

National Health Federation

BULLETIN

July/August 1980 • 50c

Megavitamin Dose Study Launched by FDA; Is It 'Subtle Assault'?



STEVE J. GADLER

HE TAKES ON THE BIGGIES!
*Retired A.F. Colonel, Legion
of Merit Holder Steve Gadler
Has Been Making Waves in
Minnesota Since Appointment
to Pollution Control Agency
in 1967; Mining, Utilities
Corporations Hate His Guts*

**VIRGINIA CHIROPRACTOR UNDER FIRE
FOR USING RADIONICS, COLOR THERAPY**

**S.O.S. from Paul Keene on Labeling
'Poison Vets' Must Answer Charges**

Dr. Teller and the Rockefellers

**Confrontation in Idaho: Radiated
Water from Nuke Research Center**

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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The Challenge of 'Captains of Ten'!

A "Call to Action" has been issued by the leadership of the National Health Federation, with a goal of expanding the membership and influence of the only organization of its kind, dedicated to achievement and preservation of freedom of choice in health-related areas.

As noted earlier (May 1980 *Bulletin*), financial planner Floyd Weston of Shingle Spring, Calif., a dynamic and dedicated NHFer, presented to the Executive Committee a plan to build NHF into a million-member organization. He is positive this goal is achievable, and predicted the first year would see membership hit the 100,000 mark.

The opening salvo of the "Captain of Ten" campaign was fired in April when a colorful document titled "Call to Action" went to all members.

The message is positive:

"Now is the time to ask, 'What can I do to help The National Health Federation in this time of crisis to preserve Freedom of Choice?'"

"As we count our blessings of the past quarter century, they number some forty thousand. You . . . and 39,999 just like you, spread across this great nation.

"The assembly of this great leadership force has been an historic process. We recognize that 'no success can compensate for the premature failure of our bodies,' . . . and that requires freedom of choice in all matters pertaining to health.

"The time has come for a full-scale offensive. The battle lines are drawn. The Federation is well entrenched. In the spirit of the patriots who founded our country, you are urged to become a captain in our force for freedom.

"Your commitment to this vigorous, all-out action is vital. Your mission: To build a team of ten of your friends and acquaintances for the freedom cause of The National Health Federation.

"Knowing you will want to respond to this urgent Call to Action now, you are being asked to accept a commission as a "Captain of Ten."

"Please enclose \$2 to cover mailing and costs for your "Captains of Ten" kit which will contain the literature and materials to accomplish your history-making mission.

"You will also receive your striking *Certificate of Commission as Captain*, suitable for framing, with our sincere gratitude.

"You will soon see the power generated by your commitment."

CHARLES I. CRECELIUS
President

HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT COULD BE THE LOSERS

Health, energy, and environment could be the victims of special-interest lobbying if voters approve a constitutional initiative making it possible for the California legislature to overrule decisions of four state agencies.

Introduced by two Democrats — Daniel Boatwright of Concord and Alister McAlister of San Jose — the measure passed the Assembly 55-20. Senate approval was deemed likely. Passage would put the issue on the November ballot. Thirty-eight states have passed similar legislation, according to Boatwright.

Touted by sponsors as a move to "return government to the people," the measure would enable the legislature to invalidate any rule drawn up by the Air Resources Board (automobile emissions, for example), state industrial safety and health rules, Energy Commission conservation standards, and Coastal Commission rules governing coastal development.

Commented Assemblyman Art Torres: "The measure would bring every special-interest group that does not like a regulatory agency's rules or fees to legislators seeking relief."

Minnesota Pollution Fighter Pessimistic About Future

BY DON MATCHAN

A lot of corporate executives — and politicians — wish Steve J. Gadler had never been born, or that if that had to be, at least his genes and early experiences had been different.

They resent him because of his dedication to the cause of clean air, water, and soil — it might be called a fetish with him. And along with his devotion is a thirst for knowledge, the intelligence enabling him to ask penetrating questions during public hearings, and a zeal to protect the environment against an avaricious, faceless corporate structure with a single consuming interest: acquisition of money.

Colonel Gadler (Ret.), 2120 Carter Ave., St. Paul, Minn., who'll be 75 in the fall, a native of South Dakota's Black Hills, was fatherless at 11 — his dad a statistic in the Hearst-owned Homestake Mine — victim of a lung disease caused by the company's failure to provide a ventilation system.

As a youngster, he counted among his friends, Indians on the nearby reservation, and he recalls the counsel of one of those adult friends, talking about the Mississippi: "Never live downstream if a white man lives upstream."

"I didn't understand the full implications of what he meant," he says, his piercing brown eyes focused on the interviewer, lips hinting at a smile.

But it wasn't too many years later when he got an inkling of what the native American was trying to tell him: A familiar stream suddenly didn't have any more fish. They were casualties of the cyanide tailings dumped into the stream by Homestake Mining Co.

These two experiences were burned into his subconscious. And this conditioning, together with the fact that despite a military career he always has

had a Schweitzer-like reverence for life (he has never shot a deer, and can't accept the macho attitude that it's an achievement to use a gun to "kill a beautiful deer"), may explain the zeal with which he forges ahead with the antipollution responsibilities he has faced for the last 12 years as the most-publicized member of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

After a full career in the Air Force, he returned to St. Paul to become a consultant in engineering — his major at University of Minnesota from which he was graduated in 1932.

HIS FIRST-LOVE

But his work was only part of his life. The most significant, and for him, exhilarating activity, was his participation in the environmental movement — a role which elevated him to chairmanship of the Minnesota Society of Professional Engineers' environmental committee, leading to creation of the MPCA, and to his appointment to a two-year term as a board member of that agency by Republican Governor Harold Levander.

That was in 1967. Two years later, because of the dust he had kicked up and the "enemies" created among corporate bosses, Governor Levander let it be known he would not be reappointed to a 4-year term. But the governor was not reckoning with the convictions of members of the Minnesota Environmental Control Citizens' Association. Women members of that organization marched on the governor's mansion in St. Paul, demonstrating with a fervor which finally brought him to the door. He promised the ladies that Steve Gadler would be reappointed.

Since then he has been reappointed by Democrat and Republican governors. He has had the editorial support of

the state's two largest newspapers — the *Minneapolis Tribune* and the *St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press*. His name has become synonymous with pollution control. (We hope Governor Albert Quie reappoints him! Ed.)

His success in curbing the worst insults to the environment by industry has propelled him to a national leadership role. He lectures before environmental groups across the country, testifies at federal and state legislative hearings, has generally been regarded with distinct distaste by the establishment, and as a hero among environmentalists.

TOUGH BUT COMPASSIONATE

Before detailing some of the achievements of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, let it be said that he is a modest person, not given to blowing his own horn. But a doer finally has to be recognized. That has happened to the former Air Force colonel — decorated with the Legion of Merit — who has brought to the environmental cause in Minnesota the toughness for which he was known during his military career — a toughness tempered with a deep compassion for the defenseless — be they humans or other forms of life.

Example: He resents the brutality with which animals are slaughtered for meat-eating Americans. He doesn't particularly object to meat-eating — although since he became a cancer patient (successfully treating it with raw-food diet, vitamins, enzymes, Laetrile, and exercise), he has become a vegetarian. But he does object to the inhumane methods of killing the animals — methods that need not be used, but which may save the packer a few dollars.

Pollution-fighter Gadler views pollution as "a nonpolitical issue. I have always steered clear of political entanglements, and have tried to work with all political groups to obtain environmental legislation of benefit to all the people."

In those 12 years in the antipollution

battle, he has discovered however that "there are black-hatted politicians in both parties when it comes to pollution. I've seen them run on platforms of environmental protection, then upon election, turn around and vote against the environment."

RESERVE MINING FIGHT

Upon his appointment to the MPCA in 1967, Mr. Gadler focused attention on the polluting practices of the Reserve Mining Company (owned by Republic Steel and Armco Steel). The company was dumping taconite tailings into Lake Superior at the rate of 67,000 tons a day. To visualize the quantum, he says that spacewise it's "equivalent to 44,000 junked cars."

The tailings became an island in Lake Superior — and they contain asbestos which flakes off into the water, eventually entering human bodies to cause cancer. Duluth, Cloquet, Minn., and Superior, Wis., use Lake Superior water in their municipal plants.

When MPCA trained its regulatory guns on Reserve Mining, company lawyers said the firm could evade enforcement for 10 years. It turned out they were just about right: It was 1977 before the federal courts ordered the company to stop dumping taconite tailings into Lake Superior. And it was the end of February 1980 before the company announced it would be early May when the huge land site would be ready for use.

(Steve Gadler recalls that he visited a land dump site for tailings used by a mining company south of Tucson, Ariz., from inception of the operation. So it could be done. It just costs money to move it from a pollution-creating site to one which will be covered over eventually, for agricultural or forestry use). But how much money went into lawyers' fees (for company and the public), probably never will be known. And how many lives were affected by the pollution never will be known.

It was a great day for Steve Gadler and the environmentalists, you can bet,

when Federal Judge Miles Lord ordered the company to quit polluting Lake Superior. And Mr. Gadler can't help relishing the fact Judge Lord forced the presidents of Republic Steel and Armco Steel to testify. The company's refusal to comply with the MPCA order led to Judge Lord's order that the taconite-producing plant be closed down. That order was appealed, and during the legal maneuvering, to force the plant to go for on-land disposal, company officials were able to influence an appeals court to meet secretly at night in a small Missouri town, and order reopening of the plant, and removal of Judge Lord from the case. However, Federal Appeals Court upheld the Lord decision.

OTHER CASES

From 1967 to 1970 MPCA fought with legal procedures to force the U.S. Steel plant in Duluth to install equipment to eliminate hazardous air pollution caused by its coke-making operation. The company refused, and in 1970 closed the plant.

In the center of St. Paul, Koppers Company — owned by the Andrew Mellon interests — was spewing out pollution in the manufacture of coke. For six years the company resisted an MPCA cleanup order, then shut the plant down, blaming MPCA for the closure.

Mr. Gadler says one of the techniques used by companies to delay compliance with MPCA regulations is to tell the public the closures are the fault of the Pollution Control Agency. They urge employees and relatives to hassle the board, and on one occasion the ruckus caused by 400 inflamed citizens necessitated evacuation of board members by police via a rear exit. MPCA nonetheless voted that unless Reserve Mining went to on-land disposal, the plant would be closed.

