

These clippings were collected by Joseph Wolf, who was employed by Parke Davis Pharmaceutical Company in Detroit for 44 years and who had an insatiable interest in helping people heal. From his first encounter with Dr. Koch's work and from witnessing its results, Wolf had irrevocable faith in the doctor's genius for medical research and the greatest respect for his compassion in helping mankind. Subsequently, Joseph Wolf's tireless commitment to Dr. Koch's cause was shared by his son, Anton Wolf, to the end of their lives.

Dr. Koch Goes on Trial Tuesday in Drug Case

What promises to be one of the most colorful medical trials ever held in the United States will begin Tuesday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien when Dr. William F. Koch goes to trial for allegedly selling a false "cancer cure." The technical charge is violation of the Federal food and drug laws on 11 counts.

The nation's leading cancer authorities will be called by the Government as witnesses, according to Assistant United States Attorneys John C. Ray and Frank Norris, who will handle the prosecution. Dr. Koch will be repre-

sented by William Henry Gallagher and Paul Voorhies.

Named with Dr. Koch in the indictment are the Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8181 E. Jefferson, and Koch's brother Louis, secretary of the company.

The Government charges that Dr. Koch marketed and advertised a preparation as capable of retarding and curing cancer, whereas it is actually worthless for this purpose. A series of injections of the drug, according to Ray, cost patients \$500.

A temporary injunction forbidding the advertising of the "cure" is in effect. A hearing on whether the injunction shall be made permanent will be held at the conclusion of the trial.

The defense has not revealed its plans, but indications are that a number of persons will be called who believe that Dr. Koch cured them of cancer with his preparation.

The Koch firm has operated in Detroit for 23 years, and since 1924, according to Ray, has been under attack by the Wayne County Medical Society.

The Federal Trade Commission has charged the brothers with false advertising. A hearing on that case will await the outcome of the food and drug case.

Koch Cancer Case Before U. S. Court

A quarter century of cancer cure claims by Dr. William F. Koch, president of Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8181 Jefferson avenue east, will be reviewed in Federal Court beginning Tuesday in the trial of Dr. Koch and his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company, before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien on charges of violating the Federal food, drug and cosmetic law.

The Koch brothers, who have been under attack by the American Medical Association and other scientific and legal bodies since Dr. Koch first announced in 1919 that he had discovered a cure for cancer, were indicted in April, 1942. Because of Dr. Koch's acknowledged erudition, the trial is expected to see a parade of eminent men of science take the witness stand.

The Federal charge is that three preparations of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., have been shipped from Detroit to other states with false and misleading labels which claimed properties that could not be justified by facts. The Koch preparations are "glyoxylide," for cancer, infections and allergies; "benziquinone," for infections, and "malonide," for hay fever and other ailments of allergy.

A civil case charging false advertising against Koch Laboratories, Inc., is before the Federal Trade Commission. Judge O'Brien issued a temporary injunction last Nov. 6 restraining the laboratory from advertising.

DETROIT TIMES

Wednesday, January 13, 1943

Doctor-Brothers First Accused by U.S. Under '38 Act

Federal Experts to Take
Issue With Testimonials
From Far Off Lands

First of what is likely to be the most erudite parade of scientists through a federal court room resumed the stand today in the "cancer treatment" trial of two Detroit brothers, Dr. William F. Koch and Louis G. Koch.

The witness is lanky, stoop-shouldered Frank H. Wiley, chief of the chemical section of the United States Food and Drug administration.

He will be questioned on his analysis of three products, admittedly manufactured and distributed through the mails by the Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8181 East Jefferson avenue.

The sandy-haired, 57-year-old Doctor Koch, graduate of the University of Michigan medical school, headed the laboratories as president, while his brother, 54, served as secretary-treasurer.

DENY TREATMENT

A jury of nine women and five men, each of whom denied any treatment for or history of cancer or tuberculosis, is hearing the case against the brothers and the laboratory in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Glyoxylide, branded "for allergy, cancer and infection"; malonide, labeled as "anti-allergic," and benziquinone "for the infections and their sequelae," are the Koch products on which the trial is based.

Misbranding and misrepresentation is claimed by John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney.

Specifically the pair are charged with violation of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938. It is the first case to be heard under the act.

DEFENSE PLANS

Combating the array of medical experts which the government is expected to put on the stand, the defense plans to introduce depositions taken from physicians in Brazil, Uruguay and England, attesting to the efficacy of the Koch preparations.

A hint of the type of testimony expected was given by the questioning of prospective jurors.

They were asked in a body if any ever received treatment for cancer or tuberculosis, or if any of their immediate families ever underwent such treatment.

Their knowledge of the medical and pharmaceutical professions also was questioned.

14 ON JURY

Because the trial is expected to last from two to three months, 14 jurors were impanelled rather than the usual 12.

Veniremen included Oscar Falck, 114 Avalon avenue, Highland Park, carpenter; Mrs. Florence B. Anderson, 2153 Trenton drive, Trenton, housewife; Helen M. Brooks, 590 Lakewood avenue, secretary; Alex Anderson, 9299 Cascade avenue, tool and die designer; Harmon F. Gale, Northville, farmer; Alice E. Mythen, 2087 Vermont avenue, dressmaker.

Mrs. Matilda Grant, 24 Linden street, River Rouge, housewife; William Machleit, 1700 West Davison avenue, retired DSR employee; Mrs. Etta A. Sullivan, 2595 Cadillac boulevard, housewife; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Carpenter, 121 West Wilkins street, housewife; Mrs. Eleanor M. Bair, 12627 Ilene avenue, housewife; Charles B. Fruitig, 10249 West Jefferson avenue, River Rouge, grocer; Mrs. Florence L. Carpenter, 2140 Ly-caste street, housewife, and Mrs. Josephine Payne, 9704 Yellowstone avenue, housewife.

Wednesday, January 13, 1943

Defense and Prosecution Pause to Talk Over Cancer Case



Two Brothers Go on Trial in Drug Case

BY FRED O. SCHULTZE
Free Press Staff Writer

Appearance of Frank H. Wiley, chief of the chemical section of the United States Food and Drug Administration as the first of more than 50 witnesses for the Government marked the opening of the trial in Federal Court Tuesday of Dr. William F. Koch, president of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8181 E. Jefferson, and his brother Louis, secretary of the company.

The case against the two, which brought an impressive array of legal talent on each side and will result in a parade of medical experts from all parts of the nation, has drawn wide interest.

The two brothers are charged with violating the Federal food and drug laws on 11 counts by misrepresenting alleged cures for cancer, infections, hay fever and asthma.

Assisting in the Government's case is Daniel P. Willis, counsel for the Food and Drug Administration. Witnesses for both sides will come from virtually every section of the United States (Ray said).

Selection of the jury which began at 1:30 p. m. was completed at 3:15. Nine women and four men were chosen for the jury, and two extra members.

Wiley was excused until Wednesday after he testified as to his qualifications as a research worker and his background as a chemist. He will resume the stand Wednesday.

Ray, in his opening statement to the jury said he would attempt to show the jury that the so-called cures did not live up to the claims on the label.

Louis Koch, left; his brother, Dr. William F. Koch, and their attorneys, William Henry Gallagher, Richard Steel and Irving Long, discuss their defense outside of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien's court room. They are charged with

violating the Federal Food and Drug Law through misrepresentation of their cures for cancer, hay fever, asthma and infections. Cancer specialists from all over the United States will testify.



United States District Attorneys John C. Ray, left, and Frank X. Norris, right, confer with Daniel P. Willis, general counsel for the United

States Food and Drug Administration, in the case against Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis.

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Brothers Accused by U. S.



—By News Staff Photographer
DR. WILLIAM F. KOCH (left) and his brother, LOUIS, president and secretary respectively of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8181 Jefferson avenue east, are on trial in Federal Court charged with misrepresenting alleged cures for cancer and other ailments on labels of products shipped out of the state.

Sale of 'Water' Charged by U. S. Expert at Trial

Chemicals formulas involving astronomical figures ranging into the trillions came from the witness stand in Federal Court today as the Government opened its prosecution of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., on charges of violating the Federal food, drug and cosmetics law.

The Government charges the defendants with having mislabeled three products sold under the trade names of Benzoquinone, Malonide and Glyoxylide. The indictment charges Benzoquinone was sold for infections; Malonide for hay fever and other allergy ailments, and Glyoxylide for cancer, infections and allergies.

Dr. Frank H. Wiley, chief chemist for the Federal Food and Drug Administration, the first witness,

testified before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien that his examination of the three products proved that their contents "were indistinguishable from distilled water."

"According to the labels on the bottles," Dr. Wiley said, "the Malonide preparation contained the equivalent of one teaspoonful of malonide acid to 4,400,000 tons of water, or one part of the acid to one trillion parts of water."

"Sounds like the national debt," Judge O'Brien smiled.

Dr. Wiley said the dilution indicated on the Glyoxylide bottles would contain the equivalent of one part of acid to enough water to provide 178 doses of the prepara-

tion for every man, woman and child in the United States and "10 doses for every man, woman and child in the world."

The label on the Benzoquinone preparation, Dr. Wiley said, indicated a dilution of one part of benzoquinone acid to 31 tons of water.

The Koch brothers have been under attack by the American Medical Association and other scientific and legal bodies since Dr. Koch first announced in 1919 that he had discovered a cure for cancer.

260 WITNESSES

Dr. Koch is president of the laboratories bearing his name and Louis is secretary and general manager.

John C. Ray and Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorneys, said the Government would call 60 witnesses. Defense attorneys estimated they would call 200. The trial is expected to take 10 weeks.

A jury of seven women and five men was selected Tuesday. Hearing the trial with them are two women alternates.

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Thursday, January 14, 1943

\$100 'Medicine' Sold by Kochs Is Called Water

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Government laboratory experiments with three products manufactured and distributed by the Koch Laboratories, Inc., were conducted under proper conditions and were not affected by light, it was testified today in federal court by Llewellyn Welsh, government chemist.

It had been previously testified the products, for which patients reputedly paid as high as \$100 an injection, were indistinguishable from distilled water.

In cross-examination, defense attorneys attempted to prove the government experiments might not have been conducted under ideal conditions.

Dr. William F. Koch, 57, sandy haired one-time professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan and the Detroit College of Medicine, is on trial in federal court for the marketing of the preparations.

With his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer of the laboratories which he heads as president, he is accused of violation of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

MISBRANDING CHARGE

The government maintains the Kochs misbranded and misrepresented their products, claiming, in one instance, efficacy in the treatment of cancer.

Welsh, brought here from Washington for the case, corroborated the testimony of his superior, Frank H. Wiley, chief of the chemical section of the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Then, when defense attorneys attempted to prove the government experiments might not have been conducted under ideal conditions, and that the effect of light may have played a part, Welsh said:

NO EFFECT OF LIGHT

"There was no observable effect of light. I believe the normal window panes would have screened out any harmful light effects of the sun."

Speaking of each of the preparations, Wiley said:

"We found the solution was indistinguishable from distilled water."

Products in question, as branded by the Koch firm, are benzoquinone, "for the infections and

their sequelae"; glyoxylide, "for allergy, cancer, infection," and malonide, "anti-allergic."

COMMON ALLERGIES

Hay fever and many types of asthma are the most commonly known allergies, it was explained to the jury of nine women and five men who are hearing the trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Attempting to detail the extent of the dilution of the chemicals with water in the Koch preparations, Wiley said:

"In the case of the malonide, the dilution of the malonic acids was equivalent to one part diluted with one trillion parts of water."

"One teaspoon distilled at this ratio," the witness continued, "would require 4,400,000 tons of water and would fill a tank the area of this room (1,536 square feet) to a height of 17½ miles."

Equally astronomical were the figures employed to describe the dilution of glyoxylic acid to make glyoxylide.

Explained Wiley:

"One drop of glyoxylic acid distilled at this ratio would make the equivalent of 10 doses for every man, woman and child in the world, assuming the world population to be 2,000,000,000."

Wiley explained it is the duty of his office to examine preparations to determine whether they contain the ingredients stated on the label and whether any foreign and harmful substance might be present.

He stated it was "very unusual to find substances as dilute" as the Koch products.

NOT AN EXPERT

However, under cross-examination by Richard Steel, defense attorney, Wiley admitted he was not an expert on the efficacies of high dilutions.

Steel attempted to show that life itself depends upon several substances found in the body in a highly diluted state.

U.S. Chemists Testify Cancer Cure Little More Than Water

Drug Could Hardly Be Discovered

**Jury Is Told of
Infinitely Small
Proportions in Trial
of Two Brothers**

Chemical elements in three preparations of the Koch Laboratory, Inc., 8181 E. Jefferson, which reputedly cured or alleviated cancer, infections and allergic diseases, were so diluted, two Government chemists testified in Federal Court Wednesday, that they could hardly distinguish them from distilled water.

The testimony, given by Frank H. Wiley, senior chemist of the United States Drug Administration, and Llewellyn Welsh, his assistant, marked the second day of the trial of Dr. William F. Koch, president of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., and his brother, Louis, secretary and treasurer, before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury. The Koch brothers are charged in an eleven-count indictment with violating the Federal Food and Drug Law.

FAKE CLAIMS CHARGED

The Government charges that Dr. Koch advertised and marketed the preparations as cures for certain diseases, particularly cancer, whereas the remedies were without medicinal value.

Wiley and Welsh testified they had been unable to distinguish 12 samples of the drugs from distilled water. The Government contends that even if the preparations contained the elements named on the labels, they were so diluted they would be worthless as medicinal agents.

The remedies have been kept from the market by injunction since the suit was started.

A CHEMISTRY LECTURE

The trial developed into a chalk talk on the blackboard as Richard Steel, of New York, one of the defense attorneys, sought to bring out the elements of chemistry for the benefit of the jury.

Steel on cross examination sought to bring from the two chemists that in nature many elements comparable to those in the Koch products were present in minute proportions, yet their absence would impair health and might bring death. His cross examination followed presentation of comparative figures in the concentration of ingredients of the Koch preparations by the two chemists.

Wiley asserted that the strength of the active agent in Malonide, one of the preparations, was equal to a teaspoon in 4,000,400 tons of water.

"Or one part to one trillion parts of water and a trillion is a thousand million," he explained.

"Sounds as though you are trying to give us the national debt," commented Judge O'Brien.

Wiley continued:

"That amount of water would fill a room the size of this court room 17½ miles high."

THE DETROIT NEWS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1943

Koch Defense Grills Chemist

**Fight Charge Drugs
Were Like Water**

Defense attorneys returned today to the attempt to shake the Government's contention that the Koch Laboratories, Inc., sold products indistinguishable in chemical tests from distilled water as remedies for cancer, hay fever and other ailments, in the Federal Court trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of violating the Federal food, drug and cosmetics law.

Cross-examination of Llewellyn Welsh, chemist for the Federal Food and Drug Administration, was resumed by Richard Steel, New York attorney and chemist, in behalf of the brothers.

Both Steel and his chief, Dr. Frank H. Wiley, maintained throughout cross-examination Wednesday that the Koch products, Benzoquinone, Malonide and Glyoxylide, could not be told from distilled water in exhaustive tests.

The witnesses said labels on the bottles indicated the Malonide preparation contained the equivalent of one teaspoon of malonic acid to 4,400,000 tons of water, and similar astronomical dilutions were listed for the other products.

Dr. Wiley said he made up batches of liquid following these formulas, and found the dilutions were so great that he could not distinguish the liquids by any tests from distilled water.

In his questioning, Steel attempted to suggest that the acids were highly active agents, normally used in high dilutions.

Friday, January 15, 1943

Koch Medicines Failed in Tests, U. S. Aide Says

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Two of the Koch Laboratory, Inc., preparations which were branded "for infection" proved worthless in treating diphtheria and pneumonia in experiments on animals, it was testified today.

Details of the experiment were given at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch, 57, genial ex-University of Michigan chemistry professor, widely known for his cancer treatments.

Doctor Koch and his brother, Louis, 54, are the first persons to go on trial for violation of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938. The laboratories, which the physician heads as president and of which his brother is secretary-treasurer, also are named in the indictment.

A jury of nine women and five men before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien is hearing the highly technical testimony of some of the nation's outstanding scientists.

EXPERIMENTS TOLD

Henry Welch, a big-framed New Englander, who heads the bacteriology division of the United States Food and Drug Administration, told of his experiments on guinea pigs and mice with the Koch products, benzoquinone and glyoxylide.

According to the labels, benzoquinone is "for the infections and their sequelae" and glyoxylide is "for allergy, cancer, infection."

Under questioning by Judge O'Brien, Welch said diphtheria and pneumonia would be described as infections. He explained the phrase "their sequelae" as meaning the after effects of the infections.

"My experiments proved that benzoquinone did not protect the guinea pigs against a fatal dose of diphtheria, nor was it effective in treating the disease once it started," Welch said.

STANDARD TREATMENT

He told also of running experiments at the same time to prove that animals infected with the same fatal dose of diphtheria could be protected and treated successfully with the standard methods generally followed by the medical profession.

In the experiments with glyoxylide, mice were infected with pneumonia, Welch recounted.

Again he found the Koch preparation useless, Welch testified, after describing how he met with success following the standard approved treatment with mice similarly infected with pneumonia.

To rule out any possibility that the drugs themselves were harming the animals, Welch gave the animals injections of the Koch preparations, but did not infect them with bacteria.

ANIMALS NOT SICK

"These animals were not sick, proving the preparations themselves were not harming the animals," Welch said.

While Welch testified, Doctor Koch scribbled notes as he has since the trial's outset. Behind him in the court room were several of his patients, some from out of the city, who were listening to the proceedings.

Other spectator seats were filled with noted scientists.

Chief among these was Dr. Charles D. Hurd, professor of chemistry at Northwestern University, author of numerous publications and a textbook on organic chemistry.

Earlier in the day, Doctor Hurd interpreted the Koch preparation formulas and, under cross-examination by the defense, denied that human breath to which the product might be exposed during experiment would alter the preparations' effectiveness.

Bacteriologist Hits Remedies

Drugs Without Effect in Guinea Pig Tests

Testimony in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charged with violating the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics law in the sale of products labeled as remedies for cancer, hay fever and other ailments, was resumed today in Federal Court with Henry Welch, bacteriologist for the Federal Food and Drug Administration, on the witness stand.

Welch, beginning his testimony Thursday, presented evidence tending to show that glyoxylide, a purported cure for cancer and infections, and benzoquinone, purportedly a cure for infections, were ineffective both as preventives or curatives.

The results of experiments he conducted with guinea pigs, using both products first as anti-toxins and then as curatives, formed the basis of Welch's testimony.

EVERY PIG DIED

Welch testified he administered lethal doses of diphtheria bacteria to the animals in a test, then injected the equivalent of a human dose of benzoquinone to test its curative powers. All the guinea pigs died, he testified.

Reversing the test, Welch gave another set of guinea pigs doses of benzoquinone, he testified, as an anti-toxin, then infected the animals with the diphtheria bacteria. This group of guinea pigs also died within four days, he declared.

Using a third set of guinea pigs, he injected doses of benzoquinone only, he said. There was no effect whatsoever on the animals, he testified.

OTHER EXPERIMENTS

Results of experiments with glyoxylide were the same as with benzoquinone, Welch revealed. Other animals reacted favorably, however, to all standard treatments given in other experiments conducted at the same time, he said, and the guinea pigs lived.

Among other witnesses Thursday were Dr. Charles D. Hurd, professor of chemistry at Northwestern University, who testified he found no medicinal value in the products sold by the Kochs; Dr. S. M. McElvain, professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, whose testimony was similar to Dr. Hurd's; and Dr. Adolph Rostenberg, Jr., of Washington, senior medical officer for the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS--FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1943

Koch Drugs Didn't Phase Ailing Mice

Fatal dosages of diphtheria and pneumonia germs in mice and guinea pigs were unaffected by strong doses of two Koch Laboratories, Inc., preparations for alleviating infections.

Dr. Henry Welch, chief microanalyst of the United States Food and Drug Administration, of Washington, testified to this effect Thursday in the trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien of Dr. William F. Koch, president of the Koch Laboratories, and his brother, Louis, secretary and treasurer. The two are charged in an eleven-count indictment with violating the Federal Food and Drug Law.

Dr. Charles D. Hurd, professor of organic chemistry at Northwestern University, stated that in all his years as a research chemist he had never dealt with such great dilutions as the Koch preparation labels claim for the company mixtures.

Saturday, January 16, 1943

Two Physicians Doubt Worth of Cancer 'Cure'

Detroit Experts Testify
at Federal Trial of
Dr. Koch and Brother

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Claims regarding the efficacy of three Koch Laboratory preparations in the treatment of allergies and infections were questioned today by two Detroit physicians, testifying at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch.

The products, manufactured and distributed by the laboratory which Doctor Koch heads, are the basis of the action against the 57-year-old former University of Michigan chemistry professor and practicing physician, and his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer of the firm.

Doctor Koch has attracted international attention with his so-called cancer cure.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

A jury of nine women and five men is hearing the highly scientific evidence against the brothers in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Specifically, the Kochs are charged with violation of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The government claims they misbranded and misrepresented their products.

The preparations in question and their labels are: benzoquinone, "for the infections and their sequelae," glyoxylide, "for allergy, cancer, infection," and malonide, "anti-allergic."

Dr. Frank A. Weiser, president of the staff of Eloise Hospital, and a specialist in kidney infections and their sequelae, or after effects, was questioned by John C. Ray, assistant district attorney.

'WISH THERE WERE'

"Do you know of your own knowledge whether there is one drug or chemical which would cure all these infections you have listed," Ray asked.

Doctor Weiser replied:

"I have never read in any accepted medical journal and I have never heard that such a substance exists—one substance which would fix up everything. I wish there were."

Allergy curative claims for the Koch products were attacked by the government through the testimony of Dr. Stanley W. Insley, 14054 Woodmont road, president of the Michigan Allergy Society.

The jury was informed that an allergy is a hyper-sensitivity to a certain element and that hay fever is the best known allergy.

EXPERIMENTS TOLD

He told of experiments on guinea pigs using solutions furnished him by the government and purporting to be identical with the Koch preparations indicated for allergies.

Doctor Insley explained that first he sensitized guinea pigs to egg white, thus artificially creating an egg white allergy. He then gave one group glyoxylic acid and a second group malonic acid.

When exposed to egg white a second time, they died of shock, receiving no protection from the drugs, Doctor Insley said.

"I concluded the glyoxylic acid had no protective value in allergies," Doctor Insley said. "I came to the same conclusion in regards to malonic acid."

Questioned about the "anti-allergic" claim of malonide, Doctor Insley replied:

"My immediate reaction is that it is covering a lot of ground."

The case will resume Tuesday.

Detroit Experts Testify for U.S. in Koch Case

Testimony of two Detroit experts that glyoxylide and malonide, two Koch Laboratories, Inc., preparations for allergies and infections had no effect upon the course of such ailments was added Friday to the body of evidence being accumulated by the Government against the local doctor and his brother.

The two, Dr. William F. Koch, and his brother, Louis, are on trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien on a charge of violating the Federal Food and Drug Law.

The principal witnesses Friday were Dr. Stanley W. Insley, of 14054 Woodmont, president of the Michigan Allergy Society, and Dr. Frank A. Weiser, of 41 Beacon Hill, Grosse Pointe Farms, president of the staff of Seymour Hospital.

Dr. Insley said that in his opinion it would be impossible for any one drug to relieve or cure all allergies.

Dr. Weiser's testimony was much the same with the exception that it dealt with the effect of Koch preparations on infections.

January 16, 1943

THE DETROIT NEWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1943

60 Doctors Called in Trial of Kochs

Sixty of the most famous physicians and specialists in the United States will be called, beginning Tuesday, as Government witnesses in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charged with violating the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Law.

Judge Ernest A. O'Brien has adjourned the case until Tuesday, when the second phase of the trial will begin. The first phase has been given over chiefly to testimony as to the ingredients of three Koch products.

The Government contends that misleading claims were made for three products, malonide, glyoxylide and benzoquinone, as cures and preventives for allergies, cancer and infections.

The doctors will be asked their opinion of the medicinal properties of the chemical constituents of the products. The Government claims that the products do not have the curative or protective value claimed.

AMA Loses in High Court

Conspiracy Conviction Upheld in Decision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — (AP) — The United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the American Medical Association and the District of Columbia Medical Society Monday on charges that they sought to hamstring a co-operative group health plan and thereby violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The medical associations were fined \$2,500 and \$1,500, respectively, on charges that they conspired to "restrain trade" by influencing physicians and hospitals to boycott Group Health Association, Inc., a co-operative organization of 3,300 Government employees in the District of Columbia. Group Health was set up to provide medical care and hospitalization for its members on a prepayment plan. The decision noted that such a plan "was contrary to the code of ethics" of the AMA.

Miss Edith Rockwood, Labor Department employe who is president of Group Health, commented that "the decision will be advantageous to all groups in the United States that are planning for medical care."

COURT VOTES 6 TO 0

The court's vote was 6 to 0. Justices Frank Murphy and Robert H. Jackson, former Attorneys-General, did not participate.

The opinion found that the court did not need to consider or decide the question of principal interest to laymen raised by the appeal — whether a physician's practice of his profession constitutes "trade" within the meaning of the Sherman Act.

"Group health is a membership corporation engaged in business or trade," the court explained. "It's corporate activity is the consummation of the co-operative effort of its members to obtain for themselves and their families medical service and hospitalization on a risk-sharing prepayment basis."

"If, as we hold, the indictment charges a single conspiracy to restrain and obstruct this business it charges a conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce within the statute."

Eighteen individual defendants had been acquitted by the jury in the lower court.

LABOR BOARD CASE

The court also upheld the right of a circuit court to see that a labor board case "has been fairly heard."

Specifically it upheld a requirement by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals that the Labor Board hear evidence of alleged dynamiting and other violence by a local of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers before the court would enforce a board order against the Indiana and Michigan Electric Co. of South Bend, Ind., arising from the union's charges of unfair labor practices.

The board held that the alleged violence was immaterial to its findings but the Circuit Court ruled that the evidence might be material and the Supreme Court agreed in a 5-3 opinion.

In a wage-hour law decision, the court ruled unanimously that "the applicability of the Labor Act is dependent on the character of the employees' work" and that if a worker's activities relate to goods in interstate commerce, he is covered by the act. But it said that "we cannot conclude that all phases of a wholesale business selling intrastate are covered by the act solely because it makes its purchases interstate." The decision, by Justice Douglas, applied to the Jacksonville (Fla.) Paper Co.

The court also held unanimously that where warehousemen and wholesalers distribute and sell goods entirely within one state, certain employes may be exempt from the Wage-Hour Law even though the products come from outside the state.

But it declared that "the entry of the goods into the warehouse interrupts but does not necessarily terminate their interstate journey" and that employes handling goods in interstate commerce were covered by the law.

Rule AMA No Issue at Koch Trial

An apparent attempt by defense attorneys to expose the power wielded by the American Medical Association over member-physicians ran afoul of federal court wrath at the Dr. William A. Koch drug trial in federal court today.

"We are not in any way concerned here with the acts of the association," Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien told Atty. William Henry Gallagher.

Meanwhile, Dr. Frank Weiser, government witness against Koch and his brother, Louis, suavely parried Gallagher's effort to force a nadmission that preparations such as those marketed by the Kochs could serve as a panacea for illnesses.

"I can imagine no drug," said Weiser, head of the Eloise hospital staff, "that would cure all kidney diseases."

Scientists Tell Jury Remedies Didn't Work

The trial of Dr. William F. Koch, president of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8100 E. Jefferson, and his brother Louis, secretary-treasurer, before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury, developed into a scientific discourse Tuesday.

Dr. Koch and his brother are charged with violating the Federal Food and Drug Act by alleged false claims for three of their remedies, including a so-called cancer cure.

Government chief witness was Dr. Minnie Perlstein, of the University of Illinois, who told of negative results on 15 patients to whom she had given injections of Dr. Koch's preparations or preparations purported to be of similar composition prepared by the Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, said the results he obtained from the Koch remedies on living tissue "was the same as using distilled water."

MARINE RAIDER MISSING

KALAMAZOO, Jan. 19—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wilkins, 1332 S. Westnedge, have received word from the War Department that their son, William V. Wilkins, 21 years old, is missing in action in the South Pacific area. Wilkins enlisted last January and has been a member of a Marine Corps raider group.

THE DETROIT NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1943

Doctor and Chemist Hit Koch Remedies

Dr. Minnie O. Pearlstein, Chicago dermatologist, returned to the stand today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charged with violating the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Law, before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, in Federal Court.

Testifying Tuesday, Dr. Pearlstein said she tried preparations sold by the Kochs for allergies, cancer and infections on 15 patients, without positive results.

Dr. Conrad A. Elvehjem, biochemist of the University of Wisconsin, testified that the Koch preparations were found to be inert in tests he made at the university laboratories.

India estimates that it will produce 1,624,000 tons of sugar this season and that its people will consume 1,400,000 tons, leaving 224,000 for the armed forces and neighboring countries.

Wednesday, January 20, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Formulas Failed 15 Times, Doctor Testifies

Woman Dermatologist
Gave Duplicates to
Patients, She Tells Jury

Injections of solutions, similar to three Koch Laboratories preparations, failed to benefit 15 patients under her care, Dr. Minnie Perlstein, Chicago dermatologist, testified today in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Doctor Perlstein is one of a series of scientific experts called to the stand by the government in its efforts to convict Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, of violation of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in the distribution of their products.

CLAIMS FOR MEDICINE

Two of the preparations are indicated for allergies, with one of these represented as also beneficial for infection and cancer, according to the Koch labels.

The woman physician, member of the National Board of Dermatology, told of treating patients with government-prepared duplicates of the Koch products.

She found them ineffective in coping with allergies, infection or cancer, she recounted.

OBSERVE REACTIONS

With the testimony of Doctor Perlstein the jury was taken from the laboratory into the clinic to observe vicariously through the government's questioning the reactions of human beings to Koch like injections. The reactions were nil, Doctor Perlstein said.

More physicians will tell of giving treatment with dilutions similar to those distributed by Koch.

Dr Koch Blocked Trying to Prove AMA Prejudice

O'Brien Also Denies
Admission in Evidence
of Conviction as Trust

The defense today was blocked in its attempt to probe deeper into its claim that the case of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, accused of misrepresenting drug preparations, was engendered by the American Medical Association through prejudice.

Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien overruled a motion for further examination of the defense contention and also denied the defense permission to point out in the trial that the AMA had been convicted of violation of the Sherman Anti Trust law.

The brothers, with their firm, the Koch Laboratories, Inc., are defendants in the first trial under the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938.

During the legal harangue the jury of nine women and five men was excluded from the courtroom by Judge O'Brien.

DEFENSE CONTENTIONS

Defense attorneys contended:

- That the government prepared and so-called duplicates of the Koch products were not identical and therefore not admissible.
- That the "official samples," which were combinations of a number of ampules of the Koch preparations, easily might be altered in handling and consequently were not the same as the original.
- That physicians who opined that products with claims as far-reaching as those put out by Koch were inconceivable were "opinionizing Koch into jail."

DOUGLAS TESTIFIES

Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, Detroit health commissioner with 20 years of background as a tuberculosis expert, personally discounted the Koch drugs in his testimony.

Two of the drugs are indicated for infections, according to the labeling.

"In your experience could there be any one or any one group of drugs which could treat all tuberculosis infections?" Assistant District Attorney John C. Ray asked the commissioner. "No," Doctor Douglas replied.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1943

Clash Likely Today in Drug Case

Koch Attorneys to
Demand Dismissal;
Tests of Medicines
Called Misleading

The first sharp clash between prosecution and defense in the cancer-cure trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, is expected Thursday when a defense motion to throw out virtually all testimony taken so far is argued. The motion, if granted by Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, would almost automatically result in dismissal.

Defense Attorneys William Henry Gallagher and Richard Steel will base their argument on the fact that physicians who tested the Koch medicines used composite or synthetic samples, and not products in the same containers, amounts and wrappings as when they came from the Koch Laboratories Inc., at 8181 E. Jefferson.

PRODUCTS 'UNSTABLE'

In cross-examination Wednesday, Gallagher and Steel sought to show that the products advertised for the cure and treatment of various diseases, including cancer, are extremely unstable and delicate.

Dr. Minnie Perlstein, of Chicago, who testified that she used the products on patients suffering diseases ranging from barber's itch to cancer with no results whatever, was discovered in cross-examination to have used her own hypodermic instead of that which came in the package.

"This needle and syringe," Gallagher said, "are prepared with more care, more cleansing, than ordinary sterilization produces."

Dr. Archibald L. Hoyne, of Chicago, who testified that his practice ranges from mumps to leprosy, and who tested the Koch products on 20 scarlet-fever patients, said that no results whatever were obtained.

"Were you given the directions

THE DETROIT NEWS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1943

Kochs' Lose Court Ruling

3 Defense Motions Are
Denied by O'Brien

The trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of violating the Federal food, drug and cosmetic laws, was resumed today in Federal Court after Judge Ernest A. O'Brien denied defense motions which, if granted, would have removed from the record much of the Government's evidence against the defendants.

William Henry Gallagher and other defense attorneys argued for the exclusion of testimony of medical and laboratory experts on the ground these Government witnesses, who had been given samples or duplicates of Koch products, had been given Koch directions for their use.

The defense attorneys also argued against Judge O'Brien's decision forbidding witnesses to reply to defense questions designed to show that the American Medical Association promoted the prosecution of the Kochs.

THIRD MOTION DENIED

A third motion denied by Judge O'Brien sought to show that the prosecution was "opinionizing the Kochs into jail" by permitting Government witnesses to testify there is "no one drug which will cure for cancer, tubercular infections and allergy cases."

In denying the motions relating to the samples of Koch products and "opinionizing the Kochs into jail," Judge O'Brien held these were issues of fact for the jury and that it lay with the defense to refute them.

In connection with the defense charge that the American Medical Association had promoted the prosecution, Gallagher in his motion requested permission to question the Government's experts concerning their membership in the association. Gallagher also sought to show that the association had been convicted a few days ago in Washington on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

INDICTMENT CITED

Judge O'Brien, denying this motion, said the prosecution had been started properly by the Government through presentation of its case to the grand jury, which returned the indictment.

As the trial proceeded, Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, commissioner of the Department of Health, returned to the witness stand for cross-examination.

In his testimony Wednesday, Dr. Douglas said he had 20 years' experience in the treatment of tuberculosis before accepting his present position. During his regime, he said, 2,200 tubercular patients have been in Detroit's public hospitals. He denied any one drug or group of drugs was effective in the treatment and after-treatment of tuberculosis.

for application which went with the medicine?" Gallagher asked.

ANSWER IS TERSE

"I don't remember them, and I wouldn't have paid any attention probably if I had," Dr. Hoyne answered.

The Kochs, with their laboratory, are formally charged with violating the food and drug laws in the sale of their medicines. The first witness Thursday will be De-

Koch Trial Jury Hears Data on Cancer's Cause

An inherited deficiency in body chemistry might be a factor in cancer, the nine women and five men jurors learned today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch in federal court.

With his brother, Louis, the physician is charged with violation of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The government claims the pair misrepresented their products.

Authority for the cancer statement is Dr. Rollin H. Stevens, Detroit dermatologist and radiologist.

CURE DENIED

Attacking the claim of one of the Koch products described as "for cancer," Doctor Stevens said he knew of no preparation which could cure the ailment.

Richard Steel, attorney for the Koch Laboratories, Inc., also a defendant, asked:

"Is there an inherited tendency to cancer?"

"There may be," Doctor Stevens replied.

BODY CHEMISTRY

"Might that inherited tendency be a deficiency in body chemistry?" Steel continued, following out a defense claim for the product.

"It might be," Doctor Stevens answered.

Court Denies Koch Plea to Kill Testimony

With the denial Thursday by Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien of defense motions to throw out practically all testimony taken thus far of Government witnesses in the cancer cure trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, an expected sharp clash between prosecution and defense failed to materialize.

Defense Attorneys William Henry Gallagher and Richard Steel had argued that the experts who had testified to making experiments with the three Koch preparations had not followed instructions for the use of the drugs.

Three more Detroit witnesses took the stand Thursday for the Government. They were Health Commissioner Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, Dr. Edward G. Martin, an eminent proctologist, and Dr. Rollin Stevens, radiologist and dermatologist.

The three gave testimony to bear out the Government's contention that the Koch preparations had not proven efficacious in experiments on cancer and infections.

THE DETROIT NEWS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1943

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Carl E. Stanley.
Bronslaw Kuchinski.
Edward F. Mulvaney.
Robert G. Wolf.
Dallas Cooper.
Leonard T. Malinowski.
Herbert Nation.
Joe Starks.

and cosmetic laws. The trial is before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, in Federal Court.

Dr. Rollin H. Stevens, Detroit dermatologist, testified Thursday that he knew of no drug that would perform the functions claimed for Koch preparations sold as cures for cancer, infection and allergies.

Other scientists previously on the stand were in agreement with the Government's contention that the preparations were indistinguishable from distilled water.

More Medical Experts Called in Koch Trial

Additional medical experts awaited turns on the stand today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of violating the Federal food, drug

and cosmetic laws. The trial is before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, in Federal Court.

Dr. Rollin H. Stevens, Detroit dermatologist, testified Thursday that he knew of no drug that would perform the functions claimed for Koch preparations sold as cures for cancer, infection and allergies.

Other scientists previously on the stand were in agreement with the Government's contention that the preparations were indistinguishable from distilled water.

