

"The Voice of the People"

JUDGMENT FOUND

WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY Detroit, Mich.

vs.

KOCH SYNTHETIC ANTITOXIN TREATMENT FOR CANCER

C. EVERETT FIELD, M.D.

HONESTY

All other qualities go for nothing or for worse than nothing unless honesty underlies them-honesty in public life and honesty in private life; not only the honesty that keeps its skirts technically clean, but the honesty that is such according to the spirit as well as the letter of the law; the honesty that is aggressive, the honesty that not merely deplores corruption, it is easy enough to deplore corruption-but that wars against it and tramples it under foot.

-Roosevelt.

WILLIAM F. KOCH, M.D., A.B., Ph.D., A.M.
of Detroit, Michigan
Professor of Physiology at the
DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, 1914 TO 1919

A Genius, Whose Cancer Research Deserves World-Wide Appreciation

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It is rather odd that we should suggest that perfect appreciation of this Volume would be gained by reading the last Chapter first. --C. E. F.

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WILLIAM F. KOCH, M.D.

"A Genius Who Serves as an Inspiration to Cancer Research."

WILLIAM F. KOCH, born of humble parents in Detroit, Michigan, in 1885, conceived an idea. Suffering the loss of one of his parents with that baneful disease, cancer, there developed a propelling impulse, together with a prophetic vision within him, that with zealous devotion to the study of the one theme he might be instrumental in solving the baffling cancer problem that has confronted the world for many centuries while unnumbered thousands of victims have passed on. With patient technical precision, he progressed on the task with unalterable determination, together with an uncomplaining endurance

characteristic of his ancestors, he labored more than ten years in a ponderous research for a remedy for hateful malignancy. The collective literature on cancer all tended to show that removal of the existing tumor by surgery and radium meant temporary relief with little surety against recurrence. The present accepted treatment remains the outcome of centuries of medical observation. A profound conviction that cancer was of a constitutional or systemic nature, directed his attention to a study of the earliest stages of the disease described as the pre-cancer period. At the recognized cancer age, certain changes in the chemistry and resistance of the patient occurred, and he devoted much of his time to the loss of immunization that was then apparent. A preliminary assumption that there must be a micro-organism acting as an excitant stimulus to cancer growth carried his observations deep into the fields of embryology, bacteriology and biochemistry.

The salient feature of his research was, of course, an effort to identify and isolate a cause and then to seek its remedy. His efforts were rewarded. He discovered the microorganism and its chemistry and then instituted his plan of attack. His purpose was to make unsuitable the immediate soil of chemistry upon which the cancer organism must live and propagate. Then followed a demonstrable conclusion that cancer recognized as a systemic disease may be curable. Full eight years of effort were spent before he made the first announcement of his work.

(*Medical Record*, October 30, 1919.)

Dr. Koch has made several contributions to medical journals since his preliminary report that are a matter of record. From one of the more recent appearing in the "*Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research* of May 15, 1925. * We desire to quote a few paragraphs. Under a caption: CANCER, IT'S FUNCTIONS AND CURE, he states:

(**Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research*; Vol. 2, No. 7, May 15, 1925.)

"Physiological affairs are sufficient to a high degree. Thus, the supply of any activity is regulated by the demand. The various cells of the organism not only serve their own needs but specialize in the service of the body as a whole, taking up and perfecting those activities they are best adapted to. Thus, we observe the activity of the parathyroid gland that protects the body as a whole against the guanidine bases that are distributed through the blood to every tissue of the body in sufficient amounts to rapidly prove fatal. Likewise there is proof that the cancer effort is directed to protect the body against a certain toxin distributed by the blood and that this protective function is attempted by tissues not too busily engaged in other physiological functions, as the resting mammary gland or the uterus, and especially by tissues where congestive changes bring a greater quantity of the toxin to the tissue.

"Practically every cancer patient presents evidence of poisoning over a period of years previous to the incidence of the growth. This poisoning ceases in part or entirely during the growth period. So definite is this fact that it is often noticed after getting the data on the antitoxication symptoms. In a way, then, the cancer effort demonstrates its protective function, inasmuch as it may, by removing the antitoxication symptoms.

"But, with the incidence of the growth, a set of symptoms of cachexia arise, and these result from the presence of a substance formed by the cancer tissue acting upon the original toxin that called forth the cancer effort. Thus the cancer cells produce an even more harmful poison out of the toxin of which they are trying to dispose. And the fact that the cancer cells, convert the growth-producing toxin into something else throws light not only on their function but also points out the nature of the immunity process. If the cancer function was one of oxidation simply, it could destroy the toxin and thus dispose of it. But such is not the case. It converts the toxin without oxidizing it into a substance of different isorropesis state. Thus the cancer effort is not simply intended for purposes of destroying and eliminating the growth-producing toxin but it is so directed as to preserve this material, to use it for further elaboration, the only reasonable purpose of which is that of antitoxin production. We have demonstrated chemically that toxins are the material from which antitoxins are made antitoxins are not new substances built up from the tissues to neutralize the toxin as the Ehrlich theory states. Antitoxins are converted toxins of such isorropesis state that they are destructive of their source, the casual infection. The cancer effort falls short of its mark. It does not succeed in producing the antitoxin, so the effort is not adequate, and it persists and tries until it has sapped enough vitality from the patient to kill him. The attempted function of cancer, then, is to convert the toxin of the disease into its antitoxin and to thus establish immunity.

"Our work is based upon the isolation and identification of the growth-producing toxin, the successful synthesis of the antitoxin and the successful synthesis of the substance that can convert the toxin of the disease into its antitoxin within the body thus accomplishing the work the cancer activity attempts to do.

"The substance we are using is a synthetic chemical, structurally a late intermediary phase of the antitoxin in its transition from the toxin state of structure. This substance is given subcutaneously, generally in the arm, in one c.c. dose twice with an interval of two weeks between doses. Time is then allowed for cure to take place. If necessary, after an interval of several months, the dose is repeated.

"The mode of action of the substance is in a way similar to several other chemical reactions, as for example, crystallization of a saturated solution under the influence of 'seeding' by a crystal. In this case, the crystal placed in the saturated solution induces, through the electronic waves, consequent to its state of isorropesis, similar electronic waves in the molecules of the substances (in tune) in the solution, in response to which these molecules assume a similar structural state. So the 'Convertor' injected into the patient, by virtue of the electronic waves emitted, induces a change from the toxin state to that of the intermediary injected.

"This phase of the intermediary is, however, not stable and passes on into the antitoxin state automatically. Thus all toxin follows suit and become antitoxin. A complete conversion of toxin into antitoxin takes place and the results can be demonstrated in a high percentage of cures. The possibility also remains that the 'Convertor' can, under the influences be reverted into toxin, but the finished antitoxin can never be changed back to toxin. The Treatment, therefore, should never be used after recent radium, X-ray or other catalytic exposures. The Treatment is most applicable in cases of cancer, unirradiated and not in cases that have the radiation less than three months previously.

"As soon as the toxin is destroyed by the cancer cells they gradually revert back to normal, assume their original undergo calcification and digestion, the products being absorbed by angioblastic tissue. This tissue heals the deficiencies that might exist.

"The material absorbed in the removal of the cancer tissue again renourishes the body being reverted to the same elements as were taken from the blood in the progress of the growth of this tissue. Moreover, whatever stored toxins are liberated from the involuting tissue are converted to antitoxin.

"Reactions occur at different periods after treatment, and these are due to changes in the concentration of the toxin in the blood. Often a reaction with a slight fever, aching and nausea develops for a few hours from the second to the fourth day; again from the fourth to the sixth week; about the middle of the ninth week; and during the twelfth week after the Treatment is given. The first is due to the rapid decrease in the circulating toxins; the second during the absorption of the growth; and the last two accompany the withdrawal of the last traces of the poison. Some anaphylactic effects are bad because of absorption of bacterial toxins, due to secondary infection. Very often a case clears up with little or no reaction."

During the interval of six years that forms the period between the preliminary publication and the above abstract, the Koch Treatment had been

administered fully one thousand times and our deductions made from a review of the work were truly remarkable.

Although sanguine expectations were expressed for the greater perfection of the chemical compound he had devised. And despite the fact that his report was of a preliminary nature, Dr. Koch held a strong aversion against making the original announcement. He was not a recognized authority and he feared his formulated conclusions might draw disparaging criticism from members of the medical profession in the City of New York where the Medical Record was published. Figuring that even an incomplete report would serve to awaken further study, he allowed this first publication. Trouble did not come from New York as he feared, but from the profession of Detroit, which promptly inaugurated a propaganda of a most malicious type. Adverse criticism was followed by a so-called investigation enormously over-balanced by prejudice. Astounding were the mistakes of omission in this investigation, and reprehensible was the follow-up course, which ostracized Dr. Koch from his medical societies and professorships.

From their antagonistic views there could be a change and there may come yet a belated acknowledgement, but there remained for Dr. Koch a binding obligation to finish the work he had undertaken and he is doing it in a manner that wins admiration.

From the start, Koch met discouraging criticisms that must be offset with documentary evidence which will be presented for the dispassionate judgment of the public. With a hearty contempt for those who may seek to force us into embittered controversy, we will not attempt to administer rebuke, but we express a verdant hope that the assembled arguments will serve as a compelling force toward an early reversal of judgment. Probably what hurt Koch most was the fact that in every instance the denunciation came from sources who had no means of understanding the function of the synthetic antitoxin this genius was experimenting with. Those qualified research workers who were aware of the possibilities of his theories "sat tight" and awaited further announcement.

CHAPTER 2

THE PENALTY OF RESEARCH.

Koch's emancipating labors as reported have so far brought only the ugly revelations that have been repeated in medical history many times for centuries back, yet presenting a condition inexcusable in our present day enlightenment: Today the public is being educated and it is well nigh thread-bare of sentiment. It demands to know. It should not be necessary for any scientific investigator to

lose his most precious heritage, his reputation, simply because he has failed to knock decorously at the unhallowed threshold of one, of the American Medical Association's substations, the Wayne County Medical Society

Appropo to the trend of the times appears a press dispatch from London, September 3, 1925, entitled, "Shaw denounces the medical profession and urges control", in which that noted observer, George Bernard Shaw, again denounces the medical profession in the course of comment on the decision of Irish doctors to leave the British Medical Council. Shaw says:

"A self contained profession is a conspiracy against the laity. Of all the professions on earth, the medical profession, consisting mainly of private medical and surgical practitioners who have a direct pecuniary interest in making us ill, keeping us ill and mutilating us is the one that needs sternest disinterested control not only in the common interest of the general body of citizens, but also of science."

Shaw describes the British Medical Council as a "despised and self disgraced trade union," and referring to Sir Robert Barker, adds:

"The most famous manipulative surgeon in England, who has been knighted for his services, not being registered with the Council, is denounced and ostracized as a quack by men who, though registered as competent surgeons, are hardly dexterous enough to manipulate their own shoe laces."

That lovable character, the Dean of American Editors' Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, who has been instrumental in raising the standard of our medical literature, has taken the situation cancer research very much at heart, and of his own experience in review has written quite recently that which remains a pregnant hint of a popular resentment, that may soon strike at the status of such phases of medical ethics as are false or unsafe. I take the liberty of quoting from Dr. Stedman's contribution: *

(* *Cancer*, Vol. 1, No. 1, October, 1923.)

"But what chance is there of ever discovering a means of prevention, or a cure for cancer, especially a method of treatment other than by operation, so long as fixed preconceptions and tolerance of all theories and methods of study and of treatment which do not fit in with those preconceived prevail? I do not propose advancing any arguments in favor of one or another theory regarding the origin of cancer or any special mode of treatment, except insofar as the facts presented may suggest the possibility that there are two sides to the cancer question. It may be permissible, however, to cite a few more or less well-known instances tending to show that in the attempts to silence by persecution to vituperation those who are on the unfashionable side of the

controversy, the users of these weapons are supplying new data in affirmation of the saying that history of science and medicine as well as the world at large, repeats itself.

"The history of the progress of science, and especially perhaps of medical science, is stained with countless instances of mudslinging by men of keen intellect but narrow minds, and even by so-called learned societies which persecuted and expelled such of their numbers as dared to advance opinion or announce discoveries which did not agree with the generally accepted teaching.

"In our own honorable profession, Vesalius was violently opposed by contemporary anatomists, among them Eustatius and Sylvius, (Jacques Dubois), the latter calling him 'a crazy fool who was poisoning the air of Europe with his vaporings.'

"Ambrosie Pare was bitterly abused by the medical faculty of Paris which petitioned the civil authorities of Paris not to allow the 'works of a very impudent and ignorant,' to be published until they had received the imprimatur of this same identical faculty.

"Suydenham, says Andrew Browne, a Scotch contemporary, died with the accusation hanging over his head that he was an imposter and an assassin of humanity, and Laboulbere says of him that after years of self-sacrifice on behalf of his fellow men, Suydenham received as his final earthly reward calumny and ignominy, and the jealousy of many professional brethren.

"Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood met with violent opposition, and when finally the facts forced it's acceptance upon an unbelieving profession his enemies asserted that there was nothing new in the discovery and that he had filched it from one of his predecessors.

"Oliver Wendell Holmes was the object of virulent abuse from most of the leading obstetricians of his time, headed by Hodge and Meigs, because he, a mere scribbler, dared to believe and publish his belief that the puerperal fever was contagious. Nature had endowed him with a sense of humor which enabled him to receive these attacks with equanimity but poor Semmelweis of Vienna, who propounded the same preposterous theory was thin-skinned and sensitive and the abuse showered on him by Scanzoni, Carl Braun and others of his amiable confreres drove him to insanity and death.

"And so on. One need not be a very deep student, of medical history to be able to extend this list almost indefinitely. When the medical pioneer is inconspicuous in his local professional circle and unknown to the medical world

at large he, may escape abuse, but suffers what is harder to endure by one who believes he has a message-neglect.

"Now this is exactly what is going on today in regard to cancer. In spite of the public aims of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, one of which is the promotion of investigation into the cause of cancer and the search for a method of treatment by means other than operative, and presumably also of those of the various cancer research societies in this country and England (in Germany the profession seems to be more open minded in this respect), the advocacy of any other treatment than that by operation is met with contempt by the majority of surgeons and animal experimenters. The only exception to this, so far as I know, is furnished by the cancer commission of Harvard University, which decided some years ago to drop mice inoculations and devote its resources to the study of the clinical treatment of cancer. Anyone who ventures openly to oppose indiscriminate surgery in the prevention and alleged cure of cancer must have what Balfour says is a necessity for a public man or diplomat, the hide of a rhinoceros. Some fight back, others retire broken-hearted from the contest, while others still, despairing of a decent hearing by their colleagues, present their case to the general public, thereby incurring excommunication. Not all, however, are so tamely submissive.

"A solution of the cancer problem will never be reached if we refuse to consider any facts or seeming facts that do support our own beliefs, and we cannot afford, in the interests of truth, to ignore any observations or any arguments that may show a ray of light into this darkest problem of medicine. Prejudice has never proved anything in science or religion, but it has, time without end, inexcusably delayed the proving of absolute truths."

With cutting directness does this noted editor and observer plead for impartial investigation and his ardent protest stands out in marked contrast as we review the purgatorial fires that organized medicine were preparing for Koch.

CHAPTER 3

CANCER INVESTIGATION.

The scientific investigation of remedial measures for the treatment of cancer. Just what does investigation imply? The Century Dictionary defines the word as follows:

"The act of investigating. The making of a search or inquiry. Detailed or particularized examination to ascertain the truth in regard to something. Careful research."

When such a function is accorded to any committee of qualified investigators, that body should be governed by motives as lofty as the oath of their profession. The honor imposed upon them is further dignified by the importance of the work they undertake. No phase of disease has baffled the profession as has cancer; it has resisted all efforts toward its control and cure. Untiring energy of purpose; keen perception in the recognition of any channel of hopeful result; enthusiastic encouragement of the work of all who devote their life efforts to such study; a patient and liberal attitude in observing the results of those who feel they may be obtaining valuable information; and an accurate and trustworthy report, should be the principles which govern so important a committee. The entire world awaits eagerly, findings favorable or unfavorable of physicians entrusted to so worthy a mission.

Any so-called investigation that is not complete and thorough, accurate, unbiased and honest should be set aside as no investigation. Contrary testimony, if announced, would not be sustained by any court and broadcasting untrustworthy findings might constitute libel.

An investigation of the work of Dr. William F. Koch was instituted in the Fall of 1919, again in 1920, and finally late in 1923. The testimony rendered by all concerned is herein reviewed in the effort of ameliorating the wrongs of hasty judgment.

Jealousy, venom and ignorance never spell advance in a science. It would take a properly constituted committee several months to determine the exact status of the Koch synthetic antitoxin. A layman, however, can recognize the beneficial action and curative possibilities in any case observed. Being free from ulterior influences, the general public is always a factor to be reckoned with when any serious problem is brought into controversy. My purpose, above all, is to protect medical interests by continuing this investigation within the ranks and I respectfully submit this volume to the entire medical profession of America.

After the first investigation of 1919, later referred, to a considerable time over two years passed, during which Dr. Koch treated nearly a hundred cases of advanced cancer securing favorable results in so many that he felt it his duty to once again appeal to the general medical profession of Detroit, seeking their interest and co-operation. He also sought to impress them with the fact that many of his improved cases showed cured records of lasting type. He referred to the past attitude of the Wayne County Medical Society as unfair in withholding the history of investigated cases that stood as cured more than two years. A letter written on March 10, 1922, as follows, was sent to every doctor in Detroit together with the histories of two remarkable case reports. These we add in affidavit form. The letter was received coldly and probably served no other purpose than to add more coals to the fire of hatred. In this communication, he

offered to assign all rights of his chemical process to the profession, if on honest acknowledgment of his research was made:

"Dear Doctor:

"The purpose of the letter is to call your attention to certain events of importance to medical science, the public welfare and the honor of the medical societies.

"I am therefore submitting some data to you to show that the 'haste' of the two committees officially appointed by the Wayne County Medical Society several years ago who condemned my cancer work, led to false conclusions, for of the several cases officially investigated at the Herman Kiefer Hospital in 1919 even the farthest advanced turned out cured. I am enclosing two case histories as proof. Likewise the claim of the American Medical Association that their 'independent investigation' indicated that my work had no value not only falls flat, but the quality of the American Medical Association service to the profession is clearly revealed.

"You may read the report of the Committee No. 1 in the *Wayne County Medical Society Bulletin* of December 22, 1919 of the five committee men appointed to serve as judges for this report only three ever saw the cases under investigation and as fast as individual cases received a Treatment or two and showed the first signs of improvement they were sent out of the hospital under some pretext and when the most hopeless case of all, Mrs. Fritts, described in the enclosed folder, astounding recovery they closed the whole investigation, alleging my negligence and reporting 'no results.' (A second case of this investigation is also reported, Mrs. James.)

Committee No. 2 was appointed to investigate my private cases. They made no investigation; framed up a report the same Monday night they reported it to the society; were mistrustful of the nature of their original drafts; combed them down so as 'not to be too raw to get by' and within sixty minutes submitted their finished product. This appears in the Bulletin of January 5th, 1920.* They had not seen one of my case records, yet condemned them all.

(**Bulletin, Wayne. County Medical Society, January 5th, 1920.*)

I have let more than two years pass for the case to prove itself. It has succeeded, but the misconceptions created by the W: C. M. S. activities have not been universally corrected because I have refrained from the necessary publicity. I am therefore sending you the enclosed case histories to show that the W. C. M. S. tried to hide their investigation of the Treatment.

When the profession has acquired a decently receptive spirit, I shall be in a position to keep my promise of dedicating the Treatment.

Very sincerely yours,
Wm. F. Koch

March 10th, 1922
4864 Woodward Ave.

No interest was manifested by the profession in this letter, yet it served as advice to the Wayne County Medical Society, that Dr. Koch was at all times ready to do his part. The letter also announced his intention of dedicating the formula to the medical society.

CHAPTER 4

WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, CANCER COMMITTEE. "THE CRIME OF 1919."

The first investigation of 1919 was authorized by the City of Detroit at the request of Mayor J. T. Couzens, now United States Senator from Michigan. The expenses were borne by the City of Detroit, but the problems of investigation were entrusted to the Cancer Committee of the Wayne County Medical Society, a body of five men. These five physicians on entering their work with Dr. Koch, selected seven cases carefully diagnosed as cancer and of a type classed as unhopeful under any other treatment. Dr. Koch accepted these patients and promptly started Treatment. Within a few weeks trouble developed between the members of the committee and Dr. Koch and the investigation was terminated before the complete effects of the Treatment could be recorded. Most of the patients who received the antitoxin were discharged and their records lost to Dr. Koch. The committee made their report, however, to their organization, the Wayne County Medical Society, which stated that no tangible evidence, of improvement was shown in any case. * This record is still a part of the archives of that Society and of the American Medical Association at Chicago, unaltered and unattended, despite the fact that at least two of the original seven hopeless patients are alive and perfectly well after a period of six years. No acknowledgment of this oversight of records is ever made by either of these medical organizations.

*(*Bulletin of the Wayne County Medical Society, December 22, 1919.)*

Complete histories of these cases from all the records are here published and we urge the reader to critically review all the data presented.

Case No. 1, Mrs. Edith May Fritts, of Toledo, Ohio, aged 40, was brought here by the Committee, carried into the Herman Kiefer Hospital November 19, 1919, attended by her physician, a nurse, and members of her family. Weight 97 pounds, normal weight 172. She had been attended to in Toledo by Drs.

Wheeler Brand, Park Meyers, and Jones, and finally by Dr. A. N. Smith, who engaged an eminent surgeon, Dr. Smead. The latter opened the abdomen to establish the diagnosis and found what he diagnosed as inoperable carcinoma of the uterus involving the structures of the abdomen. After admission to the Herman Kiefer Hospital she was examined by Dr. Carsten, November 26, 1919, who records the following, "palpable mass in lower abdomen extending from pelvis to two inches below the umbilicus, about grapefruit size; uterus fixed, pelvis infiltrated more on left side and, on both sides to crest of ilium, cervix smooth, uterus one mass with adjoining tissues." Patient only received two Treatments at the hospital, her recovery progressing so rapidly that they closed the investigation in such a panic that the names of the two judges who had not even seen the cases were the first signatures to the condemnatory report, which hung on the flimsy excuse that the negligence of Dr. Koch in treating patients was the reason for dropping their investigation. Nevertheless, the Treatment given cured the patient and it is the duty of the Wayne County Medical Society to inform the public. The patient left the Hospital December 12, 1919, carried her suitcase and took the interurban car back to Toledo. Inside, of four months all cancer tissue had disappeared and she was cured and in excellent health, attending to all her activities, weighing 130 pounds. Today, four years after, she weighs 160 pounds, is in perfect health, free from cancer and very active in spreading the good news of her good fortune of having been in the Kiefer investigation.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. F. F. FRITTS.

"Toledo, Ohio, July 16th, 1924.

Dear Doctor Koch:

"I have had so many inquiries regarding your Treatment for cancer from people who have heard of the wonderful cure of Mrs. Fritts, that I feel it my duty, not only to you, but to the thousands of sufferers from this disease, to publicly state just what the results of your Treatment were in the case of my wife.

"In April, 1918, Mrs. Fritts was first taken ill; from then until June, 1919, she was examined and treated by several physicians. Her case was diagnosed as appendicitis, colitis, and other maladies, but she did not respond to any treatment. At the beginning of her illness, she weighed 172 pounds, by June, 1919, she had lost weight constantly, weighing only 97. At that time, I took her to Dr. George Jones, a very prominent specialist. He and his associate, Dr. A. N. Smith, after a three-day examination, decided to call in Dr. Louis Smead, one of our recognized physicians. At the conclusion of their examination, Dr. Jones informed me that they were agreed that there was a growth in the abdomen but could not say whether it was malignant or not and that the only way to determine was by operation. This operation was performed the next morning by

Dr. Smead, Drs. Jones and Smith both being present. After possibly one-half hour, Dr. Jones came from the operating room to where I was waiting and informed me that they had found the trouble to be cancer and in such a shape that to remove it would undoubtedly prove fatal; consequently there was nothing to do but close up the wound and keep the patient as comfortable as possible. Both Dr. Jones and Dr. Smith told me that nothing could be done, that it was simply a case of a few months to live. In about two weeks, the wound was healed and we were able to take her home.