Another case of blaming the agency for closure of its Chaska, Minn., plant was that of Crystal Sugar Co., Denver, which refused to install cleaning equip-

ment for the debris which blanketed the community, a way-of-life in the small rural town, causing a child to tell Steve Gadler he didn't know snow came in any color except black.

Perhaps the most highly-publicized contest between MPCA and industry was that of the challenge to the powerful Northern States Power Company whose executives were determined to build a nuclear plant near Monticello, Minn. That was in 1967, the year Mr. Gadler became a board member, after "staff had recommended it, taking the word of the utilities company that it would certainly pose no public hazard."

Mr. Gadler tried hard to persuade other board members that not enough was known about effective safety techniques to permit the plant's construction. But in a showdown vote two years later, the then 7-person board voted 4-3 to grant the permit.

Another sharp conflict involved a proposal by barge operators to widen the mouth of the stream entering Pig's Eye Lake, St. Paul, to accommodate a facility for storing barges. This would have destroyed the habitat of a special species of crane and other bird and animal life. MPCA won that one.

The agency has been involved in court fights with airline companies accused of chemical and noise pollution.

It is engaged in a running battle with management of the Twin City Sewage plant, a metropolitan operation which dumps processed sewage into the Mississippi River. "We're still trying to get them to install additional equipment to clean it up," he says.

MPCA threatened legal action against the Minnesota Penitentiary at Stillwater, charged with air pollution. And it still is working on "some aspects" of a case of air pollution resulting from University of Minnesota policies — or lack of antipollution policy.

Public utilities executives don't like MPCA regulations requiring cleanup of

He's Coauthor of 9 Books, Including *Sunpower* . . .

Among other accomplishments, the hard-working Steve Gadler is also coauthor of nine books on the environment, including one on solar energy — *Sun Power — Facts About Solar Energy*. In hardcover, published by Lerner Publications, Minneapolis, it sells for \$6.95.

Concisely and brightly written (coauthor Wendy Wriston Adamson of Minneapolis is deeply involved in the study of environment, as a writer and a librarian), this book is worth the price several times over, to the person desiring answers to the cliché that "Solar energy is great, but it's decades away."

The authors do a beautiful job of recapping the sun's influence on earth and its creatures. We are reminded that "the sun is the ultimate source of all the energy stored in the fossil fuels, as well as the energy produced by the earth's wind, and water." . . .

Chapter 1 summarizes in 14 pages the kinds of energy available, or in use: fossil fuels, petroleum, natural gas, nuclear, geothermal, water, and wind.

In easy-to-grasp language, Chapter 2 condenses factual information related to "The Sun As a Source of Energy." For example, we're told that its mass can be visualized if we consider that "if the earth weighed one ounce, the sun would weigh 10 tons."

Early experiments in the use of solar energy are described, with a bit of detail about the work of two French scientists in the 17th and 18th centuries, one of whom developed a sun-powered steam engine that could be used to pump water.

Then we're brought up to date with a chapter on "Solar Energy Today," in which it is pointed out that "the sun's energy can be used to heat and cool houses, schools, hospitals and commercial and industrial buildings. It can . . . pump water and distill it, run solar furnaces, cook food, dry agricultural products . . . evaporate ocean water to obtain salt, operate communications and navigation systems, power space vehicles, generate electricity."

There is text and art of solar installations in moderate and cold climates. "The Solar Future" is discussed in 18 pages of easily-assimilated material and photos. And those tricky questions posed by pronuclear propagandists are presented, and answered, in a few pages of the chapter titled "Solar Energy: Pro and Con."

The wrap-up — "Planning for the Solar Future," presents information about its use in other countries, and in the U.S., with a closing paragraph quoting environmentalist Egan O'Connor: "The question of how soon we will have solar energy on a large scale is first a political matter, and only second a technological one."

Mr. Gadler and Mrs. Adamson note in closing: "Although much research remains to be done, *the basic technology of solar energy is available now. All that is lacking are the funds needed to put that technology to work.*"

smoke emissions from fossil-fired plants, but the agency has successfully required the industry to install electrostatic precipitators and scrubbers to remove pollutants from coal smoke.

WASTE HEAT SOLUTION

Northern States Power Company paid its legal beagles to fight a PCA order to stop putting boiling water into the river and to install cooling towers.

Ironically, once the resistance ended and the company applied its engineering ingenuity to the problem, what it had viewed as a costly annoyance was transformed into a blessing: By conserving the plant's waste heat — produced by the steam turbine in both coal and nuclear-powered plants — flowers are now being grown commercially in the middle of frigid Minnesota

winters.

A story in the March 2, 1980, issue of the *Minneapolis Tribune* describes the experiment launched in 1975 jointly by the utilities company, University of Minnesota, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In 1977, the Hermes Floral Co., convinced of waste heat's economic benefits, built its own acre of greenhouses next to the power plant's acre of rose beds, and the Sherburne, Minn., greenhouses maintain a 60-degree temperature except on the coldest winter nights — warm enough to keep the plants growing without the aid of an auxiliary gas furnace. So conservation reaps double benefits.

Colonel Gadler has come up against the greats in the industry — chemicals, electricity, steel, automobiles, agriculture, nuclear — and he's stood up against all of them on behalf of the environment.

"Interestingly," he said, "a lot of corporate officials have turned around in their thinking, and are going along with the cleanup effort. They understand they've got to clean up industry, that they too have to live here. It gives me the greatest happiness when they agree to conform to antipollution regulations — even at some cost — which is passed on to the consumer anyway."

Not all the efforts have been crowned with success, the St. Paul man is the first to acknowledge. For example, the day of the interview in Palm Desert, Calif. (where he and Mrs. Gadler spent several weeks during winter/early spring — he received his annual checkup at the Contreras Central Medico Del Mar Clinic and lectured there twice to patients) he revealed he had just learned from the MPCA staff that during his absence the board approved a six-year extension for the cleanup deadline for the Ford plant which dumps "poisonous gases around the plant."

NO ONE KNOWS

He is frustrated by refusal of the Nuclear Regulatory Agency and its predecessor, Atomic Energy Commis-

SENATOR HUMPHREY WOULDN'T LISTEN

Mr. Gadler, a Laetrile patient for nearly six years, provided the substance to a close friend of the late Senator Hubert Humphrey. But he doesn't know if the senator took the Laetrile — thinks probably not, in view of the senator's pharmaceutical background and connections with "establishment medicine."

In 1977, the Minnesota pollution fighter asked a federal judge to issue an order permitting him to bring Laetrile into the country legally, but the request was denied.

Diagnosed in November 1975 as having cancer of the lymph system (reticular cell [type 4] sarcoma), Mr. Gadler refused surgery and radiation, opted for a dietary program of raw greens, enzymes, vitamins, and Laetrile. Five years later he wrote of his experience in a 25-page booklet dealing mainly with his nutritional regimen. It's available for 75¢ from IACVF, 151 Silver Lake Rd., St. Paul 55112, (telephone 612-636-4631).

sion, to supply information needed to establish protective regulations.

He tells of writing AEC asking how many curies per year are discharged into the environment by nuclear power plants, nuclear weapons facilities, uranium piles, etc., "and no one there adds up the figures. They quote a regulation, note that the companies are permitted to discharge a certain quantity of radioactive waste, and that no one discharges even the permissible limits. So no one in the agency puts the individual discharges together to obtain a total picture."

He wishes he could do more. It bothers him that those who profit from the nuclear industry are able to have their way in government councils. He accused the AEC of "lying and poisoning the public." He accused former AEC

Health-Care Alternatives Among Concerns To Be Considered at 'Survival Gathering'

The National Health Federation was invited to send health-related materials on acupuncture, reflexology, bioenergetics, vitamin therapy, nutrition, iridology, homeopathy, and other "natural health" materials to the Black Hills International Survival Gathering July 18-27.

According to Laurel Carson, 4024 43rd Avenue South, Minneapolis, there will be a library of health resources "where people may obtain information

on the topics they are interested in."

An attendance of 10,000 persons is expected, Ms. Carson said. "For 10 days, people from many parts of the world will gather in the Black Hills to document and diagnose the threats to survival so that we may determine and practice the best methods of assuring a future for our children," she asserted.

The event is sponsored by the Black Hills Alliance, Box 2508, Rapid City, So. Dak. 57709 (605-342-5127).

Environmental Action Selects 'Filthy Five'

Environmental Action — a consumer group fighting for a clean environment — dubs five giant corporations the "Filthy Five," because of an "overwhelmingly antienvironmental record." The organization has called on members of Congress to refuse political contributions from them.

Identified were Dow Chemical Co.,

International Paper Co., Occidental Petroleum Corp., Republic Steel Corp., and Standard Oil of Indiana. These corporations were selected for the adverse recognition because "they combine heavy donations to antienvironmental candidates with 'a long record of environmental, health and safety violations.'"

Chairman Dixie Lee Ray of "poisoning the Mississippi, dumping radioactive waste from the nuclear reactor being dismantled at Elk River, Minn. (The plant failed, and thousands of gallons of radioactive water went into the Mississippi).

"I'm interested in preserving the earth," he asserts. "The way we're going, I really believe that in 2017, there won't be an earth as we know it. And that isn't very far down the road."

He recalls the statement of former Congressman Chet Hollifield who "in 1968 stood on the platform in San Francisco at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and predicted an end to earth as we know it, from 'radiobiological contamination,' if certain things are not done."

ONLY CONTEMPT

And he bristles when lawyers, scholars, and writers whom he believes are in the pay of the industry — "stooges," he calls them — propagandize for the

nuclear industry. He is surprised that the Twin Cities legal firm of the former president of the Isaac Walton League handles cases involving uranium pollution for such clients as "the energy combines, the copper interests," and Northern States Power Company.

"Some writers, I believe, work insidiously from the inside," he said. "This really gets me. On the surface one thinks they're interested in preserving pure water and forests. Instead, I think they're passing information to the polluters."

"I hate to say it, but I'm afraid the human race will destroy itself because it dirties its own nest. I believe man is on earth only for a given period, and that he should leave it a little better than he found it. I try to live that philosophy. And I'm sorry the Mississippi may be dirtier when I leave the Pollution Control Agency than when we started working to clean it up. The Indian was correct."

Radionics, Color Therapy Under Fire in Virginia

A Virginia chiropractor who uses what a Stanford University researcher calls "magneto-electric" energy, and color therapy, to treat — without charge — mentally-retarded or brain-damaged children is fighting for his professional life, and the National Health Federation, by providing legal assistance, is supporting his right to practice.

Center of the controversy is Charles F. Whitehouse, D.C., founder of Etheronics Research Foundation, 301 Birchwood Park Dr., Virginia Beach, Va. 23452.