The trial will be resumed Monday.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1943

Dr. Koch Branded Self Quack, Physician Says

Dr. William F. Koch five years ago introduced himself at a social gathering as "Bill Koch, the famous cancer quack," Dr. Reed M. Nesbit of University Hospital, Ann Arbor, testified Friday at Dr. Koch's trial, in which he is charged with being just that.

Dr. Koch, his brother Louis, and Koch Laboratories, Inc., are charged with violating Federal food and drug laws in the sale of remedies represented as cures for infections, allergies and cancers. The medicines, the prosecution contends, are ineffective.

TEST IS SUGGESTED

"I asked Dr. Koch if he would like to have his medicines tested at University Hospital," Dr. Nesbit said. "He said he'd send me some, but I haven't heard from him since. I didn't lose any sleep over it."

Dr. J. P. Pratt, of Henry Ford Hospital, another witness, said under cross-examination that the cause of cancer is unknown, and that of cancer patients in his immediate field of gynecology, treated by standard methods, 40 per

cent are still living after five years.

Dr. Francis B. Fralick, of University Hospital, precipitated an uproar among counsel when he said that the labels on the Koch preparations indicated to him, as a physician, that Dr. Koch is a "malignant quack."

Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, after quiet was restored, ruled the expression out.

Dr. Fralick said he knew of no preparation which would cure certain infections, including the Hawaiian Bug-Eye disease prevalent among Michigan war workers.

"It gets well without treatment, but sometimes leaves scars which affect vision," he said.

Koch Claims Told in Court

No Cure-all Known, Doctors Testify

With the record showing that once, in a group at Ann Arbor, Dr. William F. Koch introduced himself as "Bill Koch, the cancer quack from Detroit," the trial of Dr. Koch and his brother, Louis, was adjourned Friday afternoon until Tuesday morning.

The Kochs are on trial before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury in Federal Court on charges of violating the Federal drug laws.

Dr. Reed M. Nesbitt, urologist and surgeon at the University of Michigan, testified that the incident at Ann Arbor occurred five years ago. Dr. Nesbitt testified that he asked Dr. Koch at the time to send some of his preparations to Ann Arbor so that he could try them out, but that they haven't arrived to this day.

Dr. Herman W. Pollard, intern at the University of Michigan hospital, testified that the labels on Dr. Koch's preparations seemed to indicate that they would cure all diseases.

"I never knew in my own career of any one preparation which would cure all the ailments with which I was familiar," he said.

The phrase "synthetic anti-toxin" which appeared on the label was not understandable to him since "science does not know the chemical structure of anti-toxins," Dr. Pollard testified.

Other prosecution witnesses, Dr. J. P. Pratt, gynecologist at the Henry Ford Hospital, and Dr. Francis B. Fralick, eye specialist at the University of Michigan, agreed with the other experts that they knew of no remedy which would cure all diseases.

"I wish there were a cure for all ills but I do not know of any," Dr. Fralick said.

Eleven of the 60 specialists which the prosecution has summoned have already testified. The defense plans to produce 200 witnesses.

Sunday, January 24, 1943

DETROIT SUNDAY TIMES

Cancer of Mouth Not Due to Pipes

U. M. Expert Blasts Rumor at Koch Trial

Rumors that certain types of mouth cancer can be traced to pipe-smoking were blasted Saturday in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Testimony to this effect was given by Dr. Herman W. Pollard of Ann Arbor, internal medicine specialist, summoned by the government as an expert witness in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis.

The Koch brothers and the laboratories which bear their name, are charged with violation of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The government charges misbranding and misrepresentation.

Cross-examining Doctor Pollard, Richard Steel of New York, defense attorney, asked:

"Have you ever heard it said that pipe-smoking caused cancer of the mouth?"

"Yes, I have heard it said," Doctor Pollard replied.

"Do you believe it?" Steel continued.

"I smoke a pipe," Doctor Pollard laughed. "There are so many factors in cancer, but it may be a factor in the cases of some individuals."

"When you find mouth cancer, don't you find that the individual usually smoked a pipe to excess?" Steel persisted.

"No," Doctor Pollard answered. "Some of the patients may not have smoked at all."

Doctor Pollard followed in the footsteps of other government experts by stating he knew of no one drug which conceivably could be a cure-all in all infections.

Koch Jurors Told of Drugs

Receiving Medical Chief on Stand

Dr. Gordon B. Myers, chief of the medical service at Receiving Hospital and a specialist in internal medicine, resumed the stand today in the Government's suit against Dr. William F. Koch, and his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer of the Koch Laboratories, 8181 Jefferson avenue east.

Before a jury in Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien's court Tuesday, Dr. Myers told of the effectiveness of serums and sulfa drugs in cutting down the pneumonia death rate in the Detroit area.

Dr. Myers, on cross-examination, gave figures to support his testimony that the use of sulfa drugs has sharply cut the fatality rate in two types of pneumonia cases.

THE DETROIT NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1943

FATALITIES CUT

In the first type, which is contracted at one time or another by 25 per cent of the population, Dr. Myers said, the fatality rate has been cut from 30 per cent to from 1 to 4 per cent by the use of sulfa drugs. The use of serums cut it to 10 to 15 per cent, he added.

The second type, which is much more dangerous and is caught by about 10 per cent of the people, once resulted in a 50 per cent fatality rate, he said. Now the use of sulfa drugs has cut the death rate to 3 to 7 per cent, while the use of serums decreased the rate 25 per cent, he said.

PARALYSIS TREATMENT

Testimony of the medical experts called in the Koch case has ranged over almost the whole field of medicine. The brothers are charged specifically with violating the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics laws by mislabeling three products claiming to cure all infections, cancer, allergies and the after-effects of antitoxin.

Dr. Myers, who also is a professor of medicine at Wayne University, also testified that there is no cure for infantile paralysis, but added that the Sister Kenny method of treatment has revolutionized treatments.

He was cross-examined by Richard Steel, defense attorney, who at one point amazed the doctor and the rest of the courtroom, well filled with doctors, by asking, "Isn't all medicine theory, Doctor?" When the audience broke into laughter, Judge O'Brien remarked to Steel, "I wonder if your statements apply to these (the Koch) remedies."

Steel objected to the court's statement and then asked that his own question be stricken. Judge O'Brien refused.

Koch's Formula Failed in Tests, Expert Says

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

If Dr. William F. Koch's "cancer-cure" preparation had lived up to its label, the United States Public Health Service and thousands of physicians would be out of business tomorrow, a medical expert testified Tuesday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

"This label suggests a panacea, or cure-all, that all of us have been looking for," said Dr. Austin V. Deibert, a Public Health Service officer from Hot Springs, Ark. "If the label was true, the United States Public Health Service could fold up tomorrow."

Dr. Deibert was a witness for the Government, which has charged Dr. Koch, a former chemistry professor at the University of Michigan, and his brother Louis with falsely labeling three drugs manufactured in the Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8181 E. Jefferson, and at Dr. Koch's home in Delray, Fla.

The witness testified that a Government laboratory version of Dr. Koch's formula, "for cancer and other infections," failed repeatedly to check venereal diseases at the Hot Springs clinic and in many cases allowed the cases to become worse.

Other Government experts previously testified that they could distinguish nothing but distilled water in Dr. Koch's formulas.

The court was in an uproar for several minutes when Defense Attorney William Henry Gallagher tried to show through cross-examination that the Government had refused Dr. Koch's offer to submit his own version of the formula for test, and had used its own instead.

Gallagher took an exception when Judge O'Brien ordered the questioning stricken from the record.

Dr. Gordon B. Myers, chief of

the medical department at Receiving Hospital and professor of medicine at Wayne University, another witness, testified that he would not use new drugs or preparations unless they had been thoroughly checked for reactions on human beings. He defended the use of sulfa drugs, which he said have cut pneumonia fatalities from about 30 per cent of the total cases to about 4 per cent.

Dr. Myers also read the labels on Koch's products and said he took them to mean they were remedies for all infections.

Meanwhile, defense attorneys revealed that Dr. Koch's preparations were still being manufactured and distributed under these labels. They said there had been no action by the court or the Government to restrain their manufacture or distribution.

Assistant District Attorney John C. Ray explained that Dr. Koch and his brother are not accused of fraud, but are being tried for allegedly misleading physicians and the public through the wording of the labels.

Sulfa Drugs Cut Pneumonia Toll, Koch Jury Told

Medical Service Chief at Receiving Hospital Testifies for Prosecution

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Mortality rate in one type of pneumonia common to Detroit has dropped 45 per cent through use of sulfa drugs, the jury hearing the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, learned today.

Testimony on the pneumonia treatment was given by Dr. Gordon B. Myers, chief of Receiving Hospital's medical service, who was called to the stand by the government to discredit any "cure-all" for infections.

The Kochs are charged with violation of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in the branding and claims for three products which they manufacture and distribute. The preparations are described as "synthetic anti-toxins," with two of them indicated for infections, according to the labels.

SCOPE OF EFFECTS

Richard Steel, defense attorney, questioned the witness on the sulfa drugs, apparently to show the scope of the ailments for which they are used.

Type two pneumonia, which includes about 10 per cent of all cases found in Detroit, formerly was 50 per cent fatal, Doctor Myers testified. Introduction about 20 years ago of serum treatment cut this death rate in half, while use of sulfa drugs has slashed it to from 3 to 6 per cent fatal.

Type one pneumonia, representing one-fourth of the Detroit cases, was 30 per cent fatal, he continued.

LESS THAN 5 PER CENT

Serum dropped the death rate to from 10 to 15 per cent, while sulfa has cut this to often less than 5 per cent.

Steel failed in efforts to make the witness say he could not describe the action of the sulfa drugs.

"We have evidence that the sulfa drug inhibits the multiplication of the pneumococci," Doctor Myers replied.

Questioned concerning infantile paralysis, Doctor Myers revealed he recommends the treatment developed by Sister Kenny. This, however, is not a cure, he pointed out.

Thursday, January 28, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Animals Tested To Show Worth Of Koch Medicine

Experiments on animals at the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, proved government duplicates of the Koch Laboratories prepara-

tions worthless in combatting infantile paralysis, Dr. Charles F. McKhan reported today.

Dr. William F. Koch, onetime University of Michigan chemistry professor, and his brother, Louis, are on trial before a jury and Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien for the manufacture and distribution of these products.

For 10 years he has wrestled with the mystery of poliomyelitis, testified Doctor McKhan, chief of pediatrics at University Hospital.

"I have found no chemical which will cure or prevent infantile paralysis," he said.

He told of experimenting with

government samples of benzoquinone and glyoxalic acid administering them both as preventatives and treatments on mice which previously had been injected with a 95 per cent fatal polio.

In each group of mice, including the control group, one survived.

"These experiments indicated to me the inefficacies of these compounds," Doctor McKhan said.

He said he never used the treatment on human beings.

"If it won't work on animals, it wouldn't work on humans," he said.

Dr. Frederick A. Collier, chief

surgeon of the University Hospital, testified he knew of no drug which would answer the claims of the Koch products.

"Removal or destruction are the only methods known to me for the effective handling of cancer," Doctor Collier said.

He revealed that one-third of all cancer occurs in the stomach and that this is more common in men than women.

RSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943

THE DETROIT NEWS, THU

Specialists Go on Stand

Cancer Experts Called in Koch Brothers' Trial

Dr. Carl Voegtlin, of Washington, D. C., director of the National Cancer Institute of the United States Public Health Service, was the first of an array of cancer specialists to go on the stand today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis Koch, on charges of placing misleading labels on products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Dr. Voegtlin, who testified at length on the facts known to medical science about cancer, declared he knew of no one drug that could prevent or cure cancer. He said exposure over a long period to coal tar products, improper use of X-rays and improper handling of radium could cause skin cancer, but the action producing cancer within the body was not known.

Following Dr. Voegtlin to the stand were Dr. Francis Carter Wood, of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, a cancer specialist for 40 years and recognized as a foremost cancer authority, and Dr. C. P. Rhodes, director of Memorial Hospital, New York.

The disputed labels set forth that the products were "for" cancer and the other ill. Four more doctors, who testified Wednesday, said they understood this to mean that the products were for the prevention and cure of cancer, allergies and infections. All four testified that there was no specific drug or combination of drugs which would cure cancer and many infections.

The four who testified were Dr. Frederick A. Collier, chief surgeon of University Hospital, Ann Arbor; Dr. Parker Heath, professor at Wayne University College of Medicine; Dr. James E. Davis, of Ann Arbor, former head of the pathology department at Wayne, and Dr. Charles F. McKhan, chief pediatrician at University Hospital.

Koch Attorneys Pin Defense on 'Obscure' Meaning of Labels

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943

Cancer Cure Tests Unfair, Court Told

Case Is Likened to
Early Treatment of
Infantile Paralysis;
Physicians Testify

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Is Dr. William F. Koch another Sister Kenny?

Is the medical profession stubbornly refusing to consider his "cancer cure," as it once ignored the motherly Australian nurse who began curing infantile paralysis cases that reputable physicians had shrugged off as hopeless?

Or is Dr. Koch just a smart man who has been making a fortune selling distilled water, as the Government intimates at the fifty-seven-year-old chemist's trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien on a charge of violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act?

That problem was posed by defense attorneys repeatedly Wednesday as they sought to discredit the testimony of prominent Michigan physicians who called Dr. Koch's label claims "absurd."

Through the maze of technical terminology that has hung over the court room like a smoke screen since the trial began two weeks ago, these fundamental questions began to take form:

1—Do the Koch labels reading "for allergy, cancer and infection" mean the mystic formula is a cure for cancer and all infections?

Every one of the several physicians the Government has brought to the witness stand says they do mean that. Defense attorneys say they do not.

2—Have the Koch remedies been fairly and completely tested, on humans as well as on animals and in test-tubes?

Again the Government witnesses say yes, and again the defense says no.

Dr. Charles F. McKhan, pediatrics professor at the University of Michigan and chief of pediatrics at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, testified for the Government Wednesday:

"Dr. Koch's label, 'Synthetic Antitoxin,' impresses me as a misnomer. I have tried some of this material in experiments on infantile paralysis financed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

"We have found no chemical which will cure or prevent this disease. We have tried it on mice and in test tubes without effect. . . . If we had no success with animals, we certainly wouldn't use it on humans."

Said Dr. Frederick A. Collier, chief surgeon at University Hospital:

"The only cancer I have ever seen cured was by its removal (surgically) or its destruction. There is no one drug to successfully treat or cure cancer."

These opinions were also expressed by Dr. James E. Davis, seventy-two-year-old former director of Wayne University's pathology department, now retired and living in Ann Arbor. The trial will resume at 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

Dr. Koch's newest labels do not use the word "cure," but he had claimed a cancer cure formula when he established his Koch Cancer Foundation back in 1926. The former University of Michigan chemistry professor and his brother Louis, also on trial, have been the center of a nationwide controversy ever since.

Just seven years ago, in January, 1937, a \$5,500 judgement against Dr. Koch was granted by a jury to Alfred A. Fortner, a retired railroad man who claimed that Dr. Koch gave him expensive cancer treatments for a knee that never was cancerous. Another jury had awarded a \$25,000 judgement which was voided through an error in the judge's procedure.

The Federal Trade Commission has charged the brothers with false advertising and has restrained them from further advertising the products. A hearing in that case awaits the outcome of the trial before Judge O'Brien.

Friday, January 29, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Drug Fails to Fulfill Claim, Physician Says

Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, head of the country's oldest and largest cancer hospital, today discounted a Koch Laboratories, Inc., product as a cancer treatment.

Said the director of Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York:

"I would not be justified in recommending injections of this preparation to a patient suffering from cancer."

BROTHERS ON TRIAL

Doctor Rhoads testified today before a jury in Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien's court at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charged with violation of the United States food, drug and cosmetic act.

The 57-year-old ruddy-faced Doctor Koch, one-time University of Michigan chemistry professor, compounded and distributed three preparations labeled as "synthetic anti-toxins." One of these, glyoxylyde, is described as "for allergy, cancer, infection."

Using both Koch products and government-prepared duplicates, Doctor Rhoads tested them on rats both as cancer preventatives and cancer treatments, he testified.

HAD NO EFFECT

"These injections had no effect on the cancerous tissue," Doctor Rhoads continued.

He added that he knew of no one drug which would fulfill the Koch-product claims.

Under cross examination, Doctor Rhoads conceded that "in animals, beyond a question, there is a cancer immunity."

Limiting his remarks to rats, he said diet is "an important factor in the prevention of cancer of the liver."

He added:

"We are searching for a chemical cause for cancer in man."

THEORY OF KOCHS

Defense questioning revealed that according to the Koch theory, injection of the Koch preparation stimulates the body to react chemically with a self-healing process.

In 1936 Doctor Koch presented his products to the United States Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Dr. Carl Voegtlin, director of the National Cancer Institute, related.

Doctor Voegtlin said that Parran asked the Detroiters if he was interested in having his preparations tested.

'WASN'T INTERESTED'

"Doctor Koch said he wasn't interested at the time," Doctor Voegtlin testified. "He said the Belgian government was studying the effects of his drugs on leprosy in the Belgian Congo."

"Parran told him that in view of the Belgian Congo activity we would await the results of those tests."

Specialist Says Koch Cure Failed

Tests of the Koch "cancer remedies" on animals "showed no curative effect whatsoever" and the preparation contains "nothing to prevent the growth of cancer," Dr. Francis Carter Wood, an outstanding cancer authority, said today.

The 73-year-old specialist testified in the Federal Court trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of placing misleading labels on products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Dr. Wood testified that he had not used any Koch product on a patient but that he had tested glyoxylyde, one of the products, and also chemical preparations made by Government chemists from formulas declared identical to Koch's without curative effect.

THE DETROIT NEWS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1943

Two Cancer Experts Give Testimony

Deny There Is Any Known Cure for Disease at Trial of Detroit Chemist

A parade of nationally known cancer authorities was launched Thursday in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch, two of whom testified that the cure of the disease remained a mystery to the medical world.

Dr. Carl Voegtlin, director of the National Cancer Institute of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, director of New York Memorial Cancer Hospital, largest in the world, testified that there is no known drug or other preparation that will cure cancer.

TESTIFY FOR STATE

Testimony was offered by the prosecution in connection with a charge of violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act against Dr. Koch, founder of Koch remedies termed cures for cancer.

Dr. Rhoads will be placed under cross-examination Friday, after which Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, considered one of the nation's foremost authorities on cancer, will be heard.

Dr. Max Cutler, director of Chicago Tumor Hospital, likewise will be called to testify relative to the Koch drugs.

Testimony in connection with the case reached a new apex in chemical, medical and professional terminology as the eminent authorities were heard in the trial, which entered its third week before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Dr. Voegtlin, conductor of an experimental laboratory to conduct and foster research in the prevention and cause of cancer, was emphatic in his negative answer to a query from John C. Ring, assistant United States district attorney, relative to cures of cancer by drugs or any other preparations.

"No. Definitely not," he said. He revealed, however, that he had been approached by Dr. Koch relative to indorsement of the fifty-seven-year-old Detroit chemist's bottled "cures" and termed them "unstable compounds."

To Take Stand



Free Press Photo
DR. FRANCIS C. WOOD
Joining parade of experts

Dr. Rhoads, who in addition to his directorship at New York Memorial Cancer Hospital serves as professor of pathology at Cornell University, went even farther in denying that Dr. Koch's drugs were curatives.

He revealed that he had conducted several tests and supervised others and had determined that the compounds dissipated into no apparent value whatsoever as far as a curative for ailments was concerned.

"I would not advise any person to use this drug," Dr. Rhoads said.

STUDENTS ATTEND

Several ardent chemical students and other professional men were spectators at Thursday's proceedings, absorbing a wealth of valuable, first-hand information on compounds, ailments, cures and various other technical procedures.

The testimony brought out the renewed attempt of the defense counsel, William H. Gallagher, to establish whether or not Dr. Koch's compounds had been officially accepted by the Government of Belgium.

Gallagher also said that he planned a lengthy parade of witnesses in behalf of the defendant, witnesses who, he claimed, would testify to the fact that they have been cured by Dr. Koch's remedies.

Koch Cancer Medicine No Cure, Says Expert

BY RICHARDS PAULSON
Free Press Staff Writer

One of the world's outstanding authorities on cancer said Friday that ingredients of Dr. William F. Koch's cancer remedies lacked curative powers, highlighting the testimony at the trial of the former University of Michigan professor of chemistry.

The witness, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, seventy-three-year-old di-

rector of the cancer-research laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, and former pathologist at Columbia University, said that there is no drug or preparation for the cure of the disease.

JUDGE ORDERS RECESS

The trial of Dr. Koch, charged with violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, was recessed until Tuesday morning by Judge Ernest O'Brien in Federal Court.

Defense Attorneys William Henry Gallagher and Richard Steel directed their cross-examination of the eminent cancer authority along the lines of previous charges that the medical world had either ignored or endeavored to minimize the effectiveness of Koch's drugs.

Dr. Wood admitted that he had largely ignored Dr. Koch's theories relative to his sponsored remedies and confessed he had no personal knowledge as to the efficiency of the drugs in the treatment of humans.

"Your idea was," queried Gallagher, "that any doctor who trusted Dr. Koch endangered his standing in the medical profession?"

"Yes, and I was correct," Dr. Wood answered.

REFERS TO BELGIAN

Gallagher also made inferences that Dr. Wood had attempted to intervene with Prof. Josef Maisian, director of the cancer-research department of Louvain University, Belgium, to ignore the Koch products during an international conference at the university in 1936.

Q—Did you not send a cablegram to Prof. Maisian in an attempt to persuade the professor not to grant Dr. Koch any authority at a conference at Louvain University?

A—Yes. I was trying to save Dr. Maisian any embarrassment.

ASKED ABOUT TALK

Q—Do you recall an interview with a Detroit lawyer, intervening for Dr. Koch, asking you to send him from 10 to 15 cases of afflicted persons to Detroit for one year at his expense for treatment to determine the efficiency of his remedies, with you being permitted to examine the patients at the conclusion of that period?

A—I don't believe Dr. Koch would make such an absurd statement. They would be dead in a year.

"You mean under your accepted treatment," Gallagher charged.

"No, but in the natural course of events," replied the witness.

Defense counsel indicated that efforts would be made to bring Prof. Maisian to Detroit to testify, but said that he last was heard of in Nazi-occupied Belgium. They also promised to take the unidentified Detroit lawyer before the court to substantiate the line of questioning regarding experimental cases.

Dr. Wood testified earlier Friday that his experiments with Government-furnished drugs as produced by Dr. Koch were unsuccessful on rats.

NO RESULTS, HE SAYS

"No effect was obtained by the injection of this substance," Dr. Wood stated, pointing out that the rats died in all cases.

In lengthy discourse about cancer, Dr. Wood emphasized that the only cures for the disease are radium and surgery. He admitted, however, that he had never employed Dr. Koch's drugs in his treatments, asserting that in view of the ineffectiveness with the preparations with rats no results could be expected with humans.

Earlier, Dr. Cornelius B. Rhoads, director of Memorial Cancer Hospital and professor of pathology at Cornell University, admitted under cross-examination that he had ignored treatment of patients with Dr. Koch's drugs.

TWO OTHERS HEARD

Medical representatives of the Food and Drug Administration, Drs. George Dobbs, of New York City, and Adolph Rostenberg, were heard at the conclusion of Dr. Wood's testimony. They said that no drug had been accepted by medical authorities for the cure of cancer.

Assistant United States District Attorney John Ray said that the Government expected to rest its case next Thursday morning after calling 10 additional witnesses, including more eminent authorities on chemistry and medicine.

Saturday, January 30, 1943

Cancer Expert Denies Any Bias Against Kochs

Backs Other Witnesses
Who Called Brothers'
Drug Worthless

With the testimony of 73-year-old Dr. Francis Carter Wood, world renowned cancer savant, the government Saturday was drawing near the close of its case against the brothers Koch.

Doctor Wood echoed the statements of witnesses that the Koch preparations are worthless in the treatment of cancer. He based his contention on experiments on rats, he told the jury of nine women and five men in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

"Isn't it true that Dr. William Koch asked you to send him 10 or 15 stomach cancer cases and allow him to treat them for a year?" demanded William Henry Gallagher, defense counsel.

'DEAD IN A YEAR'

"I don't believe even Doctor Koch would make such an absurd offer," replied Wood. "They'd all be dead in a year."

"You mean they'd be dead under your methods of treatment," snapped the lawyer.

Gallagher endeavored to force from the physician an admission of prejudice against Doctor Koch and his brother, Louis, who are jointly accused of violation of the Federal Drug Act.

He questioned the witness regarding a cablegram sent Dr. Josef Maisin, head of a Louvain, Belgium, cancer institute, in which Maisin was asked not to see Koch.

"I was trying to protect Doctor Maisin," Doctor Wood declared.

"Then, your idea was that any professional man who listened to Koch would endanger his standing?"

DENIES BEING BIASED

"Yes," Doctor Wood answered.

"And I was correct."

The famed pathologist, who now holds the title of president emeritus of the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research, denied, however, any bias against the defendants.

"They are a matter of indifference to me," he said.

Prefacing his cross-examination, Doctor Wood went into the types of cancer and possible cure.

"Every cancer case is different," he said. "The peculiarity of each tumor is one of our greatest problems."

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS

He expressed himself optimistic over eventual conquest of the disease.

"When I consider what progress has been made in my lifetime, we should be far from discouraged," he added.

In a general discussion of the malady, the scientist said skin cancer could almost always be cured; 35 per cent of breast cancer cured; 25 per cent of intestine cancer cured; while death resulted in all but a small percentage of brain, stomach and lung cancers.

"About 95 per cent of all well-established cancers prove fatal," he testified.

Tumor Expert To Face Kochs

Patients Expected
to Support Drugs

Dr. Max Cutler, director of the Chicago Tumor Institute, heads the group of six experts who will be called to the stand next week to add their opinions to those already on record concerning the three products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Dr. William F. Koch, laboratory president, and his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer, are on trial in federal court here, charged with misrepresenting and misbranding their preparations.

The government's case is expected to be concluded Thursday.

Defense attorneys estimated their case will require three weeks. They expected to bring Koch patients to attest to the efficacy of his treatment.

Depositions also are slated to be introduced from physicians in Mexico, South America and England who are familiar with Doctor Koch's work. The case resumes Tuesday.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943

Koch Medicine Failed in Tests, Doctor Testifies

Dr. Max Cutler, director of the Chicago Tumor Institute and star Government witness at the Koch cancer-cure trial in Federal Court, testified Tuesday that injections of the Koch preparation had produced no cure in the cases of 12 patients on which he tried it and that five of the patients subsequently died.

Dr. William F. Koch, president of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8100 East Jefferson, and his brother Louis, secretary of the organization, are charged in 11 counts with violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act. The Government charges that Dr. Koch marketed and advertised a preparation as capable

of retarding and curing cancer, whereas it actually was worthless for this purpose.

Richard Steel, defense attorney, attempted to show the experiments proved nothing and pointed to the failure of radiation to cure cancer in many cases, asking Dr. Cutler whether he thought that radiation was a cure for cancer.

'IN SOME CASES,' HE SAYS

"It is a cure in some cases," Dr. Cutler replied.

"But in others the patients have died?" prodded Steel.

Dr. Cutler admitted this to be true.

"Then couldn't the same be true of the Koch preparations?" asked Steel.

"My experience with radiation is backed up by 18 years of clinical research and 12,000 clinical cases," replied Dr. Cutler.

Steel then switched his attack on the testimony of the scientist, asking:

"Isn't it true that you had no expectation of a cure when you used the Koch preparations?"

"Absolutely not," replied the doctor.

QUIZZED ABOUT CASES

The defense then attempted to get Dr. Cutler to state he had used only "hopeless" cases in his experiments with the Koch cure.

Dr. Cutler emphatically stated that the cases were not "hopeless," but said they were "serious," and when Steel asked him if he had read Koch literature on their preparations Dr. Cutler replied:

"I have been totally unimpressed by all the Koch literature I have read in the last 15 years."

ANOTHER QUESTIONED

The Government also produced as an expert witness Dr. Ludvig Hecton, executive director of the National Cancer Institute in Chicago.

John C. Ray, assistant United States district attorney, asked Dr. Hecton if he knew of any preparation or drug which could cure cancer when taken orally or by injection.

"There is no preparation that I know of which would cure cancer by oral dose or by injection," Dr. Hecton stated flatly.

Women with husbands in service are invited to participate Wednesday in a War Wives Work Day at headquarters of the I Will Do My Best organization, 21 Cadillac Square.

Those who respond to this invitation will be asked to assist in the alphabetical arrangement and filing of 20,000 rationing records. Work will begin at 9 a. m. Wednesday and continue until 10 p. m. Wives are asked to assist as many hours or minutes as possible, choosing their own time of starting and finishing.

Mr. Gallagher Makes an Exit

Koch Trial Interlude Lifts Actor Stigma

Between thousands of lines of testimony of noted medical men from all parts of the country, the record in Federal Court today shows that all members of the legal profession are actors—EXCEPT William Henry Gallagher.

The exception was noted Tuesday at the end of a sprightly interlude in the long-drawn trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of mislabelling products of Koch Laboratories, Inc.

The trial, now in its fourth week, was proceeding before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury with William F. Ford, a Federal food and drug inspector, on the stand, when the score or more defense attorneys leaped to their feet to enter objections.



Judge O'Brien

PROTEST TESTIMONY

They protested against certain testimony of Ford that he found a package of the product of the Koch laboratories in the possession



Gallagher

of Norvil Manning, of Cincinnati, Ky., who, according to Ford, is registered with the Kentucky state health department as a "naturepath." The Koch product purportedly was sold "to physicians only," according to its labels, but the Government, through Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney, was seeking to show that others got it.

Ford testified that Manning operated a sanitarium.

Judge O'Brien waved down the crowd of objecting attorneys, then turned to the jury, and said:

"All lawyers, more or less, are actors, so don't get excited when they jump up."

GALLAGHER PROTESTS

Gallagher immediately arose again.

"Your Honor," he began, "you can speak for yourself and for all other lawyers in the community, but I want to be expressly excluded from your Honor's statement."

"Very well," assented Judge O'Brien. "Members of the jury, all lawyers in the community, more or less, including myself, are actors, EXCEPT Mr. Gallagher."

The trial proceeded.

Koch products were labeled "for" cancer, infections and allergies, and the Government has been attempting to show through experts that science knows of no cure-alls for these ills, interpreting the "for" as meaning that the products were intended for the cure and treatment of the ailments listed.

KNOWS NO CURE-ALL

Dr. Adolph Rostenberg, allergies expert for the Government, said no medicine is known which will cure all allergies.

Dr. Max Cutler, noted cancer

specialist, of Chicago, said he had treated "100,000 patients" and that "not one was cured by the taking of medicine, either orally or by injection."

Dr. Cutler said that he treated 12 persons with a product made by the Government from the Koch formula and that "there was no response or reaction."

Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, internationally famous Chicago pathologist, said that he had never observed a cure for cancer effected by a medicine.

Thursday, February 4, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Trial Airs Insulin, Sulfa as Mystery Drugs

Famed Expert Admits
Doctors in Dark About
Many 'Cures' They Use

Medical science long has used certain drugs without knowing their exact behavior testified Dr. Anton J. Carlson, 68-year-old one-time Swedish immigrant, who rose to the position of America's outstanding physiologist.

This was drawn from the ruddy-faced scientist as he appeared as a government witness at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charged with a federal offense in the distribution of their products.

Doctor Carlson is expected to be one of the last of the prosecution witnesses in the effort to convict the brothers of misbranding and misrepresentation.

KOCH WITNESS



Photo by Times Staff Photographer
DR. ANTON J. CARLSON

Doctor Carlson, noted physiologist, and consultant to the army air forces who testified as a government witness in the trial of Dr. William Koch on charges of misrepresenting his products,

'NOT YET UNDERSTOOD'

Cross-examination of the scientist indicated the defense will maintain Koch's preparations are efficacious in a manner not yet understood and accepted by the medical profession.

Richard Steel, defense attorney, hinted that the Koch theory is that the products when introduced into the system set up chemical reactions which stimulate the body into self healing.

One of the drugs under fire is labeled for cancer, infection, allergy. A second is described as anti-allergic, while the third is for infections and their after effects.

STEEL'S QUESTION

Patients of Doctor Koch will be placed on the stand to attest to his cures when the defense opens its case probably within a few days.

Questioning Doctor Carlson, Steel brought out that scientists do not understand the workings of the sulfa drugs, now regarded as almost a cure-all in streptococci infections.

Insulin, lifesaver of diabetics, also is not completely understood and the thyroid for a long time remained something of a mystery, Doctor Carlson admitted.

"You wouldn't take away these drugs because you didn't know how they work, would you?" Steel asked.

"Certainly not," Doctor Carlson replied.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1943

THE DETROIT NEWS,

Koch Trial Hears Cancer Expert

There has been a great deal of advance in knowledge of the cause of cancer in recent years, though the specific biochemical origin of the disease is not yet known, Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, executive director of the National Cancer Institute, Chicago, testified, Wednesday, in the Koch trial.

The case, involving Dr. William F. Koch, of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., Detroit, and his brother Louis, charged by the Government with violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act, is being heard in Federal Court, before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury.

"Various substances and irritants, such as coal dust, coal tar and many others, have been established as possible causes of the appearance of cancer," Dr. Hektoen said, under cross-examination by Richard Steel, of New York, a defense attorney. Hektoen had previously testified that he knew no preparation given orally or by injection, which would cure cancer.

He said he did not remember when he first heard of the Koch treatment, but that he had not seen

any account of this treatment at any time in any medical journal.

Richard Steel, attorney for the defense, moved that Hektoen's testimony be stricken from the record because it covered fields allied to physiology, in which Hektoen had said he was not an expert. Judge O'Brien overruled the motion.

Attorneys for the Government said they hoped to conclude examination of their witnesses this week.

Friday, February 5, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1943

Koch Dismissal Denied by Judge

First defense witnesses took the stand in the Koch drug trial today after Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien had denied motions to dismiss the indictments against Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis.

William Henry Gallagher, attorney for the defendants, who are charged with violating federal laws in the distribution of medicines, charged the government had failed to prove its charges.

"The prosecution has done nothing more than produce specialists who have expressed their difference of opinion from the witness stand," Gallagher argued.

THE DETROIT NEWS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1943

Government Rests in Koch Trial

The Government rested its case Thursday afternoon, having called 46 witnesses in the trial of Dr. William H. Koch, his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., of Detroit, charged with violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

The last Government witness was Dr. Anton J. Carlson, professor of physiology in Rush Medical College-University of Chicago since 1904.

Concluding the cross-examination of Dr. Carlson by Richard Steel, of New York, and William H. Gallagher, of Detroit, attorneys for the defense, Gallagher moved that Carlson's testimony be stricken from the record, on the ground he had covered much territory in which he had not qualified as an expert. Judge Ernest A. O'Brien overruled the motion.

Gallagher and Steel Thursday afternoon made arguments to quash the indictment and Government attorneys were to reply today. If the defense motion is denied, it was expected that the presentation of defense testimony would prolong the trial another two or three weeks.

Cancer Case Rested by U.S.

The Government Thursday rested its case against Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, on trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury on a charge of violating the Federal Food and Drug Law in the sale of cancer remedies.

Following the testimony of the last Government witness, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, physiologist and medical consultant of the Army Air Force, William Henry Gallagher, one of the attorneys for the Kochs, made a motion to dismiss the suit. His plea will be answered Friday by John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney, in charge of the prosecution.

The trial began Jan. 12. Richard Steel, defense attorney, expects it to require six weeks to present the Kochs' side of the case.

Saturday, February 6, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

THE DETROIT NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1943

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1943

3 Cancer Cures Put Into Record At Koch Trial

Hospital Executive
Gives Case Histories
as Defense Witness

Medical records of three patients who reportedly were cured of cancer by Dr. William F. Koch were in the record today in the trial of the 57-year-old Detroit physician on federal food and drug violation charges.

Mrs. Marion C. Andreen, record librarian of the Fort Wayne Methodist Hospital, identified the case histories when the defense placed her on the witness stand as its first witness, thereby launching what promises to be one of the most interesting cases in scientific court annals.

From the lips of a procession of witnesses—some patients, some physicians—the jury will hear Koch's defense before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

BROTHER WITH HIM

Named with him is Koch Laboratories, Inc., and his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer of the firm.

As he questioned Mrs. Andreen on the medical charts, William Henry Gallagher, defense attorney, pointed out that one of the patients was in court, although he was reported suffering from cancer 16 years ago.

Each of the three cases was diagnosed as cancer after a microscopic examination, according to the records.

HIGH-DILUTION EXPERT

Mrs. Andreen was followed on the stand by Dr. Percy E. Ryberg, youthful Canadian air force physician, who will be called on to testify to high dilution medicines.

The government maintained that the Koch products were so highly diluted as to be worthless and under chemical analysis were indistinguishable from distilled water.

Educated in Buenos Aires School of Medicine, Doctor Ryberg told of interrupting a European tour to accept a Mayo Foundation fellowship.

ASKED ABOUT LABEL

A hint of the defense to come was given when attorneys questioned him as to how he, as a physician, would react to the labeling instructions.

"I would first want to find out how these injections should be given, whether under the skin, in the vein or in the muscle," Doctor Ryberg said.

Richard Steel, defense counsel, in concluding his opening statement, declared:

"Our evidence will show the proper treatment with these products, the care, attention and special diet which should accompany the injections. These are of equal importance with the administration of the remedy."

