

**The following is Dr. Arnott's analysis of, and answer to the
final report of the Commission for the Investigation of
Cancer Remedies, Province of Ontario**

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Secretary, Commission for the Investigation
of Cancer Remedies
Parliament Buildings
TORONTO, Ontario

Dear Sir:

A copy of the Report of the Commission for the Investigation of Cancer Remedies made to the Honourable Harold J. Kirby, K.C., Minister of Health, February 7th, 1942, reached me a month or so later. Allow me to congratulate the secretary on the form of the communication, since of the four reports to the Minister on the alleged investigation regarding the merits of the Koch treatment, this is the first which outwardly has made any effort to comply with the requirements of the Act.

Enclosed, you will find a copy of, "PROCEEDINGS: CANCER COMMISSION—Province of Ontario, Canada—Regarding KOCH TREATMENT—1938-1940" which I published a little over a year ago in the public interest.

The official court record is reproduced together with explanatory note and comment. On page 319 and 320, I have shown that the Interim Report issued by the Commission under date of December 31st, 1939, is misleading and untruthful.

Whatever purpose was to have been served by the report issued on February 7th, 1942, the venom characterizing the finding is so obvious that the misleading and untruthful statements of the Commission set out in this document must be regarded as highly imprudent.

From page one of this document, beginning line eleven, I quote:

"This was said to have been perfected by, and the formula of it to be the property of, one Dr. Wm. F. Koch, Detroit, Michigan."

Unable to find sufficient fault with my evidence, the Commission manufactured, recorded, and attributed to me, this statement. It is entirely false be-

cause I never said, before the Commission or elsewhere, that the Koch treatment had been "perfected."

My counsel, Mr. Brickenden, correctly presented this point before the Commission as is recorded on page 43 of the Proceedings, thus:

"By producing case records and cured patients, we propose to demonstrate how the Family Doctor such as Dr. Arnott, when armed with the Koch reagents can meet this situation, confident that he will bring hope always, relief generally, and absolute cure, sometimes."

And on page 287, you will find he is recorded to have said:

"In his book with the significant title 'Cancer and Its Allied Diseases,' published ten years ago, Dr. Koch clearly set out his belief that cancer was only one of the outward, visible results of a breakdown in normal biochemical function, which many times could be restored by the use of the reagents he discovered, described and developed."

This will show very clearly that the word "perfected" is a bit of false evidence manufactured by the Commission and introduced into their finding; and obviously the report is seriously misleading and untruthful, and against the public interest.

At the bottom of page 2, the Commission takes credit for exceptional courtesy which was extended to me, but as a matter of fact, already this had been accorded other sponsors. I was the last to whom this change of procedure, decided upon early by the Commission, had been applied.

On page 2, paragraph 2, the Commission's report states:

"Subsequently Dr. Arnott communicated with the Commission signifying his willingness to stand as "sponsor for the substance to be investigated, and assured the Commission of his co-operation. The Commission desired to have an investigation of the substance, consisting both of clinical and laboratory studies, and to this Dr. Arnott agreed."

Their report as of December 31st, 1939, is reproduced in the book of the Proceedings, where on page 313 and 314, they state:

"At a subsequent sitting of the Commission on December 12th, 1939, Doctor Arnott attended with his counsel and expressed himself as willing and ready to co-operate in any investigation which the Commission deemed desirable, and it was arranged

that investigation be carried on, both from the clinical and laboratory approaches, under the supervision of certain members of the Commission, and this investigation is now under way."

No laboratory work was under way. If it were, let the Commission produce it.

The record of the hearing of December 12th, 1939, shows on page 300 in the book of the Proceedings, the Chairman said:

"Dr. Arnott came to the Commission personally and voluntarily . . . has co-operated fully and given us all the information we desired. He has presented a lot of cases some of them being cases treated in Ontario, and there is nothing more the Commission can get from him or force from him than he has given us now . . ."

In promising at this hearing to do the clinical work for the Commission, I stipulated, as shown on page 308 of the Proceedings,

"It will require the same class of diagnosis, as the Commission has required me to present—that is, with biopsies.

"THE CHAIRMAN: I take it that is what the Commission want. They want an absolutely air-tight diagnosis."

