-Waldorf Corp., charging that the firm's pulp and paper mill was causing extensive air pollution in the Missoula Valley. The case moved slowly in court, EDF says, and recently the court dismissed the case on a technicality. The EDF claims that "as a result of pressures aroused by the litigation, the company undertook a \$13.5-million air pollution abatement program that is well on the way to solving the problem." And further, the EDF says, the decision in the case contained language that for the first time, a federal court recognized the constitutional rights of citizens to a healthful environment.

In the ruling, senior U.S. District Judge W. D. Murry said: "I have no difficulty in finding that the right to life and liberty and property are constitutionally protected. Indeed the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments provide that these rights may not be denied without due process of law, and surely a person's health is what, in a most significant degree, sustains life. So it seems to me that each of us is constitutionally protected in our natural and personal state of life and health."

The EDF commented: "Litigation is a process where it is sometimes possible to win by losing." (Washington Post, 12/27/70)

NEW PROCESS—Biospherics, Inc. of Rockville, Md. has unveiled a "Pro-Strip" process to remove most phosphate—a leading cause of pollution—from sewage. The company said the new method forces microorganisms already at work consuming organic wastes, to extract phosphate as well. According to Gilbert V. Levin, Biospherics president, tests on the process were conducted for a year. Results indicate, he said, that the method is ready for full demonstration in large sewage treatment plants. The Rockville firm holds licensing rights on the patented process, and hopes to license the process to municipalities around the country. (Washington Post, 11/26/70)

Nader and Consumer Groups Ask FTC To Halt Wonder Bread Ads

The Ralph Nader Center for Study of Responsive Law and two consumer groups have asked the Federal Trade Commission to clamp down on food advertising, especially television commercials aimed at children.

Singled out for attack by the group was ITT-Continental Baking Co. and its promotional advertising of Wonder Bread and the slogan, "helps build strong bodies 12 ways." The group contends that the general thrust of ITT-Continental's massive advertising campaign is to convince the public that Wonder Bread is an outstanding and singularly nutritious product through the incessant repetition—on television, on packaging, on delivery trucks and in newspapers—of their slogan and the visual presentation of a child growing by leaps and bounds after having eaten Wonder Bread. An especially deplorable aspect of this advertising campaign, they contend, is that much of it is directed primarily at children.

The result of such an advertising campaign, says the group, is that a large segment of the population, especially children, begin to assume that Wonder Bread is superior to other breads and that it is exceptionally rich in important nutrients that may not be present in other breads. This is misleading, they say, inasmuch as Wonder Bread con-

tains no nutrients not present in any other enriched bread. Those that are convinced by the advertising, end up paying premium prices for an ordinary product. The group points out that the public is not generally aware that the Food and Drug Administration requires the nutritive values of all enriched white breads to be essentially identical, a fact which would have great influence on consumers' choice of breads.

The group adds that Wonder Bread is not even a particularly rich or economical source of the twelve so-called body builders (copper, manganese, zinc, cobalt, protein, carbohydrate, iron, phosphorus, calcium, and Vitamins B1, B2 and niacin). For instance, chicken is a far better source of protein than Wonder Bread — one-fourth the price per gram of protein. The amount of zinc in 5 slices of Wonder Bread (average child's daily quota, according to ITT-Continental) supplies only 10-15% of a child's requirement — whole wheat bread contains four to ten times as much.

Besides the Nader group, the Federation of Homemakers and the Consumers Association joined in the complaint.

In their letter to the FTC, the group outlined several "constructive steps that the FTC could take to make food advertising more educational and to correct the deleterious effects of misleading advertising of the kind employed by ITT-Continental Baking Co.

Bruce E. Butt Case Still Pending

The Bruce E. Butt case, reported in previous issues of the *Bulletin*, is still pending and there have been no new developments since our last report. The prosecution has requested repeated postponements and as of the present, no new court date has been set.

In the meantime, Mr. Butt, an outstanding and respected citizen of his community, is forced to continue to live under the cloud and embarrassment of this unjustified indictment. The case could be terminated quickly with the minimum of inconvenience to Mr. Butt if he would plead guilty and release the motion picture film to the State but fortunately, Mr. Butt is a staunch American and clearly recognizes the principles involved in the case and the necessity of standing firmly on his rights lest a dangerous precedent be established.