PATIENTS' ATTITUDE VITAL

"We will show you that Doctor Koch recommended against the injections unless the patient was able and willing to conform to the entire treatment."

In his opening statement Gallagher reviewed Doctor Koch's life and his struggle since his student days at the University of Michigan medical school to pierce the cancer mystery.

He was spurred on in this quest because of the memory of his own father's death from cancer, Gallagher stated.

Defense Opens in Koch Trial

Opening the defense in the Koch trial in Federal Court, William Henry Gallagher and Richard Steel, attorneys for Dr. William H. Koch; Louis Koch, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., said Friday that evidence would be produced to show that Dr. Koch was qualified to practice medicine.

They maintained that the Koch preparations, "three, and only three—glyoxalide, benzoquinone and malonide—were not identical with the drugs compounded at the instance of the prosecution and tested as the Koch drugs." Scores of witnesses, they said, would testify as to the efficacy of the Koch preparations.

The case stands adjourned until next Tuesday.

Defense Opens Its Case in Cancer-Cure Trial

Promising to show that there is more to the Koch cancer cure "than meets the eye," Richard Steel, defense attorney, Friday concluded the opening arguments in the defense of Dr. William Koch and his brother Louis before a jury in Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien's court room.

Steel and William H. Gallagher, co-defense counsel, said they intend to prove that the method of manufacture, as well as the technique of administering the drug, is of paramount importance in the final cure. The opening defense statements were punctuated by almost continuous arguments among attorneys and the court.

Steel said the defense intends to bring "50 or more witnesses" to the stand in the next few weeks. The first defense witness was Mrs. Marion C. Andrine, record librarian of the Fort Wayne, Ind., Methodist Hospital, who testified briefly before the trial was adjourned until Tuesday.

JUDGE WARNS DEFENSE

Gallagher's opening statement was interrupted frequently by Government attorneys who charged that he was presenting his own conclusions. Judge O'Brien warned Gallagher that he had to confine himself to the facts that he intended to produce from witnesses.

"I don't believe I need any one to monitor my remarks," Gallagher replied to an objection made by Frank X. Norris, assistant United States attorney.

"Monitor is the wrong word," replied Judge O'Brien. "You know the difference between an argument and an opening statement, Mr. Gallagher."

Again O'Brien warned Gallagher to narrate "a pure and simple statement of what you intend to produce in the way of testimony."

Gallagher, apparently nettled by frequent objections by Norris and John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney in charge of the prosecution, banged his fist on the clerk's desk and shouted: "I thought I was making a plain and

simple statement."

"Raising your voice in this court isn't going to get you anything," said Judge O'Brien.

TOLD TO ADDRESS COURT

On another occasion when Gallagher addressed his remarks to Norris, Ray and United States District Attorney John C. Lehr, who directed the prosecution, Judge O'Brien told Gallagher to address his remarks to the court and not to opposing counsel.

When Judge O'Brien told Gallagher that he was deviating from the usual manner in presenting an opening statement, Gallagher replied that method was elemental.

"It doesn't make any difference if you drop dead in this court this minute; you have drawn a conclusion from your statements," said Judge O'Brien.

SAYS HE'S TOO IMPETUOUS

On another occasion Judge O'Brien said "that because of your impetuous nature it is hard for you to refrain from combining statement of fact with conclusion."

"You meant to be kind to me, but I have not been impetuous," replied Gallagher.

"Because of an inquiring mind and studious nature, Dr. Koch as a student at the University of Michigan was not satisfied to follow the routine marked out for a student of university," Gallagher told the jury.

He followed with an account of the experiments of the doctor on dogs which formed his theory that humans became sick and diseased because they could not oxidize foreign substances which produced disease. Then Dr. Koch turned toward experiments with cancer because cancer had caused the death of his father, Gallagher said.

Gallagher claimed that because of professional jealousy of other doctors, Dr. Koch was prevented from explaining his cancer remedies before medical organizations in this country and Canada, although he was welcomed in Europe and South America.

'Cured' Son to Aid Dr. Koch in Trial

Stricken Student to Tell How Serum Helped Him

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

From a college campus in Orlando, Fla., will come John Koch, 24-year-old student, to aid the defense of his father, Dr. William F. Koch, with an account of his own fight against a believed lethal malady.

The youth will be one of the witnesses expected to relate almost miraculous cures after injections of the products manufactured by the 57-year-old Detroit physician and his brother, Louis.

Charged with misbranding and mislabeling these preparations the Koch brothers are on trial before a jury of nine women and five men in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Tells of Son's Case

Outside court the ruddy-faced, soft-spoken doctor related how his son was stricken seven years ago with infantile paralysis while at a Midwest summer camp.

His respiratory muscles were paralyzed, when he was given an injection of the product compounded by his father. Within a few minutes he improved, but a cup of tea given thoughtlessly nearly cost his life, the father continued.

"There is a chemical explanation for that," Doctor Koch explained to reporters.

Tea Hurt Injection

"You see the chemicals in the tea nullified the injection and halted the healing processes which had been set in motion."

A trace of a limp attests to young Koch's onetime suffering from poliomyelitis, his father said.

The cup of tea incident bolsters one of the principal points of the Koch defense—that his products are only efficacious when properly administered and accompanied by proper diet and care.

Richard Steel, defense attorney, foreshadowed this in his opening statement, when he said:

"We will show you Doctor Koch only recommended these remedies if the patient was able and willing to conform to the treatment he prescribes."

When the case resumes Tuesday, Dr. Percy E. Ryberg, Canadian Air Force physician, will take the stand. He is expected to testify to high dilution medicines.

Kochs Call RCAF Doctor as Witness

To present testimony on the efficacy of highly-diluted injections of certain drugs, the defense in the trial of Dr. William H. Koch, his brother Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., of Detroit, charged with violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act, placed Dr. Percy E. Ryberg, of the medical corps of the Royal Canadian Air Force, on the stand in Federal Court Tuesday.

Dr. Ryberg spent some months at the Mayo Clinic experimenting with high dilutions of histamine. He testified that a dilution of the drug, in ratio of one to one trillion, prepared by prolonged and rhythmic severe shaking, had a marked and measurable difference from the same drug merely stirred or agitated, when the dilution was injected under the skin.

The question of the efficacy of the highly-diluted Koch preparations had been raised previously in the trial.

The first of "many witnesses" which the defense has stated will be put on the stand to testify as to the efficacy of the Koch remedies were the Rev. H. Hilton Longberry, of Youngstown, O., and Dr. Marvin R. Eby, of San Diego, Calif.

The case is before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury.

Koch Remedy Saved Lives, Doctor Says

Continued from Page One

has had to have periodic injections to keep the size of his liver reduced."

GIVES CASE HISTORIES

Dr. Eby recited case histories of nearly a dozen patients afflicted with tuberculosis, lobar pneumonia, epilepsy, rheumatism, rheumatic fever and other infections, including syphilis.

Some patients never recovered, he said. This was in line with the defense attorneys' contention that Dr. Koch did not claim his remedies were a cure-all.

In the case of Mrs. A. F., 24 years old, Dr. Eby testified that she had tuberculosis in both lungs and had been discharged from a tuberculosis sanitarium and told that nothing could be done to save her.

"She weighed only 84 pounds," the witness said. "She was very ill."

GAINS WEIGHT RAPIDLY

"On Sept. 28, 1939, I injected glyoxylide. Her recovery was very rapid. In two months she weighed 130 pounds. Her fever and her cough were gone and her lungs seemed normal. She was soon on her feet and about. The last time I saw her she was carrying her own luggage on a trip away from San Diego."

Dr. Eby cited other cases where bedfast patients resumed normal activities after similar treatment.

In one rheumatic case, he said that the patient not only returned to health, but "a good 80 per cent of her deformities from that disease disappeared and she now does a laundry for four on an old-fashioned washboard and takes full care of her household."

Under prompting of defense attorneys, Dr. Eby told of his own experience with the Koch preparations. A "standard" treatment he gave himself for athlete's foot resulted in the germ entering the bloodstream, he said.

First a red rash, then "millions of tiny, white blisters" former over his entire body, he asserted.

"I couldn't sleep at all. I couldn't sit down without great pain. I couldn't do anything without great pain."

SPECIALISTS FAIL TO AID

Skin specialists failed to help him, he said, and he turned to Dr. Koch for advice. After administering another Koch preparation, Dr. Eby said, the fever and irritation at first became exaggerated, then disappeared. He said he was back to work within 10 days and two weeks later passed an Army physical examination.

Earlier, the Rev. H. Hilton Longberry, of Youngstown, O., testified for the defense.

He said he first met Dr. Koch about Dec. 14, 1937, against his own will and at the insistence of his wife, when their son James became seriously ill.

What the illness was, Mr. Hilton was prohibited from saying. Judge O'Brien ruled that such evidence would be hearsay and not admissible. Mr. Hilton did make it clear that the boy's illness centered around his lungs.

SON NOW IN NAVY

Dr. Koch's treatment restored the son to normal health and he is now serving in the Navy at Great Lakes, Ill., Mr. Hilton said.

Later his wife was taken ill, Mr. Hilton said, and again he went to Dr. Koch.

"I felt that my wife was dying," the minister said.

Again Dr. Koch's treatments brought recovery, the witness said.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

Thursday, February 11, 1943

Doctor Tells of Technique at Koch Trial

'Fresh-Air' Method
Declared Essential
to Successful Use of
Medicine in Dispute

BY GEORGE W. CAIN

A "fresh-air" technique that was called "absolutely essential" to successful use of Dr. William F. Koch's controversial preparations for cancer, allergy and infection was described in Federal court Wednesday by Dr. Marvin R. Eby, of San Diego, Calif.

Dr. Eby testified Tuesday that he virtually had restored life with Koch preparations in cases where patients had been bedfast for years and were expected to succumb to various ailments.

DESCRIBES TECHNIQUE

Wednesday, under a grueling five-hour cross-examination by Government Attorney John C. Ray, Dr. Eby gave this description of the technique required in the use of the preparations:

First, the physician washes the patient's arm with soap and water and airs out the room. Then he unpacks the specially prepared hyperdermic needle, syringe, sharp piece of metal for opening the ampule and the ampule itself.

The physician then rushes outdoors as fast as possible, stands so that a breeze will blow germs away from the ampule and turns his head away so his breath will not contaminate the preparation.

Then he breaks open the ampule, quickly fills the syringe, rushes back to the patient and injects the fluid into the arm.

"Is there any great need for this high state of cleanliness?" asked Ray.

'ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL'

"Yes, it is absolutely essential," replied Dr. Eby. "The possible contamination of the chemical is more important than the possible contamination of the patient."

Ray asked if the possibility of soap remaining on the patient's arm would contaminate the chemical.

"Oh, I suppose so—if you want to split hairs," said the witness.

Earlier, Dr. Eby said he used Dr. Koch's "Glyoxylide" late in 1941 to treat his wife, who was pregnant and seriously afflicted with a fibroid growth at the same time.

"She gave birth to a seven-pound baby without complications," Dr. Eby said. "She was examined three months ago by a specialist. He could not find the fibroid. Apparently it had disappeared."

The witness also said he had treated eight or nine cases of cancer, "all in the last stages," with Koch "Glyoxylide" and had lost all but one patient. He did not go into detail about the patient who survived.

GIVES HIS OPINION

Asked if he had formed any opinion on the therapeutic value of Koch preparations, Dr. Eby replied:

"Yes. My experience over a long period of time shows that they definitely have therapeutic value. They are not specifics at all. The field of use seems to be widening all the time."

"This treatment apparently strikes pretty close to the root of the disease. It definitely has to do with oxidation mechanism of the body . . . they speed up the use of oxygen in the body and help eliminate poisons, thus helping the body itself to fight disease."

Judge Ernest A. O'Brien interposed a question when Dr. Eby was describing the "fresh-air" technique.

"Have you ever administered the treatment in a hospital?" he asked.

SENT PATIENT HOME

"No," said Dr. Eby. "However, I once ordered a patient removed from the hospital to his home for the treatment. Hospital air, with its ether and other impurities, is detrimental to the treatment."

"Isn't it sometimes dangerous to move a patient?" asked Ray.

"I'd sooner take a patient out of a room, if he was likely to die anyway, than open an ampule in the air of a dirty room," the witness replied.

Koch Remedies Hard to Handle, Doctor Testifies

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

While filling a hypodermic needle with a Koch preparation he always took care to stand in the open air and turn his head to the side, Dr. Marvin R. Eby, sun-tanned general practitioner from San Diego, Cal., testified today.

The physician, who attributes his own good health and that of his 96-pound wife, to Koch cures, was placed on the stand by the defense to tell of the improvement he noted in his patients under Koch treatment.

For compounding and distributing these preparations Dr. William F. Koch, his brother, Louis, and Koch Laboratories, Inc., are on trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, accused of mislabeling and misrepresentation.

9 JURYWOMEN

A jury of nine women and five men is hearing the case.

Koch preparations are so unstable that they must be administered under the conditions laid down by the Detroit physician, the defense maintains.

Doctor Eby described his method of giving a Koch injection, explaining he usually stepped into the backyard of a home to get away from possible contamination by cooking gas.

Telling of one specific case he said:

"I always go outside, knock the top off the ampule and wait until the wind blows from the opposite way—from the ocean."

He was unable to recall whether it was day or night, adding that would "make no difference."

HEAD SIDEWAYS

"I turn my head sideways so it won't have any effect on the contents of the ampule," Doctor Eby continued.

Then, filling the needle quickly he hurried to the bedside and within about 10 seconds gave the injection. Previously he prepared the patient's arm by bathing with a toilet soap, recommended by Doctor Koch, and washing the soap away by pouring on water, he testified.

Under cross examination by John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney, he said that in the case of apartment dwelling patients he usually opened two windows and attempted to fill the hypodermic in a draft of fresh air.

CROSS VENTILATION

"What if you couldn't get cross ventilation?" Ray persisted.

"Then I would take the patient outside because I would not be able to administer under proper conditions inside," Doctor Eby testified.

Judge O'Brien asked what the physician did in the case of hospitalized patients.

REMOVE PATIENT

"I removed one patient from the hospital to give a Koch injection because ether and some other hospital substances are detrimental," the witness replied.

Doctor Eby was on the witness stand most of the day, reciting case histories of patients he treated with Koch remedies.

Although all but one of the eight or nine cancer cases he treated with Koch products died, he experienced remarkable success with the preparations given for allergies, fibroid tumors and even for a heart block, he said.

"This Koch treatment evidently strikes pretty close to the root of disease," Doctor Eby observed. "It speeds up the use of oxygen, thus burning up body poisons."

Koch's Medicine Cured Asthma, Doctor Testifies

Dr. Marvin R. Eby, the San Diego doctor who swears by the Koch remedies for his patients, used the disputed "glyoxylide" to cure a woman of asthma and fix it so she could eat ice cream again.

The California physician was on the witness stand in Federal Court for the third successive day Thursday in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch. He has been the chief witness so far for the defense in dis-

puting the Government charge that the Koch remedies are little more than distilled water.

Dr. Eby added case histories to the cures that he had previously described for a jury of nine women and five men and Judge Ernest A. O'Brien. While he testified, he kept a coughdrop almost continuously in his mouth and frequently asked for a glass of water.

The woman who couldn't eat ice cream was cured of her asthma by "glyoxylide" and went right out and ate a dish of ice cream without any bad effects, Dr. Eby testified.

"What flavor was the ice cream she couldn't eat and later could eat?" Assistant United States Attorney John C. Ray asked.

The doctor said he didn't know what flavor it was.

Dr. Eby reviewed some of his former testimony, including part of the description of how the administration of the Koch medicine required special care and pure air. He will return to the stand for additional cross-examination Friday.

During a recess, Dr. Eby told reporters that he thought Detroit climate was "damned changeable." He said that was why he was continuously using coughdrops.

Wesley S. Roebuck, an eighty-one-year-old farmer from Fort Wayne, Ind., broke into Dr. Eby's testimony, with consent of counsel, to tell the story of his own case.

"In 1926 doctors diagnosed my case as stomach cancer," Roebuck said. "I was operated on and six months later I think that I had a recurrence of the same thing. Then I went to Dr. Koch. I got better."

Cancer Cured By Koch Drug, Farmer, 80, Says

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Eighty-one-year-old Wesley S. Roebuck, Fort Wayne, Ind., farmer, today credited Dr. William F. Koch's preparations with curing a cancer which he said threatened his life.

For one injection of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., remedy he paid \$600, the witness testified. The physician, his brother, Louis, and their firm are on trial in federal court for mislabeling and misrepresentation of their products.

He received this treatment at the Koch clinic in Detroit in 1927 approximately six months after he was operated on for stomach cancer in the Fort Wayne Methodist Hospital Roebuck said.

SYMPTOMS REOCCUR

Roebuck, who explained outside court that he preserved his health by going barefoot every summer, said that a reoccurrence of his previous symptoms caused him to come to Detroit to see Doctor Koch.

He followed the Koch pre-treatment instructions and returned here for his injection, he said.

The defense brought out that his hospitalization in Fort Wayne cost him \$1,400.

TELLS OF PATIENTS

Roebuck's hour on the stand interrupted the daylong cross-examination of Dr. Marvin R. Eby, San Diego, Cal., general practitioner, who testified to treating patients with a Koch product.

Dr. Eby told of the cycles in which patients experienced reactions to Koch injections, explaining they usually occurred at intervals of three and one-half days or at intervals of seven days or multiples of seven.

Not all patients suffered reactions but those who did developed exaggerated manifestations of the disease, he said.

WARNS OF REACTION

"I tell my patients that at certain likely periods they may experience fever, chills and other signs of reaction," Doctor Eby said.

He constantly interrupted his testimony to sip water which he poured in quantities from a carafe. Doctor Eby explained he was suffering from a cold.

John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney, cross-examined the witness on the power of suggestion and asked if he remembered the teachings of Doctor Coue.

"Day by day in every way I'm getting better and better," William Henry Gallagher, defense council, prompted.

"It's a good philosophy," Doctor Eby laughed. "I think many of Coue's patients responded."

He said he had known of two cases which responded to suggestion and that he himself was an instance.

"I had an aching tooth," he explained. "I felt better by the time I reached the dentist's office, but I had it pulled anyway."

The Koch jury was reduced to 13 today when William Machleit, 1700 West Davison avenue, was excused for illness.

Mrs. Blanche M. Devereaux, 58 years old, of Geneva, N. Y., who described herself as the wife of an agriculturist, testified Friday in Federal Court before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury of four men and nine women that Dr. William F. Koch's remedies had saved her life.

"I was carried out of a hospital on a stretcher following X-ray and radium treatments for cancer in 1931," she testified. "At the

urging of my husband I took a treatment of one of Dr. Koch's remedies about six weeks later. I immediately began to improve." She took her next treatment the following year and has repeated the treatments from time to time she continued.

Mrs. Devereaux was the chief witness of the day in the trial of Dr. Koch and his brother Louis, secretary and treasurer of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., on a charge of allegedly misbranding their products in violation of the food and drug law.

"My suffering was terrible after the radium and X-ray treatments," she testified.

"Describe it," suggested Irvin Long, one of the defense attorneys.

"It felt like—hell," said the witness, blushing.

She said that she was told by a physician that she also had a cancer of the nose and frequently takes injections of one of the Dr. Koch remedies, which alleviates the condition, she said.

Judge O'Brien refused to permit her to call the remedy by

Turn to Page 3, Column 6

TESTIFIES FOR DOCTOR

Koch Remedies Saved Her Life, Woman Says

Koch Drugs Saved Her, Woman Says

Housewife Testifies to Relief of Cancer; Attorneys Bicker over the Evidence

Continued from Page One

name on the theory that she did not, of her own knowledge, know which of the three Koch preparations had been administered.

While under cross-examination by Frank X. Norris, United States attorney, Mrs. Devereaux asked if she might rest. Judge O'Brien excused her until the trial resumes Tuesday.

Dr. Charles P. Copeland, of Atlanta, Ga., testified that he had used one of Dr. Koch's preparations for an infection of his nose, but that he never had administered the treatment to his patients.

Richard Steel, a defense attorney, was reading a deposition of Dr. George B. Adams, of Auburn, N. Y., a pathologist who found that Mrs. Devereaux had cancer, when the case was adjourned.

CLASHES FREQUENT

The morning session of the trial, which entered its second month Friday, was marked by frequent clashes of defense attorneys William Henry Gallagher, Richard Steel and Irvin Long with United States Attorneys John C. Ray and Frank X. Norris over questions put by Ray to Dr. Marvin R. Eby, of Ocean Beach, Calif., a defense witness.

At times all five attorneys were on their feet seeking rulings from Judge O'Brien.

Ray, reading from the voluminous transcript which already numbers nearly 3,000 pages, questioned Eby on testimony he had given on direct examination. Gallagher jumped to his feet.

"I object to such ceremony in asking a simple question," he said.

NOTES FAILURE TO OBJECT

Once when Gallagher remained seated while the others sought a ruling, Gallagher called Judge O'Brien's attention to the fact that he was not objecting.

Edward Hastings, court bailiff, was forced to quiet the laughter of spectators.

Defense attorneys' objections to Ray's questions contended that he was attempting to read certain implications into the answers.

Dr. Eby, on the stand for the fourth consecutive day, remained unruffled. As during previous days he paused in his slow, deliberate manner of speech, to drink frequently from a decanter of water at his side or to munch a cough drop.

Dr. Eby, who said he had come to Detroit several years ago to study at first hand the claims brought by Dr. Koch for his remedies, testified that he had obtained what he thought were cures for some of his own patients, but he would not say for sure.

Judge O'Brien frequently warned Gallagher not to bring the name of the American Medical Society into the trial and instructed the jury to ignore questions which might lead it (the jury) to believe that the medical profession had been guided by decisions made by the society in connection with the alleged treatment for cancer.

Dr. Eby said he had come willingly to testify for Dr. Koch without remuneration, with the exception of train fare and expenses during his ten-day stay in Detroit.

"Why did you come to testify?" asked Gallagher.

"That man," he said looking directly at Dr. Koch, "saved the life of my wife and baby."

Koch Remedies Her Only Relief, Woman Testifies

Quickly Benefited Her After X-ray Reaction, She Tells U. S. Jury

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Koch remedies afford her the only relief she has experienced in 12 years from a so-called reaction to radium treatments, Mrs. Blanche M. Devereaux, wife of a Geneva, N. Y. agriculturist, testified.

Her account of her suffering is on record today in the trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien of Dr. William F. Koch, compounder of the preparations, and his brother, Louis.

The gracious, gray haired housewife gave a graphic description of her sufferings and the relief she credited to the Koch treatments.

BASIN OF FLAME

"I start burning at the tip of my tongue and the heat spreads throughout my body until I feel like a hollow basin of fire," Mrs. Devereaux explained.

She blamed the sensation on X-ray and radium treatments which she testified she took in 1931 after an operation for an abdominal cancer.

Three years ago she developed a rash from gathering garden peas, vines and all, and carrying them in her arms, she said.

CREDITS INJECTION

The illness completely incapacitated her. Mrs. Devereaux testified, and she was unable to resume a normal life until after a Koch injection.

Within three days after taking the Koch product she was able to go shopping, buy two dresses and a hat, and enter into all the activities attendant upon her brother-in-law's wedding, she continued.

Her most recent experience with Koch preparations was four weeks ago, when a Koch injection once again pulled her out of a burning reaction, Mrs. Devereaux said.

COULDN'T LIFT HAND

"Before I had the treatment I couldn't raise my hand from the bed," Mrs. Devereaux said. The witness interrupted her testimony to request a drink of water. Judge O'Brien indicated the decanter at her side.

"Your Honor, I don't drink that water," Mrs. Devereaux explained. "It starts the radium burning."

BRINGS HER WATER

A woman who accompanied her to court stepped forward with a bottle of distilled water and Mrs. Devereaux drank a glass poured from the bottle.

Preceding Mrs. Devereaux on the stand was Dr. Charles F. Copeland of Atlanta, Ga., for 32 years a practicing physician, who told of curing his own nasal catarrh with a Koch treatment.

However, he does not use Koch products in his practise, he admitted.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday when more physicians are expected to testify to their use of Koch remedies.

Saturday, February 13, 1943
DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Apple Juice Called Aid in Cancer Cure

**Franciscan Sister
Tells of Diet Taken
to Supplement Drugs
of Dr. Koch**

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Airigid diet of apple juice diluted with distilled water is essential in Wisconsin for the successful use of Dr. William F. Koch's mysteriously curative drugs, Sister Mary Dolores, a Franciscan nun, testified in Federal Court Tuesday.

In California you must have fresh air to keep germs away from the drug, but apple juice is not indicated, according to previous testimony by Dr. Marvin R. Eby, of San Diego.

Defense attorneys declined to say what state Wednesday's witnesses would represent.

Defense Witness



SISTER MARY DOLORES
Testifies to 'cure'

CLAIMS SEVERAL CURES

Sister Dolores, fifty-four-year-old supervisor of older boys at the Guardian Angel Boarding School in Oneida, Wis., testified that Dr. Koch's preparations had cured her of several painful, tumor-like lumps that her physician had wanted to treat with surgery and X-ray.

Dr. Koch and his brother Louis are on trial before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, charged with misbranding their products in violation of the food-and-drug law.

Defense Attorney William Henry Gallagher had the witness tell of her claimed success with Koch treatments. Her testimony was so soft-spoken that Judge O'Brien frequently asked her to repeat it.

TREATED NINE YEARS
Some of the lumps were as large as goose eggs and they appeared on her cheek, knees, ribs, back, chest and in both breasts, Sister Dolores said. When an operation on her cheek about 1924 failed to heal, she turned to Dr. Koch's treatment in January, 1930, she explained.

Dr. Koch treated her intermittently for nine years, but she never saw him until she appeared in court Tuesday, the witness said under cross-examination by Government Attorney Frank X. Norris.

Obviously referring to Dr. Eby's "fresh air" testimony given before Sister Dolores arrived in Detroit, Norris asked her how the Koch preparations was administered.

INDOOR TREATMENT

"By a friend of mine who is a registered nurse," the witness replied.

"Did the nurse fill the syringe (with the Koch solution outdoors?" Norris asked.

Sister Dolores appeared mystified. "No," she answered.

"Did the nurse fill the syringe right in the Sisters' living quarters?" Norris asked.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Don't you think that the rigid diet you followed over that long period of time had as much to do with your improvement as Dr. Koch's preparation?" Norris persisted.

"No, I believe Dr. Koch's treatment made the lumps and pain disappear," Sister Dolores said.

Wednesday, February 17, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Drug Praised By Nun

Dr. William F. Koch treated her for nine years, most of that time by mail, a Franciscan nun, Sister Mary Dolores of Oneida, Wis., testified today in relating how she was restored to health.

The sister appeared as a witness for the Detroit physician, accused with his brother, Louis, of violation of a federal drug act in misrepresentation of products.

A jury of eight women and five men is hearing the case before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

YEARS OF SUFFERING

Speaking in a sometimes scarcely audible voice, the nun told of years of suffering and pain. Legal objections by government attorneys prevented her from repeating the diagnosis of her ailment which she said was given by her physician.

She said after her illness became more complicated she consulted a physician in Two Rivers, Wis., who recommended X-ray treatments or surgery.

O. K.'S KOCH TREATMENT

It was in December, 1929, that a physician, now dead, recommended the Koch treatment to her, she continued.

Her physician gave her the first two Koch treatments, but the remainder, numbering 10 or 11, were given her by a nurse.

Assistant United States District Attorney Frank X. Norris brought out that the nurse gave the injection in routine fashion with no attempt to fill the hypodermic needle in fresh air as described by a previous witness.

THE DETROIT NEWS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1943

Nun Testifies to Koch Cure Says Remedies Aided Her, Operations Failed

A nun of the Franciscan Order, she said, she was enjoying good health.

Sister Mary Delores, teacher at the Guardian Angel Boarding School, Oneida, Wis., testified Tuesday at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, that she attributed her recovery from sinus trouble and other protracted illness to the use of products from the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Under direct questioning by William Henry Gallagher, of defense counsel, Sister Mary Delores testified that in 1923 and 1924 she submitted to three surgical operations for sinusitis, but that she continued "to have trouble." She said growths appeared on her cheek and on other parts of her body.

A Two River, Wis., physician recommended further surgical operations, but she did not follow his advice, the witness said.

In 1930, on the advice of Dr. Anthony Beyer, of Potosi, Wis., the witness said, she sent to the Koch Laboratories for a treatment.

The witness described her reactions to the treatment, stating that at first she suffered severe abdominal pains and loss of appetite, but that a year later, after further Koch treatments, the growths on her body became smaller and her sinus condition improved. By 1939, she said, after further treatments, the growths had disappeared, and today,

Koch 'Cures' Seen as Boon to Medicine

**Chemicals Destined
to Alter Course of
Practice, Florida
Physician Asserts**

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Dr. Julian F. Baldor, thirty-nine-year-old Tampa (Fla.) physician, declared in Federal Court Wednesday that he believes Dr. William F. Koch's controversial chemical preparations will revolutionize medical practice in the next few years.

The Cuban-born physician testified at the Government's trial of Dr. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with misbranding their products in violation of the food and drug law.

Lists Cures



Free Press Photo
DR. JULIAN F. BALDOR
Indorses Koch remedies

CURES ARE CLAIMED

Dr. Baldor, a specialist in tuberculosis as well as a general practitioner, said he has cured severe cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia, cancer, tumor and infection with Koch remedies after other treatments have failed.

John C. Ray, Government attorney, began to cross-examine Dr. Baldor just before adjournment. He will continue Thursday.

In describing several successful Koch treatments on patients that included himself, his wife and his three-year-old daughter, Dr. Baldor was asked by Defense Attorney Irvin Long:

"What is your opinion of these Koch drugs?"

"This is the kind of a product that will change the whole course of medicine in the next six years," Dr. Baldor replied.

"They are successful in many cases—and they fail in many cases," he added.

WOMAN SAVED

Dr. Baldor identified one of his patients as a Mrs. Banzal Davenport, formerly of Detroit, now of Tampa. He said she would have died on the operating table from the effects of a fibroid tumor if he had not administered Koch's "Glyoxylyde."

"Seven months later she walked to my office and my examination showed no trace of the fibroid," he testified.

Last March, he himself was "almost crippled" with arthritis, he said. "Glyoxylyde" returned him to health. Dr. Baldor testified that Koch's benzoquinone cured his wife of malaria fever after other drugs had failed and "Glyoxylyde" has apparently made his daughter immune to colds and the usual children's diseases.

Dr. Baldor also told of a twenty-two-year-old bride who had a miscarriage. Sulfa drugs failed to relieve swelling of the legs and severe hemorrhages, he said, observing:

"This is one of the most hopeless conditions in our profession. So far as I know there has been no effective medication."

"Glyoxylyde" treatments restored her to health and she may again bear children, the physician declared. He said he had treated about 85 patients with Koch preparations.

Thursday, February 18, 1943
DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch's Medicine Credited as Cure For Many Ills

**Tampa Doctor Defends
Remedies at U. S. Trial
of Detroit Brothers**

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Cure claims for the Koch Laboratories, Inc., remedies were extended today to include a wide range of infections in the testimony of Dr. Julian F. Baldor, Tampa, Fla., physician.

The witness, who described himself as a specialist in chest ailments, appeared as a defense witness at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis.

Cuban-educated, Doctor Baldor testified he gave his wife Koch treatments when she reacted unfavorably to quinine, which she took for malaria.

TELLS OF CANCER CASES

Among the 85 other individuals for whom he prescribed Koch products were cases of cancer, tuberculosis, milk leg, typhoid fever and arthritis, Doctor Baldor recounted.

Most dramatic case was that of the 22-year-old army man's wife who developed an infection and other complications after loss of a child.

"This chemist's anti-toxin proved to be a powerful thing in this case," Doctor Baldor said. "She will be fully recovered and some day may become a mother."

Another startling recovery, as related by Doctor Baldor, was that of a woman who developed an infection in the heart region after pneumonia.

RELIEF IN 24 HOURS

Within 24 hours of receiving a Koch treatment she experienced complete relief from pain and 72 hours later was walking around the hospital, he recounted.

Under cross-examination by Assistant United States Attorney John C. Ray, Doctor Baldor said he tried whenever possible to place patients on a strict diet for 48 hours prior to a Koch injection.

THE DETROIT NEWS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1943

Doctor Hails Koch Drugs

**U. S. Aids Scrutinize
Testimony on Cures**

Testimony of a Tampa, Fla., physician that the Koch remedies had performed cures in many severe cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia, cancer and infections came under the close scrutiny of Government attorneys today at the Federal Court trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of food and drug law violations.

Cross-examination of the witness, Dr. Julian F. Baldor, was started late Wednesday and continued today by John C. Ray, assistant district attorney.

Among the patients whom Dr. Baldor had treated successfully with Koch chemical preparations were his wife and his 3-year-old daughter, the witness declared.

"What is your opinion of these Koch drugs?" asked Irvin Long, of defense counsel.

"This is the kind of a product that will change the whole course of medicine in the next six years," the witness replied. He added, however, that while the remedies have been successful in many instances, they also have failed in many cases.

Dr. Baldor said one of his patients, a Mrs. Banzal Davenport, formerly of Detroit but now living in Tampa, would have died on the

operating table but for his administration of "glyoxylyde," one of the Koch preparations which the Government charges was falsely labeled as to its curative qualities.

"Seven months later she showed no trace of the fibroid tumor which nearly caused her death," the witness said.

He also declared that the same remedy had cured him of arthritis last March, that Koch's "benzoquinone" had cured his wife of malaria fever, and that "glyoxylyde" apparently has rendered his infant daughter immune to colds and the usual children's diseases.

Dr. Baldor said he had treated about 85 patients with Koch preparations.

Doctor Hazy in Praise of Koch 'Cure'

With Dr. Julian F. Baldor, Cuban-born physician, under cross-examination all day, testimony in the Koch "cancer cure" case continued rather slowly Thursday because of language difficulties.

Frequently, where medical and scientific terms were used, the soft Latin accents of Dr. Baldor threw the court into confusion and discussions would continue for several minutes before it was discovered that Assistant United States Attorney John C. Ray was talking about one thing and Dr. Baldor about something else.

At one point, Ray asked the doctor:

"What is the relationship between enemas and the treatment of the disease under discussion?"

"Animals," the doctor replied, "have the same relationships that human beings have."

ACCENT DIFFICULT

Ray asked a series of questions about a mouth disease he understood Dr. Baldor to have mentioned. Finally, when questioning by Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, it was discovered that the doctor had said "hemotopsis," not "the mouth disease."

Questioned as to the use of the Koch drugs, Glyoxylide and Benzoquinone, which the government claims were improperly labeled, Dr. Baldor was emphatic in his praises of their efficacy, but a little hazy as to the details of their operations.

"Just what effect do Glyoxylide

and Benzoquinone have upon the human body?" Ray asked.

"They save lives," Dr. Baldor replied.

Dissatisfied with this answer, Ray repeated his question, asking for a more detailed answer.

"They improve the condition of patients," said Dr. Baldor.

JUDGE INTERFERES

"No, no," said Judge O'Brien. "I'm afraid the witness doesn't understand the question. What we want to know is what EFFECT these preparations have on the human body."

"They make a good effect, I'd say," replied the doctor.

When the question was again rephrased, the witness explained that the effect of the drugs was due to their increasing the oxidation process of the body cells.

Later the questioning turned to the subject of pneumonia. "Do you know what the fatality rate for viris pneumonia is," Ray asked.

"The what?"

"The fatality rate."

"Will you spell that word out, please?"

"F-A-T-A-L-I-T-Y."

"Oh, you mean the mortality rate?"

"Yes. I want to know how many people died."

"Of pneumonia?"

"Of viris pneumonia."

"I don't know."

Koch Drugs Results Told

Diphtheria Cure Called Good for Pneumonia

Dr. Julian F. Baldor, of Tampa, Fla., under cross-examination by John C. Ray, Government attorney in the Koch trial, testified Thursday that no unusual precautions need be taken in removing the hypodermic needle from a package of the Koch remedies, or in loading it or administering the injection, except that the arm of the patient should be scrubbed with soap and water, instead of being sterilized by alcohol or ether.

The case is being heard before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury. Dr. William H. Koch, his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., of Detroit, are charged by the Government with violation of the Federal Food and Drug Act, allegedly using misleading package labels.

Baldor had previously testified that in his opinion the Koch remedies are "the kind of product that will change the whole course of medicine in the next six years." He had testified a number of his patients, who had failed to respond to the usual methods of medicine and surgery, had either been cured or greatly improved under the treatment with Koch remedies.

Under cross-examination by Ray, Baldor said he was not a chemist and did not know what chemical reactions were produced by the Koch products.

He said he sometimes administered Type I or Type II, antipneumococcus serum or both mixed, for any one of the 30 different types of pneumonia. He also said he had treated pneumonia with diphtheria anti-toxin, and considered it as efficacious for pneumonia as for diphtheria.

Referring to the extremely highly diluted Koch remedies, a point offered in previous testimony, Baldor said, "the higher the dilution, the more powerful the remedy is."

Baldor is on the staff of El Centro Hospital, of Tampa. The hospital, he said, is approved by the American Hospital Association.

Friday, February 19, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Witness Gives His 'Cure' For Tuberculosis

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Cream, but not milk, are prescribed by him for tuberculosis patients, Dr. Julian F. Baldor, Tampa, Fla., chest specialist, revealed today.

