

National Health Federation

BULLETIN

DECEMBER 1979 • 50¢

NHF Defends Dad's



JIM COIT PHOTO

Resistance to Cadaver

Renal

Transplant for 10-Year-Old Andy

SOLAR ENERGY NOW!

- Crecelius Home a 'Shining Example'
- Solar-Powered Bikes for Seniors
- The Conspiracy to Get Rid of Trolleys
- 'If Ford Had Listened to Edison'

DR. NARA SEEKS HIGH-COURT RULING ON
MICHIGAN ADA PREVENTION STONEWALL

THE URANIUM MYSTERY: STOLEN OR INGESTED?

NEXT MONTH: OUR 25th ANNIVERSARY!

Don't Miss the Excitement in
Long Beach When NHF Brings You Top
Speakers, Hundreds of Exhibits!



PETER BURWASH



THE JACOBS'



SUSAN S. JONES

Dedicated to the Protection of Health Freedoms

THE
NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION
BULLETIN

Protection of Health Freedoms

Published Monthly

Volume XXV — Number 11

December 1979

CONTENTS

A Christmas Homily	1
36-Year-Old Hal Card New NHF Convention Coordinator	2
NHF Backs Sousa in Opposing Kidney Transplant for Son	3
Crecelius' New Home Boasts Solar Equipment Throughout	4
Solar Bikes for Seniors, Jobs Too!	7
Henry Ford Chose Gas Instead of Edison's Solar Battery	8
The GM-Standard Oil Coup	8
It'll Be a Whammer — NHF's Silver Anniversary Convention! ..	10
Federation Enters Vegetarian Mother's Child-Custody Case ..	12
Dr. Morris Argues Against NIH Secrecy Proposal	13
NHF Life Membership Goes to \$250 in January	13
Bob Nara Won't Say Die; Takes His Case to U.S. High Court ..	14
ADA Yields to FTC, Dentists May Advertise	17
Prevention a Must in Any Health-Care Program: Huberman ..	18
Self-Monitoring of Radiation — and Your Life	20
Conservative Ranks Split on Nuclear Issue	23
Military Drug Experiments Exposed by Scientology Group ..	25
Junk Foods Out of New York Schools — Except for Teachers ..	26
General Foods Wins Round in 'Candy Breakfast' Suit	27
Ex-Junk-Food Junkie's Supermarket Binge	28
Librarian Shane's Tribute to Dr. Donsbach	30
For Christmas: NHF Gift Membership!	31-32

The Bulletin serves its readers as a forum for the presentation 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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CHRISTMAS IS LOVE . . .

As "The Year of the Child" draws to a close, and as the Season of Love approaches in this Year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-nine, *The Bulletin* offers this homily — the 1966 Christmas card of the John and Sue Schmidt family of York, Pa.:

What shall we give the Children?

*The open sky, the brown earth,
the leafy tree, the golden sand,
the blue water, the stars in their
courses and the awareness of these.
Birdsong, butterflies clouds and rainbows.
Sunlight, moonlight, firelight ---*

*Attention... for one day it will be too late—
A large hand reaching down
for a small hand, impromptu praise,
an unexpected kiss ---*

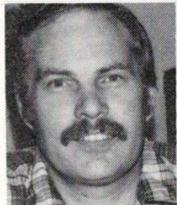
*A straight answer -----
The glisten of enthusiasm and
a great sense of wonder. A sense
of value. A sense of humor. The
meaning of discipline. The will to work.
The love of justice. The passion for
truth. The power of faith and hope.*

*Long days to be merry in and
nights without fear. . .*

The memory of a good home --

Hal Card Takes Over As Convention Coordinator

Harold "Hal" Eugene Card, Jr., of Monrovia, Calif., has been named coordinator of the NHF convention department to succeed Allen Goldman, resigned, and James H. "Jim" Winer, who was in the department six weeks, leaving because of what was described by NHF Executive Director Clinton R. Miller, as irreconcilable "personality differences."



After interviewing three persons, the Executive Committee settled on Mr. Card, impressed with his "administrative talents, his enthusiasm, and his maturity."

Thirty-six years old, he spent the last five years with Pinkerton, Inc., and when he left that organization to join NHF he was manager of the security department, Los Angeles, supervising 400 guards and patrolmen. His assignments have included supervision of special events such as conventions, sporting events, crowd control, providing executive protection, and trans-

fer of vital documents and large sums of cash.

Earlier positions were in sales with University Park Lumber of Englewood, Colo., Shell Oil Co., Metropolitan Life in Portland, Ore., and with Shell in maintenance of plant, property, and equipment records.

The father of five children, he lives with his family in Monrovia, also the home of his parents.

"I made the career change because of the challenge this position offers," he said. "In its humanitarian mission, the National Health Federation is becoming ever more influential. The convention department plays an important part in achievement of Federation goals — focusing on freedom of choice in health-related matters — and I am proud to become a part of its vital crusade.

"We are firming up our 1980 convention schedule now, and have started to plan for our 1981 conventions. We expect to expand the publicity program through the use of fliers and by other means, maintaining a stimulating speakers' roster, and keeping the attendance on the upward spiral."

Visualization Course at UC Santa Cruz

Visualization — its application in the behavioral and health sciences and for effecting personal change, will be explored at a weekend program sponsored by University of California Extension at UC, Santa Cruz, Dec. 8 and 9.

Presenting the program will be Winifred B. Lucas, Ph.D., clinical psychologist, Los Angeles, as instructor; the Rev. Rosalyn Bruyere, head of The Healing Light Center in Glendale, Calif., who has worked several years with medical doctors in psychic research; Marilyn Ferguson, author of

two books and editor of *Brain/Mind Bulletin*, Los Angeles; and Stephanie Matthews-Simonton, B.S., director of counseling at the Cancer Counseling and Research Center in Fort Worth, Texas. She and her husband, Carl Simonton, M.D., developed a psychotherapy program involving visualization which has become a model for programs across the country.

The \$65 course is approved for credit in psychology. Additional information may be obtained from UC Extension at Santa Cruz, (408-429-2971).

With 14% Chance of Nonsurvival

STATE-ORDERED KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RESISTED BY FEDERATION LAWYERS

Can the medical establishment and the courts force a child to undergo cadaver-renal-transplant surgery against the father's wishes? The National Health Federation has stepped into a case involving 10-year-old Andrew Sousa of San Diego in the conviction it is the parental right to make such a determination.

After the child's father, Jerry A. Sousa, asked NHF for help, Executive Director Clinton R. Miller obtained the consent of the executive committee to provide legal assistance, because of the principle involved.

The child has been suffering from progressive kidney failure resulting from a respiratory infection which developed in 1974. At a hearing last June 15 before Referee Gilbert D. Smith, Andrew was made a "dependent of the court for medical purposes," based on charges Mr. Sousa had been "medically negligent."

"The primary issue in this case," said Mr. Miller, "is Mr. Sousa's reluctance to submit Andrew to high-risk cadaver-renal-transplant surgery recommended by William R. Griswold, M.D., associate professor of pediatrics at UC San Diego Medical School.

"Medical records show that Andrew started dialysis last March 16, with documented beneficial effects. A recent report in the *New England Journal of Medicine* places the mortality risk at 14% for patients receiving a kidney from a cadaver. Andrew has no living relative able to donate a kidney.

"Mr. Sousa, who underwent the sex-change surgery in October 1969 at University Hospital, San Francisco, after only one consultation with the surgeon, suffered intense trauma as a result of inadequate medical and psychiatric preparation for the surgery. Conse-

quently, he says he is extremely cautious about any premature — and possibly unnecessary — major surgery for his son, where the known risks are high, and the unknown results problematical."

Mr. Miller said a second medical opinion outside the University Hospital community was sought by NHF for Mr. Sousa to ascertain "whether surgery was indicated for Andrew at this early stage in treatment of a condition that did not become acute until March of this year."

After receiving the plea for assistance from Mr. Sousa, the National Health Federation moved swiftly, Mr. Miller said, "because of the ever-present threat of Andrew being physically removed from his father's home and the transplant performed without his consent."

Mr. Sousa did not seek due process of law at the initial hearing because he wanted to quickly regain physical custody of Andrew, who had been discharged from the hospital to a foster home during the court proceedings.

"Mr. Sousa sought to avoid a traumatic separation for Andrew which could have extended six months or longer while the case was under judicial review," said the NHF executive. "Therefore, he agreed — under duress — to a two-page stipulation order prepared by Dr. Griswold, so that Andrew would be returned to him at once."

The National Health Federation retained San Diego Attorney Les Palinka to represent Mr. Sousa locally, with NHF General Counsel Kirkpatrick W. Dilling acting as consultant. "We are prepared to do whatever is necessary to insure that all the facts in this case are made known to the court," Mr. Miller asserted.

CRECELIUS HOME SOLAR SHOW PLACE

NHF President Charles I. Crecelius and his wife, Jeanette, are the kind of people who "put their money where their mouth is."

When they started planning 2½ years ago for their new home in the foothills of Monrovia, solar energy was a must, they vowed. And with the finished product now a testimonial to their creativity, their amazing ability to plan, supervise, and execute — the beautiful 4,000-square-foot "castle" is indeed equipped with a \$10,000 installation of solar equipment.

There are, in fact, two systems: One to heat water, the other to heat (or cool) space.

But before getting into that, this editor — who watched the structure rise from an uncleared hillside site at the end of Hidden Valley Road to the finished structure, simple yet imposing in its simplicity of design and functionalism — pays tribute to the ingenuity, the quiet determination, the gentle-yet-firm posture of the enterprising, modest couple who built a highly-successful business in sales, launched in 1962 while Mr. Crecelius was still a school principal in Duarte, Calif.

Although he never had been involved in a construction project like this one, the versatile NHF official decided to be his own contractor — which meant it was his responsibility to employ the subcontractors, buy the materials, schedule the work.

He not only supervised, but he performed much of the actual labor, working alongside the professional crews, catching errors occasionally, and tidying up after they had completed their jobs.

And Mrs. Crecelius was involved as deeply as her husband. While supervis-

ing operation of their business, she also found time — took time — to clean up after workmen, shop with her husband for furnishings, and paint! They saved several thousand dollars by painting prime coats, as well as puttying and applying finish coats to inside walls, ceilings, stairs, outside deck railings, and trim.

It can truly be called *their* house. Countless hours were spent deciding exactly what was wanted, and where. It is designed with open space — a huge livingroom merging into dining area and kitchen on the middle level; a "loft" across the width of the big house, above the livingroom/diningroom space; on the ground level, a delightful guest apartment equipped with electric stove and refrigerator, and a wood-burning stove in lieu of a fireplace; and a three-car garage, with walled storage area in the rear.