For those unfamiliar with the case, Mr. Bruce E. Butt, a Pennsylvania citizen, on March 12, 1970, showed to the members of a small health club of which he was president, a movie film, "Laetrile, Nature's Answer To Cancer." Following the showing of the film, Mr. Butt was arrested and charged with violation of the Pennsylvania Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act . . . in

spite of the fact that the film was shown merely for its educational value and that there were no products on display or offered for sale. Because NHF believes the defendant is charged under laws not applicable to the situation and that Mr. Butt's constitutional rights have been violated, NHF instructed its Washington General Counsel, Charles Orlando Pratt, to enter the case in defense of Mr. Butt.

Ultimately, this case will come to trial with the likelihood of the necessity of several appeals. An appeal was made last year through the pages of the *Bulletin*, for contributions to a special Bruce E. Butt Defense Fund set up by NHF. While many responded, the total received so far has not covered the expenses already incurred. We must be ready to meet the heavier costs yet to come. Send all contributions to the Monrovia office of NHF marked "Bruce E. Butt Defense Fund."

Our victory in this case will have far-reaching effects on the future decisions and actions of other officials who seek to deny equal freedom to those holding minority views regarding health matters and to those who inquiringly seek truth in their pursuit of health and happiness.

NOTES FROM THE NEWS

The Arizona Republic

Doctors List Political Funds, No Names

A political arm for the AMA poured nearly \$700,000 into the 1970 campaigns without telling Congress or the public which candidates got the money. "Our board has a policy that we do not reveal the individual candidate to whom we give the money," said the head of the AMA Political Action Committee. The Corrupt Practices Act requires such national political groups to itemize donations and spending for Congress. But the doctors avoided naming the candidates by giving the money to various state affiliates of AMPAC — which in turn passed the funds out to candidates. In AMPAC's year-end report to Congress showing \$693,412 spent on last year's political efforts, not a single candidate is identified.

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Tulare Advance Register

Watch for Food Labels

"Food shoppers and processors speak a different language," says University of California agricultural market expert Maria Feree. "For food processors, certain ordinary words have legal and restrictive meanings. Take orange juice and orange drinks, for example. The popular dry and frozen drinks have orange flavor and color and

they are sweet. But the drinks may contain little or no natural orange juice. So 'orange' does lose something in the translation from juice to drink." Miss Ferree said that the phrase "vine-ripened," when applied to tomatoes, means the tomatoes remained on the vine only until the green color was just beginning to turn pink. "That's certainly different from homemakers' understanding of 'vine-ripened' — meaning left on the vine until fully ripe." Food shoppers often conclude that ice milk has fewer calories than ice cream. Milk does have less butterfat than cream, but to make an acceptable product, ice milk manufacturers add extra milk, solids and sugar.

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Chicago Sun Times

FDA Finds 14% of Drugs Ineffective

More than 14% of some 16,000 drugs tested for the FDA were found to be ineffective, the FDA commissioner said. The test was conducted by the National Academy of Science. Ineffective, were 14.7%; possibly effective, 34.9%; probably effective, 7.3%; effective, 19.1% and ineffective, but with some qualification, 24%. Even an ineffective drug, Dr. Edwards stressed, frequently can cause adverse reactions. It appears that an adverse reaction or complication in drug

22

NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION BULLETIN

therapy is found in roughly 10% of all drug exposures. While the AMA has been very cooperative, when given the report, most individual company responses "have not been complimentary to the FDA."

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Los Angeles Times

Sealant Called Aid In War On Tooth Decay

A dental researcher predicts a clear plastic sealant he has developed will prove an important weapon in the battle to wipe out the most prevalent disease in the world, decay. Dr. Michael Muonocore, a researcher at the Eastman Dental Center in Rochester, N.Y., said one application of his sealant to the biting surfaces of the teeth to sixty children in his experiment proved nearly 100% effective in warding off cavities for at least two years. In a report to the Detroit district dental society, Buonocore described the sealant as an ordinary plastic similar to one dentists have used routinely for years. At present, he said, it can be applied only to bicuspids and molars, which comprise about half of an adult's set of teeth.

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Daily Times Advocate, Escondido, Calif.

