

National Health Federation

BULLETIN

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HOWARD LONG VICTIM OF HEART ATTACK IN PRIME OF LIFE



CHICAGO CONVENTION WILL FEATURE NUCLEAR DEBATE!



DR. BECKMANN

Drs. Petr Beckmann,
Ernest Sternglass
Will Square Off
In What Promises
To Be a Sizzler!



DR. STERNGLOSS

How RCA Censors What You Can Read A Look at the 'Energy Advocates' Proxmire Ready to Challenge FDA Court: Laetrile Legislative Issue

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and H. Lewis McKinney

Emory Thurston, Ph.D.,
Venerated Nutritionist,
Lecturer, Author, Is
Recipient of I.C.A.N.
1979 Nutrition Award



DR. THURSTON

Dedicated to the Protection of Health Freedoms

THE
NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION
BULLETIN

Protection of Health Freedoms

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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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Welcome Aboard!

Jim Winer, Ardent Nutritionist, Becomes New NHF Convention Chief



Following a decision of the Executive Committee in June, James Howard "Jim" Winer, nutrition teacher at the University of Pittsburgh until his contract was not renewed because of his publicly-expressed opposition to fluoridation, is the new convention manager of the National Health Federation. He succeeds Allen Goldman, who resigned to further his academic education.

Mr. Winer has been deeply involved in natural approaches to health for several years. In 1977 he authored *Basic Nutrition Handbook*, now in its fourth printing (\$1.95, Sunshine Press, Monrovia, Calif.).

A cum laude graduate of Brandeis University in 1969, he attended the University of Paris in France one year. In 1974-75 he interned at the Himalayan Institute, and has done graduate work at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

He is a cofounder of the National Health Federation chapter of Western Pennsylvania. Until his move to California, he was a board member of the Semple Street Food Cooperative in Pittsburgh, a weekly guest on WPGH television, producer and host of "Nutritional News" on WYEP radio, and health columnist for the *Steel City Star*, *Roll-out Magazine*, and *Health Street Journal*.

An avid disciple of correct nutrition, and a vegetarian, he has taken the health message to thousands, not only via his book, but as a guest on radio and t.v. programs, as a lecturer, and of

course in the classroom.

He played a key role in initiating "nutritional awareness" and improved nutrition in senior citizen centers, high schools, grade schools, and colleges in Pennsylvania, and helped promote "alternative schools" in Pittsburgh.

His background includes mercantile experience in a family-owned clothing store from 1964 to 1970; sales and promotional experience in the automotive field for a year; and supervisory experience with a health-food store chain, and book stores.

He left the merchandising field because he did not feel 'fulfilled.'

His commitment to natural and spiritual truths is exemplified in this quote from *Zend Avesta*, 3000 B.C., prominently positioned in his book:

"There are three things which build and maintain civilization throughout time: pure air, pure water, and pure food. And as a truth eternal, I say unto you, that there are three things which bring the end of civilization, even the mightiest that have ever been and shall ever be, from the beginningless beginning to the endless end of all time: impure air, impure water, and impure food."

FOR THE RECORD

Senator Diane Edith Watson of Los Angeles was incorrectly reported (July/August '79 *Bulletin*) as voting against the Campbell freedom-of-choice bill in the California Senate Committee on Health and Welfare. Ms. Watson cast her vote for the measure, with three others, but it lacked one vote of passing, since 5 votes are required for approval of legislation by the 9-member committee. (We regret the error. Ed.)

HOWARD LONG, NHF EXECUTIVE FOR 10 YEARS, CORONARY VICTIM AT 51

Family, friends, and associates of 51-year-old Howard C. Long, for 10 years executive vice-president of the National Health Federation, were shocked and saddened to learn of his unexpected death the morning of May 7 in his Monrovia home.

According to his wife, Suzanne, he arose about 6 a.m., said he was not feeling well, and went back to bed. At 8:30 as she was about to reach the doctor, his condition became grave, and she summoned the paramedics, then tried mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Efforts to revive him were unsuccessful. A massive heart attack was blamed. There had been no prior warning symptoms.

Last rites were held at 7:30 p.m. May 10 in St. Luke's Episcopal Church — nearly filled with friends who participated in the burial office and requiem eucharist, with the Rev. Everett Simson, the Rev. John P. Bingham, and the Rev. Stuart G. Fitch officiating.

Born Feb. 11, 1928, in Pittsburgh, Pa., he moved to California with his family in 1944, and was graduated from high school in Burlingame. He became a management trainee in the Safeway organization, and while working as a checker became a friend of Howard F. Parsons, M.D., Menlo Park, Calif., who was practicing medicine in San Francisco at that time. Through Dr. Parsons' influence, he became interested in "natural health" ways, and when a health-food store became available in 1956, at Dr. Parsons' urging, the Longs bought the store in the Mission District of San Francisco.

Six years later, Dr. Parsons suggested to NHF Founder Fred J. Hart that Howard might make a capable NHF executive. Mr. Hart met with him, was impressed with his personality, knowledge, and enthusiasm, and late in 1962

he sold the store and the Longs moved to Monrovia where for 10 years he played an important role in development of the Federation.

Membership expanded under his direction, and conventions became "bigger and better," with new speakers being introduced to growing NHF audiences. He worked closely with NHF's Washington representative, Clinton R. Miller, on issues affecting freedom-of-choice in health care. It was a coincidence that Mr. Miller, unaware that Dr. Parsons had recommended Howard for a staff position, and having heard him speak at a National Nutritional Foods Association Convention, told Mr. Hart he thought he would be a valuable addition to the staff.

In a letter to Mrs. Long, NHF Board Chairman Kurt W. Donsbach said in part: "On behalf of the Board of Governors, officers, and members of the National Health Federation, I wish to extend to you our deepest sympathy and Christian understanding in the unexpected passing of Howard — beloved husband, father, and friend.

"It is hard to find words to express our feelings of sadness, yet we gratefully acknowledge his dedication, enthusiasm, and determination to help others improve the quality of their lives. Howard had many, many friends who loved him and will miss him, as will we of the National Health Federation." . . .

Howard left the Federation in 1972 to become president and executive director of American Physical Fitness Research Institute, founded by Max Ruderian of Bel Aire, Calif. For six years he served in that capacity, part of the time also as president and director of the Adelle Davis Foundation. In February 1978, he became fulltime head of the Foundation, issuing a bimonthly news-

JUDGE FLAHERTY IN LANDSLIDE VICTORY TO PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT POST

Despite the opposition of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and some newspapers, Judge John P. Flaherty, Jr., the jurist who ruled in favor of those seeking to ban fluoridation in 16 suburban Pittsburgh communities, won a landslide victory in his Supreme Court race.

Following the election, the *Pittsburgh Press*, which opposed his candidacy, conceded editorially that Judge Flaherty had "made some good decisions, except for the fluoridation decision."

After the election, the popular jurist ruled that he does have jurisdiction to conduct the final hearing on the motion of plaintiff Paul Aitkenhead and others that his temporary defluoridation injunction be made permanent. An appeals court had ruled that he needed only to make that determination on jurisdiction before conducting the final hearing. If an appeal is taken on the jurisdiction issue, it cannot be made until the final hearing is held. Either side may then appeal his decision.

In other developments on the fluori-

letter, and writing for *Bestways* of which he was a contributing editor until his death. He also had started writing for a new holistic-health-oriented publication, *Trio*. He was a consultant for Fibertone for several years.

At the request of Kirkpatrick W. Dilling, secretary and general counsel of the Adelle Davis Foundation, Mrs. Long will serve as president and director, at least during an interim period, and the Foundation *Newsletter* will be handled by Barbara Farr Bassett.

Howard was a lay member of the Los Angeles Milk Commission, and he and Suzanne had planned to attend a meeting in St. Louis early in June. He was a member of the Monrovia Cham-

NEW YORK FACES SUIT TO DEFLUORIDATE

In a suit filed June 15, New Yorkers are seeking to dump fluoridation in the City of the Big Apple.

The action seeking an injunction against further fluoridation was filed by Arthur C. Ford, former New York City water commissioner, Queens County Assemblyman John T. Flack, and others.

Attorney Paul Stephen Beeber of the New York State Coalition Opposed to Fluoridation, and Attorney John Remington Graham are counsel for the plaintiffs. In an announcing press conference, Mr. Beeber expressed "optimism" that the case, charging that fluoridation is a public health hazard, will be decided on behalf of the plaintiffs. Defendants are the City of New York, Mayor Edward Koch, and other city officials.

ation front, NHF Science Director John A. Yiamouyiannis, Ph.D., spent

ber of Commerce, serving on its public relations committee; a member of the Greater Los Angeles Area Press Club; and the Exchange Clubs in San Francisco and Monrovia. For several years he was a member of the Masonic Lodge. He was active in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, serving as a vestry member on two occasions, once as senior warden, and as junior warden at the time of his death.

Surviving besides Suzanne are one son, Howard III, with the Army in Fort Polk, La. — where the senior Long took his basic training in the forties; two grandsons, Brandon and Keith; his mother, Mrs. Mary Heindinger; and a sister, Alma Morris, both of Mill Valley, Calif.

about 10 days in Australia and New Zealand discussing fluoridation in a series of television and radio appearances upon invitation of Glen S. R. Walker of Melbourne.

Fluoridation is a hot issue there, following an ABC television program earlier in the year pointing out the cancer-fluoride link. Nowra, Australia, a city of 50,000 was defluoridated after the program was aired, but at the insistence of the Dental Association which asked for and received equal time, an election has been set to determine whether to continue the ban.

The province of Victoria has banned fluoridation in all cities except those with home-rule charters, and five cities have tossed out fluoridation as a result of the t.v. program.

In Rotorua, New Zealand, fluoridation was voted down 5,300 to 1,200.

Dr. Yiamouyiannis hosted Mayor Sir Dove-Myer Robinson of Auckland one day in the Delaware (Ohio) NHF office. The New Zealand visitor was briefed on the Pittsburgh fluoridation case, and was interested in familiarizing himself with details because he had issued an ultimatum before his departure that unless the Auckland water department had halted fluoridation by the time he returned, he would bring a court action to end it.

While in Columbus, Mayor Sir Dove-Myer was honored at a reception in the home of Sandra Simakis, president of the Columbus chapter of the National Health Federation. Also a guest was Columbus Mayor Tom Moody who in 1972 signed the ordinance fluoridating that city. Earlier this year, he was entertained royally in New Zealand by Mayor Sir Dove-Myer, and thus was invited to the reception.

Asked by Mayor Moody what brought him to this country, the New Zealand visitor replied he had come "halfway around the world to meet with one of your foremost scientists" — Dr. Yiamouyiannis.

During the evening the American mayor spent more than an hour with his New Zealand friend and "Dr. Y," learning about the latest developments in the fluoridation controversy — particularly details of the Pittsburgh case.

SAWDUST SANDWICH

The Federal Trade Commission ordered Continental Baking Co., a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph, to explain in its advertising that the "high fiber" in Fresh Horizon bread consists of wood or tree pulp.

— THE PROGRESSIVE

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS

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

"I give, devise and bequeath to The National Health Federation, a nonprofit corporation, incorporated under the laws of California, with headquarters at Monrovia, California, the sum of _____

_____ (\$_____)

(and/or property herein described) for its discretionary use in carrying out its general aims and purposes."