Upstairs, besides their spacious bedroom, is a large bedroom with built-in stove and refrigerator and adjoining bath, occupied by Mrs. Crecelius' sister, Thelma Zerell, longtime Monrovia resident and business person whose husband, Ben Zerell, succumbed from a heart attack in April 1978.

MONROVIA TRADITION

Early in their planning, the Creceliuses decided, after checking with manufacturers and reviewing the literature, that solar energy would be used to heat the water for home use, as well as the house itself.

As the local newspaper — *Monrovia News-Post* — put it, the couple "revived an almost-forgotten facet of Monrovia's past — solar energy — in the construction of their home."

At one time, Monrovia could be called the "solar capital of the world" — it was

the home of William J. Bailey, developer of the Monrovia-based Day and Night Solar Heating Company, established in 1909.

"... glass panels and pipes began appearing on the roofs of Monrovia homes," recalled Lee Anne Schwartz, *News-Post* staff writer. "The idea was simple — the sun warmed the water through the glass panes, then sent the heated water through the pipes into the home.

"The idea caught on, spurred no doubt by promotional literature which proclaimed that solar heaters meant '... absolutely no danger of fire or explosion. No boiler in the kitchen to take up room and throw off heat, no waiting for water to heat — not even the necessity for striking a match.'

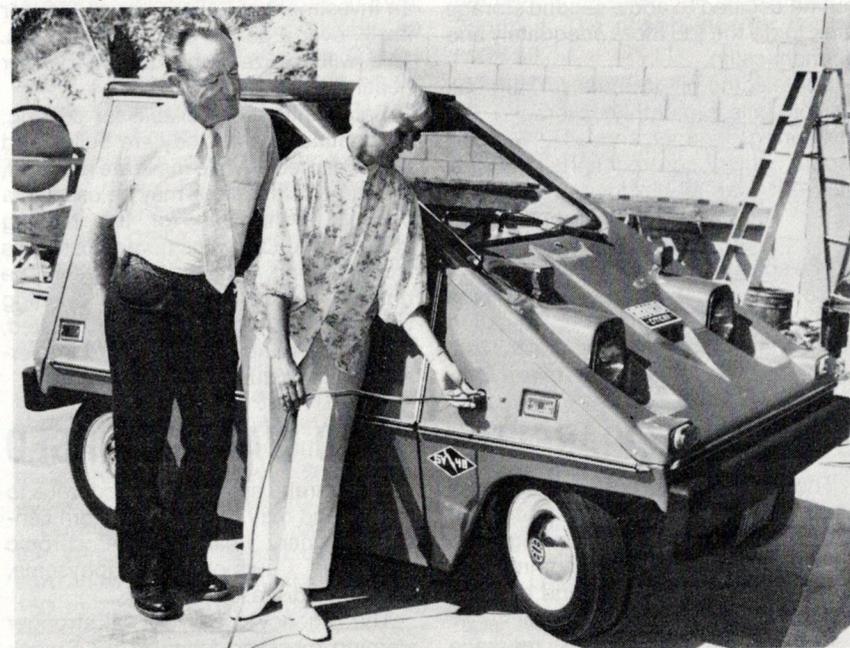
"The system worked fairly well during

summer months, recalled Myron Hotchkiss, a longtime resident whose parents installed a solar heater in their North Myrtle Avenue home. However, he noted that the solar heater seemed to be more trouble than it was worth during the winter. Pipes would freeze, burst, and the roof would leak. When natural gas came to southern California, it replaced solar as an energy source."

But the National Health Federation president would like to see solar energy make a comeback. He sees the day coming "when we will need to use what nature provides." The Crecelius home, he explains, is an "experiment" to show that the sun is a viable source of energy.

HOT-WATER SYSTEM

The water-heating system in the Crecelius home consists of four 2-foot by 8-



LOUIS NUNEZ PHOTO

THE CRECELIUSES have not confined their commitment to energy conservation to their house, either. Last summer they invested in an electric car which they use for city driving. Their Citicar registers a maximum speed of 40 mph, with a range of 40 miles before battery recharge is required. It's a conversation piece — scarcely a day passes that fellow shoppers don't have questions or comments on the little red vehicle, which Mrs. C. has christened "Moonbuggie."

foot solar panels on the south-exposure roof. Water, fed into the lower portion of the panel, is forced by a pump to zig-zag past partitions to the top of the panel. The unit is covered with a convex-shaped piece of clear plastic which permits the sun's heat to pass through it to deposit its heat on the black surface beneath, but prevents air currents from dissipating the heat by carrying it away.

After reaching the top of the solar panel, the water is fed into two 60-gallon hot-water storage tanks. One tank does not have a heating element, the other is equipped with an electric heating device activated only if the weather is cloudy for two consecutive days. (Mr. Crecelius said that ordinarily, a hot-water solar system causes heated water from solar panels to pass or recirculate through only one of the storage tanks, but he decided to add a second storage tank to do the job more adequately and economically).

The electric bill (Southern California Edison bills bimonthly) averaged \$45 last spring, summer, and fall — \$22.50 a month which covered lights, motors, etc. — it is an all-electric home.

SPACE-HEATING

The space-heating system consists of 30 solar panels through which water is circulated and fed into a 1,200-gallon septic tank adapted for solar use, buried underground, and heavily in-

sulated to preserve heat.

The water is drawn from the storage tank to a radiator-type unit in the house where it circulates through the radiator. A fan blows air through the radiator, the air picks up the heat and then is conducted via vents throughout the house.

The innovative NHF official has engineered the system so the water can circulate from roof panels directly into the radiator during sunny days. Thus, the house is heated during the day, and a comfortable temperature maintained through the night in the southern California climate.

During a series of cloudy days, he points out, it is necessary to be able to preheat the water that is conducted into the radiator.

Although the two systems represent an investment of \$10,000, it will "pay for itself" over a period of years, he notes. "We will realize a big saving on our heating bills," he said.

Solar units are available for cooling, he continued, but "they are bulky, and not perfected." While more are required, the same solar panels may be used for a cooling system as for the heating system. The Crecelius home possesses a cooling unit, not needed this year. The house was cooled nights by opening windows, and since it is well-insulated, the temperature did not rise to intolerable heights during the hottest days.

STRONGER CIGARETTE HAZARD WARNING URGED

The Federal Trade Commission has asked Congress to strengthen the health warning required on cigarette packs, and renewed its recommendation that disclosure of tar and nicotine content be required on the label.

Instead of the present message which says, "Warning: The surgeon general has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health," the FTC suggested: "Danger! Tests prove cigarettes can kill you"; or "Warn-

ing: Cigarette smoking is dangerous to health, and may cause death from cancer, coronary heart disease, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema, and other diseases."

The agency's call for a stronger warning message followed by a week Surgeon General Julius Richmond's report saying the health hazards of smoking are more firmly established now than 15 years ago when the first such report was issued.

SENIORS TO GET LOANERS OF SOLAR-POWERED BIKE; BATTERY RECHARGES IN SUN, 6 HOURS

When 75-year-old Anthony H. "Tony" Lamb, senior citizens' service coordinator in Ventura County (Calif.) built himself a solar-powered bike to make it easier to make the three-mile daily trip to market, little did he realize that three years later the federal government would appropriate \$250,000 through the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) to produce the four-wheelers for seniors in the area.

But that's what happened, and today 48 senior employees are assembling the wheels which will be lent to "the oldest and poorest people," unable for health reasons to get driver's licenses.

With a top speed of 8 miles per hour, (at first it was geared to travel 30 mph, but that's too fast for safety, he decided), the bike will operate 30 miles before a battery recharge. And what's involved in a recharge? Leaving it in the sun for six hours!

After his request for funding had been turned down by several state and federal agencies, he found an open mind with CETA officials who issued a quarter-million-dollar grant to establish manufacturing facilities, provided the operation would be not-for-profit, and that he sign over his patent rights.

He readily agreed to these conditions, so the project got off the ground. It costs about \$600 per bike now, but Mr. Lamb says that figure can be cut in half if mass-produced. And even \$600 is only 20% of the cost of an electric golf cart.

During the first year of operation of the Ventura plant, senior citizens will earn an estimated \$150,000 to assemble 150 to 200 units. He hopes — as do

WHAT IS MORE mortifying than to feel you have missed the plum for want of courage to shake the tree?

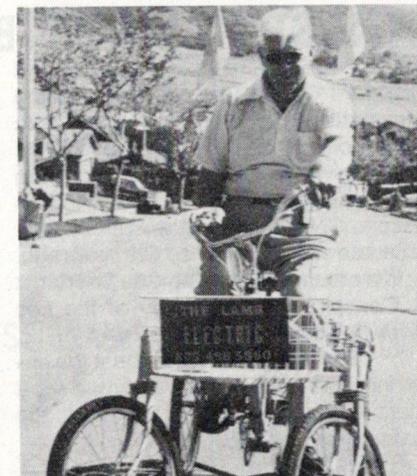
— LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH
Afterthoughts

many others — that the pilot project will establish the vehicle's merits, and that manufacture will be continued and expanded.

Mr. Lamb, who lives at 726 So. Fowler, Newbury Park, acknowledges that the solar-powered bike is "not as safe as a car," but says that by adding the second wheel in front, the chance of upset is virtually nonexistent.

While the range is 30 miles under power, the enthusiastic inventor points out that by pedalling part of the time, as much as 50% power can be saved for uphill pulls.

He has put \$3,000 of his own money and two years of time into the bike, and he told a reporter the investment is "worth it. The possibilities for this are endless!"



TONY LAMB'S four-wheeler is powered by energy converted into electricity through a solar battery stored in a regular car battery. Through a CETA grant, senior citizens in Ventura County, Calif., are assembling bikes to be lent to over-65 persons unable to obtain driver's licenses. The battery has a 30-mile range, more if the driver pedals part of the time. Recharge in sunlight is a six-hour process.

HAD FORD LISTENED TO EDISON, HOW DIFFERENT IT WOULD BE NOW!

Under the title, "Henry Ford Should Have Listened to Thomas Edison," this letter by Allan M. Pitkanen of Northridge, Calif., appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* (8/18/79):

"There must be other alternatives to the air-poisoning, internal-combustion, gasoline-type vehicle our lives are so dependent upon.

"When Henry Ford was developing his Model T car, Thomas Edison, our truly great inventive genius, urged him to develop, instead, an electric car powered by his iron-nickel battery. Ford was dubious about its potential, and the internal-combustion engine was chosen for the car of the future.

"Now, in that future, the Japanese (as well as the Germans, Swedes, Italians) are finally using Edison's concept of an electric car. With an improved version of Edison's battery, the Matsushita Corporation has already produced an electric car making a top speed of 68.7 mph, with recharging necessary after 93 miles of driving.

"But our Department of Energy, planning to spend \$160 million to develop an electric car, appears uninterested in the nonpolluting Edison model battery, which would cut over 50% of the energy used in transportation by internal combustion.