"From then until October, 1919, (a delay of five months, C. E. F.); Dr. Smith called frequently but admitted he could do nothing for her. Early in October, I heard of Dr. Koch's Treatment and that he was conducting an experimental clinic in Herman Kiefer Hospital of Detroit. Accompanied by Dr. Smith, I went to Detroit and saw Dr. Andries, one of the committee appointed to watch this experimental work. We arranged to have Mrs. Fritts admitted to Herman Kiefer Hospital and a few days later took her to Detroit, Dr. Smith and a nurse going along. Patient was in the hospital three weeks during which time she received the Treatment from Dr. Koch. At this time, after some disagreement it was decided to close the hospital to Dr. Koch's patients, but as Mrs. Fritts was apparently being benefited by the Treatment, I decided, if possible, to have Dr. Koch continue to treat her. I saw Dr. Koch and he told me he would continue the Treatment if it was possible for her to go to his office. I made arrangements for her and her nurse at a hotel. From there, they went to Dr. Koch's office at appointed times for two weeks. At that time, she was so improved that she was able to return to Toledo on the interurban car. From that time on, improvement was apparent and after several visits at Dr. Koch's office, he pronounced her cured. Today, five years later, she is enjoying splendid health, doing all her own housework besides enjoying all social activities, weighs 160 pounds. A feeling of profound gratitude prompts me to make this statement.

Sincerely yours,
F. F. Fritts.

F. F. Fritts, being personally known to me, swears this foregoing as a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN H. LAYCOCK, Notary Public.
My commission expires August 9th, 1926. Lucas County, Ohio.

The above record of Mrs. Fritts' case is followed herewith by a report on the present condition of another patient, Mrs. Charles James of Union City, Mich. It is of special interest because it is one of the supposedly hopeless cases picked by the Wayne County Medical Societies original committee in 1919. After five years she remains well.

Mrs. Charles James was admitted to this investigation in the Kiefer Hospital October 30, 1919. She had several operations attempting to remove her cancer, but it spread through the whole abdomen involving the intestines, stomach and liver. It had perforated the stomach, causing the vomiting of blood shortly after her arrival at the Kiefer. She was given two Treatments Improvement followed so rapidly that she was sent home November 26th, after which the cancer entirely disappeared. She regained perfect health, and the cure was complete after several months.

Case No. 2. History taken from the records of the German Kiefer Hospital. Investigation No. 1 of the Wayne County Medical Society. Mrs. Charles James, referred by Drs. Grice and Hancock of Union City, Mich. Admitted to Herman Kiefer Hospital October 30, 1919; temperature 99, pulse 98, respiration 20. Family history--Mother 56 years old, living and well; father died at age of 33 of pulmonary tuberculosis. Father's brother, age 37, has tuberculosis. Past history-Malaria at age of 10, menses began at 12, irregular, five children, one abortion at 17, always hysterical. 1915, left ovary and four tumors removed from abdomen. Eight weeks later hemorrhoidectomy performed by Dr. Gitton at the Lutheran Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind.-1916, minor operation on rectum.-1916, an hysterectomy and a number of tumors removed by Dr. McGregor of Battle Creek. He told the patient that the tumors would recur.-January 1917, Wasserman negative, University of Michigan Hospital.-June 6;1919, sudden attack of faintness, weakness and smothering sensations and loss of consciousness. She was put to bed. Blood pressure systolic 170, urine showed parenchymatous destruction. Typical uremic convulsions June 10th and 16th. Blood pressure 165 systolic. Vomiting of old blood began . June 15, 1919. Blood pressure a month ago 120 systolic. Urinary findings greatly improved, but few hyaline and granular casts.

Present complaint, continuous gnawing at pit of stomach, occasional sharp, shooting pains, weakness and anorexia. Weight a year ago 206 pounds, present weight 181. X-Ray and fluoroscopic examinations of stomach were made by Dr. Gorstine of Battle Creek in August. He gave diagnosis of inoperable carcinoma of the pyloric portion of the stomach with a slight suspicion of syphilis. The last gastric hemorrhage occurred October 29, 1919. This showed fairly fresh blood and some decomposed blood. October 30th, on admission to the hospital, urine found acid in reaction, negative to albumen, sugar and acetone, few blood and pus cells present.

In addition to the above history taken from the records of the Herman Kiefer Hospital, I must add the statement of Dr. Hancock of Union City, who with Dr. L. Grice took part in the last laparotomy, previous to sending her to the Herman Kiefer Hospital, that the findings at the time were extensive uterine carcinoma

distributed throughout the abdomen and involving the liver and stomach. The results of his examination were meager because of the thickness of the parietal fat and the extensive tenderness of the abdomen. November 1st and 2nd, patient vomited blood and suffered severe pain in back and abdomen followed by several bad sleepless nights. November 4th, first Koch Treatment was given. November 5th, patient had pain in stomach all day, felt very sick and stayed in bed, refused food. November 6th, her fever reached 101, pulse 100. November 7th, second Treatment was given of 2 mgms. The temperature recorded was 99, pulse 88, respiration 18. Patient was fairly comfortable during the same day, although she had aching pains in her legs for several succeeding days. November 14th, she expectorated blood. November 15th, pain in back. November 16th, smothering nervous chills, pain in back, headache, shooting pains in back and chest, and pit of stomach. November 22nd, severe abdominal pain, faint. November 23rd, all pain had disappeared, appetite good, no pain in stomach after eating, no soreness in abdomen on palpation. Temperature 98, pulse 74, respiration 18, left the hospital November 28th, returning to Union City. She was not heard of from until June, 1920, when I received a communication from Dr. Hancock, who informed me that he and Dr. Grice, keeping her under observation, had noted her gradual improvement and return to health and that the patient was cured, from all indications. All reports to date, including X-Ray examination by Dr. Gerstine, who finds no abnormality, and physical examination by Drs. Hancock and Grice, indicate no presence of cancer. Furthermore, the patient is in excellent health, perfectly well.

Sworn statement of Mrs. Charles James, one of the W. C. M. S. Investigation cases of 1919:

"July 23, 1924.

"I, Mrs. Charles James of Union City, Mich., of my own free will and volition, make the following statement concerning the Treatment given me by Dr. William F. Koch of Detroit for cancer:

"Previous to the fall of 1919, I had suffered severely with cancer and had had more than one operation. I was getting steadily worse and in the fall of 1919 was brought to the Herman Kiefer Hospital and received a Treatment from Dr. Koch. Previous to my trip there, I was vomiting blood. I came back to Union City and was examined by my doctors from time to time. About that time, I also became interested in Christian Science and gradually recovered. I am in perfect health today.

"(signed) MRS. CHAS. JAMES.

"Sworn to and signed before me, Robert Neale, Notary Public."

These two cases, Mrs. Fritts and Mrs. James, are in a way the two most notable records in medical history. It is not because they were originally classed as cancer of hopeless and inoperable type and now stand cured by the Koch chemical formula over a period of nearly six years, but important because they were a part of the original seven cancer cases picked by the committee of the Wayne County Medical Society to test the Koch Treatment in the 1919 Investigation. The other five probably have died, but these two cases, better than 25 percent, remain a fitting tribute. In each Investigation, their summary has been, "We find no particular merit in the Koch Treatment, nor have we seen any decided benefit as a result." It is gratifying, however, that the two cured patients, thoroughly well today, regardless of delicacy against publicity are willing to have their names published and at our request to furnish affidavits relative to their Treatment.

CHAPTER 5

WHAT WAS THE SECOND KOCH INVESTIGATION BY THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The *Wayne County Medical Society Bulletin* of January 5, 1920, was almost entirely devoted to a report of Dr. Koch's work. There in were stated the findings of the second investigation committee. This body claimed that they undertook an independent course to secure from outside sources, the results obtained in cases treated by Dr. Koch. We quote their statement,* "The results formed in fifty-six cases from data obtained showed clinical improvement in only three patients; twenty-one were dead. Three more patients treated both by the Koch injections and by operation were reported clinically improved. The condition of eighteen of the patients was reported as stationary or unimproved. In eleven of the cases the results are unknown."

(**Wayne County Medical Society Bulletin*, January 5, 1920.)

Dr. Koch was not consulted or interviewed during the so-called investigation. The committee saw no case records and after deliberating about one hour submitted their finished report.

LET US ANALYZE THE SECOND INVESTIGATION. The data in fifty-six cases was reported on. Acknowledgment of improvement is allowed in three cases. "In eleven cases with results unknown," yet the "SURGEONS report unfavorably." With no evidence at hand, adverse judgment can be made by SURGEONS. Suppose judgment were rendered for Koch in cases where results were unknown. This ends the second investigation. We have the statement of Dr. Koch claiming at the time of the second investigation that he had applied his Treatment in less than thirty cases and the independent investigators would hardly reach all of these because he was not asked to cooperate in any manner. Can you accept

the statement that real data was obtained in fifty-six cases as true? If false, how can we depend on any of the remainder of their findings? The names of the patients are not reported, neither are the members of the committee identified- but little space is to be devoted to defense. Can such a proceeding be classed as an investigation of the Koch Cancer Treatment? Your opinion will be registered indelibly.

CHAPTER 6

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE AND NEWSPAPER ATTACK BY THE MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Before continuing with the reports of the Wayne County Medical Society Investigation Committee No. 3, may we interject something personal? This committee made its effort on November 5, 1923, calling to see cases assembled at Dr. Koch's office. Their deductions may have been written up, but they were not published until June 30, 1924. * This date was just nineteen days after the author had read a paper before the American Society for the Study and Cure of Cancer, Chicago, June 11th. My contribution was a tribute to Dr. Koch after six months of careful study of his work, together with the personal use of the Treatment in more than fifty cases. Rather unfortunate newspaper publicity, magnifying many of the statements made, spread widely over the country and the Detroit papers were not backward in accepting the good news of a cancer cure being discovered by a Detroitier. For several days the papers carried liberal copy and the Wayne County Medical Society felt forced to state their opinion in unqualified terms. Their past investigations had left no room to doubt that the Treatment was without value. They let the author down with a brief statement that Dr. C. E. Field was Dr. Koch's New York agent. At that time we had no more than a wonderful promise from Dr. Koch to supply us with all the material needed for the investigation and at no cost. I was hardly his agent, but on the contrary Dr. Koch was my agent "Agent of Mercy" to me and all of my afflicted patients. A score or more now bless his name as an agency of healing, coming to them at a time when all hope was gone.

(*Wayne County Medical Society Bulletin, June 30, 1924.)

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION EDITORIAL.

During the newspaper publicity furor of June, this committee sought to ridicule a series of cases shown in Investigation No. 1 and affirm their set opinion that the Treatment should be discouraged. The Journal of the *American Medical Association* of June 21, 1924, printed an editorial, under the caption, "Exploiting the Cancer Sufferer," making it appear in part as follows:

"The week of the annual session of the American Medical Association was chosen as a time to resurrect two discredited 'cancer cures.' The second 'cancer cure' to be exploited was that of Dr. William F. Koch of Detroit. Koch's

nostrum was brought to the attention of the newspapers by one C. Everett Field in a statement made before the 'American Society for the Study and Cure of Cancer,' a newly formed society that must not be confused with the well-established American Society for the Control of Cancer. Koch's cancer 'cure' was dealt with in two articles which appeared in the Journal during February 1921. It was brought out that Dr. Koch announced his alleged 'cure' less than a year after he was graduated in medicine. The committee appointed by the local society at that time made two unfavorable reports on the cure. Since the committee reported, the Koch cure has been exploited by a 'sanitarium' of which Koch is the 'medical director.' The 'sanitarium' sends out to the public a typical 'cancer cure' advertising booklet; statements derogatory to the treatment of cancer by surgery, radium and roentgen rays; quotations (at least one of which is fictitious) from alleged authorities to support Koch's cases; a statement of Koch's theory regarding cancer and some non-informative statements about the remedy; finally the usual farrago of alleged case reports. The publicity just given to these two discredited 'cures' is producing the usual effect. Sufferers from cancer both directly and through their physicians are frantically trying to learn whether there is any warrant for the claims so carelessly broadcasted. There may be things more heartless than that of exploiting the sufferers from so dread a disease as cancer, but at the same time we do not think of them. The most pernicious feature connected with such exploitation is that of awakening false hopes in the minds of the sufferers. The mental anguish thus caused is just as great whether the cure is fraudulent in both its inception and its exploitation, or put forth by honest but misguided enthusiasts. So far as the 'cures' of William F. Koch and T. J. Glover are concerned, it cannot be too earnestly said that neither one is in any sense established as either scientific or reliable."

Statements relative to Dr. Koch are here guarded ingeniously against libel action and are all based on data furnished by the alleged investigation. When we think of the title of this editorial, "Exploiting the Cancer Sufferer," volumes could be written about those who have exploited the cancer sufferer; some exploiters could accomplish their task equally well with a knife and maintain a lofty ethical position throughout. Only one other comment on the above editorial is necessary and that refers to the statement, "He had been graduated in medicine only a year when he announced his cure:" Dr. Koch published his first paper relative to the cure, October 30, 1919. His preliminary work was recognized favorably by the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1913, by Paton of Glasgow, in 1917, and by Lewellys Barker of Johns Hopkins, in 1922. They make such a limited statement when their own records show that Dr. Koch was teaching medicine in a reputable medical college from 1913 to 1919 and held his professorship from 1914 to 1919. He was teaching the most fundamental principles of medicine seven years before he announced his discovery. The purpose of such an attitude is evident, but hardly commendable.

Whether or not the editorial herewith produced is of value depends on the reliability of the treatments attacked. If they are fraudulent, then the attitude of the editor is to be supported. His information, the basis for the write-up, was received mainly from improperly constituted investigations of the Wayne County Medical Society, and we will endeavor in the pages that follow to prove such to be the case. Our attitude in announcing the work of Dr. Koch was proper, in that we personally checked up the results of nearly fifty of his successful Treatments and inaugurated the same Treatment in a large number of cases at the Radium Institute of New York. Our results were so encouraging that to further delay an expression of our opinion would be wrong. My paper presented to the Chicago meeting was entitled, "The Limitations of Surgery and Radium in the treatment of Cancer." Clearly did I show just what could be expected of each method, owing to the fact that both measures attacked solely the local manifestations of cancer, and when the disease became general I considered it a systemic or constitutional infection only to be treated by serums or chemical agents introduced within the body. A number of serums have been reported, all of which show some efficacy, but Koch originated the first synthetic antitoxin for the treatment of cancer. I placed the situation plainly before the society and received warm support from the members present.

The editor's reference to me as "one C. Everett Field" is fair enough for me. My name and reputation are a matter of pride. That I am a member in good standing of the American Medical Association may also be an honor. I have never been accused of any unethical practice in my thirty-three years of the practice of medicine. For eleven years, my entire time has been given over to the study of radium and cancer. My institution is the second oldest Radium Hospital in America, and no unethical cloud has ever crossed it. I accepted the Koch compound as of merit only after a most critical trial. My only interest is trying to find that which is best for those afflicted with cancer. Publicity of the right sort is much needed in fighting the cancer problem.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The newspaper publicity by the Wayne County Medical Society attacking Dr. Koch brought forth so many articles from the patients and their friends that the publisher had to refuse further space. I will offer two or three of these articles, but one in particular is interesting because, like Macbeth's wild cry of "Out! Out! Damned Spot," the two historic cases (Fritts and James) bob up again and a clergyman answers the Wayne County Medical Society, which had stated in the public press that they had never been able to find a cure or any beneficial result from its use. These testimonials were unsought and unexpected, but were none the less much prized.

The *Detroit Free Press* of Saturday, June 14, 1924; states:

"Minister Defends Koch Cancer Claims. Cites Cases as Undoubted Cures; Urges Society to Look Up Own Records.

"Replying to the attack of the cancer committee of the Wayne County Medical Society upon the reported cure said to have been discovered by Dr. William F. Koch of Detroit, which was announced recently in Chicago, Rev. C. N. Ruesskamp, pastor of St. Mark's English Lutheran Church, last night issued a statement asserting that Dr. Koch had cured at least one woman of record and that he knew of hundreds of others.

"Rev. Ruesskamp took exception to the statement of the Wayne County doctors that 'the Committee has not been able to find a single case of undoubted cancer which has been cured or even favorably influenced by Dr. Koch's serum.'

"Dr. Koch's preparation is not a serum (organic compound), but is a chemical, Rev. Ruesskamp pointed out. The case of Mrs. Fritts of Toledo, who was discharged from Herman Kiefer Hospital December 12, 1919, as cured of cancer after two of Dr. Koch's Treatments, is properly authenticated and in the records of the committee, he says. Mrs. Fritts has been cured for four years, he says, and he stands ready to produce other cases of undoubted cures, if the Committee 'proves receptive.' His statement follows:

"In this morning's Free Press, I read the following statement issued by the Wayne County Medical Association's committee: 'The committee has not been able to find a single case of undoubted cancer which has been cured or even favorably influenced by Koch's serum. Because of the inability of the committee to find such a case, the writer of this article believes it timely to assist the committee. The matter is of such importance that nothing must be left undone to put the committee in position to become convinced lest through its inability the value of the Koch cure is set aside.

One of the most important questions before the public today is just this cancer question. First and above all else, we wish to correct the committee in its conception of the Koch Treatment as a serum. Koch has never cured a cancer by serum because he never used a serum. In so far, then, the committee's statement is correct. Koch has cured cancer by the use of a chemical. We assume that the committee can differentiate between a serum and a chemical. This statement, then, betrays a lack of knowledge even as to what is used. It is well to be scientifically exact in such important questions. The committee cannot find a single case of undoubted cancer which has been cured by Koch's chemical. The committee will welcome such a case. We desire to furnish

the committee with the plain facts, in simple form, so we may not be misunderstood.

1. Where will the committee find such a case? Answer. If the committee will turn to its own archives, it will find the names of those who were admitted to the Kiefer investigation in 1919. Please look it up?

2. What undoubted case record is there? Answer. The committee will there find the name of Mrs. F. F. Fritts of Toledo. This was an undoubted case. This case is on record in the archives of the Wayne County Association, declared to be an undoubted case by the Wayne County Medical Association in its investigation in 1919.

3. Who treated Mrs. Fritts? Answer. The records show that Dr. Koch treated her with his chemical (not serum). He gave two Treatments.

4. What became of Mrs. Fritts? Answer. She left the Kiefer Hospital, cured, December 12, 1919. She is in excellent health today and willing to show herself to the committee at any time they show receptive spirit. She has been cured four years. If then the committee cannot find one single case, here is one. Furthermore, we are able to show many more such undoubted cases. Much depends on how eager this committee will be to advance real progress in the sciences. But it stands corrected until it has looked up its own archives.'

The person who offers this information to the committee is not a physician, but has observed so much in the Koch Treatment that he is astonished in the statement made by the committee in face of the facts. The Kiefer investigation was by the City of Detroit; it was reported that it had no results. The writer has seen the results and in the name of the city asks that this committee report accordingly."

The Detroit Free Press, June 17, 1924, states:

"Voice of the People," Cured Woman Lauds Koch's Cancer Cure. "To the Editor:

"A few days ago I noticed Mr. Holland's statement in the press regarding the Koch cancer cure, also saw an article in our Kalamazoo paper, written by the Wayne County Medical Association, and I wish I might have the opportunity of letting this association and others know that nearly five years ago Dr. Koch cured me of cancer of the liver. I was taken very ill, could not eat, was losing strength and flesh very rapidly and had a terrible cough. My doctor said I must be taken to the hospital at once, where an exploratory operation was performed and the doctors found a large cancer of the liver. They gave me ten days and possibly two weeks to live. Some may say that perhaps the doctors

were mistaken in their diagnosis, but my surgeon, Dr. McNair of Kalamazoo, is a man of years of experience, and when he says 'cancer,' you can depend on it that he knows. As soon as I could be moved to Detroit, I started the Koch Treatment. What appealed to my family when they went to see Dr. Koch was when they stated my case and asked him if he could cure me, he said, 'I don't know, I will do my best. He was honest and has always been the same, always ready to do what he could for humanity's sake, so when they call him a quack and a fake, you cannot wonder I feel like telling others that I am positive that he has something wonderful.'

"Instead of criticizing him and making false statements about him as the medical association has done, why not think of the poor sufferers that may be keeping away from this Treatment?

"If they have no faith in it, they could at least keep still until they could further investigate, but I am glad to know that there are doctors who are big enough to realize what Dr. Koch has and who are investigating it and finding out for themselves. "When Dr. Koch considered me cured he wanted me to go to my doctors for an examination. I hated to; as both physicians were opposed to my going to Dr. Koch, as they thought he might be a fake, but finally I went and Dr. McNair gave me a thorough examination and when through said, 'HE SURELY IS A MIRACLE MAN.'

"I could tell you of many cases that I know of that have been cured by Dr. Koch and am ready at any time to assist anyone with this disease.

"I feel very grateful to Dr. Koch for being here, as I know if it had not been for his Treatment and wonderful cure I would not be here today.

"We know the knife has never cured anyone of this disease, so I urge everyone afflicted to look into the Koch Treatment, for they will surely reap results.

"MRS. D. M. VAUGHAN,
"Plainwell, Mich. "227 Hicks Avenue, Box 504."

Detroit Free Press of June 30th states:

"Voice of the People," Toledoan Tells of Koch Cancer Cure.

"To the Editor:

"Have read several articles recently in your columns relative to Dr. William F. Koch and have been informed that your columns are open for him to make any defense he has against his detractors. While there is really no defense to be made, as a man cannot be called on to defend himself until he is at least

charged with wrong doing, I feel that I know much concerning him and his work that should be made public.

"My first acquaintanceship with him and his work began in about 1918 or 1919 and in the following manner:

"Mrs. F. F. Fritts, who with her husband and family had occupied one of our apartments for a long time, became afflicted with a cancer in the abdominal region and of course her husband spared neither time nor money in her behalf, finally taking her to Flower Hospital in this city, where three leading physicians made an exploratory operation, found her so full of cancer that no removal of it nor of any part of it could be made and proceeded thereafter to give her opiates only, to ease the pain until the apparently inevitable end should come. Her normal weight had been 172 pounds, but she had become reduced to 97 pounds.

"A few months later Mrs. Holland, my wife, was a delegate to the triennial convention of the Episcopalian Church that year held in Detroit, and while there, through a Detroit physician she learned of Dr. Koch and his experiments in the matter of cancer. She immediately reported to Mr. Fritts, who went to Detroit and arranged to place Mrs. Fritts in Herman Kiefer Hospital, where the experiments were then taking place, it being the only way to obtain the desired Treatment. Mrs. Fritts was taken to Detroit, accompanied by a nurse, Mrs. Holland also going and staying for about a week. Mrs. Fritts took Dr. Koch's Treatment, then in the course of development.

"Three or four weeks later, Mrs. Holland again went to Detroit and took Mrs. Fritts from the hospital to the St. Clair Hotel, Mrs. Fritts walking to the street car and from the street car to the hotel and at the same time carrying a grip. About a month later Mrs. Fritts returned home to her family in our apartments, where she gradually regained her strength and where she is still living in normal health. Physicians have several times examined her and can find no evidence of her former or of any other ailment. She can be seen and conferred with at any time.

"Later my wife developed (or rather we learned of her having it) an internal cancer. She had been annoyed, not apparently seriously, for about six years with what seemed to be indigestion. She suddenly became worse, being either confined to her bed or having to be assisted in moving around the house, but we attributed it for a long time to being the result of an auto accident, she having been run into by a reckless driver. She decreased from her normal weight of 162 pounds to 110 pounds before we discovered the real trouble-that it was a cancer extending from the interior of the stomach through the pylorus into the duodenum, and that it was taking twenty hours for a cup of malted milk to pass through.

"Having before us the experience with Mrs. Fritts, we had Dr. Koch treat Mrs. Holland. This was two years ago and she is now, and for a long time has been, apparently perfectly normal. She not only does her own work, but assists in public institutions with which she is affiliated.

"We are also engaged rather extensively in agriculture, and last January, Jesse Sullins, one of the farm tenants and a man of high standing, had an internal hemorrhage, vomiting blood until the physician from the neighboring village despaired of his life, but managed to keep him alive by injections. Shortly thereafter, he had another but less severe hemorrhage with a vomiting spell. He also had slow but constant internal bleeding, as was shown by the excretions.

"On learning of it I at once visited his physician, who told me that Mr. Sullins had an ulcer and a growth which he feared was malignant, and, whether malignant or not, there were no prospects for him except what might possibly be done with such experts and equipment as the best of hospitals might afford, and that he doubted whether they, could do anything for him.

"Mr. Sullins not being able to travel to Detroit, I brought him to Toledo in a heated sedan and had him examined by the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad Company surgeon, who pronounced it a cancer extending from the stomach back into the liver. At my request, Dr. Koch came to Toledo and, before consulting with the surgeon, made a diagnosis agreeing with that of the surgeon and then gave him a Treatment. His hemorrhage and slow bleeding ceased. They can find no evidences of the former growth. He seems fully recovered except that he has not had time to fully recover his strength, our main difficulty with him being trying to keep him from running the heavy farm machinery and working too hard, and thus overtaxing his vitality while convalescent.