The Virginia State Board of Medicine charges that Dr. Whitehouse's radionics instrument (he sold one to the U.S. Navy in 1978 for \$5,111), has no capabilities to heal, that his use of color therapy is quackery, and has set in motion procedures which may lead to loss of his license.

A hearing was held in March before Hearing Officer Tom Postom, who will submit findings of fact to the state board by July 1. On the basis of that report, the board will decide whether to withdraw the charges against Dr. Whitehouse, or suspend or revoke his license.

He told NHF Executive Director Clinton R. Miller in mid-April that "if the injunction against the use of energy and color therapy is not lifted, I intend to violate the injunction on grounds it creates mental anguish to deny mentally-retarded children and other persons with hopeless medical problems the services we are able to provide."

Dr. Whitehouse flew to California in February to explain to the Executive Committee what he is doing, and to ask NHF support in the case against him. That support was granted in the decision to commission NHF General Counsel Kirkpatrick W. Dilling to work with Attorney William P. Williams of the

firm of Babalas and Williams.

The Federation has appealed for funds to finance the legal costs. In a letter to a list of friends and supporters supplied by Dr. Whitehouse, NHF Executive Director Clinton R. Miller said, "It is incredible that (Dr. Whitehouse) has had his license challenged because he dared to do research in color therapy in the treatment of brain-damaged children. It is incredible too that every scientist and scientific organization in America didn't see red and immediately come to his defense. It's incredible that the National Health Federation is the only association of freedom fighters in the United States to recognize the seriousness of this case and give him legal aid.

"The Virginia Medical Board says it is ethical to give highly-addictive, toxic and mind-altering drugs to hyperactive children, but unethical for chiropractors to research harmless color and radionic therapy."

EXPERT TESTIMONY

Expert witnesses at the hearing in March included William A. Tiller, Ph.D., Lt. Col. (Ret.) Thomas Beardon, and John Ott, the light researcher.

Dr. Tiller has been involved in energy research at Stanford for a number of years. He testified that the energy form under question — which he calls magneto-electric — "may be the means by which the mind can influence matter." His experiments, he said, have shown that:

- Through mental vibrations a psychic can cause physical changes in a nonpsychic individual.
- Cancer and various wounds are affected by light.
- A person's health can be monitored by measuring the electrical energy at acupuncture points.

• All cells emit a level of energy that directly corresponds with their physical condition. (Cancer cells, for example have very strong emissions).

• Shining laser light on acupuncture points produces electrical changes in the body.

• The endocrine glands may be the portals of energy flowing through the body.

Dr. Tiller said he was part of a small "investigative" team sent to the USSR several years ago by the Association for Research and Enlightenment, the Edgar Cayce Foundation in Virginia Beach. He said Soviet researchers are using colored lights to treat hospital patients, the idea being that the aura or invisible energy field around a person can be regenerated by the lights. A revitalized aura can mean better health for the patient, he testified.

Edward W. Russell, former managing editor of the *London Morning Post*, attacked the state's prosecution of Dr. Whitehouse. "Radionics could be a very valuable potential ally of medicine," he asserted. "To attack radionics is not to protect the public from something harmful."

In Britain, he said, the practice of radionics is used "very extensively," and practitioners "are not subjected to legal harassment." He said he knows of other American practitioners who are using

radionics, "but I am not able to tell you who they are. They have to practice it in secret in this free country."

TWO BOOSTERS

The Virginia Medical Board may have its axe out to get Dr. Whitehouse, but there are mothers who would consider it a tragedy if he is prohibited from practicing.

One such is Mrs. Janet Whittenberg whose son suffers from cerebral palsy. She says 4-year-old Shannon has been getting better since treatments were started with Dr. Whitehouse.

"I had gone to many doctors, they could do nothing for him," she says. "They said his brain was deteriorating, that he was terminal. He was a vegetable. Then, within a month after going to Dr. Whitehouse he started growing again, his teeth came in, his yellow color faded away, and he is very alert, watches TV. I am very pleased."

A similar story was told by Mrs. Betty Drury whose 15-year-old hyperactive son, James, "remembers better, writes better, recognizes more words, and his features are changing. Before we took him to Dr. Whitehouse, he couldn't even tie his own shoes. Within a month he suddenly sat down and tied his shoes. And he hasn't torn up anything since. The whole family notices the difference."

Alternative Cancer Therapy Directory

Alternative Cancer Therapy for Cancer Victims, Inc., 85 Summersea Rd., New Seabury, Mass., 02649, has compiled a new directory of alternative cancer therapies, according to Myron L. Silton, president.

"Surgery, radiology, and chemotherapy are not the only ways to treat cancer," said Mr. Silton. "... Choices include Laetrile and metabolic therapies, thermography, cellular therapy, immunology, and nutritional programming."

The directory, for which a \$10 "donation" is asked (hardship cases, "what-

ever can be afforded"), lists the names, addresses and phone numbers of 100 doctors, clinics, and treatment centers.

Be sure that you put your feet in the right place, and then stand firm.

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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

Book Review

GOFMAN BOOK MIGHT BE IRREVERENT, BUT CERTAINLY NOT IRRELEVANT!

For those frustrated persons who would like "to do something" about halting the nuclear frankenstein, Dr. John W. Gofman's latest book, *Irrevy — An Irreverent, Illustrated View of Nuclear Power*, has some answers.

The 248-page paperback, published by the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility, Main P.O.B. 11207, San Francisco 94101, also may be ordered from NHF Monrovia \$5.95, (Californians add tax).

It is a collection of talks made by the medical physics specialist, who was among the early scientists to warn of the hazards of nuclear production. (NHF carried 1971 reprints of a 7-part series by Dr. Gofman on government secrecy and suppression of vital information dealing with the nuclear issue).

Irrevy is so titled because the author does not treat nuclear promoters in and out of government with the obeisance some writers do.

It is "unorthodox" in more ways than one, with an "index by issues" at the beginning of the book, and an alphabetical index, mostly by names, in the back. It's an unusual book, too, in that it contains 60 cartoons which "speak louder than words." In fact, the book is dedicated "to the cartoonists, whose insights contribute so enormously, so delightfully, to public education and human decency."

What you can expect to find in *Irrevy* is clued by these chapter titles: "Alice in Blunderland," an address presented in a debate with Dr. Edward Teller in October 1975. Other chapter titles: "A Sane Solution to the Energy Problem"; "On the Way to the Bank, Or Why There Will Never Be a Solution to the Radioactive Waste Problem"; "The Catch-22 Society — Some Thoughts on 'Civil Disobedience,' and 'Uncivil Obedience.'" "

"A Small Affidavit With Big Implications — a brief affidavit written on behalf of some members of the nonviolent Trojan Decommissioning Alliance arrested for trying to shut down the Trojan nuclear power plant in Oregon in June 1978"; "The Sheep and I — Some Thoughts on Alternatives to 'Civil Disobedience'"; "Abominations Unlimited — From Here to Eternity?"; "The Nuclear Double-Trouble — Some Approaches Beyond Widget-Fixing," an address concerning military as well as civilian nuclear power; "Law Versus Justice — What's Happening at the Trials of the 'Fence-Jumpers'?"

The "index by issues" covers these areas: "Nuclear power; health effects of exposure to radiation; energy-efficiency; solar energy; public health concepts; technology, science and medicine; inalienable, natural, human rights; liberty and slavery; justice, morality, and the law; nuclear war and nuclear weapons; mankind's worst problems — confronting the source"; and finally, "suggestions for possibly useful actions."

In that last chapter, the author deals with ideas, some novel. For example, he asks, "Do we agree about goals?", then lists his nuclear goals, and cites facts supporting his thesis that "the antinuclear movement is on the cutting edge of a justice-movement." He answers the questions, "Why fight nuclear pollution if they're going to blow up the world anyway?"

He suggests the possibility of "collecting compensation for *mental anguish* from electric utilities by deducting it from the bill." Other ideas: "Mourning with appropriate armbands for nuclear power victims; naming names; stripping away rationalizations; promoting approval of the Nuremberg

A Court Victory for Whistleblowers

In a precedent-setting ruling, a federal judge has opened a new path to reinstatement for federal employees fired for blowing the whistle on agency wrongdoing.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr. of the District of Columbia has said a whistleblower is entitled to prove in court that he was wrongfully punished for exercising his rights to free speech — even though the whistleblower already was granted evidentiary hearings at the administrative level.

Government lawyers had argued that the court should rely solely on the administrative record in determining whether Ralph A. Applegate had been illegally fired from his job at the Defense Construction Supply Center in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Applegate, a mechanical engineer, was removed in November 1976 after telling members of Congress and the press that DCSC was paying exorbitant prices for ordinary hardware-store items. Before his dismissal, Mr. Applegate said in a television interview

that as much as 25% of the money spent on procurement by DCSC was wasted. He gave Reporter Ron Olsen of WBNS-TV copies of DCSC records showing that the agency had spent \$1,045 for a piston ring previously purchased for about \$100.

Government lawyers maintained that the court should limit itself to a review of evidence presented at Mr. Applegate's hearings before the agency and the Civil Service Commission. They argued that he should not be permitted to subpoena witnesses or introduce new evidence in support of his case. But on March 4, Judge Robinson ruled that Mr. Applegate "is entitled to an independent review by this court of his first-amendment claim."

Attorney William A. Dobrovir told *Federal Times* that the decision "breaks new ground" for federal whistleblowers. He said that in order to prove that Mr. Applegate was unjustly fired, "we will be probing into the area of (Defense Department) waste."

— FEDERAL TIMES

Principles (personal responsibility and accountability, and their peacetime application); making vigorous efforts to restore true trial by jury; reducing the size and power of government; participating in the tax revolt; protecting consumers by verifying that specific, small energy-systems really work; being openly antinuclear; using chemical poisons as a lesson, and showing the connection between dissimilar problems; developing a consistent way of evaluating *all* technologies." . . .

John Gofman, M.D., Ph.D., is Professor Emeritus of Medical Physics at University of California, Berkeley. Since 1969 he has been a leader in the struggle "to prevent nuclear power from creating a public health tragedy even worse than the asbestos story."

In 1942, he helped isolate the world's

first milligram of plutonium, for the Manhattan Project. He is recipient of the Stouffer Prize for his research in lipoproteins and heart disease, and a former associate director of Lawrence Livermore (radiation) Laboratory in California where he conducted research on cancer and chromosomes from 1965 to 1972, until the Atomic Energy Commission managed to stop his work.