"Where has our once-renowned Yankee ingenuity gone in the face of this bewildering gas dilemma?"

THE SUBVERSION OF ELECTRIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS INTO OIL-BURNING POLLUTERS

The role of General Motors and Standard Oil of California in replacing the relatively pollution-free trolley car in metropolitan centers of the United States with petroleum-consuming buses and cars was documented — despite GM denials of authenticity — in a Senate study published five years ago.

In a column titled "The Gas Shortage: A Conspiracy," Phil Kerby of the *Los Angeles Times* observed in part:

"... Earlier skirmishes against the environment turned into a broad and merciless assault upon the land, the waters, and the air.

"Enter . . . the Tin Lizzie (Model T Ford). That simple machine that liberated us from our immediate surroundings developed into a mighty economic force that subverted public transportation, and in the process poisoned the air and converted American cities into congested streets and giant parking lots.

"How did this come about? A willing society that prized mobility and the

family bus above all else made it possible, but the motorization of America was not preordained. Immense economic forces were involved — specifically General Motors, said a five-year-old study published by a Senate committee. The study said GM helped destroy more than 100 electric surface rail transit systems in 45 cities, including Los Angeles, between 1932 and 1956.

"Nowhere was the impact greater than in Southern California, which, with Los Angeles as the hub, was served for 59 years by Pacific Electric, then the world's largest interurban electric railway system. Its trains 35 years ago carried 100 million passengers through 56 communities.

"This is the way GM went about it, according to the study. GM, described in the report as 'a sovereign economic state,' established and financed a holding company to acquire city streetcar companies and convert them to buses.

"After several successful conversions

in the east and midwest, GM turned its attention to California. GM and Standard Oil of California formed a company that began buying and scrapping electric rail systems in Northern California. Two years later, the affiliate began to acquire and scrap parts of Pacific Electric, including rail lines from Los Angeles to Glendale, Burbank, Pasadena, and San Bernardino. 'In sum,' said the study, 'GM and its auto-industrial allies severed Los Angeles' regional rail links and then motorized its downtown heart.'

"Not true, said GM in reply to the study, and later in answer to a charge by Mayor Bradley that GM and two other companies 'in a very calculated fashion' destroyed Pacific Electric. The change was brought about, a GM executive said, by the 'personal preferences of the people' for the automobile.

"The romance between Americans and their cars has been a constant in American life. And while this accounted for the decline in the popularity of fixed rail transportation, its demise was helped along by GM and its allies for their own purposes. They pulled the plug on a patient that should have survived. A Chicago federal jury saw it that way in 1949, convicting GM of conspiring with Standard Oil of California, Firestone Tire, and others, to replace electric transportation with buses.

NEWSLETTER FOCUSES PROFESSIONALLY ON DEATH AND DYING

The rapidly increasing interest in death and dying has led to establishment of a newsletter, *Thanatology Today* (Atcom Company, 2315 Broadway, New York, N.Y., \$35/year).

Editor Jean DeSapio says thanatology "shows every sign of becoming what no one, even as recently as a year ago, would have dared predict: a paradigm for a new type of professionalism that stresses cooperation among those who operate at all levels of concern and involvement with respect to the

"Nothing was wrong with the automobile when it did not exact too great a toll on fuel, space, and air. But the automobile in the millions has become an ecological tragedy. Cities slowly have come to recognize the disaster. Fifteen years ago, Los Angeles was seeking \$500 million for a public transportation system. Ten years later it was estimated that the cost of building a 116-mile rail system had jumped to more than \$6 billion, although its proposed length was only one-sixth of the old Pacific Electric.

"The government's long bias in favor of one form of ground transportation has made us a hostage of foreign nations. President Carter coolly confirmed this on a recent visit to Los Angeles. 'The supply and the shortages are going to get worse,' he said. 'There is less fuel in the future, and you'll pay more for it.'

"We have all been involved in a conspiracy, but one that cannot be prosecuted in court. That is the conspiracy to refuse to believe that we live in a finite world. To survive, we must shape our activities to the environment, and no longer attempt to shape the environment to our desires.

"The engineers have placed their instruments on that grumbling mountain at Malibu to hear what it is saying. Maybe it is trying to tell us more than just one mountain is falling down."

dying . . ."

A psychotherapist contacted in a preliminary survey to learn what interest there might be in such a newsletter told Editor DeSapio: "I have come — and I am sure this is true of many persons — to face the fact of death, and not avoid it. I welcome — with a big gulp in my throat — having gotten to that point, and would like to know what people are thinking . . . instead of avoiding. Here is an opportunity really to cope better with what is inevitable, but which until this point, I never let myself think was inevitable . . ."

'Exhilarating, Informative, Power-Packed Sessions'

NHF's Silver Anniversary Convention Next Month; Plan To Be There!

Twenty-five years of service to freedom-of-choice, health-oriented Americans will be commemorated at what is expected to be the biggest convention in National Health Federation history — the Silver Anniversary Epoch — the weekend of January 18, 19 and 20.

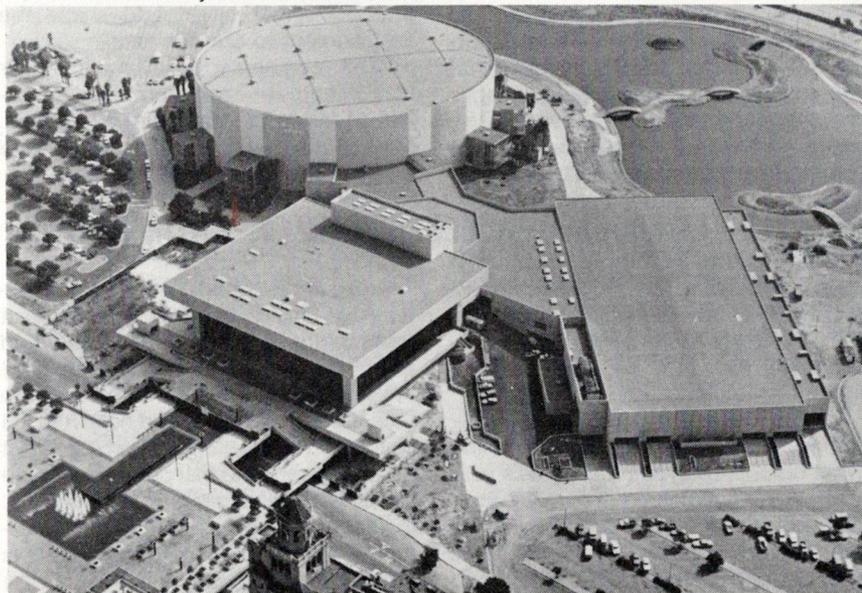
Site of the exciting affair will be the highly-functional, spacious multi-million-dollar Long Beach Convention Center at 300 East Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, Calif. The Federation moved its convention to that location last year, and comments about the facilities were glowing. With acres of parking, room for the hundreds of exhibits, a huge auditorium and smaller rooms to accommodate a multispeaker program, the Long Beach Convention Center is among the most functional and modern in the nation.

The Queen Mary and Hilton Hotels

have been designated official hotels for this convention, and attendees will receive special discount rates. Other nearby hotels and motels also are available at reasonable rates.

Although the speakers' roster was still in the process of completion when this was written (Oct. 4), a partial listing was made available by Convention Coordinator Hal Card.

They include Bruce Pacetti of the Page Clinic, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Peter Burwash, internationally-known tennis star "who has become equally outstanding as a coach, lecturer, and specialist in tennis clinics"; H. Ray Evers, M.D., NHF Board of Governors member and owner of Ramar Clinic, Montgomery, Ala.; Larry and Elsa Jacobs, authors, popular lecturers and teachers of many forms of yoga; William A. Ellis, D.O., world-traveled



LONG BEACH CONVENTION CENTER

lecturer and member of the NHF Board of Governors; Susan Smith Jones, author, lecturer, marathon runner, specialist in nutrition and exercise, physiology and body fitness, and health instructor at UCLA.

Dr. John R., Christopher, herbalist and author; Charlotte Gerson Strauss; Diana Deimel; Stan Malmstrom; Fred Bell; Dave Ajay, president of National Nutritional Foods Association and member of the NHF Board of Governors; Rheo Blair, nutritionist; Harold Harper, M.D., whose topic will be "Early Detection of Cancer"; Broda Barnes, M.D., author, lecturer, and authority on thyroid therapy who still practices in Fort Collins, Colo.; Mark Lockman, editor of *Public Scrutiny*; Consumer Activist Ida Honorof, also a member of the Board of Governors; Barry Konicov; and Dr. Pat Flanagan, Tucson, Ariz.

Federation Board personalities among the "regulars" at each annual convention, will be featured. They include Dr. Kurt W. Donsbach, board chairman; Betty Lee Morales, secretary; V. Earl Irons, vice-chairman; Kirkpatrick W. Dilling, general counsel; and Executive Director Clinton R. Miller.

President Charles I. Crecelius will officially open the convention Friday, January 18, with a welcome to the guests, speakers, and exhibitors.

Latest developments on the fluoridation front will be presented by Science Director John A. Yiamouyiannis, Ph.D., who also will show *The Fluoridation*

Syndrome — a new film which President Crecelius expects will trigger "the end of fluoridation."

Also to be featured will be Dr. Harold W. Manner, Loyola University biology professor who has been engaged in NHF-sponsored Laetrile research for two years. Dr. Manner is now looking into Laetrile as a preventive measure against degenerative disease, and is expected to report on developments in that area.

Another dynamic, preventive-medicine advocate scheduled to speak is Robert Mendelsohn, M.D., chairman of the Illinois State Medical Licensing Board, and author of a thrice-weekly column, "People's Doctor," which *Public Scrutiny* has started carrying. Dr. Mendelsohn is a member of the NHF Board of Governors.

According to Mr. Card, there will be hundreds of exhibitors whose services and products reflect the latest in the field of "natural health-care."

"This part of the show is always heavily-attended," said Mr. Card, "because people are interested in the variety of services and products — always some new — which they learn about at our shows.

"We are still working on the program, and we promise you exhilarating, informative, power-packed sessions. Mark the date on your calendar now — our Silver Anniversary is one you won't want to miss!"

'The Healing Brain' To Be Symposium Topic

The role of stress in human disease, and the role of positive emotions in human health will be discussed in depth during a weekend symposium January 26-27 in the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Sponsored by the University of California Schools of Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, and Pharmacy, Continuing Education in Health Sciences, and the Institute for the Study of Human Knowledge, the program is titled "The Healing Brain."

Topics to be studied include the interaction among stress, the brain and

the immune system; the effect of positive emotions on human health; recent findings relating pain, placebos and endorphins; and the clinical relevance of the biochemical and neurophysiological asymmetries of the brain. Discussions will range from the experiential and experimental to the practical and theoretical. There will be "ample time" for questions.