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

"The National Health Federation, a nonprofit corporation, incorporated under the laws of California, with headquarters at Monrovia, California, the sum of _____ (\$_____)

for its discretionary use in carrying out its general aims and purposes."

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

DR. THURSTON RECIPIENT OF I.C.A.N. NUTRITION AWARD

Emory W. Thurston, Ph.D., member of the National Health Federation Board of Governors, longtime nutrition specialist, counselor, and author, last June 23 was presented the 1979 Nutrition Award by the International College of Applied Nutrition, Box 388, La Habra, Calif., during the ICAN's annual meeting in Los Angeles.

The check of \$1,000 was promptly endorsed by Dr. Thurston and returned to the College for deposit, at his request, in a fund, the interest to be used for an annual "plaque, cup, or other recognition for some deserving student in the general field of our profession as selected by the Board of Directors."

In the letter notifying Dr. Thurston of his selection to receive ICAN's Nutrition Award "in recognition of outstanding achievement in research or clinical work," Awards Chairman Philip H. Taylor, M.D., told Dr. Thurston in part:

"ICAN recognizes its responsibility to inform the public of current information in the field of nutrition. By recognizing the achievements accomplished in this very-important part of human medicine, we hope to encourage more

professionals to use the tools available to make prevention work.

"ICAN will be honored this year to present a check of \$1,000 to you as the 1979 Awardee . . . Your outstanding accomplishments in the broad field of nutrition certainly deserve recognition, and we shall be pleased to add to that you already have received." . . .

Upon learning of the recognition being accorded Dr. Thurston, NHF President Charles I. Crecelius extended the Federation's congratulations, and said in part:

"It gives me great personal pleasure to extend our very best wishes to you . . . The announcement was made at our Executive Committee meeting, and it was unanimously voted that you be sent the Committee members' very best wishes and personal regards.

"It is good to know that others recognize and appreciate your achievements, and honor your standing among both the more learned folk and the lay persons to whom you have given so freely of your knowledge and experience in the field of nutrition. We trust and pray this finds you in good health, and enjoying busy, happy days."

A NATURAL DEHYDRATOR ON ROOFTOP

An energy-conscious housewife in California — Kay Haugaard — has devised a do-it-yourself method of drying fruit that takes advantage of the sun to do the job.

She places the quartered or halved fruit cut-side up on fiberglass screens, leveled with thin concrete blocks on a slightly-sloped roof of her home, covered by another screen to keep out the flies. (A window screen, or even a cloth on a frame would suffice, she says).

Ants didn't bother up that high. After

four days she turned the fruit over, and within a week or eight days of moderately-warm October weather (70s-80s), "they were done — brown, chewy, ready for snacking or using in cookies, cakes or mixes of dried fruit and nuts."

A detailed account of how Mrs. Haugaard now enjoys nonsulphured dry fruit without expenditure of a watt of electric energy appeared in issue No. 43 (June) of *Well-Being*, 223 Oxford Way, Santa Cruz, Calif.

'ONE MORE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT USE'

The proposed monograph being considered by the Food and Drug Administration for new regulations on over-the-counter (OTC) vitamin and mineral products is termed by NHF General Counsel Kirkpatrick W. Dilling as "another assault on vitamin and mineral products by the so-called 'scientific community' and the Food and Drug Administration."

On behalf of the National Health Federation, Mr. Dilling examined the monograph produced by a panel of scientists, and then commented on the proposals in a memorandum in which he concluded:

"Since 1962, FDA has steadfastly opposed the will of Congress, court decisions, and the public interest in attempting to destroy the vitamin, mineral, and other nutritional products available for supplementing the all-too-often dietarily deficient American diet.

"The monograph is but one more bold attempt to accomplish these objectives, and the implications . . . are indeed menacing to anyone interested in good nutrition, or the manufacture and sale of nutritious products to be available to the consumer as desired by each person, according to his freedom of choice."

The FDA says that while the monograph "represents the best scientific judgment of panel members, (it) does not necessarily reflect the agency position on any particular matter contained in it," and that after reviewing comments (from the public and industry), "the (FDA) Commissioner will issue a tentative final regulation . . . to establish a monograph for OTC and vitamin and mineral drug products."

The issue of the proposed definition of OTC drug use of vitamins and miner-

als is viewed by Mr. Dilling as one "of paramount importance, in that it defines the scope of the applicability of any regulation ultimately promulgated by the FDA. Although the definition would make the regulation inapplicable to 'foods for special dietary use,' supposedly the panel's conclusions . . . could still affect the manufacture and distribution of such products, the panel stating on page 16132:

"However, the panel emphasizes that observations . . . with respect to the safety, effectiveness, and appropriate labeling of vitamins and minerals may be relevant to *dietary supplements* as well as to drug usage." (Emphasis added).

"Thus," continued Mr. Dilling, "simplifying the 'bureaucratise' and 'double-speak,' FDA could use the conclusions of the 'expert panel' for restrictive requirements on dietary supplement products. The panel's conclusions thus could prove to be a formidable influence when ultimately presented to a federal court for review."

WOULD BECOME 'DRUGS'

"The definition of an 'OTC drug' would encompass any vitamin or mineral preparation that is represented for use in the *prevention* or for the *treatment* of a *vitamin or mineral deficiency*. Such products should be regulated as a drug, not as a dietary supplement, concludes the panel, elaborating with this statement:

"The panel established the philosophy that a vitamin or mineral-active ingredient becomes an OTC drug when that vitamin or mineral is used to overcome a probable deficit of the diet (i.e., to prevent imminent development of a disease condition, or for treatment

of a vitamin — or mineral — deficiency disease') . . .

"The panel's 'philosophy' would convert into a drug any product that is represented in its labeling to prevent disease conditions which can arise from an improper diet. Thus the 'overt' representations made for the vast majority of dietary products would automatically convert such products into drugs if the monograph is ultimately adopted by FDA . . .

"The monograph states: ' . . . Although a balanced diet provides adequate amounts of essential nutrients, some individuals may not be receiving a balanced diet for various reasons, and may wish to supplement their diet. Dietary supplements of vitamins and minerals are marketed for this purpose and are regulated as 'foods for special dietary use,' as distinguished from OTC drug use.' "

Addressing this point, the attorney continues: "The principal reason an individual would consume a vitamin-mineral preparation is to prevent adverse health conditions resulting from under-consumption of such nutrients. By this covert wording, the panel apparently attempts to dissociate 'unbalanced' diets from the bad conditions they cause. The definition . . . directly conflicts with Section 411 of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by which Congress specifically provided for use of dietary supplements to supply nutrients in conditions of disease."

THEY'D BE OUT

Another proposal contained in the monograph, Mr. Dilling points out, would prohibit inclusion of numerous "miscellaneous ingredients" in vitamin/mineral preparations — "therapeutic" substances "which purportedly do not contribute to the safety or efficacy of vitamin/mineral preparations, including magnesium-aluminum hydroxide, betaine hydrochloride, glutamic acid hydrochloride, duodenal substance,

extract of ox bile, pancreatin, papain, papaya and pepsin.

"The monograph also contends there is no justification for use of amino acids or peptides such as histidine, lysine, methionine, or protein hydrolysates in vitamin and mineral preparations because allegedly they make no 'significant contribution' to the vitamin or mineral content or utilization of these products. Thus, ultimate adoption of this regulatory concept by FDA would exclude from sale chelated products.

"Ingredients of 'no established nutritional or therapeutic value' which are not sources of vitamins or minerals would be prohibited. Included in a lengthy list are buckwheat, hesperidin, inositol, lecithin, bioflavonoids, P-aminobenzoic acid, rutin, wheatgerm oil, and sulfur."

ENTER, THE DOCTOR

Another restrictive feature of the proposal is the requirement that labels of products designate that the "need for such therapy has been determined by a physician."

"The ostensible rationale for this caveat," says Mr. Dilling, "is purportedly based upon the conclusion that 'identification' of conditions which predispose to nutritional deficiency of vitamins and minerals, and the 'identification' of the deficiencies, requires the professional capabilities of a physician . . .

"This ignores that physicians are largely untrained in nutrition and therefore not qualified to advise on this subject.

"And this novel position conflicts with FDA's announced policies regarding educating consumers as to nutritional needs . . . In times of skyrocketing and inflationary medical costs, any regulation which needlessly increases costs should be condemned. Obviously, costs incurred visiting a physician for permission to obtain products could far exceed any sums ultimately paid for purchase of the vitamin/mineral prep-

arations themselves."

LABELING RESTRICTIONS

In labeling of OTC vitamins and minerals, the monograph suggests severe restrictions, the NHF attorney points out.

"Claims of special effectiveness or potency (e.g., stress, high or super-potencies) would not be permitted. Symptoms suggesting the presence of a specific vitamin or mineral deficiency could not be listed except as limited in the recommendations.

"For example, weakness or tiredness could not be listed on label or in literature for such products (although the symptoms have been scientifically validated for many years). The panel also would eliminate designation of a product as 'natural' because it would supposedly 'imply' an advantage rejected

Here We Go Again!

Letter-Writing Campaign Underway at NHF to Halt FDA Vit./Mineral Proposal

The National Health Federation again is engaged in a letter-writing campaign to prevent the Food and Drug Administration from enacting regulations which would in effect accomplish what the agency failed to achieve a few years ago.

Titled "Please Curb FDA Again," and addressed to Senator William Proxmire, the form letter prepared by NHF Executive Director Clinton R. Miller says:

"I am strongly opposed to the proposal made by the Food and Drug Administration . . . to regulate vitamins and minerals as OTC drugs if labeled or promoted for use in prevention of a vitamin or mineral deficiency.

"As you will recall, FDA made a similar proposal in June 1962 to limit the sale of vitamins and minerals as prescription-only drugs, or to outlaw their

as 'unsupported' by evidence.

"The following vitamins and minerals could not be included in an OTC vitamin and mineral product: Biotin, Choline, pantothenic acid as single nutrients; Vitamin E as a single nutrient; Vitamin K, copper, fluoride, iodine, magnesium, manganese, and phosphorus, similarly. These proposed provisions are even more restrictive than the FDA's previous and voided regulations regarding dietary supplements

"Eight 'combinations' would be permissible, under the proposal. Any combination not meeting these specifications would be in violation. And only three combinations have been specified for treatment of deficiencies.

"The regulations would specify both minimum and maximum amounts of nutrients for such products. 'Warning statements' also would be required."

sale entirely if sold in potencies or combinations beyond very low limits set by FDA at the recommendation of the American Medical Association.

"Fourteen years later, Congress unanimously enacted your now-famous 'Proxmire Vitamin Bill' which was signed into law by President Ford April 22, 1976.

"It was surely the intent of Congress that vitamins and minerals were not to be regulated as drugs when sold to prevent a vitamin or mineral deficiency.

I am no more interested in buying vitamins as OTC drugs in 1979 than in buying them as Rx drugs in 1962. Furthermore, I am also becoming increasingly provoked by FDA's continual harassment and belittlement of consumers who for various reasons want to supplement their diets with a wide variety of vitamins, minerals, and

other foods for special dietary use.

"Therefore I respectfully urge you to (1) introduce new vitamin legislation making it clear that Congress fully intends that vitamins, minerals, and enzymes are to be promoted and sold to consumers by the food-supplement and health-foods industry to prevent vitamin and mineral deficiency diseases.