5,000 Communities Now Fluoridated

More than 5,000 U.S. communities with populations totalling more than 82 million are now adding fluorides to their public water sup-

plies. The yearly rate of increase continues to be about 400 to 500 communities. Grand Rapids, Michigan was the first U.S. city to fluoridate its water, in 1945 followed the same year by Newburgh, N.Y. At the end of 1969, fluorides were being added to the water of 4,834 communities, serving 80.1 million persons. All states have some communities with fluoridation, and a few have laws requiring it as a public health measure. Boston, Los Angeles and New Orleans are among the few major cities without such laws. The latest large cities to approve addition of fluorides are Memphis, Tennessee and Seattle, Washington. More than thirty foreign countries also have some fluoridated water supplies, including Ireland, which has compulsory fluoridation.

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Los Angeles Times

U.S. Firms Seek Way to Get Rid of Contaminated Fish

The American fish industry is getting rid of more than 6 million pounds of mercury-contaminated tuna and swordfish which it is forbidden to sell in this country. Some of the fish is being shipped back where it came from—usually Japan. Some is being sold to nations with no limit on mercury in fish. Some is being tested in small batches to single out the fish that may be sold here. But a lot of money is going to be lost and a lot of fish will have to be dumped before America's tuna

(Continued next page)

MAY, 1971

23

and swordfish industries empty their warehouses of contaminated stocks. Last month more than 4 million pounds of tuna (about 4% of the nation's supply) and over 2 million pounds of swordfish (virtually the entire national supply) were being withheld from the American market because they contained too much mercury. The FDA imposes a limit of .5 parts of mercury per million parts of fish in the United States.

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Los Angeles Times

Test-Tube Baby With a Year Seen

"Within a year" a scientist will conceive a baby in a test tube and successfully place it inside a woman who will bear the child, Dr. James D. Watson, noted biologist, told the House science subcommittee recently. "Then all hell will break loose," politically and morally, all over the world, he predicted. "The United States," he said, "should take the lead now in forming an international commission to ask, 'Do we really want to do this?' And perhaps take steps to make it illegal. Watson, Nobel Prize-winning codiscoverer of the shape of DNA, the heredity molecule, spoke near the close of three days of testimony on international science policy.

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The Chicago Sun

FDA Warns About Lead In Pottery

Some pottery imported from Italy and distributed nationally contains extremely high levels of poisonous

lead that can be absorbed by food and drinks on contact and could cause serious injury, the FDA announced recently. The pottery included small mugs, pitchers, dishes and bowls distributed by Holt Howard, Inc. of Stamford, Conn. and contained pieces with 400 parts per million compared to an FDA lead safety guideline of 7 parts per million, the agency said. The lead is used in the manufacturing process, FDA added.

The Shape of Things to Come

Electronic, Computerized Diagnosis

Sydney Harris, a writer for a Saginaw, Michigan newspaper, has the following to say:

I went over to the Chicago Cancer Prevention Center for a check-up the other day, and saw what the future has in store for us. It's a little spooky at first, but we might as well get used to it.

"Medical electronics" is the name of the new game, and while it may be true that a machine can't replace a really good doctor, it's equally true that doctors are in short supply these days and can't give as much time to each patient as they'd like to—or even as they need to.

What I visited was a "multiphasic health screening center," which not only can detect cancer or precancerous conditions, but also alerts the doctor to the possibility of other ailments lurking beneath the surface, by means of a computerized "profile" of the patient's symptoms.

In something under two hours, I was checked out for sight and hearing, heart and lungs, urine and stool, a dozen blood tests, and a complete medical interview with a console hooked up to a computer. All these are analyzed and summarized in an eight-page printout given to the doctor who sees you at the end of the procedure.

This saves him a couple of hours

of time, and saves the patient the trouble and expense of dashing around to different doctors and clinics to get all this material together.

As we know, not only is there a desperate shortage of doctors, but there aren't enough trained technicians and paramedical workers around to take the routine load off the physicians' hands. The computer, in the long run, is far cheaper, faster, and probably more reliable than the element of human error we have sadly become accustomed to in the laboratory.

America's health problem is growing, not diminishing. People are living longer, and we are getting more old folks in our society. Nearly 100 million of us suffer from one or more chronic ailments. If we can detect these in the earlier stages, we can save billions of dollars in medical costs and innumerable lives that need not be lost.