"My particular combination of scientific credentials is very handy in the nuclear controversy, but advanced degrees confer no special expertise in either common sense or morality," says this fearless advocate of truth and morality. "That's why many laymen are better qualified to judge nuclear power than are the so-called experts."

— D.C.M.

Paul Keene Asks Letters Opposing FDA Nutrition-Labeling Proposal

An impassioned appeal for public support of the small-business plea that the Food and Drug Administration not change nutrition-labeling regulations was issued by Paul Keene, president of Walnut Acres, Penns Creek, Pa., veteran champion of freedom for the natural way.

In a summary of effects of the mandatory nutrition labeling proposed by FDA, Mr. Keene called upon friends of the natural-foods movement to bombard Washington with letters asking that the nutrition-labeling regulation remain as is — voluntary.

Mr. Keene said other possible alternatives that "we could live with" would be to require nutrition-labeling only on products of manufacturers selling more than \$500,000 of the product within a year; or permitting small food processors "who would be grievously affected by nutrition labeling to print a disclaimer stating, 'The food in this container has not been tested for vitamins, protein, sodium, or calorie content.'"

He said that in the case of Walnut Acres, if the labeling proposal is mandated, it will mean extinction. The laboratory tests of the 440 food items packaged by his organization would be "prohibitive" — an estimated \$150,000 to \$200,000 annually, he said. And the labeling itself would be a "totally unmanageable problem," necessitating a bag inventory estimated to cost \$2 million.

After recalling that the issue of mandatory nutrition labeling in 1974 and 1978 was successfully met through "thousands of letters from loyal customers," Mr. Keene said "the perennial problem is back again. And now things are deadly serious. A relatively-few concerned persons in high places continue to insist that eventually practically every food product be laboratory-analyzed, and labeled to show percentages of a

list of nutrients they reckon to be currently important. The overwhelming costs and bureaucratic hassles this would involve for Walnut Acres would see us soon closing our doors permanently. We and many, many other small food industries countrywide would disappear, as did hosts of small meat plants about 10 years ago.

"Will you write letters? It is asking a lot, but at stake is truly your being able in the future to get foods from persons like us, who give their all to tell how your foods are raised and processed, so you may make intelligent choices. Make your letters friendly, full of quiet reason and persuasion. These fellow citizens are as sincere as we are. They need to learn your viewpoint. If enough persons write enough letters — if the people really speak out — we can convince officialdom once and for all. This may be their final big push, to end the matter one way or the other forever! . . .

"If nutrition labeling is so necessary, so desirable, so universally-sought-after, then surely nonnutrition-labeled foods would fade away on their own, unable to compete," he said. "We'd take our chance on that. Why force everyone into the same mold when it is impossible to pin down all the variables in foods into a pat formula?"

"The 1978 FDA Consumer Food Labeling Survey, page 5, shows that only 8% of Americans feel a need for improvement in the nutrition label. This is truly a very small percentage upon which to base drastic actions which can harm so many." . . . That report, he said, may be ordered from Dr. Sanford A. Miller, director of the Bureau of Foods, FDA, HFF-1, 200 C St. S.W., Washington D.C. 20215.

He suggests that letters be written to Dr. Sanford, as well as to the following:

Senator George McGovern, "the key person," Room 4239 Dirksen Senate

Hailed As 'Landmark Decision'

Vets in Cattle-Spraying Deaths Must Face Charges in Court

BY IDA HONOROF

In what was hailed by Plaintiff-Rancher George Neary as "a landmark decision," an administrative magistrate in Sacramento on April 23 ruled that one federal and five state veterinarians must face a civil suit for "negligence, malpractice and reckless disregard of human health and safety," in the December 1978 poison-spraying deaths of hundreds of his cattle.

The magistrate found prima facie evidence that these veterinarians from the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture committed the acts as charged, and will have to stand trial and be subject to the same penalties that every citizen is subject to if convicted.

Furthermore, these individuals will be subject to personal liability — triple punitive damages can be assessed personally against them and their assets and wages.

Asked how the ruling will affect his lawsuit against the state, Mr. Neary replied:

"It's one of a great many pieces going together in a large legal structure. This

Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.

Rep. Frederick W. Richmond, Room 1707, Longworth House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515.

Senator Edward Kennedy, Room 2241, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510.

Thomas P. Grumbly, Associate Administrator of Food Safety, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 332E, Administration Building, 14th and Independence, Washington D.C. 20250.

Rep. Henry Waxman, Room 1721, Longworth House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20215.

will establish, as the case progresses, that right at the inception the acts by the veterinarians — these clucks and quacks that the State permits to run all over the entire real estate throwing poisons on everything, everywhere — that they're now going to have to be doubly cautious. They're going to have to go back to school, they're going to have to read the book, and the label on pesticide cans, and they're going to have to follow the same rules, laws, and restrictions that every rancher and every farmer has to follow. Up to this point they've been able to cavalierly disregard the safety laws, pesticide laws, and probably civil rights — the basic law of the land."

When asked whether to his knowledge this type of ruling has ever been made in the past, Mr. Neary responded: "As far as I know, this is a *landmark decision*. The magistrate took a good deal of time to rule on it — she obviously was subject to political pressures, harassment by Attorney General George Deukmejian who had no interest in the 200 DBCP smugglers in the San Joaquin Valley, has no interest in the DES applicators around the state who have been jeopardizing the health and safety of people in California — he had no interest in that."

When reminded that it was his "insistence and fighting ability to pursue this entire thing so that the State Licensing Board filed charges," and that he deserves "tremendous commendation for this victory," Mr. Neary replied:

"It also took a lot of help from other people. The *Los Angeles Times*, yourself, *Acres USA*, the *Livestock Journal* — a lot of people worked very hard in this. It is a kind of landmark case — a situation so atrocious, so outrageous that it could focus public attention —

HOMEOPATHY WORKSHOP IN PENNSYLVANIA

"What to Do Till the Doctor Comes" is the title of a workshop to be conducted July 18-27 in Millersville State College, Millersville, Pa. Sponsored by the National Center for Homeopathy, 7297-H Lee Highway, Falls Church, Va., the staff headed by Dean Henry N. Williams,

M.D., D-Ht., will instruct in first-aid use of homeopathy. It will deal with "situations in which physicians should be consulted, how to increase one's ability to cooperate with the physician during illness, and how to maintain family health in general."

except in this case they murdered cows. It might be compared in a small degree to the Karen Silkwood case in which a woman was murdered to keep her from handing over documents showing that Kerr McGee was a totally criminal incompetent, and the NRC was a complementary criminal incompetent."

When this reporter commented, "George, I'm glad you're on our side," Mr. Neary replied:

"Maybe we're all on one side — the side that's trying to survive — trying to stay alive, and stay reasonably healthy — to the exclusion of corporate gangsters who profit out of human ill health."

When asked when his law suit will come up — and how many millions it's for, the rancher replied: "Sometime late this year. Every time Jimmy Carter starts the printing presses in Washington, I have to amend my complaint. I'm keying it to the inflationary rate. I don't know — I don't care. Money is the least concern. It is just an anomalous figure — just a way of keeping score."

Mr. Neary continued: "The tragic part of it all is, these floundering, malpracticing clowns are still running around the state. A good example: they left my ranch fully aware that they were doing something wrong, because of the dying cows — they went to the very next ranch, Pete Carey's, and killed 34 cows in four days. And the note from the state lab said, 'Don't you guys ever read a label?'"

"I've seen white mice in laboratory experiments with a better learning rate than some state veterinarians. It's incredible, and of course they suppress

this by saying, 'Well, we've never hurt anybody else's animals, so it had to be something that Neary was doing, not what we were doing.'"

When reminded that the Food and Agriculture Department tried to cover up the entire story of the vets' malpractice, Mr. Neary replied: "Obviously, they hired these spokes-clones from UC Davis — a turkey expert and a window washer down there — to say, 'Neary killed his own cows.'"

This landmark case opens up individual *personal responsibility* for every victim — the ability to fight back against the heavy-handed criminality of government in their lives instead of letting the taxpayers, the victims, pay the bills for the cheats, deadbeats, incompetents and criminals in government. Now these clowns are going to be liable personally. It is a precedent!

I think the avalanche has started, and from now on they're going to be running scared. And hopefully it will restore confidence in the institution of government. I think we needed a shot in the arm, and I think this may be it.

Our thanks to George Neary who has been fighting the battle for justice — fighting to see that the six veterinarians who killed his cattle would be held accountable.

The outcome of the trial in September/October should be most interesting. This reporter will be there.

Ida Honorof is a consumer activist, publishes a monthly newsletter, A Report to the Consumer, 2901 Los Flores Blvd., Lynwood, Calif.

COURT ACTION TAKEN TO HALT CANCER TEST ADVERTISING

A permanent restraining order prohibiting a cancer testing organization from "making written or oral claims that the A.I.D. (Automated Immunological Differential test) can detect or predict cancer" was granted May 8 in Orange County (Calif.) District Court by Judge Robert Green.

After a 7-month investigation by the California Board of Medical Quality Assurance and other health agencies, a complaint was filed by Deputy District Attorney John Ryan of Orange. Defendants are Dr. John Zane, medical director of the A.I.D. Center in Orange; Dr. Harold W. Harper, North Hollywood physician and part-owner of the A.I.D. laboratory in Richardson, Texas; and Thelma Arthur, M.D., president of Arthur Test and Research Inc., Chula Vista.

At the session before Judge Green May 8, however, the restraining order involving claims was directed against the A.I.D. test, not the Arthur test.

Dr. Arthur developed the immunological differential test which involves analysis of blood. Her method is known as Arthur Morphologic Immunostatus Differential (A-MID).

Mayo Clinic Repeating Vitamin C/Cancer Study

Goaded by Dr. Linus Pauling, the Mayo Clinic will repeat a study performed earlier which concluded that massive doses of Vitamin C have little or no effect on terminal cancer patients.

Dr. Pauling's research has indicated otherwise, and after the Mayo study was reported, the Vitamin C crusader disputed the protocol, complaining that patients in the Mayo study had been weakened by chemotherapy and were unable to respond to Vitamin C, which he contends stimulates the body's im-

On behalf of Dr. Arthur and Arthur Test and Research Inc., Ron Palmer, a director, issued the following statement:

"We cannot speak about the methods and claims of the A.I.D. Center of Orange, or the A.I.D. test. However, we do know that our test — the A-MID test — does not use the so-called 'malignancy potential' which is under challenge in the complaint against the A.I.D. test.