"And (2), please forward this letter to the FDA Hearing Clerk with a supporting letter of your own to indicate my continuing opposition to

this and any subsequent efforts by FDA to regulate the sale of vitamins and minerals as prescription or OTC drugs.

"I am grateful and proud we have a health-minded, hard-working statesman Senator from Wisconsin to take the lead in this ongoing battle to protect my health freedoms at the federal level."

(Copies of this letter are available at the NHF Monrovia, Calif., office at 2 cents each in lots of 50 or more. Minimum order, \$1).

Proxmire Will Go to Bat Again to Thwart FDA Effort to Get Its Way

Senator William Proxmire, who made a major contribution several years ago in preventing vitamins and minerals from being classified by the Food and Drug Administration as drugs, is ready and willing to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent this from happening now.

In a letter to NHF Executive Director Clinton R. Miller, the senator from Wisconsin wrote:

"Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your opposition to the proposal by the Food and Drug Administration to regulate vitamins and minerals as over-the-counter drugs.

"The FDA is fundamentally opposed to vitamins in any but very small quantities. They are prejudiced in this respect, and out of step and out of touch with the overwhelming number of people in the country.

"They first tried to limit vitamins by calling them drugs when the quantities were more than elementary. We beat them on that by legislation. Now they want to limit vitamins by calling them 'over-the-counter' instead of prescription drugs.

"I agree with you. I will be more than happy to do whatever I can, through conversations with them or ultimately through legislation, to stop any foolish actions on their part to restrict the sale of safe vitamins."

AG DEPARTMENT'S PROPOSED JUNK FOODS BAN

Comments will be received through Sept. 6 on the Department of Agriculture's proposed ban on sale of junk food in most public schools until after the last lunch of the day has been served.

The ban would cover sodas, chewing gum, frozen desserts and some candies, the nutritional value of which is less than 5% of the recommended daily allowance of any one of eight nutrients in a 100-calorie portion.

At hearings last year, about 80% of the 2,100 persons commenting on a similar proposal favored the ban. But the proposal was withdrawn, and is being presented again in slightly revised terminology.

Comments may be directed to Margaret O'K. Glavin, director of the school programs division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

NUCLEAR ENERGY — RED-HOT TOPIC — TO BE DEBATED AT NHF CONVENTION

The issue of nuclear energy gets a thorough airing at the Midwest Regional NHF convention Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2 in Chicago when two well-known personalities take opposite positions in a debate set for Sept. 1.

Participants are Dr. Petr Beckmann, Electrical Engineering Department, University of Colorado, whose 1976 book, *The Health Hazards of Not Going Nuclear* (Golem Press, Boulder, Colo., \$5.95 paperback, available at NHF, Monrovia), is in its sixth printing, and Ernest J. Sternglass, Ph.D., professor of radiation physics, University of Pittsburgh Medical School, whose 1972 book, *Low-Level Radiation*, suddenly disappeared from the inventory of Ballantine Books after fewer than half of the 50,000 copies had been sold.

Dr. Beckmann, a native of Czechoslovakia, publishes a monthly newsletter, *Access to Energy*, Box 2298, Boulder, Colo. 80306. He has debated Ralph Nader on the issue of nuclear safety, and quickly agreed to debate Dr. Sternglass (who also accepted the challenge eagerly).

The thrust of the Beckmann book is that while he does not contend nuclear power is safe, "it is far safer than any other form of large-scale energy conversion yet invented."

He cites figures to show that for every billion MWh of electrical energy used, there are 100 accidental deaths among coal miners as compared with one fatal accident among uranium miners. Black Lung kills 4,000 U.S. coal miners a year, he points out, while 20 uranium miners die of cancer.

He vigorously opposed the California initiative for a moratorium on nuclear power plant construction, terming it "a

piece of demagoguery" promoted by "superstition mongers" who "crusade . . . for increased American dependence on medieval sheikdoms and other unstable dictatorships."

He views TV documentaries on nuclear power as "insidious," defends Westinghouse ads as "very well done and entirely truthful," and sees Ralph Nader as one "whose ignorance of nuclear power is matched only by his arrogance in discussing it." Activists who agree with Ralph Nader on the nuclear issue are called "agitators."

NOT WORRIED

In a question-and-answer interview published in the April 18, 1979, issue of *The Review of the News*, Dr. Beckmann discounts the chance of sabotage of a nuclear power plant, or seizure of nuclear waste by terrorists, saying it would be "inept" for a terrorist "to use a weapon that takes years and years to kill. Plutonium is of course toxic, and if you breathe plutonium dust you can get lung cancer. But you will not get that cancer for 15 to 40 years, if at all . . ."

He sees the Three Mile Island accident as "unquestionably the most serious in the 22-year history of nuclear power, but the most significant aspect was that it produced no deaths, no injured, no casualties, no illness, no hospitalization . . . It demonstrated the slowness with which a nuclear-plant accident happens, allowing plenty of time to select countermeasures."

In response to the question by interviewer John Rees, "Then you view the Three Mile Island incident as proving the safety of nuclear power?," Dr. Beckmann replied in part: "Yes, indeed . . . there was plenty of time to make tests, discuss and decide what the best

options were and are, and to take countermeasures . . . Any energy facility, by its very nature, contains a lot of pent-up energy. If released suddenly, it can be destructive. And as long as man is fallible, it can happen. In a ship or tank or liquefied natural gas, a dam, an oil tanker or refinery — the release of energy is sudden and disastrous."

ONE EXCEPTION

"There is only one exception, and that is the case of a nuclear plant. There, even if the energy gets loose and does what it is not supposed to do, such as a meltdown, it melts down into the earth for many hours and ends up in a big glass marble of fused earth. Meanwhile you have many possible countermeasures, up to and including evacuating people from the area . . ."

"(In event of a meltdown), the material forms a red-hot goo on the floor of the thick steel pressure-vessel that would slowly melt through the floor of the containment building into the earth to a depth of 25 feet or so where it would dissipate its heat. Very probably the cooled goo, now encased in a glass marble of fused earth, could be removed, even salvaged, without major complications. Unless it ran into an underground stream and managed to vent steam into a blowhole outside, all radioactive gases would still be contained inside the containment building of concrete and steel about the melt site." . . .

Dr. Beckmann contends in his book that the nuclear industry is "shackled hand and foot by government regulations, price controls, rate controls, and politicized Public Utility Commissions . . ." He says that among nuclear physicists there is "only a handful of critics" of nuclear energy, and that opponents among scientists are "recruited from the ranks of entomologists, anthropologists, biologists, neurologists, chemists, and other nonnuclear disciplines . . . men like Paul Ehrlich, Arthur Tamplin, or John Gofman can at

best be called ex-scientists. Mediocrities in their own fields, they seem to have tried for a quicker way to glory." . . .

A nuclear "explosion" he says, is "utterly impossible."

In a section on genetic mutations, he says "no genetic effects in humans have ever been observed as a result of radioactivity, and not for lack of trying."

ON ACCIDENTS

The "normal" probability of dying of cancer for the average American is 16.8%, he notes, adding that "this probability is increased by 0.018% for every rem of radiation absorbed in the body. If the radiation is concentrated in some organ — as the lung, due to inhaled radioactive particles — the risk may be higher, but even so, the risk per rem is very small."

In a chapter on "Major Accidents," the chances of a disaster are minimized by Dr. Beckmann. In case of a meltdown, he says, and if radioactivity were released into the atmosphere, it would be "dissipated without significant harm" unless there was a temperature inversion layer above the plant at the time of the accident, and a wind were blowing, "not strong enough to dissolve the inversion, but strong enough to move the suspended particles in the direction of a nearby, large, densely-populated area. The number of people living within a 25-mile radius of current (56) and planned (44) reactor sites is 15 million — a little over 7% of the population."

Dr. Beckmann draws on the Rasmussen Report for some of his data on risks — a report recently repudiated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as faulty in conclusions as to potential risks in event of a catastrophe.

In event of "a chain of wildly-improbable events after a large number of core-melts, the probability of killing 10 or more persons is less than 1%," he believes. "In a large number of core melts, 1% of the accidents will kill 10 or more persons, and 99% of the accidents

will kill less than 10, which includes none at all."

The probability of a core melt he sees as "one in 20,000 per reactor year. And it probably will cost no lives." . . . He lists these "expected accident fatalities among 15 million persons living within 25 miles of U.S. reactor sites: automobile, 4,200; accidental falls, 1,500; fires, 560; electrocution, 90; lightning, 8; reactor accidents, 2."

Coal mining is dangerous, as is uranium mining, he continues: "Injuries per million man-hours for coal, 43.5, and 39.8 for uranium. Since 1907, 88,000 miners have died in coal mines." And he maintains that oil-storage fires, natural gas disasters, and collapsed dams are "far more hazardous than a nuclear power plant."

Even solar energy, contends Dr. Beckmann, would be more hazardous than is nuclear power production because the 50-square-mile collector area, covered with large structures, would have to be maintained. "And there will be plenty of accidents in that area — especially accidents by the No. 2 killer — accidental falls, which kill 16,500 Americans a year."

WASTE DISPOSAL

Dr. Beckmann sees waste disposal as no problem — the danger "incomparably smaller than present methods of waste disposal in coal-fired plants." He says the waste can be buried "deep underground where its chance of reaching water is minimal." It can be buried in salt formations, or encased in glass and buried, he asserts. "If all the U.S. power capacity were nuclear, the total amount of wastes per person per year would amount to the size of one aspirin tablet."

In further support of his position on waste disposal, Dr. Beckmann cites discovery of the existence of four — perhaps six — "natural reactor zones" in Gabon, Africa, where for nearly half a million years 20 KW of thermal power have been produced through water

pockets in a uranium deposit.

The pronuclear scientist postulates that the waste from coal-fired plants is a far greater hazard than would be the storage of nuclear waste. Coal ash contains water-soluble radium and thorium with an infinite half-life, he says. It is stored — dumped "close to the surface without strict control and or monitoring." He says the annual solid discharges from a 1,000-megawatt nuclear plant can be transported in 60 truckloads, while the ash from a similar-size coal-fired plant fills 36,500 trucks.

The Environmental Protection Agency has "tried to bludgeon utilities into limestone scrubbers" to remove pollutants, he says. This is creating a storage problem for the sludge, estimated to amount to at least 120 million tons a year.

EMISSIONS

"A nuclear power plant causes no air pollution, and its only emission is radioactivity, quite negligible compared with the radioactive background from either natural or (nonnuclear) man-made sources," says Dr. Beckmann. "It is also smaller than the radioactive emissions from the coal-fired plant.

"According to the EPA, the average U.S. resident gets a dose of . . . 0.01 millirems a year from all the nuclear power plants. NRC allows 10 millirems per year to those living next to a nuclear plant, but recommends a maximum of 5, and starts investigating when this guideline limit is approached.

"In comparison, a person receives an internal dose of about 20 millirems/year from one's own blood (mainly due to potassium 40, contained in many protein foods), 35 millirems/year from building materials, 35 from cosmic rays, 25 from food, 11 from the ground, 5 from the air, 103 from x-ray diagnostics. The total average background dose in the U.S. is 248 millirems/year."