Registration information may be obtained from Continuing Education Health Sciences, University of California, 1308 Third Ave., San Francisco (415) 666-2894.

NHF Attorneys Defend Mother's Dietary Preferences in Child-Custody Case

A mother's dietary preferences are being defended by NHF-retained attorneys who are endeavoring to work out with Oregon health authorities a diet for two children removed from parental custody because, the state claims, they were malnourished.

Social Welfare personnel told Mrs. Hope Truitt, mother of Sheila Gaile Wright, 4½, and year-old Daniel Marc Wright, of Florence, Ore., that unless she provided the children with "red meat," they would be taken from her. A vegetarian, Mrs. Truitt refused. When authorities learned that Mrs. Truitt and her husband, Roderick Wright, of Florence, Ore., were preparing to flee rather than give up the children, they broke down the door at 10:30 p.m. and took the children to Sacred Heart Hospital, in Eugene.

She was told that if she did not start eating red meat, and giving it to the children also, she "would never get the children back, and I'd be put in jail," Mrs. Truitt told NHF Executive Director Clinton R. Miller.

Officials then took custody of Gaile and Marc, turning them over to foster parents because: "The conditions and circumstances of said (children) are such as to endanger (their) own well-

being, in that said child's mother has failed to provide adequate nutrition for the child to grow at a normal rate."

Said Mr. Miller: "The children are admittedly small. Gaile weighed 23 pounds when the state took custody, Marc weighed 14 pounds. Gaile was born two months prematurely, weighing three pounds. Her mother is 5 feet 8, weighs 125 pounds, and the father is 5 feet 10, weighs 130 pounds. Both were 'small babies,' she said.

"By providing the parents with the services of Attorney Richard F. Alway of Salem, and Attorney Dennis Gronek of Dilling and Dilling, Chicago, the National Health Federation seeks to induce the court to return guardianship and custody of the children to the parents, at the same time making certain the state is reasonably satisfied the children will be provided adequate nutrition for normal growth.

"The father is lacto-ovo vegetarian. Hope has agreed to accept that diet. She strongly resists having to give her children meat, poultry or fish. Nor does she want them to have white sugar, white flour, or additives. The attorneys were instructed to defend the mother's preferences in working out a state-approved diet."

Chinese Medicine Techniques Conference

A three-day conference and workshops for health professionals, covering therapeutic and diagnostic techniques and health practices of traditional Chinese medicine, will be held in the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Dec. 8-11 under sponsorship of the International Society for Professional Education, Box 27573, San Francisco 94121.

A faculty of 13 is headed by James Chen, M.D., and Willem Khoe, M.D., with Tsun-Nin, M.D., conference direc-

tor, and Hugh Tang, D.D.S., education director. Topics to be studied include tongue diagnosis, herbs, acupuncture, acupressure, pulse diagnosis, dietary therapy, iridology, Tai-Chi, and Taoist meditation.

**YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS
TO N.H.F.
GET THE JOB DONE**

Dr. Morris Opposes NIH Proposal to Put Lid on Public Disclosure

A proposal to exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act data relating to institutions and individuals cooperating with epidemiologic investigations conducted by the Center for Disease Control has been condemned by J. Anthony Morris, Ph.D., University of Maryland microbiology department.

Dr. Morris responded to the proposal heard in mid-September before the Ethics Advisory Board which in the Federal Register announcement stated that "in a number of instances the identity of cooperating health-care providers has been disclosed, and some providers so identified have received adverse publicity, suffered financial losses, and were subjected to costly litigation.

"The note goes on to state," said Dr. Morris, "that regardless of whether the provision of medical care is adequate, voluntary reporting of investigations to the CDC serves the public good because it allows CDC to cooperate with state agencies which can assure adoption of corrective procedures and practices.

"A proposal to prevent the public from knowing whether or not the provision of medical care is adequate or inadequate to protect cooperating health-care providers from adverse publicity . . . is inexcusable, and if adopted will be a serious disservice to the public.

"(The agency) says successful completion of ongoing research may be threatened by disclosure. The occurrence of an event in the conduct of biomedical research, which if brought to the public's attention threatens completion of the research — and if occurrence of the event cannot be reasonably justified — then the potential danger of keeping this information from the

public far exceeds any benefit derived by the scientist because of his/her proprietary interest in being allowed to develop the ideas. (There is) a potential for abuse, and adoption of the proposal would be a disservice to the public."

The National Institutes of Health maintains that "clinical trials and observational epidemiological studies are particularly vulnerable to disruption from premature disclosure. It is from the data of these research studies that special statutory protection is proposed at this time.

"NIH proposes that a statutory amendment be drafted to protect from disclosure data from clinical trials and observational epidemiological studies which are preliminary, incomplete, or not yet validated. Withholding these data from disclosure should depend upon a determination that their release would jeopardize the conduct, completion, or validity of the research project.

"However, nothing in this proposal is intended to modify current procedures which require that every assurance be given in the structuring and conduct of a trial that the rights of human subjects of clinical trials will be safeguarded." . . .

LIFE MEMBERSHIP TO COST \$250

After December 31, life memberships in the National Health Federation will be \$250, the executive committee decided at its September meeting. Ever since this category of membership has existed, the price has been \$100. But with costs advancing for the Federation as for everyone else, the \$250 figure was viewed as "more realistic" in fulfilling the obligation represented in a life membership.

PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY CASE MAY GET SUPREME COURT REVIEW

Robert O. Nara, D.D.S., the "fightingest" dentist in the U.S.A., may finally have his day in court — after years of harassment by the dental establishment, culminating in November 1977 with a 15-month suspension of his license, ordered by the Michigan State Board of Dentistry (July/Aug. 1978 *NHF Bulletin*).

After a Michigan Court of Appeals and the Michigan Supreme Court had denied him opportunity to challenge the suspension order in court, Dr. Nara, founder of Oramedics, a revolutionary preventive dental health system, in July filed a petition for a writ of certiorari in the U.S. Supreme Court, and a docket number was assigned the case.

He is asking the high court to review the license suspension brought by the Dental Board on grounds he permitted an unlicensed assistant to perform prophylaxis (clean teeth), and that he published in a telephone directory "misleading and deceptive, if not fraudulent" advertising. The ad stated: "Specializing in Oramedics — for people with teeth who want to keep them."

It is the preventive thrust of his philosophy and clinical practice that Dr. Nara believes has aroused the antagonism of the establishment. His system has been made available to other dentists — some 600 or more are now using the Oramedics technique, and thousands of Americans are delighted to have found a way to keep their teeth.

HIS NEW BOOK

What the system is all about — and what he thinks of organized dentistry for refusing to really get into prevention — is covered eloquently in his recently-published paperback *\$Money — by the Mouthful!* (\$4.95, Oramedics International Press, 200 E. Montezuma Ave., Houghton, Mich. 49931). What's inside

the covers of the 159-page volume is revealed by these intriguing chapter titles: "Let's Get Honest"; "The Truth About Dental Disease"; "... That No Doctor Is Going to Tell You"; "Inside Story: About the Mouth"; "Germ Warfare"; "Today's Oral Hygiene is Sickening"; "The Power to Heal"; "Let Them Eat Cake"; "The A.D.A. — Specialists in Symptoms"; "Psychology of Oral Health Awareness"; "The Hardware Business"; "A Question of Ethics"; "What Can I Do?"; "Whatever Happened to Dr. Nara?"; "Let's Sum It All Up."

'EQUAL PROTECTION'

In his application for a writ of certiorari, the controversial dentist hopes the high court will call up the records and decide whether to hear an appeal, or direct the matter back to a lower court for appeal.

The final paragraph of his petition to the Supreme Court observed: "Petitioner rests . . . secure in his belief that this Court will not simply add a fourth and final stamp of "no appeal." There must remain in this nation that one stronghold of simple justice where any citizen — even a dentist — can expect the equal protection of the laws."

He emphasized that because of the failure of his efforts to obtain court adjudication of the issue, his concept of preventive dentistry has been concealed from vast segments of the population. And he notes that his accusers never have dealt with his contention that "people with teeth" can "keep them," if they use his formula.

"Nowhere," he told the high court, "is Petitioner's (Dr. Nara's) advertising discussed as to substance. 'For people with teeth who want to keep them.' The implication, if true, is awesome: Is there a means at hand to prevent dental disease for tens of thousands? No-

where is the term 'Oramedics' defined or discussed. . . .

"Organized dentistry, enforcing its ban on advertising through the terrible power of a sovereign state, has prevented 'trial' of this larger issue in any public forum. Petitioner could provide this court with persuasive evidence that there lies within our reach, today, the effective elimination of dental disease for all who want it, far more safely and less expensively than anything the public now enjoys.

"Nowhere is the question fairly and simply asked, 'Is this the truth?' (But Petitioner does now ask) before this court . . . a rhetorical question: 'What if it is true?'

"Can the law of any state . . . so function as to prevent the advancement of any healing science? This court will recognize the incredible opposition faced by others in the past, seeking to change the professions: Lister, Pasteur, and Morton to name but three — the latter nearly defeated by colleagues who would have prevented him from bringing us anesthesia for surgery. Dr. Morton's profession, incidentally, was dentistry."

IN MICHIGAN

Dr. Nara outlined to the high court the reasons the Michigan Dental Practice Act "puts dentists at the mercy of criminal charges, with criminal penalties . . . but without any of the Constitutional protections normally accorded the lowest criminal accused of the most heinous crime:

"The law does not allow a jury trial for dentists. It does not specify the standard of proof required. It does not require instructions in the law to be given to the finder of fact. It does not require the (Dental) Board to accept the findings of the unbiased preliminary hearing examiner. (In his case, the hearing examiner had found that Dr. Nara had not violated the advertising law in Michigan, but he was overruled by the Board which then barred that examiner from conducting any future

dental hearings.)

"There is no conflict among the states regarding the right of professionals to advertise," Dr. Nara's petition continued. "Moreover, unresolved conflict between the Federal Trade Commission and the ADA is pending in this court with respect to advertising. Since the ADA has a patently-incestuous relationship to the several state boards of dentistry — the boards and ADA comprised of members who are dentists — the laws of the state will imitate if not duplicate, the ADA codes of ethics which the FTC seeks to strike down.

"In the FTC/ADA conflict, federal courts issued a consent order in April 1979 ordering the ADA to include in its codes a statement which says in part: 'Advertising, solicitation of patients or business, or other promotional activities by dentists or dental-care organizations shall not be considered unethical or improper'

"In a 1976 FTC suit against the American Bar Association, this court ruled that attorneys have a Constitutional right to advertise.

"Still pending is a suit, in this court, seeking to strike down the American Medical Association's restrictions on professional advertising.