"These are only the specific cases within our own circle. If anyone desires further specific information, I will be glad to give it to the extent of my ability.

"REUBEN HOLLAND.

"Suite 971, Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio., June 21, 1924."

The fellow who strikes out to achieve success in medical research believing that his findings will be accepted just like "pigs is pigs", is out for a sad awakening sooner or later and generally the awakening isn't postponed very long either. Truer words have seldom been offered. The distressing feature is, that his efforts are discouraged by those densely ignorant on the subject.

CHAPTER 7

"THE THIRD DEGREE" BY THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY INVESTIGATION.

Disregarding the attitude of the profession, Dr. Koch continued his work, striving to further perfect his formula. During the past year, he was rewarded in bringing down the formula through long continued recrystallization process until two or three injections of the compound served a more active purpose over a twenty-week period than thirty injections had in the past.

From 1919 to October, 1923, his treatment series covered more than 400 cases. He had suffered all forms of injury at the hands of the profession, but had continued to run clear of unethical practice. He had, never advertised or offered his product for sale and had refused no treatment to any patient rich or poor. The few doctors who sought his counsel received a most gracious response. He had made no financial profit from his work indeed, he was not able to secure funds sufficient to adequately carry on his laboratory study. Although thoroughly ostracized from every medical channel, he could not forget his duty, that obligation that every physician owes the world. His one desire was to meet an open honest investigation, show his cures and give his formula to the world. There was only one way to do it properly, to knock once more at the door that had been turned hard against his face. He could have gone to the public, advertised in newspapers, sold his remedy and with wide commercialism, could have made millions. His thought was to secure the reestablishment of his reputation, and there was but one place to go. Dr. Koch placed all pride in his pocket and addressed one more plea to the Wayne County Medical Society, and I pray it be his last, and a remarkable chapter of events followed. The door was opened to him, a committee again welcomed his expressions of confidence, and their conclusions are in true accord with their previous performances.

I report herewith Dr. Koch's letter of October 14, 1923, and the return correspondence as transcribed from the official *Bulletin* of the Wayne County Medical Society of June 31, 1924.*

(*REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF DR. KOCH'S CANCER CASES BY THE CANCER COMMITTEE OF THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1923.

The following letter, written by Dr. W. F. Koch to the president of the Wayne County Medical Society on October 14, 1923, asks for a reinvestigation of Dr. Koch's Cancer Treatment:

"October 14, 1923.

"Dr. Frank Kelly,

"Pres. Wayne County Medical Society,
"Detroit, Mich.

Dear Dr. Kelly

Bulletin of the Wayne County Medical Society, June 31, 1824.)

"In the fall of 1919, the Wayne County Medical Society invited me to submit my Treatment for cancer to investigation by a committee appointed by the society's president. The investigation was started at the Herman Kiefer Hospital on several cases of cancer. Two-fifths of the committee did not see the cases at all and I was also judged neglectful in the treatment of the cases, so the investigation was prematurely closed before any of the cases could recover.

"Of the several cases treated, at least two of the most severe made a complete recovery and are perfectly well today. This fact has become widely known throughout the profession and laity. And as other cancer victims have been similarly benefited by the Treatment the request has been frequently made, and the duty emphasized, that I turn the Treatment over to the profession so that it may, be used to do the most good.

"I have resolved to do my duty in every detail if the Wayne County Medical Society will do its part in placing the Treatment in the hands of the profession. If the Wayne County Medical Society is willing to take this step in the fight against cancer; I invite the appointment of a committee of the Wayne County Medical Society to examine the results obtained in the cases treated at the Herman Kiefer Hospital and report in accordance with the evidence obtainable today, four years after the cases were treated.

"If this committee should desire, it may also examine the evidence in many cases of cancer cured in my private practice and report on them.

"If this committee should then desire, it may arrange and conduct such procedures toward placing the Treatment in general use, as the instruction of the profession in the scientific and practical details, the distribution of material, and all other measures belonging to the common good.

"The only qualifications of the committee I must demand is that it be manned with such as consider the importance of this work as above such interest as might interfere with their effectivity in carrying on the work of the committee.

"I would like a reply by Thursday of this week.

"Respectfully yours,

"(signed) WILLIAM F. KOCH.

"A meeting of the cancer committee was held on November 1, 1923, to discuss this matter. Those present were Drs. Stevens, Kelly, Saltzstein and Spaulding. The Bureau of Investigation of the Journal of the American Medical Association was consulted regarding the advisability of further investigation. The reply follows:

"American Medical Association,
"Chicago, Ill.

"Dr. Harry C. Saltzstein,
"306 Kresge Building,
"Detroit, Mich.

"Dear Dr. Saltzstein

"There appears to be no reason or warrant for a further examination of the Koch 'cancer cure.' This man had his opportunity; in fact, two opportunities, with results that are a matter of record.

"In spite of the unfavorable report of the Wayne County Medical Society and the publicity that was given to this report both through the society's official bulletin and also through the Journal of the American Medical Association, Koch has continued to commercialize his alleged cure.

"To take any further official action in this case could, in our opinion, simply serve to advertise Koch and give his 'cure' a dignity which is not in the public interest.

"Very sincerely yours,

"THE JOURNAL OF THE A. M. A.
PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT."

Articles on Dr. Koch also appeared in, the "Propaganda for Reform" column of the *Journal of the A. M. A.* February 12 and 19, 1921.

"The committee entered upon this investigation of Dr. Koch's case with open minds. The committee decided that it would see some of Koch's cases as he suggested and decide whether there was any evidence worth following further.

On November 5, 1923, the committee met at Dr. Koch's office. Those present were Drs. Frank Kelly, Rolin Stevens, Ed. D. Spaulding, Clarence Owen and H. C. Saltzstein.

Nine patients were demonstrated by Dr. Koch as cases of cancer cured by his Treatment. Some of these are described in Dr. Koch's booklet, "St. Mark's Sanatorium Bulletin." *

(*Koch, *Bulletin of St. Mark's Sanitarium*, 1922.)

We present here a summary of the cases shown, together with data found on further investigation of these and other cases."

Despite the urgent request to desist from further investigation of the Propaganda Department to Dr. H. C. Saltzstein and that his hands were well washed of the Koch cancer cure, that worthy investigator figured that one more tryout would bury the controversy and thus wipe out the damning two gaps (Fritts and James) left open in the "Trial of 1919." To dignify his mission, he qualifies his report at the start with the statement that he and his distantly attached investigators "would gladly welcome a cure for cancer whether it came from Dr. Koch or not." An child mind can see the receptive spirit of welcome interline all through their report. With equal charity they forget the two proceeding investigations, to affirm the fact that they "entered upon this investigation with open minds."

The pre-cancer stage is traced months and years before the onset of the malignancy. A great many physicians, including, the author have taken the Koch cancer antitoxin inoculations, having faith in its prevention possibilities. May this serve as a pregnant suggestion to the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

CHAPTER 8

INVESTIGATION CASE RECORDS.

With masterly judgment or possibly design, Koch's first case submitted to the committee was Mrs. Edith May Fritts, one of the cured cases, securing Treatment at the first Wayne County Medical Society investigation in 1919; She was of the committee's selection and presumed to be of advanced cancer type. The committee looked her over and they report as follows:

Mrs. Edith May Fritts, Toledo, Ohio (Case 9). "She was presented to us as having a carcinoma of the uterus and whole abdomen, having been operated in 1919 in Toledo and given six months to live. The booklet states:

Dr. Smead opened the abdomen and found what he diagnosed, as inoperable carcinoma of the uterus, involving the structures of the abdomen. The patient as presented to us was apparently in good health."

"In response to our inquiry, the following letter was received from Dr. Smear:

Novembers 15, 1923.
Dr. Harry C. Saltzstein,
306 Kresge Building, w
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Doctor Saltzstein:

Your letter regarding Mrs. Fritts received. At the time Mrs. Fritts was operated upon the condition was thought to be carcinoma from the gross appearance; but as no sections were made of the tissue at that time, an absolute diagnosis was, of course, impossible.

Sincerely yours,
LOUIS D. SMEAD."

No comment by the committee is made as to what cured the patient, but Saltzstein falls back on a "save the day" letter from the surgeon who found the patient hopelessly inoperable after he liberally opened her. He took no specimen, therefore he now concludes a diagnosis was impossible. Revert to Mrs., Fritts' affidavit and read the comforting diagnosis and prognosis given the patient five years before. The committee found not the slightest benefit traced to the Treatment and "their minds were entirely open."

When Dr. Koch presented again to the investigating committee the remarkable result apparent in the case of Mrs. Fritts, he hoped that they would correct their wrong of 1919. With any degree of honesty this would have been their opportunity. Their only comment at this date was to deny that 'cancer was ever a part of the condition and support their claims by the few lines from Dr. Louis D. Smead, of Toledo, the surgeon in charge of the exploratory operation. In the face of Dr. Smead's inability to make any diagnosis, his precious attitude of advice, counsel and sympathy for the family as shown in their sworn statement is not convincing. After the exploratory operation on this woman, who had lost weight from 172 to 97 pounds in a few months, Drs. Smead, Jones and Smith informed the family that the patient was suffering from cancer, to attempt to remove it surgically would be fatal, and that they could only close her up and try to make her as comfortable as possible. We are glad they did not err in their good judgment in doing further radical surgery. Weigh the evidence carefully-on one side you find the unscientific evasive statement of the committee and on the other the sworn testimony of the patient's husband, who rejoices in the perfect health of his wife nearly seven years, after the cure. Please read the evidence of Mr. Holland, who was instrumental in bringing Mrs. Fritts to treatment. Weigh Rev. Ruesskamp's opinion, and upon which side of the controversy will you cast your judgment? The committee had judicial powers

with strength sufficient to ostracize Dr. Koch from all his college connections and the medical societies of Detroit and they did it, and there remains no way to appeal.

Early in January 1925, Mr. F. F. Fritts, that loyal husband who had fought so hard for his wife's health and later for the reputation of Dr. Koch, died. Alone, the widow and patient continues the fight and will gladly visit any medical body in the United States desiring her testimony. I saw herein June 1925, still looking ten years younger than her age and in absolutely normal health.

Investigation Case No. 2. Mrs. Peter Reechko, Detroit, Mich. Reported by Dr. Koch. Sarcoma of the brain. Age 38. Normal weight about 200 pounds. Trouble started in September of 1922 with persistent severe headache. Vision became poor and found difficulty in milking the cows, a paralysis of the right hand having set in. Soon vomiting, persistent and projectile in type, developed. She consulted Dr. Charles Brooks, who sent her to Harper Hospital, where she was studied by the staff and a complete examination of the cranial nerves recorded. This was December, 1922, when also a decompression was performed and a piece of skull removed from the right side of the head four by five inches in size. Intra-cranial pressure was high and the operation relieved some of the patient's symptoms for a few weeks: She returned from the hospital in two weeks and the progress of the disease was much more rapid, all symptoms, becoming accentuated. Diagnosis obtained by the exploration was given as sarcoma or possibly glioma; no tissue examination was reported. Patient seen by Dr. Koch in July of 1923 and was found to be in extremely bad shape. Paralysis was practically complete; was blind and unable to articulate, projectile vomiting persisted. Examination of head showed a mass six inches long, five inches high and three inches thick projecting from the side of the head. The edges of the skull about the decompression opening were felt by deep hard pressure, but the projecting mass contained something hard that could be felt through the fluid about one inch beneath the scalp. No further examination was made, as the patient was in such extremely bad condition accurate data could not be expected. She was very anemic and emaciated. Dr. Koch's, Treatment was given in July and recovery was complete by November, 1923, at which time the patient gained weight to 180 pounds, all of the tumor mass having disappeared-and sensory and motor functions returned to normal. Examination, May, 1924, weight 220 pounds, decompression two and one-half inches by two inches, scalp slightly sunken over the opening, patient in perfect health.

The diagnosis of sarcoma or glioma might be modified to sarcoma because of the rapid rate of development of the trouble and the rapid recovery.

Case No. 2. Mrs. Peter Reechko-Investigation Committee Report from the *Bulletin of the Wayne County Medical Society* reads as follows:

"This patient was operated upon by Dr. Brooks one year ago (November, 1922). There had been projectile vomiting, falling to right, etc. X-Rays November 8, 1922, at Harper Hospital had shown new growth in the region of the pituitary, probably a glioma. Dr. Brooks performed a decompression November 25, 1922. This was preceded by deep X-Ray therapy. Two months after operation the patient went to Dr. Koch and was treated with injections. She stated that she started to improve immediately. As we saw her, her cerebral symptoms were arrested. Dr. Stevens was of the opinion that she was just beginning to get good effects from the X-Ray treatment two months after exposure-when she went to Dr. Koch."

The following letter concerns this case:

"June 16, 1924.
The Cancer Committee,
Wayne County Medical Society,
City.

Gentlemen:

Mrs. R. was referred to the Department of Roentgenology of Harper Hospital in November, 1922, with a clinical diagnosis of intra-cranial tumor. The ordinary X-Ray plates revealed the findings of a brain tumor, and in order to more accurately localize the tumor, air was injected into the ventricles and further plates made. Diagnosis of a glioma was made with localization of the tumor at the base or in the vicinity of the sella turcica or pituitary gland.

In order to afford the patient immediate relief from the increased intra-cranial pressure, a decompression operation was done, and when the patient had recovered from this operation a series of deep X-ray treatments were given. The patient received four hours of deep therapy over the tumor region, these treatments being given on December 6 and 9, 1922. Patient was then discharged from the hospital with advice to the relatives that there would be no immediate results following the X-Ray treatment, but as observed in eight or ten previous cases of a similar nature which had received deep Roentgen therapy, improvement should begin after a lapse of two months and continue for several months longer.

Very truly yours,
WM. A. EVANS,
DR. T. LEUCUTIA."

With no further comment we append the affidavit of Mrs. and Mr. Reechko:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. TATIANA REECHKO. SARCOMA OF BRAIN.

Entered Harper Hospital in Detroit in November, 1922; age 35 years, complaining of projectile vomiting, visual disturbance, constant terrific headaches, loss of sensation of right side, paralysis of right arm. Dr. Charles Brooks removed a piece of skull from the right side of head the size a palm of a man's hand, gave two X-Ray treatments of two hours and two hours and one-half each. Her husband stopped further X-Ray treatment, as apparently it was killing her. Left Harper Hospital middle of December, 1922, with a swelling raised the thickness of a finger above level of the scalp. This swelling was soft as if containing water. The patient Steadily GOT WORSE IN ALL SYMPTOMS AND THE SWELLING ON HER HEAD BECAME AS LARGE AS A GRAPE FRUIT AND AS HARD AS WOOD. ANOTHER LUMP DEVELOPED IN THE LOWER SPINE, WHICH PAINED TERRIBLY AND PREVENTED LAYING ON HER BACK AND SITTING DOWN. The paralysis got worse; both the loss of sensation and the inability to use her muscles had soon involved the whole right side. The headache grew much worse, practically complete blindness set in. The vomiting got worse, so that even the slightest quantity of water was ejected even at a distance of twelve feet. Other material was also vomited that had so terrific an odor that the neighbors could not stand to stay in the house, because of the odor. She became very thin, weak and bedfast. She lost weight from over 200 pounds to weigh so little that she could be carried by her husband like a baby. '

She did not improve after leaving Harper Hospital, but got worse nearly unto death when Dr. William Fr Koch was called to treat her. With the large hard mass that had developed in her back, which did not have any X-Ray treatment, and all the other troubles that had gotten so much worse that she was nearly dead. It was July; seven months after the X-Ray treatment, around the middle of the month, that Dr. Koch gave his Treatment, around eight months after she left Harper Hospital.

Improvement started within twenty-four hours. In a few days the vomiting stopped and never returned. Likewise in a few days the headache got, better and stopped. Sensation returned and within a month vision and muscle control was perfect and is so to this day. The paralysis completely left in a month. There is no trace of them and the hole in the head where the bone was removed is soft and sunken a very little.

Mrs. Reechko is in perfect health today, weighs 224 pounds, can work hard all day and the only trace of her sickness is the absence of the piece of bone removed from her skull, by the surgeon.

We told our experience to the Cancer Committee of the Wayne County Medical Society.

(signed) MRS. TITIANA REECHKO, PETER REECHKO.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September 1924.

GERTRUDE I. WHITESELL,

Notary Public.

My commission expires January 31, 1926.

In this case the radiation experts of the committee Drs. Rollin Steven, Wm. A. Evans and T. Leucutia-claim that two treatments of X-Ray were administered seven months prior to the worst stage of the disease and imply that such treatment resulted in her cure. Their belief being fortified by "observation in eight or ten previous cases of similar nature." Exact numbers apparently mean nothing, but they do not inform us that any of these were cured. Important from the patient's standpoint. This ends the investigation's opinion of a remarkable cure. The specialists, of course, were not giving sworn to statements and therefore it is interesting to read the opinion given as an affidavit by the husband, who had the rare courage to take her away from Harper Hospital. He seems to doubt Dr. Stevens' opinion that two treatments of X-Ray saved her life. Mr. Reechko, the husband, and the patient signed the affidavit. This investigation, mind you, is not in the nature of a Congressional affair, the objects of which often are intended as white washing, but this group was carefully studying to find" a possible hope for the poor cancer victim (110,000 of them die every year in the United States). Carefully read every line and be impressed. One never can tell when some of our own will need help and we must not pass judgment on such medical opinion too hastily. I might .personally feel antagonistic and judge from this case because I have reviewed the entire history and examined the patient and have seen the exhibition of gratefulness. The question is, which treatment cured.

NOTE The diagnosis of sarcoma rather than glioma was made by Dr. Koch owing to the promptness with which the reactions and reduction followed the use of the special formula for sarcoma.

CASE NO. 3. INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE REPORT IN THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN.

Dr. Koch's statement from St. Mark's Sanatorium report reads:

"Mr. S. E. Avery, age 72 years, of Fenton, Mich., came to our clinic on April 10, 1922, from the University of Michigan

Hospital with a large cancer on the left hand. He describes the course of the disease thus:

"The trouble started on the hand about November 1; 1921; started like a small pimple. In a few weeks, it acted more like a boil, then grew rapidly worse until it was larger than a silver dollar, besides spreading on two of my fingers and at the side of the hand. March 29, 1922, I entered the University of Michigan Hospital for examination. They cut out a piece, sent it to the pathologist, who also decided after microscopic diagnosis that it was cancer and took an X-Ray picture of the bones of the hand to see if they were also involved."

Here is a case clinically diagnosed by the staff of the University of Michigan and microscopically by one of the three eminent pathologists of America Dr. Warthin, Professor of Pathology of the University of Michigan. All they could advise in this condition was excision and X-Ray. We cured him with four Treatments given in the hip and thus saved not only his life but his hand, which today is just like the other. There is a point illustrated by the case which will again and again characterize the cases following. That is our Treatment acts in complete harmony with nature. Not only does the Treatment ordinarily given in the hip not cause any inflammation where concentratedly injected (the site of the injection cannot be found five minutes after the injection has been given), but also at the region of the cancer it has no tendency to tissue destruction. Its action simply results in the death and absorption of the cancer tissue only. This principle is well indicated in this case by the fact that as the cancer disappeared under Treatment and the area healed, it became covered with normal skin even to replacement of the sweat glands; thus absolute normality is established by the Treatment in harmony with nature's economy as much as anything could be. "

Within twelve hours after the first Treatment the patient noticed improvement and after several weeks he was completely cured. The patient writes (February 7, 1923): "I now weigh 193 pounds and I never felt better in my life."

WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY CANCER INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE REPORT.
Case No. 3, as follows:

"Mr. Samuel Avery. This man, a tall farmer, showed a healed, smooth round scar, one inch in diameter, on the dorsum of the left hand, evidently the scar of the healed epithelioma. He had been at Ann Arbor, April 29, 1922. His statement and that of Dr. Koch were that he was merely examined at Ann Arbor and that an X-Ray picture was taken 'to see if the bones were involved.' Soon after this, he received Dr. Koch's serum, to which he ascribed his cure: There is a sworn statement in Dr. Koch's Bulletin from Mr. Avery, saying that he never took an X-Ray treatment. He stated that he was under the X-Ray machine in Ann Arbor

for five minutes, however. In response to our inquiry, the following letter was received from Dr. Parnell of the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.:

`November 17, 1923.
Dr. Harry C. Saltzstein,
306 Kresge Building,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Doctor Saltzstein:

I think your committee is in possession of copies of the correspondence between Dr. Cabot and Dr. Koch. Any statement of Dr. Koch or his patient, Mr. Avery, to the contrary, the fact remains that Mr. Avery was examined at the University Hospital and a tentative diagnosis of carcinoma of the hand was made. A biopsy was done in order to get a specimen for pathological examination. In the meantime, Mr. Avery was given one X-Ray treatment. Whether the Treatment of Dr. Koch's 'Divine Healing' was responsible for the disappearance of the growth, if growth has disappeared, I am unable to state.

Very truly yours,

O. G. PARNELL,
Superintendent, University Hospital."

Opinion of Dr. Rollin Stevens (X-Ray specialist of the W. C. M. S. committee) was that this X-Ray treatment was sufficient to destroy the growth.

Dr. Parnell's statement, as a slur on Dr. Koch's "Divine Healing," does not originate with any word or thought coming from Koch; it must imply to the fact that the Lutheran Church stood strongly back of Dr. Koch all through his trouble- The evidence shows this case was afflicted with cancer and now is cured. What remedial measure was used?

Dr. Parnell gives no record governing the X-Ray dosage and is unable to state what cured the cancer.

Let us have more study and reports on such remarkable X-Ray treatment results together with the dosage and technique. Such good work should not be lost to the scientific world. Dr. Rollin Stevens, radiation expert of the committee, states that such dosage was sufficient to destroy the growth even though the effects did not materialize for months. What was the dosage administered? Did it cure? The humble patient, Mr. Avery, seems to have an opinion of his own; he was present at the time of radiation, and, his testimony, put in affidavit form, is worth reading. It really should interest both Drs. Parnell and Rollin Stevens. Personally,

with some considerable experience, we have found these deep-seated malignancies of the hand stubborn and many are the failures we have had with radiation even after months of effort.

After such scientific deductions let us review what really happened at the University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, and study Mr. Avery's sworn testimony:

AFFIDAVIT OF SANFORD AVERY.

"I entered the University of Michigan Hospital March 20, 1922. I paid a one dollar registration fee; they examined the hand, took some of my blood, a small piece of skin or flesh from the sore, then took an X-Ray picture for which they charged one dollar and sent me home. Said it, would be up to my own doctor to care for me after they made an analysis and that they would send him (Dr. McGarry) word as to what they found this to be. In one week they sent Dr. McGarry a letter saying that they had found Mr. Avery's trouble to be a basal cell carcinoma and they advised cutting this out and then following it up with X-Ray treatment. On the following Monday I took my first Treatment from Dr. Koch and I don't believe the cancer ever grew one bit after that first Treatment. I never took an X-Ray treatment or any other kind of treatment from anyone, only Dr. Koch's Treatment. He cured me of cancer of the hand.

(signed) SANFORD E. AVERY."

Sworn to before HAZEL S: SMELKER, Notary Public, Genesee County."

Beyond all comprehension is the statement of Dr. Parnell that Avery was treated with X-Ray, when the diagnosis by specimen was not made until a week after Avery left the hospital. He was instructed when the diagnosis was complete to have the cancer surgically removed and X-Ray treat treatment thereafter. This ended his experience with Dr. Parnell affil he reported to Dr. Koch and the evidence of cure is now spread before you. A natural question now arises: Was this case accurately and thoroughly investigated and could the committee's final deduction be legally sustained?

An interesting side issue can be here submitted in the form of a letter from Dr. Parnell to one of Dr. Koch's patients. Comment is unnecessary:

"September 22, 1920.
Mrs. Henry J. Puehler,
214 Grant Street, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Dear Madam:

"Your letter of September 15th to the President of the University of Michigan has been referred to me for answer. Dr. Koch was, as you state, for a time an assistant in the Medical School. He is a graduate of this University and is located in Detroit.

"He announced that he had discovered a cure for cancer and his claims were 'THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED' BY A COMMITTEE OF THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, WHO, AFTER THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND OBSERVATION OF CASES TREATED BY DR: KOCH, REPORTED THAT HIS CLAIMS WARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.' I therefore feel that you would be wasting your time and money to take Dr. Koch's Treatment. Thorough removal of all traces of the disease is the only cure that there is for anything but skin cancers and, I think your physician will tell you the same. If you so desire, and it is the wish of your doctor, you could arrange to come to the University Hospital, where we have competent medical men who can give you information as to the chances of recovery. We cannot promise anything. Our opinion must be based on the condition as we find it. I can only say that if you can find relief anywhere, you can find it here.