Of the ten cases tested in Ottawa, the Commission reports one is living and well, but Welches on the diagnosis of cancer in this instance, page 9, case 3, of their report.

The Commission decided, as is recorded on page 4 of the report,

"It is important to have a fairly large number of cases for investigation—not a few cases selected from many."

While the Commission faltered in their work of allegedly making a clinical test of the Koch treatment, 35 days after the first case was treated and faded out entirely after the treatment had been tested on one more patient, elsewhere another movement was taking place, without support, benefit, or recognition, either of the medical profession or the Government itself. Since that time, well on toward 2000 treatments have been used, covering the field disclosed in the Proceedings, that the Koch treatment was not merely a cancer treatment. (Page 45—Proceedings. Maisin).

The more the treatments were used the more the wonder has grown. The truth about the merit of

the Koch treatment has been unfolded to the citizens of Alberta by their own intelligent and diligent efforts. As a result, the latest findings of the Cancer Commission of the Province of Ontario has sharpened their understanding for the need of, and deepened their determination for, following up the investigation of the Koch treatment in the public interest.

In this connection, on April 17th, 1941, I wrote to the Commission in part as follows:

"The interest of the Commission in the clinical work, so quick to wane, was replaced by that of others who solicited my help; and for a year now, they have pushed this vigorously. They are delighted with the results; rightly proud of their initiative; and fully conscious of the need for all they have done. I am greatly comforted."

The year which has elapsed since writing that letter has been a very fruitful one in this connection, and I venture here to predict that the finding of the Commission of the Province of Ontario, as of February 7th, 1942, will be the last one which this body will be able to foist upon the people of this Province.

Those that read the text of the Proceedings will see that my withdrawal from full co-operation with the Commission was occasioned and made necessary by the fact that they kept crooked official records of their in-camera hearings, and demanded that I approve and co-operate with these misdoings. (Proceedings, page 363).

On page 334 of the Proceedings,

"DR. ARNOTT: I want the record of this court corrected."

On page 340,

"THE CHAIRMAN: We are concerned only in doing our duty. We think we should have a laboratory investigation and Dr. Arnott has been fully co-operative up to this time, in saying we could have it.

The clinical investigation has been going on, and is doing nicely, and we want to get on with it and do the job we have to do.

DR. ARNOTT: Are you not concerned with the accuracy of the record?"

On page 344,

"DR. ARNOTT: No difficulty at all. I cannot proceed unless these records are corrected."

Dr. Koch approved of this stand and directed me to refuse further co-operation UNTIL THE RECORD HAD BEEN CORRECTED, as will be found on page 379 and 380 of the book of the Proceedings.

Page 7 of the February 7th, 1942, finding shows:

"Considerable weight was attached by Dr. Arnott to a communication said to be from Professor Maisin, formerly in charge of the cancer centre attached to the University of Louvain, Beligum. It is said that Dr. Maisin had used Glyoxylide to some extent in Europe."

Let us see what was the value the Chairman and others of the Commission attached to the Maisin communication of September 8th, 1939. The Proceedings on page 109: (The witness, Mr. A. R. Ford, Managing Editor of the London Free Press—my home town, giving evidence).

"THE WITNESS: I think it would be worth while trying to find out Dr. Maisin's reaction.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we might well ask him for a full report."

Four and a half months later, speaking of Professor Maisin, page 254 of the Proceedings, Mr. Brickenden said:

"I was going to ask you if you had any opportunity of knowing anything about the man.

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: Yes

"MR. BRICKENDEN: Is he fairly well regarded?

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: Yes, he is well regarded."

On the next page, Mr. Brickenden is reported shortly after to have said: "and I submit Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, this is our case. The letter reads."

"New York, September 8th, 1939.

*To the Honourable Judge Gillanders,
Chairman Royal Cancer Commission,
Toronto, Canada.*

Dear Sir:

I wish to contribute to Dr. Arnott's presentation by stating that I have spent the last five years in the study and development of this treatment in

allergies, infections and experimental cancer in animals.

The subject is too vast for anything like a report at this time, but I am willing to state that over this short period of five years, I have seen cancer disappear in animals and man with a return of health, as a result of its use, in real cancer proven malignant microscopically. It is, of course, too early to conclude, but sometimes the results have been so striking that we feel fully justified to continue the research in this field.