...
The sulphurdioxide in London smokestacks killed 3,900 persons in

1952, the scientist points out, "while the largest consequence considered in the Rasmussen Report was 3,000 deaths, with the philosophical probability of one per billion years per plant."

Nitrous oxide — a product of automobile exhausts and coal-fired power plants — combining with water and organic compounds, forms carcinogenic nitrosamines. And benzopyrene from fossil-fueled plants is another carcinogen which Dr. Beckmann reminds readers is not a nuclear product.

"More than a billion dollars has been spent studying nuclear safety," he continues. "No comparable effort has been made to understand the deadly effects of burning coal and other fossil fuels . . .

"Between 10,000 and 50,000 excess early deaths occur annually from respiratory diseases because of carcinogens released from coal-fired plants which produce 53.1% of the electricity," he asserts, followed by this punch-line:

HIS BOTTOM LINE

"What it boils down to is this: Every 1,000 megawatts of nuclear power that replaces coal-fired power saves between 20 and 100 lives a year. With the present nuclear capacity of roughly 40,000 MW, between 800 and 4,000 lives are being saved each year. So every year of delay in which a nuclear power plant is not built to replace 1,000 MW of coal-fired power kills between 20 and 100 persons.

"Cancer, arterial and respiratory diseases kill about 1,300,000 Americans every year. The names of a few hundred among them who were killed by lack of nuclear power are unknown. Their widows and orphans do not come to weep in the offices of Nader's Public Citizen, Inc."

A chapter titled "Environmental Impact" cites statistics to show that because "vastly more coal must be mined" to produce the same amount of electrical energy (as uranium would), and since power consumption is approach-

ing 2 billion megawatts per year, "by mining uranium instead of coal, disruption of the earth could be reduced by a factor of 5,000."

THE STERNGLOSS FINDINGS

Dr. Sternglass' book is low-key, a history of the research in England and this country leading to the finding that low-level radiation is hazardous to human beings — that in fact, there is no safe "threshold."

In 1955 Dr. Alice Stewart revealed preliminary results of a study showing a sharp rise in leukemia among young children in England. By 1957, analysis showed that babies born of mothers who had received a series of pelvic x-rays during pregnancy were nearly twice as likely to develop leukemia or another form of cancer, as those born of mothers who had not been x-rayed. It also was learned that mothers x-rayed during the first third of pregnancy were 10 times more likely to develop cancer than those whose mothers were x-rayed toward the end of pregnancy.

Her findings were confirmed by Dr. Brian MacMahon of the School of Public Health at Harvard University who studied the records of 700,000 mothers delivering babies between 1947 and 1954. He compared the risk of cancer for the children of the 70,000 mothers who had received one or more x-rays, with the risk of the children of the remaining 630,000 mothers who had received no x-rays during pregnancy.

On April 27, 1953, Professor Herbert Clark discovered abnormally-high readings on the Geiger counter, and his radiochemistry class in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., proceeded to monitor nearby areas. A rain the night before had brought down radioactive particles from a cloud resulting from a Nevada bomb test two days earlier — an explosion of the force of 43 tons of TNT.

Nuclear Physicist Ralph Lapp, calling attention to the high internal doses

received by the Albany-Troy children, in a 1962 *Science* article suggested this was an opportunity to learn about the effects of fallout.

Dr. Sternglass felt likewise. His specialty at the University of Pittsburgh is researching new techniques on reducing the radiation dose from medical x-rays. Since he was interested in low-level radiation, and concerned about the possible effects of fallout during the extended period of hydrogen bomb testing, he was a natural to take on the job of doing such a study. Working with a group called the Federation of American Scientists, organized to study the possible effects of a nuclear war on Pittsburgh, he researched fallout effects.

FALLOUT EFFECTS

"Fallout comes down indiscriminately on whole populations, it irradiates unborn children at all stages of development, including the earliest," he notes in his book. "The fallout hazard is further compounded by the tendency of various radioactive elements, such as iodine and strontium, to concentrate in vital body organs. This means fallout doses to the thyroids and bone marrows of unborn children could be many times higher than the doses from diagnostic x-rays by the children in Dr. Stewart's study, which had already nearly doubled the cancer incidence.

"All the evidence," Dr. Sternglass noted, "combined toward a single tragic conclusion: Man — especially during the stage of early embryonic life — is hundreds or thousands of times more sensitive to radiation than anyone had every suspected."

In the ensuing months and years, Dr. Sternglass did exhaustive studies on populations subjected to radioactive fallout from bomb tests on the Nevada desert. But even before that work was launched, he was so convinced that government "safe" levels of radiation were far too high, that he wrote a piece

for *Science* suggesting to the worldwide scientific community the "urgent need" for statistical studies of populations exposed to fallout.

The article at first was rejected by Editor Philip Abelson, a physical chemist with an extensive background in the nuclear field, who had worked closely with Glenn Seaborg, (later to become chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and president of the AAAS), on the development of processes for production of uranium.

Mr. Abelson found "not enough solid material to justify publication." This meant, observed Dr. Sternglass, that "he did not consider significant the indications in the work of Stewart and MacMahon that the risk of cancer increased directly with the increase in x-ray dose."

Soon after his article had been returned from *Science*, Dr. Sternglass heard from James H. Lade, M.D., special assistant to the Commissioner for Radiological Health, New York State Health Department, and director of the department's Bureau of Medical Defense. Dr. Lade was one of those making the decision that no health protection measures were necessary after the Troy incident, and that no ill effects were to be expected.

As years passed, Dr. Lade communicated with Dr. Sternglass on several occasions — either to deny him data on which to do further research of the Troy "incident," or to try to keep him off the "Today" Show.

The New York State Health Department, and the AEC, repeatedly tried to refute facts dug up by Dr. Sternglass in his epidemiological research — facts showing a direct relationship between fallout and incidence of stillbirths, or fetal deaths. His statistics are incontrovertible, recognized now by the establishment. But in the late sixties and early seventies, Dr. Stewart's work was unrecognized. Now the government cautions against x-ray during

pregnancy.

Dr. Sternglass painstakingly reviews his research, and his efforts to warn government and the private sector that for every additional megaton of nuclear energy released in bomb tests, some 2,000 to 4,000 infants would be still-born in the United States within a year — perhaps 10 times as many throughout the world. His data was extracted from *U.S. Vital Statistics*, tied to the bomb tests.

THE LAVE STUDY

And in 1971 what the Pennsylvania researcher describes as "perhaps the most comprehensive independent study of all" was completed by Dr. Lester B. Lave and associates.

"It was a study of fallout effects, but the results apply equally to reactor emissions," says Dr. Sternglass. "They concluded that during the period from 1961-1967, fallout appears to have been the single most important factor affecting fetal, infant, and adult mortality — more important than ordinary air pollution . . .

"In a study of 61 metropolitan areas, the principal findings may be summarized as follows: Infant mortality is strongly associated with levels of strontium-90 and cesium-137 in milk, especially the former. The association is such that for every single micromicrocurie of strontium-90 per liter of milk, there is an increase of 12 infant deaths per 100,000 births. Since during 1961-67, there was an average of 15.8 micromicrocuries per liter of milk, these findings indicate that during that period there were close to 7,600 infant deaths every year due to fallout. For the world population, this would mean an extra 100,000 infant deaths per year." . . .

COVERUP

But there was coverup at many levels. The reader of his book is reminded vividly of the similarity of treatment accorded Dr. Sternglass and that received by NHF Science Director John A. Yiamouyiannis, Ph.D., when he and

Dr. Burk revealed the link between fluoridation and cancer. The fallout studies were downgraded, and official "research" came up with opposite conclusions: No danger to any part of the U.S. population. The same tired response the Yiamouyiannis-Burk findings received from officialdom.

And it is interesting that as late as the spring of 1970, Dr. Sternglass still believed that "radiation from the normal operation of nuclear power plants was so low as to present no significant hazard to public health" — an opinion based on a study of emissions from the first commercial nuclear electric power plant at Shippingport, Pa. That plant — the only one of its kind then in commercial use, there are 43 now — was a pressurized-water reactor, designed for the Navy for use on submarines.

The Atomic Energy Commission wasn't interested in lives as much as in getting the nuclear show on the road. The pressurized-water reactor was considered too costly for general use, in competition with coal-fired plants, and AEC told General Electric to build a cheaper plant. It did — the boiling-water reactor.

'PERMISSIBLE' LIMIT

And another decision had to be made about that time also: To convince the utilities to go nuclear, "permissible amounts of radioactive discharges into the environment" had to be set so high the actual releases would always be well below the limit. This was done by the Federal Radiation Council under Director Paul C. Tompkins, previously with AEC's Office of Radiation Standards, and Director of Research in the Bureau of Radiological Health, U.S. Public Health Service.

Quietly, by presidential order, without public hearing, permissible doses to the public were raised twentyfold for the most hazardous isotopes in milk, in the event of an accidental release of radiation. (Dr. Tompkins' wife, Edyth-alena Tompkins, a U.S. Public Health

A Look at the 'Energy Advocates'; Not All Pronuke People Are Industry Pawns

BY CATHERINE WOLFF

Nuclear opponents are "embarked on a quasi-religious crusade." They "want to limit growth so that no one else's enjoyment of the goods of society will infringe on their own." And they must be combated — offensively and defensively.

That was the message delivered at the first National Energy Advocacy (read "pronuclear") Conference by Idaho Senator James A. McClure.

The message was echoed throughout the weekend conference — held in

Catherine Wolff is a free-lance writer in Portsmouth, N.H., who has been active in the Clamshell Alliance for several years.

Service scientist who later was placed in charge of all studies of radiation effects on the population by the Environmental Protection Agency, was a critic of fallout evidence, and claimed there were "serious errors" in the Sternglass findings of infant mortality after the 1945 Trinity explosion at Alamogordo, N.M.).

HE KNEW

Dr. Sternglass was quite aware that if his findings proved correct, "then the entire program, with its phenomenally-large investment of funds and scientific energy would become virtually useless in its present form.

"Considering the apparent effects from normal operation of these plants, during which no more than one 10-millionth of their stored-up radioactivity had ever been discharged, a single large accidental release could be a national catastrophe.

"If the public grasped this fact, then most people would probably consider the risk of this technology far too great

Washington, D.C., in February and sponsored primarily by a conservative research group, the Heritage Foundation, which put up \$23,000 in seed money.

"The supporters of nuclear energy must truly believe that nuclear energy is a moral necessity for mankind, and that without it, future generations will sink deeper into poverty and eventually dictatorship," Senator McClure warned the 800 participants from across the nation — more than double the number expected.

Although the fast-growing "energy advocacy" movement appears to be financed and catalyzed by the nuclear and electric industries (Atomic Industrial Forum, Westinghouse's Nuclear

to be accepted. But through all the years while reactor technology was being developed, the possible dangers of low-level radiation — either from fallout or from nuclear power plants — had been publicly minimized by the military, by industry, and by the health agencies who had given their stamp of approval to nuclear activities.

"The warning signs had been ignored or suppressed. And little or no funds had been made available for development of the potentially-safer and more efficient alternatives to nuclear power, such as coal gasification or magnetohydrodynamics which would permit continued use of the still-enormous reserves of fossil fuels. Little or nothing was done to find means of harnessing the vast stores of geothermal energy in the crust of the earth, or the pollution-free energy of the sun. Yet there was little question that these alternative means of electric power production could have been successfully developed."