Until now, it has simply been too difficult for the average person to submit to a thoroughgoing physical that is comprehensive enough to disclose any latent ailments or diseases. My own checkup came to \$40, which is a bargain on a one-visit-to-one-place on a once-a-year basis.

The U.S. will be spending more (Continued next page)

BEQUESTS and GIFTS

BEQUEST IN WILL: Here is a suggested statement for the convenience of those who wish to incorporate into their wills a bequest to The National Health Federation:

"I give, devise and bequeath to The National Health Federation, a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of California, with headquarters at Monrovia, California, the sum of..... (\$.....) (and/or property herein described) for its discretionary use in carrying out its general aims and purposes."

INSURANCE POLICY GIFT: For those who wish to name The National Federation as sole beneficiary, or one of the beneficiaries, in an insurance policy, it is suggested that you obtain from your insurance agent the necessary legal form or application for your signature, before witnesses if required. The following designation is suggested:

"The National Health Federation, a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of California, with headquarters at Monrovia, California, the sum of..... (\$.....) for its discretionary use in carrying out its general aims and purposes."

MEMORIAL FUND: Should the donor desire to create a Memorial Fund in a will or insurance policy, state, after the sum of property described in the beneficial gift, that the fund is to be known and designated as the ".....(name).... Memorial Fund."

than \$70 billion for health care this year, and much of it will be a case of too little and too late. Cancer deaths are rising at the annual rate of about 2 per cent—which is higher than our population growth and our productivity rate. The richest, but far from the healthiest country in the world, it is time we began using our new technology to save lives, not to kill them.

Editors Note—The foregoing is reproduced in this issue so that our readers may know that the day of Electronics in Medicine is drawing very near. As Dr. Albert Abrams said in his day “the only hope of early and correct diagnosis lies in the field of electronics.”

WITH THE

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Congratulations are in order on the formation of a new chapter in Atlanta, Georgia. Regular meetings are being held at the Atlanta Federal Savings and Loan Association at 3235 Peachtree Road, N.E. The public is invited. We wish these wonderful people the best possible success in this new venture and know it will be successful. We pledge our every possible support.

A new chapter of NHF has just been formed in Oklahoma City. They will be holding regular meetings and the public is invited. For more information contact the chapter president, Mrs. Grace De Moss, 1735 N.W. 27th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106.

The Phoenix Chapter now has a permanent meeting room. People, who are interested, including visitors and tourists are invited to attend and get acquainted. The meeting is held on the second Thursday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at the 1st Federal Savings and Loan, 5830 N. 19th Avenue in Phoenix. We wish the chapter the very best of luck and hope they will continue with their good work.

A special vote of thanks should go to Mr. Karl Alexander for his continuing and exemplary support of the Federation. At a recent meeting he was almost totally responsible for gleaming almost \$3,000 for our new NHF film fund. Wouldn't it be wonderful if we had this type of effort multiplied one-hundred fold?

COMING CONVENTIONS

Phoenix	May 1-2
Del Webb Townhouse	
Honolulu	May 8-9
Imperial Hotel	
Milwaukee	May 15-16
Plankinton House	
San Francisco	May 22-23
Palace Hotel	
St. Petersburg	May 22
Hilton Hotel	
Miami	May 23
McAllister Hotel	
Denver	June 6
Brown Palace Hotel	

On the Ecological Front...

Detergent Makers Cutting Enzyme Use

The growing consumer concern over the safety of enzyme stain removers with the consequent decline in sales has caused Lever Brothers Co., second largest detergent manufacturer, to discontinue the use of enzymes entirely. At the same time, some of the other major detergent manufacturers have announced that they are discontinuing use of the enzymes in some of their brands.

The detergent makers insist that the enzyme detergents have been thoroughly tested and that they present no possible health hazards. However, the Food and Drug Administration recently announced it had contracted with National Academy of Science-National Research Council to review all scientific studies on enzyme safety. This came about as a result of British studies that found skin rashes and respiratory ailments among workers in enzyme detergent factories and a committee report of the American Academy of Allergy that the “consumers will become sensitized in their normal home use of enzyme-containing detergents.”

FTC Orders Modification Of Enzyme Claims

Three major detergent manufacturers have agreed to a Federal Trade Commission order barring them from claiming their enzyme-

detergents will remove all types of stains from clothing.