"The A-MID test is a medically-valid test performed for requesting doctors. In 1977, Stanford Research Institute analyzed the parameters we use on our A-MID test and found them to be very reliable, and consistent with the absence or presence of cancer in early untreated cancer populations. Naturally, the report of any lab test must also be confirmed by clinical findings, and other tests.

"Arthur Test and Research deeply regrets the publicity resulting from the confusion between our laboratory and the Orange county company, and hopes it will not cause doctors to deny their patients the benefits of a useful tool — the A-MID test."

mune system to fight cancer. The new study will include only patients with no history of chemotherapy.

Dr. Charles Moertel, director of the cancer center at the Rochester, Minn., clinic, is critical of a study published by Dr. Pauling and Scottish Surgeon Ewan Cameron who reported increased survival time for terminal patients taking large doses of Vitamin C.

The controversy was publicized through the pages of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

HIGH COURT REVIEW OF RUTHERFORD CASE SOUGHT

To provide time for preparing and filing with the U.S. Supreme Court a "proper and timely application for a writ of certiorari" in the Laetrile case of Glen L. Rutherford vs. HEW and the Food and Drug Administration, NHF General Counsel Kirkpatrick W. Dilling has filed a motion for a 30-day stay in issuance of mandate by the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The petition for a writ of certiorari, on behalf of the National Health Federation, is based on four points.

1. That the Appeals Court, contrary to Judge Luther Bohanon's earlier finding, "misconstrued the factual circumstances and the factors involved as to the 'grandfathering' of Laetrile

bacco and airborne fallout which collects on bronchial tar.

While Dr. Teller isn't more uncomfortable with fallout than he is with trousers, the disease victims of his tests are.

COST OF A REM

The Food and Drug Administration is charged with seizing radio-contaminated milk. Seizure is made, if at all, after a cost-benefit analysis. In the course of compiling preventive and emergency action guides, the FDA set an actual medical dollar cost on a rem of radiation. The FDA's analysis of the cost of a rem averages \$175. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission however arrived at a newer estimate of \$1,000 per rem, according to the Code of Federal Regulation, 10 CFR Part 50, appendix 1.

This federal code gives a strong foundation to those who wish to sue to recover damages.

Each American can be proved to be receiving 2.5 rems per year from Dr. Teller's fallout. The NRC says 2.5 rems is worth \$2,500. It could be argued that Dr. Teller owes the world \$100 trillion dollars in medical expenses. I believe he does.

(amygdalin).

2. That the Appeals Court applied "the wrong standard in evaluating whether petitioners have a constitutional right of privacy," as found by Judge Bohanon in District Court.

3. That "if the FDA is successful, not even a terminal cancer patient may receive Laetrile in any form, and thousands of patients dependent on Laetrile will be left to die without the treatment they value for their very lives."

4. That since "grave and important issues of due process and constitutional rights of privacy are present, it is appropriate that the Supreme Court consider all the issues involved." . . .

Like you, I have found it hard to believe that anyone would knowingly foul his own nest and the nests of his children's children. I have read nearly all his work looking for answers, really hoping to be found wrong of my suspicions that Dr. Teller was not honest in his evaluation of the health costs of his experiments.

I attribute his point of view to his Phoenix rise from certain death in Hungary to the highest councils of power, and to his love affair with the most exciting and momentous science ever uncovered. It is just that the cost in suffering due to his experiments paled into insignificance compared with the adventure of space-age warfare, moving mountains, and blasting canals.

The fact that Dr. Teller's tests ultimately will kill six times the World War II toll just to prepare for World War III indicates that he marches to the beat of a different drummer. While he may be just subject to unusual influences and may not be evil, the fact remains that he has out-produced Dr. Frankenstein in producing monsters, and must be held accountable.

PRENATAL NUTRITION COUNSELING TRAINING SEMINARS SCHEDULED

Prenatal Counseling Training Seminars will be conducted in Pennsylvania and New York in July and October by the Society for the Protection of the Unborn through Nutrition (SPUN), according to Thomas Brewer, M.D., president and core faculty.

Earlier this year seminars were held in Boston, Minneapolis, Dallas, and Oakland. One is scheduled for Williamsport, Pa., July 23-25, and in New York City October 11-13. SPUN's national office is in Chicago, 17 No. Wabash, Suite 603 (312-322-2334). The program office is at 14 Truesdale Dr., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10520 (914-271-6474).

Dr. Brewer, director of the Contra Costa County (Calif.) prenatal clinics nutrition education program, says the seminars are "designed to meet the needs of professionals working with pregnant women," and are of "special interest to physicians, nurses, midwives, childbirth educators, social workers, and staff in public clinics, health agencies, and private offices. Overall objective is to enhance the participants' effectiveness in prenatal nutrition counseling in the daily work setting.

"Upon completion of the seminar, an individual should be able, among other elements of the course, to:

- "Identify the mechanisms which make pregnancy a nutritional stress for every pregnant woman.

- "Identify the specific components of a minimum adequate diet for pregnancy.

- "Identify at least four problems which could interfere with adequate food intake during pregnancy.

- "Identify at least eight complications of pregnancy and childhood which can be markedly reduced by sound prenatal nutrition counseling.

- "Demonstrate the use of assessment tools for determining the nutritional status of a pregnant woman . . .

"Despite five decades of extensive research documenting the nutritional stress of pregnancy," says Dr. Brewer, "the implications of this vast body of medical data and clinical observation have, generally, been communicated effectively neither to medical-care providers nor to pregnant women. Consequently, hundreds of thousands of expectant mothers receive inadequate dietary counseling annually in North America, thereby unwittingly subjecting themselves and their unborn to unnecessary risks of reproductive casualty.

"Children born of inadequately-nourished mothers of all socio-economic groups have been shown to have significantly-higher rates of neurological dysfunction, mental retardation, motor incoordination, and learning disabilities.

"In clinics and private offices where correct nutrition counseling is an essential feature of ongoing care during pregnancy, the incidence of metabolic toxemia of late pregnancy and prematurity/lowered birth weight excellent indicators of maternal and infant health) are remarkably low."

Seminars have been held in Boston, Minneapolis, Dallas, Oakland (June 20-22), and are scheduled for Williamsport, Pa., July 23-25; and New York City, October 11-13. SPUN's national office is in Chicago, 17 No. Wabash, Suite 603 (312-322-2334). The program office is at 14 Truesdale Dr., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10520 (914-271-6474).

WHEN YOU QUIT being a part of the life of today — whatever today happens to be — you begin to die. . . .

— FR. PAUL KABAT
U.S. Farm News

MEDICATION DOES NOT 'CURE' CATARACT, SAYS FRENCH DOCTOR

On the basis of the experience of Octogenarian Charles Colvin of Lebanon, N.J., and Lorgues, France, *The Bulletin* carried a story on treatment of cataract which held out hope for persons afflicted with that condition.

The story drew a flood of responses, and now we hear from the French doctor whose father treats Mr. Colvin, that the information should not have been released in the form in which it appeared.

It is a "let-down" for this editor, and as it probably will be to the many who believed they might duplicate the experience of Mr. Colvin who insists the medication has saved his sight.

Says Dr. Pierre Girard of the Centre D'Ophthalmologie, 17, Boulevard Foch, Draguignan, France:

"Following your article in the November 1979 *Bulletin* about cataract, I received letters and phone calls from people hoping for an impossible miracle!

"I have to ask you to give your readers the following indications:

- "This medical treatment is well known by all European ophthalmologists, and has been prescribed for years.

- "This treatment *does not cure*, and evidently does not 'dissolve' cataract.

Charles Colvin Reviews Experience in Letter to Dr. Girard in France

(The following letter, a copy of which was sent to *The Bulletin*, was written by Charles Colvin, Box 380, Lebanon, N.J. 08833, to Dr. Pierre Girard, 83000 Draguignan, France. Ed.)

This is my 87th birthday — a good time to write to thank you for your good care of my eyes for the past six years.

I also put on record the complete

When vision is blurred, only surgery can help.

- "But in France, many ophthalmologists prescribe the medicines in the very beginning of cataracts. The treatment helps patients to wait for surgery, and the drops — mostly vitaminic — always show a beneficial effect.

"It is a pity you did not ask medical advice before publishing the article. If you had asked me, I would have requested that you not publish my name.

"Your readers should know that the medical treatment of cataract was known in the states, but not agreed because not efficacious enough."

(To repeat: the story in *The Bulletin* was based on the true experience of Mr. Colvin. He has been crusading for use of the medication ever since he learned it saved his eyesight. If we have caused the doctors Girard annoyance, and loss of time, we are sorry. If we have given false hope to people, we truly regret that. But again — when the medication cleared vision for Charles Colvin, we believed it our duty to tell others about it. We see so many cases of "establishment medicine" depriving the public of useful, inexpensive remedies — for reasons best known to the profession — that we react positively upon learning of alternative methods. Ed.)

history of my cataract.

In December 1973, at my annual examination by Dr. Seymour Van, he found a deterioration of the vision in my right eye. He thought it was due to a deficiency of the blood supply to that eye and asked me to have my heart and circulatory system checked. I had a complete physical examination by Dr. Harry Waske, Dean of the Rutgers Medical

College. He found no problems, with my heart or otherwise.

On 5 March 1974 I consulted Dr. Alan Norton in Los Angeles. He found that I read on his chart three lines less with my right eye than with my left eye. He diagnosed the problem as cataract. When I asked him what could be done about it, he said "Nothing. You must wait for it to become ripe for an operation."

By July the vision in my right eye had become so bad that I ignored it and read only with the left eye.

On 1 August I consulted your father who confirmed the cataract diagnosis and prescribed medicines (Revilan) and drops (Dulciphak and Catacol), the drops to be used morning and night, one day Dulciphak, next day Catacol.

By mid-November my vision was normal. On 22 November I visited you. You confirmed that my vision was normal. You told me to continue the treatment, and said I should buy enough of the medicines until I returned to France, as the medicines were not available in the States, where medical treatment of cataracts was unknown.

On our return to New Jersey I again visited Dr. Van, and also saw Dr. Strassman. Both confirmed that my vision was normal.

On 4 April 1975 I again visited Dr. Norton. When I said my cataract had been treated medically in France, he said he had never heard of medical treatment of cataracts. He tested my eyes and found that I read equally well with each. He said I must be wearing different glasses than the year before. I assured him that I was using the same glasses, which had been prescribed in March 1970. In his written report to Dr. Strassman, he said I still had a cataract, though of reduced size.