Division, Edison Electric Institute, and the American Nuclear Society were well represented at the conference), it is quickly achieving grassroots proportions: today more than 100 organizations around the nation are involved.

'SINCERELY CONCERNED'

"It would be a mistake to write off the energy advocates as simply pawns or smokescreens for the nuclear vested interests," notes one longtime antinuclear activist who attended the conference. "Indeed, they may be just that. But also involved are sincerely concerned individuals, and even if their message is misguided, they are determined that it be heard."

Among the ranks of energy advocates are mothers concerned with the future energy security of their children; nuclear engineers and students concerned with their future employment; people alienated by antinuclear tactics; a surprising number of labor representatives; and lots of "regular citizens" from groups such as the Voice of Energy (VOE) chapters in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont (one is planned for Connecticut), Citizens for Total Energy (CITE) of San Jose, Calif., the Michigan-based Committee for Jobs and Energy, the NAACP, and other groups.

The movement is accompanied by a proliferation of literature, bumper stickers, buttons, and stamps. For example, one stamp being sold by the Society for the Advancement of Fission Energy (Monroeville, Penn.), in keeping with a current push by the Department of Energy to call radioactive waste "bonus material," proclaims the slogan "Nuclear Energy, the Recyclable Fuel." Another popular slogan is "Nuclear Power is Safer than Sex." And "A Little Nukie Never Hurt Anyone" was emblazoned on a T-shirt sold by the Massachusetts VOE.

Chief tactics and strategies include efforts to court the media, involvement in public school lectures and curricu-

SAFE ENERGY IS REALLY THE GOAL

In its June (1979) issue, *New Age* (32 Station St., Brookline Village, Mass.), presented the viewpoint of those who believe nuclear power is a necessary part of the U.S. energy source. *The Bulletin* reproduces the two articles in agreement with *New Age*, that "... it is vital for antinuclear activists to watch the new movement and to work with it as much as possible — for instance, the promotion of safe alternative energy. Playing into the polarization that many so-called energy advocates are promoting could only serve to personalize and cloud the issue of nuclear power, and would surely hinder the progress already made in creating a broad base of support for a non-nuclear future."

lum, and massive letter-writing campaigns aimed at federal and state legislators. This last tactic is being promoted effectively by the Nuclear Legislative Advisory Service (NLAS), published by a retired nuclear engineer.

The advocates have even taken up direct action. At the conference, a representative of the California-based People for Energy Progress (PEP) reported on a counter-rally held at the Abalone Alliance's Diablo Canyon action last summer.

A recent issue of NLAS announced the first "National Nuclear Power Day" to be held May 1. The sponsors — students and professors at Georgia Institute of Technology — planned an all-day forum featuring Washington governor Dixie Lee Ray and NAACP chairperson Margaret Bush Wilson.

In that same issue, a student from the University of Wisconsin/America Nuclear Society Student Chapter wrote: "We in Wisconsin are in mourning for the Tyrone nuclear power plant, which

PRONUKE PUBLICATIONS

In addition to trade magazines, there are several publications, some free, which attempt to advance communication and action in the "energy advocacy," or pronuclear movement:

• *Nuclear Legislative Advisory Service*, P.O. Box 354, Murrysville, Pa. 15668: To receive this interesting and informative (although not always accurate) 8-page monthly publication, subscribers must promise to write two pronuclear letters a month to lawmakers. NLAS runs down pending federal nuclear legislation and pronuclear/antinuclear demonstration plans, and offers pronuclear analyses of legislation, movies, etc.

• *newsLetter*, General Atomic Co., P.O. Box 81608, San Diego, Calif. 92138: A well-written, informative monthly sheet on the status of nukes (and antinukes) in various states (especially, but not exclusively, California). One of the best updating summaries of the nuclear scene.

• *GREAT News* (Grass Roots Energy Alliance Team), P.O. Box 50179, Washington, D.C. 20004: Published by the public relations firm of Underwood Jordan Yulish Associates, this tabloid premiered at the National Energy Advocacy Conference. It proposes the most extensive plan yet for networking pronuclear groups, offering, in addition to the publication, a toll-free information hotline, a media-monitoring service, grants, resource assistance, a publications service, and ominously, "access to a continually-updated directory of grass-roots energy activists on all sides of the energy controversy."

was rejected by the state Public Service Commission . . . The entrenched antinukes are still growing, but we intend to overtake them."

SEEK 'TRUE MOTIVES'

Understanding — and combating — antinuclear forces is perhaps the most unifying factor of the energy advocacy conference. Heavily attended was a workshop on "Understanding and Learning from Your Critics," which encouraged people to challenge antinuclear data and to probe for the "true" motives of nuclear opponents.

Nuclear power is just a symbol, the workshop leader submitted, for people who are antigrowth, antitechnology, antijobs, and antienergy. (The term *antienergy*, rather than *antinuclear*, was almost always used to describe opponents.) At the end of one workshop, a middle-aged woman approached the speakers and asked: "Don't you really believe the KGB is behind this movement?" The leader admitted — with evident regret — that so far he had

been unable to uncover any Communist conspiracy. Underlying many participants' comments, however, was a strong rumbling of anticommunism.

Antinuclear people were portrayed as intent on undermining the American way of life. It was suggested, furthermore, that the antinuclear movement has the backing of the media, the Catholic Church, and key policy and lawmakers, and last year received funding in the amount of \$68 million. (A check with national antinuclear organizers indicates this figure is grossly inflated: the entire U.S. antinuclear movement had access to no more than \$2-3 million last year.)

Fortunately, pronuclear does not necessarily mean antisolar. Judging from the literature of the various organizations represented at the conference, those promoting the use of all domestic energy sources outnumbered those with only a pronuclear focus. Many groups in fact support solar energy.

We Don't Call It Book-Burning in This Country — But

Radiation-Hazard Books Vanish After RCA Buys Publisher

Book-burning — a revolting thought, isn't it? And it happens only in countries run by dictators, you think?

While, as the author of a book that apparently suffered that fate in good old U.S.A. in the early part of this decade because it exposed hitherto suppressed information on the hazards of low-level radiation told *The Bulletin*, "It's always difficult to be absolutely and positively certain that it was done with intent," it's impossible to believe that the destruction of 25,000 copies of *Low*

Level Radiation was anything but calculated.

The 55-year-old author of that book, Ernest Sternglass, Ph.D., professor of radiation physics, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, was a firsthand observer of book-burning in Hitler Germany. He escaped the holocaust by coming to this country, but many family members were not as fortunate.

And while Dr. Sternglass is not watching Hitler-type book-burning in his adopted land — if his first book

PRONUKE STRATEGY

If the energy advocacy movement has some overall public relations orchestration (and it appears it does), the promotion of all energy sources — including but downplaying nuclear — may be the focus of post-Harrisburg strategy. Harrisburg-related nuclear industry statements and recent pronuclear newspaper editorials indicate that the response to the accident is two-pronged: (1) the media sensationalized the "incident" (allegedly, it was never as serious as the public was led to believe) and (2) all new technology involves risks, and it takes time to work out the kinks (a recent *Boston Globe* news analysis, for example, compared this phase of nuclear development to the early days of the combustion engine, when many accidents occurred).

Harrisburg may put a damper on the pronuclear movement, but it will not wipe it out. In fact, it may even serve to strengthen the defense unity of the grassroots energy advocacy groups.

Whatever the impact, it is vital for antinuclear activists to watch the new movement and to work with it as much

as possible — for instance, in the promotion of safe alternative energy. Playing into the polarization that many so-called energy advocates are promoting could only serve to personalize and cloud the issue of nuclear power, and would surely hinder the progress already made in creating a broad base of support for a nonnuclear future.

WHAT WON'T THEY COME UP WITH NEXT?

A button-sized disc which is glued to the back of a tooth and releases fluoride for six months will be tested on humans as a defense against tooth decay, Dr. James P. Carlos of the National Institute of Dental Research, revealed at a meeting of the New York Dental Association.

The "slow-release system" which holds fluoride in a porous plastic "sandwich" has been effective in dogs, he said. If it proves "effective," he said the disc can be pasted into place by a dentist during semiannual checkups.

— NEW YORK DAILY NEWS —

wasn't burned, it was nevertheless destroyed. And he has that in writing from its publisher, Ballantine Books, 201 East 50th St., New York.

The Pittsburgh scientist has been interested in radiation as a health hazard for many years. At the height of the debate over development of the antiballistic missiles system (ABM), he wrote an article for the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, published in April 1969. It showed the relationship between the infant mortality rate and strontium-90, and other deadly components of fallout, and potential effects of the ABM system if it were "totally successful." His findings revealed that even if U.S. missiles destroyed every incoming Soviet missile, the fallout would play such havoc with the reproductive capacity of the world's population that life would come to an end.

A brief summary of those findings appeared in *The New York Times*, after which *Esquire* asked him to do an article. It appeared in June 1969. Just prior to the ABM vote in Congress, *Esquire* came out with a page ad in the *Times* and the *Washington Post*, describing the essence of the article.

Then he got a call from an editor at Alfred A. Knopf asking if he would write a book on the subject. He agreed, a contract was signed, and he was paid a "nice advance." But after the manuscript reached Knopf, there were consultations in high places, and he was advised that the book "would require too much editing" — it would not be published after all. A sequel to that story: Shortly after Knopf decided not to publish it, the editor who bought the book was fired.

A 'BLOCKBUSTER'

Dr. Sternglass had methodically and painstakingly put together between the covers of his "bombshell" book the details of how he discovered what he did, and how the government had attempted to suppress life-and-death information from the American people.

It was a block-buster because it revealed what government and the nuclear industry had successfully hidden from the public from the beginning of the Atomic Age: that some of the fruits of low-level radiation were aborted fetuses, stillbirths, mentally and physically deformed children, and in later life — if exposed to the deadly rays — cancer, and death.

It also revealed how the government set radiation ("safety") levels so high that "no one would ever dare to worry about having to take milk off the market." In 1964 the Johnson White House issued a secret order permitting a twentyfold rise in the radioactive iodine in milk before it would have to be withdrawn from the market. This would insure that bomb testing and radiation from nuclear power plants could continue without effective challenge on health grounds.

Finding himself without a publisher, Dr. Sternglass' agent launched a search for a publisher unimpressed by big-industry big-government weight-throwing. David Brower, founder of the Friends of the Earth, had friends at Ballantine Books, and that company took it on. Ballantine had published a number of Friends of the Earth books.

The initial printing early in 1972 was 50,000 copies. Within six months, according to the publisher's royalties' statement to the author, nearly half had been sold — 22,350 copies. And that's good for a book — any book. It means

A COPY FOR NHF MEMORIAL LIBRARY?

The National Health Federation would dearly love to have a copy of *Low Level Radiation*. It is of course a collector's item, but if anyone thinks the NHF Memorial Library would be a fitting repository for that volume, it would be deeply appreciated. (Ed.)

What Ballantine First Thought About the Book

Shortly before Ballantine released Dr. Sternglass' book in March, 1972, the following quote from *Science & Government* (Jan. 12, 1972) was featured in the company's press release describing it:

"A devastating indictment of AEC efforts to mislead the public on the hazards of radiation . . . (*Low-Level Radiation*) contends that radiation, from power reactors as well as explosive devices, is a major source of infant mortality, and that the AEC tried to silence or discredit (Dr.) Sternglass when he sought to sound the alarm."