"In the instant case, the Board's finding of 'misleading and deceptive' is itself misleading and deceptive. Nowhere on the record is it alleged or even stated that the issue hinged on truth or falsity of the advertisement in question. At all times, the operative issue was whether the Petitioner might advertise at all under Michigan law. The Hearing Examiner's findings and opinion, in the light of that law, said the advertising did not constitute a violation. The Board reversed that position and said the advertising was a violation." . . .

HE 'WELCOMES FORUM'

"Petitioner welcomes a forum in a genuine court . . . in which the question of truth or falsity of claims may be addressed. It is a fair deduction that if the Board or its unseen mentor, the

ADA, considered those claims to be vulnerable, the record would not be silent concerning this aspect.

"Indeed, Petitioner stands ready, given any opportunity, to defend his claims, because he believes that no less than the oral health of this nation and its future public lies in the balance." . . .

Dr. Nara pointed out that "at no point in the record, or elsewhere, will this court discover *one single complaint* brought by any of the thousands of patients who believe in your Petitioner, as he believes in them."

He said his advertisement — "the cause of a one-year suspension — sought to guide the public (if they so elected) to a dentist whose preoccupation now and for many years has been prevention of disease and protection of people's teeth, and oral health. Neither ADA nor the State of Michigan recognize any form of specialty in preventive dentistry.

"At present, any dentist who wished to inform the public of his stated intention of protecting their health would be instantly in jeopardy identical to that lately experienced by your Petitioner.

"The relationship of the ADA to the dental laws and administration of the State of Michigan should be obvious on its face, but can be fairly proved in any reasoned debate in the decorum of a court." . . .

EXAMPLE OF 'ARROGANCE'

To illustrate what he terms the "arrogance of organized dentistry toward any law which seeks to restrain that organization's police-state power over the profession," Dr. Nara included the following quotes of an exchange between William Butler, attorney for the Michigan Dental Association, and Charles R. Goodman, Dr. Nara's attorney, during an appeal hearing before the Michigan Dental Association Board of Trustees in Lansing, Sept. 8, 1977:

Mr. Goodman: "Thank you, I guess now we are to the heart of what we have all gathered here for. I just want to talk

about the Supreme Court decisions based on this issue, and my feelings as to what this Board is about to decide, and the ability or their legality in deciding on it.

Mr. Butler: "Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might make one suggestion. We are here before a group of dentists . . . they are not judges or lawyers, and are really here to give Dr. Nara full and complete opportunity — and you as his representative — of specifically pointing out where, as a dentist, he was mistreated by dentists or where there was error in finding what they did. I don't want to tell you how to try your case, but I don't really think we're going to be too impressed with decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Mr. Goodman: "I don't know why not. Everybody else is. I sure am. I would hate to tell Justice Burger I wasn't impressed by his opinions . . . I really think you should have the benefit of the law. If a person brings another person on trial for witch-burning and the guy says, 'We're not concerned with why you can't bring people in for trial for witch-burning any more, but we're concerned with the fact of whether or not you burned a witch,' I think there are some gross things missing from that type of hearing. I think everybody should, before they proceed, have the benefit of knowing what the current status of the law is, so you know what kind of environment you are proceeding under. If you don't want that, and want to go full force into it —

Mr. Butler: "I would suggest it. Let's go full force into it." . . .

FIRST

Dr. Nara says as far as he knows, he is the first doctor to take a license-suspension case to the U.S. Supreme Court, and that he may also be the first to have petitioned for an appeal to the state's highest court.

"Sooner or later, we will get in front of a judge or jury," he told the *Houghton Gazette*. "They cannot continue to deny

Under Pressure From FTC, ADA Agrees to Lift Ban on Dental Advertising

The American Dental Association, in an "interim" settlement of antitrust allegations filed against it in 1977 by the Federal Trade Commission, has consented to an order prohibiting it from restricting "truthful" advertising by its members — about 95% of the nation's dentists.

The FTC's antitrust charges against the ADA claimed that the association's Principles of Ethics, which prohibited dentists from advertising, deprived consumers of information helpful in obtaining dental services at the lowest cost. Additionally, the FTC alleged the rules acted to fix prices charged by dentists.

The agency noted that the consent order — which also names four other state and local dental associations in Virginia and Indiana — was for "settlement purposes only," and "not an admission of guilt . . . of any law violation."

Terms of the consent order are conditioned upon outcome of an FTC proceeding against the American Medical Association. Under the order, the dental groups must remove provisions in their codes of ethics that bar advertising my Constitutional rights."

If it doesn't happen, he added, "Americans should know that — otherwise they're living with a false sense of security."

He is continuing to press damage claims of \$8 million in civil suits against the American Dental Association, Michigan Dental Association, and the Copper Country Dental Society, claiming violation of rights and damage to his reputation.

After he had been penalized by the State Board, the law was revised in Michigan so the administrative law judge's decision now supersedes that of the State Board. This was a direct result of his case, he says.

ing or solicitation of patients. In addition, the order requires inclusion in their codes of ethics of a statement that says in part: "Advertising, solicitation of patients or business, or other promotional activities by dentists or dental care delivery organizations, shall not be considered unethical or improper." . . .

The dental groups are free, however, to move against advertising or promotions considered "false or misleading in any material respect."

Although the remedies in the consent order agreed to by the dental groups are similar to those the FTC is seeking against the AMA, they vary, in that the commission also seeks to exclude the medical association from any authority over physician advertising practices for a two-year period. An FTC administrative law judge last year ruled that the AMA's advertising ban violates antitrust law. The AMA's appeal to the full commission is pending.

THE REAL VOYAGE of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes.

— MARCEL PROUST
(1871-1922)



"I started on light reluse, turned on to oil, and before I knew it I was hooked on mercury!"

If It Comes, National Health Insurance Should Cover Prevention, Says Huberman

BY MAX HUBERMAN

NNFA members, like our quality products, come in all shapes, colors and sizes. Also like the consumers we serve, we represent a variety of faiths, cultures, and political identifications.

This diversity is also reflected in our evaluation of federal national health insurance — a political hot potato embroiling the White House and Jimmy Carter's rivals in both major parties.

This is not the place to debate the merits or pitfalls of various federal programs projected thus far. We know the Carter blueprint has met with stiff opposition from the "liberal" camp of Kennedy and McGovern who claim that not enough coverage is extended to enough Americans. On the "conservative" side, critics like Dole and Baker contend the Administration is reaching too far with too much, and stifling individual initiative.

Right or wrong, they all seem to miss the point that is our major concern: As members of the health-foods industry and association, we are an integral part of the health-freedom and natural-organic food movement. We are therefore concerned with optimum nutrition, and environmental quality. Our empha-

Max Huberman, a member of the National Health Federation Board of Governors, is immediate past president of National Nutritional Foods Association, director of NNFA's Consumer Affairs, chairman of its Consumer Cooperation Committee, and cochairman of its Convention Committee. He is a regular contributor to Health Foods Retailing where this article, headed "Notes on National Health Insurance," first appeared in his monthly column, "Facts of Life."

sis is on preventing disease, not "curing" it.

None of the so-called "national health insurance" proposals faces up to the need for prevention, especially in job-related ailments or the results of radioactivity pollution, malnutrition, food additives, pesticides.

It is also noted that in the four differing health-insurance proposals issued by the Administration or the counterplans put forth by Carter's critics, *every blueprint insures monopoly control by the orthodox medical establishment.*

'CAN AMA BE FAIR?'

Can orthodox medicine be expected to expedite federal health policies with fairness or compassion? Is the AMA ready to concede that environmental and nutritional factors are the real roots of deteriorating health in America? I doubt it.

Consider this: Almost two years ago Congress enacted a major reform of federal black-lung laws. Black lung, medically termed *pneumonociosis*, is a disease caused by accumulation of coal dust in the lung. Those who suffer from it experience shortness of breath, extreme fatigue, and severe coughing. Not surprisingly, victims are more vulnerable to the onset of other hazards, including terminal cancer.

Federal laws, enacted in 1969 and twice revised, entitle a miner or his widow to collect from \$220 per month to \$440 in federal disability payments. Though the coal corporations should assume at least part of this bill, the total tab is shifted to the taxpayers.

Of course, there are no provisions to prevent or alleviate such tragedy, but at least the deserving miner or widow would get some compensation. However, federal haggling and a monstrous three-year "waiting period" reduced the

program to a cruel joke.

The Black Lung Benefits Reform Act, passed in 1977, was supposed to make it easier for miners to benefit. It shifted some of the costs to the coal barons, also scrapping the three-year waiting period.

Thousands of suffering miners rejoiced. At last, they believed, the federal government was showing some sensitivity to their problems. Surely, it would be only a matter of weeks before their monthly disability checks began arriving in the mail.

But their hopes were quickly dashed.

My latest data from industry, labor, and government sources disclose that the giant coal operators are challenging 97% of all claims. Of approximately 242,000 applications for black-lung benefits filed with the Department of Labor since July 1, 1973, less than 10% have actually been awarded, because of bureaucratic red tape and the reluctance of medical inspectors to promptly acknowledge the obvious nature and cause of the dreaded disease.

MANY ARE COVERED

Let's not kid ourselves. It is a fact of life that for better or worse, federal health insurance programs are already operating for millions of Americans. For example, practically all municipal, state, or federal employees have sickness and accident clauses in their contracts providing almost total insurance coverage.

Even more generous health insurance benefits are extended to Congressional lawmakers and all members of the U.S. Armed Forces. Nor should we overlook the fact that our Social Security and Workman's Compensation laws include provisions ameliorating job-related health problems.

I doubt if many people would seek to abolish *all* federally-funded health care programs, and it is unlikely that any organized campaign is going to halt the emergence of some kind of national

health insurance program.

It is also unlikely that our social and economic system will ever give birth to the "cradle to the grave" medical-dental-nursing-care government packaging that prevails in Communist nations or in the Socialist-oriented programs of England, West Germany, or the Scandinavian countries.

BUT MILLIONS WITHOUT

Now hear this: According to the Government Budget Office, almost 18 million Americans were without any health care coverage in 1978. These were mostly the unemployed and those with the lowest incomes. (I do not include thousands more on welfare or subsisting on charity because they are widowed, crippled, mentally ill, or otherwise unemployable).

When further illness strikes, they are simply unwelcome at private hospitals. The 1,900 *public* hospitals provide only emergency and crisis treatment for indigents.

Will a total national insurance program solve such problems? Not really. Not if it is dominated by the medical and drugging establishment. Not if it denies the input and influence of consumer groups, nutritionists, environmentalists, and nondrug proponents, including chiropractors, hygienists, naturopaths.

I believe that a national health-care program, if enacted, must embody the right of every American to utilize the mode of health care he chooses, without dictation from just one school of the healing art.

Surely the health freedom to choose one's doctor or therapy is as basic as the right to choose one's diet or lifestyle.