Doctor Baldor is a defense witness at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of mislabeling and misrepresenting their remedies.

Throughout the day the Cuban educated physician, who speaks with a decided Spanish accent, was cross examined by United States District Attorney John C. Ray on medical theories and practices.

DOESN'T GIVE BEEF

"I do not give milk, eggs, poultry or beef to tuberculosis patients," the Floridian testified. "I give cream, not milk."

"Doesn't the Saranac Sanatorium give milk almost entirely," Federal Judge O'Brien asked the witness.

"No. Meat," Doctor Baldor replied.

CANCER AN ALLERGY

Twice during testimony he classed cancer as an allergy.

"Is fever a manifestation of the oxidation system?" Ray asked at one juncture.

(The defense maintains Koch products promote self-healing by speeding up the oxidation processes, thereby burning up poisons within the system.)

DEFENSE ON FEET

Defense Attorneys Richard Steel and William Henry Gallagher jumped to their feet objecting that Ray's question did not make sense.

As they bickered, the witness answered:

"It is a manifestation of disease."

Still defense counsel protested the query was senseless.

"Do you understand the question?" the court asked.

"Yes," Doctor Baldor answered.

"Maybe the question is senseless to your and my limited mentality," Judge O'Brien observed to attorneys. "I don't understand it, but the witness does and has answered it. Proceed."

EXPLAIN ENGLISH

Frequently the court or attorneys were compelled to explain English words to Doctor Baldor.

His confidence in Koch products led him to treat himself, his wife and their 3-year-old daughter with the preparations, Doctor Baldor said. He credits the remedies with speeding his wife's recovery from malaria and his from a facial tumor.

"I gave my daughter Koch injections as a preventative," Doctor Baldor testified. "She goes on my rounds with me and has been exposed to childhood diseases, but she has never contracted one."

Introduced in evidence was a Tampa, Fla. telephone directory for 1941, which showed the following listing following Doctor Baldor's name in the classified advertising section:

"Treatments with radium or surgery."

Koch Drug Credited in Heart 'Cure'

**Winnipeg Doctor
Tells How Canadian
Later Was Accepted
by the Commandos**

BY JOHN CREECY
Free Press Staff Writer

Before taking Dr. Koch's Glyoxylide a Winnipeg man was in such bad shape that he collapsed of a heart attack while taking his child on a sleigh ride.

After taking Glyoxylide he was so healthy that he passed the physical examination for the Canadian Army—and is now a member of the Commandos.

DOCTOR TELLS STORY

This, in substance, was one of the case histories presented Friday by Dr. Omer Hague, of Winnipeg, in the Koch "cancer cure" trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Another of his patients, the doctor said, had encephalitis lethargica (sleeping sickness) so bad that Dr. Hague thought he was going to die before another doctor could be called in for consultation.

"After an injection of Glyoxylide he made an uneventful recovery," said Dr. Hague, "and went back to his work as a carpenter."

The same man, the doctor continued, had a heart attack a year later and appeared to be dying.

"It was the longest attack of heart pain I had ever seen in my life," said Dr. Hague.

But again, he added, Glyoxylide produced an "uneventful recovery."

CAUTIOUS IN PRAISE

Although he cited numerous other cases in which he said he "believed" the Koch drugs had effected cures of various ailments, Dr. Hague was cautious in his appraisal of their merits.

The drugs, which the Government claims were improperly labeled, were used by the Canadian physician on numerous patients since 1938, he said. Although the results were not always favorable, he added, some had been so impressive that he had felt it worth while to continue use of the products.

"Any new thing that comes out has to be tried and proven," he explained. "There have been many things tried and discarded. The Koch products may eventually be discarded too—I don't know."

His belief in the products was strengthened, he said, when he used them himself after a severe attack of pneumonia.

"I wasn't recovering properly," he said. "But the treatment put me back on my feet again."

WIDOW TESTIFIES

Another witness who reported personal experience with the Koch remedies was Mrs. Carol H. Pennock, widow of H. Hardcastle Pennock, former general manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Co.

Mrs. Pennock, who lives in Palm Beach, Fla., said she had been taken violently ill in the spring of 1941 and had taken a treatment sent over to her by the defendant, Dr. William Koch, who lived only a few miles away. After 13 days in bed she was fully recovered from her ailment, she said.

She added that she had known Dr. Koch personally since 1925 and had been treated by him in Detroit in 1933.

"Did Dr. Koch make a diagnosis of your case at that time?" she was asked.

"No," she replied. "No diagnosis was necessary."

Saturday, February 20, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Cures Told

**Heart Attack Victim, 49 Years Old, Now a Com-
mando, Winnipeg Doctor Testifies in Court**

Koch products were credited with aiding heart patients, one of whom now is a commando, in the testimony on record today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of violating the United States drug act.

These recoveries were attested to by Dr. Omer G. Hague, radiologist and general practitioner from Winnipeg, who claims to have treated 77 patients, including himself, with Koch preparations.

The brothers Koch, accused of misrepresenting their remedies, are on trial before a jury of eight women and five men in the court of Federal Judge O'Brien.

SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

Most dramatic of Doctor Hague's cases was that of the patient who suffered a heart attack after taking his daughter sleigh riding. Subsequently he was given a Koch treatment, Doctor Hague testified, and now is a commando.

The physician also cited the case of the 49-year-old man who experienced a heart attack after a case of sleeping sickness. Doctor Hague said he administered two doses of glyoxylide, a Koch preparation indicated for "allergy, cancer and infection."

This patient was up in a shorter time than usual for a

heart attack victim," Doctor Hague said. "Without my knowledge or consent he walked up and down the cellar stairs."

FORESAW ATTACK

Doctor Hague also told of anticipating a heart attack in the case of another patient who stopped in on a social call.

"I noticed his condition and anticipated it," Doctor Hague testified. "I gave him a Koch injection and he never had a cold all winter and is in better health now."

The witness also claimed "remarkable recovery" from what he diagnosed as intestinal cancer and stated that a Koch preparation put him "back on his feet" after a severe bout with pneumonia.

Testimony will be resumed Tuesday.

THE DETROIT NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1943

Doctor Tells of TB Cure

**Says Koch Remedy
Had 'Startling' Effect**

Completing his testimony in the Koch trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury Friday, Dr. Julian F. Baldor, of Tampa, Fla., reaffirmed his statement concerning the use of diphtheria antitoxin for treatment of pneumonia.

"Diphtheria antitoxin is administered for pneumonia in many of the states of South America, in Mexico, and also in the United States," Baldor said.

Mrs. Carol H. Pennock, of Palm Beach, Fla., testified that she had been treated for various ailments with the Koch remedies, and gave in detail an instance of "terrible abdominal pains," with violent nausea. Dr. Koch administered one of his remedies, Mrs. Pennock said, and she was soon relieved of the severe pain.

Dr. Omer Hague, who received his medical degree from the University of Toronto, testified for the defense that he had treated 77 cases of tuberculosis and other infections with the Koch preparations.

"Not all of these cases responded favorably to the Koch treatment," Dr. Hague said, "but there were a number of what I would judge were complete cures."

Among these cures, he said, were a number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Dr. Hague said he had served as tuberculosis diagnostician for several of Canada's larger hospitals, and had been sent by the Canadian Department of Health to Northern Canada where he X-rayed and diagnosed 5,000 miners.

Dr. William H. Koch, his brother Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., of Detroit, are charged by the Government with using false labels on the Koch remedies.

The Detroit Free Press

Wednesday, February 24, 1943

Pages 14

Koch Product Held Able to Build Brain

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Dr. William F. Koch's controversial "Glyoxylide" would grow a whole new lung, a kidney and even a human brain, a Winnipeg physician declared in Federal court Tuesday.

Government Attorney Frank X. Norris, who was cross-examining the defense witness, gasped with amazement.

"Do you mean that Koch 'Glyoxylide' will actually grow back part of a lung eaten away by cancer?" he asked.

DECLARES IT WILL

"Yes," replied Dr. Omer G. Hague, the witness.

"How about a whole lung?" Norris asked.

"If a person could survive long enough to take the treatment," Dr. Hague maintained.

"All in this little vial—a new lung?" Norris asked.

"Yes."

"How about a new leg?"

"Now that's absurdity," the witness said.

"How about a new kidney?"

"Yes, if there was something there to start from."

"How about the brain," Norris asked.

"It is quite possible," Dr. Hague said.

"Do you mean that 'glyoxylide' could restore a man's brain if it was eaten away by cancer?" Norris shouted.

"Yes—but it would take time."

Dr. Hague was another in a long series of physicians and patients who have come here to testify to the curative powers of Dr. Koch's preparations, which the Government charges were misleadingly labeled in violation of the Food and Drug Act.

TWO ARE IMPASSIVE

Dr. Koch and his brother Louis, also a defendant, sat impassively throughout Tuesday's session before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury of nine women and four men.

Son Comes to Doctor's Aid



DR. WILLIAM F. KOCH

Young man to testify in "cancer trial"

JOHN S. KOCH

Free Press Photo

Wednesday Dr. Koch's son, John Schmid Koch, 24 years old, is expected to take the stand to tell how the mysterious drugs cured him of infantile paralysis, which he contracted in 1936.

The son, now a senior at Rollins College, Winterpark, Fla., weighs 190 pounds and says he goes horseback riding and golfing with ease, despite some cramping muscles in his legs which makes walking upstairs difficult.

Dr. Hague admitted under cross-examination that he favored euthanasia (mercy killing), but this testimony was stricken from the record when Norris failed to show its pertinence to the case.

Koch Product Held Able to Build Brain

Continued from Page 15

benefit of anyone who understands it."

BRINGS UP ASTROLOGY

This led to a mention of astronomy and astrology, and Judge O'Brien said:

"Well, we had better keep them out of this case."

Government and defense attorneys clashed repeatedly over the physician's pronunciation and different use of words.

At one time Norris waited some time for an answer to a question while Dr. Hague pensively rested his head on one hand.

"What's the matter, doctor?" Norris asked. "Didn't you understand the question?"

"I'm cerebrating," Dr. Hague replied.

SITS DOWN TO WAIT

Norris sat down and waited for an answer.

Again, Norris asked:

"Doctor, do you ever cure anyone of anything?"

"You mean do I heal health?"

Dr. Hague asked.

"Doctor, answer the question."

"I benefit people," the witness said.

Dr. Hague threw another bombshell when he calmly announced that "Glyoxylide" is the basis of the curative powers of sulfathiazol.

Norris had asked:

"Do you know of any other preparation which acts directly on cell life—this oxidation process (through which it has been claimed 'Glyoxylide' is effective.)"

LEADS TO ARGUMENT

Judge O'Brien's ruling on this brought on a few minutes of bitter argument among opposing counsel and Defense Attorney William Gallagher accused Norris of This accusation also was stricken.

Earlier, at the prompting of Norris, Dr. Hague gave a long discourse in highly technical language on a theory of cosmic radiation and "sun spots" in relation to human life.

When Defense Attorney Richard Steel asked that these remarks be stricken from the record as immaterial, Judge O'Brien said:

"I think I'll let it stand for the

Winnipeg Doctor Aids Koch Case

The Koch defense began its third week of testimony in federal court today by calling Dr. Omer G. Hague, radiologist and general practitioner of Winnipeg.

Doctor Hague identified several X-rays, ostensibly to bolster his claim that treatment of 77 patients by Koch remedies had proved beneficial.

Dr. William S. Koch and his brother, Louis, are on trial before a jury of nine women and four men on charges of mislabeling products in violation of the drug act.

Wednesday, February 24, 1943
DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Remedy Use Is Told

Canadian Testifies for Cancer Specific

Testimony as to the alleged efficacy of the Koch glyoxylide was given by Dr. Omer Hague, of Winnipeg, Canada, Tuesday, in the trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury.

Dr. William F. Koch, his brother Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., of Detroit, are charged by the Government with using false labels on the Koch Anti-Toxin packages mailed to physicians. Dr. Hague is a witness for the defense. The trial is now in its fourth week.

Under cross-examination by Francis X. Norris, attorney for the Government, Hague declared it his judgment that after a cancer of the lung, or a tuberculosis injury had been healed by glyoxylide, the same remedy would enable reconstruction of lung cells to original normal condition.

He said he believed the same remedy could reconstruct brain cells in a cavity formed by a tumor after the tumor had been cured. But questioned on the possibility of restoring a leg which had been cut off, he replied: "That would be out of the question."

Questioned by Norris as to what action glyoxylide has in the human system, Hague replied: "It acts as an energizer of the oxidation processes of the body." Again asked if there were other factors influencing this oxidation process, he replied that there are many, and included in the list "cosmic radiation."

Asked to elaborate on this, Hague said that all material bodies in the cosmos—nebulae, suns, stars and planets—are constantly giving off radiation of much higher frequency than the shortest waves known to radio practice, and that as these rays meet obstruction they change their character and drop to a lower frequency, but also have direct effect on whatever objects they contact.

Koch Medicines Credited With Rebuilding Lung

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

A Canadian physician, who admittedly believes in mercy killings, today credited a Koch product with the power to generate a new lung, new kidney and even new brain tissue.

This was the testimony of Dr. Omer G. Hague, radiologist and general practitioner of Winnipeg, Ont., who told of using Koch remedies on 77 patients, including himself.

The slim, stoop-shouldered medic appeared as a defense witness at the drug act violation trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis. They are charged with misrepresentation and mislabeling.

HAILS GLYOXYLIDE

Doctor Hague also hailed "glyoxylide," a Koch product, as the curative factor in sulfathiazol, one of the most widely used of the miraculous sulfa drugs.

Linking with the sulfa drug came in response to the following question of Frank X. Norris, assistant United States attorney:

"Do you know of any other preparation which acts directly on cell life?"

"Yes," Doctor Hague replied. "Sulfathiazol. I understand one of the disassociation products of that is quinone and that quinone breaks down into glyoxylide and, therefore, the curative or beneficial factor of sulfathiazol is the glyoxylide radical that ultimately turns up."

"Do you know of any power in heaven or on earth which will grow new lung tissue?"

"Glyoxylide," the witness answered.

GROW NEW LUNG?

"Would it grow a new lung?" Norris continued.

"If a person could survive long enough to meet the requirements of glyoxylide, it would be possible," Doctor Hague replied.

"All in this little vial, doctor?" Norris queried, holding aloft an ampule of glyoxylide.

"Yes," Doctor Hague said.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1943

Koch's Drugs Saved Father, Doctor Asserts

By GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

A slight, black-mustached osteopathic physician-surgeon from California testified in Federal Court Wednesday that his own father had been saved from certain death by Dr. William F. Koch's controversial drugs which the Government charges were branded in violation of the Food and Drug Act.

Dr. Wendell G. Hendricks, of Baker's Field and Arvin, Calif., had told of curing several cases of malignant growths when Defense Attorney Richard Steel asked:

"Have you cured other patients with this treatment?"

"Yes," replied the youthful doctor, "my own father, a sixty-year-old minister who has been president of two colleges and very active in civic affairs."

Dr. Hendricks' father, identified only as "Mr. A.O.H.," had pulmonary tuberculosis and had suffered from two hemorrhages, severe coughing, night sweats and high temperatures before the son examined him on Jan. 29, 1940, the witness said.

"We were all afraid he was going to die—in fact, we knew he was going to die," Dr. Hendricks declared.

Court was adjourned until Thursday after the defense had introduced X-ray photographs of the father as evidence.

Earlier, Dr. Koch's son John, 24, a senior at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., testified that Koch "Glyoxylide" aided his recovery from an ailment that paralyzed his limbs in August, 1935.

Rules of evidence prevented the husky, athletic-looking young man from saying what the ailment was, but Defense Attorney William H. Gallagher previously had told the jury of nine women and four men that the boy was cured of infantile paralysis.

John said that all members of the Koch family, including two brothers and his deceased mother, had taken "Glyoxylide" about once a year "to keep ourselves in good condition."

Koch Remedies Relieved Ulcers, Osteopath Says

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Peptic ulcers, goitre and cirrhosis of the liver were added today to the list of human ills which are said to have responded to treatment with Dr. William F. Koch's remedies.

Dr. Wendell G. Hendricks, osteopathic physician and surgeon with offices in Bakersfield and Arvin, Cal., told of the Koch products benefiting patients suffering with these ailments.

These were among the 110 patients he has treated with Koch preparations, he explained.

DEFENSE WITNESS

The trim, mustached physician appeared as a defense witness at the misrepresentation and mislabeling trial of Doctor Koch and his brother, Louis, before a jury and Federal Judge O'Brien.

His father, the Rev. O. A. Hendricks, 60-year-old pastor and former college president, owes his life to Koch treatment, the witness testified.

"My father had tuberculosis," Doctor Hendricks said. "He was in bad condition two years ago. We thought he was going to die—in fact, we knew he was going to die."

3 CANCER CASES

Doctor Hendricks recited his success in treating three cancer cases with the Koch remedies. He said he first became interested in the Detroit chemist's products through the latter's book on natural immunities.

"I've used these preparations on cancer, infections, allergies and certain conditions which I describe as miscellaneous," Doctor Hendricks continued.

Among the miscellaneous group he listed: benign tumors, coronary thrombosis, peptic ulcers, goitre, cirrhosis of the liver, and a post cerebral embolism paralysis.

RECOVERS FROM COUGH

Doctor Hendricks followed Carl Mikkola, 27, to the witness stand. Mikkola, a Calumet commercial fisherman, told of recovering from a cough after Koch treatments.

Preceding him on the stand was the athletic-appearing son of a defendant, John Koch, 24-year-old Rollins College student.

Young Koch testified that his late mother and his two brothers, both now in the army, have taken injections at least once a year of glyoxylide, a Koch product, "to keep us in good condition."

TREATED BY FATHER

The youth told of being treated by his father after falling ill and becoming paralyzed in 1935 while summering near Fort Huron. He now walks with a slight limp.

Rules of evidence prohibited young Koch from naming his illness. However, in his opening statement William Henry Gallagher, defense attorney, related the incident and claimed the youth was stricken with infantile paralysis.

THE DETROIT NEWS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1943

Tells of Faith in Koch Drug

Winnipeg Doctor Cross-Examined

Preparations of the Koch laboratories effected cures of a variety of ailments, according to testimony of defense witnesses before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, in Federal Court Wednesday.

Mrs. Ella Claus, of Lakewood, O., testified for the defense that she was cured by the Koch remedy, of an unhealing wound and suppuration, and a troublesome and painful lump in her arm, following excision of cancer of the breast.

Under cross-examination by Francis X. Norris, counsel for the Government, Dr. Omer Hague, of Winnipeg, again affirmed his belief that the Koch glyoxylide would act to cause the reconstruction of brain cells after they had been destroyed by cancer. He held that this treatment would restore the brain cells to normal condition.

Asked whether mental function, such as memory, would thereby be restored, he replied: "I don't think so."

AS AN ANTITOXIN

Referring to a case of cure he had testified to previously, but with another ailment occurring in the same patient two and one-half years later, he was asked if the Koch remedy used in the first instance would not act as an "antitoxin or preventive for some ailment which might arise in the same individual later," Dr. Hague replied: "I do not know."

He had previously been asked: "Could the action of the glyoxylide occur two and one-half years after the injection?" He replied: "I understand it can happen."

Again asked: "Do you believe this delayed action could take place without any reactions during the intervening two and one-half years?" he answered: "I understand it is possible."

Questions by the Government were calculated to test the knowledge of Dr. Hague as the actual preventive values of the Koch antitoxin.

TELLS OF CURE

Carl Mikkola, of Calumet, Mich., testified for the defense that he had suffered from continued ailment resulting in "spitting blood" for four years, and that after two local doctors of Calumet had failed to cure the malady, he said the Koch remedy proved efficacious in his case.

Dr. Wendell G. Hendrick, osteopathic physician and surgeon, with offices in Bakersfield and Arvin, Calif., testified for the defense that he had used the Koch remedies in treatment of 110 patients, since 1937, and was submitting testimony on some of these cases when court adjourned.

Defense counsel in the Koch trial was stopped by Judge O'Brien from submitting direct testimony by Cash Asher, a former Detroit newspaperman, now of Davenport, Ia., relative to his employment by the Wayne County Medical Society in 1927 to investigate the practices of Dr. William F. Koch.

Dr. Koch, his brother Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., are charged by the Government with using misleading labels on the Koch packages distributed to physicians. The labels read: "Koch Antitoxin, for Cancer, Infections and Allergies."

Koch Drug Cured Baby, Says Doctor

Glyoxylide Erased All Sign of Eczema, Young California Osteopath Testifies

BY EDGAR A. GUEST, JR.
Free Press Staff Writer

Glyoxylide, one of the drugs manufactured by Dr. William F. Koch's laboratories and which the Government charges is branded in violation of the Food and Drug Act, cured a twenty-seven-month-old baby of eczema which covered practically its entire body.

That was part of the testimony Thursday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien of Dr. Wendell G. Hendricks, youthful osteopathic physician of Bakersfield and Arvin, Calif.

examined the patient I saw the growth."

The size of peas grown in California was another issue of the day. The doctor had testified that he had removed from a growth on the lip of a patient a section "as large as a medium-sized pea" which he sent to a pathologist for examination.

Reading from the pathologist's report, Ray established that the size of the section removed by Dr. Hendricks was approximately five-eighths of an inch by a half-inch.

"In view of your testimony that the growth when you first saw it was about the size of a twenty-five-cent piece, isn't it true that after taking out practically the entire growth you then claimed to cure the patient by glyoxylide?" Ray snapped.

Dr. Hendricks, who said that much of his practice is concerned with allergies, said from the witness stand that "my personal opinion is that cancer might be some form of allergy."

This was his own theory, he said, based on his observation that several of the 24 cancer cases he has treated had allergy and a history of allergy and that, vice versa, several of his allergy patients had cancer. The young doctor, who was graduated from an osteopathic college in Los Angeles in 1937, said that five of his 24 cancer patients had died.

LOOKED LIKE MUMMY

"When the baby was brought to me for treatment it looked like a mummy," Dr. Hendricks stated. "It was swathed from its neck to its feet in bandages and was covered with salve. I ordered the bandages removed, cleaned the salve off, and injected one ampoule of glyoxylide."

The young osteopath, reading from his personal records, testified that within a week there were signs of improvement, and that within several months the baby's body was cleared and "it was running around in the yard in the sun."

William Henry Gallagher, one of the attorneys representing Dr. Koch, attempted to examine the witness on the science of osteopathy, but the examination was stopped by Assistant United States Attorney John C. Ray on the grounds that the matter had not been gone into on direct examination.

COUNSEL CRACKS JOKE

The brief journey into the various bones of the body did produce a joke on the part of Gallagher which stamped him as either a devotee of vaudeville in the days of the old Temple Theater or a modern radio fan.

"In reference to the spinal cord," Gallagher said, "it is generally true, isn't it, that your head sits at one end and you sit on the other?"

Ray ripped into the witness in the closing minutes of the session, shouting accusations that on at least two occasions the young doctor had diagnosed expectant mothers as suffering from tumors. The witness denied the accusations.

DISPUTES CLAIM

Ray also produced hospital records from which he attempted to show that a patient Dr. Hendricks claimed to have cured of a malignant growth through injections of glyoxylide was already well on the road to recovery through radium and X-ray treatments before she was treated by him.

"I don't know about the records of the hospital," Dr. Hendricks said, "but I do know that when I

Friday, February 26, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Cancer Linked To Allergy by Koch Witness

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Cancer, tuberculosis and epilepsy may well be allergies in the opinion of Dr. Wendell G. Hendricks, California osteopath-physician-surgeon, who testified today in the trial of Dr. William Koch in Federal Judge O'Brien's court.

The suave medic testified he believes the key to the allergy has been found in the Koch drug and cited his successes in treating patients with it.

Doctor Hendricks, who practices medicine in Bakersfield and Arvin, Cal., mecca of Okies and other migrant agricultural workers, says he treated 19 out of 24 cancer cases successfully with Koch remedies.

MOST FREQUENT USE

The Detroit physician-chemist and his brother, Louis, are on trial for reputed mislabeling and misrepresentation of their products. One of these, "glyoxylide" is described on the label as "for allergy, cancer, infection."

This was the Koch preparation most frequently administered by Doctor Hendricks.

"I find cancer and allergy co-existing in case histories," Doctor Hendricks testified.

"I believe that an allergy can exist in the human body so cells might hypertrophy and thus become malignant."

EFFECTS A MYSTERY

Under cross-examination by John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney, the witness admitted he gave Koch remedies, although he did not understand their workings.

He denied, however, that he diagnosed the cases of two women as tumor when in reality they were pregnant.

Doctor Hendricks estimated he and his associate take care of 30 office calls by patients per day.

CANCER OF THE LIP CASE

The witness also refuted the government's claim that in removing a section of cancer of the lip from one patient for a pathological examination he succeeded in eradicating the growth.

How he treated two infant brothers with Koch products, thus combatting their eczema was also described by Doctor Hendricks.

The younger child was 6 weeks old when treated and his brother was 27 months old. Doctor Hendricks described the latter as malnourished and so swathed in bandages that he appeared like a mummy.

"He cried all the time and was almost an impossible child," Doctor Hendricks said.

Two cures of epileptics, one of whom had suffered the seizures for 15 years, also were attributed to the Koch product by the witness.

THE DETROIT NEWS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1943

Koch Remedy Called Cure

California Doctor Cites Cancer Cases

In testimony for the defense, in the Koch trial, before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury, Thursday, Dr. Wendell G. Hendrick, osteopathic physician and surgeon, of Bakersfield and Arvin, Calif., said that he had administered the Koch remedies to 110 patients since 1938, of whom 24 were cancer patients. Of these, he said, four had died.

"The other cancer patients," he said, "were cured—meaning by 'cure' that there has been no appearance of the malignancy since I discharged them."

MEDICINE GETS CREDIT

Referring to one of these cancer cases, in which a specimen from the patient's upper lip had been sent to a laboratory, and identified as basal epithelioma, a form of cancer, Hendrick denied, under cross-examination by John C. Ray, assistant district attorney, that he had cut out all of the cancer for a specimen.

"Do you know that surgical removal of the entire tumor sometimes results in complete cure?" he was asked.

"But I did not cut it all out. The malignancy was still there. I administered the Koch remedy to this patient and she made a complete recovery," Hendrick replied. "I consider that it was the Koch glyoxylide alone that cured her."

Hendrick was asked by Ray if he had not diagnosed a woman patient, living near Bakersfield, as suffering with a tumor, and that shortly thereafter she had given birth to a baby.

"I did not diagnose her case as tumor," Hendrick replied.

RECEIVED BOOKLET

He had not specialized in the treatment or study of cancer, he said, but in 1938 he received a book describing the use of the Koch anti-toxin for cancer, infections and allergies, and decided to try the remedies on these classes of ailments.

"I became convinced, after administering them, that they were the best remedy for these ailments," he said.

Referring to one hospital report

in which the patients had been discharged as "cured" of cancer of the cervix, Ray asked Hendrick if this woman had not been actually cured of malignancy when she subsequently came to him.

Hendrick replied: "I examined her through a speculum and saw the diseased condition. I concluded it was malignant, and that in this case radium and surgery had established no permanent cure. I cured her with the Koch remedy."

Dr. William F. Koch, his brother Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., are charged by the Government with using misleading labels on the Koch packages of remedies.

Koch Drug Held Able to Rebuild Ear

Cauliflower Organs Could Be Restored to Normal Size, Osteopath Testifies

BY LYFORD MOORE
Free Press Staff Writer

The human eye, ear and nose were added Tuesday to the brain and kidney which defense witnesses in the trial of Dr. William Koch and his brother Louis have testified could be "regenerated" even though eaten away by cancer.

Tuesday's principal witness, Dr. Wendell G. Hendricks, California osteopathic physician and self-styled homeopath, testifying to the efficacy of "Glyoxylide," Koch preparation which the Government contends is labeled in violation of the Food and Drug Act, also stated that it would restore the cauliflower ears of boxers to "normal size and appearance."

QUESTION PROTESTED

When Assistant United States Attorney John C. Ray asked whether a nose destroyed by cancer could be regenerated, defense attorneys protested that "no reasonable man" could ask such a question about "glyoxylide" and asked that the question be barred.

Judge O'Brien replied that inasmuch as it had already been claimed that the preparation could grow a new brain he was interested in whether it could grow a new nose.

"And I consider myself a reasonable man," he added.

The defense then sought to have the "reasonable man" portion of the remarks stricken from the record.

"I'll let that stand," the judge replied.

Dr. Hendricks also testified that his sixty-year-old preacher-father had been cured of tuberculosis by "Glyoxylide" treatment after he had been given up as a hopeless case prior to the injection.

TELLS OF EARLIER CURE

Upon questioning by Ray, it was also brought out, however, that Dr. Hendricks' father had also had tuberculosis and had "been given up to die by physicians" when he was 18 years old. That time he had been cured by a Salvation Army lass, his son said.

The girl suggested that his father pray to God for recovery, Dr. Hendricks said, and he did, with the result that a few weeks later he was well enough again "to work in a gas-filled room," and the malady did not recur until he was 60.

Dr. Hendricks was then asked if he did not believe that Divine Providence might not have had a hand in curing his father the second time as well as the first.

"Yes," Dr. Hendricks replied, "my father believed 'Glyoxylide' had been sent to him as the providence of God."

CAN'T FIND REFERENCE

Dr. Hendricks was unable to find in a medical volume a reference which he had quoted in a scientific paper he had written on "Glyoxylide" and was forced to admit it was "very possible that I misquoted."

He said that he had been insulted by being "hung up on" when he tried to describe the startling efficacy of "Glyoxylide" to the California county hospital near his office.

He was accused by Ray of having "a distinct reputation in your community as an alarmist who terrorizes his patients."

Dr. Hendricks admitted that he gave the Koch remedies, although he did not understand how they worked and said that he used the labels only to identify the products. "I have my own rules for using them," he said.

THE DETROIT NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1943

Mother Tells of Koch Aid

California Doctor Is Defense Witness

Epilepsy, pneumonia and tuberculosis are forms of allergy, Dr. Wendell G. Hendricks, osteopathic physician and surgeon, of Bakersfield, Calif., said, under cross-examination, Friday, by John C. Ray, attorney for the Government in the Koch trial, before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury.

"It is my opinion and experience," Hendricks said, "that these diseases may be most successfully treated by the same remedies applied to allergy, that is the Koch remedies. The tuberculosis bacillus and the pneumococci set up irritation to tissues like the irritations found in all other allergies."

ON STAND ALL DAY

Questioned as to his repeated prescription of morphine and other opium derivatives to one of his patients, Hendricks said this was necessary to relieve the patient's intense pain.

Hendricks was on the witness stand through most of the day. During the last hour of court Mrs. Romaine Long, of Wichita, Kan., testified relative to treatment of her daughter, Rita, now 8 years old, for a diseased eye in infancy.

The left eye had been removed by surgery, Mrs. Long said, and the right eye then presented symptoms similar to the ailment of the left eye. Failing to get relief from other doctors, Mrs. Long brought her daughter to Detroit, to get the Koch treatment.

Inc., are charged by the Government with using misleading labels on the Koch remedy packages. The trial will be resumed Tuesday morning.

The American Women's Literary Society of Lima, Peru, recently celebrated its twenty-first anniversary, and so many British and Peruvian women are participating that meetings have been moved to a club hall.

Dr. Koch, she said, administered three injections—she said she did not know what they were—in November, 1935, March, 1937, and May, 1942.

"Rita's right eye has never given any trouble since, except for being watery on occasions," Mrs. Long testified.

NO TROUBLE SINCE

Rita testified she attends school regularly, is in the eighth grade, can read and write, and has no difficulty with her vision.

Dr. William F. Koch, his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories,

Girl's Eye Saved By Koch Clinic, Mother Says

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

How a Koch remedy saved the sight in the good eye of a child, already blinded in one eye, was on the record today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charged with misrepresentation and mislabeling of their products.

A nine-woman, four-man jury is hearing the case in the courtroom of Federal Judge O'Brien.

The child, Rita, now 10, and her mother, Mrs. Mildred Long, came here from Wichita, Kan., to add their story to the claims on Koch's behalf. Rita, a pretty little girl with long yellow curls, is a student in the fifth-grade in Wichita.

MEANING OF OATH

Judge O'Brien permitted Rita to testify after she declared she knew the meaning of a court oath.

"It's where some one says something and gives a promise to do something," she explained.

"It's more than that," the judge smiled. "It means you promise you are going to tell the truth."

LEFT EYE REMOVED

Rita testified she has no difficulty reading, writing or seeing movies, although at times she gets headaches. Her mother told the court the child's left eye was removed when she was almost 2 years old.

Mrs. Long said that a year and one-half later when she noticed similar symptoms in the child's other eye, she visited her Wichita physician, and an eye specialist in Niles, Mich., and, finally, took her daughter to Detroit to the Koch clinic.

"Dr. Koch gave Rita one injection and we remained here for three weeks," Mrs. Long testified. "During that time I noticed an improvement."

Mrs. Long said Doctor Koch gave her child three treatments, the last being in May, 1942, and for another ailment.

When the case resumes Tuesday the defense will open its fourth week by reading into the record depositions from physicians who diagnosed Rita's ailment before she was treated by the Detroiters.

Dr. Wendell G. Hendricks, osteopathic physician-surgeon of Bakersfield and Arvin, Cal., occupied the witness chair most of yesterday.

ALSO CURED BY FAITH

Under cross-examination he admitted that his father, the Rev. O. A. Hendricks, who he claims to have cured of tuberculosis with Koch treatments, was cured of the same ailment 40 years ago by faith.

"Might Providence not have had a hand in your father's recovery this time?" John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney, asked.

"Yes," Doctor Hendricks replied. "My father believed that Doctor Koch's glyoxylide had been sent to him as Providence of God."

Saturday, February 27, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Juror Faints at Testimony in Koch Trial

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Gruesome medical testimony and illness in her own family proved too much Tuesday for Mrs. Eleanor M. Bair, Juror No. 11 in the Government's trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis for alleged misbranding of their medical preparations.

Mrs. Bair collapsed in the jury box and was removed to her home at 12627 Ilene in a semi-hysterical condition, according to physicians who attended her.

HEARING ADJOURNED

Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien adjourned the trial until Wednesday morning, when Mrs. Bair is expected to return.

Court attendants said she had been worrying over the illness of her fifteen-year-old daughter and had complained of feeling faint for lack of breakfast before Tuesday's session began.

Dr. William H. Mick, of Cleveland, had taken the stand as a witness for Dr. Koch and began to tell how he had treated an elderly woman with Koch's controversial chemicals.

SHOWS WITHERED HANDS

In explaining that he was an X-ray specialist, Dr. Mick remarked that he had discarded this didn't want to die as a martyr treatment for cancer because "I to the X-ray." He said early work with X-ray had been harmful to many physicians and displayed his own blackened, withered hands as evidence.

"Show your hands to the jury," ordered Defense Attorney Irvin Long.

The sight apparently was too much for Mrs. Bair who had sat through nearly two months of wearisome technical testimony that at times had become almost morbid.

She moaned and slumped in her chair. Judge O'Brien hastily ordered a recess and had Mrs. Bair taken to his chambers for treatment by Government physicians attending the trial. Two hours later she was taken home by her husband, Balford.

Juror Collapses During Koch Trial

Mrs. Eleanor M. Bair, 12627 Ilene avenue, one of the jurors in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, was recovering at her home today from an "attack of nerves" which overcame her Tuesday as she and other talesmen were called upon to look at the withered hands of a defense witness. The sight, according to her physician, was too much for her.

The defense witness was Dr. William H. Mick, of Cleveland, O., who said early work with X-Rays in the treatment of cancer had injured his hands.

At the request of defense counsel, he showed his withered and scarred hands to the jurors. It was then that Mrs. Bair collapsed. A contributing cause was that she had been worried over the illness of a daughter and had entered the jury box without breakfast.

Dr. Koch and his brother are charged with having mis-labeled medical preparations manufactured in the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Wednesday, March 3, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Ohio Physician Tells Confidence In Koch Remedy

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

With Juror No. 11, whose collapse yesterday forced an abrupt recess, listening pale-faced and intent, the Koch trial resumed its plodding today through a maze of medical testimony.

Dr. William Henry Mick, Cleveland roentologist, a defense witness, told of the treatment of 228 patients with the government-attacked preparations. His confidence in Glyoxylide was so great, he said, that he even took some himself.

RELIEVES SWELLING

"I had had a swelling in the glands under my arms," said Dr. Mick, who previously explained turning to the Koch remedies when his skin became infected from cancer X-ray treatments. "The swelling was relieved."

The case was adjourned yesterday because of the illness of Mrs. Eleanor Bair, 12627 Ilene.

Mrs. Bair collapsed just after the witness had walked the length of the jury box exhibiting his withered and scabbed hands.

GIVES UP X-RAY

"I gave up using X-ray because I didn't want to die like all of the rest of the martyrs among the early X-ray workers," Doctor Mick said.

Asked for a diagnosis of the ailment which scarred his hands, the witness described it as "chronic X-ray dermatitis, precancerous."

Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, are on trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien on charges of misrepresentation and mislabeling of their products.

Doctor Backs Koch Remedy

Turns From X-Ray in Fighting Cancer

Dr. William Henry Mick, of Cleveland, testified Wednesday in Federal Court in defense of Dr. William and Louis Koch, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., charged with using misleading labels on their products.