And this one from Editor Richard S. Lewis, *Bulletin of The Atomic Scientists*:
"The Sternglass correlation between infant mortality and low-level radiation has greatly enhanced public awareness and concern about the safety of our expanding nuclear technology. Every environmentalist concerned about the proliferation of atomic power plants ought to read it."

there's a market, there are people out there who want it.

SOMETHING HAPPENED

And indeed there were! But then something happened. Only a tiny group of insiders at Ballantine knew why the book suddenly was not available in book stores. Author Sternglass didn't know. But he started getting calls from people around the country who wanted to know why they couldn't buy the book, how they could get a copy.

Having been told by Ballantine that plus 27,000 copies still were unsold, he was naturally curious about what was going on. So he contacted friends at Ballantine who agreed to look into it. And he asked his agent to try to buy the remaining unsold books.

No deal, they were told. Then he learned the probable reason:

Some time in 1972 Ballantine was taken over by Radio Corporation of America, who also owned Knopf, and Random House.

RCA — over which General David Sarnoff held sway for decades — originally formed in October 1919 by executives from General Electric and Westinghouse, founder of the National Broadcasting Company in 1926 (which after China Syndrome cancelled out the Jane Fonda program), has become a giant multinational, with subsidiaries

in Alaska, Canada, Mexico, and England. It owns Banquet Foods in this country and Oriol Foods Ltd. and Morris & David Jones Ltd. in England. It's big in communications systems, owns the Hertz (rent-a-car) corporation, and in publishing it owns not only Random House, Knopf and Ballantine, but Pantheon Books, Vintage Press, and Modern Library.

Now one wonders if there could be a conflict of interest in being a heavy defense industry contractor (military space and electronic equipment, *Moody's* 1978), and a publisher? To control editors and presses is to control what information reaches the public. Right?

'ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED'

But getting back to his book — Dr. Sternglass learned that after Ballantine had been taken over by RCA, his book never reached the Random House warehouses. He was told by Ballantine that the remaining copies had been "accidentally destroyed."

And *Low Level Radiation* wasn't the only book that was suddenly verboten at Ballantine. After the RCA takeover, Ballantine no longer stocked several other "controversial" books dealing with heavy-metals pollution of the environment. For example, eliminated from the new book list were Gene Bryerton's *Nuclear Dilemma; Perils of the*

Membership Expansion Campaign Underway

The National Health Federation is using a national fund-raising organization to expand membership, and members may receive mail from the Washington-based firm, with an invitation to join NHF.

"If this occurs," said President Charles I. Crecelius, "please disregard the letter(s). Different mailing lists are used to introduce NHF to new people, and duplication can occur — as well as an occasional misspelling of a name.

"We regret these inconveniences and annoyances, we appreciate your patience, and trust that eventually computer errors will be corrected. We are reaching many new persons, and are pleased with the fact so many are learning about the Federation, and becoming members."

Peaceful Atom — the Myth of Safe Nuclear Power Plants, by Richard Curtis and Elizabeth Hogan; *Chemical and Biological Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use* — U. N. Report, with foreword by George Wald; *The User's Guide to the Protection of the Environment*, by Paul Swalek; *The Diligent Destroyers*, by George Laycock; *The Voter's Guide to Environmental Politics Before, During, and After Elections*; *Asbestos and Enzymes* by Paul Brodeur; and *The Toxic Metals*, by Anthony Tucker.

Such books as Paul Ehrlich's *Population Bomb*, Rienows' *Moment in the Sun*, Wesley Marx' *Frail Ocean* — environmental books that don't focus on nuclear and heavy-metal pollution — remained in the Ballantine inventory after the RCA takeover.

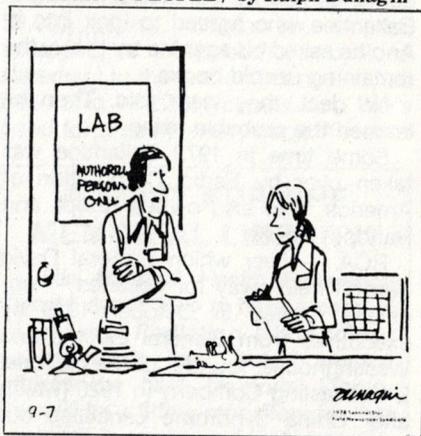
But this wasn't all: No longer did Ballantine want to publish Friends of the Earth books. So Mr. Brower went to England, hoping to get away from the heavy-handed tactics in the U.S.A. Earth Island Ltd. was organized, and one of the few books published was Dr. Sternglass' *Low Level Radiation*. But in a matter of months, the company went out of business. It was years before its financial affairs were settled in court, and a few thousand of the unsold copies of *Low Level Radiation* were shipped to this country where Friends of the Earth handled them.

The last copy was sold nearly two years ago. Now Dr. Sternglass is con-

sidering republishing it, perhaps in updated form, perhaps with only a brief account of its tortuous path on Planet Earth. Its contents are as relevant as when published in 1972. And its message is just as potent — namely, that nuclear energy and man cannot coexist.

But even though the English-language version is unavailable at the moment, it is "alive and well" in Germany. Translated into German, it has gone into several printings, and more than 75,000 copies had been sold there as of last June. Last spring, it was translated into Japanese, and is on sale in that country — first to get a sample of the awesome power of the nuclear bomb.

DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE / by Ralph Dunagin



"This rat didn't smoke at all, but all the other rats around him did."

Privacy, 'Grandfather' Issues Still to Be Resolved

STATUS QUO FOLLOWS SUPREME COURT'S LAETRILE DECISION

For the time being anyway, the unanimous decision of the U.S. Supreme Court upholding authority of the Food and Drug Administration to ban interstate shipment of Laetrile did not change anything for terminal cancer patients.

The day after the high court ruling of June 18 was handed down, NHF General Counsel Kirkpatrick W. Dilling was advised by FDA that Laetrile users may continue to import the substance under terms of a lower court order. He did not say for what period, but presumably it will be until the case has been finally adjudicated.

An opinion written by Justice Thurgood Marshall held that the present law giving FDA the right to determine the safety and efficacy of a "new drug" does not exempt Laetrile, whether or not a patient has been diagnosed terminally ill.

Judge Luther Bohanon in 1977 ruled that safety and efficacy are virtually meaningless to such patients, and therefore they should be permitted to obtain Laetrile in injectable form upon a doctor's prescription. Known as the "affidavit system," users then were permitted to purchase it.

Judge Bohanon also ruled that the FDA lacked authority to ban Laetrile since it was in use before adoption of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in 1938, and thus was entitled to "grandfather" status. He further ruled that to deprive terminal patients of Laetrile violates their constitutional right of privacy.

The FDA appealed these decisions and 10th Circuit Court of Appeals Chief Judge Oliver Seth upheld the Bohanon decision permitting use of injectable

Laetrile for certified terminal patients. That court did not, however, rule on the issues of Laetrile as a "grandfathered" drug, nor on the right-of-privacy issue. These issues were returned by the Supreme Court to the lower courts to be resolved — procedures which will require months.

In his 16-page opinion, Justice Marshall, while saying he did not want to "deprecate" the claims that Laetrile has been effective against cancer, held that the law as written does not exempt Laetrile from the safety and efficacy provisions over which FDA has jurisdiction, nor does it give terminally-ill patients the right to its use.

For the court to rule otherwise, he opined, would be to "open up a new market" for the sale of "all sorts of drugs or supposed cures for the dying. Since the turn of the century, resourceful entrepreneurs have advertised a wide variety of purportedly simple and painless cures for cancer, including lineaments (sic) of turpentine, mustard, oil, eggs and ammonia, peatmoss, arrangements of colored floodlamps, pastes made from glycerin and limburger cheese, mineral tablets . . ."

Contacted by the press following the decision, Glen L. Rutherford (against whom the FDA had filed its appeal), declared emphatically he will "not abide by that decision. I've got a right to stay alive." The 62-year-old Conway Springs, Kan., resident has been a Laetrile user since 1971 when he went to Tijuana for treatment following a prognosis of abdominal malignancy which gave him no hope of recovery through conventional therapy.

If forced to, he told reporters, he will "go underground (to get Laetrile), just

Ruling Will Spur Public to Action — Crecelius

The Supreme Court decision which in effect held that if Laetrile is to be legalized, it is a legislative, not a judicial responsibility, could become the catalyst to just such action, believes NHF President Charles I. Crecelius.

Even before the decision had been handed down by the high court, after the California legislature had killed a bill to legalize Laetrile, plans were underway to take the issue to the people via a ballot initiative. Victory Over Cancer Action League (VOCAL), of which G. Edward Griffin is executive director, is considering sponsoring the California Initiative for Medical Freedom.

On the national level, Congressman Larry McDonald has introduced H.R. 4045, a measure to permit introduction of Laetrile into interstate commerce without new-drug approval by the Food and Drug Administration. And according to Trudy Engel of Bob Hoffman's Save the United States Association, Idaho Congressman Steven D. Symms has agreed to include exemption of Laetrile in his H.R. 54, a bill to remove FDA authority to consider efficacy before approving a new drug. That measure, she reports, has 33 co-signers.

"At the national level, the health-care monopoly has been instrumental in obtaining passage of legislation aimed at keeping unorthodox treatments from the American people," Mr. Crecelius asserted. "The American Medical Association maintains a powerful lobby in Washington, and its political action committee is generous with campaign contributions to key persons in the Congress.

"Since Laetrile is nontoxic, it should be freely available. Faced with this latest development on the judicial front, we find a greater urgency than ever before for all of us to work for passage of H.R. 4045 — the McDonald bill to legalize Laetrile. If this law had been in effect now, the Supreme Court would have found in favor of permitting the use of Laetrile."

LAETRILE DECISION LAUDED BY MRS. SALAMAN

as I did before. Only God has the right to tell me how I can choose to live or die."

FDA Commissioner Donald Kennedy of course viewed the Supreme Court decision differently. He characterized the decision as one which "represents an important victory for consumers."

The FDA lacks authority to regulate intrastate production or sale of Laetrile, and despite the fact 20 states had legalized it before the case reached the Supreme Court, the agency says the laws are virtually without meaning since "California is the only state with the capacity to produce Laetrile wholly within its borders." And that state has twice rejected legislative attempts to legalize Laetrile.

The Supreme Court Laetrile decision was acclaimed by Maureen Salaman, president of the Coalition for Alternative Therapy, who was involved in raising legal funds among large potential donors.

"The pro-Laetrile forces have won a powerful victory in the Supreme Court," said Mrs. Salaman. "All of us who honor the Constitution applaud the Court's decision that all citizens are equal under the law.

"No special class, even though terminally ill, has more right to amygdalin than another. It was within the power of the Court to decide against us on all issues. Instead, the justices referred the case back to the lower court, stating that the legislative process is the proper

NHF Memorial Library News



LIBRARY ENRICHED BY KULVINSKAS COLLECTION

BY STEPHANIE SHANE
Librarian

Viktoras Kulvinskas has given some of his writings to the National Health Federation Memorial Library:

Love Your Body — An Introduction to Living Foods Through: Fasting, Vegetarianism, Unfired Foods, How To Get Stoned On Water, Wheat Grass Therapy, and Learning To Know And Love Your Body.

