

“Washington, D.C., January 23, 1963. A gateway may have been opened to prevention and cure of an ancient, dreaded enemy of mankind, leprosy, thanks to experiments made possible by the right rear footpads of mice.”

This was announced by the Public Health Service, a unit of the HEW and based on the work of Dr. Charles C. Shepard of the Health Service’s contagious disease center in Atlanta, Georgia, working on this phase since 1954!

Dr. Koch had been curing cases of leprosy since 1933. We quote from “Birth of a Science”: — pages 100, 101, 102.

Things fared better in Belgium, however. At Louvain University under the direction of Dr. Joseph Maisin, the leading Cancerologists of Europe, the most advanced cancer research was in progress. In 1932 and 1933 Professor Maisin was publishing articles on tissue extracts in the treatment of cancer, quite similar to the reports published by Dr. Koch in the Medical Record of New York in 1920. Dr. Koch decided that he would visit Louvain and acquaint Professor Maisin with what he was doing, and discuss his theories on the oxidation mechanism and its relation to cancer. Maisin was thrilled with these developments. After securing the permission of the Rector of the University, he requested Dr. Koch to stay with him and start the work there. The reception was entirely sympathetic and honest. Six weeks elapsed before the Fishbein group learned of Dr. Koch’s presence at Louvain. By this time some far advanced cases of cancer were well on the road to recovery. Certain cases of incurable infections were also completing their cures under the Treatment. This provided fortunate proof of the insincerity of the shower of telegrams, telephone calls, letters, personal appeals, etc. from leaders in the American medical professions, that soon arrived. Those who owned large quantities of radium and extensive X-ray equipment, and those in control of the many millions of dollars donated by the public for cancer research, were most eager to denounce Koch as the “world’s greatest charlatan” and requested Professor Maisin to send him back to America to be properly dealt with here.

Dr. Max Cutler of Chicago and Francis Carter Wood made personal trips across the ocean to accomplish this purpose. Frank Morris, the American Ambassador to Belgium attempted to use his influence. But Dr. Maisin refused them, stating that the Rector had ordered him to stand behind the Treatment if it were truth. Since it was truth: both scientifically sound and clinically efficient, he had to see it through, therefore he refused to yield to this pressure. It seemed strange that these leaders in the American profession should be so anxious to get Dr. Koch back before the work at Louvain was completed. If Dr. Koch was a “quack” as they claimed, then his work would have no results and he could interest no one. And as Dr. Maisin answered, “If Belgian charlatans would go to America, no doctor here would spend a cent to get them back.” The power group in America, however, spent lots of money and used lots of pressure to prevent Dr. Koch from making a showing before a hearing and investigation that they knew they could not stop, since it was a little beyond their influence at that time to “order” Louvain to cease its tests.

The work continued at Louvain and was published in an introductory way in the world's best scientific Journal, the C.D. de la Soc. Francais de Biology, in July 1935 in two articles by Maisin and Koch. Later many articles were published and appeared in the leading scientific journals of the continent and in English by Maisin and others of his staff, as well as by leading British clinicians.

Animal experiments with the various infections of interest to the Belgian government, such as leprosy, sleeping sickness, tuberculosis and venereal, disease, revealed the outstanding efficacy of the Treatment. It was decided that Maisin should institute the treatment in various centers of the Belgian Congo both for human beings and animals.

The success in the cure of leprosy soon reached the ears of the Minister of Health of the Mexican government. So in 1940, Dr. Koch was requested to go to Mexico by the Minister of Health to get the Treatment started in the leper and tubercular institutions under his care. The trip was made, but before the patients could be treated, the Minister of Public Assistance intervened at Fishbein's request, and refused to provide the money necessary for the further support of these patients, if the Minister of Health persisted in his intentions. So the battle raged between the two Ministers for over a week in which time the allotted period that Dr. Koch had arranged for the work was exhausted, and, he had to return to Detroit to resume his duties.

Another instance of a similar type took place in 1937 in the office of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the United States. Some prominent citizens, among them the late Harold McCormick, and a past assistant Surgeon General who had devoted many years to the health problems of Hawaii, requested Surgeon General Parran to give Dr. Koch permission to treat the lepers at Carville, Louisiana because of the good results obtained by Maisin. Dr. Parran refused. He was told by his technical adviser, Dr. Voegtlin that there was no such treatment and he chose to follow Dr. Voegtlin's dictum. A copy of a letter in the possession of the authors, indicates that Dr. Voegtlin was not telling the truth, and that he knew there was such a thing as the Koch Treatment. Later on, during the first Koch Trial in the Federal Courts, this same technical advisor, Dr. Voegtlin, appeared on the witness stand bedecked in military brass and braid, as an opinion witness against Dr. Koch. During the cross-examination he was confronted with this statement made to the Surgeon General. Dr. Voegtlin admitted under oath that he lied to Surgeon General Parran and that he knew he was not being truthful. Following this great "service," Technical Advisor Voegtlin was promoted to higher honors and a larger salary.

At this 1937 government meeting, Dr. Koch had explained that the diagnosis of leprosy is easy to prove by biopsy and by clinical findings, and the cure is equally easy to prove firmly in the same ways. More than anything else, he wanted to prove the efficacy and the efficiency with which scientists could test Glyoxylide on every other disease on earth. The reason for the government's refusal is obvious.

In 1941, while in Brazil, Dr. Koch had treated and cured a number 5 of cases of leprosy. According to Dr. Koch, this is one of the reasons the North American agent in Brazil threatened

him and arranged to have him removed so that he would never interfere with the lucrative medical business in that country.

The known cases of leprosy in the United States in 1964 are in excess of 3,000. No estimate is available of the unknown cases, but the increase is causing great alarm.

Thirty-five years have passed since Dr. Koch cured his first case of leprosy. How many more years of torture must the victims of this insidious disease endure before orthodoxy will be willing to open their closed minds to use this therapy?