On 4 June 1975 I again visited your father who found my vision normal. He told me to continue the same medication, but to use the drops only evenings. (This I have continued to do ever since.

You later substituted Opacinar for Revilan.)

In 1975 we supplied copies of the analysis sheets packed with the French medicines to many American ophthalmologists, none of whom had ever heard of such medicines.

In 1975 we received a letter from the American Food and Drug Administration which said "There are no approved medications for the treatment of cataracts, nor are any being investigated in the United States at this time. Cataracts are treated in the United States solely by surgery."

A letter received in 1975 from the American Medical Association said they had no information on nonsurgical treatment of cataracts.

In March 1976 we received a bulletin from the National Eye Institute of the U.S. Department of Health which said "Cataracts cannot be treated with drops or other medication, and there is no known way of preventing the most common form of cataract — those associated with advanced age."

When I visited Dr. Strassman in February 1977 I asked him if he found a cataract in my right eye. He replied: "I am examining the retina, looking through the lens, which I could not do if there were a cataract."

As I use my eyes continuously in my work and in my reading for pleasure, I am deeply grateful to you and to your father for their care.

I am very sorry for the annoyance caused you (and me) by the story in the *Bulletin* of the National Health Federation. I had not seen the magazine until long after I began receiving telephone calls and letters about it. They had secured copies of some of our *Journals*, which they used selectively and sensationally.

Marjorie joins me in best wishes to you, to your wife, and to your father.

Sincerely,
CHARLES COLVIN

Cancer Victims May Sue DES Makers Though Unable to Identify Them

In a decision establishing "a sweeping new doctrine of product liability," the California Supreme Court in late March ruled that cancer victims may sue manufacturers of the drug DES even though unable to identify the particular brand they claim was responsible for onset of the disease.

The 4-3 decision held that in such instances, firms can be ordered to pay damages according to their share of the market.

The majority opinion said the court was abandoning the doctrine that identity of the manufacturer must be proved, in order to meet the changing needs of today's society. Another factor was that makers of defective products "are better able to bear the cost of injury" than are the victims.

The ruling cleared the way for trial of an action brought by Judith Sindell of Los Angeles and Maureen Rogers of Fontana, Calif., two so-called "DES daughters," who charge they contracted cancer as a result of their mothers' use of diethylstilbestrol during pregnancy.

Designed to prevent miscarriage, the drug was manufactured by about 200 companies from 1941 to 1971 when it was banned by the Food and Drug Administration after studies linked it to cancerous vaginal and cervical growths in the daughters of women using it.

There have been many suits against manufacturers based on the same charges, but until now, because of failure to identify the manufacturer of the DES at issue, only two were successful in obtaining judgments. The California women said they could not name the manufacturer because the drug had been prescribed long ago, and records were no longer available.

SCREENING PROPOSAL FOR 'DES DAUGHTERS'

The California Senate's Health and Welfare Committee voted 5-0 for approval of a bill authored by Senator Diane Watson requiring the Health Services Department to provide a public information and screening program for Californians who may have been exposed to DES before birth, when the drug was taken by mothers believing it would prevent miscarriage.

Senator Watson estimates 1 million persons in California have been exposed to DES, out of a national total estimated at 3 million to 6 million.

Testifying at the hearing was Judy Subieki, a Santa Clara County nurse who submitted to radical surgery for removal of a cancerous ovary and uterus. "I was lucky to have been diagnosed at an early age," she said, "and to have been at a hospital that does a lot of screening for DES. (But) a 25-year-old DES daughter next to me in the hospital underwent similar surgery, the cancer had spread too far, and she died six months later. There are thousands of other daughters who don't know about DES, and they should have a chance to know."

California courts had dismissed the suits brought by Ms. Sindell and Ms. Rogers for the same reason. But the high court agreed to hear the case on appeal, and the judgment establishing the new doctrine was written by Justice Stanley Mosk. Concurring were Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird, Justice Frank C. Newman, and Appeals Court

California Laetrile Bill Through Senate, Faces Fight in Assembly

The Campbell-Torres bill to legalize Laetrile in California — a key state in the "Laetrile battle" — has passed its second hurdle, with Senate approval of the measure May 15 by a vote of 23-11 — two more than needed for passage, according to NHF Executive Director Clinton R. Miller.

NHF Board Member Dave Ajay reported the day of the vote that "an eloquent plea" for passage was made by Senator Walter W. Stiern, D.V.M., of Bakersfield. The *Bakersfield Californian* had endorsed the measure, along with other San Joaquin Valley newspapers.

The measure now is in the Assembly where it will be fiercely opposed by the California Medical Association. Letters

Justice Clinton W. White, sitting by appointment. A dissenting opinion was written by Justice Frank K. Richardson, joined by Justices William P. Clark and Wiley W. Manuel.

The majority opinion said there were "forceful arguments" in favor of the suits against the drug companies. "In our complex industrialized society, advances in science and technology create . . . goods which may harm consumers and which cannot be traced to any specific producer. The response of the courts can be either to adhere rigidly to prior doctrine, denying recovery to those injured by such products, or to fashion remedies to meet these changing needs."

From the standpoint of policy, drug companies — rather than victims — are "better able to bear the cost of injury resulting from the manufacture of a defective product," said Justice Mosk, who held that liability still exists among manufacturers of a harmful product made from an identical formula even if the actual maker cannot be identified by the plaintiff through no fault of his own.

to members of the Assembly are crucial in the weeks ahead.

Voting against S.B. 1480 were Senators Alfred E. Alquist, Robert G. Beverly, John F. Foran, Barry Keene, Ken Maddy, Robert Nimmo, Nicholas D. Petris, Robert B. Presley, Albert Rodda, Alan Sieroty, and Diane Watson.

Supporting the bill were Senators John V. Briggs, Ruben S. Ayala, William R. Campbell, Paul Carpenter, Lou Cusanovich, Ralph Dills, John Garamendi, Alex Garcia, Marz Garcia, John W. Holmdahl, Ray R. Johnson, Milton Marks, James Mills, Jim Nielsen, Omar Rains, Alan Robbins, David Roberti, Newton Russell, John Schmitz, Ollie Speraw, Walter Stiern, Rose Ann Vuich, and Bob Wilson.

Absent or not voting were William Craven, Bill Greene, John Nejedly, Joseph Montoya, and H. L. Richardson.

LONELINESS . . .

The "true disease" of as many as 30% of patients is loneliness, believes Dr. John Loeser, University of Washington, Seattle.

"Patients should question their doctor if he seems to dole out prescriptions instead of getting to the problem's root," he says. He recommends exercise, meditation, and biofeedback as antidotes to loneliness.

'INCOMPETENT'

The U.S. Office of Education has released a study estimating that 20% of adult Americans—one in five—are "functionally incompetent"—unable to cope adequately with problems of everyday living. Authors of the report estimate also that an additional third of the adult population functions, "but not proficiently."

Idahoans Up in Arms Over Radioactive Waste Dumping

BY GAYLORD SHAW

Since 1952, some of the radioactive wastes accumulated at the federal government's nuclear research facility (Idaho National Engineering Laboratory-INEL) has been flushed into the Snake River Aquifer, a huge underground lake and Idaho's most important source of irrigation and drinking water.

The practice was known to state officials, through government reports, but no one paid much attention until a few months ago when the *Lewiston Tribune* published a story based on a 1974 Geological Survey study of the practice. Because some radioactive elements can remain dangerous for millions of years, the article touched off a controversy that has reverberated to the nation's capital, resulting in a major confrontation between state and federal officials.

Governor John V. Evans appointed a task force that found no immediate danger to public health, but urged a halt to the injection of radioactive waste into the aquifer. Federal officials promised to study alternatives, but warned that an immediate end to the practice would cause an eventual shutdown of the facility which, with 9,000 workers, is Idaho's third largest employer.

"There's a new set of rules ever since Three Mile Island," a Department of Energy official said with a sigh. Last spring's accident at the Pennsylvania nuclear power plant heightened public concern about "all things nuclear, and that means what once was O.K., isn't anymore."

The controversy also underscores the slow progress being made by the

Gaylord Shaw is a staff writer for the Los Angeles Times where this excerpted article first appeared.

government in coping with one legacy of the nuclear era — the millions of pounds of radioactive wastes, some of which will be dangerous for millions of years.

Thirty-five years after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and more than 20 years after nuclear reactors produced their first electricity, the nation has no permanent repository for its radioactive wastes, and the outlook is dim for developing one before the 1990s.

THEIR WATER — 'SACRED'

Beyond the national picture is a regional factor that plays an overriding role in the Idaho controversy. In southern Idaho — as in other parts of the arid West — residents have a deep-seated concern over the quantity and purity of the water supply that has made their desert regions habitable.

"They've always said the only thing sacred in these parts was the Mormon Church. Now I think you have to add another, the Snake River Aquifer," said one federal official stung by the intensity of the public and political reaction to the controversy over the nuclear facility's disposal well.

The well is located behind a 200-foot-tall smokestack at INEL's chemical processing plant which uses a complex process to recover enriched uranium from the spent fuel rods of nuclear submarines and government test reactors. Besides the uranium, which can be used to make new fuel rods, the separation process yields a large volume of high-level radioactive liquid waste.

Most of this waste is solidified by a procedure known as calcination, and the resulting sand-like material is stored in stainless steel tanks sealed in underground concrete vaults. But not all the radioactive material can be removed

Payroll Versus Nuclear Pollution

BY BOB RAUSTADT

Whenever I drive across the interstate bridge at Weiser I look downstream and recall how much I have always enjoyed the ride down along the river to Farewell Bend. I remember the pastoral peace and beauty of the river and the surrounding countryside.

But then I think of the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS), located between Idaho Falls and Arco, which now goes under the euphemism of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). And I worry about Dirty Old Man River. I worry about what the nuclear pollution from NRTS may be doing to the river and the downstream country here in Ida-Ore.

But of course we must face the hard hard facts. The Idaho Falls area needs the NRTS payroll. That area has always had its agricultural limitations — the altitude there is relatively high. The sugar factory at Idaho Falls has been closed, and the bottom fell out of the potato market. I suppose, too, the tourist trade up there, as elsewhere, has fallen off with the skyrocketing of gasoline prices.

Defenders of NRTS point out that there are other nuclear hazards, some of them normal, and plead that the release of radioactive materials into the aquifer poses no greater risk than said other hazards. But, sad to say this is an obvious logical fallacy. It seems they are trying to say that one evil justifies another, that two wrongs make a right. It seems to me that when you add several evils together you increase the risk.