On the stand most of the day, Dr. Mick told Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and the jury that he had been in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in World War I and was subsequently employed by the Veteran's Bureau as X-ray specialist and diagnostician. Since January 1926 he has been practicing in Cleveland.

Said he gave up the treatment of cancer and other infections by X-ray because of injuries to his hands, from 1904 to 1910, due to the crude methods of using X-ray instruments in that period.

"I have been using Koch's glyoxylide in the treatment of cancer since 1936," Mick said, "first on patients whose cases I considered hopeless under treatment by X-ray, radium or surgery."

Dr. Mick said he treated 111 cancer cases with the Koch remedies.

"Not all recovered, but my experience with the Koch treatment convinced me that it is best for cancer, benign tumors and allergies."

Under cross examination by Francis X. Norris, district attorney,

Mick maintained that he could diagnose cancer by reference to the patient's history and condition, and by appearance of the growth.

While his own hands, injured by X-ray, had not entirely recovered, he said that glyoxylide he had administered to himself had improved the condition, which he described as "chronic pre-cancerous dermatitis."

'Shimmies' Attributed to Koch Drug

Patients 'Shake Like Earthquake' After Injection, Cleveland Doctor Testifies

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Dr. William F. Koch's controversial "Glyoxylide" loomed Wednesday as stiff competition for Arthur Murray's famed learn-to-dance-in-a-hurry courses.

That Conga-like twitch of the hips becomes second nature with the first shot of the Koch preparation, according to the testimony in Federal Court by Dr. William H. Mick, of Cleveland.

TELLS OF SUCCESS

Dr. Mick told of great success in treating 228 patients with the preparation, which is also supposed to be good for "cancer, allergy and infection," according to the label, which the Government charges is misleading. Dr. Koch and his brother Louis are on trial before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury of nine women and four men.

"Better than half of my Glyoxylide patients get the shimmy—a wavy contraction of the muscles," Dr. Mick testified.

"Do you always make this injection in the hips?" Government Attorney Frank X. Norris asked on cross-examination.

"In the buttocks—yes," the witness said.

LASTS UP TO MINUTE

The "shimmy" lasts from half a minute to more than a minute after the injection, Dr. Mick explained, adding:

"I have never seen anything like it. The whole body quivers and shakes like an earthquake."

Norris, who had previously contended through Government witnesses that the Koch preparation consists almost completely of distilled water, asked:

"Doctor, is it not a fact that one can cause this same sort of muscle contraction by injecting two cubic centimeters of plain distilled water?"

"I don't know—I don't think so," said Dr. Mick.

RECALLS TESTIMONY

Earlier, Norris had inquired into Dr. Mick's method of injection, recalling previous testimony to the effect that it was necessary to run outdoors so that a breeze could blow away the germs while the syringe was filled.

Pointing to Dr. Mick's hands, which are spotted with what he himself had termed a "pre-cancerous" condition caused by his use of the X-ray machine, Norris asked:

"What if some of that growth fell into the ampule as you were filling the syringe?"

"I wouldn't let it," Dr. Mick replied.

"But what if some did—or, suppose you pricked your finger with the needle and drop of blood fell in the solution?"

TIME TO RETIRE

"If I pricked my finger like that I'd say it was time for me to retire from the practice of medicine," the florid-faced little physician snapped.

Judge O'Brien intervened.

"Well, before you retire, answer the question, Doctor," he said.

"It couldn't happen," the witness said. "I wouldn't open an ampule that way."

Dr. Mick said that he himself had taken the Koch treatment in 1939 for enlarged glands under his arms. He ached from head to foot for from three to eight days after the treatment, then the glands disappeared, he said.

SOME NOT CURED

Of the 228 cases he treated, 111 had cancer, Dr. Mick said, but he did not say how many were cured. Some were not cured, he said.

He described briefly three cases where he said "Glyoxylide" had brought cures. One case concerned an eighty-year-old woman who had previously been treated unsuccessfully with both X-ray and radium, he declared.

Mrs. Eleanor M. Blair, the juror who fainted at Tuesday's session, returned to her seat Wednesday and told court attendants that she expected to be able to continue for the duration of the case, while Defense Attorney William H. Gallagher has estimated will continue until the first part of April.

Koch Remedy Causes Shimmy, Doctor Testifies

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Injections of glyoxylide, a Koch preparation, usually precipitated a "shimmy-like motion which travels along the muscles," jurors weighing the case of Dr. William F. Koch learned today.

The information was given by Dr. William Henry Mick, Cleveland reontologist, whose belief in the Koch product is so profound that he treated himself with the remedy.

VET OF WORLD WAR I

"I have never seen such a reaction follow injections of any other type," the veteran of the United States Medical Corps in World War I, testified.

Dr. Mick credits glyoxylide with the disappearance of lumps which appeared under his armpits.

Furthermore, he testified, his health is better and there is an improvement in the pre-cancerous dermatitis which he claims he developed from early work with X-ray in treatment of cancer.

He has used the Koch preparation on 228 cases, including 111 patients suffering from cancer, Dr. Mick said.

BROTHER CO-DEFENDANT

Dr. Koch, one-time professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan, is on trial with his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., on charges of misrepresentation of their products.

Federal Judge O'Brien is hearing the case.

Friday, March 5, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch's Remedy Credited With Cancer Cures

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Confronted with a second operation for what she believes was cancer, Miss Sarah A. McGrane of MacDougall, N. Y., a nurse of 25 years experience, turned to Koch remedies and was restored to health, she testified today.

The bespectacled, middle-aged woman, who told of the deaths of her father and older sister from cancer, appeared as a witness for the ruddy-faced Dr. William F. Koch, accused with his brother, Louis, of misrepresenting their medical products.

A jury of nine women and four men heard Miss McGrane recite her sufferings and then ask:

"May I tell a little story of my new strength?"

PROSECUTOR PROTESTS

John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney, jumped to his feet in protest.

"Counsel objects," Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien informed the witness.

"Does he?" the witness smiled. "It will only take a few minutes."

"It isn't a matter of time," the court replied. "If you wish to bring it out, you must do it with questioning."

2 MORE INJECTIONS

Under questioning by William Henry Gallagher, attorney for Dr. Koch, the nurse told of how, apparently near death, she took her first Koch injection in May, 1928.

In 1923 she underwent an operation for breast cancer, Miss McGrane testified. It was five years later that she experienced symptoms which sent her on a round of medical examinations.

She had a second injection before she left Detroit and a third two years later in New York when she was stricken with radium pains. She also credits the Koch remedy with relieving her of rheumatic pains and sore throats.

THE DETROIT NEWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1943

Depositions Add to Koch Defense

Depositions for the record in the Koch trial, before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien in Federal Court, supporting testimony by various witnesses who had testified previously for the defense, were interspersed, Thursday, among the testimony of several new defense witnesses.

Dr. William F. Koch, his brother Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., are charged by the Government with using misleading labels on the Koch remedy packages which are delivered to physicians on order, these packages often going by mail.

Abraham H. Johnson, a Wyandotte watchman, testified that he went to Dr. Koch after an operation presumably for cancer of the mouth which had left painful after effects, and that he received injections from Dr. Koch, "and I am entirely well now."

Mrs. Carl E. Trapp, of Farmington, Mich., testified that she had an ailment for which her local doctor did not treat her, and went to Dr. Koch, who gave her injections of his remedies. She fully recovered, she said.

Miss Sarah A. McGrane, a trained nurse in New York, testified to another "cure" which she ascribed as due to Koch treatments.

3 More Tell of Cures by Koch Drug

**Cancers, Colds, Sore
Throat All Vanish,
Jury Is Assured;
'Story' Is Admitted**

BY JOHN CREECY
Free Press Staff Writer

Three more persons told a jury in Federal Judge O'Brien's court Thursday that Dr. William Koch's remedies had cured them of what they believed to be cancerous growths.

Part of a parade of witnesses that apparently is scheduled to last at least another month, the three were Mrs. Lillian Trapp, of Farmington; Abraham A. Johnson, of Wyandotte, and Miss Sarah A. McGrane, of McDougall, N. Y.

REPORT IN EVIDENCE

Mrs. Trapp, according to a laboratory report submitted in evidence by Koch's attorneys, suffered from cancer of the uterus in 1923.

After treatment by Dr. Koch her trouble disappeared, she told the jury. Later, she testified, she bore four children, whom she brought to court with her.

Johnson, a night watchman, asserted that growths in his mouth had been removed by Dr. Koch's preparations and that he had not been troubled with them since.

Miss McGrane, a nurse for 25 years, said that she had pelvic growths for which an operation was arranged in 1928 at the New York Cancer Institute.

The operation was not performed, she said, because the doctor who had been scheduled to do it became ill. She said she refused the services of another surgeon and came to Detroit, where she was treated by Dr. Koch.

After injections of Dr. Koch's medicines, which the Government contends were virtually nothing but distilled water and were improperly labeled, she not only recovered from the pelvic ailment, but also was relieved of several minor disorders she had suffered recently, the witness added.

"I had often suffered sore throats, nose bleed and rheumatic pains," she told the jury. "I had been taking aspirin most of my life. But except for one sore throat I have had none of these things since Dr. Koch treated me in 1928."

At this point she told the court: "I've got a little story I'd like to tell which proves how much my health was improved by Dr. Koch."

"I object," shouted Government Attorney John C. Ray.

Smiling sweetly she coaxed: "It'll only take a couple of minutes."

After some legal jockeying by attorneys she was permitted to tell the story.

It was an account of how she had been obliged to walk, over rough country roads, three and a half miles through a blinding sleet storm to visit her father.

"When I got there," she said, "I was covered from head to foot with ice and snow. But I didn't even catch cold. I was back at work two days later."

Texan Says Koch Drug Cured Half His Patients

BY JOHN CREECY
Free Press Staff Writer

Deep in the heart of Texas, 45 per cent of the cancer patients of Dr. C. E. Phillips were cured by Koch's Glyoxylide, according to depositions read Friday in Federal Judge O'Brien's court where the brothers Koch are on trial for alleged mislabeling of their products.

Dr. Phillips, a seventy-two-year-old general practitioner of Orange County, Tex., also found Glyoxylide effective in treating coronary thrombosis and angina pectoris, he testified in the deposition.

CLAIMS OTHER MERITS

Another merit of the preparation not previously brought out at the trial was that it enabled cancer victims to give up the use of morphine, said the Texas physician, who added that he "believed" he was a member of the staff of the local hospital, but didn't know for sure because none of his patients was sick.

"About 45 per cent were cured," he said, "but practically all of them received some benefit."

MORPHINE CASES CITED

"Some of them had been taking morphine because of the intense pain that accompanied their cancer. They were relieved of the pain by Glyoxylide and cured of the morphine habit."

"I don't know whether Glyoxylide would cure ordinary cases of morphine addiction or not, however. My only experience was with cancer sufferers."

Miss Sarah McGrane, who testified earlier that she had been cured by Glyoxylide of what she believed to be a cancerous growth, denied under questioning by Government attorneys that she had ever been in the employ of the Koch brothers, William and Louis, or the

"As a matter of fact," said Dr. Koch's attorney, William Henry Gallagher, "you don't have to be a nurse to help people without compensation, do you?"

"No, sir," replied the witness.

WITNESS APPLAUDS

At this, a woman spectator in the court room burst into enthusiastic applause. Judge O'Brien ordered her to stand up and said sternly:

"Madam, this is not a theater. If you do that again I shall have you removed from the court room."

Prominent among Dr. Phillips' patients was Dr. Phillips himself.

"I had a bad case of what I, and other doctors, diagnosed as coronary thrombosis," he testified. "I couldn't walk 50 feet without feeling severe coronary pains."

"I took two shots of Glyoxylide, making the injections myself. Within 48 hours the pain was gone."

TELLS OF RECORDS

He added that electrocardiographs taken before and after the treatment had shown a great improvement in his condition.

Another man was treated with Glyoxylide for angina pectoris, with equally effective results, the doctor said.

Since first learning of the Koch preparations through a pamphlet sent out by the Koch Laboratories, Dr. Phillips had administered them to about 75 patients whom he believed to have cancer, he said in his deposition.

Koch Laboratories.

She admitted, however, that she had worked with Dr. William Koch at his clinic "without compensation," and had assisted in the care of patients in the East who were receiving Koch treatments.

"I did it because of my interest in suffering humanity," she explained. "I felt that the Koch preparations could be of benefit to those poor creatures."

As a professional nurse, she added under questioning, she was often in the habit of aiding sick persons without compensation.

Saturday, March 6, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Cure Claimed in Heart Case

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Forty-eight hours after taking a Koch remedy he received relief from a severe cardiac condition and six weeks later the symptoms had disappeared, a 72-year-old Texas physician claimed in a deposition read into testimony today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch.

The witness identified himself as Dr. C. E. Phillips, health officer of Orange County, Tex.

"I honestly believe I wouldn't be alive if it weren't for that remedy," he stated in the deposition.

3 DIAGNOSIS MADE

A heart specialist diagnosed his ailment from an electric cardiogram as coronary thrombosis, Dr. Phillips said. Six weeks after taking the Koch injection the same doctor made a second cardiogram and followed this by a third "a month or two later."

"The doctor said I was much better," Dr. Phillips continued. "He said he couldn't understand the recovery."

Drug addicts also might be benefited by the Koch preparation, Dr. Phillips pointed out, explaining that through the injections he had succeeded in removing drugs from patients previously dependent upon them because of pain.

CLAIMS 45 PCT. SUCCESS

He claims success in 45 per cent of the approximately 75 cases, mostly of cancer, which he treated by the Koch method.

Dr. Koch is on trial with his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer of Koch Laboratories, Inc., before a jury of nine women and four men in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

It is the government's contention that the Kochs made false claims for their products on the labels.

Science Takes a Holiday at Koch 'Cancer Trial'

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

W. Thomas S. Davies, prominent Grosse Pointe physician, testified in Federal Court Tuesday that he has used Dr. William F. Koch's controversial drugs on at least 700 Detroiters and is convinced that they saved his own mother when she was dying of cancer.

He testified at the trial of Dr. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with misbranding their products in violation of the Food and Drug Law. A jury of nine women and four men is hearing the case, described as the biggest scientific trial in history.

SCIENCE PUT ASIDE

When Dr. Davies told of curing case after case of asthma, however, science took a holiday while the witness and Judge Ernest A. O'Brien compared notes on the value of cubeb cigarettes.

The physician remarked that he urged asthma patients to refrain from smoking even though they were cured or greatly aided with Dr. Koch's "Glyoxylide."

Judge O'Brien interrupted to ask:

"Well doctor, aren't certain cigarettes sometimes prescribed for asthma?"

SAYS THAT THEY ARE

"Yes they are, Your Honor, but I don't know much about them."

"I think they're called cubebs," said the judge.

Dr. Davies leaned nearer the judge in a confidential manner.

"Yes, that's it," he said. "Have you ever tried them?"

Judge O'Brien smiled wryly. "Yes, once—to my sorrow," he confided.



DR. THOMAS S. DAVIES
Tells of 'miraculous cures'

Both the judge and the witness smiled broadly. Cubeb cigarettes, it was explained later, are used by small, naughty boys as much as by asthmatics. Judge O'Brien did not say how he came to use them.

Government Attorney Frank X. Norris, who had been waiting patiently to continue cross-examination of the witness, interposed, "May we go on now?"

"Oh, very well," said Judge O'Brien. "We were just reminiscing."

Dr. Davies, who specializes in pediatrics (children's ailments), said that Dr. Koch's "Glyoxylide" saved his mother, Mrs. Isabel Bow Davies, after cancer of the pancreas had reached the stage where she was "certified for death." This expression was stricken from the record.

Five physicians had diagnosed her case as cancer in 1925 and she had a tumorous mass as big as a football in her abdomen, Dr. Davies said. He identified the physicians as the late Dr. Alexander S. DeWitt, Dr. Raymond Clark, a Dr. Poisson, of Tecumseh, Ont., Dr. Koch and himself.

MASS DISAPPEARED

Dr. Davies said that the mass disappeared and his mother returned to health until she died from the effects of a fall seven years later.

Dr. Davies said he also had used "Glyoxylide" on himself.

"I had sugar diabetes," he said. "I was very much astonished at the results. The diabetes cleared up and I felt better, I made a complete recovery."

Fully three-quarters of the 700 cases in which he used the Koch preparations were "benefited or cured," he said. Most of them were allergy cases principally hay fever and asthma, and about half

of the patients were infants or young children, he asserted.

DESCRIBES CASES

Among the asthma cases he described were several boys and girls who, he said, were unable to play or attend school regularly. Some frequently had to sit up all night to continue breathing.

"Glyoxylide" brought miraculous cures in many cases and the ailment often never reappeared, the witness testified.

Dr. Davies also told of using another Koch preparation, "Malonide," in curing severe cases of eczema in infants.

"This is specially important, I think, because in addition to the horrible discomfort some eczema brings, nutritional discrepancies frequently result," he said. "These, I believe, often influence the whole future life of the child."

EMPHASIZE STANDING

Defense Attorneys Irwin Long and William H. Gallagher emphasized that Dr. Davies is a physician in good standing with the Wayne County Medical Association and the State Medical Association.

He is the son of the late Tom Davies, a Circuit Court reporter, and teaches a Sunday School class in Christ Church, Grosse Pointe, and a Bible class in the Downtown YWCA, it was pointed out.

In addition to his medical degrees, he received a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan and is so proficient in the Greek language that he has translated much of the New Testament from the original Greek.

Dr. Davies will return to the stand Wednesday for additional cross-examination.

Wednesday, March 10, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

THE DETROIT NEWS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1943

Koch Hearing in Ninth Week

Child Specialist Praises Remedies

Entering its ninth week Tuesday, the trial of Dr. William F. Koch, his brother Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., charged by the Government with using misleading labels on Koch remedy packages, continued before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, with testimony and cross-examination of Dr. Thomas S. Davies, a pediatrician with offices at 610 Kales Building, highlighting the day's proceedings.

Dr. Davies, a specialist in children's allergies, said he had found the Koch remedies helpful in treatment of eczema cases, and in one case of cancer in his own family, where he said he employed a Koch remedy successfully in treating his mother, Mrs. Isabel Bow Davies, after five physicians, including Dr. Koch, had diagnosed her case as cancer in 1925.

Mrs. Davies died seven years later as the result of a fall.

In 700 allergy cases in which he used Koch remedies, Dr. Davies said, at least three quarters of the patients were benefited or cured. He also testified that he had used Koch preparations on himself in treatment of a case of sugar diabetes.

Under cross-examination by Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney, Dr. Davies admitted that he had also used standard insulin, a generally-approved palliative for diabetes, in treating his own case. Dr. Davies also said, when asked under cross-examination, that most allergy cases occurring in young children—in which field Dr. Davies specializes—will clear up eventually by natural methods alone, without special diets.

Dr. Davies' testimony concluded the afternoon session of the court. During the morning session reading of a deposition, which was begun Friday, was finished. In it, Dr. C. E. Phillips, 72-year-old physician of Orange, Tex., claimed to have effected several cures—in cases of cancer, and one cure of coronary thrombosis, by the use of Koch remedies.

'Cured' by Koch, Admits He's Still Diabetes Patient

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Dr. Thomas S. Davies, Grosse Pointe physician who earlier claimed Koch preparations had cured his diabetes, admitted on the stand today that he was still a patient.

Government attorneys, seeking to convict Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, of false branding of medical potions, drew the confession from the doctor.

QUIZZED ABOUT DIET

"Isn't it a fact that your type of diabetes could be controlled by diet?" asked Frank Norris, assistant district attorney.

Dr. Davies said that "perhaps" it could.

A jury is hearing the trial of the brothers which is entering its third month in the courtroom of Federal Judge O'Brien. They are accused of misrepresenting their products.

Koch medications are credited by Dr. Davies with sparing his mother from death of cancer and with curing him of diabetes.

USED FOR ASTHMA

"I used the Koch products chiefly in the treatment of asthma and hay fever," Dr. Davies said.

Under cross-examination by Norris, Dr. Davies explained that he used Koch preparations in many instances in combination with the approved treatments for the ailments.

He took insulin and followed a diabetic diet for three years to control his diabetes, he said.

"I couldn't give up the insulin until after I started taking the Koch remedy," Dr. Davies said.

RECOUNTS CASE DATA

The witness recounted nearly a score of case histories, many of them cases of infants suffering from eczema or children afflicted with asthma.

Most dramatic case was that of a man stricken with rheumatic fever.

"He felt better the day after he received the Koch treatment," Dr. Davies said.

Dr. Davies is the son of the late Tom Davies, for years dean of Detroit's court reporters.

A MOTHER TESTIFIES

Koch Drug Cured Son's Asthma, Court Told

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

The attractive young wife of a prominent Grosse Pointe physician testified in Federal Court Wednesday that Dr. William F. Koch's controversial "Glyoxylide" cured her six-year-old son Johnny of a severe case of asthma after other treatment had failed.

Mrs. Margaret Tapert, wife of Dr. Julius Tapert, of 406 Fisher, Grosse Pointe, was the witness.

She testified before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury of nine women and four men hearing the case in which the Government charges Dr. Koch and his brother Louis with misbranding their preparations in violation of the Food and Drug Act.

"Johnny was ill most of the time," said Mrs. Tapert. "He wheezed so badly that he couldn't sleep or play. Even a slight cold would bring this on."

"Two or three doctors examined him and couldn't do much for him. About a year and a half ago, when Johnny was 5 years old I took him to Dr. Davies."

Dr. Thomas S. Davies, also of Grosse Pointe, testified Tuesday that he had treated Johnny with Koch "Glyoxylide."

"After the treatment Johnny continued wheezing for about three months," Mrs. Tapert asserted. "At times it seemed worse than ever. Then he suddenly got better and the asthma



MRS. MARGARET TAPERT
Testifies at "cancer trial"

disappeared.

"We tried to fatten him up and we forced too much protein food

upon him. He had two severe attacks of asthma about a year later. Again we went to Dr. Davies and Johnny received another treatment last September.

"The asthma again disappeared. Now, even with colds, he doesn't wheeze. His health is better than ever before."

Among the physicians Mrs. Tapert mentioned consulting was Dr. Stanley W. Insley, president of the Michigan Allergy Society. Dr. Insley appeared earlier in the trial as a Government witness. He said that he had experimented with Government-made substitutes for "Glyoxylide" and had found no curative value.

Dr. Davies was the witness who preceded Mrs. Tapert. Through six hours of cross-examination by Government Attorney Frank X. Norris, Dr. Davies stuck closely to his story that he had successfully treated hundreds of Detroiters, including children, with Koch remedies.

Once, however, he was tripped by a diaper.

He had explained that his use of Koch preparations was largely in the treatment of allergies, particularly among young children. Severe cases of eczema, he said, were diagnosed by the extent of the spreading of the rash and the violence of the child's reaction by scratching and crying.

Then he labeled diaper rash as

"not serious," but admitted that it, too, spread extensively and brought violent reaction. After several minutes the confusion merely deepened, and Norris dropped that line of questioning.

Judge O'Brien interposed in defense of the bloom on babies' cheeks.

"You said something yesterday, doctor, that sort of bothered me," the jurist said. "It removed a beautiful tradition. If I understood you correctly, you said that the bloom on a baby's cheek is disease."

"Yes, that is right," said Dr. Davies.

"Then all of the mothers, fathers and grandfathers who have been admiring this beautiful cheek for generations have merely been looking upon disease and have been deceived?"

"I think so," the witness said.

"I can understand that later in life the bloom might be bourbon instead of beauty," the judge continued. "But, being a grandfather, I was interested. Is the color of the baby's cheek that we ordinarily call beauty a disease?"

"I think it is a mild eczema," said Dr. Davies.

Later, upon prompting of Defense Attorney Richard Steel, Dr. Davies explained that he meant "permanent redness" of the cheek, not ordinary flesh color, indicated eczema.

THE DETROIT NEWS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1943

Asthma Aid Told at Trial

Koch Remedy and Diet Figure in Boy's Case

The severe "wheezing spells" of a small boy and the treatments given him occupied the attention of judge, jury and an assemblage of attorneys in the Koch trial in Federal Court Wednesday.

Dr. William F. Koch; his brother, Louis, and their laboratories are accused by the Government of using misleading labels on Koch preparations. Judge Ernest A. O'Brien is presiding.

The boy whose case history was entered into the long record of

the trial is Johnny Tapert, now 6 years old, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Tapert, 406 Fisher road, Grosse Pointe Farms. The father is a physician with offices in Detroit.

Testifying for the defense, Mrs. Tapert said that Johnny did not respond to treatments for asthma until she put him on a restricted diet when he was 3. She took him to a skin specialist who said he was allergic to kapok, used in mattresses, and to certain foods.

About a year and a half ago she took him to Dr. Thomas S. Davies, a pediatrician, another defense witness, and he improved, she testified. Dr. Davies has testified that when the regular prescribed vaccines and serums do not give relief, he has prescribed Koch preparations.

While on vacation last summer, the boy was given more proteins to fatten him, it was testified, and after the vacation he was put back on the special diet. He was also

given a Koch remedy and had no more trouble, his mother testified.

Dr. Davies resumed his testimony Wednesday and said that he knew many persons who were mildly diabetic who stopped taking insulin and controlled their ailment with diet alone.

He said he could not be sure, however, whether the Koch remedies he used in diabetes cases rejuvenated the insulin-producing cells of the human pancreas.

Asthma Cure Credited to Koch



Photo by Times Staff Photographer
MRS. JULIUS TAPERT
... she testified ...

Grateful Mother Tells How Son Recovered After Injections

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Her gratitude over her son's recovery from asthma following Koch drug injections today led Mrs. Margaret Tapert, wife of a Grosse Pointe physician, to testify for Dr. William F. Koch, accused drug manufacturer.

Dr. Koch is charged with his brother, Louis, with misrepresenting the preparations they distributed from Koch Laboratories, Inc., for treatment of cancer, allergies and infections.

RECOUNTS SON'S CASE

The attractive Mrs. Tapert, wife of Dr. Julius C. Tapert, 406 Fisher road, Grosse Pointe, recounted how her son, Johnny, now 6, was stricken with asthma following a cold four years ago.

"Johnny wheezed a lot," Mrs. Tapert said. "He was affected a great deal of the time. We felt he never could go to school. 'Now even with colds he doesn't wheeze.'"

Before using the Koch remedy she took her son to Dr. Stanley W. Insley, allergist.

"We found Johnny was allergic to housedust, peas, beans, peanuts, asparagus, chicken and particularly egg," she continued.

"Dr. Insley wanted me to bring him back to him three times a week for an indefinite period. My husband and I decided against this."

Dr. Insley, president of the Michigan Allergy Society, appeared earlier in the case as a witness against Koch.

CHANGES DOCTORS

Mrs. Tapert said she next took her son to Dr. Thomas S. Davies, Grosse Pointe pediatrician, who treated the boy with Koch's glyoxylide.

"About a year later Johnny developed asthma again," Mrs. Tapert continued. "We were on a vacation and we were forcing food to try to fatten him. Because of his illness we went home and Dr. Davies gave him another Koch injection."

Under cross examination by Frank X. Norris, Mrs. Tapert admitted she made certain her son omitted from his diet any foods to which he was allergic.

VIOLATED DIET RULE

His vacation asthma attack followed a violation of this diet rule, she said. Mrs. Tapert also testified she protected her son with allergy proof mattress and pillow covers.

She followed Dr. Davies to the stand, after he told of treating Johnny and an estimated 700 other patients, including himself, with Koch products.

The Kochs are on trial before a jury of nine women and four men in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

THE DETROIT NEWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1943

Arkansas Doctor Cites Koch 'Cures'

Dr. George Harry Bridges, of Paragould, Ark., testifying for the defense in the Federal court trial of Dr. William Koch, Louis Koch and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., on charges of mislabeling products, said Thursday that he had effected several cures in malaria cases, including the cure of his 16-month old granddaughter, by the use of Koch remedies.

Under cross-examination by Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney, Dr. Bridges said that in the child's case he had not taken blood specimens but had diagnosed malaria by "looking at her."

Two other patients, husband and wife, were cured of chronic malaria by Koch injections, Dr. Bridges said, and their spleens, which had swollen to three times normal size, were reduced to normal.

Cross-examined, Dr. Bridges said he had believed the Koch remedies were helpful in any form of infection case, but added that two weeks after "curing" the two patients of malaria, the husband contracted influenza and developed a sinus infection.

Depositions by Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Simpson, of Monticello, Fla., and by George V. Williams, of Orange City, Tex., were also read during the day's proceedings.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1943

More Cures Credited to Koch Drugs

Doctor Testifies of Malaria Treatment; a Patient's Deposition Tells of Ending Rash

Malaria and psoriasis were added Thursday to the long list of ailments allegedly cured by Koch's "Glyoxylide" and "Benzoquinone" in testimony at the Federal Court trial in which Dr. William Koch and his brother Louis are charged with mislabeling their preparations.

Enthusiastic in praise of "Benzoquinone" as a remedy for malaria was Dr. George P. Bridges, of Paragould, Ark.

DECIDED TO TRY IT

"I decided to try it last year when it began to look as though there might be a shortage of quinine," he said. "We have a lot of malaria in our community."

He asserted that he had treated three patients, including his sixteen-month-old granddaughter, with "Benzoquinone" and believed it had cured them of malaria.

"The effect it had on my little grandchild was really miraculous," he added.

DEPOSITION READ

H. W. Cole, of Palm Beach, Fla., testified in a deposition read Thursday that "Benzoquinone" had cured him of a severe case of psoriasis.

"Before-and-after" pictures of Cole were introduced in evidence by the defense. The "before" picture showed a disfiguring rash covering almost his entire body. The "after" picture showed no indication of the rash.

"My eyebrows and toenails were falling out before I took the Koch treatment," Cole testified. "Now I am in excellent health."

Malaria Added To Ills Claimed Cured by Koch

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Malaria today was added to the numerous ailments which reputedly have been cured with Koch drugs.

The most recent claim came from Dr. George P. Bridges, who testified he has treated thousands of cases of malaria near his home, Paragould, Ark.

Mosquito ridden swamps of St. Francis Lake make the area a malaria plague spot, he explained.

URNS TO KOCH DRUGS

He turned to Koch drugs recently because he believed the government would freeze quinine, the most common malaria remedy, Dr. Bridges said.

The witness told his experiences before the jury weighing the fate of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, makers of the products, in the court of Federal Judge O'Brien. The Koch brothers are accused of misrepresenting their preparations.

"I have treated three malaria patients with the Koch remedies," Dr. Bridges said. "One of these was my 16-month-old granddaughter."

"She was allergic to the usual treatment so I injected the Koch drug. The results were amazing. I also had remarkable success treating two cases of chronic malaria."

MAKES AN ADMISSION

Under cross examination, Dr. Bridges admitted that one of the chronic malaria sufferers developed "acute influenza and acute sinusitis two weeks after receiving a Koch injection, labeled as 'antitoxin.'"

"You wouldn't say the cures you have recounted here are conclusive?" Frank X. Norris, assistant U. S. attorney, asked.

"No," Dr. Bridges said. "The patients are better," he added.

Cancer Victims Testify to Cures By Koch Drugs

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

How a witness, once known to have a shoulder blade cancer, stripped to the waist and flexed his arms before the jury to demonstrate his recovery was in the record today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch.

The witness, Harold A. Barnard, 49-year-old Jackson office manager, attributes his reputed cure to Koch remedies.

Doctor Koch and his brother, Louis, are being tried for misrepresentation of their products. The case is being heard by a jury of nine women and four men before Federal Judge O'Brien.

DIAGNOSED AS CANCER

The defense introduced records from the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, showing Barnard's case was diagnosed there in 1934 as cancer.

Barnard explained that for several weeks use of his right arm was so limited by the ailment he could not shift his automobile gears, nor could he write.

To prove his ability to use his right arm normally now, Barnard removed his coat and shirt, turned his back to the jury and went through various contortions with his arms.

"I volunteered to testify because I felt Doctor Koch did me a good turn," Barnard said.

DEFENSE BACKS DOWN

Defense attorneys at first acceded to the government's request to make X-ray pictures of Barnard and then refused to go through with it because of the X-ray specialist's failure to meet certain stipulations laid down by Doctor Koch.

A deposition taken from Mrs. Charles Simpson of Monticello, Fla., related how she regained her health with Koch treatments following an illness diagnosed in 1939 as stomach and liver cancer.

An infantile paralysis cure with Koch remedies was claimed by Dr. Michael Rabe of New Bremen, O.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1943

More Cures Claimed for Koch Drugs

Cases of Infantile and Trench Mouth Cited by Witnesses at Cancer Session

BY JOHN CREECY
Free Press Staff Writer

Cases of trench mouth, cancer of the shoulder and infantile paralysis were among the cures claimed for Dr. William Koch's preparations in testimony Friday in Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien's court.

Harold A. Barnard, of Jackson, Mich., testified that two injections of Glyoxylyde had removed a cancer which manifested itself as a large lump in his shoulder. Photographs showing the lump were introduced in evidence.

SHOWN TO JURY

To prove that the lump was gone, Barnard took off his shirt and displayed his back to the jury of four men and eight women.

Koch's attorney, William Henry Gallagher, consented to a request by Government attorneys that new X-rays be made of Barnard's back by an independent doctor. After much discussion, Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, a specialist recommended by Judge O'Brien, was agreed upon and court was adjourned so that the X-rays could be taken immediately.

At the specialist's offices in the Professional Building, Koch announced that he would permit only one X-ray picture of the witness to be made. The specialist insisted on making a series of pictures, saying that it was "the only way to determine the true conditions."

After a heated argument, Koch refused to comply with the specialist's request. Flanked by two of his lawyers, he and the witness left the office.

The Barnard diagnosis was made by doctors at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, the witness testified.

Cure of a case of trench mouth was reported by Dr. Oscar G. Borowski, a dentist whose office is at 15324 E. Jefferson.

Dr. Borowski, who said he has done dental work for Dr. Koch, asserted that one of his patients had had trench mouth so severely that he had to visit the dentist's office three times a day.

DISEASE CURED

"I gave him Koch's Glyoxylyde," the witness said, "and within three days the condition was practically cleaned up. In another three days he seemed completely cured, and has had no recurrence."

Dr. Michael Rabe of New Bremen, O., told the jury that he had found the Koch treatment effective in treating a ten-year-old victim of infantile paralysis.

THE DETROIT NEWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1943

Koch Cure Test Stymied by Row

X-Ray Examination of Witness Called Off

To the office of Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, X-ray specialist, at 10 Peterboro street, hurried opposing sides in the Koch case Friday afternoon and, with the Federal Court trial adjourned to Tuesday, the office of Dr. Reynolds became the scene of another wrangle between prosecution and defense.

Dr. Reynolds, his equipment poised for photo-exploration of the right arm and shoulder of Harold A. Barnard, of Jackson, a defense witness, hadn't asked for it. He was chosen by Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, presiding at the trial before a jury to do the honors when prosecution and defense could not agree on a roentgenologist for the job.

TELLS OF RECOVERY

Defendants in the trial are Dr. William F. Koch, 8181 Jefferson avenue east; his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories. They are accused of mislabeling their products, which the prosecution claims had been sold as cure-alls.

Barnard, on the stand Friday, said he was troubled in 1933 with a lump on his right shoulder blade. Later he injured his arm throwing a ball and went to the University Hospital at Ann Arbor in 1934 and submitted to an operation. When pain continued, he went to Dr. Koch, he said, received three injections of one of his remedies, and "after two or three years" recovered entirely.

Francis X. Norris, assistant district attorney, asked Barnard if he had any objections to being X-rayed. Barnard said "No." Norris suggested Harper Hospital. William Henry Gallagher, defense attorney, objected. Gallagher wanted the Michigan X-Ray Laboratories, which had made other X-rays for Dr. Koch. Norris said this would be unfair.

STORIES CONFLICT

Judge O'Brien suggested Dr. Reynolds and Gallagher, on the urging of Richard Steel, another defense attorney, consented. Court was adjourned.

Two stories came out of Dr. Reynolds office much later.

"The defense was unreasonable," said John C. Ray, assistant district attorney. "They tried to dictate terms. Dr. Reynolds wished to make a series of X-rays to compare with the X-ray taken of the patient when he was in the University Hospital. Dr. Koch wanted only one X-ray taken."

"Then Dr. Koch walked out on us."

Said Dr. Koch:

"The judge stipulated that each side could have a doctor and a lawyer at the X-ray examination. Dr. Reynolds wanted nobody in there. That is an affront to any doctor. We called the judge by phone and he said 'one doctor on a side.' We didn't want a series of pictures. We just wanted one for comparison, to show that real bone had been replaced. We wanted a photographer, not a diagnostician."

Witness-patient Barnard said he had to get back to his job at Jackson. He left, unphotographed.

Indiana Doctor Tells How Koch Remedies Cured

The trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with mislabeling the products of the Koch Laboratories, entered the tenth week in court today with Dr. John W. Kannel of Fort Wayne, Ind., on the stand for the defense.

Dr. Kannel testified that before 1925 he used surgery and X-ray on 50 cancer patients, all of whom died within two years.

After that time, however, he used the Koch Glyoxylide, he testified, and of the 34 patients treated with the drug, 33 lived. Some of them, he said, lived 10 years to die of other ailments, and some still are alive.

TELLS OF RECOVERY

"One case was a carpenter," said Dr. Kannel, "who had stomach cancer. I gave him one shot of the Glyoxylide and he gained a pound a week for 18 weeks, went back to his job and lived 10 years, finally dying of a heart attack after only 24 hours' illness."