The orders specifically apply to claims by Procter & Gamble for their Gain, Biz and Tide XK enzyme detergents; Lever Brothers Co. for their Drive and Amaze; and Colgate-Palmolive for their Axion, Punch and Ajax products. The FTC has tentatively adopted the consent order against the three companies plus the companies' eight advertising agencies.

The FTC consent orders forbid the three companies from making any stain-removal claims for their products, unless their packages clearly disclose the types of stains the products can and cannot be expected to remove. This also applies to advertisements for the products. In addition, the orders bar the detergent makers from claiming that any specific ingredient, such as enzyme additives, removes stain if that stain could be removed satisfactorily by the product without the ingredient.

Generally, enzyme-detergents can remove stains such as from blood or fruit but can't satisfactorily remove stains such as grease or rust, the FTC said.

FTC Proposes That Detergent Labels Warn of Pollution Danger

The Federal Trade Commission has proposed a trade rule which

(Continued next page)

will require detergent makers to include on packages and in advertising for phosphate - containing cleaning products a warning that such products help cause water pollution, shouldn't be used excessively and aren't needed in soft - water areas. The proposed rule was immediately opposed by the detergent industry.

Specifically, the FTC proposed rule would require the following statement to be displayed clearly and conspicuously:

"Warning: Each recommended use level of this product contains (X) grams of phosphorus, which contributes to water pollution. Do not use in excess. In soft water, the use of phosphates is not necessary."

In addition, under the proposed rule, the companies would have to list on the containers all of the detergent's ingredients and the percentage by weight of each ingredient. This proposed requirement would apply to all detergents whether or not they contain phosphates.

The FTC will take final action on this proposal after it considers testimony presented at a public hearing on April 26 and 27.

Most Motorists Shun Lead-Free Gas But Fret About Air

Despite heavy investment in research, advertising and distribution facilities, makers of the new lead-free gasolines report sluggish sales. Some estimates put the market share of unleaded gasoline at less than 2%. In spite of this, oil-industry officials profess satisfaction with

the results so far. They look forward to the coming years when there are more automobiles on the road that can use lead-free gasoline.

It costs more to make lead-free gasoline of suitable octane and thus it costs from two to four cents a gallon more to buy it than to buy the regular grades. And that, say motorists, is the main reason why they aren't buying it. Sure they're concerned about air pollution, they say, but they are even more concerned about their pocketbooks.

There are other reasons too. Most lead-free gasolines now on the market have a 91-octane rating, yet most pre - 1971 cars run more smoothly if they use 94-octane regular gasoline or 100-octane premium gasoline. Octane, which is the measure of how smoothly the fuel burns in the cylinders, is most easily raised by adding lead to the gasoline. It is apparent that many motorists would rather have a smooth-running engine than clean air. Besides, they say, the low-octane gasoline reduces the miles per gallon they get. They also charge that pollution results when additives other than lead are put in gasoline to raise the octane even to 91. Refiners, however, insist that the effects of these additives are offset by the cleaner burning that lead-free gasoline permits. Industry officials also claim that motorists save money by using lead-free gas, even if it does cost more, because it reduces engine maintenance costs by as much as five cents for each gallon used.

U.S. Steel and Du Pont Face Pollution Charges

The Justice Department has filed civil suits in U.S. district court in Hammond, Indiana, seeking injunction to stop U.S. Steel Corp. and Du Pont Co. from continuing alleged pollution. The suits charged U.S. Steel with dumping industrial wastes from its Gary, Indiana plant into the Calumet River and Lake Michigan, and charged Du Pont with polluting the Calumet River with discharges from its East Chicago plant. Both suits charged violations of the Refuse Act of 1899, which prohibits the discharge of refuse matter into navigable waters.

Nader Unit Cites

Cadmium Hazards

The Center for the Study of Responsive Law, headed by Ralph Nader, has urged the new Environmental Protection Agency to study cadmium content of gasolines and to remove those containing the highly toxic metal from the market.

Cadmium has long been recognized as a health hazard associated with the smelting of zinc but not as an additive in gasoline. It contaminates air and water and works its way into food plants, particularly cereals. The metal has a cumulative effect in the body and has been linked to hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure. Dr. Henry Schroeder, professor of physiology at Dartmouth College Medical School and an expert on the role of trace elements in human systems, has stated that cadmium ranks

ahead of lead as a dangerous atmospheric pollutant.