I ask myself if it is fair that we downstream residents be expected to bear the environmental burden of the NRTS payroll that the Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce is so zealously trying to protect. I don't believe we here in Ida-Ore can afford it.

The *Idaho Statesman* is to be commended for expressing concern about our state legislature's low reaction to the NRTS problem. I don't think any of us here in the Ida-Ore country want to see our stretch of the Snake River converted into a nuclear sewer. That poisonous sewage could get into our irrigation water, our culinary water, and our drinking water.

Let's hope that a renewed effort at NRTS is made to solve this waste disposal problem. And let's hope that the Idaho Legislature and our governor don't take too long getting around to facing the problem. Oregon and Washington State legislators and other officials should also be encouraged to do what they can.

(Mr. Raustadt writes a column titled "Raustabout" for the Weiser (Idaho) American, where this appeared in late March. Ed.)

from the water used to operate the plant. In a typical year, 300 million gallons of waste water containing about 350 curies of radioactivity is flushed down the well, with tritium accounting for 98% of the radioactivity, according to INEL officials.

The aquifer into which these wastes are poured is a body of groundwater

underlying a region of eastern Idaho 200 miles long and 30 to 60 miles wide. Geologists estimate it contains 2 billion acre-feet of water, or roughly 15 times the amount that can be stored behind all 300 Bureau of Reclamation dams in western United States. Many residents of southern Idaho, from Idaho Falls to Boise, get their drinking water from the

aquifer. The underground reservoir also is used to irrigate 3 million acres of farmland, and for such other purposes as supplying the commercial fish farms which produce 90% of the rainbow trout sold in the United States.

'NOT SODA POP'

Because of the aquifer's importance to every day life in Idaho, an uproar followed the reports that small amounts of plutonium, strontium-90, iodine-129, cesium, cobalt-60, tritium, and other radioactive elements were being injected into it.

"This is not soda pop they are dumping into the aquifer, it's a cancer-causing substance," said Phil Ulmen, president of the Idaho Citizens' Coalition.

The governor summed up the public reaction as he directed his task force to study INEL practices: "The people of Idaho justifiably become very upset over any kind of radioactive material that could affect their lives through water, the air, food, or what-have-you. They might not know all the technical jargon about low-level or high-level waste, or the half-life of strontium, but they do know they are afraid of radioactive pollution."

After its investigation, the task force concluded that "no immediate health hazard is posed by current disposal practices" at the federal facility. But it recommended that "the state bring every resource to bear in an effort to have the Department of Energy stop the practice of disposing of low-level radioactive wastes in the Snake River Plain Aquifer."

The seeming contradiction — a finding of no health hazard but a recommendation that disposal in the aquifer be halted — was explained by one task-force member, Vard Chatburn, a rancher and 12-term Republican member of the Idaho Legislature. Allowing injection into the aquifer, he said, is like permitting a small hole in the side of a grain bin. "Kernels will trickle out, and before you know it you have a big pile

on the ground."

'WE DON'T TRUST 'EM'

Another state official, who asked not to be identified, spoke frankly about another reason for the recommendation to shut down the injection well. "To be perfectly honest, we don't trust the federal people that much. They can come up with all these numbers and studies, but how do we know they're telling the truth? Besides that, they're arrogant — they treat us like we're a bunch of dummies."

At INEL headquarters, the federal officials, technicians and scientists do view Idaho officials and politicians with a degree of disdain. "Look, we're professionals. We're disciplined. We know our business," one official said. "The state can't even come near touching our expertise. They're clowns compared with our people."

None of the INEL officials will publicly criticize the state officials or their actions. They will, however, go to lengths to rebut criticism of the site's radioactive disposal practices.

An example: John Barry, director of INEL's operational safety division, brought to a meeting with a reporter a geiger counter, a flask of water he said came from the controversial well, and an alarm clock. When he placed the geiger counter near the clock's glow-in-the-dark dial, it clicked noisily. When he placed it on the flask, it was silent.

"You get a heck of a lot less radiation from this water than you do from something like an alarm clock," he said.

Jack Barraclough, a U.S. Geological Survey hydrologist, has been assigned since 1964 to monitor the impact of the radioactive waste on the aquifer. Thus far, he said, tritium has been detected in the groundwater as far as 7 miles from the injection well — still well within the boundaries of the INEL site. Other radioactive elements such as strontium-90 have spread less than 2 miles from the well.

He said his computerized projections

Environmentalists Will Miss Muskie

As chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution since its creation in 1964, Senator Edmund Muskie's departure (having been named Secretary of State) leaves a big gap in environmental ranks.

Senator Muskie has been the most tenacious and knowledgeable champion of that cause that the Senate has seen. His move comes at a crucial time, when landmark clean air and water laws passed in the 1970s, many of them crafted by Mr. Muskie, are about to be reopened for new authorization. Business interests want to weaken them.

The chairmanship is up for grabs. There are no rules governing succession . . . Ranking Committee member Mike Gravel of Alaska is interested . . . Next-ranking Lloyd Bentsen of Texas would like the job. Environmentalists are deeply suspicious of the energy-oriented Texan, though. Senators Gary Hart of Colorado or Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, as backups, would be acceptable to those who lobby for environmental causes.

— CONGRESSIONAL INSIGHT

'Preventive Oncology: Nutrition, Cancer' Symposium

A symposium highlighting "the controversy and research centering on diet, nutrition, cancer, and health" will be held September 6-7 under sponsorship of the University of California, San Francisco.

Billed as "the Second Annual Preventive Oncology: Nutrition and Cancer," the faculty of practitioners and scholars will include Ernst L. Wynder, M.D., Margaret A. Mackenzie, R.H., Ph.D., Virginia Ernster, Ph.D., Sheldon

Margen, Ph.D., Doris Calloway, Ph.D., Paul M. Newberne, D.V.M., Ph.D., Gerhard N. Schrauzer, Ph.D., and George F. Sheldon, M.D.

Admission is \$130 for physicians, \$90 general, and \$45 for students, according to Lucy Ann Geiselman, Dean of Continuing Education. Registration information may be obtained from Continuing Education Health Sciences, UC, 1308 Third Ave., San Francisco (415-666-2894).

indicate that by the year 2000, tritium wastes will have spread 15 miles from the well — past INEL boundaries — but only in concentrations that would meet present drinking-water standards.

Despite the persuasive arguments of Dr. Barraclough and other federal experts, concern about what is happening to the aquifer is pervasive in southern Idaho.

'... OR ELSE'

Karen Arkoosh, a consumer activist whose family lives near where the aquifer seeps out of the lava rock formations in thousands of springs along the Snake River, said an immediate shutdown of the injection well is needed "to ensure the safety and welfare of thousands of persons who depend upon the

. . . aquifer for their physical and economic survival.

"Further dumping of carcinogenic and radioactive material . . . is an unacceptable risk to the people of this state. If it isn't stopped, she warned the governor's task force, "the people will stand up and take it into their own hands."

That probably won't be necessary: In the offices of the Department of Energy's Idaho Falls headquarters, the experts are studying alternatives, and they concede the injection well eventually will be closed down. "Not for any scientific reason, because there isn't any," one official said, "but for emotional reasons. It has become politically unacceptable."

NHF Memorial Library News



VEGETARIAN BOOKS FROM COLUMNIST MARTIN FRITZ

BY STEPHANIE SHANE
Librarian

"About Vegetarians" by Martin J. Fritz has appeared from January 1958 through October 1975 in issues of *Let's Live* magazine. This writer has also been involved in Harvest House, Pacific Palisades, Calif.

At 80 years young, Mr. Fritz has accumulated a wealth of material on health, and has generously donated some of his books to the National Health Federation Memorial Library.

The Patient, Not the Cure: the Challenge of Homeopathy, by Margery G. Blackie. This exceptional paperback book presents "the Concepts of Homeopathy, Homoeopathy In Practice, the History, Materia Medica, Homoeopathic Teachings, the Contemporary Scene, and the Homoeopathic Banquet.

The Incredible Bread Machine, by Susan Love Brown and others is a readable and thought-provoking book that you'll be delighted with. Six young students make their case for the free market with simple, cool, and precise reasons combined with youthful humor.

Essentials of Body Mechanics, by Joel E. Goldthwait and others. The authors reemphasize the value of correct body mechanics as a preventive measure in maintaining positive health.

The Great American Motion Sickness, by John Burby.

"Transportation is more than three-dimensional. It has a fourth dimension — its power to change lives for better or worse. It has a fifth

dimension — time. Transportation systems tend to stay with the people who build them for many generations, as the Roman aqueducts and the Spanish trail in Florida have endured.

"Unless Americans through their government begin to treat the transportation system as more than an abstraction, the sins of the father's Packard which have been visited upon the son's station wagon and his wife's Volkswagen and his son's Honda will be revisited upon a future so polluted and so congested as to be no future at all."

And, *Yoga — For — You*, by Claude Bragdon. This is a sequel to *An American Introduction to Yoga*, which Mr. Bragdon wrote in 1933. This newer version includes the author's greater knowledge gained through years of daily practice of this eastern philosophy and discipline.

In Mr. Fritz' last column he says:

"We need to develop a tolerance for beauty, for perfection, for happiness, and for joy, rather than a tolerance for distortion, destruction, and demoralization."

Other material in the Memorial Library on vegetarianism are the Kulvinskas books mentioned in the September *NHF Bulletin*, and the magazines *Vegetarian Times*, and *Vegetarian World*. There are also these books: *Food and Health*, by A. E. Powell; *Health-Giving Dishes*, by M. O. Bircher-

FDA LAUNCHES CLINICAL STUDY DIETARY USE OF MEGAVITAMINS

Unable to date to clamp down on the dietary use of megadoses of vitamins and minerals, the Food and Drug Administration has launched a new project which, it is believed by some, may be an extension of the agency's longtime effort to classify food supplements as drugs.

A recent issue of *Science News* quotes Henry Dymysza, director of FDA's new department of clinical nutrition, as reporting that the department's first venture will be "to survey megadosing with vitamins and dietary supplements.

"We know quite a bit about deficiencies, and very little about excesses — that's the real unknown," said Dr. Dymysza.

According to *Science News*, the FDA official denied that the survey seeks "to discourage use of supplements, but just to assess changes — positive or negative — in general health patterns attendant with their use." . . .

"There's a growing trend toward voluntary consumption of massive doses of vitamins, minerals, and so-called health foods, Dr. Dymysza says, evidenced by a soaring growth in the market for those products. Industry surveys project that total market sales for those and related health-food-store products may reach \$2.4 billion by 1982. (*The growth of the industry frequently is viewed with concern by FDA, and is often given as a reason for tighter controls.* Ed.)