Of nine other cases of stomach cancer he treated with the Koch remedy, the doctor said, six recovered.

CURES BREAST CANCER

Another case treated thus was a woman with breast cancer, which Dr. Kannel testified, had been diagnosed by a pathologist. He performed two operations and then injected the glyoxylide. She recovered.

"In my opinion neither of those operations would have cured her," Dr. Kannel said from the stand, "because the fact that it cropped up elsewhere proved it was in the blood stream."

Death Contradicts Koch Trial Witness

Three days after a defense witness told of noting "marked improvement" in the health of a woman who received a Koch injection, the patient died, Government attorneys established Tuesday when the Koch trial entered its tenth week before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury in Federal Court.

At the request of Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney, the Rev. W. Hilton Longberry, of Youngstown, O., was recalled to the stand.

On Feb. 9, the minister testified that one of his parishioners, Mary Ester, improved after being given a Koch treatment. Tuesday he testified that she died Feb. 12. A death certificate showed death was due to cancer.

The defendants, Dr. William F. Koch, Louis Koch and the Koch Laboratories, are charged with mislabeling their products.

Dr. John W. Kannel, a 75-year-old Fort Wayne, Ind., physician, testified he had effected several

cures in cancer cases by the use of Koch remedies, but under cross-examination said that one woman to whom he had given surgical treatment and a Koch injection for

cancer, developed a tumor six years later.

Another patient, to whom Dr. Kannel had administered Koch remedies as partial treatment for diabetes, developed gangrene in one leg shortly after a Koch injection, and had to be operated on.

Woman Reported Helped by Koch Drug Dies

BY GEORGE W. CAIN

Free Press Staff Writer

A Youngstown (Ohio) minister who testified in Federal Court here on Feb. 9 that Dr. William F. Koch's Glyoxylide had restored health to a woman parishioner suffering from cancer admitted upon recall to the witness stand Tuesday that he had returned home just in time to officiate at her funeral.

The Government, which charges Dr. Koch and his brother Louis with misbranding their preparations in violation of the Food and Drug Act, paid the Rev. H. Hilton

Longberry \$36 in witness fees and expenses for the satisfaction of hearing him admit this before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury of nine women and four men.

When Mr. Longberry testified for Dr. Koch Feb. 9, court records show, defense attorneys asked him in regard to Mrs. Wright:

ADVISED TREATMENT

"Did you advise her to take the Koch treatment?"

"I did," the witness said,

"And when was that?"

"Approximately Dec. 15, 1942."

"And after that have you seen her from time to time?"

"I saw her 10 days or two weeks ago," Mr. Longberry answered. "I made a routine call as a minister, in her home, and I noted that she had the appearance of health in her face and that she was able to speak to me over a period of 20 minutes."

Judge O'Brien had refused to let Mr. Longberry say whether she was cured, since he is not a physician.

Tuesday, Government Attorney Frank X. Norris showed a copy of a death certificate which stated that Mrs. Wright died Feb. 12 of cancer of the breast, which had spread to the lung.

PHYSICIAN TESTIFIES

Earlier Tuesday, Dr. John W. Kannel, a seventy-five-year-old physician from Fort Wayne, Ind., testified that he had cured or benefitted dozens of cancer patients with Glyoxylide after he had given up surgery and X-ray as useless.

On cross-examination, however, Norris made Dr. Kannel admit that he had treated one man for at least five weeks before the patient developed gangrene in one leg and had to have it amputated.

"Didn't this patient walk to your office frequently during those five weeks?" Norris asked.

"Yes, he did," Dr. Kannel said. "Why didn't a shot of Koch 'Glyoxylide' prevent this infection?" Norris asked.

"Apparently it wasn't given in time," Dr. Kannel said. "I gave him another injection two weeks after the leg was amputated. That was for his diabetes. It helped that considerably."

3 of 4 Patients Died, Admits Koch Endorser

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

A Detroit-educated physician, Dr. A. J. Loeffler, now practicing in Medford, Ore., today credited the Koch remedies with helping a wide range of ailments.

Dr. Loeffler's claims were contained in a deposition read into the record at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch, compounder of the drugs in question, and his brother, Louis. The Kochs are accused of mislabeling their products.

THREE PATIENTS DIED

Three of the four cancer cases he treated with Koch products died and the fourth is bedridden, Dr. Loeffler admitted.

"All of the three were so near death that I had no hopes," Dr. Loeffler stated. "In the case of the fourth patient I considered her cancer cured. She is bedridden because her legs are crippled."

Dr. Loeffler attributed his daughter's recovery from a 17-year-old ear infection to a Koch injection. The ear ailment followed an illness from scarlet fever and diphtheria during infancy and was characterized by loss of hearing and a discharge.

DISCHARGE CEASES

"Within six weeks after the first Koch injection the discharge ceased," Dr. Loeffler said. "By the end of six months her ruptured eardrum had healed and she reported she could hear fairly loud sounds."

Epilepsy and eczema were other ills which Dr. Loeffler said responded to Koch preparations.

The Rev. H. Hilton Longberry, Methodist pastor of Youngstown, O., who appeared as a witness in Koch's behalf, was recalled to the stand by the government to testify to the death of one of his parishioners whom he previously said was improving under Koch treatment.

OFFICIATED AT FUNERAL

"She died a few days after I returned to Youngstown after testifying in this case," the pastor said. "I officiated at her funeral."

Federal Judge O'Brien, who is hearing the case denied the government the right to introduce the death certificate.

Says Koch Drug Saved Dying Boy

Florida Physician
Gives Glyoxylide
Full Credit for
Child's Recovery

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Dr. William F. Koch's Glyoxylide saved the life of a four-year-old boy dying of double pneumonia and a leg infection after sulfa drugs and other medical treatment in a hospital had failed, Dr. L. L. Andrews, of Miami, Fla., testified by deposition Wednesday in Federal court here.

In his testimony at the trial of Dr. Koch and his brother Louis for alleged misbranding of their products, Dr. Andrews identified the patient as Norman Wade Reeves, of Miami.

Nearly a pint of pus was taken from the boy's leg when he was admitted to a Miami hospital in July, 1940, and the leg was highly inflamed from ankle to knee, the physician said.

Further examination showed infection throughout the urinary system and pneumonia in both lungs, Dr. Andrews said.

NINE TRANSFUSIONS

"The new sulfathiazole drug was just coming out then and in desperation we turned to it after other treatment failed," the physician said. "The boy had nine blood transfusions, but he continued to get weaker."

"He developed a rash from the sulfa drug, which failed to take effect in him. I told his parents that we could do as much for him at home as in the hospital, so we took him home."

"I consulted Dr. Koch by letter

and asked for Glyoxylide. This was injected into the boy on Aug. 9, 1940."

Defense attorneys interrupted at that point to ask:

"Did you know of any other treatment that might have helped the boy?"

"No, sir. I didn't know of any other treatment—or I would have used it," the physician replied.

"The child was almost a skeleton," Dr. Andrews said. "It was with great effort that we got him to take any food at all. He was so tired and so weak he could hardly lift his arm."

RAPID IMPROVEMENT

"Within 24 hours after the injection of Glyoxylide there was a change for the better. In another 24 hours the boy could take some food and water. There was rapid improvement from there on."

"I think the child's recovery was entirely due to Glyoxylide and the good nursing care he received. No other drug could possibly have had a part in this cure," Dr. Andrews declared.

The boy is now a "normal, strong, vigorous child" with no ill effects or handicaps from this illness, the physician added.

Cross-examination of the witness is scheduled for Thursday when the trial is resumed before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury of nine women and four men.

Earlier Wednesday, Earl Lovelace, of 5155 Field, a machine hand at the Dodge main plant, took the stand to tell how Dr. Koch had personally cured a severe case of athlete's foot with Glyoxylide.

CURED IN 3 WEEKS

Lovelace said he had been afflicted with the infection for nearly three years before he went to Dr. Koch. Treatment by other physicians and a home-administered remedy had failed to help, he said.

Glyoxylide effected a cure in about three weeks and Lovelace said he was able to return to work after five weeks of lost time.

Another physician, Dr. James E. Eckles, of Glendale, Calif., said in a deposition that he had used

Glyoxylide successfully in the treatment of cancer.

"Many of these patients eventually died of the disease—but at least they died in peace with their pain greatly lessened," he said.

Dr. Eckles also successfully used Glyoxylide in treating Municipal Judge Frank H. Lowe, 85 years old, of Glendale, from abdominal hemorrhages he believed were caused by cancer. Glyoxylide was used here, also.

JUDGE EXCEPTED

In a separate deposition, Judge Lowe explained that he still insists that his friends refrain from smoking except in the case of one friend who is also a judge.

"I let the bars down on one judge, and you'd be surprised at what happened," he began.

Government Attorney John C. Ray objected to the line of testimony as immaterial, and Judge O'Brien sustained him, remarking: "Yes, let's not go into the habits of judges."

Mrs. Eleanor M. Bair, the petite woman juror who fainted several days ago, presented each juror, the judge and court attaches with green-stained carnations to lend a St. Patrick's Day atmosphere to Wednesday's session.

Thursday, March 18, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

'Skeleton Boy' Reported Saved By Koch Remedy

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

A 3½-year-old boy who was reduced "to almost a skeleton" and who was so weak he "could scarcely lift his hands" is alive today because of Koch remedies, according to a Florida physician.

The case was cited in a deposition given by Dr. L. L. Andrews of Miami, who said he turned to Koch's glyoxylide when other medications failed.

DEPOSITION READ

Defense attorneys read Dr. Andrews' testimony into the record at the federal trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charged with mislabeling their products.

The account of the boy's recovery was introduced to substantiate the claim that Koch products combat infections, as well as cancer and allergies.

Dr. Andrews stated that the child was near death from a kidney infection, complicated by double pneumonia, when he administered the Koch preparation.

"I told the child's mother I thought he was going to die," Dr. Andrews said. "He was almost a skeleton. His skin was hard, dry and tough. He was so weak that he could barely turn himself over or lift his hands."

"I wrote Dr. Koch and within a few days I received the glyoxylide and gave it to the child."

SENSES IMPROVEMENT

Dr. Andrews said that 24 hours later as he entered the sickroom he sensed an improvement in the child's condition and from then on the improvement continued.

The child now is "strong and vigorous," with no ill effects from his sickness, although this might be expected following such a severe case of pneumonia, according to the physician.

"I think his recovery was due to glyoxylide," Dr. Andrews said. "That is the only thing which could account for it, barring the good care he got."

Koch's product also was credited with restoring to health, Judge Frank H. Lowe, municipal jurist of Glendale, Cal., who was suffering from abdominal pains and burning.

Only witness of the day to take the stand in person was machinist Earl Lovelace, 5155 Field, who reported Koch's products cured him of a foot infection when other treatments failed.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1943

Koch Cure Called Good on Gangrene

California Doctor
Says He Saved Toe
of Patient by Use
of the Medicine

Marked improvement followed the administration of "Glyoxylide" to patients suffering from cancer, heart disease and gangrene, according to depositions read Thursday into the record before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury hearing the charge of mislabeling medical products placed against Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis.

Most extravagant in his praises of the Koch remedies was Dr. J. L. Otis, of Norwalk, Calif.,

who declared in his deposition that he had used "Glyoxylide" with success on a woman suffering from cancer on the breast, a man suffering with cancer of the jaw and on himself for cancerous warts on his hands caused by excessive use of the X-ray.

Dr. Otis also asserted that he had cured himself of a chronic heart condition with "Glyoxylide" and saved a patient suffering from gangrene from amputation of a toe with the remedy.

Dr. Edward Cronin Lowe, of Southport, England, who became familiar with "Glyoxylide" in 1934 after a visit of Dr. Koch in England said in his deposition that it "appeared to cause a helpful response" in many cases. He cited its use in 20 cases of cancer, "10 per cent of which had recovered and 15 per cent showing improvement."

Dr. Henry G. Arnot, of Burlington, Ont., testified that he had found "Glyoxylide" beneficial in a heart attack he had suffered. Dr. Arnot, 70 years old, said that he had retired several years ago. He had not known of the remedy before his retirement, he testified.

Claims Heart Cured By Doctoring Cancer

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

A heart condition which had existed for 52 years responded to a Koch injection which he had taken for a cancer of the hand, according to Dr. J. L. Otis, 68-year-old physician of Norwalk, Cal.

Dr. Otis' experiences in treating himself and his patients with Koch's glyoxylyde were set forth in depositions read into the record today by attorneys defending Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis.

A jury is hearing the mislabeling trial of the Koch brothers before Federal Judge O'Brien.

TRACED TO X-RAY

The California doctor attributed the cancerous condition on his finger to working with X-ray in the early days of its development.

"I was about to cut my finger off and I thought why not give Koch a trial first," Dr. Otis testified. "I took an injection of glyoxylyde."

"For a while it pained more and I got no results. Then in about three weeks it began to improve and the growth disappeared."

Dr. Otis credits the same injection with practically curing a heart murmur which he developed following an attack of inflammatory rheumatism when he was 16 years old.

HEART ENLARGED

"The murmur was so loud you could hear it standing nearby," Dr. Otis said. "My heart was so enlarged the whole chest wall would heave with the beat. It was something I thought I had to put up with. People usually do until it kills them."

"In about six months I noticed my chest wall didn't heave any more and about a year and one-half after the treatment the blowing murmur began to disappear."

His condition is so much improved he can now saw wood without any shortness of breath, Dr. Otis maintained.

Among the recoveries in his practice which he attributes to Koch products is a case of a laborer who developed gangrene in one foot and leg.

"Three days after the injection the pain left his foot," Dr. Otis said. "Soon it returned to normal. Now he is working with a pick and shovel."

Earlier another physician, Dr. Henry G. Arnott, 70, a white-thatched and goateed retired practitioner of Burlington, Ont., testified Koch preparations restored him to health following an attack of coronary thrombosis.

Government attorneys drew from him the fact he remained in bed for four months after the attack and generally followed a rest cure and restricted diet usually prescribed for the ailment.

From England came claims for the Koch products in a deposition taken from Dr. Edward C. Lowe, pathologist of Southport, England. He hailed the Koch preparations as effective in cases of allergy, infections and cancer.

"In 20 cases of hopeless cancer, 10 per cent recovered and 15 per cent showed partial improvement," Dr. Lowe stated.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1943

Cancer Trial Hears Perils of Tobacco

Doctor Testifies to
His Belief that Koch
'Cure' and Smoking
Do Not Mix Well

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Dr. William F. Koch's mysterious Glyoxylyde can overcome everything but a chew of tobacco, according to testimony Friday in the Government's trial of Dr. Koch and his brother Louis for alleged misbranding of their products.

Dr. L. J. Otis, sixty-eight-year-old Norwalk (Calif.) physician, was the witness, testifying by deposition. Discussing the case of a Mr. A. S. who died after Glyoxylyde treatment for cancer of the jaw, Dr. Otis was asked by a Government attorney:

"Did you follow any special course of dieting with this patient?"

HE'S 'AGIN' TOBACCO

"Yes," he replied. "I tried to get him to leave off tobacco before I put him on the Koch treatment."

"Do you always take tobacco away from a cancer patient?"

"I take it away from every patient—even if it's gonorrhea."

"Do you think in this case, then, that the patient actually died because he took a chew of tobacco?"

"I am sure of it," the physician replied, "because he was getting better."

Dr. Otis emphasized that all his patients were urged to stay away from public assemblies, street cars and other places where they might contact smoke.

REFERS TO DANGER

"Then it is really dangerous for the patient to depend on Glyoxylyde since he might inadvertently take something into his system that would result in death," said the attorney.

Oh, well, the patient sees death in the end anyway," said the doctor.

Dr. Otis did say that Glyoxylyde would not be effective in the treatment of diabetes, but other physicians had previously testified that they had actually cured diabetes with the remedy.

Dr. Thomas S. Davies, of Grosse Pointe, testified a few days ago that he had cured himself of diabetes with Glyoxylyde.

Dr. Otis said that he believed Koch remedies were applicable in practically any infection or disease, and other witnesses have claimed that it was beneficial in everything from athlete's foot and cancer to eczema and fear of crowds.

JURY GETS LAUGH

The deposition of Dr. Otis was taken by a woman district attorney, whose part was played here by Government Attorney Frank X. Norris. Richard Steel, a defense attorney, read the witness' part and drew frequent titters from the jury of nine women and four men by referring to the husky Norris as "Madam."

Dr. Otis said that he hadn't bothered to record for medical journals the case of the man who died of a chew of tobacco "because they wouldn't publish it."

"What makes you think that?" asked the Government attorney.

"Oh, because they are for taking the part of the surgeons. They want everybody to think that all such things should be cut out."

"Don't you think most reputable doctors are really anxious to find a cure for cancer?" asked the attorney.

"I have had some reputable doctors send patients to me because they knew I was giving this when they wouldn't use it themselves, because it would hurt their standing in the medical society," said Dr. Otis.

ORDERED STRICKEN

This was stricken from the record by Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Dr. Otis referred repeatedly to the trouble he had collecting from his patients. He said that he used ice bags on the cancerous jaw of Mr. A. S. until the patient had saved enough money to send for Koch's Glyoxylyde.

Earlier Friday, four residents of London, Ont., took the stand to tell of benefits they had received from what they believed to be Koch remedies.

Both Collin C. Gordon and his wife Mary testified that she had been cured of a severe case of yellow jaundice after one of these shots, an operation and extensive hospitalization. Miss Ann Clark believed that she had been cured of stomach ulcers and a facial paralysis.

Miss Annie Ralph, 75 years old, limped to the stand with a cane to tell how one of the shots cleared up her foot when it began to turn black and get numb a few years after an automobile accident.

The trial will go into its eleventh week Tuesday.

Doctors Shunned Glyoxylide Use, Witness Says

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Some physicians sent him patients for Koch treatments because they felt if they administered it themselves they would jeopardize their professional reputations.

This statement by Dr. J. L. Otis of Norwalk, Cal., is on record today in the mislabeling trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis. It was read from the deposition of the California physician.

The Kochs are on trial before a jury in the court of Federal Judge O'Brien.

"Don't you think most reputable doctors are really anxious to find a cure for cancer?" Dr. Otis was asked.

WOULD HURT STANDINGS

"I have had some reputable doctors send me patients because they knew I was giving this (Koch's glyoxylide), when they wouldn't use it themselves because it would hurt their standings in the medical society," he replied. "For that reason a good many doctors would hate to speak of it favorably at all."

Among the physicians he named as thus referring patients to him was his brother, Dr. E. F. Otis, who sent a man who was suffering from gangrene in his foot and leg.

The witness claimed a cure so effective that the patient is now laboring with a pick and shovel.

However, best results can be expected from Koch remedies only if the patient follows the proper dietary and health regime, Dr. Otis said.

CITES CASE OF PATIENT

He cited the case of a man who died of cancer of the jaw, despite a Koch injection.

Tobacco and alcohol are banned by Koch.

"Do you mean to say you think this patient whom you treated for cancer of the jaw died because he chewed tobacco during the treatment?" Dr. Otis was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I never knew why he died until about a year later."

Even tobacco smoke is injurious to a patient under Koch treatment, Dr. Otis opined.

Dr. Otis also reported most effective response when the patient followed the apple juice diet prescribed by Dr. Koch prior to treatment.

"In one case I felt orange juice would do as well, so I used it," Dr. Otis said. "It didn't, so I switched to apple juice. Dr. Koch prescribes apple juice and an otherwise alkalizing diet."

Four residents of London, Ont., took the witness stand to attest to their belief in Koch's cures.

RESTORED TO HEALTH

Outstanding was the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Gordon, 67-year-old housewife and mother of seven children, who said Koch's remedies restored her to health after weeks during which she was "too sick to bother with anything."

"I just felt I was dying, and dying fast," she said. "I am in real good health now."

Hospital records revealed physicians suspected she was suffering from a liver cancer and that she did not show improvement until after a Koch injection.

Tuesday, March 23, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Refugee Testifies For Kochs

Dr. Michael Rabe, Jewish refugee from Germany, returned to the stand today as the Koch drug trial entered its eleventh week.

The physician testified that he had used Koch preparations on 50 to 60 patients, and claimed specific success with a basketball playing youngster who at one time was threatened with infantile paralysis.

"Are you sure you effected a complete cure?" asked Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney.

"Only the Lord in Heaven can be sure," responded the New Bremen, O., doctor.

Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, are accused by the government of mislabeling laboratory products.

Wednesday, March 24, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Remedy Cleared Up Skin, Woman Says

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

From the lips of a sufferer from a disfiguring skin ailment and from two former tuberculosis patients, today came more testimonials to the efficiency of Koch remedies.

Jurors hearing the mislabeling trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, were shown photographs of Miss Hazel Sampey of Garden City, taken in 1934 when she was afflicted with severe skin eruptions which so incapacitated her that she was a semi-invalid.

OUT OF WORK 2 YEARS

Miss Sampey, now a Willow Run shipping clerk, is clear-faced today with only faint scars to attest to the illness which kept her out of work as a book shop clerk for two years.

She testified to treatments at Harper Hospital clinic and at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, as well as in the offices of prominent dermatologists. In May, 1934, she took her first Koch injection, she said.

"Five months later the eruptions were gone," she said. "They never reappeared and the scars are gradually fading."

Another woman war worker, Mrs. Marie Blanchard Hall, 13915 Hazelridge, a Hudson arsenal employee, told of spending three years in sanatoriums for treatment of tuberculosis.

She left Maybury Sanatorium the same day as Stanley Sanchez, 3812 Bagley, another witness, she said. Both went to Mrs. Florence Crabb's nursing home and thence into Koch's care.

FEELS FINE NOW

"I was still required to stay in bed most of the time when I left Maybury," Mrs. Hall testified. A year after her first Koch treatment she went to work as a domestic, Mrs. Hall continued.

"I feel fine," Mrs. Hall said. "I work 48 hours a week."

Sanchez, a gas station attendant, recounted a similar story.

Mrs. Eleanor M. Bair, 12627 Ilene, one of the jurors who had listened to 11 weeks of testimony before Federal Judge O'Brien, was excused today because of illness. She is the second juror to be released since the trial began with a panel of 14.

More Credit Recovery to Koch Drugs

**Asthma, Paralysis
and Skin Disease
Are Among Ailments
Reported Cured**

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Five Detroiters and a Russian-born physician from Ohio declared Tuesday in Federal Court that Dr. William F. Koch's controversial chemical preparations cured paralysis, tuberculosis and a skin disease.

They testified before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury of nine women and four men at the opening of the eleventh week of the Government's trial of Dr. Koch and his brother Louis for alleged misbranding of the drugs.

CROSS-EXAMINED

Government Attorneys John C. Ray and Frank X. Norris sought to show in cross-examination that the Detroit patients of Dr. Koch really were cured in hospitals, but the patients persisted in crediting the accused physician.

Dr. Michael Rabe, 53 years old, of New Bremen, O., claimed to have cured a boy of infantile paralysis, a young woman of asthma and an older woman who had an intestinal growth "as big as the head of a child"—all with Koch preparations.

When Norris asked the physician whether he was certain it was the Koch remedy and not other treatments that cured the boy, Dr. Rabe declared:

"Only the Lord in Heaven can be sure."

Dr. Rabe admitted he has unconventionally injected patients with untyped blood taken from their relatives, but he denied that this was experimenting with human beings.

TESTIFY ABOUT CURES

Those who claimed cures from Koch remedies were Mrs. Melania Novikoff, of 17216 Orleans, testifying about the case of her son Walter, who also testified; Stanley Sanchez, of 3812 Bagley; Hazel J. Sampey, of Garden City, and Mrs. Marie (Blanchard) Hall, of 13915 Hazelridge.

TELLS OF QUICK RELIEF

Mrs. Novikoff testified that her son Walter, suffering from complete paralysis of one leg, was able to use it an hour after the first Koch injection and was completely normal within 48 hours.

Sanchez, a gasoline-station attendant, maintained that hospital records were wrong when they showed a consistent gain in his weight during the five years he was treated for tuberculosis in Herman Keifer Hospital and Maybury Sanitarium, Northville.

"They are off 18 pounds there," he declared. "I didn't weigh 145 pounds when I was discharged from the hospital. I weighed only 122."

Mrs. Hall, who was treated at the sanitarium at the same time, ending in 1934, maintained that she left there "worse than ever" and was cured by a series of Koch treatments.

Miss Sampey, a former bookstore clerk now a shipping clerk at Willow Run, testified that her cheeks and forehead were seriously affected with sores, which medical reports described variously as a form of acne and as tuberculosis of the skin.

MONTHS OF TREATMENT

Months of treatment at the Harper Hospital-Clinic and at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, under the care of skin specialists using X-ray treatments failed to help, she said.

"After all that treatment, my face seemed worse than ever," she said. "I was so weak and tired that I had to stay in bed most of the time. I was half-carried to Dr. Koch's for treatment."

On cross-examination by Ray, however, Miss Sampey declared that the scars on her face were there when she first went to Dr. Koch.

This, it was explained, indicated that the sores already had begun healing to the point of leaving scar tissue.

Koch Drug Fast in Aid, Says Doctor

**Patient Enabled to
Sleep Without Pain
by One Treatment,
U.S. Jury Is Told**

More cures were attributed to Dr. William F. Koch's controversial drugs Wednesday at the Federal Court trial of the physician and his brother Louis for alleged misbranding of the products. Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury are hearing the case.

Dr. Charles B. Leshner, of Camden, N. J., a graduate of the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania, illustrated to the jury how a patient had held herself before he administered Glyoxylide, one of Dr. Koch's remedies.

Holding his arms and hands stiffly at his side and bending forward, he said that his sixty-four-year-old patient held herself in that position when she came to him for treatment. Her joints were immobile, he said.

"I gave her one injection of Glyoxylide at 11 a. m. That night the pains in her shoulders had subsided and she was able to sleep without pain," he asserted.

A series of injections of the same remedy has given her almost complete use of her arms, he continued. Use of this remedy and other preparations of Dr. Koch on patients suffering a variety of diseases alleviated their condition, the doctor said.

Mrs. Cora Stevens, of Kinde, Mich., another witness, who was on the stand when the case adjourned for the day, attributed her recovery from a run-down condition brought about by a thyroid operation to use of Glyoxylide.

The jury had been reduced to 12 persons when Casmer Karackowski, 34, of 17164 Bloom, first witness Wednesday, told his story. Mrs. Eleanor M. Bair, of 12027 Ilene, the thirteenth juror, was excused after her husband reported she was ill. Recently Judge O'Brien adjourned the trial for one day when Mrs. Bair was ill, and on another occasion he ordered a long recess when Mrs. Bair collapsed in the jury box.

Mrs. Bair is the second juror of the original panel of 14 to drop out because of illness. Should another juror become incapacitated, attorneys have agreed to continue because of the involved and lengthy character of the trial. It is estimated to be costing nearly \$2,000 a day and has been under way more than two months.

Karackowski testified that one injection of Glyoxylide had stopped a persistent pain in his back which was the aftermath of pulmonary tuberculosis. Karackowski said he had gained weight since the treatment and felt much better. Cross-examination brought out that Karackowski was rejected by the Army recently as physically unfit.

Koch Cures in China Told by Missionary

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

A physician who learned how to compound his own remedies while a medical missionary in China today testified to his belief in Koch products.

The witness, Dr. Charles B. Leshner, 64, of Camden, N. J., became so convinced of the efficacy of benzoquinone, one of the Koch preparations, that he duplicated the product, he said.

Dr. Leshner told of using the drug with marked success in the treatment of scarlet fever, acute tonsillitis, appendicitis, measles and pneumonia.

The iron gray haired, bespectacled missionary is the first defense witness to tell of making up his own remedies from the formula of Dr. William F. Koch, on trial for mislabeling of products.

It is the contention of Dr. Koch and his brother, Louis, also a defendant, that their formulas have been available to the medical profession.

He became interested in the Koch product when he watched its beneficial effects on a man who had been an asthma sufferer for 20 years, Dr. Leshner said.

The first patient to receive the Koch duplicate concocted by Dr. Leshner was a 9-year-old boy suffering from scarlet fever.

"In three days after the first injection, his rash was gone and he was feeling fine," Dr. Leshner said.

As a preventative he gave similar injections to the boy's two sisters, aged 12 and 6, Dr. Leshner continued.

"The three children slept in the same bed," the witness said. "Normally they would contract the disease. I believe the benzoquinone prevented their developing the disease."

Trial of the Koch brothers is being heard by a jury of eight women and four men in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

C. E. Lehr Lauds Koch Preparation

**Former Chairman
of State Racing
Association Says
Drug Aided Him**

Another parade of witnesses Thursday hailed Dr. William F. Koch as a miracle man in his trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury on charges of misbranding products of his medical laboratory.

Among them was Clarence E. (King) Lehr, former chairman of the Michigan Racing Association, who asserted that a shot of Dr. Koch's Glyoxylide had made him a new man. He said that prior to a treatment with the controversial drug his application for insurance had been rejected because of his physical condition. After being given an injection of the drug his condition improved he said, and he now carries insurance of \$125,000.

He denied under cross examination by Frank X. Norris, assistant United States attorney that the fact that he had stopped using alcoholic beverages had anything to do with his return to health.

Mrs. Sarah Costello, of 7140 Keeler, who had suffered from an infection of the leg since childhood, and William E. Kramer, an architectural draftsman, who had been unable to find relief from an infected eye, also testified as to the efficacy of Dr. Koch's treatments.

Taking the stand in the absence of her husband, John, Mrs. Alta Kelly, of 10685 Warren, Ypsilanti, testified that he had been in ill health for several years. He failed to improve after an operation so she took him to Dr. Koch where an injection of one of his remedies put him back on his feet, she testified.

Koch's Agent In Canada Tells Of Many Cures

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Canada's chief apostle of the Koch remedies, Dr. David H. Arnott, for more than 40 years a general practitioner in London, Ont., today was on record with claims of curing cancer, heart conditions and numerous infections with the Detroit-manufactured products.

Sixty-eight-year-old Dr. Arnott heads the Koch Laboratories of Canada.

Preparations made in the Koch Laboratories of Detroit are the basis for the misrepresentation trial before Federal Judge O'Brien of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis.

BOTH TAKE REMEDIES

The witness credits the Koch concoction with sparing him and his brother, Dr. Harry G. Arnott, from death of coronary thrombosis. Both took the remedy following severe attacks.

In detail Dr. Arnott recounted the illness of nine patients whose recoveries he credits to Koch medicines. Four of these, all residents of London, preceded Dr. Arnott to the stand.

Defense Atty. William Henry Gallagher dwelt longest on the case of Mrs. Mary Gordon, an earlier witness, whom records of Victoria Hospital, London, showed her as gravely ill in 1931 from what was described as "in all probability cancerous liver."

DIAGNOSED AS CANCER

The physician who operated on Mrs. Gordon called him in on the case, Dr. Arnott said. Dr. Arnott diagnosed her illness as liver cancer.

"In all the history of medicine was there ever any cure of cancer of the liver except by glyoxylide?" Gallagher asked.

"Not to my knowledge," Dr. Arnott replied. He added that one day after he gave Mrs. Gordon a Koch injection the improvement in her jaundiced condition was apparent to any one.

Koch products so benefited a 62-year-old farmer that within six months he was doing his own plowing, Dr. Arnott said. He diagnosed the patient's ailment as intestinal cancer.

Dr. Arnott explained he was "entirely hostile" when he first visited the Koch laboratories in 1926, but that his interest was aroused so that he returned there monthly for two-day periods to observe the treatments over a period of seven months.

TRIAL NEARS 12TH WEEK

He claims the distinction of introducing toxin anti-toxin in Canada and said he believes he has contributed to the treatment of stomach ulcer.

The trial before an eight-woman, four-man jury will enter its twelfth week when court convenes Tuesday.

Koch Trial Witness Is Enthusiastic

**Ontario Physician
Tells of Cure of
'Cancer as Large
as a Milk Bottle'**

Dr. David H. Arnott, of London, Ont., was so eager to tell of the curative powers of Dr. William F. Koch's controversial drugs in Federal Court Friday that Judge Ernest A. O'Brien frequently warned him to wait for attorneys' questions.

Dr. Koch and his brother Louis are charged with misbranding their products in violation of the Food and Drug Law. A jury of eight women and four men is hearing the case.

JUDGE GIVES WARNING

Dr. Arnott, brother of another Canadian physician who testified for Dr. Koch, frequently got so far ahead of questions put to him by Defense Attorney William H. Gallagher that Judge O'Brien snapped:

"Wait until Mr. Gallagher asks the question. I want to keep this record straight."

Testimony of Dr. Arnott centered around the case of a sixty-one-year-old London, Ont., farmer, who came to him in 1927 with what presumably was an internal cancer "as large as a milk bottle." A few injections of Glyoxylide built him up from a tottering wreck who was "unable to hold a plow in May" to a "strong and vigorous man with no indication of the growth in October of the same year," Dr. Arnott testified. His patient, now 77 years old, is alive today, Dr. Arnott continued.

INTENDED TO 'EXPOSE' HIM

Dr. Arnott said he came to Detroit in 1926 following a conversation with a Detroit in London, with the intention of showing up Dr. Koch as a faker. He remained at the Koch clinic three days observing patients and making notes, and returned for two-day visits at intervals over a period of months and found many of the patients improved, he testified.

"I was so impressed that I took an injection myself and lived on a diet prescribed by Dr. Koch as though I was a patient," the doctor continued.

Dr. Arnott recited a variety of cases which included varicose veins, cataracts, rheumatic fever, coronary thrombosis, and cancerous growths which he asserted had responded to administrations of Glyoxylide.

The witness added that he himself had been stricken with coronary thrombosis which forced him to retire in 1940, and that he owed his life to self administered doses of the remedy. He asserted that he had saved the life of his brother, Dr. Harry Arnott, with Glyoxylide during a heart attack.

Dr. Harry Arnott testified as to his condition and the effects of the treatment several days ago.

SWOLLEN TOES

He said that he first had tried Glyoxylide on a patient suffering from a heart condition as an experiment and found that it worked. Previously he had used it successfully on a patient "whose toes were as black as Lombard plums and swollen twice the size."

"I knew it wouldn't do any harm. I tried it and it produced results," he said.

Until he successfully treated coronary thrombosis with Glyoxylide, rest and a don't worry attitude were the only cures, he asserted.

He was on the stand on direct examination when the case was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Koch Trial to Be Resumed Tuesday

Trial of Dr. William F. Koch, and the Koch-Laboratories on a charge of mislabeling medicines was adjourned in Federal Court Friday until Tuesday, when the case will enter its twelfth week before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury.

Dr. David Arnott, of London, Ont., testified that he had effected several cancer "cures" with Koch remedies and also used the medicines for coronary thrombosis, varicose veins and cataracts.

He said he used a Koch remedy on himself for coronary thrombosis and obtained good results, but had been unable to resume the practice of medicine.

A deposition was read in which Dr. Leroy J. Otis, of Norwalk, Calif., asserted he had used a Koch remedy for treating cancer with good results.

The assistant United States attorney who took the deposition drew from Dr. Otis the admission that he was placed on probation for three years on Feb. 3, 1937, on a charge of violating the Federal narcotics act.

Tuesday, March 30, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Use Koch Remedies On Cows

Defense attorneys, battling to disprove government charges that the Koch remedies offered no antidote for human ills, introduced evidence today to show the preparations worked equally well on animals.

Dr. David H. Arnott, London, Ont., head of the Koch Canadian laboratory, described to a federal court jury how he had administered one of the drugs to three ailing cows.

Improvement was immediately pronounced, said Arnott, and the bovines now dispense full quotas of milk.

"Isn't it unusual for physicians to attend animals?" queried John Ray, assistant U. S. attorney.

"Not at all," replied the aid to the defendants, Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis. "You have heard, no doubt, of experiments on guinea pigs."

Wednesday, March 31, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

'Hocus-Pocus' Remark Starts Koch Case Row

After covering the possible influence of the Koch drugs on the animal kingdom, the trial of Dr. William S. Koch and his brother, Louis, developed the elements of a dogfight today as court, federal and defense counsel tussled over the admissibility of certain questions.

The row was inspired by an effort of John C. Ray, assistant district attorney, to quiz Dr. David H. Arnott, London, Ont., on whether a certain amount of "hocus-pokus" was not necessary to prepare the Koch remedies for the market.

DRAWN JUDGE'S IRE

A florid objection by William Henry Gallagher, defense counsel, drew the fire of Judge O'Brien.

"We have been getting along very well without your oratory," barked the court. "I don't think you are conducting yourself as an officer of the court."

"You forget that I owe a duty to my client," Gallagher replied.

After further heated discussion, Ray phrased his question to imply preparation of the Koch drugs "under certain conditions of the moon."

"You accuse me of attempting to influence the jury," Gallagher injected. "The government counsel is certainly at fault in these questions."

Defense and prosecution again exchanged verbal punches with the net results that the question was reduced to a matter of purity of the drugs.

Arnott on the stand yesterday explained that Koch drugs, used on three ailing cows, speeded up oxidation processes, encouraging conversion of food to health.

BEARS ENTER PICTURE

Ray wanted to know:

"From your experience with animals and the oxidation processes would you say that a bear which hibernated all winter would wake up in the spring with cancer, infections and allergies?"

Defense attorneys sprang to their feet with objections to "ridiculous questions."

"I don't think there is much distinction in the animal kingdom between bears and cows," opined Judge O'Brien. "Do you know anything about bears, doctor?"