The EPA said it is now taking a "hard look" at cadmium as a pollutant not only in gasoline but also in zinc production, in heating oils, tires, and lubricating oils.

Book Reviews

'POPULATION CONTROL THROUGH NUCLEAR POLLUTION, by Arthur R. Tamplin and John W. Gofman (Nelson-Hall Co., Publishers, 325 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60606, hard cover, 242 pages, \$6.95)

In these days, almost everyone has become pollution-conscious as our news media feeds us an almost constant stream of information and news dealing with the noxious gases in our atmosphere and the chemicals in our streams and oceans. In all of this, however, relatively little is said about the imminent danger of radiation contamination—nuclear pollution. This is the subject of this book written by two eminent, highly qualified, nuclear scientists of the famed Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

They present a powerful, well documented case against the use of nuclear energy to develop electric power, and to excavate canals, mountain passes, mines, and natural gas pockets. They stress that

(Continued next page)

current safety measures for controlling and disposing atomic wastes and leaks are inadequate, dangerous and insufficiently researched. Although the Atomic Energy Commission has set (presumably) safe radiation levels, Dr. Gofman warns that no evidence exists that there is a safe tolerance dose of radiation.

We find some of the predictions of the authors both shocking and frightening. They present evidence that we may now face a national health crisis resulting from the use of the "peaceful atom" with only the prospects of the situation worsening with the ever expanding use of nuclear energy to develop electric power. Drs. Tamplin and Gofman estimate that the radiation dosage which the average citizen may legally receive from federally sponsored atomic energy programs will cause 32,000 deaths per year from cancer and leukemia; and from 150,000 to 1,500,000 deaths from genetically determined diseases (not including stillbirths and infant deaths) based on a population of 300,000,000. From this, one can see how the book received its title.

Most nuclear scientists have not publicly expressed the same fears and warnings sounded in this book. We know not, of course, whether they merely do not share the opinions of these two authors or whether they lack the rare courage to speak out as have Drs. Tamplin and Gofman. However, one famed geneticist and Nobel Laureate, Joshua Lederberg, has stated that

the medical costs from genetic defects may reach \$10 billion per year if people are exposed to only 60 percent of the present guideline level of radiation.

The authors place much of the blame on the Atomic Energy Commission structure, pointing out that it is both a promotional and a regulatory agency. The AEC, they maintain, is interested primarily in benefits (electric power), and does not sufficiently consider the costs in human health and deaths. Unfortunately, it may be years before the latter can be properly evaluated because of the delayed or time-bomb action of radiation on the human body.

The authors call for an awakening of moral and social responsibility among scientists. Now more than ever before, they say, scientists must practice self-examination, ask probing questions about crucial issues and think in terms of human values. Too often, they believe, scientists are too prone to go along with their employers, remain silent for fear of reprisals, or because they are interested only in their specialty, or because they are complacent.

Drs. Tamplin and Gofman offer a plan to solve this new dilemma—a plan which will not deter scientific progress but will require wide public support. If we are to accept the thinking and conclusions of these distinguished scientist-authors, we had better adopt some plan if we are to save the human race . . . or the planet.

"GONE IS SHADOWS' CHILD" by Jessie Gray Foy (Logos International, Inc., 185 North Avenue, Plainfield, N.J. 07060; hard cover, 157 pages, \$4.95)

This is a fascinating and moving true story written by the mother of a schizophrenic child. It is a book we heartily recommend especially to the parents of mentally disturbed children, for in it they are sure to find encouragement, understanding and hope. Significantly, the story has a happy and heart-warming ending.

Mrs. Foy successfully gives a splendid clinical picture of a schizophrenic child and pictures well the terrible strain that almost wrecks the health of the parents in their loving efforts to cope with their son's problem. She tells of the child's difficult birth, and how, from the beginning, her infant son did not react like a normal child and was subject to intense spells of crying and showed signs of apparent discomfort and restlessness. Although physically healthy in other respects, his mental symptoms become more pronounced and more obvious in a short time. As Mrs. Foy states, "I realized that our son, Billy, was slipping into a world of his own."