In summary, regardless of how each of us may feel about the pros and cons of various federally-funded health insurance programs, our industry continues to provide consumers with the best "health insurance" every day.

We call it better nutrition.

'Where Did All the Uranium Go?'

Knoxville Monitoring Station Inoperable Past Two Years

BY GLEN PETERSON

Of the whereabouts of 20 pounds of weapons-grade enriched uranium missing since September from Nuclear Fuel Services' Erwin, Tenn., submarine fuel plant, Nuclear Regulatory Agency's William Dircks said, "Again I stress, we have no way of knowing."

Mr. Dircks said the missing uranium represented "no health hazard," although the amount is equal to two Hiroshima-type bombs, or millions of cancer doses if strewn over Erwin's surrounding dairy farms, along with routine radioactive emissions from the plant.

Nuclear Fuel Services, a Getty Oil subsidiary since 1969, has had previous experience losing nuclear material at its showcase West Valley, N.Y. reprocessing and waste storage facility near Buffalo. The lost nuclear material there was not a problem until it was found — in the plant laundry, the lunch room, and in nearby Cattaraugus Creek, Lake Erie. The Buffalo municipal water supply, school children's milk, and an average of more than 200,000 curies of krypton gas per year was released into New York air. Asked by regulatory agencies to clean up West Valley's operations, Getty abandoned the plant in 1975, complaining of government interference in free enterprise.

Philanthropist Getty bequeathed in perpetuity to U.S. and New York taxpayers, a billion dollars in storage costs — 600,000 gallons of boiling high-level waste, and two million cubic feet of radioactive rubbish at West Valley — before leaving for Erwin's greener dairy

Glen Peterson and his wife, Jan, Avalon, Calif., have spent years researching food contamination by radiation.

pastures to try again.

The Getty fortune was founded on persistence, and nowhere is this persistence better illustrated than by comparing nuclide levels in air, water and milk samples taken near Getty's two plants at West Valley and Erwin.

The NRC's admission that there is no way of knowing where Getty's uranium went is a welcome display of candor on its part. But after assurances that reactors and bombs are entirely different, the NRC did not say what bomb material was doing at a reactor fuel plant.

'GOOD EXCUSE'

This time the government has a good excuse for not knowing where the uranium went. If it was released through stacks with routine emissions, the agency wouldn't know because the nearest Environmental Protection Agency airborne uranium monitoring station in Knoxville apparently has been "temporarily inoperable" since July, 1977. This monitoring station — in the very heart of the country's heaviest nuclear industry — is distinguished among 21 other airborne uranium monitoring stations as being the only one to have been "temporarily inoperable" consistently for more than two years.

The needed equipment to do the job could have been ordered and delivered overnight from any of a dozen monitoring equipment supply houses for \$375, retail.

The missing EPA data on uranium airborne particulates are curious, due to very high tritium levels noted in Tennessee's Clinch River, and concentrations of strontium-90 in Knoxville milk, at over twice the level known to be hazardous to infants.

The high levels of tritium and stron-

tium in water and milk would suggest airborne nuclide levels would also be high. The only evidence of lost uranium at this point was noted in EPA tests of Knoxville milk during April, 1978, in which both uranium and plutonium was found, along with the usual nuclear industry effluents of strontium-90, cesium-137, iodine-131, barium-140, and potassium-40.

The missing uranium from Erwin amounts to no less than 9,600 curies of an isotope which causes biological damage in the few billionths of curies, or picocuries. Whether the lost uranium is in the hands of terrorists, or whether it was gradually released with the usual airborne nuclides over Erwin's farms and dairylands — it is now a health problem.

SELF-MONITORING

The second good excuse the government has for wondering where the yellow-cake (uranium) went is because the Erwin plant was under an NRC form of scrutiny called "self-monitoring," in which employees of nuclear industries collect the samples for the people who sign their paychecks. NRC's faith in man is unusual among regulatory agencies, which are sometimes zealous — like the Food and Drug Administration — which goes to great lengths to protect nuclear industry victims from Laetrile.

"Self-monitoring" — made famous at Three Mile Island — has made it possible to not know who did not take the nonexistent airborne uranium samples which were not in the missing EPA radiation data. Had uranium samples or tests been taken and recorded, it would have helped explain the Materials Unaccounted For, or MUF, in nuclear industry nuke-speak.

Until some better evidence that Erwin's uranium was not released over and into the surrounding farmlands, we should exercise a discriminating caution in the purchase of farm, dairy or tobacco products from eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

Knoxville consumers would be justified in asking for the airborne and food monitoring they have been denied since 1977.

THE MOST TRITIUM

The situation is different along the Savannah River, the nuclear industry's river of no return. If it looks like a picture at night, it would be because it has the country's highest concentration of tritium — the material from which phosphorescent paint is made. Unlike the Erwin area, here we know who makes the radio-pollution, and we know where it goes.

Here are the causes of the Savannah River's uniquely high tritium levels:

- Nine to 14 huge military reactors at the Savannah River Atomic Energy Reservation.

- And the reservation's overstocked waste storage, which includes thousands of tons of what formerly was Palomares, Spain, where we dropped three hydrogen bombs during the unfortunate air refueling accident of a B-52 in 1966.

Duke Power's reactors daily release into the river three billion gallons of tritium-laced cooling water. The military reactors which produce weapons material — plutonium and tritium, as confirmed by water samples taken downriver — release at least nine billion gallons per day of tritium-polluted water. And the Palomares plutonium-polluted earth has been leaching into the river from shallow trenches for more than 10 years.

According to the EPA, tritium is the most common routine effluent of nuclear facilities. 80% of it is released into cooling water, the rest into the air. Radioactive hydrogen with a half-life of 12 years, it emits dangerous beta radiation. Gamma rays are twins of x-rays, used for checking reactor pipes for cracks during quality-control procedures in reactor manufacturing. Gamma rays are obstructed by reactor piping to the same extent as x-rays, which means they zap through pipes at

the speed of light before finding a temporary home on hydrogen atoms, creating tritium until decaying — or more correctly exploding — some time later. Nuclear industries annually release tens of millions of curies to the environment. Again, biological damage from tritium is measured in billionths of curies.

Tritium, small even among atoms, is proving a nemesis for the Department of Energy's waste-containment schemes. Agency scientists have found that once waste is sealed in successive layers of glass, lead, copper, titanium and concrete before being interred in granite, the tritium releases itself by diffusion. Containing tritium in metal is like corralling bacteria with chain-link fencing.

IN SAVANNAH'S WATER

Hence, drinking water in Savannah, Ga., was monitored by EPA at virtually 10 times the national average last year. Apparently no maximum standard has been set by the NRC for tritium concentration in drinking water. The theory is that water is passed through the body relatively quickly, but it ignores the fact the radioactive water is also replaced daily. So in fact we maintain a constant level of gamma radiation in our bodies. This causes random bodily damage — a factor ignored when standards are set

Congress Unlikely to Meet Nuke Challenge

The shock of Three Mile Island was not sufficient (meaning there has not been enough grass-roots demand) to prod Congress into seriously considering requiring the nuclear industry to take full responsibility for insurance coverage of damage to victims of future nuclear catastrophes.

According to predictions of *Congressional Insight*, published weekly by *Congressional Quarterly, Inc.*, legislative approval of proposals to rescind the Price-Anderson Act and pin liability on plant owners is "not foreseen."

Nor is it likely a moratorium on further plant construction will be imposed

for the additional dozens of nuclear-industry products we carry in our systems.

Crops irrigated with this sparkling water along the Savannah River Valley in South Carolina include soybeans, melons, and vegetables. In Georgia they are wheat, rye, oats, soybeans and, interestingly, peanuts.

CATCH-22

Monitoring practices — and lack of monitoring — have created a Catch-22 situation in which we are in trouble whether we know of nuclear effluents or not. But it certainly is better to know. Lack of proper monitoring has contributed to losing bomb-grade uranium at the same time that bomb-building do-it-yourself instructions are available at the newsstand. The scandal of self-monitoring has left us ignorant of whether we are drinking Getty's uranium now, or will eat it later. The EPA data suggests that we have a nuclear-trained president from whom it would be safer to buy a used car than a Georgia peanut.

To protect ourselves, we can join the campaign to enact labeling of nuclide levels on food and consumer products legislation; we can support a continuing public review of monitoring practices, and ask that radiation levels be included in media air-quality reports.

by Congress, in the opinion of Editor Donald Smith.

ANOTHER A-PLANT IN PENNSYLVANIA

A tentative recommendation has been made by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff that an operating license be granted Pennsylvania Power & Light Company to operate its \$1.6-billion Berwick plant, 70 miles from Three Mile Island and 130 miles upstream from Harrisburg. NRC said it foresees "no significant environmental impacts" from the plant on the Susquehanna River.

Mutual Concern About Safety

Conservatives Joining Forces With Liberals on Nuclear Power

BY JOANNE OMANG

The nuclear power industry has been so busy defending itself against attack from the political left that it has ignored a growing number of critics beginning to move in from the right.

Conservatives such as Senators Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), and Rep. Jack F. Kemp (R-N.Y.) of tax-cutting fame, found themselves voting recently with liberals such as Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), and Rep. Toby Moffett (D-Mass.), in congressional attempts to curb nuclear power.

At least one of Ronald Reagan's campaign committee chiefs, Rep. Jon C. Hinson (R-Miss.), has called for a five-year moratorium on new nuclear power plants.

The dean of conservative mailing lists, Richard Viguerie, said recently that his people are "through carrying water for the nuclear industry." The National Taxpayers' Union thinks nuclear power costs too much. And Rep. Robert E. Bauman (R-Md.), president of the American Conservative Union, has reservations about any plant for his district.

"If it's so safe," he said, "why don't they want to put it in Baltimore City?"

In the wake of Three Mile Island, in which a damaged reactor puffed radiation over parts of Pennsylvania, conservative voices are being heard in the national reassessment of nuclear energy. Few want the whole industry shut down. In fact, most of the right-leaning worriers still believe in a major role for

nuclear power in the nation's energy future. But they are skeptical now as never before about the claims of the nuclear industry in every field: safety, economics, need, and political impact. They worry a lot about the problem of nuclear waste disposal.

It was that issue that brought Laxalt and McGovern together in cosponsoring a proposal to give states veto power over waste disposal sites in their districts. Goldwater joined up — as did several senators who saw it as a state's rights issue. The measure lost, 55 to 37, but nuclear opponents thought the margin would have been much larger before the Three Mile Island incident.

Hinson has a former nuclear test site, the Tatem Salt Dome, in his Mississippi district, but he said he knew nothing about nuclear power before he began researching it last year for a speech. Five days before the Three Mile Island accident, he described nuclear energy as "an unforgiving technology," and called for a five-year halt to new plant operation and construction.