The witness replied:

"It seems nature has provided the right mechanism to keep the bear from getting cancer."

BARS HIBERNATION

Ray attempted to question the witness further about hibernation, when the court objected:

"Let's not get into hibernation."

Ray then asked the witness if a bear ate during hibernation.

"I never associated with a bear all winter," Dr. Arnott said.

"Perhaps Mr. Ray can tell us about the bear," Gallagher remarked.

In response to questioning, Dr. Arnott said he did not know whether a person fasting 30 or 40 days would have impaired oxidation.

Ray swung to the matter of the preparatory diet which Koch prescribes prior to injections of his products.

DIET FOR COWS

"Do you follow a special diet for cows?" Ray asked, with difficulty suppressing his chuckles.

"Yes," Dr. Arnott replied. "We found it necessary to put some of them on a low protein diet."

"Who washed the cows before the injection?" Ray asked, alluding to testimony of washing the patient's arm before giving the treatment.

"The cow never was washed," the witness said. "The injection was given under the skin of the neck. There is no danger in pricking a cow with a needle."

A four-man, eight-woman jury is hearing the case now in its twelfth week.

Koch Drug Aided Cows, Jury Hears

**Head of Laboratories
Says that Injections
as Experiment Got
Immediate Response**

Testimony having been heard previously to the effect that, in the opinion of defense witnesses, Koch remedies cured most human ailments, testimony in the Federal court trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with mislabeling their products, dealt primarily with the animal kingdom Tuesday.

Tuesday's only witness, Dr. David H. Arnott, of London, Ont., the head of Koch's Canadian laboratories, said that he had experimentally treated mastitis in three cows with a Koch drug and that the cows had immediately responded.

SOON PRODUCED AGAIN

"The inflammation was almost gone in three days," Dr. Arnott said. "After a week they were again producing commercial milk."

In questioning him on his methods of preparing the basic Koch ingredients for human and bovine consumption, United States Attorney John Ray forced Dr. Arnott to admit that he had no standards for preparation other than following the Koch practice and that he could not answer specifically as to what that practice was.

Ray also forced Dr. Arnott to admit that he did not remember whether or not he had a medical degree, although the doctor said he graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1884.

The afternoon session was enlivened by a query into the hibernation habits of bears when Dr. Arnott said that in his opinion illnesses came from improper oxidation of food.

"From your experience with animals and the oxidation processes, doctor," Ray responded, "would you say that after hibernating all winter a bear would wake up with cancer, infections and allergies. A bear doesn't eat in the winter, you know."

OBJECTION OVERRULED

When the defense objected to the question, Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien replied the question was not irrelevant inasmuch as the morning session had been "spent in the bovine field. There is no reason to distinguish between the cow and the bear that I can see," he added.

Ray then asked Dr. Arnott why a bear did not get cancer in hibernation.

"It seems nature has provided the right mechanism to keep bears from getting cancer," the witness replied.

JUDGE CHANGES TREND

Judge O'Brien then changed the trend of the cross-examination by suggesting that it be kept out of "the mechanism of hibernation."

"Very well, doctor," Ray said, "but you do know, don't you, that a bear doesn't eat all winter?"

"I don't know that," Dr. Arnott snapped. "I never associated with a bear all winter."

"Perhaps Mr. Ray can tell us," Defense Attorney Richard Henry Gallagher threw in.

When Judge O'Brien adjourned the case until Wednesday morning, Dr. Arnott was explaining that in giving cows the Koch injections he was careful to fill the hypodermic syringes in the open air rather than the barn where the air wasn't pure.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS — THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1943

Koch Sees Aid to Case in Testimony

**Defense Attorneys
Say U.S. Counsel
Brought Out Facts
Backing Defendant**

The trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with mislabeling their products, continued Wednesday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury, with Dr. David H. Arnott, London (Ont.) physician, under cross-examination for the second consecutive day.

Defense attorneys expressed jubilation over testimony brought out by United States Attorney John C. Ray from Dr. Arnott which they said materially helped their case.

"I couldn't have done better myself," Richard Steel, one of Dr. Koch's attorneys, rushed to tell Ray after the jury had been excused for the day. Dr. Koch smiled and asked reporters if they caught the full significance of Dr. Arnott's statement.

CONCERNS EXAMINATION

The testimony concerned examination of a patient Dr. Arnott said he had treated for cancer with one of Dr. Koch's remedies. Two years prior he had been called to operate on him for a hernia but had refused because of cancerous growths.

Dr. Arnott testified that he had given him the Koch treatment and his patient lived. Two years later he examined him and found scar tissue of the cancer, which, he said, proved conclusively that his patient had been cured of cancer.

TEMPER ON EDGE

The morning session found tempers on edge after Ray asked Dr. Arnott if a certain amount of "hocus-pocus" was not necessary in the administration of the Koch treatments. William Henry Gallagher, one of the defense attorneys, was on his feet before the words had left Ray's mouth.

"We have been getting along very well without your oratory," Judge O'Brien told Gallagher. "I don't think you are conducting yourself as an officer of the court."

"You forget that I have a duty to perform for my client," replied Gallagher. "The Government counsel is at fault in phrasing these questions."

Following Ray's attempt to question Dr. Arnott, another argument developed. Ray rephrased his question.

Dr. Arnott still was under cross-examination when the case adjourned.

Thursday, April 1, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

U. S. Hammers Doctor's Story Of Koch Cure

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Dr. David H. Arnott, the 68-year-old head of the Koch Laboratories of Canada, who claims he is alive because of Koch treatments, today faced his third day of cross-examination on the Detroit-manufactured potions he had administered.

The tall, calmly spoken Canadian is the ace defense witness in the trial of the one-time University of Michigan chemistry professor, Dr. William F. Koch, and his brother, Louis, on charges of misrepresenting their products.

Both sides claimed a victory in cross-examination on Dr. Arnott's treatment of Charles V. Chapman of London, Ont.

RETURNED TO WORK

Dr. Arnott testified he had diagnosed Chapman's ailment as cancer, treated him with Koch's glyoxyline and that, within a week, the patient had gone back at work.

John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney, brought out that Chapman underwent an operation two years later. The defense maintained that the findings at this operation revealed a cancer cure, while the government attempted to show the growth never was malignant.

USED ON HIMSELF

Anemia was another ailment which responded to Koch treatment, according to Dr. Arnott, who testified he had seen these remedies restore blood deficiencies.

Dr. Arnott turned to the Koch concoctions for himself when he was stricken two years ago with a near fatal coronary thrombosis, he testified.

The case, now in its twelfth week, is being weighed by a jury of eight men and nine women before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Koch Serum Cured Cows, Jury Is Told

**Hundreds of Bovines
Dodged Meat Block
via Injections,
Physician Insists**

Attorneys for Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with misbranding the products of their medical laboratory, paraded the case histories of 250 contented cows before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury Thursday.

The cows were contented, the defense contended, because they had been treated with one of Dr. Koch's controversial remedies for mastitis, which prematurely would have sent them on their way as succulent steaks and short ribs.

STATEMENT QUESTIONED

"You mean to say that animals suffering with this disease can be used as food for human con-

sumption?" Frank X. Norris, United States Attorney, asked Dr. Thomas J. Campbell, of Brantford, Ont., a witness for Dr. Koch.

"Under certain circumstances, I do," replied Dr. Campbell.

Dr. Campbell attributed cures in the animals to his injections of a remedy prepared by Dr. Koch which he did not name specifically but which is one of the three under fire by the Government. John C. Ray, United States Attorney, brought out under cross-examination that the disease which makes cows "dry" frequently disappears without medication.

Dr. Campbell asserted he had cured approximately 120 cows with the injections of the remedy.

William John McLaren, of London, Ont., a dairy farmer who followed Dr. Campbell to the stand, elaborated on administrations of the treatment to cows in his own herd of 80.

TREATMENT CITED

He said that he had successfully treated 130 cows in 40 other herds.

Dr. David H. Arnott, London, Ont., physician, left the stand on his fourth consecutive day as a witness for the defense after admitting under cross-examination that he might have been mistaken in some of the cases he diagnosed as cancer.

Koch Products Reported Aid in Milk Scarcity

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

"Princess," "Wayne" and "Desta," three thoroughbred Holstein cows, and an unidentified horse with the heaves today joined the ranks of patients reputedly cured by Koch injections.

The testimony was introduced at the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien on charges of mislabeling their products.

Defense attorneys invaded the dairy barns and the stables to bolster their case after introducing testimony that the so-called miracle sulfa drugs are used in the treatment of animal as well as human ailments.

William J. McLaren, 25-year-old London, Ont., dairy farmer, told of treating 130 cows with Koch products to cure them of mastitis, an udder inflammation.

10 COWS LOST IN 1939

"I lost 10 cows in 1939 from mastitis," McLaren said.

Cows afflicted with chronic mastitis become useless as milk yielders and therefore are slaughtered once they are stricken, Dr. Thomas J. Campbell, Brantford, Ont., veterinary, testified.

Sulfa drugs will relieve the condition, but he knows of nothing but Koch products which will cure it, Dr. Campbell said.

To prevent contamination of the Koch solution, he stepped outside of the barn and into the open air to fill the syringe, the witness said.

"What was the result of that injection," Richard Steel, defense attorney, asked.

EATS IN 6 DAYS

"The cow was off her feed altogether," Dr. Campbell said. "She was not eating when we injected her. The next day, she ate and, in six days, she was milking normally."

"Was this unusual?" Steel queried.

"Very unusual," Dr. Campbell replied.

Questioning turned to the case of a heave-afflicted horse. Dr. Campbell explained the ailment was similar to asthma in humans and hampered the animal if it tried to work.

One week after a Koch injection, the horse, which previously could not be worked half the time, was recovered and working, Dr. Campbell said. There has been no recurrence of the illness, he added.

Saturday, April 3, 1943
DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Cancer Cure Told Koch Jury

Recovery of a patient whose cancer condition was declared inoperable at the Mayo Clinic was claimed in the defense of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, yesterday.

A jury, chiefly of farmers and housewives, is hearing the trial of the brothers on charges of misrepresentation of the products they distribute for treatment of cancer, allergies and infections.

Following treatment with Koch preparations, the patient, William J. Schultz of Hanover, Kan., recovered, according to the deposition of Dr. Hugh E. Manton, Sidney, Neb.

CANCER OF STOMACH

Schultz was suffering from a cancer of the stomach and pancreas when he underwent an operation May 28, 1941 in the Mayo Clinic, the deposition set forth.

"The condition was inoperable and the wound was closed as an exploration," read a letter contained in the deposition and reputedly signed by Dr. Philip W. Brown of the Mayo Clinic.

TOOK IT HIMSELF

As in the cases of most of the physicians who have supported Koch's defense, Dr. Manton took the product himself and administered it to his family.

He credited the Koch concoction with having benefited his stomach ulcers and relieved his wife's neuritis.

Illness of a juror caused Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien to adjourn the case early yesterday.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1943

Case Histories of Cures Read at Koch Trial

Trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis charged with misbranding products of their medical laboratory continued Friday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury with the reading of depositions.

In contrast to the crowds which have listened with close attention on previous days only a handful were in court as the twelfth week of the trial came to a close.

Depositions which contained case histories of patients, who had been cured or benefitted by the preparations of Dr. Koch went unchallenged by the Government in contrast with the many objections which have marked the daily progress of the trial.

With the exception of an observation by Judge O'Brien which brought a laugh, the day moved without incident. The laugh came when John C. Ray, attorney for the Government, and William Henry Gallagher, complained about the heat.

"Apparently that is one matter on which you both agree," said the judge with a smile as he asked a bailiff to open a window.

Better Intellect Claimed from a Koch Drug

Trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with misbranding the products of their medical laboratory, continued into its thirteenth week Tuesday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien with the reading of more affidavits and interrogatories.

Cases read into the record concerned the professed efficacy of the controversial drugs as sworn to by two South American physicians, who supported their claims with approximately 30 alleged cures. Cases included the statement of one doctor who asserted that Dr. Koch's Glyoxylide "improved the intellect" of one of his patients.

Testimony followed the same pattern of the defense with several previously unheard-of South American diseases being listed among the reputed cures.

Wednesday, April 7, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Toenails Give Doctor His Clue to Cancer

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

The condition of the toenails today was cited as a barometer to be watched in patients suspected of having cancer.

Testimony to this effect was read from the deposition of Dr. Arturo Guzman of Montevideo, Uruguay, booster of the Koch products for treatment of cancer, allergies and infections.

Labeling of three Koch products is the basis for the trial in progress before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien of Dr. William F. Koch, onetime chemistry professor, and his brother, Louis.

"I make a study of the toenails of patients who come to

me," Dr. Guzman said. "I have discovered toenail peculiarities among more than 90 per cent of those who eventually developed cancer."

"Their toenails are thickened and often represent miniature hoofs, sometimes having small holes which gave a honeycombed effect."

Dr. Guzman claimed Koch products were effective in treating a number of cancer cases which came to him as hopeless. He said he believed the Koch products were beneficial because of their action on "cancer generating toxins."

THE DETROIT NEWS, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1943

Describes Medical Background at Trial

Dr. William F. Koch, who with his brother Louis is on trial on charges of misrepresenting and mislabeling products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., offered for the treatment of cancer, allergies and infections, took the stand in his own defense today. The trial is before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury in Federal Court.

Soft-voiced and slightly nervous, Dr. Koch related his background of medical research under questioning by his attorney, William Henry Gallagher.

Born in Detroit 57 years ago, Dr. Koch said he took his bachelor's degree at the University of Michigan in 1909, "staying on at the university to do research in cancer." He served as assistant in the physiological laboratory, then taught histology and embryology at the university, receiving his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1916, he related.

Dr. Koch did extensive research work on the parathyroid gland during this period, he said.

"My whole object was to learn some facts about cancer," he said. "I did not expect to discover anything curative, but if I learned one fact about cancer that others could build on, I would have done something."

The defendant, whose products have been discussed during 13 weeks of testimony, said the University of Glasgow, Scotland, recognized his research on the parathyroid gland, and that he received a prize from Harvard University for this work.

From 1914 to 1920, he related, he was professor of physiology at the old Detroit College of Medicine, now the medical school of Wayne University. He received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the college in 1918.

After becoming pathologist at Woman's Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, he treated cancer cases at St. Mary's as early as 1919 with "favorable results," Dr. Koch said.

He told of using extracts of the heart and brain of cows in the treatments. He prepared and administered the extracts himself, he said.

Thursday, April 8, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Dr. W. F. Koch On Stand, Tells Of Cancer Study

Dr. William F. Koch, one-time University of Michigan chemical professor, took the stand in federal court today to formally deny government charges of mislabeling self-concocted medical potions.

In a soft voice, frequently interrupted by warm smiles, the 57-year-old defendant calmly traced his medical career and said he had dedicated his entire career to the study of cancer.

"My whole object," he said, "was to learn something about cancer. I didn't expect to discover anything curative but I thought if I learned one fact, others could build upon it and I would have done something."

SHRUGS SHOULDERS

Dr. Koch, stocky, bullet-headed, with a thin crop of sandy hair, appeared to be nervous as he spoke. A "fidgeter," he frequently shrugged his shoulders. He was dressed in a neat, blue business suit.

Through the guidance of William Henry Gallagher, defense attorney, Dr. Koch, a native Detroit, traced his education. He graduated from Detroit public and high schools and in 1909 received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Michigan.

He remained at the University to do scientific research, particularly in cancer, and then taught for three years at the university medical school.

Dr. Koch said he worked "day and night" to delve into the mystery of cancer, its attack upon the body and resulting damage. In 1916 he received his doctor's degree in philosophy.

TAUGHT AT DET. COLLEGE

Between 1914 and 1920, Doctor Koch taught at the Detroit College of Medicine as professor of physiology and amusingly recalled that many government witnesses were once his pupils.

Doctor Koch received his medical degree from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1918 and served as pathologist on the staffs of Woman's and St. Mary's hospitals.

Doctor Koch said his contribution to medicine on parathyroid was recognized by the University of Glasgow and Harvard University.

The trial, now in its thirteenth week is being heard by a jury of eight women and four men before Judge O'Brien.

Dr. Koch Tells of Cures

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Patients on four continents, suffering the gamut of human ills, responded to treatments with the preparations he developed during a lifetime of search for a cancer cure, Dr. William F. Koch testified today.

This is the sandy-haired physician's second day on the stand in the courtroom of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, where he is on trial for alleged mislabeling of his products.

The onetime University of Michigan medical school and later Detroit College of Medicine instructor made clear that his primary aim had been a cancer cure and that conquering of any other ailments had been happenstance.

His concoctions, under fire, bear labels indicating them as "for cancer, allergies, infections and their after-effects."

CANCER FIRST INTEREST

"My interest was primarily and still is cancer," Dr. Koch explained. "Some of my cancer patients had other complications."

"They noticed often these also cleared up after injections with my products. Then, they would come to me with friends and relatives who wanted treatment for these other diseases. I treated them and found they were helped. That was how I happened to extend the sphere of my treatment."

The doctor revealed himself as a strict vegetarian who is convinced "you not only can survive, but work very hard on a strict vegetable diet."

Two of the patients he claims to have cured are his sons. John,



Photo by Times Staff Photographer

DR. WILLIAM F. KOCH
... took the stand ...

th. elder, now a student at Rollins College, and an earlier witness, was near death from infantile paralysis when given the treatment, his father testified. The other son, Paul, was stricken with undulant fever while accompanying his father two years ago to South America.

"I gave Paul my product, benzoquinone and, by the time we reached Rio, he was well," Dr. Koch said.

South America as the setting for some of the physician's most dramatic work, according to the

testimony, which took the listeners from America, to Europe, to the Belgian Congo and finally to Brazil.

Anxious to use his preparations on a virus disease, Dr. Koch said he found such an opportunity in a case of "wild fire," an ailment always fatal and so terrifying that it nearly depopulated a state in Brazil. Patients suffering from the illness lose their skin, experience severe burning sensations and find the light unbearably painful.

Dr. Koch recounted how he had treated such a patient, crazed by narcotics and pain, and how the patient recovered from the pain, began to grow new skin and was able to look out the window when the Detroit left, three weeks later.

THE DETROIT NEWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1943

Cases Cited by Dr. Koch

Testifies to Cures With His Remedies

Testifying in his own behalf, Dr. William F. Koch, on trial before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury, explained his theories of preparations for treatment of cancer, allergies and infections and the varying degrees of success he had with his drugs.

Dr. Koch, who with his brother, Louis, is a defendant on charges of misrepresenting and mislabeling products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., took the stand Thursday and will be a witness for several days before he is subjected to cross-examination by Government attorneys.

Questioned by his attorney, William Henry Gallagher, Dr. Koch related how he had cured or greatly aided with his treatment patients suffering from cancer, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, undulant fever, malaria, and less common diseases and allergies.

PALSY TREATMENT

He told of treatments he gave for Parkinson's Disease—a palsied trembling of hands and limbs—and wild fire, an English translation of a French name for this disease.

The Parkinson disease victim, he said, was a minister in the Brazilian cabinet, who after the Koch treatment "is now snappy."

He treated wild fire cases in Brazil in 1941, he testified.

Wild fire, he explained, was a virus disease in which all skin is lost. It is a fatal disease and the victim suffers as though the flesh were burned with a torch. Dr. Koch said. "This disease had depopulated almost an entire state in Brazil."

The coverings over the eyes of these victims had disappeared and the men had to remain in total darkness, he said.

TELLS OF CURE

"I went into the darkroom, where the victim was insane and under heavy dosage of morphine. I gave him my benzoquinone treatment and in three days the man stopped taking morphine and improved. In three weeks there were patches of new skin and he was able to look out of the window."

The witness related how he had sailed to Brazil from New Orleans as ship's doctor in May, 1941, and used his drugs to cure malaria and other ailments during the voyage.

"There was a Brazilian diplomat aboard ship who looked like a dead man propped up in bed. I observed he had strange lumps on his body and gave him my treatment. When we reached Rio de Janeiro, he was walking around and eating macaroni."

Another passenger with a severe case of malaria was given treatment by Koch and when he reached

the Brazilian port, Dr. Koch said, "he was in good health."

OWN SON CURED

Dr. Koch's son, Paul, who was on the same voyage, had undulant fever, was cured by the time he got to South America, with the Koch preparation, the witness testified.

Dr. Koch said he also administered his drugs to a soldier in a Brazilian hospital who had paralysis of both legs, tremor and blindness from a cobra bite.

"He was recovering when I left Brazil in November, 1941," Dr. Koch said.

He told of treating a colony of lepers in Brazil. "There were good responses in all cases in three months and one complete recovery. Leprosy is related to tuberculosis, diabetes, cancer and gangrene."

Dr. Koch explained that his research in parathyroid at the University of Michigan led him to believe that oxidation was the key to the cancer problem and that later he felt that the oxidation mechanism was the clue to all diseases.

STRICT VEGETARIAN

His drug treatments, he claimed, would burn up poisons in the body and replace tissues and skin. He revealed he was a strict vegetarian when he explained his prescription

of diets in connection with the drug treatment.

"It is necessary to keep animal protein from decomposing in the intestinal tract, to keep it free from toxin. The patient may not even drink milk, he may drink cream and can have butter in his diet."

Apple juice is included in the diet in northern climates and citrus juices in warm climates.

Dr. Koch explained: "Nature has provided apples in the north where body temperature is usually higher than atmosphere temperature; in the south, where air temperature is often higher than body temperature, nature has provided fruits which raise body temperatures."

The Detroit Free Press

Friday, April 9, 1943

Dr. Koch Takes Stand to Describe Many Cures

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Dr. William F. Koch took the witness stand Thursday in Federal Court and declared that he himself had cured a wide variety of diseases in the United States, South America and Europe with his drug preparations which the Government claims are worthless.

William H. Gallagher, defense attorney, said that the stocky, fifty-seven-year-old physician took the stand at his own insistence after his attorneys had declared that it was unnecessary.

In so doing he laid himself open to a long, exhaustive cross-examination. Attorneys predicted that he would remain on the stand Friday and most of next week. His brother Louis, co-defendant under the charge of misbranding the drugs, is not expected to testify.

Among the ailments Dr. Koch said that he had cured or greatly aided with his drugs were cancer, leprosy, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, Parkinson's Disease, a palsied-like shaking of the limbs; malaria and "Wild Fire."

"Wild Fire is an English trans-



Free Press Photo
DR. WILLIAM F. KOCH
Gives graphic details

lation of a French name for this disease which has almost depopulated one state in Brazil," Dr. Koch said. "It is a fatal, virus disease in which all of the victims' skin disappears, leaving their flesh dripping and causing pain that soon drives the sufferer to insanity."

"When I found a group of these victims in Brazil in 1941, I noticed that the coverings over their eyes had also disappeared and they had to remain in total darkness. All were under heavy doses of morphine. When I did see their bodies, it looked as if their skin had been taken off with a blow torch."

Dr. Koch said that he treated them with his Benzoquinone preparation and when he left a few days later all had ceased to suffer from the affliction and some had patches of new skin.

The witness said that he also had treated a colony of lepers in Brazil. One was definitely cured and several others showed good response, he said.

On the voyage to Brazil he served as ship's doctor and used his drugs to cure several acute ailments, including his son Paul, who contracted undulant fever, Dr. Koch said. All recovered, he told the court, including one man who appeared to be dead from severe hemorrhages and strange lumps which covered his body.

Dr. Koch told how he started his quest for a cancer cure while he was professor of physiology at the Detroit College of Medicine, now a part of Wayne University, back in 1914. Besides trying to complete his medical course, he worked day and night in the laboratory to find this cure, he said.

"My sole object was to find out something about cancer," he said later. "When I began I didn't expect to find anything curative."

Dr. Koch explained the theory of his drugs by saying that they are designed to stimulate natural oxidation functions, allowing the body to cure itself.

Gallagher will resume his direct examination of Dr. Koch at 9:30 a. m. Friday.

Saturday, April 10, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

THE DETROIT NEWS, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1943

Koch Describes How Remedy Combats Cancer

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

As testimony in the Dr. William F. Koch mislabeling trial passed the 7,000-page mark, the Detroit physician's theory on cancer was written into the record in the 13-week-long case before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

Cancer is nature's way of absorbing certain toxins in the body, the genial, soft-spoken one-time University of Michigan medical school instructor said.

He visualized a possible day, thousands of years hence in human evolution, when the cancer would serve its usefulness in the body and disappear before becoming the destructive growth it is today.

COMBATS TOXINS

His product, glyoxylyde, combats the toxins, thus removing the stimulus for the cancer, permitting the body to heal itself and the cancer to be dissolved and absorbed into the blood stream, he explained.

"The process of removing any tissue no longer wanted in the body is the reverse of building the tissue," Dr. Koch said.

Government experts, including some of the nation's foremost cancer men, call Dr. Koch's products worthless, say they are indistinguishable under analysis from distilled water.

Surgery, radium and X-ray are the only approved means for eradicating cancer, they testified.

From the witness stand, Dr. Koch gave the case histories of scores of patients he had treated for numerous other ills, as well as cancer.

Many of these patients preceded him to the stand.

COULD BE SINGULAR

Under questioning by his attorney, William Henry Gallagher, Dr. Koch defended the use on his remedy labels of the phrase "Koch's synthetic anti-toxins."

"Why did you use the word anti-toxins in the plural?" the court asked.

"It could be used in the singular," Dr. Koch replied. "But I wanted the physicians who used the drug to know there was more than one anti-toxin product distributed by me and not to be confused."

"I think it is a mark of confusion to use the plural when you mean the singular," Judge O'Brien said.

Defendants with Dr. Koch are his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer of Koch Laboratories, Inc., and the firm itself.

Koch Remedy Trial to Enter 14th Week

Trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., will enter its fourteenth week Tuesday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien. Dr. Koch and his brother are charged with mis-labeling and misrepresenting their products.

Dr. Koch is expected to conclude his direct testimony Tuesday and to be subjected to cross examination. He elaborated Friday on his theories on the nature and treatment of cancer and other diseases and infections. He also presented clinical records of cases in which it was contended that Koch remedies cured alleviated cancer.

The Koch remedies were labelled "for" cancer, allergies and other infections.

Koch Visions Cancer Boon to Humanity

Asserts Scourge Is
Nature's Antitoxin;
Says His Remedies
Shrivel Up Growth

BY JOHN CREECY
Free Press Staff Writer

A day in the distant future when cancer will be a boon, instead of a scourge to mankind, was foreseen Friday by Dr. William F. Koch, testifying in his own defense in his Federal court trial on charges of mislabeling his cancer medicines.

To a jury in the courtroom of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, the sandy-haired physician expounded his theory of cancer and of the beneficial effects of his high-priced "synthetic antitoxins."

"It is my belief that cancer is a growth set up by nature to combat certain toxins, or poisons, which have entered the system," he explained.

FORESEES SUCCESS

"This well-intentioned action by nature is seldom, if ever, successful," he conceded later to reporters. But he added:

"Someday it will be successful. I am convinced that in the distant future, cancer—a form of it improved through the evolutionary process—will serve the purpose for which nature is seeking."

He presented Nature as a fumbling experimenter, present attempts of which in curing the poisons under discussion was a gross failure.

And he went on to explain that his own products—Glyoxylylde and Benzoquinone—were often able to combat the toxins successfully, although nature's efforts had failed.

"When my medicines rid the body of those toxins, there is no further need for the cancerous growth," he continues. "It just dissolves them, you might say."

Dr. Koch drew a simile between the "unnecessary" cancer and a blacksmith's muscles that are not used.

DRAWN COMPARISON

"While doing his strenuous tasks, the blacksmith's body builds up large muscles," he said. "But if there is no more work for the blacksmith to do—if he becomes relatively inactive—the muscles will soon atrophy."

"It's the same way with a cancer after my products have removed the toxin which led to the cancer's being formed."

The hearing, which has attracted national attention, ended its thirteenth week Friday. The court record now exceeds 7,000 pages. Government attorneys are expected to begin cross-examination of Dr. Koch next week.

In his second day of direct examination Friday, the onetime University of Michigan instructor defended the labeling of his products, pointing out that the chemical formula was prominently displayed on each package, and reviewed many of the cases in which beneficial results were claimed for his medicines.

Tuesday, April 13, 1943
DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Dr. Koch Bares Remedy Secrets

Baring the secrets of his elixir, Dr. William F. Koch testified today that his proudest product, glyoxylylde, is effective because "its tiny molecules permeate the human tissue."

Government attorneys, for 13 weeks have been questioning whether glyoxylylde permeates anything but the pocketbook of the patients.

A jury of four men and nine women is hearing evidence before Federal Judge O'Brien.

Beginning his third day on the witness stand as the defense neared an end, Dr. Koch also testified that he was "possibly overly careful" in preparation of his compounds but "the lives at stake are precious."

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS — WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1943

Koch Holds Firmly to Cure Theory

Undergoes Searching
Cross-Examination in
Third Day on Stand
in Cancer Trial

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Dr. William F. Koch stubbornly maintained in Federal Court Tuesday that his drugs will effect cures and replace human tissue and bone, as Government attorneys opened a blistering cross-examination to back their contention that the drugs have no value and are misbranded under the Food and Drug Law.

The stocky, fifty-seven-year-old former chemistry professor took the witness stand for the third day at the beginning of the fourteenth week of the trial, in which his brother Louis is a co-defendant. Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury of eight women and four men are hearing the case.

CLASHES ARE VIOLENT

Violent verbal clashes between opposing counsel were frequent as the trial drew near its climax, and Judge O'Brien interceded several times to restore order.

Shortly before the case was adjourned until Wednesday, Dr. Koch declared that his theories had been proven in 1937 by a Dr. Hoskins, professor of endocrinology at Harvard University, with the use of glyoxylylde, one of the controversial drugs.

Who's Who in America lists Dr. Roy Graham Hoskins as a research associate at Harvard and as editor of the Journal of Endocrinology.

REITERATES THEORY

Dr. Koch reiterated his theory that his drugs act as catalysts to restore normal oxidization in ailing humans, allowing the body to cure itself.

Government Attorney Frank X. Norris propounded another question, and Dr. Koch insisted it was improper. This precipitated an argument in which all four counsel were on their feet talking at the same time and led Judge O'Brien to say:

"I wish that all of you attorneys would get so mad that you wouldn't even look at each other."

Dr. Koch interrupted with: "You see, your Honor, Mr. Norris doesn't know what he's talking about."

SPECTATORS ROAR

The crowded court room roared with laughter.

"But do you understand what he's talking about?" Judge O'Brien asked the witness.

"Yes, your Honor," said Dr. Koch.

"Well answer him, then," the judge snapped.

A few minutes later, when Defense Attorney William H. Gallagher objected to Norris' questioning, the Government attorney remarked:

"I'm sorry that Mr. Gallagher's patience is being taxed."

"Well, we're all being taxed these days," smiled the judge.

CITES FASTEST CURE

Dr. Koch said that the fastest cure his remedies ever worked on cancer was the case of a man with cancer of the hand, who was healed three weeks after the injection.

He said he had moved his manufacturing laboratory from Detroit to Port Huron and from there to Delray Beach, Fla., to escape

Wednesday, April 14, 1943
DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Dr. Koch Credits Nature in Use Of His Remedy

Dr. William F. Koch, on trial for alleged mislabeling of his trio of remedies, today bowed out and gave nature full credit for repairing damaged tissue and bone.

"All our treatment does is combat the disease," explained the soft spoken 57-year-old onetime University of Michigan instructor.

Defending his claims of cures from a miscellany of diseases ranging from athlete's foot to so-called incurable forms of cancer, Dr. Koch took the witness chair for the fourth day today in the court of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

A jury of eight women and four men is weighing the 14-week-long case against Dr. Koch, his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc. Government witnesses have declared his remedies worthless.

Testimony lapsed into the "much ado about nothing" stage with an excursion into the intricacies of the oxidation processes.

Koch Grilled on Methods

Cross-Examination of Doctor Continues

Cross-examination of Dr. William F. Koch was resumed today in the trial of Dr. Koch and his brother, Louis, for alleged mislabeling of products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

In five hours of cross-examination conducted Tuesday by Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney, Dr. Koch reiterated that his method was based upon the introduction of a detoxicating influence into the human system.

Dr. Koch described his preparations as catalysts. "Nature does the repairing," he said. "The problem is to restore normal oxidation functions in the body."

Dr. Koch said no recognized medical journal had published his theories.

"I published them myself, and paid the cost of publication," he said.

He told of experiments with extracts of the heart, brains, thymus gland and liver of cows in his treatments, and related experiments by Prof. W. A. Dewey, of the University of Michigan, confirming the value of highly diluted preparations.

The cross-examination was enlivened by frequent exchanges between Norris and William Henry Gallagher, attorney for Dr. Koch.

At one time Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, who is hearing the case with a jury in Federal Court, told the two lawyers: "I wish you two would get so mad at each other you wouldn't even look at each other."

Koch Hazy About Setup of His Firm

Admits Unqualified Brother Wrote Directors for Use of Cancer Remedies

Although Dr. William F. Koch is president of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., distributors of cancer medicines which the Government charges were improperly labeled, he isn't sure just who the other officers of the firm are, he testified Wednesday in Federal Court.

"My brother Louis is secretary of the company," Dr. Koch said under cross-examination by Assistant United States Attorney Frank X. Norris, "but I don't believe my brother Fred is an officer. I'm not sure whether we have any other officers."

ADVICE OFFERED

The question arose in connection with Government evidence to the effect that Louis Koch, a co-defendant in the case which is now in its fourteenth week before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, had written advice to physicians in use of the Koch medicines.

A letter to an Eastern physician, explaining how the drugs should be administered to the physician's mother, was read by Norris.

Dr. Koch admitted that his brother Louis was not a physician and hence not qualified to diagnose medical cases. At the same time he denied that Louis had ever made diagnoses or directed administration of the medicines.

He explained that Louis had not composed the letter in question, but had compiled it from material prepared by the witness himself before he went on a trip to Europe. Louis was, however, in charge of manufacture of the medicines when Dr. Koch was not at the laboratory, according to Dr. Koch's testimony.

EQUATIONS 'EXPLAINED'

The complicated procedure of concocting the preparations was described at length to the jury by Dr. Koch, who also wrote out on a blackboard the chemical equations representing the series of reactions. If the jury now understands the process, it has an edge on the reporters who attempted to follow the explanation.

Dr. Koch himself admitted that there were some phases of the process which he didn't understand very clearly.

"Sometimes it turns out perfect," he said. "Then I'll make up another batch in what seems to be just the same way and it comes out bad."

"I don't know yet just what makes the difference. That will take more study."

Since the trial has been going on, he said, he has been making the drugs at his home in Grosse Pointe. Special precautions are necessary because the air in that region is not as pure as the air in Del Ray Beach, Fla., where his regular laboratory is located.

"I have a special room at the back of the house, as far as possible from the fumes of the street," he said. "And I usually do the work only in the early hours of the morning when the air is purest."

TELLS OF WATER

He explained that the distilled water which went into his preparations came from a chemical firm which distilled the water three times. "Then I distill it twice more," he said.

Some time ago, he said in reply to a question by Norris, he used to get his distilled water from a Detroit brewery.

Koch Explains Air Here Bodes Ill for Remedy

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Jurors weighing the fate of Dr. William F. Koch, accused of peddling worthless remedies, today were taken by his testimony on vicarious excursion into his laboratory.

Because his trial necessitated his being in Detroit, he was forced to compound his challenged remedies in a cross-ventilated Grosse Pointe backroom rather than in his sea air swept Florida laboratory, the physician testified.

Through the 14 weeks of the trial, the defense has maintained that the three questioned products are highly unstable and must be prepared and administered with great caution to be effective.

Dr. Koch's label claims are the basis of the trial before Federal Judge O'Brien.

Thursday, April 15, 1943
DETROIT EVENING TIMES

BREEZES HELP REMEDY

Referring to testimony that Dr. Koch preferred to prepare his potions in sea air, Frank X. Norris, assistant U. S. attorney, asked:

"Do I understand that the ocean breezes have beneficial effects upon your products?"

"The air off the sea is pure," Dr. Koch said.

"Purer than the air of our Northern Michigan?" Norris continued.

"Possibly so," the witness replied. "Air from the ocean is free from plant products such as pollens."

Then, the physician revealed he now compounds his concoctions in a house in Audubon in Grosse Pointe.

IN UPSTAIRS ROOM

"I make them in an upstairs cross-ventilated room, the room farthest from the street," Dr. Koch said.

Industrial smoke and fumes drove him from Detroit and even from the shores of Lake Huron to a more suitable locale for preparing his potions, the witness said.

Intricacies of compounding his \$25 and \$10 per ampule remedies were explained by the physician as he stepped to the blackboard, jotted down chemical formulas and talked in a fashion which betrayed his background as a college lecturer.

He said he knew nothing of the finances of his organization, that they were handled by his brother, Louis, secretary-treasurer of Koch Laboratories, Inc. The brother and the concern are co-defendants.

Dr. Koch Admits Drug Produced DT Symptoms

BY CATHERINE LYNCH
Free Press Staff Writer

O'Brien and a jury. The Government charges that Koch, his brother Louis, and Koch Laboratories, Inc., mislabeled the preparations.

"Is it true that reaction to your medicines may take the form of delirium tremens in a man who never had a drink in his life?"

asked Frank Norris, assistant United States attorney appearing for the Government.

ONE CASE CITED

"I have only seen one such case," Dr. Koch said. "That was a man who did not drink nor have a history of drink, but his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather drank themselves to death and died with delirium tremens. He showed delirium tremens symptoms after his treatment."