"Do you know that you are the Temple of God, and the Spirit of God dwells in you? And whoever defiles the Temple of God, God will destroy; for the Temple of God is holy, and that Temple is you."

— (Cor. 3:16,17)

Survival Into the 21st Century — prepares you to be alive in 1984. A manual considered by some to be the new-age encyclopedia. Illustrated by Peter Max, the contents contain: Nutrition, Yoga, Father, Mother and Child, Heal and Be Healed, Food for Mortals, How to Be Happy, Books and New Age

pathway for our cause.

"By this action, the Court has given us the time and implied mandate to pursue proper aggressive action in the Congress to limit FDA regulatory authority.

"The FDA remains legally obliged to honor the affidavit system. This is a victory of the little people over the experts." . . .

Resources for Survival, The Beginning of the End.

"Love is the music of the universe. It needs no language — stones understand it, birds sing it — the universe vibrates to it, Love holds it together. Love feels good because it is real — it unites us into one God-head."

— Viktoras Kulvinskas

Sprout for the Love of Everybody — about the many good things God has put into the seed. A detailed study of the sprout, including grasses. Sprout: History, Nutrition, Value, Love Life, Minerals and Vitamins. Grass: The Eight-Day Sprout, a section on Chlorophyll and Sprouting for Beginners.

"The earth is a paradise, and it will be realized when we stop abusing nature, the mother of paradise. Earth is the base of Mother Nature and earth is part of our being. The first step toward achieving paradise is to till, plant and grow the earth that lies within. From castles of light shall the light go forth."

— Viktoras Kulvinskas

New Age Dictionary — This reference book will help you organize your travels, and put you in touch with holistic doctors and health healers.

"The purpose of the dictionary is to make individuals aware of the way the world is changing, how to participate in these changes, and through cooperative effort work toward making the world a better

Fluoridation: The Great Dilemma Belongs in Every Library, Says Lee

Fluoridation: The Great Dilemma, by George L. Waldbott, M.D., Albert W. Burgstahler, Ph.D., and H. Lewis McKinney, Ph.D.

The field of medicine is faced with many dilemmas, but none more vexing or serious than fluoridation. From the very beginning, this public health procedure of adding fluoride to water to reduce tooth decay has generated scientific as well as political controversy.

The practice of fluoridation is now over three decades old, and during all these years this man of medicine — Dr. George L. Waldbott — has independently and resolutely studied fluoridation's health aspects, and just as resolutely presented his findings for scientific review. Although many books

place to live."

— Viktoras Kulvinskas

Light Eating for Survival, by Marcia Acciardo, was an additional treasure sent us by Viktoras. A book that takes one on a journey with living foods. The recipes are creative, simple, nutritious and peaceful.

Tweets — a Tweet:

½ cup grated apples

½ cup finely chopped dates

¼ cup carob powder

¼ cup ground sesame seeds

Apple juice

Mix everything together and add enough apple juice to form into balls. Roll in coconut.

Thank you, Viktoras Kulvinskas, for adding joy and health-knowledge to our library. Your teachings, love and support will guide people to a better understanding of themselves, and they will find truth in the wisdom of your pages.

have already been written on this subject, this latest book rises far above many other notable efforts: it is the veritable *magnum opus*.

Much of the book, at least in general outline, is familiar terrain for the veteran fluoride observer. In documented detail are presented the essentials of fluorine chemistry, its relation to "Colorado brown stain," the early fluoridation trials, the scientific and political disputes, the transformation of the Public Health Service from open-minded protector of public health to closed-minded advocate of fluoridation at all costs, and the eventual systematic abuse of health scientists opposed to fluoridation.

These sections are valuable for breadth of view and thoroughness of documentation. Every chapter of this book is impressive in the precision and completeness of its specific references. This feature alone makes it a "must" book for anyone interested in fluoridation — veteran or neophyte — regardless of prior persuasion.

Three of the topics are of special interest: (1) the multiple sources of total fluoride intake (essentially ignored by PHS computations for optimal water fluoridation dosage); (2) the nature of pre-skeletal or non-skeletal fluoride disease; and (3) the relevance of recent epidemiological fluoride health aspects.

Sections on the sources of fluoride intake appear in Chapter 3, as well as in the "Conclusion." (The report on environmental fluoride by the National Research Council of Canada, published in July 1978, elaborates the same theme of increasing fluoride exposure.) It would seem impossible for the most ardent profluoridationist to read these sections and then sincerely argue that

the regimented dosage for water fluoridation should remain unchanged, as it has, for more than thirty years.

Throughout the work, however, runs a compelling thesis: that fluoride is a general systemic poison with manifold adverse health effects on diverse organ systems far more complex and pervasive than the dental and skeletal changes usually recognized. It is here that Dr. Waldbott's excellence as a clinical researcher is most pertinent, and his work finds the most bitter opposition.

Medical practice is filled with individual variability and clinical unknowns. We are a long way from understanding the molecular and atomic interactions which are the basis for cellular life. While orthodox medicine is advancing from organ system orientation to orthomolecular viewpoints, it has yet to develop objective tests for such subtle intracellular reactions as *in-vivo* enzyme activities — the probable domain of fluoride toxicity. Thus, Dr. Waldbott's clinical observations and the provable association with fluoride intake do not "fit" medical orthodoxy, and thereby fall victim to the pseudo-claim of others that "no adverse effects are found."

Not looking is synonymous with not finding. It is to the authors' — especially Dr. Waldbott's — great credit that the tone of the book remains scholarly, patient, and totally professional, never

Dr. John R. Lee, Mill Valley, Calif., for several years has been in the forefront of the effort to rid drinking water of fluoride. He is a member of the American Medical Association, California Medical Association, Marin Medical Society, and the American Academy of Family Practice. Fluoridation: The Great Dilemma, by George L. Waldbott, M.D., Albert W. Burgstahler, Ph.D., and H. Lewis McKinney, Ph.D., published by Coronado Press, Box 3232, Lawrence, Kan., is available from the Monrovia office of NHF (\$7.50 plus 75¢ handling, postage).

rancorous or self-important.

The recent large-scale epidemiological studies by Drs. Burk and Yiamouyiannis and Dr. Erickson have fanned the flames of the fluoride controversy. Here again, the authors are cautious in their analysis of the data, and maintain strict professional perspective. While the results of these particular studies almost invite quick denunciation of the fluoridation bureaucracy, the authors remind us that the dilemma here is in finding the correct interpretation — not always an easy thing to do.

The final facet of the fluoridation dilemma — the blind intransigence of the fluoride bureaucracy — is most intriguing. If fluoride is an effective systemic poison at the level of routine fluoridation usage for a portion of our people, as Dr. Waldbott has found and I have also seen in practice, then we must, *per force*, find our fluoridation bureaucracy guilty of extreme callousness and negligence.

The question is — why do they so adamantly push fluoride? Why is it that, as the authors state, "What began as a triumphant march of the forces for public health . . . has ended as a non-scientific promotional effort where reason is subservient to methods abhorred by science, where unequivocal scientific facts have been ignored, and where scientists with adverse evidence have been denigrated and libeled?"

How is it possible, for example, that any health official can, with a straight face, make the absurd claim that fluoridation is "no longer scientifically debatable"? Such patent foolishness should be automatic grounds for immediate loss of scientific credibility.

It is one thing, perhaps, to find politicians obfuscating and lying in a Watergate, but it is quite another thing to find health scientists — who are responsible for the health of millions — employing similar tactics for the sake of fluoridation. We carry our health scientists on a

'WHY DIDN'T JOHN WAYNE TRY LAETRILE?'

In June *The Bulletin* received a call from Calvin Lamborne, Collinsville, Ill., asking NHF to "blast the FDA and the AMA" for its refusal to acknowledge the therapeutic value of a Laetrile-enzyme-vitamin regimen.

After learning of the death of John Wayne, he was curious, he said, to know if the beloved actor had died of cancer or of the chemotherapy he had agreed to take.

Mr. Lamborne credits his own survival to metabolic therapy — he was a patient of Dr. Hans Nieper in Germany — and expressed regret that John Wayne had not gone to Mexico "to at least investigate the work being done there."

The editor could tell him he was not alone in his feelings of resentment and frustration toward an establishment that refuses to acknowledge the existence of nontoxic therapy as an alternative in cancer treatment.

Services for 6-Year-Old Melanie Privitera

Friends of Dr. and Mrs. James R. Privitera were saddened to learn of the death of their six-year-old daughter, Melanie, who died July 11 of injuries sustained when struck by a car while riding her bicycle. The driver fled the scene but later was apprehended.

Services were held July 14 in Our Lady Queen of the Angels Church, Corona Del Mar.

Melanie is survived by her parents; a sister, Debbie; three brothers, Mark, Dan and Tim; and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Privitera of North Palm

Beach, Fla., and Mrs. Grace Hyslop of Omaha.

Dr. and Mrs. Privitera received messages of condolence from NHF Board Chairman Kurt W. Donsbach and President Charles I. Crecelius. Dr. Privitera is a member of the Board of Governors.

Stress will always be, but we can change how we react to it.

— O. CARL SIMONTON, M.D.

very high pedestal. What is it about fluoridation that causes scientists to fall off this pedestal, to make a Dr. Taves forget about the morbidity of his own patient, or deliberately ignore important research (the Manocha data) when supposedly evaluating fluoridation effects? Greed, ignorance, ego — these are not enough to cause the distortions seen in the fluoridation dilemma.

No, the truth is fluoridation has become a bureaucratized cult. Cultism is not rare in science and is, in fact, common in medicine where so much mystery still abounds. What is unusual about fluoridation is the incorporation of this cultism within our governing bureaucracy. We overindulge our pride when we think that cultism in official

agencies happens only in more primitive or less democratic societies. It has happened to fluoridation, and it is with us now in the late Twentieth Century in our United States. Fluoride absolutism will, of course, certainly fall, and some day we will look back on all this with the same benign disdain we allot to mesmerism and therapeutic bleedings.

In conclusion: this book is something special. It is a classic in its field. It should be in the libraries of our schools, water districts, medical centers, and public health offices across the land. It should be the "core" of fluoridation knowledge for everyone interested in the subject. Its potential value is immense, and the time we need it is now.

— JOHN R. LEE, M.D.

WHERE TO REACH PRESIDENT OF NHF CHAPTER IN YOUR AREA

Activity among National Health Federation chapters remains steady, and the number of chapters shows a steady increase, according to Chapter Coordinator Jane Course. Here is an updated list of presidents, with address and phone number, for those who would like to make contact with a view of affiliating:

ARIZONA

Arizona Rim County — Richard Grapp, P.O. Box 634, Pinetop 85935, (602-336-4771).
Mesa — Dr. Michael W. Utman, 1617 E. University Dr., Mesa 85203, (602-833-4655).
Phoenix — Ken Anderson, 5713 W. Glendale, Glendale 85301, (602-934-7261).
Prescott — Jane Belle Clark, 600 Miller Valley, Prescott 86301, (602-445-0376).
Tucson — Robert Baumann, 4249 E. Valentine, Tucson 85711, (602-790-6062).