The major portion of the book deals with the endless chain of problems which faced the Foy's during the ensuing twelve years or

so. During these years, they, of course, sought competent psychiatric care for their son but psychotherapy alone proved futile. Mrs. Foy very competently portrays the struggle and the turmoil which Billy was experiencing within himself, his own realization of his problem and how he, at one time, begged his mother to kill him.

At last, the Foy's heard of the work of Drs. Abram Hoffer and Humphry Osmond (authors of the books, *How To Live With Schizophrenia*) who advocate megavitamin therapy in schizophrenia—this is the use of extremely high potencies of specific vitamins—based on the theory that schizophrenics lack a specific enzyme and these vitamins combine in the body to help form the missing substance.

Not without some initial reservations, the Foy's arranged to have Billy placed on the therapy. Soon they saw "a radical switch in Billy's behavior. He began to speak to us in a completely clear, normal manner, with none of his usual hang-ups, repetitions, silliness, or other oddities present in his speech. The topics of his conversation were intelligent, his hyperactivity stopped, he gave up asking and talking about killing, his attitude changed unbelievably, in two or three days."

Billy continued to improve but this brings us to the happy ending of the story.

as we go to press...

● We have just received a telegram from Washington, D.C. informing us that Rep. L. H. Fountain, Chairman, Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, has written a strongly worded letter to Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, urging -

"..... a thorough investigation of the recent clinical experience with Laetrile without delay."

The complete text of the letter will appear in the June issue of this Bulletin. The letter was addressed to Secretary Richardson inasmuch as the Food and Drug Administration and the National Cancer Institute are branches of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

● Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-Miss) has regained power over funds for pesticide regulation. Whitten is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's agriculture subcommittee. It had been expected that the subcommittee would lose its jurisdiction over pesticide regulation, as this function had been transferred in 1970 from the Agriculture Department to the new Environmental Protection Agency. As a result of a power shuffle, however, Whitten's subcommittee now has control not only over the new environmental agency, but also over funds for most federal antipollution programs. The highly significant part of all this however, is the fact that Rep. Whitten is the author of a book, "That We May Live," written for the clearly stated purpose of rebutting "Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson. Joseph Browder, Washington representative for Friends of the Earth, a militant conservation group, has called Whitten's book "straight propoganda for the pesticide industry." Further, it has been revealed that at least three major pesticide manufacturers pledged subsidization of the sales of the book prior to its publication.

THIS IS THE NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION

The National Health Federation is America's largest, organized, noncommercial health consumer group. It is a nonprofit corporation founded in 1955. Its membership is comprised of men and women in all walks of life, belonging to a variety of religious faiths and political persuasions, and engaged in nearly every profession and trade.

Its members believe that health freedoms are inherently guaranteed to us as human beings, and our right to them as Americans is implied in the words, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Yet, frequently, these freedoms and rights have been and continue to be violated. Too often, as a result of the unopposed pressures from organized medicine, the chemical industries, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and others, laws and regulations have been imposed which better serve these special-interest groups than the public at large. We see and hear of new instances daily. To name a few: spiraling health-care costs, consumer exploitation by leading industries, excessive devitalization and adulteration of our foods, restriction of certain types of treatment, banning of certain health books from the mails, the harassment of those who advocate natural methods of healing and natural foods, the poisoning of our air, water and soil through greed and carelessness, and many other health-related issues.

The NHF opposes monopoly and compulsion in things related to health where the safety and welfare of others are not concerned. NHF does not oppose nor approve any specific health profession or their methods, but it does oppose the efforts of one group to restrict the freedom of practice of qualified members of another profession, thus attempting to create a monopoly.

The public needs a strong voice, such as the NHF provides, to speak and act in their behalf in these health-related matters. Legislators need your support to balance the pressures exerted upon them by the special interests. The National Health Federation, through a special legal and legislative staff in Washington, keeps its members apprised of all health legislation, opposes inadequate or undemocratic health legislation, while supporting or drafting bills to protect the individual's health freedom.

Will you join us in this worthy effort?

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Opinions expressed in the Bulletin are those of the writers of the articles and are not necessarily the opinion of the National Health Federation.

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LATE BULLETIN

Rep. L. H. Fountain, Chairman, Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, has written a strongly worded letter to Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, urging "... a thorough investigation of the recent clinical experience with Laetrile ... without delay." See page 32.

HELP SAVE OUR HEALTH FREEDOMS