"I am not antinuclear," he said. "I am pro-caution."

In an interview, Rep. Hinson complained he found as much misinformation and emotionalism in defenses of the industry as he did in attacks on it.

"The agencies, the industry and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have simply failed to level with people about the environmental burdens this technology calls upon them to bear," he said. "It's a dirty business that needs to be cleaned up. And it can be cleaned up."

Republican presidential hopeful Reagan is staunchly pronuclear, but Mr. Hinson has not considered withdrawing from Reagan's campaign committee.

Joanne Omang is a staff writer for The Washington Post, where this article first appeared.

"He said, and I agree, that reasonable men can differ," the Mississippi congressman said.

The freshman Republican toyed with the idea of starting an antinuclear conservative caucus on Capitol Hill, but decided there are too many special-interest caucuses already.

Self-described radicals on the issue include Students for a Libertarian Society and the rest of the far-right Libertarian Party movement, who argue that nuclear power means big government money and controls, and therefore ought to be abolished.

The West Coast's Libertarian Party, which wants to shut down the entire industry, and which claims 10,000 paying supporters nationwide, came east recently, endorsing the giant May 6 anti-nuclear rally in Washington.

The Libertarians also supported repeal of the Price-Anderson Act, the law that regulates nuclear industry insurance, on grounds its provisions for federal guarantees amount to a subsidy for nuclear power.

Many conservatives, who shun the Libertarians as being too close to anarchists for comfort, go along with reducing federal involvement in reactor construction.

"The industry should be developed privately," said Rep. Kemp, who tried last year with Sen. William V. Roth Jr. (R-Del.) to slash income taxes by 30% in three years.

"I realized that if I were to be consistent, I had to look at some areas the government has gotten into, particularly the nuclear power effort," Mr. Kemp said. "Getting the feds out won't kill it . . . Any economical source of energy will continue to be developed."

Richard Viguerie, who raises money for the so-called New Right with mailing list expertise from his Virginia office, said his wing is losing interest in nuclear power as it loses faith in corporate virtue.

"They're in bed with big business,

which the New Right has identified as part of the problem and not part of the solution," he said. "Let Big Business get out there and sell nuclear power to the American people if they want to. We don't need any additional baggage to help lose elections."

He said most conservatives would agree nuclear power is one of the energy sources of the future, provided it is strongly regulated, "but it's just something we don't want to get involved in just now."

Congressman Bauman, head of the ACU, said he has talked for five years about the need to guarantee nuclear power safety.

"You've got to have better systems built in, but you can't simply ban the entire thing," he said. "While our faith may have been tested (by Three Mile Island), we're not about to drop it completely."

Traditional antinuclear workers on the left view the new conservative support with delight.

"It means more storms for nuclear in Congress, especially when this emotional drive towards more energy production spends itself," said Peter Franchot of the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Massachusetts group critical of the industry.

The industry itself is unconcerned.

"This isn't very new on the far right. If the Libertarians were supporting us, it's then we'd be concerned," said George Gleason of the American Nuclear Energy Council, the industry lobbying arm.

Most of nuclear power's backing now comes from more educated, middle-class, middle-aged males, he said.

"I'd rather have support from the common man than from any of these groups on either extreme," he said.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION now is 94.7 pounds per person in this country, and still climbing. Early in the century it was 76 pounds of refined sugar per year.

Indignant Over Drug Experiments, ACHG Launches Search for Victims

Unable to obtain from the U.S. Army the names of some 2,490 former soldiers who acted as guinea pigs in a hallucinatory drug experiment, American Citizens for Honesty in Government (ACHG), Los Angeles, is conducting a search for these individuals.

According to ACHG spokesperson Ken Hoden, the Church of Scientology-sponsored group offers a free medical examination to these GIs, and intends also to file a class-action suit on their behalf to obtain the names of veterans subjected to the experiment.

"The Army has refused to release their names, and has done no follow-up medical exams," Mr. Hoden said. "Between 1960 and 1975, the Army administered the drug BZ to nearly 2,500 soldiers stationed at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Ten times stronger than LSD, it caused vomiting, hallucinations, and dizziness for up to 80 hours. It also resulted in long-term amnesia."

According to Mr. Hoden, BZ was used as part of the Army's "top-secret experiments to find an incapacitating drug for use on an enemy. Presently, 50 tons — enough to kill every man, woman and child in the U.S. four times over — are being stored in bombs at three locations — Pine Bluff, Ark., Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, and Edgewood, M.D. The Army has clearance to use the drug to handle civilian riots, according to an Army spokesperson."

"ACHG disclosed that it has located six victims, one of whom — Don Bowen of Bowie, Md. — revealed that he was "taken into a chamber filled with caged animals and watched through windows by dozens of persons.

"I remember thinking that now I know how a guy feels when he steps into the San Quentin gas chamber," he says. (Mr. Bowen was placed in a chair with electrodes strapped to his body,

HE GOT SOME OF IT THROUGH PHONE CALL

On August 22, the Washington office of American Citizens for Honesty in Government called a news conference to display 100 milligrams of BZ it had obtained through a phone call to Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc.

ACHG spokespersons charged that the Food and Drug Administration and the Drug Enforcement Agency were "guilty of negligence by failing to control the drug's availability."

"If BZ were a controlled substance," said Vaughn Young, editor of a Church of Scientology publication, "federal agents would quickly take me into tow, but the drug right now sits here, legally obtained."

then exposed to the gas that left him disoriented for weeks).

Commenting on the dangers of BZ, Dr. Solomon Snyder, professor of psychiatry and pharmacology at Johns Hopkins University Medical School, stated: "The Army's testing of LSD was just a side-show compared with its use of BZ. No one can tell you for sure it won't cause long-lasting effects. With an initial effect of 80 hours compared with eight hours for LSD, you would have to worry more about its long-lasting or recurrent effects."

Expressing indignation over the experiments and the secrecy imposed by Army officials, Mr. Hoden declared: "When a country unleashes such powerful hallucinogenics on unsuspecting victims that even their memory of the event is wiped away, and when they are then thanked and turned loose into society with no information as to what they were exposed to, nor its

NEW YORK SCHOOLS GETTING OUT OF JUNK FOOD BUSINESS

BY MARK LIFF

The Board of Education is getting out of the "junk food" business entirely — selling only high-quality, nutritious snacks in school stores, and sharing profits to subsidize team activities.

"We'll work out a profit-sharing plan with the schools," said Elizabeth Cagan, director of food services. "Where the schools have to raise money, we'll sell it and work it out."

In September 1978, Chancellor Frank Macchiarola banned the sale of soda, gum and many candy products in vending machines and in high school stores, said Ms. Cagan. Schools were told not to renew contracts with vendors, and that they could petition the chancellor for a "cash equivalent" for anticipated losses if the money was to pay for team activities.

After the U.S. Department of Agriculture last July proposed a ban on soda, gum, sweetened ice desserts and some candies during school-lunch periods, the New York board decided that instead of ending the ban at 2 p.m., it should be for the entire day.

Vending machines and student

Mark Liff is a staff writer for the New York Daily News, where this article first appeared.

possible side effects — with no attempt to follow up such experiments — we then have fallen into not only the shadow of those on trial at Nuremberg, but into their heritage as well. The fact that not one person has ever been indicted for these crimes clearly points out the flagrant 'discriminatory non-prosecution' of this situation.

"If you have ever been experimented on with BZ, or know of anyone who has, contact us at 1306 No. Berendo, Los Angeles, or call 213-661-4165."

stores sell only pure fruit juices and approved snacks — including "natural ice cream" which Ms. Cagan said was developed for the Board of Education, a special potato chip "with less sodium," and cookies with "low sugar content."

Chancellor Macchiarola praised Ms. Cagan for her "leadership role" in eliminating foods with low nutritional content. "I am pleased," he commented, "to see that New York students have the opportunity to eat the way they should."

Ironically, the city's 51,000 teachers still can quaff a sugary soda, or munch candy bars in their own cafeteria. "But no soda machine for teachers is available for students," Ms. Cagan revealed. "In a way, students are doing better than their teachers."

School officials are trying to work out a plan that would turn control of all food sales to the central board, leaving school stores to sell gifts, T-shirts, and other items. Revenue from these sales generally goes to subsidize school teams.

"We want to get the high schools out of the food business altogether," Ms. Cagan told a reporter. She estimated that "only a handful" of schools sells foods not contained on a list of approved products.

A year ago the board introduced "the energy factory," a fast-food student cafeteria featuring vitamin-fortified French-fries and high-protein shakes. The program is a cooperative venture by the school board and Local 372 of District Council 37, Municipal Employees' Union. Lunches are sold in combinations, and at rock-bottom prices.

THE WHOLE WORTH of a kind deed lies in the love that inspires it.

— THE TALMUD

General Foods Wins Round in Suit Targeted Against Sugary Cereals

A \$260-million suit filed in 1977 against General Foods and its Post Cereal Division over sugar-coated cereals was dismissed July 27 by Superior Court Judge David A. Thomas who ruled the complaint failed to present specific allegations of deceptive advertising of the company's presweetened cereals.

Sidney Wolinsky of Public Counsel, San Francisco, said an appeal will be taken. He told the press he was disappointed with the ruling because, "We want to get down to the merits and litigate the fairly simple issue of whether it is fraud to advertise sugary products to children as nutritious grain products."

He said that as a matter of principle, the plaintiffs did not come up with specific ads "because it would cast a tremendous burden on class actions" of that kind, and it "avoids the whole thrust of the argument" that it was not

just one advertisement, but a blitz of commercials, particularly on Saturday mornings, that was being challenged by the plaintiffs — the Committee on Children's Television, a coalition of children, parents, minority and consumer groups, and health professionals.

J. Ed Stepp, attorney for General Foods, said the firm was extremely pleased by the decision.

"When the complaint was filed, it was accompanied by a great deal of publicity," he said. "We felt from the first that the complaint would never support those kinds of wild accusations. After two years and lots of chances, they just didn't cure the defects (of the lawsuit)."

The suit claimed the presweetened cereals induced "lasting poor nutrition habits and tooth decay in millions of children" through advertising campaigns urging the purchase of what the



"Pssst! This one has a secret compartment for junk food!"

Reformed Junk-Food Junkie Strikes Back

BY STEVE HARVEY

Call her Candy Vandal, though that's not her real name.

She's a reformed junk-food junkie who for the last two months has been secretly smashing, squeezing, breaking and otherwise disfiguring high-calorie goodies on display at local markets and stores.

"It didn't start out as a protest," Candy says. "I used to weigh 225 pounds, then I lost 90 pounds. But I had to fast four months, and during that time I wanted to maintain a relationship with food — sniff it, research it, touch it,

committee called "candy breakfasts."

If damages had been recovered, the plaintiffs planned to use part of the money to establish a "Protect Young Children Fund" to provide free dental care for what they called the "young victims" of the advertising.