Yours very truly,
(signed) C. G. PARNELL."

CASE NO. 4 OF THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mrs. Charles Plumb of Detroit, Mich. The case of Mrs. Plumb, appearing as No. 4 of the investigation series, serves as one of the "most interesting and convincing arguments to be set forth." Mrs. Plumb was the private patient of Dr. James E. Davis and it was during her illness and sub subsequent recovery that Dr. Davis was an officer of the Wayne County Medical Society. He is a pathologist of considerable note. With the cure of this patient, that might spell hope to the cancer victim, what an opportunity was his! He could have told his society of his diagnosis and grave fears as to the outcome just as he did to the patient and her family. Later he could have reported to his society, from time to time the progress he witnessed with its final cure in the end. The patient herself was willing and asked to be taken before his cancer investigating committee. Personally I have talked with and examined her and have been tremendously impressed with the narration of her heart-breaking experience when confronted with the hopeless situation as presented to her by Dr. Davis. To this day she is still willing to appear with her family before any investigating board that may call her, but she has never been called.

The affidavits of Mr. and Mrs. Plumb and Mrs. Britton that follow tell their story only in part.

I

In that the committee refers to the previous report of this case in the bulletin published by Dr. Koch's institution, I am quoting his writing in full:

"The most malignant type of breast cancer is that associated with Paget's disease. Representative of this type of our cured cases, we present the case of Mrs. Charles Plumb of Detroit.

"She presented herself to us November 5, 1919, age 47 years, after having refused operation urged upon her by Dr. James Davis, who diagnosed her condition as cancer of the breast. The description given below is abstracted from the report in the *New York Medical Record* of October 30, 1920. You will see how far advanced the condition had gone. Remember the statements of Sir James Paget, who knew more about this condition than anyone else and after whom this type of breast cancer is named, who said you cannot cure it in any stage with operation. Remember the statement of Dr. Mayo and that of Dr. MacFarlan about the absolute failure of surgery even in the early stages of breast cancer, and then remember that Dr. Davis urged her to have a radical amputation of the breast immediately.

"In March, 1919, she first noticed pain in the right arm, shoulder blade and right breast, which grew worse, so that by June she could not use the right arm at housework. By this time she became rather weak and inexpressibly tired at all times, and the pain in right breast just behind nipple interfered with sleep. She became short of breath on slight exertion and coughed considerably. It had become very difficult to climb stairs. The tumor was first noticed in April 1919, four weeks after the pain set in. It was about the size of a walnut and she became cognizant of the fact that the nipple was fissured and smaller than the left one. She was examined by Dr. Davis in August and October 1919, as well as by several general practitioners, who diagnosed the condition as carcinoma and recommended immediate radical amputation of the breast.

"I first saw the patient on November 5, 1919, and found the right breast larger than the left, the nipple fissured and retracted, and exuding some blood and a slight amount of thin pus. The upper right aspect of the nipple was eroded and the areola and surrounding area converted into a characteristic Paget's condition. Behind the nipple a very tender and hard mass about the size of an egg was found. Two other small masses, one along the outer edge of the pectoralis major muscle and one at the inner end of the third interspace of the same side, were both found to be tender and movable. Only slightly enlarged glands could be palpated in the deeper axillary region. The left breast was normal. Her weight at this time was 120 pounds, temperature 97.4 degrees Wasserman negative. Blood, alkalinity, CO₂ combined, 84 cc. per 100 cc. A Treatment was given November 5th. For the next few days there was less pain

than she had before Treatment. The second Treatment was given November 9th. After this Treatment the Paget condition looked less angry' and the discharge had stopped. A third Treatment was given November 14th. The bleeding had stopped when she presented herself for a fourth Treatment, and the Paget condition now looked like a mild eczema that was nearly healed. She still had a mass about the size of a walnut behind the nipple, but it was less painful and did not interfere with sleep, and the pain in the arm and shoulder had practically disappeared. Palpation could not locate another mass. After several more Treatments the pain, tenderness and masses had entirely disappeared, the nipple had gradually returned to its normal position, and the entire areolar region had become normal. A slight healed deficiency was left in the upper right corner of the nipple, and the breast as a whole is noticeably smaller than the left breast. Sent the patient to Dr. Davis during the progress of her recovery, on January 2, May 5 and July 26, 1920, so that he could observe and report the results to the family.

At these last examinations he found the patient- cured and admitted it to the patient and her husband; but he was too discreet to announce the matter to the Wayne County Medical Society and demonstrate her case as both she and her husband requested. It takes a man of courage to stand before the profession and demonstrate a really truly cured case of cancer, Paget's type at that. Mrs. Plumb offered herself as the subject of demonstration for the sake of all cancer victims, out of natural humanitarianism. Dr. Davis perhaps knew that the medical profession had long; long, shaken off humanitarian sentiments and would certainly turn a deaf ear. He did not report this case and thus disappointed his patient.

"We do not try to cut out constitutional disease with the knife or try to burn out with radium or X-ray, so we do not have to worry about its return in the course of three years as an outer limit or call any period of time the criterion of cure. Once cured, always cured is our experience. This fact is again proven by Mrs. Plumb's case, as she is perfectly, cured today, four years after taking treatment, and in better health than she has been in twenty years. She not only does her housework, but conducts a hardware business besides, weighs 183 pounds instead of 120 pounds, can climb to the top shelf of her store and take down an article as agilely as a boy instead of barely able to climb a stairs for want of breath. She is cured and enjoys the health we all would like to have."

The sworn to testimony of the Plumb family reads as follows:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. AND MRS. CHAS. PLUMB.

"The sickness first started in the fall of 1918, with tiredness and pain under the shoulder blade. The lump in the right breast behind the nipple, being about the

size of a hickory nut, was starting to pain. We consulted Dr. Davis in August, 1919. In the presence of witnesses, he made an examination, measuring the lumps in the breast, armpit and over the collarbone, in the neck, and recorded the ulcerated retracted bleeding condition of the nipple and surrounding area. Also consulted Dr. Davis in October, 1919. He examined again. The body weight having dropped from 170 pounds or over to between 115 to 120 pounds. BEFORE WITNESSES DR. JAMES DAVIS GAVE A DIAGNOSIS OF PAGET'S DISEASE CANCER, and upon being asked to explain what PAGET'S disease was, he explained to all present THAT IT WAS THE FASTEST GROWING CANCER ON RECORD and had never been known to have been cured, and that Mrs. Plumb must to Providence Hospital immediately so he could REMOVE HER BREAST AND HAVE THE WHOLE ARMPIT CLEANED OUT. HE STATED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT SHE COULD NOT USE HER ARM AGAIN, AS HE HAD TO REMOVE THE CORDS FROM UNDER THE ARM AND THAT THE LONGER SHE WAITED, THE WORSE SHE WOULD BE. Mrs. Plumb asked if that would cure her, and Dr. James Davis answered that HE COULD NOT PROMISE THAT IT WOULD CURE.

"Mrs. Plumb refused the operation and stated that she would go to Dr. Koch for treatment. Dr. Davis said that it was foolish, that she could get no help from Koch. He requested, however, to watch the progress of the Koch Treatment. Dr. Davis watched the progress of recovery under the Koch Treatment to its completion. On December 19, 1919; Dr. Davis examined Mrs. Plumb and said she was no better. This was about two weeks after the first Treatment. On January 25, 1920, Dr. Davis examined her and found her well, and said so. He also noted much improvement in her general health. On May 5, 1920, Dr. Davis examined Mrs. Plumb again, found her all well and without a trace of cancer. On July, 26, 1920, Dr. Davis examined her again and found her in perfect health cancer free and healed without a scar. DR. DAVIS STATED THAT SHE WAS CURED, AS THERE WAS NO SIGN OF CANCER LEFT.

"Mrs. Plumb and Mr. Plumb asked Dr. Davis to take Mrs. Plumb before the Wayne County Medical Society and demonstrate this case of a cured cancer, AS HE SAID SHE WAS CURED OF CANCER. He said he would think about it. He did not question the diagnosis of cancer nor the cure, but he did not take Mrs. Plumb before the medical society.

"Mrs. Charles Plumb is still cured of cancer and weighing 180 pounds, in perfect health, working hard every day without fatigue or any sort of inconvenience and without any evidence or suspicion of cancer.

(signed) MRS. CHARLES PLUMB, MR. CHARLES PLUMB.

Subscribed and sworn to this 8th day of July, 1924.

(signed) MRS. GERTRUDE WHITESELL,

Not. Pub.

My commission expires January 31, 1926."

Statement of Mrs. Edgar Britton, witness to Dr. Davis' examination and diagnosis of Mrs. Plumb's case of cancer of the breast:

"On or about October 14, 1919, Dr. James Davis examined Mrs. Plumb before me and said, after thorough examination, that her disease was Paget's disease, the most fatal form of cancer on record and never known to have been cured. He said immediate operation was necessary.

(signed) MRS. EDGAR BRITTON.

Subscribed and sworn to me this 8th day of July, 1924.

(signed) MRS. GERTRUDE WHITESELL,

Not. Pub.

My commission expires January 31, 1926."

WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN OF CANCER COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

Mrs. Charles Plumb. Case No. 4.

This case is described in the Koch booklet as having been diagnosed Paget's disease of the breast by Dr. James E. Davis and is followed by the statement, "Remember that statement of Dr. Mayo and that of Dr. MacFarlan about the absolute failure of surgery even in the earliest stages of breast cancer, and then remember that Dr. Davis urged her to have a radical breast amputation immediately." She presented a normal appearing breast.

Dr. Davis supplied us with the following data:

"Mrs. Plumb was seen by me and an external examination only was made of a small tumor close to the nipple. At the base of the nipple there was a slight irritation of the skin with very slight fissuring. My advice was asked, not for the purpose of personal treatment, but simply for general aid to the patient in determining the course of treatment to be pursued. A general explanation was made concerning the outcome of such growth and that it could not be determined at the time whether a malignancy would develop, but for the purpose of safety it was advised that the lump be removed by excision. No microscopic examination was made of the tissue and no positive diagnosis was advanced. A diagnosis of cancer was not made.

(signed) JAS. E. DAVIS."

Above appear the sole effort and findings of the committee's investigation of the case. No comment other than a denial by Dr. James E. Davis that he ever

made a diagnosis in the case, although he had quite casually given advice which suggested operation regardless of consequences. I wonder what the public thinks when they are told by the American Medical Association editorial that the "cancer sufferer is being exploited." The committee, for reason, quote from Dr. Koch's history of this case a reference to Dr. Mayo which refers to a stated opinion as to the fatality of cancer of the breast even in early stages, after operation. This is probably correct and those greatest of surgeons that America has produced can afford to be liberal enough to acknowledge their disappointments. This was no slur on Dr. Mayo.

Only a few years ago I sat in the session of the American Gynecological Society, where four hundred of our noted surgeons were in convention. When one reader of a paper stated that he had never in his life seen one case of cancer of the female organs cured with radium there were rounds of applause that shook the building. It was not a year thereafter that Dr. Mayo and Dr. George Crile each purchased one hundred thousand dollars' worth of radium, because they believed they were giving their surgical cases a better chance by using this remarkable substance. During the past six months it is from Dr. Charles Mayo that the public secured the news of the possibility of a discovery of a cure for cancer by fluids injected into the body and his prediction was that it would be soon. I am pleased to enter copy taken from the *New York Tribune*:*

"The forecast by a physician so eminent as Dr. Charles H. Mayo of a cancer cure 'within a few years' is important medical news. Dr. Mayo, to be sure, qualified his assurance at the opening of the city's Cancer Institute clinic with the proviso 'if we can centralize efforts.' He said, however, that knowledge enough is already at hand to lead to discovery of an effective treatment, probably by American physicians.

"It must be noted that Dr. Mayo, while hopeful of a cure, does not say that the problem of prevention will soon be answered. The key to the origin of cancer is still to be discovered. Whether it is to be accounted for by diet or by some unidentified factors of civilized life is quite uncertain. Whether it is or is not a bacterial disease has not been determined. Dr. William J. Mayo has said that chronic irritation is the underlying cause. His brother suggests that overeating in general is the probable explanation. There are a score of other theories. The cause of cancer is the great mystery of medicine.

"The problem of treatment has been solved partially. Cancer is curable by surgery while it is a local growth. All surgeons give warning of the supreme necessity for removing cancer in the early stage. The weight of medical testimony as to the X-Ray and radium treatments is that they are effective in the milder forms of cancer. Their value in some inoperable cases has been demonstrated.

"Dr. Mayo intimates that the cure which he predicts may be accomplished through radium or X-Ray or by a serum. He must have a specific train of thought on the subject or he would hardly have spoken so confidently. It is encouraging to be told by high authority that the specialists are on the right track in their systematic researches for the control of the 'arch enemy of middle life and beyond.'"

An investigation of cancer in Rochester, Minn., under the Mayo's would be quite a different matter than a similar inquiry in Detroit. Only one lead did they have to try to discredit Koch in this case and that by introducing the Mayo quotation. This opinion is material to this discussion and exposure only as it applies to the truth of the quotation.

**WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY CANCER INVESTIGATION:
Case No. 5. Mrs. Celia Alpert.**

Every surgeon is aware how difficult to control are the recurrent Ulcerations that follow the complete removal of the breast in cancer. The recorded history of Dr. Koch reveals the true state of affairs experienced by the patient who after experiencing a considerable period of advancing ulceration was referred by Dr. Friedlander to Dr. Koch for Treatment. Dr. Friedlander now contends that there were no recurrent ulcers. To offset this an independent investigation by Dr. A. Lynch and Harold Lynch was made and shows plainly a history of recurrent nodules which were sectioned and proven to be malignant. The patient who; however, remains well after four years gives credit to the synthetic antitoxin Treatment and gladly presented herself to the committee for their benefit.

**The W. C. M. S. Investigation Committee states:
Mrs. Celia Alpert., Case No. 5.**

"The history presented to us was that Dr. Friedlander removed the breast for carcinoma in 1920, that six months later there was a recurrence in the scar, a specimen was taken and the patient referred to Dr. Koch. His Treatment had removed the recurrence. She presented a well healed scar and was in good health."

"Dr. Friedlander stated to us that the breast had been removed for carcinoma, but that there had never been a recurrence. He had seen the patient every month or two since the operation."

Dr. Koch's statement from the *St. Mark's Sanatorium Bulletin* reads:

"Mrs. A., age 36, weight 116 pounds, came to us through Dr. Friedlander on August 15, 1920, after he had performed a thorough radical operation, removing the left breast. But as the cancer cells had spread in microscopic colonies far beyond the breast proper, and even to the abdominal walls, the thorough expert work of Dr. Friedlander could hardly be expected to reach these colonies, which showed no evidence of their existence. These colonies grew rapidly and interfered with the healing of the incision, so he sent the patient to us. Examination made on August 15, 1920, showed the left side of the chest and abdominal wall to present six cancerous ulcers, varying in size from a nickel to a little larger than a silver dollar. Microscopic examination had proven that the condition was cancer, although no doubt could be entertained as to the nature of the disease, because of its characteristic features and history. Her weight was. 116 pounds. She was cured by six Treatments and remains cured to date. All of the cancer tissue disappeared rapidly and healing was complete in eight weeks. The interesting feature of this case is that the cancer had become exceptionally widespread without the development of pain. Thus, in July 1920, the patient found that the lump that had been disregarded in her breast had become the size of a small egg, and a bloody discharge oozed from the nipple; moreover, smaller lumps had appeared in the armpit, but no pain had been noticed. She then consulted the surgeons who operated upon her and he then sent her to us. After four Treatments, her weight had been increased to 129 1/2 pounds, all cancer having disappeared after two more Treatments. She remains cured to date. She has since been examined by Dr. Friedlander and several other surgeons, who agree that she is cured."

Detroit Women's Hospital. Record obtained by Dr. A. Lynch, Fairbury, Neb.
Mrs. Celia Alpert, 211 Theodore St., 35 years, housewife. Admitted to Women's Hospital in Detroit, July 28, 1920. Dr. S. Friedlander (history by Dr. Heiksen).

Diagnosis-Medullary carcinoma of left mammary gland.

C.C. Sore at nipple.

H.P.I. 3 mo. ago she felt a little lump in the left breast which she says felt like a stone. It has not grown in size since then as far as she knows, but last week it began to bleed. She had some hot feeling over the area but no real pain. There has been no foul discharge. She has lost no weight and does not feel asthenic. Appetite good. No epigastric pain or discomfort. No eructation, pain or discomfort. Bowels regular. Lungs, heart and urinary negative.

P.M.R. Measles, diphtheria, no operations, no injuries.

M. 14 28/4-5 no pain. Last period July, 25th.

E.R. No children, married eight years. No miscarriages.

P.E. 5' 120 pounds. T 98. P 84. B. P. 111/65. R 20,

Nutrition very good. Lost no weight. Complexion dusky.

The left nipple is red, otherwise the breast appears healthy.

No blood could be expressed. Small mass on right of nipple palpable.

Mass hard, freely movable and about the size of a bean: Nipple not retracted. Ducts, at nipple, hard and felt like small shot. Axillary glands not palpable. Right breast normal. Operation 7/29/20, Dr. S. Friedlander.

Diagnosis-Adenofibroma, chronic mastitis, Paget's disease of breast nipple left. Confirmed.

Operation--Dissection and excision of left breast. Small indurated nodules around left nipple, several masses in breast, bleeding from nipple.

Laboratory Report. Mrs. Alpert:

Chief symptoms-Bleeding from nipple, eczematous condition of nipple Paget's disease, Nipple appears somewhat retracted and fissured and extending down from the nipple toward the aponeurosis there is considerable fibrous change. Two sections taken. Microscopic-The stroma exhibits hyalinization and `fatty infiltration. Where is new growth infiltration (epithelial type). The new growth tissue does not stain well and the nuclear material is breaking down.

Diagnosis-Medullary carcinoma of mammary gland. J. N. Davis, Pathologist. Discharged 8/6/20. Result good."

Statement of Mrs. Alpert to Harold Lynch June 20, 1924:

"When patient left the hospital she says the wound was not healed and Dr. Friedlander came to dress wound for several months after. Ten days after leaving the hospital she went to Dr. Koch. At this time she says wound was raised on edges and indurated. After first Treatment wound began to heal better. Immediately before patient went to Dr. Koch, Dr. Friedlander cut out one of the recurrent nodules and again made the diagnosis of carcinoma. Nodules began to soften and disappear. General condition was good when she went to Dr. Koch and it remained good.

At present wound is healed, there are no nodules or enlarged glands. Patient had about 36 Treatments (this was' during the time the synthetic antitoxin was not so active).

.(signed) CELIA ALPERT."

INVESTIGATION REPORT, WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY. CASE NO. 6. RECTAL CARCINOMA.

"Mr. John S. Ackley presented to us as cured cancer of the rectum. The Koch booklet describes this man `as suffering intense pain of cancer of the rectum which practically obliterated the anal opening. Dr. Koch told us that there were lumps of squamous carcinoma to the edge of the anus.

The history was obtained thus: Pain in the rectum which cut like a knife, one hemorrhage. No diarrhea, no constipation, the entire duration of one month, relieved two days after Treatment.

Dr. Clarence Sayres saw the man just before he went to Koch. His data follows:

"Rapid onset of acute knife-like pain in rectum, July, 1922. No constipation, no diarrhea, no persistent bleeding. 25 pounds loss in weight. After two or three weeks the patient saw Dr. Sayres. No growth or other abnormality was noticed externally, digital or proctoscopic examination impossible because of exquisite tenderness. After this one visit the patient went to Dr. Koch, who says a lumpy growth was found, extending to the edge of the anal orifice. He instituted his special treatment by injections and shortly afterward, while at stool, patient had a tremendous gush of bloody material from the rectum. This brought immediate relief and was followed by a rapid subsidence of all symptoms, Dr. Sayres' impression was that he had a perirectal abscess with spontaneous rupture into the lumen of the bowel."

The writer personally investigated the case carefully, examining the patient both as to history of early symptoms, reactions, etc., found the lower rectum normal with the exception of several small pea-like nodules that may have been the remains of former masses. In that we have met many cases; where the early symptoms were negative for many months prior to the rapid growth, almost to the stage of occlusion, likewise in Mr. Ackley's case a similar condition may, have been present. After reviewing all the history in this case the committee forms no opinion other than to accept the findings of Dr. Sayres, who at no time made either proctoscopic or digital examination of the man. Of what material value is such a record? We enter Dr. Koch's record for your deliberation. *St. Mark's Sanatorium Bulletin Report.* Mr. John Ackley, age 45, normal weight 163 pounds, came to us on July 28, 1922, suffering from intense pain of cancer of the rectum, which practically obliterated the anal opening. He had piles off and on

for some three or four years and the gradual development of an obstruction which allowed, finally only very soft stools to pass. The pain also became gradually worse and a bloody pussy discharge developed. On June 18, 1922, a severe hemorrhage occurred. He consulted Dr. Sayres early in July who could not explore the rectum because the obstruction involved the anus. He recommended an operation. The pain continued unabated and even increased for some twenty days. Each bowel movement, though thin, was the provocation of more intense suffering. The bladder in sympathy and perhaps because of involvement also held little urine at a time and micturition was frequent and painful. He had no fever. On July 28th, Dr. Koch examined the patient and by carefully pulling on the mucus membrane of the anal opening brought some of the nodules of the cancer into view.

Treatment was given and in three days great relief was experienced. This improvement increased rapidly. The growth disappeared so rapidly that in two weeks the rectum was easily explored and the nature of the cancer remnant made out. There was still considerable cancer present, forming a ring around the lower two and one-half inches the rectum with nodular masses distributed high up forming a horseshoe grouping.

Three more Treatments were given and in six weeks examination revealed no more nodular masses, the rectum having become clear of them. There was still some soreness on examination, denoting insufficient healing. On examination two-weeks later the rectum was found completely healed and the patient in excellent health. There was no more pain, blood or drainage, normal good-sized evacuations occurred once a day and the patient had gained weight to 171 pounds, a gain of 21 pounds in about two months. Examination, February 5, 1923, confirmed the cure. Weight 176.

Mr. Ackley was cured without losing a days work at the Ford plant. He is grateful and willing to walk ten miles to tell a sufferer where to be cured.

Affidavit of Mr. John Ackley, July 24, 1924:

"1411 Lawndale Ave., Detroit, Mich. My rectum trouble started gradually over a period often years off and on. During this period piles were the chief complaint until in February 1922, when relief could not be obtained by former methods.

"Pain was knifelike at the time and I gradually got worse until in July it was unbearable and lasted twenty-four hours out of the day. Loss of weight was twenty-five pounds in two months.

"My rectum started to close up in June and by July 4th, feces were slender like a straw. Stools had to be kept thin in order to have any movement at all, so painful that I sweated with pain at stool.

"Hemorrhage occurred in latter part of June, 1922. This occurred at stool and was so severe that it left me very weak and in a cold sweat. It took place with such force that the amount that splashed out of the bowl served to scare the family. This hemorrhage took place sometime before I consulted Dr. Koch as I testified to the committee of the Wayne County Medical Society and not after I took Dr. Koch's Treatment as was, stated in the Bulletin of the Wayne County Medical Society of June 30, 1924.

"After Dr. Koch's Treatment there was no discharge of material that relieved the pain all of a sudden as the *Wayne County Medical Society Bulletin* states. The drainage from the rectum let up instead of increasing as the falsifications of the committee of the Wayne County Medical Society state. I gave them the exact history and they misstated the evidence. I requested them to examine me and they declined to do so.

"The diseased condition of my rectum was distributed all around. It was hard and rough and Dr. Sayres did not try to make a digital examination. He tried to force a tube into my rectum, which I immediately stopped on account of the pain.

"I could not sit down like in health but had to sit on either cheek. It made no difference which hip I sat on, the pain was equally bad.

"I was cured by Dr. Koch and am in perfect health today.

"(signed) JOHN S. ACKLEY.

"Signed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1924. My commission expires February 19, 1928, Mark C. Taylor, Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan."