Very respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) W. MAISIN

*Directeur, Institut du Cancer,
Université de Louvain, Belgium."*

How was this letter received at the time?

On page 256 of the Proceedings:

"COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Personally Mr. Chairman, I do not want anything more than that letter."

"THE CHAIRMAN: If you want to keep the original letter, the photostatic copy will be all right to leave with the Reporter."

There was a personal letter of transmission to me in Professor Maisin's own hand, a photostatic copy of which was given to the Commission. I had appeared before the Commission personally and voluntarily, and had given all the information desired. This was done in good faith. For the Commission now to raise in their printed report any question as to the letters produced as coming from Professor Maisin being authentic, is just another example of the venom which characterizes the whole finding of this Commission in the report of February 7th, 1942.

Their final paragraph: "A careful review of all the evidence presented at this date, fails utterly, in the opinion of the Commission, to support the claim made on behalf of the Koch treatment that it is either a remedy or cure for cancer," will be shown to be misleading and untruthful were one to scan the clinical records of the ten cases treated in Ottawa under the personal supervision of the Commission.

This clinical work carried out at Ottawa with my help, in the depth of winter, an overnight train

journey from my own home, was undertaken as shown on page 294 of the Proceedings, where an important part of what did take place failed to be deleted from the official court record:

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: This is Maisin's opinion that it is well worth continuing the research. We feel the same way. The Commission feels it is worth while continuing the research work."

You will find on page 309 of the Proceedings I said: "For instance, a patient suffering from cancer, and suffering pain, and looking very ill—we give the injection, and go back in two days, and find the patient looks better, and is free of pain—is that not an important observation?"

"COMMISSIONER VALIN: That is what we want to observe . . . I think that is an important observation, and you have been observing a good many."

The record of the clinical work done in Ottawa will show that a Patient treated on December 22nd, 1939, for the Commission in Ottawa, under the observation of Commissioner Valin, had been taking twenty to twenty-five Frosst 292 tablets as well as having administered to him four hypodermics of morphine each 24 hours. On January 26th, 1940, just a little more than one month later, the records show that this man had been entirely without narcotics for two weeks. He was able to do this quite nicely because of the use of the Koch treatment.

As disclosed on page one of the Proceedings, I have revealed that Premier, the Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn is reported to have said "It is brutal to keep secret any remedy that might be helpful to cancer patients."

Therefore, how much more brutal it is (and this must clearly appear to those having reliable knowledge of these things) for a Commission to keep secret by false statements that which under their own observation has proved to be and is recorded to have been, highly helpful to one suffering from a severe form of the disease!

In the public interest, there is only one thing left to do, and that is to appeal to the Court of Public Opinion. This Court of Public Opinion already is being formed by the laity themselves, and in due course they shall take adequate, effective action for their own protection.

Yours very truly,
D. H. ARNOTT

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As intimated, it was pointed out to the sponsor early in the proceedings that the Commission desired both clinical and laboratory investigations. The Commission has repeatedly asked for some co-operation in this respect, and although Dr. Arnott has from time to time voiced his desire to co-operate, the Commission has never been able to obtain a sample of the substance in question or to observe or learn its exact method of preparation. Two printed volumes were submitted to the Commission entitled "Natural Immunity, Its Curative Chemistry in Neoplasia—Allergy—Infection", and "The Chemistry of Natural Immunity". These were said to be the work of Dr. Koch with the assistance of Dr. Arnott and were said to contain complete information respecting "Glyoxylide" and particulars of its formula. In the opinion of the Commission, this did not contain satisfactory information.

After much negotiation, the Commission finally, with Dr. Arnott's consent, named Dr. A. B. Macallum, Dean of the Medical School of the University of Western Ontario, to make such investigation on the laboratory side as he might think desirable in connection with the substance. Arrangements to do this were never carried out due to objections by Dr. Arnott, and the Commission has been unable to get any further co-operation in this respect.

A careful review of all the evidence presented at this date, fails utterly, in the opinion of the Commission, to support the claim made on behalf of the Koch treatment that it is either a remedy or cure for cancer.