The suit claimed that Safeway stores should have marketed the sugar-coated cereals on their candy or snack shelves, but put them instead on cereal shelves where, the plaintiffs alleged, they are displayed at child's level to promote sales.

The two-year legal battle never reached the heart of the issue — the claim that the cereals containing up to 47% sugar were, aside from a few vitamins, no more a "part of a balanced breakfast" than a bottle of soda pop.

Attorney Stepp called those percentages "terribly misleading" because most of the time children eat the cereals with milk, which raises the nutritional level and brings the percentage of sugar down to about 10%, he said.

— CLAUDIA LUTHER
Los Angeles Times

play with it.

"One day I was in the candy department of a store in Alhambra, reading the wrapper on a Hershey bar, when one of the squares broke in my fingers. It was fun. I broke the rest of the squares while looking at the wrapper.

"Then I found a Nestle's Crunch bar. I wanted to see what it would feel like to crumble in my hand. I went through the entire candy department, breaking up Planter's Peanut Blocks, sesame-honey bars, caramel-center bars.

"The M&Ms were disappointing because they just slip through your finger in the bag."

Candy, who asked that her real name not be given, is in her 20s and works as a saleswoman in downtown Los Angeles.

She says that so far, she has attacked about 15 junk-food spots, always using the same m.o. — she pretends she is



Times cartoon by Patrick Lynch

NONSMOKERS WILL TRY AGAIN IN CALIFORNIA

California voters again may have opportunity to vote on an initiative mandating designated areas for smoking. The state's Group Against Smoking Pollution (GASP) plans to launch another petition drive to place a measure on the November 1980 ballot.

This time, said GASP Chairman Paul Loveday of San Francisco, there will be a somewhat different approach than in 1978 when tobacco interests poured some \$6 million into the campaign to defeat Proposition 5.

"We propose to correct the mistakes of Prop. 5," Mr. Loveday asserted at a press conference in Los Angeles. "No more 'holier-than-thou' attitude."

There will be no attempt to ban all smoking, but the initiative will require

public places to provide designated separate smoking and nonsmoking sections, he said.

With its 40,000 supporters, according to Mr. Loveday, "we have an effective organization." Instead of the \$600,000 raised in 1978, "We feel we can raise between \$2 million and \$3 million to successfully compete in advertising and campaign work with the tobacco interests who are expected to spend \$8 million to \$10 million to defeat the initiative."

The 1980 campaign will be "better-written, better-funded, more professional," said the GASP leader. Deadline for obtaining the 600,000 signatures necessary to put the measure on the ballot is May 1.

reading the wrapper while she squeezes the goods.

She has never been caught, she adds, pointing out that she is careful not to tear the wrapper and have evidence of the crime spill out.

What she does is vandalism, she admits, "but it's very therapeutic. Besides, I only mash one type of each brand. And other shoppers should examine what they buy, anyway.

"My shrink says it (junk-food smashing) is healthy. She (the psychotherapist) told me I can fondle it, smash it, do anything to it, just don't eat it."

Candy suspects that others are secretly waging the same war:

"I went into one store and started to smash the cookies but someone had beaten me to it. And when I told my girlfriend what I've been doing, she said, 'I have a confession to make. I do it, too.' Her particular demon is Baby Ruth bars."

Revenge is one motive, Candy acknowledges:

"I really enjoy smashing chocolate-covered pretzels because those are what I was eating most. A cousin from

Philadelphia turned me on to them."

Junk-food assaults hold another attraction for her, too.

"I went into a chain-store in northeast Los Angeles, near where I live, and noticed a large circular mirror in the corner of the ceiling to guard against shoplifting. Suddenly I realized there was a thrill to not getting caught. Until now, I've never really had any danger in my life. I'm even afraid to ski.

"Anyway, I smashed some datefilled cookies, strawberry-filled cakes, carob-covered items, and some so-called health foods that are actually very high in calories."

But Candy says she has begun to de-escalate operations: "Smashing junk food is starting to lose its charm because I am now maintaining a *personal* relationship with food again — I started eating last week. Eating good foods.

"But I'd still like to work up the nerve to push my finger down on the window of a cake container. You know, like you always try to avoid doing when you're bringing a cake home from the store?"

— LOS ANGELES TIMES

NHF Memorial Library News



MEET DR. DONSBACH . . .

BY STEPHANIE SHANE
Librarian

Kurt W. Donsbach, Ph.D., D.Sc., N.D., D.C., tells you everything you always wanted to know about:

Allergies	Arthritis
Blood Pressure	Cholesterol
Exercise for Reducing Hypoglycemia	Herbs (Book 1)
Prostate	Menopause
	Overweight Problem

All these booklets have been added to the Memorial Library collection, and may be purchased through the National Health Federation. Each consists of 24 pages, and sells for one dollar. A complete set of 10 is \$8.

Dr. Donsbach is a multitasking, energetic individual with a long list of credits to his name. He has traveled extensively, lectures on the subject of health and nutrition at NHF conventions, including his 2nd Annual World Health Exposition at the Anaheim Convention Center in September. He also has served on the NHF Board of Governors since 1964, the last five years as chairman.

Dr. Donsbach is the founder of Donsbach University School of Nutrition, 7422 Mountjoy, Huntington Beach, Calif., in which students may earn Bachelor, Master of Science, and Doctorate degrees by completing assignments at home.

Totally dedicated to his work and

philosophy, his vivacious wife, Elyse, says "he still works till midnight almost daily, searching for new answers in preventive medicine."

Dr. Donsbach has written many published articles, and produces a monthly newsletter. His latest publication is *The Journal of The International Academy of Nutritional Consultants*, edited by Alan H. Nittler, M.D.

Somehow, this creative individual has been able to take time out from a busy schedule to go through the duplicate books the Memorial Library has received in the last two years, and in exchange for them has sent the Library a box of beautiful books. Some of the titles:

The Family Book of Preventive Medicine, by Benjamin F. Miller and Lawrence Galton — "How to Stay Well All the Time."

The New York Times Natural Foods Dieting Book, by Yvonne Young Tarr — "A Healthier Way to Lose Weight."

Yoga For All Ages, by Rachel Carr — "An easy-to-follow guide that brings within the reach of all, the world's oldest and most effective way to radiant health, serenity and lasting good looks."

And, by Kurt W. Donsbach:

Passport To Good Health. This book is "the result of a lifetime of dedicated and humanitarian efforts by the author to help others achieve and maintain

Christmas Is Coming

And we suggest that one way to avoid harrowing shopping experiences — giving more "things" which may become white elephants some day — is to sit down and write a check for

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A gift that lasts the whole year through, a gift that enlarges the influence of The National Health Federation in places where such a counterforce is sorely needed in today's high-pressure special-interest environment.

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(PLEASE SEE OTHER SIDE OF PAGE FOR ORDER FORMS)

She Wishes There Was One in Idaho!

Editor:

As I have become very interested in deep-muscle therapy, I wish to learn much more about it.

Am enclosing my check of \$7.70 for which please send a copy of Therese Pfrimmer's book, *Muscles-Your Invisible Bonds*. Her work appeared in Tom Valentine's *National Exchange* last summer, and I have become more interested since. I wish there was a good, experienced muscle-therapist in this area, but I am glad that more and more courageous men and women are taking it up.

I enjoyed the March issue of the *Bulletin*.

Also I am sending for the *Healthview Newsletter* Issues No. 20 and 21 to get additional information on this therapy. Mrs. Pfrimmer wrote me in January that there is now a clinic in Carson City, Nev., also one in Seattle. I may be able to go to the one in Carson City. (It would be warmer in Nevada than in Washington) or will it? The weather being so screwed up!

MRS. BONITA DE WALD
1311 First St. S
Nampa, Idaho

Tritium Operations of Arizona Firm Halted

The Arizona Atomic Energy Commission has suspended the tritium operations of the American Atomics Corp., Tucson, and may revoke its license following testimony by the Environmental Protection Agency that the firm "has released more tritium radi-

ation than all 72 nuclear power plants in the United States." The company manufactured a luminescent material used in wristwatches and self-lighting signs.

When the company said it would take 12 to 15 months to clean up the contamination, Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt ordered the National Guard to do it, and the job was completed in less than two weeks.

good health and live longer — naturally — through proper nutrition and adherence to the basic laws of nature." . . .

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Readers Write

He Needed Film Specialist — Found One Through NHF

Editor:

I spoke to you a few weeks ago, after being referred by our nutritional consultant, Dr. Hans Kugler.

I needed to be directed to someone who is in the business of either distributing or preparing nutritionally-oriented film presentations. Your recommendation — Betty and Sy Kamen. We have since contacted them and accomplished securing a perfect film presentation for our needs,

and also made good friends with the Kamens.

I would like to express our appreciation for the help from NHF.

WILLIAM N. RIFKIN
President
Sinequanon, Inc.
38 Leuning St.
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P.S. Enclosed please find a check of \$10 for membership in the National Health Federation.

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 industry, 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, consumers 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 concerned. NHF does not oppose nor approve any specific healing 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 drawing bills to protect the individual's health freedom.

Will you join us in this worthy effort?

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Unless otherwise indicated, address all officers and staff members: P.O. Box 688, Monrovia, Calif. 91016.
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Every family in America should belong to the National Health Federation to —

1. Support the principle of freedom of choice and liberty in health matters.
2. Be a part of a strong and united consumer's voice in all health matters.
3. Work for beneficial and needed health legislation and, at the same time, oppose proposals which are detrimental to the health interests of the people or which do not provide for equality of recognition of all legally established health professions.
4. Support a united effort to reduce the cost of health care.
5. Support ecological research and practices which have beneficial effect and impact on the health of the people.
6. Support the restriction, and elimination of chemical contaminants, additives, and colorings to foods—used for extending shelf-life and extension of profits—regardless of so-called "safety factor."
7. Seek the repeal of unfair food and drug laws, labeling, and regulations, as are exemplified, approved, and implemented by FDA or the Federal Trade Commission.
8. Insist that all monies raised for health research and care be used exclusively for these purposes.
9. Compel all health fund-raising organizations to disclose in an annual report, the amount of funds collected and how the funds were expended.

THESE ARE THE THINGS THE NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION IS ORGANIZED TO DO—JOIN ITS RANKS AND TAKE PART IN THIS VITAL EFFORT ON BEHALF OF YOURSELF AND OF ALL AMERICA.

PLEASE ALLOW 6 TO 8 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY OF FIRST ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN

UPCOMING NHF CONVENTION

25th Annual — Jan. 18-19-20

Pacific Terrace Convention Center
300 E. Ocean Blvd. — Long Beach

Southeast Regional — Feb. 2-3

Sheraton Hotel — Orlando, Fla.

HELP SAVE OUR HEALTH FREEDOMS