CASE NO. 7, WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY INVESTIGATION REPORT, MR. C. F. MARSH

When I first visited Dr. Koch in October, 1923, it was this patient, Mr. Charles F. Marsh, whose history of cancer of the rectum impressed me more than many of the other cured cases observed. My interest was in the fact he had withstood terrific treatments with Radium and X-Ray and had survived to receive the Koch Treatment. Many such cases have come under my personal care with radiation treatment and I well understand the futility of such methods in the advanced cases. Furthermore, the danger of over-radiation is well understood by all

experts of the radiation therapeutics. In its newspaper attacks on Dr. Koch in June, 1924, the committee cited this case to comment "a man who had an operation, twenty-three X-Ray treatments and then several radium treatments cannot ascribe his improvement to a few serum Treatments." That man was Mr. Marsh, after all those radiation Ts his family were told he was doomed but were advised to have more X-Ray. He refused to stand further agony and after six months, during which time he grew steadily worse, he went to Dr. Koch, received three injections of the synthetic antitoxin and was cured. The committee persisted in calling Dr. Koch's chemical substance a serum despite many friendly advices to the contrary. We wish it were possible to drive home into the minds of the entire medical profession the importance of this one case. This man, announced to die made an astounding recovery, gaining twenty pounds over his best weight and is fully restored to vigor. Indeed, in his business, that of a real estate broker, during the present year he has been able to win a beautiful token from the Real Estate Association for the highest percentage of sales-business. Before presenting the full data on this case let me say one word to nail a direct and important false statement. The investigation report states that just prior to the time when Mr. Marsh went to Dr. Koch he "began to gain a little weight," such is not in accord with the history.

The W. C. M. S. committee indictment in the Marsh case, against Koch reads as follows:

"Mr. Marsh. Presented to us as having been cured by Dr. Koch of cancer of the rectum. The man appeared only fairly well; leaned against the wall, had sallow complexion, but said' his weight, 135 pounds, was up to par. He said he still passed urine per rectum."

The following data was obtained from the patient and the doctors who had treated him prior to Dr. Koch.

"Mr. Charles F. Marsh, 1919 West Grand Boulevard. Referred by Dr. Husband to Dr. Ray Andries for operation on cauliflower growth in rectum. Admitted to Providence Hospital April 11, 1921. Four years history of protruding and bleeding hemorrhoids and long-standing constipation. Five months before, bleeding reappeared and rectal growth later discovered. Rectal examination showed an irregular cauliflower mass two inches long, situated on the left rectal wall two inches within the sphincter and not very tender. Operated 4-22-21, the growth being destroyed with heat cautery and four 12 mg. radium needles embedded for ten hours. Same radium treatment repeated 6-4-21, shortly after which a small growth, size of a marble, was noted to be still present. On 7-17-21, radium applicator with 50 mg. inserted for nine hours, after which the lesion seemed to clear up. Slight bleeding per rectum was again noted in January, 1922, and on 2-28-22, two small recurrences were found. Four 12 mg. radium needles

embedded in these recurrences for 12 hours for 3-3-22, and again for 24 hours on 5-4-22. In the meantime X-Ray treatments were commenced by Drs. Chene and Weaver on 3-13-23, and continued about once a week through May. These were given over the sacrum, twenty minutes each. Five milliamperes, nine-inch gap, twelve-inch distance with filters of a half millimeter of copper and one millimeter of aluminum. This was followed by improvement in the local conditions and on 7-24-22, it was noted that there was a filling in of the cavity in the wall of the rectum by some cicatrization. A second course of X-Ray was instituted at this time, running through to October, a total of about twenty treatments being given in the two courses combined. Though there was no evidence of further malignant recurrence locally, the patient's general physical condition was apparently failing and the dubious prognosis frankly discussed with his wife. It was also suggested at this time that he go to Dr. Evans at Harper Hospital for deep X-Ray therapy with the new apparatus just being installed there, but this was never done. About this time, the patient developed a rectovesical fistula, which distressed and further discouraged him, and he went to Dr. Koch instead. It should be noted, however, that just before going to Dr. Koch, he began to gain a little weight. Dr. Koch gave him three of his special Treatments and at this juncture he began to improve and has continued to do so to date. Seen by the committee November 5, 1923, he appeared fairly well though fallow. He weighed 135 being nearly up to par. Rectovesical fistula still present but no urine passed per rectum except at time of defecation.

"Pathological report of tissue removed at operation 4-12-22, Neoplasm (of rectum) epithelial in character with typical glands and inflammatory supporting tissue. Diagnosis "Adenocarcinoma of Rectum.

"(signed) JAMES E. DAVIS.

"Impression. Adenocarcinoma of rectum destroyed locally and possibly totally by intensive and extensive treatment with radium and X-Ray prior to treatment by Dr. Koch, with a slough following final radiation, resulting, in .a rectovesical fistula."

NOW FOLLOWS THE CAREFULLY PREPARED MARSH AFFIDAVIT WRITTEN, AS HE STATES, IN "APPRECIATION OF ALL DR. KOCH DID FOR HIM, WITH THE HELP OF THE GOOD FATHER ABOVE US ALL. WOULD THAT EVERY SUFFERER COULD HAVE THE BENEFITS OF HIS TREATMENTS, WHEREBY THOUSANDS OF LIVES WOULD BE SAVED."

Affidavit of Mr. Charles F. Marsh: "I, Charles F. Marsh, 1919 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich., made the following sworn statement regarding the operation performed, the radium and X-Ray treatments used on me during the years 1921 and most of 1922 by Drs. Andries and Husband, Chene and Weaver, for cancer of the rectum and showing my condition at the end of their treatment and a

history of the Treatment given me by Dr. William F. Koch for the same trouble and a brief statement showing my present condition.

"Just when my trouble started, I cannot state, as I had had a growth there for a long time and bled badly each time at stool, but the first I knew it to be a cancer was in March 1921. A specimen was taken from me and examined by the Stafford Laboratories herein Detroit, and the report signed by Dr. A. S. Warthin, c/o C. M. S., and another specimen was examined by Dr. James Davis, Pathologist at Providence Hospital; Detroit, and I have their reports pronouncing it adenocarcinoma-active.

"In April, 1921, I was operated in Providence Hospital. The operation, as I am told, being the burning off of this growth down to the walls of the rectum and radium needles, were buried in the base of the growth and left there for about ten hours: In June, 1921, the needles were again buried in the flesh around the spot and left there for ten or twelve hours. In August 1921, radium in a sort of rubber capsule was applied for a four-hour period. Later in the Fall of 1921, I was told that the sore had healed over.

"Nothing further was done until March, 1922. The sore had evidently opened so I went to the Hospital again and the Doctors cauterized the sore without any anesthetic being given, and radium needles were again sunk into the flesh and left there nearly twenty-four hours. I was burned so badly this time that it affected my sciatic nerve in the left leg, and I spent several weeks in severe pain. They also began, at this time, to give me X-Ray treatments each week about one-half hour at a time. Still, I continued to get worse and could hardly sit in a chair, and spent most of the time lying down, and was in much pain. Was taken to Hospital again in May, 1922. At this time, Dr. Angus McLean, at the request of Dr. Raymond Andries, examined me at the Hospital and said that everything was being done that was possible. Dr. Andries told Mrs. Marsh later that Dr. McLean said my case was hopeless. But to continue at this time, May, 1922, my rectum was dilated and radium again applied for nearly. Twenty-four hours. I came home nearly dead. The doctors insisted that I take X-Ray treatments after this, which I did for three successive weeks, until I could stand it no longer. Was losing so fast that no one expected me to live over a few weeks. Stopped taking X-Ray treatments until I got a trifle stronger, then continued them, not quite so often, and for a period of only fifteen or twenty minutes each. The doctors led me to believe I was improving some, but told Mrs. Marsh different. My bladder began to trouble me right after this last radium treatment. I also had some bad hemorrhages from the rectum in August, and September, 1922. Early in September 1922, was examined by another and very able physician, and was told that my condition was not improving, as I had been led to believe, but that the walls of the rectum had become firm and stiff and the

trouble had spread from the original spot and that many other organs were affected.

"In October 1922, a small opening between the bladder and rectum developed. My rectum was very congested and sore. I had to sit on an air cushion or pillow all the time. The doctors who had been treating me admitted that they were not getting anywhere and thought I might get some help by taking X-Ray treatments from the big machines. I consulted Dr. Evans, who had charge of the machines at Harper Hospital, but got very little encouragement, although he said he would give me the Treatment. I made arrangements with him to do so but later cancelled same.

"At this time I learned of Dr. William F. Koch from several different sources about the same time, and from inquiry I made and had made, I felt certain he could help me, and I was not mistaken. I took first Treatment of Dr. Koch November 5 1922, and began to feel easier within a very few days. By the end of the month, I was much improved. Took second Treatment December 1, 1922, and during the second month there was a marked change. The congestion in the rectum had reduced greatly and I was able to sit fairly comfortable on any seat. I took the third Treatment January 20, 1923. Kept on improving, and my general health was much better. Gained in weight and my color was much improved. By June 1923, was able to go out to the lake and help rebuild a summer cottage. Started to ride in automobile again in July 1923, and in August started to drive the car myself. Started back in my business in September, 1923, after being away one and one-half years, and have been able to stand fine.

"My average weight for years has been around one hundred and twenty (120) pounds or a little less. I now weigh one hundred and forty (140) pounds. My physical improvement is very marked. So much so that my acquaintances and clients cannot help but mention it when I meet them. My age, at present, is forty-seven (47) years. I have had no Treatment since January, 1923. I have had no hemorrhages, since treating with Dr. Koch. My bowels move freely every day without medicine. The congestion and soreness have been gone for a long time. The rectum walls are soft and natural. I sit with ease in any position, on any seat.

"I am certainly thankful and appreciate all that has been done for me by Dr. Koch, with the great help of the good Father over us all. Would that everyone suffering from cancer could have the benefits of his Treatments. Much pain and untold suffering could be averted and thousands of lives saved.

"(signed) CHARLES F. MARSH.

"Signed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 23rd day of August, 1924

(signed), Mark H. Seligman, Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich. My commission expires March 20, 1926."

Having terminated their conference on this notable case the committee was absorbed with the profound "impression," "that the adenocarcinoma of the rectum was destroyed locally and possibly totally by the extensive and intensive treatment with radium and X-Ray prior to the Treatment by Dr. Koch." This is a modest claim when the records show plenty of metastasis within the abdominal cavity. Isn't it unfortunate that this committee and the doctors concerned cannot afford to acknowledge the truth in the interests of mankind and their own reputations? Personally, I trust that in some manner we may be given the power to make more than an impression on the Wayne County Medical Society as we discuss the needs of fair play and honesty as a basic principle in medical ethics. In this case injury is done, not to Koch, but to the entire medical profession. What do you think lingers in the mind of the patient when he lives, brought in direct contact with such professional procedures? Is the standard of public opinion for the medical man and his much vaunted ethics raised or lowered? Is it not another example such as the Editor of the American Medical Association would describe as "Exploiting the poor cancer sufferer". Mr. Marsh is courageous in his effort to do justice to Koch. Mr. Marsh, his family and a very large circle of friends have already formed an opinion of this cancer investigating committee. Would you render a judgment against Mr. Marsh and his family or in favor of the "open-minded" efforts of the Wayne County Medical Society standard bearers? On June 1 1925, I found Mr. Marsh in perfect health.

CASE NO. 8, INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE REPORT: MRS. MARY SIEGEL.

As we approach a study of the next case we immediately become interested as we note the diagnosis-"cancer of the large intestine-Sigmoid Flexure". This form of malignancy, now fairly common, presents uniformly disastrous results in surgery, radium and X-Ray and therefore any treatment offering a faint degree of hope awakens keen interest among all surgeons who treat cancer. Advanced cancer anywhere staggers us as we offer any of the accepted measures of treatment. In the June 1924 meeting at Chicago, the writer brought censure upon himself by saying that in cancer of the stomach, liver, abdominal organs, and in the deep pelvis, surgery, radium and X-Ray, were pitifully inadequate and I wish I could intensify my expression. Therefore, I say this case, No. 8, representing a cure should merit deep investigation. Let us consider the work of the committee and receive their deductions. The report by Dr. Koch contains simply a concise statement of fact, borne out by Dr. Thomas Robertson of Detroit just as published in the St. Mark's Bulletin 18 months ago and no further comment was necessary. Dr. Koch's report reads:

"Mrs. Mary Siegel, 68 years old, referred by Dr. Thomas Robertson, for nfor cancer of the 'large intestine (Sigmoid Flexure of the Colon), which caused the usual symptoms of such a condition, obstruction of the bowel, bleeding putrid discharge, pain, loss of weight and strength, etc. Physical examination showed a cancer mass some five inches in diameter extending from deep in the left pelvis to a few inches below the umbilicus. The mass could also be palpated through the rectum. She was given a Treatment October 7, 1922, with improvement following in a few days and continuing until December 21st, when she appeared practically cured, only a trace of the growth being palpable. The bowels have long since been working normally, and bleeding has stopped, and the general condition of the patient has greatly improved. A second Treatment was given resulting in the complete cure of the patient. She had no more cancer as revealed by careful examination as well as by the fact that her bowel functions normally and by her return to excellent health."

CASE NO. 8. WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE STATES IN THEIR CHARGE.

"Mary Siegel. Described to us as having a mass the size of a grapefruit in the left and mid-abdomen with pain unrelieved by morphine. The booklet describes this case as cancer of the sigmoid with the usual symptoms of obstruction, bleeding, loss of weight, etc. After one Treatment by Koch she had no further symptoms.

"Since there was no laparotomy, no section of tissue, we were unable to judge anything about the case. She had been referred to Dr. Koch by Dr. Tom Robertson." With no further effort to illicit facts, from either the patient, Dr. Robertson or Dr. Koch, the committee concludes that, "with no laparotomy, no section of tissue we were unable to judge anything about the case."

I wonder if we will always justify opening the abdomen and cutting out a piece of a tumor before a recognition of cancer of the bowel can be accepted. To the cancer diagnostician, given a case with an inoperable tumor mass, with characteristic bleeding, putrid discharge, agony extreme, obstruction of the bowel, and great loss of weight must he still perform a laparotomy before he can "judge anything about the case?" Should this patient in her extreme condition have submitted to an abdominal operation which would have materially lowered her resistance? Were Drs. Koch and Robertson negligent in their duty to the patient and alike to the Wayne County Medical Society when they refrained from such a course? Manifestly the doctors constituting the recognized "cancer committee" of the Wayne County Medical Society would have operated first. Do you imagine a cure would have followed their course of procedure? Put yourself for a few minutes in Mrs. Siegel's position and try to reflect on the query of the A. M. A. Editor's statement as to who would be "exploiting the cancer sufferer." The patient is alive and thoroughly well two

years after the treatment and willingly paid tribute in exhibiting herself before this exactly thorough cancer investigation committee.

**CASE NO.9, WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE
REPORT. MR. SIMON GRACE.**

The final case of the investigation, shown by Dr. Koch at his office, to demonstrate some of the results of his Treatment is that of a cancer of the stomach with liver involvement of most advance type with plenty of testimony possible from the previous attending physicians and consultants. The result is so startling as to be fittingly classed as of the "miracle" type. My own investigation of Dr. Koch's work has shown me several cases that compare well with the success here obtained. In my own practice with the Treatment I have two cases quite as remarkable. St. Mark's Sanatorium Bulletin of 18 months ago offers the following history. (I have purposely quoted from the old bulletins in the thought of not attempting to dress up any of the histories with new statements.)

"Mr. Simon Grace, age 54 years. Carcinoma of stomach and liver. This patient was referred to us by Dr. Morey, who was called to visit what appeared to be a deathbed.

"Mr. Grace worked at the Ford Motor Company. He had been suffering intensely with a bad stomach for over six months before taking to his bed in April, 1922. Dr. Caughey was called and found it necessary, because of the pain, to give hypos of morphine every four hours for some three months. Then, on July 25th, Dr. Morey was consulted and referred the patient to us.

"Previous to the date of the Koch Treatment the patient had not been able to swallow even water. The cancer which had blocked off the oesophagus, would not allow entrance of even saliva. The cancer was so large that it filled the whole upper half of the abdomen and stood out higher than the ribs by an inch and three-quarters. It was hard, irregular, and movable, and involved the liver, intestines, and stomach. It was sore and very painful. How much injury was done could easily be seen from the patient's condition. He was practically a skeleton, weighing perhaps 50 pounds, too weak to move his legs in bed. His pupils reacted in light paradoxically, that is, instead of contracting on exposure to light, they relaxed, thus testifying to the disorganization of his reflexes. The skin was wrinkled and when pushed up, stayed there without returning, the knuckles were 'plush' covered, so to speak, a condition I have observed in other dying cases.

"To questions, there was little response, apparently the sufferer had lost the power of being aroused except by the pain of the cancer.

"Although the family was advised that the patient was entering his last rest, they insisted upon treatment, which was given and cured the patient. In two days, the patient could sip swallow oatmeal gruel.

"In ten days, he crawled to the pantry, being 'starved', and helped himself to a bowl, of cold beans, which went down O. K. but gave rise to a 'bellyache.' He was advised to take a more careful diet.

"In four weeks, no more mass could be discovered. It had entirely disappeared. In September, he returned to work at the Ford Tractor plant weighing 139 pounds and as strong as an ox, with a perfectly functioning stomach.

"In October 1922, he was sent to the Ford Hospital for examination, where he was found perfectly normal. He is at a work, stout strong, and hearty with good Irish red cheeks. He has not missed a day's work since his return. All this was accomplished by one strong Treatment. He is cured."

"This case solves a problem in nutrition. During the growth of cancer, the nutritional units, ordinarily destined for the rebuilding of the body tissues to make their wear and tear; are appropriated by the cancer cells and converted into cancer tissue. Thus the body fails while the cancer flourishes. On the other hand, as the cancer cells die and are dissolved and absorbed into the bloodstream, the nutritional units set free are again available for the rebuilding of the impoverished body tissues in the same form in which they were originally prepared. Reconstruction is therefore relatively rapid. Thus is explained the fact that our patient was strong enough to crawl to the pantry, when ten days previous he could hardly move his legs in bed. His cancer was large enough to furnish material for a good deal of muscle reconstruction. So we state again, our Treatment works in harmony with nature's economy."

Copy of affidavit of Mr. Simon Grace:

"I, Mr. Simon Grace, of my own free will make the following statement regarding the cure of my case of cancer accomplished by Dr. Wm. F. Koch's Treatment.

"During the spring of 1922 I began to fail, and had bad attacks of stomach trouble, necessitating stopping work at times. My stomach pained and I vomited blood and corrupt matter.' I had several bad hemorrhages from the stomach. A large mass developed in my abdomen and filled the space between the ribs and the navel. This mass stood out plainly so that my wife saw it plainly. It was hard and painful.

"Finally, I had great difficulty in swallowing, and for three weeks or so before Dr. Koch treated me, I could scarcely swallow water or saliva. It would go partway

down but not enter the stomach and then be returned. As I became too weak to walk I had to stay in bed and rapidly got as thin as a skeleton. I was under hypodermics of morphine for pain. I rapidly got worse. Was examined by Dr. Lefevre who made the diagnosis and offered to treat me for a cancer of the stomach and liver. Dr. Morey had Dr. Koch Treatment.

"At the time Dr. Koch treated me, he found me scarcely conscious for I do not remember his injecting me and I could barely move my legs in bed from weakness. Dr. Koch made the diagnosis of cancer of the stomach and liver, and told my wife that I had very little, if any, chance for recovery.

"After his Treatment, I recovered rather rapidly, and I could swallow my food in about ten days. After that, I gained strength rapidly and the mass in my abdomen went away in a month or so. My weight came back from something like fifty or sixty pounds at the time of treatment, July 25, 1922, to 139 pounds on September 17, 1922, and I returned to my work at the Ford Tractor plant shortly after. I kept on gaining and before the first year was over, I was healthy again, as good as ever in my life. I am now in perfect health. I was examined by the Ford Hospital surgeon in October 1922, and they found my abdomen perfectly normal. My stomach works as well as ever in my life, and I am cured.

"(signed) SIMON GRACE.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1924. (signed Emmett E. Schrimshire, Notary Public. My commission expires 3/20/28."

Case No. 9 of the Wayne County Medical Society Cancer Investigating Committee Report reads simply this:

"Simon Grace, described to us as having a mass of carcinoma of the liver and stomach who had been under continuous morphine treatment because of the pain. After a few serum Treatments he gradually recovered and soon went back to work. THERE WAS NO OPERATION. NO SECTION."

That's all. There was no operation nor section on this skeletonized patient, therefore, why should the committee consider him. They were interested in but one thing, that being to prepare a summary report to their county society, to the American Medical Association and in turn to the entire medical profession of the world and in the REPORT of hundreds of cases, Koch probably treated these and demonstrated these to us as his best results. IN NO INSTANCE have we found a case where the diagnosis of cancer was absolutely established and where no other form of treatment had been used in which a cure or ANY DECIDED BENEFIT HAD EVER BEEN OBTAINED.

" Respectfully submitted by Harry C. Saltzstein, Chairman, with the names of Drs. Kelly, Stevens, Spalding and Owen appended: There you have it! This was the result the investigators intended to find, and their achievement returned, no doubt, brought rounds of applause from the membership of that austere scientific body, the Wayne County Medical Society of Detroit. Thus ended the last act of a comedy, " To investigate or not investigate without the approval of the American Medical Association:

THERE WAS NO INVESTIGATION.

Please do not fail now to turn to page 92 and read of the observations and deductions of Dr. W. A. Dewey of Vermont, who was present and took notes all through this momentous investigation. The Doctor for many years has been a teacher trained with an appreciation of comparative analysis.

CHAPTER 9

WAYNE: COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY SIDEPLAY.

Just prior to their exit, however, this worthy committee attempted a further masterstroke in slipping in four case histories that were never submitted as part of the investigation of cures. Dr. Koch presented nine cases and the committee acknowledged this fact. (See pages 37.)* In his office were four cases under process of treatment--they were shown with the distinct understanding that no claims were being made. Three of these cases were presented to show how desperate a condition might be treated with hope of some result. Histories covering these four cases, Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 are entered in the W. C. M. S. report without an explanatory statement but with an effort to create an unfavorable opinion. We must, therefore, devote a little space to their further presentation.

(* Radium and the X-Ray alone, or in conjunction with expert surgery, have recognized value as aids in the treatment of cancer, but their limitations are now well known and in advanced cases such treatment may be worse than useless, because such procedure lowers the patient's vitality and increases their distress.)

Special Case No. 1. Father Joniatis, 8300 Longworth Avenue, Detroit, Mich. From Wayne County Society Cancer Committee Report. Was operated upon in Chicago by Dr. T. H. O'Donoghue for tumor on the right forearm which was diagnosed after removal as Myxosarcoma. This tumor recurred and in September 1923, the patient visited Dr. Koch and was given a Treatment. Several Treatments followed with no improvement; the patient visited Dr. Angus McLean who advised amputation of the forearm. He then visited Dr. Joseph Andries who removed the mass with knife and cautery."

Dr. Koch states in protest that Father Joniatis was treated with the synthetic antitoxin early in September and a fair degree of hope expressed. During the process of reaction favorable signs were reported. Dr. Koch states that the case was lost to him and his care. The subsequent results were shown as reported. He was shown simply to demonstrate the character of reaction that could develop during his course of treatment.

SPECIAL CASE NO. 2. REPORTED FROM THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN BY THE CANCER COMMITTEE

"Homer Tyler, living at 721 Distel Avenue, was operated on at the Mayo Clinic in April, 1923, for Hypernephroma of the left kidney. He had also been operated on in Milwaukee in October 1922. While at Mayo's, he was given two sets of deep X-Ray therapy, one set in June 1923, and September. Upon examination of the patient, numerous tumor masses were found throughout the abdomen. One mass in the lower abdomen measured five or six inches and progress during the two months prior had been exceedingly rapid. The patient was desperately anemic and cachectic and classed as a bad risk, and yet that should have the possible hope afforded, in treatment when nothing else could be suggested.

"At the time the committee saw Mr. Tyler he had been treated but one month. Several of the masses had reduced in size, no new areas had developed and his physical condition had improved."

The committee reported no results were obtained from the Koch Treatment. This deduction is a falsification.

SPECIAL CASE NO. 3. WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN OF THE CANCER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

"Lena Schonscheck, living at 14 Forest Street, River Rouge, Mich., age 38 years. Had been operated on at Delray Industrial Hospital by Dr. Edwin Durocher. Visited Dr. Koch and was informed that she had carcinoma. Dr. Koch did not remember whether it was of the stomach or uterus. Patient generally well, weighing 200 pounds. Dr. Durocher was consulted as also was the Delray Industrial Hospital. We were unable to find any record of examination of tissue and abdominal operation had been performed with removal of ovary, which was clinically non-malignant."

Here ends the investigation report. We present without comment from Dr. Koch the following affidavit from the patient:

"Affidavit of Mrs. Lena Schonscheck, age 38, operated at Delray Industrial Hospital, June 30, 1922, by Dr. Durocher. He said he removed a decayed ovary and blood clots. This operation followed an illness of some fourteen years. After the operation, health did not return, so Dr. Durocher wanted to remove the tonsils and gallbladder. Mrs. Schonscheck grew worse and in four months was very sick-vomiting, having terrible pains in the abdomen and back and with the abdomen getting large and hard.