ARKANSAS

Hot Springs — Iris Wheeler, 117 Lakeshore Dr., Hot Springs 71901, (501-623-9646).

CALIFORNIA

Anza Valley — Donna Moughan, Star Rt. Box 552, Anza 92306, (714-763-4557).
Burbank-Glendale — Bruce Hale, 3021 Alabama, La Crescenta 91506, (213-248-0509).
Hemet-San Jacinto — Dorothy Page, 27540 Keller Rd., Sun City 92381, (714-679-1208).
Laguna Hills — John C. Vann, D.D.S., 5028 Avenue Del Sol, Laguna Hills 92653, (714-837-7065).
Long Beach — Osmon A. Rohm, D.C., 2743 E. 4th St., Long Beach 90814, (213-434-5515).
Monterey Bay Area — Jackie Thompson, 222 Treasure Island Dr., Aptos 95003, (408-668-0380).
New Age Foundation, Inc. — Brent J. Holly, N.D.M.H., 5426 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles 90027, (213-463-8854).
North Valley — Dean Haugh, P.O. Box 103, Anderson 96007, (916-365-4550).
Orange County — Gene Meigs, 2007 Santa Ana Ave., Costa Mesa 92627, (714-548-2335).
Riverside County — Howard Wilson, 12350 Marshall Ave., Apt 139, Chino 91710, (714-628-2780).
Sacramento — Earl Fuller, 7777 Twin Oaks Ave., Citrus Heights 95610, (916-726-8777).
San Diego — Walter Den Herder, 7487 Mohawk, Apt. 40, La Mesa 92041, (714-464-6049).
San Francisco — E. J. Lehman, 2135 30th Ave., San Francisco 94116, (415-661-6423).
Ventura County — Harry Metsker, P.O. Box 786, Ventura 93001, (805-648-7147).

COLORADO

Denver — Alvin Stiernholm, 2200 W. Alameda, #22, Denver 80223.
Pikes Peak Nutrition & Health Club — William Van Wyk, D.C., 1900 E. Pikes Peak Ave., Colorado Springs 80909, (303-634-8846).

CONNECTICUT

- Fairfield County* — Barbara Bayuk, 15 Karen Dr., Norwalk 06851, (203-853-3019).
Litchfield County — Rosemary Reeve, 139 High St., Torrington 06790, (203-482-4928).
New England — James Mascia, 9 Grieb Rd., Wallingford 96492, (203-269-6828).

DELAWARE

- Balance of Nature* — Toni Dunn, 2536 N. Locust St., Wilmington 19805, (302-658-0950).

FLORIDA

- Gainesville* — Sharon M. Woodruff, 1225 N.W. 16th Ave., Gainesville 32601, (904-375-6458).
Lee County — Alan C. Peterson, 1270 Plumosa Dr., Fort Myers 33901, (813-334-4866).
Miami — Robert Borden, P.O. Box 414481, Miami Beach 33141, (305-864-3557).
Orlando — Stan P. Siwy, 8001 Montezuma Trail, Orlando 32807, (305-275-1905).
Palm Beach County — Mrs. H. F. Wilson, 415 Sunset Rd., W. Palm Beach 33401, (305-832-9961).
St. Petersburg — Byron W. Goldberg, D.O., 4980 5th Ave. S., St. Petersburg 33715, (813-867-1335).
Suncoast — Lee Rangle, D.C., 1603 60th Ave., W., Bradenton 33507, (813-758-1402).
Tampa — June M. Wiles, 10914 N. 56th St., Tampa 33617, (813-988-5000).

GEORGIA

- Atlanta* — Cecil M. Grogan, D.C., 2600 Atlanta Ave., S.E., Smyrna 30080, (404-435-9505).

HAWAII

- Honolulu* — Leonard Schneider, 45-055 LiLipuna Pl., Kaneohe 96744, (808-488-3090).

IDAHO

- Magic Valley* — Rosemarie Thompson, Box 182, Filer 83328, (208-326-4562).

ILLINOIS

- Central Illinois* — Robert Adams, R.R. #3, Metamora 61548, (309-367-4650).
Chicago — Grace L. Wilson, 6414 N. Maplewood, Chicago 60645, (312-465-6356).
Rockford — R. F. Soppa, D.N., 2602 E. State St., Rockford 61108, (815-397-3246).
Sauk Valley — Marian Finn, 1211 Hemlock Ave., Dixon 61021, (815-284-3893).
Twin Rivers — Daniel Mefford, 130 N. Monroe, Pittsfield 62363, (217-285-6119).
West Suburban — Gus Heidemann, 148 N. May St., Addison 60101, (312-543-6863).

IOWA

- Iowa City Area* — Judy Siebert, Rt. 6, Iowa City 52240, (319-351-3696).

KANSAS

- Kansas* — Anna McKelvy, 722 Lafayette, Kansas City 66101, (913-281-2066).
Topeka — Mrs. Ida Hanson, D.C., 2045 High St., Topeka 66604, (913-234-9137).
Wichita — Mrs. Edna Johnson, 4248 Whitney, Wichita 67211, (316-682-7056).

KENTUCKY

- Stanford* — Dr. E. P. Booth, Danville Ave., Stanford 40484, (606-365-2326).

MICHIGAN

- Detroit* — Michael Hackney, 715 Irving Ave., Royal Oak 48067, (313-545-6344).

MINNESOTA

- Twin City* — M. Brinda (Sec'y), 151 Silver Lake, St. Paul 55112.

MISSOURI

- Kansas City* — Harold C. Hitchler, 7432 Pennsylvania Ave., Kansas City 64114, (816-523-9120).
St. Louis — Robert L. Beckett, 3323 Chippewa, St. Louis 63118, (314-664-0795).
Springfield — Dennis Kroft, 1714 E. Cairo, Apt. B, Springfield 65802, (417-831-1890).

NEVADA

- Southern Nevada* — Myrna Everts, 425 Aultman St., Ely 89301.

NEW JERSEY

- Morris County* — Grace Pompei, 78 Cathedral Ave., Florham Park 07932, (201-377-8180).
New Jersey — Gene L. Baldassari, 620 Kuser Rd., Trenton 08619, (609-587-1618).

NEW MEXICO

- Albuquerque* — Russell H. Werner, D.C., 330 Louisiana Blvd., N.E., Albuquerque 87108, (505-266-6815).

NEW YORK

- Ithaca* — Mrs. Sylvia Williams, Rd. 3, Townline Rd., Ithaca 14850, (607-273-9035).
Long Island — Mrs. Anne Bressler, 33 E. Main St., Bay Shore 11706, (516-666-4721).
Mohawk Valley — Jeanne A. Irving, 28 Woodlawn Ave. E., Utica 13501, (315-733-9449).
Tri-State — Mary Louise Martin (Sec'y), 280 E. 241 St., Bronx 10470, (212-324-5772).

OHIO

- Akron* — Connie Jean McQuay, 1551 Alton Dr., Akron 44313, (216-836-6119).
Bluffton Natural Health — Jean Carey, 3513 Spencerville Rd., Lima 45805, (419-991-7554).
Canton — Paul E. Pflug, 910 1st St. NE, Massillon 44646.
Columbus — Sandra Simakis, 1511 Teeway Dr., Columbus 43220, (614-451-2406).
Toledo — Dr. Paul Heyer, 884 South St., Toledo 43609, (419-241-1091).
Tri County — Betty Festi, Rt. 1 Box 361, Dover 44622, (216-343-5656).

OKLAHOMA

- Oklahoma City* — Harold Steinbron (V. Pres.), Box 129, Cashion 73016, (405-433-2316).

OREGON

- Portland* — Bruce Canvasser, N.D., 3124 N.E. Davis, Portland 97232, (503-234-0122).

PENNSYLVANIA

- Lehigh Valley Health Club* — Rev. Allen S. Huber, 1739 N. 21st St., Allentown 18104, (215-433-4938).
Mountville — James C. Strickler, 299 Stony Battery Rd., Mountville 17554, (717-285-4700).
Pittsburgh — Nick Jurich, 202 Fiesta Dr., Pittsburgh 15239, (412-793-5635).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia — Mrs. Christine Richardson, 3869 Forest Dr., Columbia 29204, (803-787-0820).

TENNESSEE

Nashville Area — Mrs. William C. Rion, Box 326, Goodlettsville 37072, (615-859-2708).

TEXAS

Fort Worth — Fred Dielman, 2962 Park Hill Dr., Fort Worth 76109, (817-926-0241).

Houston — Dorris King, 1826 Mill Creek, Houston 77008, (713-861-9649).

UTAH

Ogden — Steven M. Nelson, 2154 W. 5700 S., Roy 84067, (801-773-9853).

VIRGINIA

Northern Virginia — Merle Nelson, 8116 Bright Meadows Ln., Dun Loring 22027, (703-573-0160).

WASHINGTON

Opportunity — Rose Marie Hinckley, E. 11206-24th, Spokane 99206, (509-928-1069).

Port Angeles — Mrs. Mary Smedley, 132 Motor Ave., Port Angeles 98362, (206-457-7047).

Puget Sound — Robin Maiers, 10420 N.E. 60th, Kirkland 98033, (206-827-5810).

Spokane — Dale Darrow, W. 4507 S. Oval Rd., Spokane 99204, (509-838-8809).

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee — Penny Easterman, 2712 N. Maryland Ave., Milwaukee 53211, (414-962-6090).

Northern Wisconsin — Neal DuFour, Rt. 1, Argonne 54511, (715-649-3517).

SUITS DECRY PROPOSED DUMPING OF 3 MILE ISLAND WATER

Radioactive waste water may not be discharged from the Three Mile Island nuclear plant into the Susquehanna River until an environmental study is completed, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has ruled.

Suits demanding an immediate halt to plans to dump 600,000 gallons of "purified" contaminated water were filed by the City of Lancaster, Pa., and a citizens' group representing 110,000 persons using drinking water obtained

downriver from the contaminated facility.

The NRC study will examine potential risks to public health and safety, and consider alternatives to discharging the water into the river — such as storing it in tanks while it slowly evaporates.

Metropolitan Edison Co. will be permitted to discharge the water "only if there are no potential risks, and no public outcry," an NRC official said.

High Cancer Death Rate Among Petroleum Workers

A highly-excessive risk of cancer deaths — including brain malignancy — has been found among workers in petroleum refineries and petrochemical plants in Texas, the National Cancer Institute reported. Findings were based on a study of the mortality records of more than 3,000 members of the Oil,

Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union in more than 200 oil industry plants in Texas from 1947-1977.

A BAN ON SMOKING at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow has been recommended by the Soviet Union's Committee of Physical Culture and Sport.

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?

ELECTED FEDERATION OFFICERS

Unless otherwise indicated, address all officers and staff members: P.O. Box 688, Monrovia, Calif. 91016.
Phone (213) 357-2181 or 359-8334.

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

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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 CONVENTIONS

Midwest Regional — Aug. 31, Sept. 1,2
O'Hare Kennedy — Rosemont, Ill.

Pike's Peak Regional — Oct. 13-14
4-Seasons Inn — Colorado Springs

Northeast Regional — Oct. 27-28
Convention Hall — Asbury Park, N.J.

South Central Regional — Nov. 10-11
Fairmont Hotel — New Orleans

HELP SAVE OUR HEALTH FREEDOMS