"Although several studies have documented the role a single vitamin or mineral may play in diet, rarely have studies involving humans surveyed the

Benner; *Vegetarianism: Fact or Myth*, by Alvenia M. Fulton; *The New Vegetarian*, by Gary and Steve Null; and *Eat the Weeds*, by Ben Charles Harris.

'SUBTLE ASSAULT'?

Roscoe J. Dusek, Crestridge Foods, Inc., 10 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., who sent a copy of *Science News* with this article to *The Bulletin*, wonders "if this is another subtle long-range assault on vitamins? If these people are truly interested in assessing long-range results of megavitamin usage, I can supply a number of people's names." . . .

complex combination of dietary supplements that people take without medical advice," continued *Science News*. "In fact, tight restrictions on surveys involving human subjects would probably have precluded FDA's group ever being able to suggest that survey subjects use most of the dietary-supplement combinations voluntarily consumed by the current entrants (in the study) because of the myriad unknown risks that might attend such mixing at the doses consumed — often orders of magnitude above the 'recommended daily allowances,' Dr. Dymysza said.

"In the FDA survey, subjects record all foods, liquids, drugs, and dietary supplements they normally consume for a period of one week. At the end of the week, a physical exam and complex series of blood tests are given. Computer correlations of physical findings and dietary intake will seek to establish vitamin and mineral levels present in the body due to the supplements."

'MORE FUN . . .'

The "Mother Chapter" of GASP, Box 632, College Park, Md., offers a new board game — "The Smoker is Wild." Sounds like more fun than "Monopoly." Price: \$8.

— WESTSIDE GASP

In California, Agribusiness Fights Pesticide Regulation

EPA HEARINGS UNDER WAY TO MAKE PERMANENT BAN ON HERBICIDES

Unless a grower-dominated Legislature invalidates the rules, new consumer-oriented regulations of toxic pesticides will be imposed in July by the Department of Food and Agriculture under mandate of the California Environmental Quality Act.

The expanded proposed new rules are being opposed by lobbyists for the Agricultural Council of California, State Chamber of Commerce, Cattlemen's Association, Farm Bureau Federation, California Food Producers, Inc., and Western Growers' Association.

San Joaquin Valley legislators are together on bills to thwart the proposed new safety rules. One measure introduced by Senator Ken Maddy of Fresno would exempt agriculture from CEQA requirements and reinstate pesticide regulations previously in effect. It has passed the Senate and is expected to pass the Assembly.

Assemblyman John E. Thurman of Modesto, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said he was "not going to play games. Whether it emphasizes environmental or agricultural interests, one bill will move that's going to take care of this ridiculous paper work." "Paper work" is the rallying cry of agribusiness' opposition to tighter controls on use of poisons on food crops.

EPA HEARINGS UNDER WAY

Meanwhile, the federal government has started presenting its case for a permanent ban on use of the herbicide 2, 4, 5-T — suspected of causing miscarriages and birth defects in parts of Oregon where it has been widely used.

Hearings convened by the Environmental Protection Agency could last 18 months or longer, according to Assistant EPA Administrator Steven D. Jellinek.

Most uses of 2, 4, 5-T have been suspended by EPA under a temporary emergency ban issued early in 1979 — a ban which remains effective until a final decision is made following the hearings now under way.

DOW SAYS NO TO BAN

A permanent ban is opposed by Dow Chemical Company whose sales of the toxic herbicide in 1977 were estimated at \$12 million. The company's lawyer, Edward Warren, said a permanent ban would be "a dangerous precedent. It is increasingly obvious that no chemical, including 2, 4, 5-T, is without risk. Yet, if every substance shown to pose any risk were banned, our economy — indeed our society — would be brought to its knees."

EPA's Jellinek argued, on the other hand, that "the evidence is overwhelming and unprecedented that these herbicides pose a hazard to health. We will present evidence that these pesticides not only caused cancer, but that they caused damage to unborn offspring, and other harmful effects to animals. Beyond that, we will show that these same effects have been found among humans exposed to pesticides.

"EPA is continuing every week to receive additional, compelling evidence that all suspended uses (of 2, 4, 5-T) should be stopped."

The chemicals have been used to kill weeds and other "unwanted plants" on farms and livestock ranges, along public rights-of-way, and in forests. An estimated 10 million pounds were applied to nearly 4 million acres of land each year until the ban was imposed.

Among evidence to be offered by the government will be results of studies showing that over a 6-year period, women in western Oregon in the neigh-

'Guide to Holistic Medicine' Published

Health Care for the Whole Person — A Comprehensive Guide to Holistic Medicine, is the title of a 608-page book just published by the Institute of Noetic Sciences, 600 Stockton St., San Francisco 94108.

Research for the book was directed by Dr. Arthur Hastings of IONS, Dr. James Fadiman of Stanford University, and James S. Gordon, M.D., National Institute of Mental Health.

Topics range from socio-ecological health factors, through use of the mind in health, to alternative health-care approaches. Contributing to the work are Ph.D.s, M.D.s, a chiropractor, and dentist. There are chapters on "Music and Sound in Health," "The Use of Light and Color in Health," "Plants in Healing," "Food and Nutrition," "Alternatives

in Childbirth," "Stress: the New Etiology," "Dying and Death," "Homeopathic Medicine," "Chinese Medicine and Holistic Health," "Hypnosis," "Meditation and Holistic Medicine," "Touch: Working With the Body," "Holistic Health Centers," among others.

The book is priced at \$25 (hardcover), \$12 (softcover).

A PLUS FOR FDA

"Finally!!!," noted NHF Member Albert Zepp, 176 Kehoe Court, San Jose, Calif., on a clipping revealing that the Food and Drug Administration has proposed that drug manufacturers provide nearly all prescription drugs with leaflets for patients describing uses, risks, and side-effects.

Another Accidental Pesticide Spill

Food and Drug Administration and Department of Agriculture officials are trying to track down the source of the cancer-causing pesticide aldrin (which metabolizes in animals into dieldrin) that contaminated at least 80,000 bushels of corn in two Iowa elevators, and resulted in the forced slaughter of hundreds of feedlot hogs.

Dr. Robert Bryant, owner of the feedlot in Aurelia, has brought a \$25-million suit against Cargil Inc., contending that the company's elevators were

sources of the feed for the animals. He estimated that if all the animals must be destroyed, it will represent a loss of \$7 million.

In another incident in 1979, a single spill of toxic PCB at Pierce Packing Co., Billings, Mont., led to destruction of at least 7 million eggs, 1.2 million chickens, 30,000 turkeys, 5,300 hogs, 2 million pounds of grease, 800,000 pounds of animal feed, and 74,000 bakery items. Damage was estimated at between \$5 million and \$10 million.

borhood of Alsea experienced a sharp rise in the miscarriage rate after spring-time spraying of 2, 4, 5-T in the forest surrounding their homes. In April, 1979, eight women from Alsea in Lincoln County, wrote the EPA complaining they had suffered 10 spontaneous abortions since 1973, each occurring in the spring after the forest-spraying of phenoxy herbicides.

Doctors in Lincoln County have been protesting use of phenoxy herbicides for months, after noting a high inci-

dence of miscarriages and birth defects in regions where the herbicides were used.

In November 1978, residents voted 2-1 in a referendum in Humboldt County, Calif., to ban aerial spraying of the herbicides on national forests.

Dow officials dispute assumptions of the herbicide opponents, and assert that humans have not been exposed to hazardous amounts of the company's products. (Profits at any price? Ed.)

CONSUMER PROTEST HAVING IMPACT ON FDA OTC VITAMIN PROPOSAL

In response to consumer protests — many from National Health Federation members — against a proposed FDA proposal to regulate over-the-counter vitamins/minerals as drugs, there is activity in Congress to prevent such a development.

The Bulletin has learned from Ms. Barbara Capps, 2786 Jerome Ave., Bronx, N.Y., that Rep. Jonathan Bingham of New York has introduced H.R. 6528, a bill "to limit the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services with respect to regulation of vitamin and mineral products for over-the-counter human use."

Congressman Bingham told Ms. Capps: "... I do not think the FDA should be allowed to regulate over-the-counter vitamins and minerals. I have introduced legislation to prohibit such regulation, and enclose a copy. It has been referred to the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. No action has been scheduled on it. You may want to write directly to the subcommittee and the FDA so that they too may have the benefit of your views.

The addresses are: Rep. Henry Waxman, chairman, Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, 2415 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515; and Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fisher's Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857."

H.R. 6528 provides that "... the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall not promulgate the proposed rule applicable to vitamin and mineral products for over-the-counter human use published on March 16, 1979, or promulgate any other rule or regulation, or take any other action which would have the same effect as such proposed rule."

Another New York lawmaker, Congressman Mario Biaggi, has told Ms. Barbara Gibson, 2010 Powell Ave.,

KENTUCKY 22ND TO LEGALIZE LAETRILE

Kentucky on April 28 became the 22nd state to legalize Laetrile. The Senate passed H.B. 624 by a vote of 20-9, and the House approved it 85-8, according to Legislative Advocate Trudy Engel. Governor John Brown, Jr., permitted the bill to become law without signing it.

In Missouri, the House has passed a Laetrile legalization bill 115-39. The measure is now in the Senate.

Bronx, N.Y., that he agrees with her that "attempts to further regulate the over-the-counter sale of vitamin and mineral products are unwarranted. The FDA has its hands full trying to control harmful drugs, without getting overly involved with the regulation of vitamins and minerals.

"... the House Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment is expected to conduct hearings later this year on H.R. 4258, providing for drug regulation reform. I have been informed by the Subcommittee that over-the-counter sale of vitamin products probably would be considered during those hearings. Similar drug-regulation reform legislation passed the Senate last September."

WITH FREE WILL, we can choose — to go bad, to go sour, to go corrupt . . . Or we can choose to say, "yes" to God, to one another, to ourselves . . . That is called love, by the way. To say "yes" to God, to say "yes" to one another, to say "yes" to ourselves, is love.

— FR. PAUL KABAT
U.S. Farm News

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?

NHF ELECTED 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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Every family in America should belong to the National Health Federation to —

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

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

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Red Lion Motor Inn — Portland

Midwest Regional — July 26-27
Holiday O'Hare — Chicago

Northern Calif. Regional — August 16-17
Jack Tar Hotel — San Francisco

Southwest Regional — October 18-19
Dallas Dunfey — Dallas

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