"Dr. Smith, a Detroit physician, was called by Dr. Broderson. They examined her and said she was pregnant. They did not help her. The vomiting persisted and got worse so that even a teaspoon of water was ejected. The pains also got worse and the abdomen increased in size and hardness. By November 1922, she was vomiting blood and was very thin and weak. The pains through the abdomen to the back became terrible. She had become very thin, weak and bedfast. She took practically no nourishment. For the three months following she became worse in every way and Rev. Ebendick said she was dying, when Dr. Koch was called every one decided she had cancer. She was now NOT ABLE TO TAKE ANY NOURISHMENT and even the medicine was vomited as fast as it was taken.

"Dr. Koch was called in January and said she would not live two days, but was requested to treat her. This he did. She gradually recovered. The hardness of her abdomen went away in three months. HOWEVER NO BABY CAME. Her weight gradually gained to 177 pounds, from the thinness of a skeleton. The vomiting stopped within a month and her strength returned. She is now perfectly well and does all her household duties, taking care of her seven children. During her recovery, it took two months to learn to walk.

"Dr. Koch's Cancer Treatment cured her of disease when in dying condition, when even in its early stages, operation and treatment of doctors did not prevent the disease from rapidly getting worse and nearly killing her.

"She was examined by Dr. Frank Kelly, representing the Wayne County Medical Society in November 1923, and he found the abdomen normal.

"(signed) MRS. LENA SCHONSCHECK.
MR. LOUIS SCHONSCHECK.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1924. (Signed Mrs. Gertrude Whitesell, Notary Public. My commission expires January 31, 1926."

The committee was here impressed and made note of the fact that "Dr. Koch did not remember whether the case shown was one of stomach or uterus involvement." Here was a good point for report. Like many clinicians who see

maybe 2,000 cases a year, how frequently do they say, even to the patient "Let's see where was your trouble?"

I confess to this grievous memory lapse many times, but with Koch it must be a part of the official records of the Wayne County Medical Society. He remembers that patient today and so will the members of the committee. Finding again no specimen they decided this case was not cancer. Suppose we grant this and at the same time ask them what was the matter with the woman. Were she to have reported to them at the start would anything in her case have impressed them? Their deduction is that it was a "non-malignant tumor of the ovary, treated as cancer by Dr. Koch." Whatever the trouble, the patient seems to think she was rather sick by her affidavit of July 8, 1924, describing the condition eight months after the committee examined her. There was quite a wide range of discrepancy in the diagnosis of this case as shown in the patient's affidavit. Had the committee seen this soon enough they would certainly accuse Dr. Koch of trying to reduce a pregnant uterus with they would certainly accuse DR. Koch of trying to reduce a pregnant uterus with a SERUM.

SPECIAL CASE NO.4. WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY CANCER COMMITTEE REPORTS AS FOLLOWS:

Thayer was operated upon in the Spring of 1923 Dr. Andries. He had a tumor of the testicle which, upon microscopical examination, proved to be a teratoma. A few weeks later the tumor having recurred, he was again operated upon and several weeks after that was seen by Drs. R. H. Stevens, Frank A. Kelly and Clarence Owen. The tumor had then extended up into the abdomen and an X-Ray examination revealed metastasis in the lungs. The case was pronounced hopeless and was permitted to go to Dr. Koch for Treatment. "The progress of the case was followed during Treatment; X-Ray examinations being made of chest at intervals and the disease was found to increase. The patient died in the early part of 1924."

Sufficient reason for forcing this supplemental case into the records is at once recognized. In protest, Dr. Koch gave us his impression as follows:

The history of Mr. W. Thayer as reported by the *Wayne County Medical Society Bulletin* is correct in every detail. This case was recognized as hopeless by three members of the Cancer Committee who had the man in charge. The generously permitted me to treat him. Fully aware of the condition I was willing to administer the Treatment, even in vain hope of a result. The committee naturally included this case in their reports, because it was the one under their personal attention who had died."

CHAPTER 10

SUPPLEMENTARY REBUTTAL CASES BY DR. KOCH.

In that the committee appended four case histories in their report that were not a part of the investigation, Dr. KOCH also takes four cases for report, the records of which the committee of the Wayne County Medical Society were quite familiar with.

Case A. Another case was presented at the investigation but not reported by the committee. Why? After having so studiously built up their records with the four outside cases, it was strange that they failed to present the history of Mrs. Jennie Wagenlander, a sarcoma case, who gave her testimony and was examined by the committee. In that the evidence she submitted shows that in this case, a pathological specimen was removed after an operation by Drs. Angus McLean and Francis Duffield and proven to be sarcoma, it is rather strange that the committee failed to report. They were anxious and insistent in securing positive proof of cancer by specimen. This was an authentic case. Once more we ask you to form an opinion as to what kind of justice was rendered to Dr. William F. Koch of Detroit, Mich.?

The affidavit of Mrs. Jennie Wagenlander reads:

"I, Mrs. Jennie Wagenlander make the following statement regarding the history of my sarcoma of which I was cured by Dr. William F. Koch of Detroit.

"My age is 43 years. For the twelve or fifteen years prior to 1920, I was not quite well and in 1920 my abdomen started to enlarge and attacks like intestinal obstruction set in. I would feel the pressure in my abdomen and my legs started to swell and the attacks of pain in the abdomen that had doubled me up terribly became more frequent. The mass that filled my abdomen was as large as a man's head and hard as stone. A cancer specialist, and that's what you use when afflicted, should understand all that is possible about the disease and all means of treatment, preventative, destructive and supportive. To understand only the surgical care of cancer is hardly sufficient. The cancer therapist must know all about surgery, radium, X-Rays, electricity, destructive chemicals, dietetic, essentials, serums and he should not shun, in his quest for information, the chemical antitoxin theory of Koch. Only by understanding all measures of treatment can we select that which is best for the patient.

"An exploratory operation was performed at Harper Hospital August 7 1922, by Drs. Angus McLean and Francis Duffield. They removed a small piece from the growth and it was proven by examination to be a small cell sarcoma. The growth was found to be so large and to involve so much of the abdomen that

the doctors could do nothing but sew me up and send me home to die, in their thought, about ten days.

"I rapidly got worse, could not feed myself for weakness, when Dr. Wm. F. Koch was called and treated me a few days before I was to die. I gradually recovered, the swelling left my legs, I got stronger, the mass in my abdomen that stood way out and extended to all extremities of the abdomen gradually melted away and I regained my health:

"I now feel that I am cured, but Dr. Koch says that on deep examination he finds a small scar of calcified tissue which should be expected to dissolve slowly. At any rate it does not interfere with my good health and is steadily disappearing. I am as active as ever in my life and I believe I am cured, and in fine health, thanks to Dr. Koch's Treatment. .

"(signed) JENNIE WAGENLANDER.
"August 25, 1924.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 25th day of August, 1924. Gilbert W. Dietson. Notary, Public, Wayne County, Michigan. My commission expires September 15, 1926."

It is worthy of passing comment to note that this patient had received no radium or X-Ray treatments. There must have been consternation in the minds of the committee until some brilliant mind solved the problem by throwing out the history entirely.

SUPPLEMENTARY REBUTTAL, CASE B KOCH.

There is still another case, Mr. Charles H. France, of Detroit, whom the committee's representatives examined and was just as much a part of the investigation as were the Rev. Joniatis and the Taylor cases. The diagnosis here could not be dodged as it was made clinically and microscopically by the best specialists in Detroit. Dr. Warthin of the University of Michigan and the Pathologist of Harper Hospital found cancer. When examined by the committee's representative his cure was just about complete. Made aware of the danger of cancer of the larynx, he immediately sought aid. Three of the most noted surgeons urged a prompt and complete removal of the larynx and promised nothing as far as recurrence was concerned. In the extremity of the situation he applied for aid to Dr. Koch and the Treatment was promptly instituted. Having personally observed this case and being cognizant of the good results, I urged Dr. Koch to allow the publication of this case and to secure Mr. France's affidavit. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. France in June, 1924, and early in 1925, his throat perfectly normal, and as he commented on the horrors of

laryngectomy and the Koch Treatment in comparison, he remarked, "I cannot understand the attitude of the profession, in so desperate a condition as cancer, when they disparage so wonderful a work as is being done by Dr. Koch."

Mr. France does not understand the medical ethics of Detroit, neither do I, although I have been investigating the situation for nearly a year. We will understand before long though, because we are going to smoke them out. We add the history of Mr. France as reported by the *St. Mark's Sanatorium Bulletin*.

"Mr. Charles H. France, Warren Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Age 54. Normal weight 205. Well built, energetic man. Had a nervous breakdown in 1920 since which suffered persistent dizziness until laryngeal trouble set in. Because of hoarseness of voice set in, he had tonsils removed by Dr. Simpson in a Spring of 1923, but as this did not relieve the trouble, Dr. Simpson examined the larynx in November 1923, found a growth, removed a specimen at Harper Hospital for microscopic diagnosis. Specimen was divided between the pathologist of Harper Hospital, Dr. R. F. Morse and the pathologist of the University of Michigan, Dr. A. S. Warthin, both of whom gave a diagnosis of carcinoma. Patient also consulted leading throat specialists, including Dr. R. B. Canfield and Dr. McClelland, all of whom considered the condition inoperable cancer of the larynx and advised tracheotomy to relieve the difficulty in breathing. Patient submitted himself for Koch Antitoxin Treatment November 26, 1923.

"Examination of the neck region presented one hazel nut size mass on right side and four larger masses on the left side of the neck, the largest one being about the size of the little finger, reaching from the lower border of the thyroid cartilage to the angle of the jaw. The laryngeal fossa appeared full of polypoid masses but a good look was not obtained. Patient could not talk above a whisper, was slightly cyanotic, respiration labored. Pain in left ear and throat.

"Treatment was given and in three weeks breathing was normal and voice much improved. Voice normal in eight weeks; all tumor masses had also disappeared. Examination of larynx June, 1924 reveals no abnormality. Patient busy daily as a real estate salesman, talks all day as well as ever in his life. Voice clear and normal weight 218 pounds. Dizziness had left and he claims he does not get fatigued and is perfectly well."

Mr. France's affidavit we submit for your interest:

"I, Charles H. France, of Huntingdon, Ind., upon oath say that I was suffering with a cancer of the larynx as I was informed by two specialists.

"I was for two months unable to speak above a whisper and when I did talk I suffered intense pain. Upon advice of some friends I consulted Dr. William F. Koch, corner Woodward and Warren Avenues, Detroit, Mich.

"After examination by Dr. Koch and assurance from him that his Treatment would cure me of my trouble, I, then took a Treatment from him on November 27, 1923, and thereafter I began to improve, my voice gradually got stronger and the soreness in my throat disappeared.

"In about three months after having taken Dr. Koch's Treatment, my health was restored and I gained weight, 20 pounds, and returned to my work as a salesman and have worked steadily ever since. I feel confident I have been entirely cured of my cancer and I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Koch as a capable, careful and competent physician with a successful remedy for the dreadful disease of cancer.

"(signed) CHAS. H. FRANCE.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1924. My commission expires January 1, 1927. Milo Thompson. Notary Public."

I want to impress you once more with the fact that here was exhibited another case of proven cancer with pathological specimens who had not received either radium or X-Ray treatments and stands cured after three months care by Dr. Koch. The committee did not acknowledge any interest in it and made no attempt to publish it in their report to the Wayne County Medical Society. Suppose such a treatment saved the life of but one case in a hundred should it not be of sufficient interest to impress a few doctors in Detroit?

We will finish the clinical side of our testimony with the history of a case that was in no manner connected with the investigation except that for a considerable period he received X-Ray and radium treatments from the radiation expert of the committee; Dr. Rollin Stevens. Dr. Stevens, you will remember, stated his opinion in the Avery case (Page 40), with no uncertain terms. "One five-minute radiation worked the cure." If Dr. Stevens' opinion was consistent with his experience, he would hesitate before placing himself on record in the Avery case. I am aware that no therapeutic agent works uniformly well, possibly X-Ray treatments do not all cure any more than Dr. Koch-fails in some of his cases.

SUPPLEMENTARY REBUTTAL, CASE C KOCH.

Affidavit of Joseph Irwin Elder. Carcinoma of the mouth. Mr. Elder being sworn, states:

"My trouble started in the Spring of 1920 as a sore spot and a lump the size of a pea, beneath my tongue when I first noticed it.

"I went to Dr. Campbell at the Ford plant where I was working and after examination he said it was cancer, but I ought to have blood examination first. He sent me to my family doctor, Dr. Bennett, who had my blood examined and he said I had cancer. I went to the Ford Hospital May, 1922. They examined me and said I had cancer and wanted to operate.

"I went to Dr. Frank Suggs of Highland Park, he said it was cancer but not to operate as it would make it worse. I sent me to Dr. Rollin Stevens of Detroit. Dr. Stevens gave me two X-Ray and two radium treatments. The first X-Ray kept it still for awhile so it did not pain so much or grow so fast but the X-Ray treatment did not make it well and within a year it got worse, more rapidly and the more X-Ray and radium he used the worse it got. So, finally, Dr. Stevens said he would try the cautery. This he did, but told my friend, Mr. Hamilton, and my wife heard him, that I could only live three months, or rather, I would be dead in three months. I lost weight from 180 to 140 pounds. Dr. M. W. O'Connor examined me in August 1923 and said I would not live long, no hope at all. In the meantime, I was steadily getting worse, the pain increased as the cancer spread along the floor of my mouth and was destroying my tongue, I got so I could not talk or eat, and was starving to death. I could not sleep for the terrible pain. I got so thin and weak I had to stop work and finally, I could only walk a few blocks. Dr. Stevens' prediction was coming true, I could not last much longer.

"Then I heard of Dr. William F. Koch and went to him, August 28, 1923, and he treated me with an injection of fluid in my hip. I rapidly got well, gaining at the rate of 11 or 12 pounds a month until I was fully recovered. The pain and the corroding cancer went away so fast that I could eat in a few days and I went back to work in two weeks.

"I now weigh 180 pounds, am perfectly well and cured. The other treatments I had, X-Ray, radium and the cautery," were leading me to the grave and Dr. Koch's Treatment saved my life. And this after the X-Ray doctor, a Dr. Rollin Stevens early in 1922, said I would be dead in three months.

"(signed) JOSEPH IRWIN ELDER,

"College Avenue, Lincoln Park.

"Subscribed and sworn to this 23rd day of August, 1924. Pearl Hich, Notary Public. My commission expires March 4, 1928."

I cannot refrain once again to pay tribute to the wonderful patients of Dr. Koch, all of whom are in high character and esteem in their various communities. Willingly, they have come out in the open, telling of their troubles and setting aside the inherent desire of privacy in diseased conditions, to force a square deal for the man who had tried to help them. It is one of 'the big things that kept

Koch going in the face of his trials.' Gratitude-I have never witnessed the equal of it.

Bear this in mind:

1. He had offered both his formula and its destinies to his medical society. Therefore, his ethical status was preserved.
2. The clinical observations based on its physiological activities are recorded by many physicians, therefore, fraudulent claims are impossible.
3. No truly scientific or honest investigation has ever been made by those who falsely charge him.
4. He has no further defense of his course in the past to offer.

CHAPTER 11

THE CURE OF CANCER AND THE UNPUBLISHED FORMULA.

In the early days of Dr. Koch's work, he frequently used the word "cure" in his literature and it has seemed very offensive to the average medical man, who has been taught that such a word was improper of usage. Grave, indeed, has been the outlook in any case of cancer treated under the generally accepted measures and recurrences have been so common as to justify some authorities claiming that to be once malignant was always malignant. No cure was recognized. The writer once mildly censured Dr. Koch for his common use of the word and his answer was interesting. He said, "I use the word advisedly when the remedy works favorably and the evidence of cancer disappears, it is cured and never recurs the cause is dissipated surely a cure has been worked. In six years, I have seen no cases which were classed as cured, present manifestations of the disease, and I do not expect them to. I want my patients to take full confidence in the assurance that they have been cured. We will thus soon remove the natural fear that the world holds of the word cancer."

Another question that is frequently asked is, "Why is the formula and its method of preparation not made public?" During the first four years the chemical structure of the antitoxin was in nowise perfected. Up to 1922 it frequently took 20 to 30 injections to produce the result of two or three at the present time. Furthermore, the preparation is one of exceedingly complex nature in which a recrystallization process; requiring many months of manipulation, is used. Without a full understanding, serious errors would occur and the formula in the hands of the enemy could easily be discredited. The keeping power of the product is

limited to a few days; therefore, wide distribution many laboratories will have to be created.

Dr. Koch has made three separate offers, however, to the Wayne County Medical Society to not only give the formula to them, but the future destinies in distribution as well, if they would give him a thorough, fair and impartial investigation. In face of their denial of such right, he must hold such information until, by financial aid or endowment, he can feel assured it will be protected.

There is no single method of procedure in the treatment of cancer. Above all maladies, it requires the study of a specialist and one who is scientific and honest enough to recognize the province of each indicated remedy. If existing measures of treatment spell high percentage of failure, our energies should be concentrated on other channels of effort. Today, the belief is that a cure can only come from antitoxin or serums.

CHAPTER 12

THE FINAL PUBLISHED TIRADE AGAINST KOCH.

Again, we copy material from the Wayne County Medical Society *Bulletin* of June 23, 1924, relative to publicity given to the Koch cancer cure."

"Readers of the public press throughout the United States were startled recently during the meeting of the American Medical Association when they read a report by Dr. C. Everett Field, Director of the Radium Institute of New York, given before a meeting of the so-called 'American Association for the Study and Cure of Cancer,' held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago. This report claimed that a definite and proven cure for cancer had been discovered by Wm. F. Koch of Detroit. He maintained that, through his investigations, covering the Treatment had a comparatively large series of cases, proven successful. The papers throughout the country, featured this statement coming from Chicago, presuming that it emanated from a section of the American Medical Association, quarter million sufferers from cancer renewed their hope, a straw had appeared and they grasped it."

Our results from an investigation of Koch's work and our own application of the Treatment have been reported to the profession and are highly encouraging. We wish we could, have reached that quarter million cancer sufferers the Society acknowledged, but unfortunately not two hundred patients were reached even by correspondence and many of these were discouraged of their hope by advices received from the American Medical Association: Therefore, the last straw of hope was not sufficiently broadcasted. The full story cannot be effectively told without a conscientious support of the medical

profession, but we will continue to do our part. Again we quote from the same *Bulletin* of June 23, 1924:

"MEDICAL MEN IN DETROIT, INTERESTED IN CANCER PURELY FROM ALTRUISTIC MOTIVES, AROSE TO THE EMERGENCY WITH. DEFINITE STATEMENTS AS TO WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN CONVINCED ARE THE FRAUDULENT CLAIMS MADE FOR KOCH'S SERUMS. It is to be regretted that those statements were not broadcasted throughout the world rather than only in Michigan. In all of the statements published by Koch, both in his pamphlet advertising and in his recent newspaper interviews, as well as in statements during the past few years, he quotes a limited few cases as cures. Some of them have been definitely proven not to have cancer. He has used names of local surgeons as having made positive, diagnosis of cancer in cases which he has cured; many of these cases are known to have since died, but 'poor Koch' hasn't heard of it. We say 'poor Koch'. We are not speaking from the financial standpoint but from what seems to be a distressing mental condition, judging from the rambling and vindictive manner in which he handles statements and misstatements relative to investigations of his 'cure.' It is a significant fact that Koch has never mentioned (we believe we are safe in saying) the hundreds and hundreds of poor souls who have died from cancer during and following administration of his injections.

"We wish to state that we are making no charge when we state that we are not convinced as yet as to whether Koch is a charlatan, a misguided enthusiast or mentally unbalanced. We do wish, however, to distinctly state though not to his credit, that Koch is not a fool."

The modesty of the Wayne County Medical Society is apparent as they acknowledge "the purely altruistic, motive" that governed the emergency investigation which was to prove Koch a fraud.

Their regret that their efforts to annihilate Koch could not be broadcasted beyond Michigan, over the world is here being appeased for we are just starting the wave now. They feel sorry for 'poor Koch' over the "hundreds and hundreds of poor souls who have died from cancer during and following the administration of his injections." We wonder if they forget the 110,000 cancer cases that the surgeon may help as they pass on to death each year.

With all their definite knowledge of "Koch's fraudulent method of treatment," they strangely hesitate and carefully choose their words when they, with legal right; defame him by stating that they are "not convinced yet as to whether Koch is a charlatan, a misguided enthusiast or mentally unbalanced." This altruistic committee should have been able to come to some conclusion had they been partially thorough. They conclude, however, with a compliment and their acknowledgement is received with appreciation. They end their attack as

follows; "We do wish, however, to distinctly state though not to his credit, that Koch is not a fool." This is the last word to date from the Investigation Committee on Cancer of the Wayne County Medical Society of Detroit.

They are right, Koch is no fool. The medical fraternity thought Jenner was a fool for his determined belief in vaccination, and he was stoned in the street. Lister was defamed as a meddlesome fool for his theories of antiseptics, Koch of tuberculosis fame was similarly laughed at; Pasteur was ostracized and an outcast for his theories on vaccine viruses; Erlich, when he discovered the cure of syphilis had to bear the slights that would break many a man. The medical world can look back with regret upon many stumbling blocks they have rolled up against advancing methods of science. In this day they continue to attack one after another, every new system of treatment that presents, whether it be osteopathic practice, measures of electro therapeutics or mental healing by psychological processes. 'Poor Koch' may rest happy at the thought that he is making his supreme effort in America in the year 1925, where we do not imprison and stone those who would attempt to heal. No Koch, we'll all agree, is no fool.

(The medical profession in America needs Roosevelt. It needs no special reform but it requires some leader of tremendous influence whose chief purpose would be to root out the unknown profiteers of the American Medical Association. Today its listed officers are mere figureheads with irresponsible jobs. The big stick is needed to awaken a degree of decency and fair play. Fortunately, our great scientific and research institutions are run free of organization control.)

CHAPTER 13

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

In that the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association is the clearing house of reputations of our medical brethren, its reports serving to create favorable or unfavorable opinion with those desiring information, we submit herewith two letters, selected from a large group of similar correspondence in our files, which illustrates the method adopted by this Bureau and the effective manner with which the Propaganda Department functions. The letter bears on an anxious inquiry to her physician of a patient who desired the services of Dr. Koch. Does this Bureau investigate before it blacklists and libels?

"American Medical Association,
"Chicago, Ill., October 11, 1923.

"Dr. Burt F. Green, " Millsdale, Michigan.

"Dear Doctor Green:

"St. Mark's Lutheran Sanatorium is, apparently, the latest name under which Wm. F. Koch is doing business. Koch and his 'cancer cure' were discussed in the Propaganda Department of the *JOURNAL* Feb. 12th, and Feb. 19, 1921. The matter has been reprinted in the Propaganda for Reform, Vol. II, 1922, and we enclose the pages containing the article in question.'

Very truly yours,
"THE JOURNAL A. M. A.,
" Propaganda Department."

"October 15, 1923. "My dear Mrs. Ash:

"I am enclosing literature received from the American Medical Association. I think it will convince you that Dr. Koch is a fraud so far as his cancer cure is concerned.

Sincerely yours,
"(signed) BURT F. GREEN."

As a result of the information received, Dr. Green was apparently justified in stigmatizing Dr. Koch as a fraud. The data supplied was the reports of the so called investigation of (Propaganda for Reform, Vol. 11, 1922) Dr. William F. Koch, by the Wayne County Medical Society, herein analyzed. The American Medical Society has attempted no investigation. If a physician is guilty of a fraud in matters that pertain to the life of a cancer patient, his diploma should be taken from him and he should be put in jail. This applies to Dr. Koch. If he is not a fraud and he has not been proven as such, what is your opinion of the medical organization that brands him a charlatan ? Here we rest our case for the present.

Finally, to those who have read carefully the testimony, here exhibited, we plead in the spirit of fair play, for an expression of your opinion. It is our purpose to continue this, campaign until a thorough and impartial investigation, with a published statement, has been made by the American Medical Association. To this end, we need the moral support, of all interested. Your aid in forwarding this movement may encourage a deeper and more effective study of the causative features of cancer and their ultimate eradication.

Personally, we have no enmity toward the American Medical Association. We are cognizant of much of the good work that the organization is doing for the betterment of the medical profession. Still, we do not hesitate in stating that its Departments of Investigation and Reform are sadly in need of both investigation

and reform. For many years, I have been a member of the American Medical Association and have enjoyed close, friendly relations with its management, and at this time, I am charitable in my faith and belief that they will sanction my action in this unfortunate controversy. If we are in error, we will acknowledge it and make good, and we have the right to assume that the American Medical Association and the Wayne County Medical Society should be willing, in the interests of science, to do the same thing.

While Dr. Koch, during all the trying period has refrained from taking an unethical course, he has many times characterized the medical societies and individuals in language that was severe, undiplomatic and possibly unwise. When one considers, however, the treatment that has been accorded him by the medical profession, we can afford to excuse the harsh words, that he may have expressed. All those who have been privileged to know him best, who understand the man, have absolute faith in him and his work. As often happens in life, Dr. Koch is loved by his followers and hated by his opponents, just as was the Greatest Physician, whose life's lessons we revere.

Dr. Koch has thousands of friends among those with whom he has labored and many hundreds of physicians are warm in their support. It may be necessary, however, to develop an organized plan along lines that will develop an investigation by the United States Public Health Service. We are of the impression that nothing can be hoped for at the hands of the American Medical Association. The Wayne County Medical Society will never be approached again.

(This one thing I'll do, and I hope you'll accept my purpose as just worth. When The Wayne County Medical Society proceeded to strip Dr. Koch of his reputation, they expressed an ardent regret that their actions therein had not been more liberally broadcasted. In this initial presentation, I am trying with perfect fairness to report truthfully the course adopted by that organization and by Dr. Koch, and I trust the influence of the testimony will be carried to exceedingly far limits.)

(While this edition lasts, should you experience a desire to distribute among your friends copies of this volume, the publishers will be pleased to correspond with you. We would like to have this volume on the desk of every physician and in every home.)

CHAPTER 14

THE NUREMBERG FUNNEL.

There is an old historic legend still commonly told to the young folks of Nuremburg about the anxiety of one of the old rulers who bewailed the lack of knowledge of the people of that community as compared with other provinces. To impress upon his people the importance of education and its utilization he published a proclamation that, if necessary, he would force the elements of learning into their heads by means of a funnel. The urgency of his appeal struck home and universities were soon developed but the "Nuremburg Funnel" remains until today a fact in history. Indeed, upon the gates of the ancient walls of the city there still is spread in bas-relief shields, the figure of the funnel that in part had made the city famous.

In a recent article published September 21, 1924, in the "*Detroit Free Press*", the Reverend Dr. C. N. Ruesskamp a warm supporter of Dr. William F. Koch, answers a letter written by Dr. Frank Kelly, President of the Wayne County Medical Society, by quoting the legend of the Nuremburg Funnel and urging its use upon Dr. Kelly, that he may be forced to assimilate a greater degree of information than his letter purports.

The letter received by Dr. Koch, written by Dr. Kelly, President of the W. C. M. S., reads in part as follows:

"We regret very much to say that we have not been able to find a solitary case where the diagnosis was absolute where other treatment had not been given where there has been any cure or definite improvement: We are not going to take the time at present to go into details in regard to these cases individually, but must in all fairness to the public and to the medical society which we represent report that we have seen absolutely no beneficial effect to your Treatment."

Then we find a three-column reply by Dr. Ruesskamp written in satirical manner, as he forces home the truth by means of the imaginary Nuremburg Funnel. Only a small part of this article can I allow space for. It presents herewith:

"Dr. Kelly cannot find a 'solitary case'. Perhaps he does not want to find it for he has seen it. That makes the funnel so necessary. I am now placing the funnel right on the centre of Kelly's head. Now look, let the public look carefully, what is going down that funnel. Kelly wants me to bring into his head an undoubted case of cancer which has been cured by Koch. Here it is. To make it easy I will put the elixir drop by drop into the funnel.

"Please watch carefully. In the year of our Lord, Anno Domini 1919, the City of Detroit, urged by U. S. Senator James Couzens, financed an investigation of the Koch Cancer Treatment. This, Dr. Kelly is either true or not true. It seems you have not known this. So I pour the evidence drop by drop down the funnel. Hold real still so it will go in this time. You may read of this investigation that it was held first in the records of your own Society. Now you can find it in the files of the Common Council of Detroit. The 'Detroit News' also reported it. Let me add that the files of the Kiefer Hospital also contained the report of the names of the patients in that investigation. Now please hold still, hold the funnel straight so it will all go in. There that's the boy. Yes, it is true. Detroit in 1919 paid for the investigation and it was held. Now please hold real quiet. Down it goes. This investigation was held in the Kiefer Hospital. Yes, that is true. I hope you did not lose a drop of that. So you may now understand, I sum it up, so you may plainly see. In 1919, the City of Detroit financed an investigation of the Koch Cancer Cure.

"The files declare that your committee passed on all cases and declare them undoubted cancer cases. The diagnosis was absolute. It was the condition *sine qua non* of this investigation. Now it may be that you have received the wrong report and that you were told that the patients in that investigation after all only had colic. Still the report says that they were undoubted cancer cases. Your own association said so. Why do you demand of the public to judge this after your own committee of reputable men declared it was cancer. You now ask the public to doubt the cases that you have declared to be such in your own records. I still refrain from mentioning the names of that committee. I have their names and trust their judgment. There were six of them. So then six of your own men declared the cases in that investigation undoubted cancer cases. Is this down? It seems to go slowly down the funnel but then it will get in. Why do you say that you have not been able to find one solitary case when you have them on record? But perhaps you failed for want of desire to go into detail to get the names of the cases. I can show you more but you cannot see one solitary case so I will try to get that one case down the funnel. Perhaps after one is down the other will come easy. Here it is."

Then follows a detailed report of the case of Mrs. Fritts of Toledo, the now historic case. The Reverend Doctor then sums up in the following:

"I call on Senator Couzens to demand the report. I call on the 'Detroit News' to demand that report. I ask all citizens in the name of decency to ask for that report. I urge on our officers of the City to demand that report. I challenge Dr. Kelly to bring me the names as recorded in the Wayne County Societies records. I challenge him to place the names into the hands of Senator Couzens. I challenge Dr. Kelly to turn them over to the City Press: I ask that the names be published. After he has done that I will produce the patients who were cured to

show that the report of the Wayne County Medical Society concerning this investigation to the public is the worst deal that ever was put over. The matter is important enough to urge a showdown. The matter is important enough to the public to insist on a hearing even today. Think of what it means to the public? There are many more things I would like to deliver out of the womb of the history of this procedure of the Wayne County Medical Society but I want this clearly understood that my funnel is hardly big enough at this time to pour it down. Until Dr. Kelly has done what is asked in all fairness after his letter, he and the Wayne County Medical Society stand delinquent before the public. The City has spent its money in vain and real progress in medical science is hindered. It would make little difference to us if the Wayne County Medical Society did not constantly refer to its own farcical files to pass judgment on this matter. Letters in our hands in which people have made inquiry of the Association concerning this and the usual reply to them is that the files of the Association show just what Dr. Kelly declares. We hope to have urged this matter strongly enough on Dr. Kelly to now set him at work placing the names of the patients of that investigation into the hands of the Press.

"In Scotland, I lately stood before the monument of one of the best contributors to medical science. During his life he was maligned and driven to disgrace. After he was dead, they built the monument. This has been the history of many contributors to medical science. Shall Koch walk the same way? That very fact has moved me to defend Dr. Koch day and night. If Koch has contributed to medical science, a matter of the utmost importance, the failures of the Wayne County Medical Society and its unscientific conduct should not prevent his discovery from reaching the public.

"Pastor RUESSKAMP,
"1045 East Grand Boulevard,

May we digress just for a moment from the real theme to write a word of tribute to one friend of Dr. William F. Koch, who has stood out in the firmament as one of the brightest stars of support, the Reverend Doctor C. N. Ruesskamp, who delights to call himself the Pastor of Dr. Koch, who probably knows the man and his trials better than anyone, except his dear wife. Dr. Ruesskamp knows full well what death is and he has seen many deaths by cancer and when he has personally witnessed the results of the Koch antitoxin, he honestly feels that hundreds of lives have been reclaimed from death and suffering after a manner that has impressed him seriously. His work brings him in close touch with the sufferings of the people, the pangs of anguish that come to the loved ones in a cancer family and when he witnessed the possibility of changing such a condition, he believed that he should support such a cause next to his church. Therefore, for six years he has stood back of Dr. Koch in friendly support and financial aid and he is the kind of man who fights for friendships and principles.

This is the man who calls the Wayne County Medical Society Investigation the "CRIME OF 1919," and he is trying to bring -about justice.

(Just a few weeks ago Secretary of State Hughes spoke this warning "Beware of the abuses and tyrannies that may bear popular labels, which are not designed to promote democracy but to throttle it." You all ponder on this friendly advice as you review the Koch-Wayne County Medical Society episode.)

CHAPTER 15

A GOLDEN TRIBUTE.

Dr. W. A. Dewey, for many years an honored official of one of Michigan's Medical Colleges, who has been acquainted with Dr. Koch for more than twenty years and trained him in his early student days, writes the following letter relative to the third and last investigation of the Wayne County Medical Society:

"Dear Dr. Koch:

"I have received what is termed the latest report on your Treatment.

"This claims to be an account of the séance held on November 5, 1323, at which I was present and took notes of every case.

"FOR A STUDIED INTENT TO FALSIFY, A PREMEDITATED DETERMINATION TO CONDEMN EVERYTHING, AND AN UN SCIENTIFIC, UN AMERICAN ASSUMPTION TO BE JUDGE, JURY AND PROSECUTING WITNESSES, THE REPORT OF THIS SO-CALLED COMMITTEE OUT-STRIPS IN BIAS, UNFAIRNESS AND MENDACITY ANYTHING THAT HAS EVER BEEN MY LOT TO OBSERVE IN A MEDICAL PRACTICE OF FORTY-FOUR YEARS.

"The frankness with which you presented these cases, giving the committee all the details and referring them to original records and family physicians, showed your honest desire to have an honest investigation of your method.

"The composition of the committee being for the most part surgeons and radium or X-Ray 'experts,' a class that assumes cancer to be curable only by these methods, was unfortunate in the first place, and in the second place, no member of the committee was in my opinion, qualified to sit in judgment on your Treatment, by education, experience or right.

"The greatest American authority on cancer is doubtless Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, senior surgeon of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He has probably seen

and treated more cases, ten times more than has been seen or treated by the combined membership of this 'official' committee.

"Dr. Bulkley declares first that cancer is not a surgical disease, and that neither surgery, X-Ray nor Radium have changed in any way whatever the ultimate mortality of cancer in forty years. It was 90% in 1884. It is 92% in 1924. This is a result of surgery, X-Ray and Radium treatment.

"I can corroborate Dr. Bulkley's statement, for in a practice of nearly forty-five years I have yet to see a single case of cancer, save a few semi-malignant epitheliomata, that have been cured by these measures, and my experience has been in hospitals of both this country and Europe.

"However, to return to the really grotesque report--anyone who reads it will be impressed by it's 'scientific' deductions,

"I hope that some day your Treatment will have an investigation before a body of seekers after the truth. THESE YOU WILL NOT FIND IN AMERICAN OFFICIAL MEDICINE, WHICH IS A TRUST TO KEEP ALL PROGRESS NOT COMING FROM IT'S OWN, OUT OF THE FIELD.

"Should the Pasteur Institute investigate it, I am quite sure you will not suffer from false and trumped-up reports upon it, and moreover, the investigation will be thorough, with foremost desire to find out the truth, and not to get control of our procedure.

Best Wishes,

"W. A. DEWEY, M.D.

"Middlebury, Vermont, October 25, 1924."

CHAPTER 16

AN APPEAL TO THE CITY OF DETROIT.

During the early part of 1925, a new organization was formed, known as the Koch Cancer Foundation, whose purpose was to encourage and perpetuate the research of Dr. Koch toward the means for the cure and prevention of cancer. On June 3rd of this year a delegation from this Society, consisting, of Dr. William F. Koch, of Detroit; Dr. A. W. Hoyt, of New York; Dr. C. Everett Field, of New York; Dr. L. L. Dill, of Logansport, Ind.; Dr. Frederick Dugdale, of Boston; Dr. W. W. Fritz, of Philadelphia, and Dr. W. A. Dewey, of Vermont, together with the Rev. Dr. Ruesskamp, of Detroit, appeared before the Common Council of the City of Detroit. They recalled the incidents which linked the City of Detroit with the nefarious investigation carried on by the Cancer Committee of the Wayne

County Medical Society in 1919. Dr Ruesskamp, the chief spokesman, detailed the world-wide prominence that had been given to the investigation and showed how unfair had been the course of the committee's actions in blackening the reputation of Dr. Koch and at the same time dragging the fair name of the City of Detroit into infamy by the despicable methods. He called to their notice the original action of United States Senator Couzens in ordering the investigation and of the fact that the City of Detroit financed the work. After carefully hearing a mass of testimony the Common Council passed a motion declaring that they would not be held as a part of the so-called 1919 investigation and asked if another investigation could be had. The proposition was happily received by Dr. Koch and the delegation from the Koch Cancer Foundation, and on motion, it was agreed that the Common Council instruct the Health Department of the City of Detroit to provide facilities for a new and thorough investigation.

CHAPTER 17

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Many attempts have been made by medical men far distant Detroit to bring about a reconsideration of the stand taken by the Wayne County Medical Society. These physicians are men of good standing, who, while using the Koch antitoxin with most encouraging results, recognize that their positions may be criticized because the originator was ostracized and branded as a "quack." Their efforts toward cleaning up the situation have been helpless. In that Dr. Koch has determined never to approach the Wayne County Medical Society again, the author made an effort to enlist the interest and help of the last president of the Society, Dr. William T. Stapleton. Late in January, 1925, he had a long conference with this official and on February 4, 1925, addressed the following letter to him in his official capacity.

"New York, February 4, 1925.

"Dr. William T. Stapleton, 1402 Seyburn Street, Detroit, Mich.

"Dear Dr. Stapleton:

"I rather feel like apologizing to you for the amount of your valuable time I took in our recent conversation, and I want to thank you for your courtesy.

"The Koch controversy is one that impresses me as one of greatest importance, in that I am confident that there has been a serious misplacement of judgment at the hands of an improperly constituted committee. Even a casual observation of the reported findings impresses one with the fact that the work was not thorough. Possibly the committee did not realize, the gravity of the

situation. We now, however, appreciate that after five years of continuous effort, Koch has demonstrated to quite a considerable number of disinterested cancer specialists that clinically he is securing some very astonishing results. As matters stand, his work cannot be recognized by the properly constituted body of organized medicine, and were there no remedy at hand, his Treatment in time would be forced further and still further into the unethical field. Such a termination would be a calamity, in that the basic principles of his discovery would remain secret and possibly lost to further and more extensive study. This latter phase is the situation that troubles me most, and therefore, I approached you with the effort of finding a solution.

"The Treatment as I understand it is founded upon the acceptance of a theory of a microorganism of ultra microscopic type that serves as an excitant cancer cell stimulus. The remedy in turn is worked out in the recognition of an extremely complex chemistry that deals with the very basic principles of the most sensitive ionization influences affecting metabolism, which is as delicate as any of the phases of photo chemistry. Chemical processes are started in the treatment by the introduction of a synthetic antitoxin and a further formation of natural antitoxins are created from toxin forming bodies that gradually in the course of 24 to 36 weeks destroy the excitant cause, and the cancer mass which is defined as nature's continued effort at protection, goes through degenerative processes and disappears. Such chemistry as this is many years ahead of ordinary observers, and therefore can only be checked up by the best qualified men that can be secured. Dealing with such a condition tends to make more difficult the matter of the publication at this time of data relating to the preparation of the antitoxin. It might not be understood, and would be subjected to unwarranted-criticism at the hands of an antagonistic medical body. For the present then the clinical achievements should only concern us.

"I want you to read Dr. Koch's recent publication bearing on the principles upon which he instituted his early investigations, and the references found in the bibliography that follows. This I am mailing under separate cover.

"There appears no way to secure help from either the State Society or from the American Medical Association in this matter, in that the entire responsibility lies within the province of your local county society. As presiding officer, I trust you will give the subject your most careful thought and consideration, doing conscientiously whatever you can to bring about a better understanding.

"May I once more express my regret that an authorized, article from your Society should characterize me in the Detroit papers as follows:

"Dr. Field, who we know to be the agent of Dr. Koch."

"I have no contracts, agreements or binding understandings with Dr. Koch except that he has allowed me to use his, antitoxin and has furnished most of the material to me ,gratis. I am in no wise an agent except as I choose to speak in defense of a comparative stranger who has been generous:

"Dr. Carroll Allen, of New Orleans, who recently investigated Koch's work, presented a volume on the title page of which he inscribed:

'To William Koch-One of Humanities' Benefactors-in Grateful Recognition of His Wonderful Work.'

"I beg to remain,
Your very truly,
C. EVERETT FIELD, M.D."

A copy of this letter was also sent to the American Medical Association of Chicago. No reply was forthcoming in either instance. Observe however, what happened to Dr. Carroll Allen, seven months later as reported in Chapter XX.

(Good surgery administered to the cancer patient when the growth is in the earliest stage apparently serves as a cure in about 25% of the group. Could the Koch antitoxin for cancer be used with those same patients? I confidently express the belief that more than 80% of such cases would be cured. What stands in the way of this life-saving procedure? The Wayne County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.)

CHAPTER 18

WHAT SHALL THE ANSWER BE?

Now that the story is told, what will be the outcome? How can the greatest of interest be awakened? How can we further broadcast this record of injustice? From whence will come the relief? A small handful of doctors having faith in the Koch antitoxin Treatment for cancer, are using it with gratifying results and are anxious that the product be widely known and used. If seven men can find this remedy valuable in one thousand cancer cases, then five thousand physicians should be making its application on two hundred thousand cancer cases that require such attention annually in the United States alone.

Fully 50% of all the physicians in the country, busy with their daily round of business, have little time to keep abreast of the times by reading the world's medical literature and they depend very largely upon the American Medical Association for advices relative to any new methods of therapy. Quite hopeless is the thought of any material change coming in the course adopted by that

organization, unless some faction within its own inner circle works out some similar cure by means of a serum or antitoxin.

If Dr. Koch had carried on his work in Germany or Japan and there made his announcement, the interest accorded his work would have been profound. His methods and results would have been most critically investigated and if only a small percentage of favorable findings were presented, he would be aided to the very limits of the commonwealth. Nobody fears real criticism based on accurate judgment, but to be investigated by an ignorant, unscientific body is quite another matter. Far better would it be to trust your cause to public opinion, free from the professional animus that helplessly clouds the situation.

The reception that will be accorded this volume, by the medical profession will largely be the answer. If the importance of the Treatment to the cancer sufferer or the patient threatened is appreciated, the physicians of this country will demand that justice be done. In the absence of such recognition, there is nothing to do but to continue our present course of trying to supply the Treatment just as extensively as the present facilities will permit.

Suggestions have been made looking towards an endowment for the laboratories of the Koch Foundation and we express a profound hope that in the near future some such support will be accorded. No more worthy charity could be sought than to encourage a wide application of this form of therapy, together with the possibilities of research that would go with it.

Today the cause of cancer research needs, more than anything else, a financial independence that would permit it to throw off the influence of organized surgical control; which dominated all treatment measures during the past century. It is estimated that more than \$110,000,000 is expended annually in the United States for the surgical care of cancer patients. I am of the opinion that such an influence will largely interfere with any reply coming from the American Medical Association or the Wayne County Medical Society.

There will be an answer given in due season and the force back of it will be considerable. The people of this country are fast being educated in public health measures, they are being further educated in the failings and shortcomings of the medical profession as now organized and they are fast coming to the point where a continuation of such conditions as we have exposed will be found unprofitable. Due largely to the present system of medical organization, we have witnessed during the past fifteen years a marked change in the attitude of the public toward the physician. He has fallen in their esteem, he has lost their faith, and his art and science are being ridiculed. This condition is in no way due to the average general practitioners who faithfully

works just as he did fifty years ago, but it is due to the politicians of medicine, who have organized and commercialized a "top heavy trust."

The American Medical Association, with headquarters in Chicago, with accredited agents in every state and county in the United States, together with some sixty thousand members, is organized and functions on trade union principles. It has its various sections that prescribe the policies of the surgeon, obstetrician, ophthalmologist, pathologist, and other branches of specialty. In the open it functions apparently for the public welfare and its full powers can be good or evil only as it tends to serve the public.

Its history from the start has been replete with scandal yet, with the control of a large number of the profession, who are led blindly, it has become a power. Of its commercial side and the profits therefrom, its members know nothing. It controls largely the channels of medical publicity and is now at work insidiously toward gaining a censorship of all medical news in the public press. It seeks to control the Public Health Service of the United States and to dictate the policy of a medical officer in the Cabinet when appointed. It exerts a sinister influence over all the pharmaceutical houses in America. It has been instrumental in controlling the medical colleges and hospitals for higher standards of training in a manner that has resulted in producing a serious shortage of physicians throughout the country, which will prove a calamity in any great emergency. An investigation of the American Medical Association, from the standpoint of the welfare of the people, would be an enlightening and profitable project.

(The author regrets that in the scope of this volume, we are forced to confine our attention to simply a few of the facts that gather around the Koch investigation. From the mass of material we have collected, we will shortly publish another book that discusses some of the more grave errors of organized medicine as now administered.)

CHAPTER 19

THE WALL OF INFAMY.

Any abridgement to the right of public speech or of the liberation of published data relative to the health of the people should be guarded against. The American Medical Association collectively has arranged to censor or eliminate such medical information as fails to pass their sanction when it is presented to the important newspaper service bureaus and radio stations. Recently the Chief of the Board of Health of New York found that he could not deliver a talk over the radio until his statement was passed upon by accredited censors. During the last week in May, 1925, a national medical body, the American Society for the Study and Cure of Cancer held its convention at Atlantic City, N. J. An effort was

made to have the meeting reported by the Press Association and the writer heard the representatives of the press state that they had been instructed, at the request of the management of the American Medical Association, not to accept news items from this meeting. Still more pernicious was a recent happening. During the week of September 20th to 27, 1925, the American Association for Medico-Physical Research convened at Chicago. Nearly 600 physicians assembled, coming from every state in the Union for their Fourteenth Annual Meeting. ' Many commercial firms dealing with the doctors engaged and paid for space to exhibit their products. When the meeting started, at least one-third of these exhibitors failed to be present, but informed the Chairman that they had been advised that attendance at this meeting would debar them from exhibiting at meetings controlled by the American Medical Association. Never before had the A. M. A. used its power on this Medical Association in such a manner. The reason for their action was undoubtedly due to the fact that Dr. Koch, of Detroit, had been invited to read a paper before these assembled scientists and to conduct a clinic for cancer.

In the September issue of the publication of this organization, the Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research announces Dr. Koch's part of the program as follows:

"RENAISSANCE IN MEDICINE. MEDICINE.

"The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research marks an important mile stone in the twentieth century renaissance in medicine.

"The program committee feels, however, that this year, the material to be presented by some of our members is epoch-making. We refer especially to the findings of Geo. S. Fodeu, M. D., and Wm. F. Koch, M. D., both members of the class of 1910 of the University of Michigan, both residents of Detroit.

"Dr. Koch's interest in the study of medicine was to find a remedy, other than surgery to which his father, afflicted with cancer of the stomach submitted without avail, for the cure of cancer. He has been a teacher both at the University of Michigan and at the Detroit Medical College. His point of approach of the study of the problem was one following his study of the parathyroid glands and their protective functions. After years of study, which at times required days without sleep to watch his chemical experiments he produced synthetically a protective substance an antitoxin; for the cure of cancer. This was over seven years ago. Since then, some 3,000 cases have been treated and the results have been highly satisfactory. The Editor has personally seen and examined many of the patients whose case histories have appeared in the 'Journal', and found them all in good health, free from any sign of cancer,

happy and working every day. Some of these were cured six or seven years ago. This 'antitoxin' seems to be very effective in untreated cases, even advanced, and in cases which have had surgical interference only. Its efficiency is low in the treatment of cases that have been subjected to irritation of X-Ray or Radium. Only about one in five of the latter recover as against four in five of the former. No other method for the treatment and cure of cancer has ever been proposed that can show so large a percentage of cures that have stood the test of time. Four papers by Dr. Koch have been published in the 'Journal'. He will, in his paper to be given at the Convention, give the fundamental ideas which underlie his principle of Treatment, and this paper will be published in the October issue of the 'Journal'.

Dr. Koch presented the most important statement relative to the success of his Antitoxin, its method of application, the reactions to be expected and deductions relative to its curative power. At the clinic, free Treatment was administered to 50 patients and seven notable cured cases were exhibited to the doctors present. An interesting feature of the meeting occurred, when a statement was made relative to the importance of using the antitoxin early in patients threatened with cancer. From the great gathering of 600 physicians, 36 physicians reported that they themselves had certain symptoms of pre-cancer stage and requested that they be individually treated and it was done. Never before in the history of medicine had there been such a demonstration. The acceptance of Dr. Koch's research formed the great feature of the Convention. A careful record was made of all cases treated and an independent check-up of the results will be reported at the next Annual Meeting of the body. Aside from Dr. Koch's presentation, physicians from varied points in the United States spoke of the cures they had personally witnessed where the Koch Antitoxin had been used in cancer.

Where does the American Medical Association figure in this situation? Here are the facts-the meeting was covered by one of the best scientific writers of the Associated Press and his interest was marked. He was deeply impressed as he prepared his copy and asked for further information than was brought before the scientific sessions. He said it was of great news interest.

1. A national medical research society had recognized the merit of the Koch antitoxin.
2. It was entirely a discovery of original type.
3. Many cured patients were shown before 600 doctors.
4. Mrs. Edith May Fritts, the Wayne County Medical Society case of 1919, addressed the session.
5. Fifty cancer patients received their first treatment under the auspices of the Research Society.

6. More interesting still was the news that 36 physicians were personally inoculated with the antitoxin for pre-cancer symptoms.
7. The American Medical Association was bitterly arraigned for its attitude toward the Koch Treatment.

With news material of so vital an interest to the general public, the press representative prepared his story to be broadcast to their journals. The next day found no convention copy in the papers.

Later, we were informed by the Associated Press that the material was of a type that could not be released for publication, and therefore, not one word of medical publicity, relative to this great convention of medical men in Chicago, was published. How long do you think it will be before something ought to be done to allow the truth of this medical situation to be known? The wall of infamy that has been built around all avenues of publicity for this Treatment affects many other channels of public health as well. Those who have erected these barriers are powerful because they have means of destroying all who attempt to attack their methods. It is in the interest of common humanity that we must choose our course and defend that which is right regardless of consequences.

As we conclude this review, the author feels it proper to take a little space for a purely personal expression of opinion of Dr. Koch and his antitoxin for cancer.

I am bewildered at the attitude taken by the Medical Society of Detroit and I can surmise no possible sufficient reason for their course, except that it be based on pure cussedness, of the rankest sort. No matter what the percentage of cures, that committee knows that Dr. Koch has discovered something that has curative power to a remarkable degree and their duty should have been to study every possible case in a conscientious effort to pass worthy judgment. Nobody will ever know what inspired the course they followed.

In October 1923, I was commissioned as a disinterested investigator to go to Detroit to study Dr. Koch's methods and results. I was instructed to form no conclusions relative to the 'ethical status' of the man, but to observe carefully the clinical results he was obtaining. Although I decided to visit Dr. Koch free of opinion, the information of his ethical status sent me by the American Medical Association before starting made me very skeptical.

When I first met Dr. Koch, I was impressed with his reserve and coldness, but as he studied me, he soon became aware that I was honest in my desire to know of his work and had no ulterior motive. I soon made it clear to him that I wanted to see results in cases that I classed from my own work as 100 % hopeless. I referred particularly to cancer of the stomach with liver involvement and wide metastases, from pelvic malignancy. During a period of less than two days he

showed me more than 30 such cases, who were alive and well over a period of from 18 months to 4 years. His records were well kept and diagnosis by pathological specimen occurred cured in about one-fifth of the cases presented. I was astonished at what I had seen; nobody who witnessed such a demonstration could go away unbelieving, yet I did not want to be convinced until I had personally accomplished some of the work myself.

After three weeks of pleading, he allowed me one Treatment for a case of sarcoma, primary seat at the scrotum and widely spread over the whole abdomen. In 12 weeks following, every mass disappeared. The man died during the fourteenth week. I had witnessed a result that seemed as a miracle and my faith was grounded.

It is now nearly two years since my first case, I have treated over a 100 cases that were all hopeless under any other treatment and I have more than a score of patients that are apparently cured. It forms the most remarkable and happy period of my medical experience. My results as a whole are not as good as some of the other physicians using the Koch Antitoxin because too many of my patients have previously received heavy Radium or X-Ray treatment, which tends to seriously injure their body chemistry and break down resistance. With the picture constantly before me of what I know can be done with this method of treatment, can anyone wonder that I feel impatient with organized medical societies that have built this infamous wall around the acceptance of Koch's work. In all the history of American medicine, there has never been so damnable a blot, as that spread by the Wayne County Medical Society and perpetuated by the American Medical Association.

CHAPTER 20

MEDICAL ETHICS MAY NOT MEAN ALL THAT IS PROPER.

We appreciate the power of organized medicine, both for good and evil. Largely are such combinations of interests for the good of public welfare. In this instance, however, a danger signal must be raised because we are closely approaching the conditions as described by George Barnard Shaw on Page 8 of this volume. I am taking this entire episode very much to heart and appreciate the necessity of detailing the unhappy incidents of the investigation. It is not a pleasant duty to wash dirty linen more or less in public yet we have no alternative. The reaction that may greet this effort at the hands of my professional brethren, together with the course that may be taken by the medical societies with which I am affiliated, is hard to estimate. We express the verdant hope that a spirit of fairness will be exhibited by those who would pass judgment.

Among the group of ethical physicians who are using the Koch Antitoxin are several who have refrained from announcing their position through fear of undue criticism. The recent experience of one of our notable surgeons of the South, a professor, of surgery at Tulane University stands forth as a notable example of a catastrophe that should not have happened. After courageously reporting his experience with the Koch Antitoxin, he was promptly brought to trial before the judicial body of his medical society and the record of their transactions forms a fitting object lesson for your consideration. He was denied the right to use a remedy that would save life when all other measures of treatment were declared useless.

THE CASE OF DR. CARROLL W. ALLEN

Just as this volume was going to press, we received the October 1st issue of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Editorially, under the caption, "The William F. Koch Treatment For Cancer," is covered the editor's impression of a review of a Koch controversy waged in Louisiana, owing to an expressed recognition of merit in the Treatment as reported by Dr. Carroll W. Allen of New Orleans. The September issue of the *New Orleans Medical Journal* carried thirty-five columns of data relative to the clinical experience of Dr. Allen in investigating Dr. Koch's work at Detroit and Dr. Allen's personal observations from some eleven cases treated by himself, together with the charges preferred against Allen, his effort at defense and finally, his renunciation of Dr. Koch and his Treatment, that was necessary to save his medical standing and professorships. The editorial above referred to is herewith presented in full *

"In the September issue of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dr. Carroll W. Allen of New Orleans gives a full account of his association with Dr. W. F. Koch of Detroit, Mich., as presented before the Orleans Parish Medical Society. It seems from this report that cancer patients are going to Koch from many places and a case formerly under, Dr. Allen's care went to Koch and appeared to derive so much benefit, that Dr. Allen visited Koch, observed his work, examined his patients and secured some of the material used by Koch which he used in treating some of his own cases.

"Allen's observations led him to say, "The most interesting and impressive thing was the cured cases; of these I saw a large number and questioned them most closely. There remained no doubt but that they had had cancer as they gave a perfect clinical history. Some were primarily inoperable, many had been operated with recurrence, the majority had had the usual routine of X-Ray and radium. They all had been hopeless surgically and had come to Dr. Koch as a last resort.' He then goes on to explain his conception of his responsibility in these words, "My duty was apparent: I should take some steps to bring this matter to the attention of the profession and I felt that the best means of accomplishing

this as well as for further proof for myself was first to treat a few of my hopeless cases here and properly check this work with the aid of the laboratory. This appeared to me to be the best plan of procedure and I accordingly arranged with Dr. Koch to furnish me with as much of this formula as was needed.'

"Allen then goes on to report eleven cases. Most of these cases were improved according to Allen, although these descriptions would hardly bear scientific analysis.

"The recital of his experience led to the expression of definite disapproval by his colleagues and Dr. Allen subsequently submitted a signed declaration setting forth that he had severed all professional and business relations with Dr. Koch. The grounds taken by the critics of Dr. Allen's behavior are that the remedy used by Koch is secret and therefore unethical and that Koch has vehemently arrayed himself against the medical profession as a body and the American Society for the Control of Cancer and has wrongfully quoted statements made by eminent practitioners.

"The behavior of Koch seems analogous to that of Abrams, for Koch is an educated person holding a bachelor's, a master's and a doctor's degree. Articles written by him appeared in several scientific journals from 1912 to 1917, and an editorial in the A. M. A. Journal of 1913, page 1049, referred at length to the work of Koch on the toxic bases in the urine of parathyroidectomized dogs. Dr. Lewellys Barker in a paper read in 1922 quotes from the work of Koch:

"Here we have a man in the person of Koch with considerable experience who succeeded in securing the attention of educated men, but who for some reason has gone off at a tangent is exploiting a secret remedy and is antagonizing the medical profession. The most charitable opinion is that he is mentally unbalanced.

"Strangely, at the head of the page of the *New Orleans Medical Journal*,** opening the investigation of Dr., Allen for supporting the Treatment of Dr. Koch, the editor printed a quotation from Theodore Roosevelt which stands out boldly in comparison with that which was to follow. It reads:

"Every man owes some of his time to the up building of the profession to which he belongs." Does the chapter herewith chronicled tend toward the up building of the medical profession? After considerable correspondence, according to the report of the County Medical Society of New Orleans, Dr. Carroll Allen was permitted to read his paper. This was presented on April 27, 1925, and we are here privileged to quote a few paragraphs from the same.

PAPER BY DR. CARROLL ALLEN

"Last October a patient of mine suffering from an in; operable cancer of the rectum asked my advice about the Koch Treatment. I strongly advised him to have nothing to do with it, that it had been investigated and pronounced worthless" and that I regarded it as a fraud. He, however, was determined to go to Detroit and consult Dr. Koch. AT THAT TIME HE WAS EMACIATED, WEIGHING LESS THAN A HUNDRED POUNDS, AND WAS SO WEAK THAT HE HAD TO BE CARRIED TO THE TRAIN ON A STRETCHER. TWO MONTHS LATER HE RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS WEIGHING MORE THAN 130 POUNDS AND NOW WEIGHS 170 AND ATTENDS TO BUSINESS AS USUAL THOUGH THERE IS ILL SOME LOCAL EVIDENCE OF HIS TROUBLE.

"I am frank to say that I was amazed at the wonderful improvement in this man. I then called on another patient here who was treated by Dr. Koch at the same time. After talking with these two afflicted persons I was deeply impressed, not only, by their personal experience but also by statements concerning others with whom they came in contact while being treated.

"A doctor friend whose wife was in a hopeless condition from carcinoma called on me to discuss the matter and as his wife was unable to travel we wired Dr. Koch and received a Treatment. In a similar way I received a dose for a hopeless bladder case of Dr. Walther's. With these Treatments Dr. Koch sent some directions and information as to what would happen following its use.

"THE RESULTS WERE SO STRIKINGLY AS HE PREDICTED THAT I BECAME EXTREMELY INTERESTED.

"I looked up Dr Koch's earlier contributions to medical literature and learned that he had written several creditable papers on the parathyroid glands, such as one would expect from a high-class laboratory man. Dr. Koch's method of procedure in the above work was quite original and his deductions and conclusions were at first not accepted but later were recognized and the proper credit given him. Paton of Glasgow won a Triennial Prize by a paper on the same subject in which he gave Dr. Koch due credit for what he had done. These papers will be found in the *Jour. Biol. Chem.*, 1912; XXI, 813; *Jour. Biol. Chem.*, 1913, XV, 43-63; *Jour. Lab. & Clin. Med.*, 1919, 1;299, and *Jour. Med. & Surg.*, Jan., 1918, 1-9; that by Paton will be found in the *Quart. Jour. Phys.*, 1917, Nos. 3 and 4.

"IN THE A. M. A. JOURNAL OF 1913, PAGE 1049; THERE IS A LENGTHY ARTICLE DEVOTED TO KOCH'S WORK ON TIE TOXIC BASES IN THE URINE OF PARATHYROIDECTOMIZED DOGS. Dr. Lewellys Barker; on the subject of tetany in a paper read at the Southern Medical Association in 1922, quotes extensively

from Dr. Koch. These papers, are however, of more than passing interest in this investigation as it was THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF METHODS OF REASONING IN CANCER SIMILAR TO THOSE THAT HE USED IN HIS WORK ON THE THYROID THAT HE FEELS HE WAS ABLE TO RECOGNIZE THE SPECIFIC TOXIN WHICH FORMED THE BASIS OF HIS WORK ON CANCER.

(**Boston Medical & Surgical Journal*, October 1, 1925.)

(***Journal New Orleans Medical & Surgical Society*, September, 1925.)

"Dr. Koch had a bachelor's, a master's and a doctor's degree before he obtained his M. D. degree to give him clinical opportunities to pursue his study of cancer. HE, HOWEVER, DOES NOT CARE FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND IS NOT A CLINICIAN BUT STRICTLY A CHEMIST AND PHYSIOLOGIST.

"I was so deeply impressed with the conviction that Dr. Koch had discovered something that at least brought about certain more or less definite reactions indicating some direct or specific effect on cancer that I decided to go up there and make a personal investigation.

"Arriving there December 27th, I began a systematic study of his cases and saw many in all the various stages of reaction. Everything was absolutely open to my closest scrutiny and Dr. Koch was often not present during my examinations though at all times available to answer all questions, which he did with perfect frankness, both to me and the patients. Results were not always favorable, some were slow and uncertain and he expressed doubt regarding others. He stated that 20 percent of his cases failed to react. All this was done in a spirit of perfect candor and openness that disarmed at once any feeling of the possibility of subterfuge or evasion that may have existed in my mind.

"THE MOST INTERESTING AND IMPRESSIVE THING WAS THE CURED CASES; of these I saw a large number and questioned them most closely. There remained no doubt but that they had had cancer as they all gave a perfect clinical history. Some were primarily inoperable, many had been operated with recurrence, and the majority had had the usual X-Ray and radium. THEY ALL HAD BEEN HOPELESS SURGICALLY AND HAD COME TO DR. KOCH AS A LAST RESORT.

"MY DUTY WAS APPARENT. I should take some steps to bring this matter to the attention of the profession and I felt that the best means of accomplishing this as well as for further proof for myself was first to treat a few of my hopeless cases here and properly check this work with the aid of the laboratory. This appeared to me to be the best plan of procedure and I accordingly arranged with Dr. Koch to furnish me with as much of the formula as was needed. '

"I know that a great many of my friends and associates feel that I have made a mistake in going into this subject but. I hope that none will question my honesty or sincerity and just as soon as sufficient time has elapsed for me to arrive at a definite conclusion, based on personal experience, .for or against the further use of this remedy I propose to make a frank, positive statement of the results."

Following the discussion which takes many columns, there presents the closing remarks by Dr. Allen:

"Before I went to Dr. Koch I had a statement from him that he would be open to the minutest inspection and that the only thing he asked was that IF I FOUND HIS TREATMENT AS REPRESENTED THAT WE WOULD ACCORD HIM RECOGNITION AS HAVING DISCOVERED SOMETHING USEFUL IN CANCER. During my investigation I went into everything that took place in his institution and in two days read all the letters which he received. I sat across the table from him and he opened his mail and after reading he passed the letters over to me, sometimes making some comment.

"While visiting him I saw a great many very remarkable things which I have not referred to. My experience here is alone referred to in my paper.

"After my return I felt I should place the matter before my confreres and accordingly invited twenty-five of my friends to meet at my house and asked their indulgence in allowing me to use it. I later had some correspondence with Dr. Parhan, who was very kind in advising me about this matter and with whom I discussed it very freely. I have seen so much of its use that I BELIEVE THERE IS SOMETHING IN THIS THAT PROFOUNDLY AFFECTS CANCER TISSUE AND HAVE FELT THAT IF DR. KOCH ALONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS MUCH WITH IT WHAT MIGHT NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED IF WE COULD GET HOLD OF IT AND INVESTIGATE IT IN SOME OF OUR GREAT LABORATORIES.

"Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to defend Dr. Koch, but there is a great deal about this Treatment that has seemed very satisfactory, and I am convinced through the great number of cases seen that there is enough in it to permit us to try to get hold of it and make it right. I believe he has something worthwhile and this belief has been strengthened by my experience in the last few months."

Then follows his report on eleven cases that he had carefully treated with the Koch method and his deductions. His paper ended with the following:

"I feel that your careful consideration of the above cases must convince you that they have not run a normal cancer course and if Dr. Koch has not discovered what he thinks he has, he has at least found something which profoundly affects cancer tissue and I FEEL IT SHOULD BE ACCORDED A MOST

LIBERAL INVESTIGATION BOTH CLINICALLY AND IN THE LABORATORY AS IT MAY AT LEAST BE THE BEGINNING OF TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES.

"I have been persistently at work on the two objectionable features in the use of this preparation; its cost and its secrecy. THE COST HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED AND I FEEL THE PROBLEM OF ITS SECRECY IS OPEN TO SOLUTION:

Then follows a record of the discussion by several members of the society who were intent on bringing about some measure that would silence Dr. Allen. Copies of many letters were introduced wherein Allen tried to justify his position in the interests of humanity as against organized medicine. In one of them, Dr. Allen chooses these words:

"WAS I WRONG IN HELPING DR. X IN HIS DISTRESS? WAS I WRONG AFTER I LEARNED THERE WAS SOMETHING IN IT AND FEELING THAT DR. KOCH WAS APPROACHABLE IN GOING TO HIM? NOW THAT I HAVE SEEN A LARGE NUMBER OF CURES, AM I WRONG IN USING IT IN ABSOLUTELY HOPELESS CASES? MUST I CAST A STONE AT A MAN WHO IS ALREADY DOWN BECAUSE SOMEONE ELSE HAS DONE SO WHEN I FEEL THAT HE MAY YET DO GREAT GOOD, OR SHOULD I HAVE THE COURAGE OF MY CONVICTIONS AND TELL WHAT I KNOW?

"I beg that you carefully consider what I have said and withhold your judgment on this matter, at least for the present. IF IT IS THE TRUTH WE CANNOT STOP IT AND I FEEL THAT IT. IS WORTH THE MOST THOROUGH AND CAREFUL INVESTIGATION ON THE PART OF THE PROFESSION. Let me work as I have proposed; join with me if you will, and let the result be. My judgment."

Affairs progressed rapidly thereafter toward the analysis of Dr. Allen's ethical position and he was summoned before the Judiciary Committee on May 18, 1925, to state his case. In this he requested to be permitted simply to finish treating the eleven cases then under his charge. It is reported in part herewith:

"May 18, 1925, Dr. Allen appeared before this Committee to answer to the status of the Koch Cancer Treatment. 'The Doctor made it clear that he considered the Koch preparation used in the treatment strictly unethical. However, he is sincerely and honestly of the opinion that the method has merits and many possibilities and that his sole interest is to determine a conclusion of its relative merit. He stated that his work at present is in the hope of collecting a fair and impartial conclusion. The Committee is confident that he has no financial interest in the matter and that his interests are purely altruistic, and recommended that the Society appoint a Committee of five of which Dr. Allen is to be a member and complete the investigation started and now being carried on by Dr. Allen and report back to the Society within a definite period of

time. The above report was presented to the Board of Directors at its monthly meeting, June 1st. The reply of the Board of Directors was as follows:

"The recommendation of the Judiciary Committee has been considered in this form on numerous occasions. The Board of Directors does not countenance this as a proper method of procedure. We wish to call your attention to page 9, Chapter 2, Section 6 of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association which we have adopted as our standard for, the conduct of the practice of medicine. The Board of Directors therefore requests that you give this matter your immediate consideration so as to conform with the laws that govern the practice of ethical medicine. The Board of Directors unanimously calls your attention to the fact that had your recommendations been accepted the whole Society would be guilty of an unethical procedure and in all honesty would have been compelled to sever its affiliations with Organized Medicine as represented by the Louisiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. IF DR. ALLEN DESIRES TO INVESTIGATE THIS REMEDY FURTHER, HE SHOULD IN ALL FAIRNESS TO OUR ORGANIZATION RESIGN." The above motion was made by Dr. Fenno, seconded by Dr. Gelpi and unanimously carried by those present.

On July 24th the Judiciary Committee again assembled to receive Dr. Allen's renunciation and to prepare its report to the Board of Directors of the New Orleans County Medical Society. Herewith follows Dr. Allen's statement, prepared in legal form:

"Judiciary Committee, "Orleans Parish Medical Society, "New Orleans, La.

"Gentlemen:

"Fully recognizing the incompatibility of my duties as a member of Organized Medicine with any professional or business relations with secret or proprietary remedies as opposed to the principles of ethics which govern a liberal and humanitarian profession, I hereby declare that I have severed all professional and business relations with Dr. W. F. Koch of Detroit, Mich., as the inventor, manufacturer and promoter of a specific treatment for cancer. I hereby make it clearly and unequivocally understood that I shall have no further connection with the said Koch as one of his advocates and endorsers and that henceforth I shall cease to administer or distribute this Treatment or recommend its administration to my patients or to those of other practitioners as long as its composition and manufacture remain a secret monopoly and only resume its use if I deem proper after its composition and manufacture has been wholly, clearly and definitely revealed to the profession through recognized organs of the medical press.

"I wish, however, to qualify in this otherwise absolute renunciation of the Koch Treatment with request that I be permitted to complete the observations on the patients to, whom I have administered the Treatment in a purely experimental way, and for which treatment there will be no fees, charges or payments collected for services relative to the Koch Cure.

"In making this declaration, I trust that the objection to my continuance as a member in good standing of Organized Medicine will be removed.

"I will furnish your committee at an early date the list of cases now under treatment.

Yours very truly,
CARROLL W. ALLEN."

After completing this difficult chapter in his medical experience, Dr. Allen expressed his hope that his paper and the discussion, together with the record of his trial, should not be published even in a medical journal. His wishes were overruled, and thirty-four columns of data were published.

In requesting such a course, he uses in part the following:

"Having renounced the further use of the Treatment on ethical grounds, I FEEL THAT THE PUBLICATION OF MY PAPER WILL ONLY HAVE AN UNFAVORABLE EFFECT AND MAY BRING THE JOURNAL INTO DISCREDIT. IT WILL CERTAINLY BE GOTTEN HOLD OF BY THE LAY PRESS AND AS THERE IS CERTAINLY ENOUGH TO IT TO JUSTIFY ANYONE TRYING IT AND THERE ARE A GREAT MANY ARGUMENTS THAT CAN BE USED WHICH MAY BE VERY HARD TO ANSWER. THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DEAL ELSE THAT I FEEL WILL COME OUT IF IT GETS IN THE LAY PRESS, WHICH I FEEL IS VERY MUCH BETTER LEFT OUT."

THAT WHICH COULD AND SHOULD BE DONE

Section 6 of the Code of Ethics adopted by the American Medical Association provides "that its members shall not use formulae that are secret."

Such provision is proper and is supported willingly by the members.

1. Dr. Koch has made three specific promises to not only publish his formula but to dedicate it to the Wayne County Medical Society together with rights of distribution, if they would in turn investigate the remedy and report honestly their findings back to the first investigation of 1919.

2. This Volume tends to show that the Wayne County Medical Society has not attempted to right the wrong or to even seriously consider its Treatment.

3. During the past five years, many physicians have used the antitoxin or are cognizant of the fact that it has a degree of unusual merit. '

4. The American Medical Association, as a body, takes no action with its affiliated unit, the Wayne County Medical Society, toward an investigation but instructs that no further interest be shown.

5. What other body of organized medical professionals can investigate it or receive Dr. Koch's formula? What course is left open to him that would restore his memberships and professorships?

6. It is the duty of the American Medical Association, being responsible for the integrity of the entire Code of Ethics, to see to it that justice be done and a proper investigation accorded.

7. Until this be done, are we to disregard this remarkable remedy which is saving so many lives where no other agent .of treatment will avail? In other words, are we to destroy life because the Wayne County Medical Society has failed utterly in comprehending the situation?

8. THE SOLUTION-A special committee should be appointed by the American Medical Association to work co-jointly with a committee appointed by the Koch Cancer Foundation. They should be empowered to undertake a thorough and complete investigation of Dr. Koch's work during the past ten years. They should inaugurate a clinic where a large number of desperate cancer cases could be treated and studied from the laboratory standpoint. Their final deductions, after a period of one year, would be reported and would have a bearing on the restoration of the standing of Dr. William F. Koch.

9. The Wayne County Medical Society is forever out of the picture.

"Some people are always grumbling because roses have thorns. I am thankful that thorns have roses." Karr

MEDICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS:

Fellow-American Medical Association.

Member-American Radium Society.

Member-New York State and Queens County Medical Society.

Member-American Society for the Study and Prevention of Cancer.

Member-Greater New York Medical Society.

Member-American Association of Medico-Physical Research.
Member-Associated Physicians of Long Island:
Member-Monmouth Practitioners Society-New Jersey Honorary.
Member-American Institute of Homeopathy.
Member-Bellevue University Alumnae Association.
Director-Radium Institute of New York, Koch Cancer Cure Foundation.

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