Dr. Koch experimented a great deal with proper solutions of his preparations, he said, and at one time about 1918 induced what he

thinks was a cancer on his finger by applying a strong solution of his Benzoquinone.

ASKED ABOUT CURE

"Did you cure it?" Norris asked. Koch's Glyoxylyde has been advertised as efficacious in the cure of cancer.

"I burned it off with nitric acid," the doctor testified. "That was after I got frightened. You didn't use Glyoxylyde?"

Norris asked. "No. It was right there and I just burned it off." He has given Benzoquinone to members of his family and his

friends as a prophylactic, Koch testified.

"Do you think you may have induced cancer in any of them?"

Norris asked. "No. The solution was very great."

He has used the present solution of one part of active ingredient to a trillion of water for Glyoxylyde, and one to a million for Benzoquinone, since about 1920, he said.

STRONGER SOLUTIONS

However, he sometimes still supplies stronger solutions to other

physicians who want it, he said. He once gave himself a crude concentrated solution, he said, and suffered a great reaction. During a recess, he said that he had been ill for a week afterward.

He sometimes advises patients of other doctors by mail at the request of the other doctors, he said.

"Without ever seeing them?"

Norris asked.

"Only through the other doctors' eyes and hands," Koch said. The trial will continue Friday with the fourth day of cross-examination of Koch.

Dr. Koch Says He's Boycotted By Hospitals

Under cross-examination by government attorneys, Dr. William F. Koch today charged that there is a nation-wide boycott against him by hospitals and medical organizations.

Asked by Frank X. Norris, assistant U. S. attorney, whether he was able to examine hospital records of patients, Dr. Koch replied: "Not me. They exclude me. I have no co-operation from hospitals or medical organizations in this country."

FOURTH DAY ON STAND

The mild-mannered medico faced cross-examination for the fourth day before the eight-woman, four-man jury in the courtroom of Federal Judge O'Brien.

Under attack are his three products which he regards as medical miracle workers, but which the government maintains are worthless.

It was with one of these products, benzoquinone in the early stages of its development, that he prompted the tumor on his hand, which he testified "might have been cancer."

STEADY APPLICATION

"I induced it by steady application of a benzene solution," said Dr. Koch.

"Why didn't you take your product, glyoxylyde, to cure it?" Frank X. Norris, assistant U. S. attorney asked.

"I got frightened and burned it out with nitric acid," replied the witness. This incident occurred in 1917, he said.

"You have been taking protective shots of your remedies for years?" Norris persisted.

"Yes," Dr. Koch replied, "but that was early in my work." He said he had given protective shots to relatives and friends.

His preparation of high dilution compounds dated back to 1920, he said. Benzoquinone contains one part of the chemical compound to one million parts distilled water and, in the case of glyoxylyde, one billion parts water, Dr. Koch testified.

WROTE TO PATIENTS

Asked if he corresponded with patients, Dr. Koch said that he did at the request of other physicians.

"Patients you have never seen?" Norris persisted.

"Only through the other doctors' eyes and hands," the witness said.

He testified that, in his experiments he had used crude distillations in very strong concentration on himself.

Dr. Koch Tells Experiments

Says Benzoquinone Produced a Growth

Cross-examination of Dr. William F. Koch entered its fourth day today in his trial, with his brother, Louis, before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury in Federal Court on charges of mislabeling products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Under questioning by Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney, Thursday, Dr. Koch told of experimenting with benzoquinone, one of his own products. He used the benzoquinone on a finger to determine if a growth would result, he said, and eventually a growth did appear.

"I took it off with nitric acid," he related.

"Why didn't you use one of your own products?" asked Norris.

"Well, it was on my hand, and I just burned it off," Dr. Koch replied.

Norris questioned Dr. Koch extensively about apparent alterations in his records on patients. In one case, where the record had stated "growth removed," another notation said "partially removed."

"The patient visited me a second time and I had to make a change in the record," said Dr. Koch.

Norris also questioned Dr. Koch concerning cryptic notations, such as "HHK," "ABS" and "DFK" on his records concerning his preparations.

Dr. Koch could identify only the

"ABS," which, he said, stood for "air bad, smells." The other notations also concerned atmospheric conditions when the products were made, he added.

Dr. Koch Argues over Wife's Death

U. S. Attorney Brings
Out that She Died
of Appendicitis
After Using Drugs

BY GEORGE W. CAIN
Free Press Staff Writer

Government attorneys brought out Friday that Dr. William F. Koch's wife had died of appendicitis after he had treated her with his drugs which the Government claims are worthless.

The fifty-seven-year-old physician vigorously criticized this insinuation by Government Attorney Frank X. Norris and intimated that his wife died after the operation at an Ann Arbor hospital in July, 1937.

ENLIVEN'S SESSION

The sharp exchange of words enlivened the last day of the fourteenth week of the trial before Federal Judge Earnest A. O'Brien.

Dr. Koch and his brother Louis are charged with misbranding their drugs in violation of the Food and Drug law. A jury of eight women and four men is hearing the case.

Dr. Koch explained under cross-examination by Norris that he had not suspected that his wife had appendicitis and had not treated her with his drugs before she suffered an acute attack. He said that she then was hospitalized immediately. She died July 13, 1937, after an operation in St. Joseph Hospital, Ann Arbor, where the Koch family resided at that time.

"When she got this acute attack, did she get some of your ampules?" Norris asked.

"Yes, and the next day it showed an improvement," Dr. Koch answered.

"How long did she remain ill before her death?" Norris asked.

"It was a matter of weeks—I don't recall just how long."

"Well, about how long?" the attorney persisted. "Would you say two or three weeks?"

"Yes, I think about three weeks is right," Dr. Koch said.

Puts the Question

"Do you mean, Dr. Koch, that after you knew your wife had appendicitis you had her wait three weeks for an operation while you administered your drugs to her?" Norris demanded.

"As soon as she entered the hospital she was out of my care," Dr. Koch snapped. "The surgeon was in full charge."

"Well how many treatments did you give her," Norris asked.

"Two, I think. Yes, it was two. I gave her the last treatment as the surgeon was coming to see her."

"Did you suggest to the surgeon that he wait and give your ampules a chance to work?" Norris persisted.

"No—she was under his care," Dr. Koch snapped.

"How long was she in the hospital?" Norris asked.

"Until she died," the witness said. "She died from the operation."

The Government ended its six-day cross-examination of Dr. Koch shortly before the noon recess. Richard Steel and Irwin Long, defense attorneys, continued the examination in rebuttal form until court recessed. The trial will be resumed at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday.

Stanley Mosevich, 47 years old, of 19167 Cameron, interrupted Dr. Koch's cross-examination briefly Friday to take the stand and testify that he had been cured of symptoms of tuberculosis by the Koch treatment from 1939 to 1941.

Later, Albert Burston, an X-ray technician at 2111 Woodward, took the stand to identify an X-ray photograph of Mosevich, who is employed as a benchworker at the Fisher Body plant.

Federal Tests Told by Koch

Says Samples Given
U. S. Were 'Obsolete'

The Koch trial in Federal Court will enter its fifteenth week Tuesday, when Dr. William F. Koch takes the stand for his fifth day of cross-examination.

Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, who is hearing the case with a jury, adjourned the trial at the end of the session Friday. Dr. Koch and his brother, Louis, are charged with mislabeling and misrepresenting products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

The doctor testified Friday that in December, 1941, two agents of the Federal Food and Drug Administration called on him for samples of benzoquinone and glyoxylide, two of the products in question, for testing.

"Weren't the samples of a higher dilution than the products involved in this case?" Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney asked. One of the contentions of the defense is that dilution is important to the efficacy of the products.

CALLED 'OBSOLETE'

"They may have been," Dr. Koch replied. "They were obsolete and I would not give them to my patients."

Asked whether he kept a record of death certificates he had signed, Dr. Koch said he kept no record but estimated he had signed hundreds. He kept no special record to determine how many of his patients died, he said, but "some have died while I was trying to save their lives."

Dr. Koch treated his wife with one of his own preparations when she suffered a ruptured appendix, but her death in a hospital in 1937 resulted from a surgical operation, he testified.

CHRONIC CASE

He said his wife had chronic appendicitis, but he did not know of it until after the appendix ruptured. Then he treated her with glyoxylide, and "next day she showed an improvement," he said.

"Before that attack did Mrs. Koch have some of your preparation as a prophylaxis?" he was asked.

"No, unfortunately not," the doctor answered.

"How long was she in the hospital?"

"Until she died. She died from the operation."

The doctor did not say how long Mrs. Koch was in the hospital.

"Isn't it true she was ill a considerable length of time before she was operated on?" Norris asked.

GAVE 2 TREATMENTS

"Yes, it was a matter of weeks, probably about three months."

"Do you mean that after you knew your wife had appendicitis, you had her wait weeks before an operation?"

"As soon as she entered the hospital she was out of my care. The surgeon was in full charge."

He said he gave his wife two treatments, "the last as the surgeon was coming to see her."

Saturday, April 17, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Testifies U. S. Refused to Test Products

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Government officials refused his offer to test his questioned products on afflicted humans, Dr. William F. Koch charged in testimony on record today before Federal Judge O'Brien.

The fourteenth week of the trial concluded with the physician-chemist recounting how the government asked for samples of his potions in August, 1941, and that he retallated with his offer.

"They refused my offer and never took the samples," Dr. Koch testified.

Defense attorneys succeeded in getting into the record Dr. Koch's interpretation of two X-rays made of a patient whom physicians had declared a nearly hopeless tuberculosis case.

'BEFORE AND AFTER'

Dr. Koch said the "before and after" X-rays showed the patient had recovered from a serious lung infection. Earlier in the day, the one-time patient, Stanley Mosevich, 19167 Cameron, now a war worker, testified to being treated by Dr. Koch.

Explaining the cost of his products, Dr. Koch said he charged physicians \$25 per ampule for glyoxylide, rather than \$10, as for the other preparations, because the glyoxylide was more difficult to make.

"Also, the glyoxylide is usually given to chronic cases, which require extensive correspondence by the physician," said Dr. Koch. "This correspondence must be paid for, somehow."

TOXINS AFFECT INTELLECT

The witness denied he claimed to improve memory and intellect in healthy individuals with his injections.

"I only claim to help the sick," he said. "Various toxins affect the memory and intellect. We combat those toxins."

"Some people forget their troubles by taking toxins into their systems," he observed.

An eight-woman, four-man jury is hearing the case, based on mislabeling charges.

Defense Rests Its Case in Koch Trial

Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on trial

eral Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury on charges of misbranding the products of their laboratory, rested their case Tuesday as the Government prepared to bring witnesses to the stand in rebuttal testimony.

The trial which is in its fifteenth week and which has produced 67 witnesses for the defense

and 38 for the Government will continue into May, John C. Ray and Frank X. Norris, United States district attorneys, predicted. Already more than 7,700 pages of testimony has been transcribed.

Read the "Merry-Go-Round" by Drew Pearson, on the Editorial Page, for highlights of the news.

Wednesday, April 21, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Lawyers Argue Move to Delete Koch Testimony

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Attorneys were thumbing through nearly 2,000,000 words of testimony today in the Dr. William F. Koch trial as they argued the government's motions to strike certain passages from the record.

In petitioning Federal Judge O'Brien to rule out the questioned testimony, John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney, contended that the defense had failed to show that the patients who had given the testimony had been treated with the challenged Koch products.

CHARGE CONTESTED

Defense attorneys contested the government's charge.

The 10-week-long defense ended yesterday afternoon after 67 witnesses had taken the stand in behalf of the Detroit physician-chemist who claims cures of cancer, allergies and a wide range of infections.

In addition, depositions taken from more than a score more witnesses in England, South America, Canada and distant points in the United States were read into the record by defense attorneys.

LETTER INTRODUCED

More than one week of the defense was occupied by Dr. Koch's testimony. Just before he left the stand the government introduced a letter in which he had written last August 13 to a physician ordering a supply of his products:

"I believe that, if the food and drug administration are serious about learning the facts regarding our treatment, they will accept my services. Judging by their former behavior, I believe they wish to get their hands upon these ampules so they can testify adversely and that, instead of being an effort to learn the truth, it is an effort to destroy our work."

An eight-woman, four-man jury is hearing the case, based upon government charges that Dr. Koch cannot fulfill the claims he makes for his products on the labels.

THE DETROIT NEWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1943

Judge to Rule on Koch Evidence

Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien was to rule today on a number of Government motions to strike evidence from the record in the trial of the two Koch brothers, charged with misrepresenting and mislabeling drug products manufactured by them.

As the trial entered its fifteenth week Tuesday, William Henry Gallagher, attorney for the two brothers, rested his case.

Government counsel asked that the evidence be stricken on the ground that it was not pertinent to the case.

Most of their objections involved testimony of patients of Dr. William F. Koch, that they were cured as the result of taking his remedies. Government attorneys contended there was no evidence presented to show that it was Koch remedies which effected their cures.

Both Dr. Koch and his brother, Louis, are charged with representing their drugs as cures for cancer, infections and allergies.

One of the Government's witnesses, Walter B. Simmons, chief inspector for Federal Food and Drug Administration in the mid-western area, testified that Dr. Koch had refused to submit his drugs to Government inspection unless he were given the right to supervise or conduct the inspections.

The Government was expected to place several rebuttal witnesses on the stand when the trial reconvenes this afternoon.

Thursday, April 22, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Judge, Fatigued By Scientists, Rests Koch Case

Chemical testimony so fatigued the court in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch, chemist-physician, that an early adjournment was called yesterday.

"My mind is too tired to absorb any more chemistry," observed Federal Judge O'Brien in halting the long proceedings.

Scientific testimony will be resumed tomorrow with the government challenging the worth of Dr. Koch's three remedies.

"Official government samples," used in the testing of Koch products were prepared, according to the Koch formulas as given on the containers, Dr. Charles D. Hurd, Northwestern University chemistry professor, testified.

He termed the government samples as "exact duplicates" of the Koch potions.

The defense had argued that the government's concoctions did not afford a fair test of the Koch remedies because they were made on so-called duplicates, rather than on products distributed by the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

An eight-woman, four-man jury is hearing the trial, now in its fifteenth week.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943

Court Rules for U.S. in Trial of Dr. Koch

Trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with misbranding products of their laboratory, continued Wednesday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury with recall by the Government of two of 20 expected rebuttal witnesses.

Over the objection of defense attorneys, Dr. Charles Hurd, Ph. D., professor of chemistry at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., testified along lines which it was contended would impeach Dr. Koch on elements of

minor importance. The same contention arose in the objection to testimony of Dr. Anton J. Carlson, second rebuttal witness.

Judge O'Brien ruled for the Government.

"You've got to find the answers. If not we have been here for three months without accomplishing anything," he told John C. Ray, assistant United States attorney.

An adjournment was taken until 9 a. m. Friday to permit William Henry Gallagher, one of the defense attorneys, to appear before an out-of-town court on another matter.

Koch Trial Is Recessed

Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien Friday warned jurors in the trial of Dr. Koch and his brother Louis not to form an opinion or discuss the case over the Easter week-end.

"You can not intelligently reach a conclusion until the case is finished," he said. "To express yourself now would be in violation of your oath."

An adjournment was taken in the suit, which charges the Kochs with misbranding preparations of their medical laboratory, at 11 a. m. to allow those who felt so inclined to observe Good Friday. Testimony ended with Dr. Anton J. Carlson, rebuttal witness for the Government, on the stand for the second day under cross-examination by Defense Attorney Richard Steel.

Judge O'Brien Ill; Koch Trial Delayed

Illness of Federal Judge O'Brien today delayed temporarily the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of misrepresenting their products.

Government witnesses were rebutting the 10-weeks-long defense as the case entered its sixteenth week. The Kochs picture their remedies as near miracle workers in the treatment of cancer, allergies and infections.

Koch Defense Assailed as U. S. Quizzes Cutler

The government began its attack on the testimony of defense witnesses today as the Koch drug trial went into its sixteenth week.

Dr. Max Cutler, recognized cancer authority and director of the Chicago Tumor Institute, was recalled to the stand for rebuttal.

CUTLER QUESTIONS CURES

He said he questioned the miraculous cures which patients claimed for the remedies manufactured by Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, in their laboratory.

With that of others, evidence given by Harold Barnard, Jackson office manager, is under fire. Barnard testified early before the jury of eight women and four men to obtaining relief from a cancer 10 years ago.

DIAGNOSIS DOUBTED

"In your opinion was Barnard cured of cancer?" Assistant District Attorney Ray asked.

"No."

"Why?"

"I don't believe physicians made a correct diagnosis," replied Cutler.

Three Doctors Offer Rebuttal at Koch Trial

Trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis on charges of misbranding products of their medical laboratory entered its sixteenth week Wednesday before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury with the recall by the Government of three additional rebuttal witnesses.

Testimony of Dr. Max Cutler, of Chicago, cancer expert, was interrupted by an argument over his use of certain medical interpretations.

Expert medical testimony of Dr. R. W. Waggoner, professor of psychiatry and neuro-psychiatry at the University of Michigan and Dr. Archibald J. Grace, of London, Ont., brought the trial to a close for the day.

Cow Hypnotism Becomes Issue In Trial of Koch

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

The moot question of whether an ailing cow can be mesmerized into believing itself of sound mind and body was probed today during the mislabeling trial of Dr. William F. Koch.

Alleged bovine cures were brought into the case by defense attorney William Henry Gallagher after the government had pictured Dr. Koch as a veritable Svengali, who practically hypnotized patients back to health.

The physician-chemist claims his challenged products are effective in treating myriad ailments of man and beast.

Herds of cattle on farms near London, Ont., recovered from ordinarily incurable udder inflammations after treatments with Dr. Koch's potions, defense witnesses had testified earlier.

CATTLE HERDED IN

Dr. Raymond W. Waggoner, U. of M. psychiatry professor and director of the university's neuro-psychiatry institute, was on the stand when Gallagher verbally herded in the cattle.

"A patient, injected with an inert fluid, may respond with a feeling of well being under the power of suggestion by the physician," Dr. Waggoner said.

"Just how would you start to suggest to a cow that you were going to relieve her of pain?" Gallagher asked.

"I wouldn't attempt to suggest to a cow," Dr. Waggoner replied.

"Oh, you wouldn't," Gallagher observed. "Would you say that the inflammation of a cow's udder would be an indication of pain?"

"I would expect it to," the witness replied. "I don't know."

IF SHE FLINCHED

"Well, if a cow flinched when she was approached on the side of the swollen udder, would you consider she was in pain?" Gallagher continued.

John C. Ray, assistant U. S. attorney, jumped to his feet to object that there had been no testimony to the effect the cow had flinched.

"Oh, but there is definite evidence that she—I mean she—flinched," retorted defense attorney Richard Steel.

"Mr. Gallagher is the one who flinched," interrupted Frank X. Norris, assistant government attorney.

"There is no question the cow is in the case, gentlemen," Federal Judge O'Brien ruled. "We can't get her out now."

BOVINE MESMERISM

Gallagher returned to the bovine flinching.

"Doctor, how would you mesmerize a cow," Gallagher persisted.

"I wouldn't try," the witness laughed, "but such things have been described, as a matter of fact, in the medical literature. I don't know how it would be done."

Judge O'Brien quieted the laughter of the eight-woman, four-man jury and terminated the cattle barn inquiry by calling a recess in the case, now in its sixteenth week.

2 Who Visited Koch Testify

Drug Inspectors Tell of Interviews

Maj. Vincent LaPiana, former resident inspector of the Food and Drug Administration here, now in the Chemical War Service, and Edward L. Holmes, of New York City, assistant chief of the Eastern District of the Food and Drug Administration, testified Thursday in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, on charges of mislabeling products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

The trial is before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury in Federal Court.

Under cross-examination by John C. Ray, assistant district attorney, Maj. LaPiana told of interviews with Dr. Koch in 1940 and 1941. The three preparations involved in the trial were not mentioned, he said.

Maj. LaPiana said that he called on Dr. Koch Aug. 6, 1940, and discussed a product called "ketenes." On another visit, Dec. 12, 1941, Dr. Koch said he had brought a bottle of "oxyketenes" from his laboratory in Florida, the major related.

Holmes said he went to Dr. Koch's place at Delray Beach, Fla., in January, 1941. It was a residential building, he said, with Dr. Koch's office on the first floor, and laboratory on the second floor where water was distilled, and another laboratory on the third floor where water was distilled, and another laboratory on the third floor where the preparations were mixed.

Holmes said he asked Dr. Koch what was being manufactured, and Dr. Koch said only one product, a treatment for cancer called "ketene."

Defense Calls U. S. Witness Rival of Koch

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

A government witness against Dr. William F. Koch today was revealed as a worker in a so-called "rival" Canadian cancer research project.

He was Dr. Eugene Percy Johns, pathologist of Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., called to the stand in Federal Judge O'Brien's court to interpret his laboratory findings in the case of a patient later treated by Dr. Koch.

The Detroit doctor is pictured by the government as a mesmerizing purveyor of worthless products. Specifically, he is charged with misrepresenting and mislabeling his trio of remedies which he sells for cancer, allergies and infections.

'ENSOL' RESEARCH

Dr. Johns testified he had been loaned to the Ontario government for three years to work with officials in research on "ensol," a potion being used in cancer cases.

William Henry Gallagher, defense attorney, tried to bring an admission from the witness that, because of this study, he was hostile to Dr. Koch's potions.

"Did they not claim cancer cures with ensol?" Gallagher asked.

"It was used in the treatment of cancer and believed to have some curative value," the witness replied.

VISIT RELATED

Maj. Vincent LaPiana, now in the U. S. Army medical corps and formerly resident food and drug administration inspector here, told of visiting Dr. Koch to obtain samples of his remedies for routine tests.

The witness said Dr. Koch had given him two products other than those on trial.

Hitler Named in Koch Trial

Remedy Cured Nazi Chief, Says Witness

The name of Adolf Hitler was injected into the trial of the Koch brothers temporarily Friday in Federal Court when a Government witness testified that Dr. William H. Koch, one of the defendants, had told him that Hitler was cured of throat cancer by a doctor who had learned of Koch's Ketonomes through a European exponent of Dr. Koch.

The witness, Edward L. Holmes, assistant chief of the Eastern District for the Federal Food and Drug Administration, said he visited Dr. Koch in his laboratory at Delray Beach, Fla., on Jan. 30, 1941, when Dr. Koch revealed he had had only one preparation for cancer cure — Ketonomes — since 1918.

"Dr. Koch told me that Dr. Joseph Maisin, of the University of Louvain faculty (Belgium) was his

European exponent and that Ketonomes were used for cures throughout the world," Holmes said. "He said a doctor who had studied under Dr. Maisin cured Hitler of throat cancer."

Holmes said Dr. Koch told him that Dr. Maisin received instructions from him in the alleged Koch remedy.

All the testimony dealing with the purported Hitler cure was ordered stricken from the record by Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, before whom the jury trial is being held.

Judge O'Brien commented: "I hope the Hitler treatment was not effective, if the story is true."

Dr. Koch and his brother, Louis, are accused of mislabeling products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., for the treatment of cancer, infections and allergies.

Another Government witness, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, physiologist of the University of Chicago, gave testimony to refute claims made by Dr. Koch when the latter took the stand to testify on his own behalf.

After the testimony of these witnesses the trial was adjourned until Tuesday when the Government will call additional rebuttal witnesses. The trial will enter its seventeenth week.

Saturday, May 1, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

'Hitler Cured By Koch'

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Hitler today was listed among the patients reputedly cured of cancer by the challenged treatment of Dr. William F. Koch.

The dictator's name was brought into the case during the testimony of Edward L. Holmes of New York City, U. S. food and drug inspector, who told of interviewing Dr. Koch at his laboratory in Delray Beach, Fla.

Dr. Koch, his brother, Louis, and their concern, Koch Laboratories, Inc., are charged with making false claims for a trio of products.

Testified Holmes:

"Dr. Koch told me that Prof. Josef Maisin of Louvain University, Louvain, Belgium, had used his products and studied his methods.

"He told me, too, that one of Maisin's pupils, a German doctor, had cured Adolf Hitler of cancer of the throat with treatment according to his theory."

Federal Judge O'Brien struck the testimony from the record.

The trial Tuesday will enter its seventeenth week before the eight woman, four man jury.

Expert Attacks Koch Witnesses

Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, government rebuttal witness, today attacked various diagnoses of patients claimed to have been cured by Dr. William F. Koch's glyoxilide injections.

Referring to defense testimony that Dr. Koch cured his son, John, after he had been stricken by infantile paralysis several years ago, the government witness said:

"I have seen cases of this kind recover without treatments."

Dr. Sevringhaus is a gland specialist and a member of the University of Wisconsin medical school.

He was the first witness today as the trial, now in its seventeenth week, resumed before Federal Judge O'Brien. Dr. Koch is accused of mislabeling his products.

Wednesday, May 5, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch's 'Cures' In Tuberculosis Cases Doubted

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, tuberculosis authority and Detroit health commissioner, today declared that he believed rest, milk and diet sufficient to cure a tuberculosis patient whose prognosis he once pronounced as "very bad."

Government attorneys recalled Dr. Douglas to the stand to rebut testimony attributing tuberculosis cures to remedies compounded by Dr. William F. Koch.

PATIENT IN COURT

These potions are the basis of the mislabeling trial before Federal Judge O'Brien of Dr. Koch, his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Dr. Douglas said he had recommended collapsing the patient's lung by removal of a rib section. The patient, a metal polisher, appeared in court to credit his recovery to the Koch treatment.

PARALYSIS CASE

The diagnosis, in a series of cases which the defense presented as Koch cures, was attacked by Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, internist and gland specialist of Madison, Wis.

After hearing a description of the symptoms of John Koch, son of the physician, who was reputedly saved from death by in-

fantile paralysis by his father's preparation, Dr. Sevringhaus said he had seen similar cases recover without treatment.

In defending Dr. Koch's claims that he had cured diabetes by his injections, defense attorney William Henry Gallagher brought out in testimony by Dr. Sevringhaus that insulin had controlled, but never cured the disease.

The trial is now in its seventeenth week before the eight woman, four-man jury.

Tuesday, May 4, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

'2-Cancer' Victim Disputes Claim Of Koch's Cure

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Claimed Koch cures, ranging from ailing cows and a heave-afflicted horse to a man, diagnosed as having two cancers, were under attack today in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch, Detroit physician-chemist.

The two-cancer diagnosis was made by Dr. Koch, according to the onetime patient, Frank Berman, 61-year-old furrier, of 8139 Linwood.

Dr. Koch is accused of making false claims for his trio of products in the trial before Federal Judge O'Brien.

CREDITS OPERATION

Berman, who attributed his cure to a subsequent operation at Harper Hospital, told of visiting Dr. Koch in 1926. Said Berman:

"Dr. Koch led me into a room, put me on a couch, pulled up my shirt, felt my stomach and said, 'My dear man, you have two cancers.'"

"He gave me an injection. Six weeks later, I went back to him and he said to a woman doctor, 'That man had two cancers. He hasn't got them any more.'"

Berman said, despite Koch's treatment, he still was suffering from abdominal pains from which he was relieved by an operation for intestinal adhesions performed at Harper Hospital by two other physicians.

CLAIMS DISPUTED

Although Berman was not treated with the products under fire, the court permitted the testimony to be taken after Frank X. Norris, assistant U. S. attorney general, argued it bore upon Dr. Koch's diagnostic methods.

Dr. Robert Graham of Urbana, Ill., veterinary authority, blasted the Koch claims of cures in the animal kingdom.

Friday, May 7, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES (1)

Koch Testimony May End Today

—FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1943

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

One Witness Still to Testify in Cancer Case

Only one witness remains to take the stand for the Government, John C. Ray, assistant United States district attorney, said Thursday following brief testimony in the case against Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis on charges of misbranding the prod-

Taking of testimony in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch, his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratoires, Inc., where they compounded their challenged remedies, is expected to conclude today.

Government and defense attorneys predict the case will go to the eight-woman, four-man jury late next week—the eighteenth week of the trial before Federal Judge O'Brien.

The early part of the week will be given over to arguments.

Koch has claimed cures and the government has refuted them in scores of cases of patients suffering from almost every known human ailment.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1943

Testimony Is Closed in Koch Trial

Doctor Explains
Theory of His Cures;
Jury Is Excused
Until Tuesday

Taking of testimony in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch which has been in progress for 17 weeks before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien and a jury came to an end Friday with the appearance of Dr. Koch on the stand as a rebuttal witness for himself.

Dr. Koch said that he wished to explain the theory of manufacture of his three products—glyoxylide, malonide and benzoquinone, which have brought charges of misbranding against him and his brother Louis.

Judge O'Brien excused the jury until Tuesday but instructed attorneys to return Monday for discussion of points which will be covered in closing arguments. Both sides said that the case would be given to the jury next week.

The trial, which has set a record in Michigan medicine, to John C. Roy, assistant United States district attorney, has brought 156 witnesses to the stand—49 for the government and 107 for Dr. Koch.

Dr. Bruce H. Douglas, Detroit commissioner of health, one of the six witnesses who took the stand Friday, testified that he questioned the cures for tuberculosis which Dr. Koch attributed to his remedies. Statistics show that spontaneous cures in many cases are effected with proper food and rest, Dr. Douglas testified.

Wednesday, May 12, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

U. S. Sums Up Koch Evidence

Assistant District Atty. John C. Ray today continued his final arguments before Federal Judge O'Brien in the case of Dr. William F. Koch, and his brother, Louis, charged with violation of the U. S. food and drug laws.

Judge O'Brien has limited final arguments in the case, which began 18 weeks ago, to two days for each side.

The case is expected to go to the jury Friday night.

U.S. Near End of Koch Trial

Possibility that the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis will reach a jury of eight women and four men Tuesday, seemed likely Monday as Assistant United States Attorney Frank X. Norris began his closing arguments.

Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien indicated that he would charge the jury in the nineteen-week case, involving allegations of misbranding of three products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., by the Kochs, should Norris finish early enough.

Koch Case Due For Jury Today

That the 19-week-old federal court trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, may reach a jury today was indicated as the government neared the end of its final argument. The Kochs are charged with misbranding three products of their laboratories.

The Detroit News

THE HOME NEWSPAPER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1943,

Largest Trading Area Circulation. Weekday and Sunday. of Any Michigan Newspaper

Koch Case Before Jury

Longest Trial in U. S. Court Near End

Eight women and four men comprising the jury in the 19-week Koch "cancer cure" trial began deliberations today after sitting through more days of testimony than in any previous case in the history of the United States District Court.

Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien gave the jurors a charge which required an hour and 25 minutes.

Defendants are Dr. William F. Koch, his brother, Louis G. Koch, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Two indictments, embracing 12 counts, accused the defendants of violating the Pure Food and Drug Act by mislabelling their products. Labels stated that Koch's synthetic anti-toxins were "for allergy, cancer and infection."

The essence of the case, Judge O'Brien told the jurors, is whether the products were "efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention" of allergies or cancer.

IDENTITY ISSUE RAISED

A finding that the drugs were harmless would not absolve the defendants, the court charged.

One of the first things for the jury to decide, Judge O'Brien said, was whether compounds which the Government sent to physicians for tests were the Koch products.

Testimony was introduced that Government experts used Koch products for analysis and then prepared products on the same chemical formulae. In some cases, it was conceded, the "identical" products made up by Government chemists were the ones sent to physicians.

"You must first consider if the drugs were not the drugs of the defendants," Judge O'Brien told the jurors. "If they were not, the case of the Government falls."

The maximum penalty on each of the 12 counts is one year and

Trial

(Concluded from Page One)

\$1,000. Judge O'Brien charged that the defendants were guilty on all counts, or on none.

BASED ON THEORIES

In his closing argument, Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney, declared the Koch products were based on theories "and that is all," he added.

"Maybe the mumbo-jumbo doctor of the jungle has theories, too, for driving evil spirits from the disease-wracked body," Norris declared.

William Henry Gallagher, defense counsel, declared the Koch products had "brought relief where everything else failed." The Government, Gallagher charged, had been forced to "thumb through the law books" to find a charge to be lodged against the Kochs.

The Koch products, he pointed out, were sent to physicians who were experienced in reading labels, and were not displayed on drug-store shelves for sale to the general public.

He termed the prosecution a "perversion of public funds."

DETROIT TIMES

Only Detroit Newspaper Carrying Both

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43RD YEAR, NO. 231

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1943

34 PAGES

FOUR CENTS

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS -

-THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1943

Jury Continues Its Deliberation of Koch Case

Query After Retiring Is Ruled Irrelevant

After seeking instruction on what Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien decided was an irrelevant point, the jury trying Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis on the charge of mislabeling a purported cancer treatment continued deliberations late Wednesday.

The jury, which was given the case at 10:55 a. m., presented its question at 4 p. m. Harmon F. Gale, foreman, said members wanted to know whether Louis Koch had to have a license to prepare laboratory products.

Judge O'Brien answered that the question had no bearing on the case. The jury's job, he ruled, was to determine whether the brothers and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., also a defendant, had misbranded products.

JURY OUT AT 11:55 A. M.

Judge O'Brien sent the case to the jury after delivering a charge with lasted an hour and 25 minutes.

Judge O'Brien explained, "I do not intend to cover the case in detail. The record covers something

Jury Continues Its Deliberation of Koch Case

Continued from Page One

like 15,000 pages. . . But the amount of time does not differentiate it from a shorter case. . ."

Pointing out that the labels on Dr. Koch's three preparations—glyoxylide, benzoquinone and malonide—were the sole issues which had brought the two Koch brothers into court, Judge O'Brien instructed the jury to weigh the testimony of the 156 witnesses in the nineteen-week trial on the question of whether they were true or false.

LABELS THE ISSUE

"The whole center and the soul of the case lies in the labels. The charge is based on allegations that they were misbranded and misleading. The claim is made that these remedies are for the cure, mitigation, treatment of allergies, cancer and infections—that they were antitoxins which prevented or cured disease. . ."

Dr. Koch Case Goes To Jury

An eight-woman, four-man federal court jury began deliberations in the record-making Koch drug trial today.

Evidence and arguments from a battery of legal talent that began Jan. 5 and ended with an hour's charge by Judge O'Brien.

In his summation, Judge O'Brien instructed that the three defendants, Dr. William F. Koch, age 57; his brother, Louis, 54, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., 8181 E. Jefferson, should be treated as one.

"If one is guilty of mislabeling products, as the government claims, all are guilty," the court said.

Judge O'Brien said he did not expect the jury to understand some of the complicated chemical formulas that occupied portions of the 9,007 pages of testimony.

"I'm sure I didn't understand them myself," the judge said, adding that such technical discussion was proper in throwing light on "the stability of the products."

Judge O'Brien urged the jurors to keep in mind idiosyncrasies in the response of patients to treatment.

That the Koch remedies failed to benefit some people did not necessarily prove them inefficient, he ruled.

Judge O'Brien buried the personalities of opposing attorneys which frequently have clashed with the statement that the case "was not a battle of wits or a contest of organizations," the latter apparently in reference to the frequent charge that the Kochs were being martyred by the American Medical Association because of professional jealousy.

TRUTH THE TEST

"The object of the case is to determine where lies the truth and you shall apply testimony to that end," he continued.

Conviction carries a year's imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine or both.

The following jurors heard the case: Oscar Falck, 114 Avalon, Highland Park; Mrs. Florence B. Anderson, of 2153 Trenton, Trenton; Miss Helen M. Brooks, 590 Lakewood; Alex Anderson, 9299 Cascade; Harmon F. Gale, Northville, Route 2; Mrs. Alice E. Mythen, 2087 Vermont; Mrs. Matilda Grant, 24 Linden, River Rouge; Mrs. Etta A. Sullivan, 2595 Cadillac; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Carpenter, 121 W. Wilkins, Jackson; Charles B. Frutig, 10249 W. Jefferson, River Rouge; Mrs. Florence L. Carpenter, 2140 Lycaste; Mrs. Josephine Payne, 9704 Yellowstone.

Thursday, May 20, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Jurors Debate Koch Fate After 19 Weeks' Trial

By DOROTHY WILLIAMS

Following an overnight adjournment, veniremen weighing the 19-week-long Koch cancer remedy case at 9:30 a. m. today again retired to the jury room in federal court.

They resumed deliberations, which already have occupied more than five and one-half hours, on the fate of the onetime University of Michigan medical school instructor, Dr. William F. Koch, 57; his brother, Louis, 54, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc.

Six housewives, two farmers, a secretary, a dressmaker, a carpenter and a tool and die maker comprise the jury which is mulling over more than 2,250,000 words of often highly scientific testimony.

EXCUSES JURORS AT 6

At 6 p. m. yesterday Federal Judge O'Brien excused the jurors with the customary cautions against discussion of the case.

Once after they received the case they summoned the bailiff to inform the court they wished instructions on a point of law.

"As we understand it, Louis Koch was not a chemist," juror Harmon F. Gale, Northville farmer, began.

"Does he have the right to compound and sell medicines?"

"He has that right," Judge O'Brien said. "A person does not have to be licensed to be a chemist."

"Can a layman prepare medicines?" Gale asked.

GETTING AFIELD

"I think you are getting afield," the court observed. "There is no question as to the propriety of the sales, but as to the validity of the product."

"There is just one question. That is the effect of these drugs. Whether Louis Koch is a chemist is not directly an issue in this case."

Miss Helen M. Brooks, 590 Lakewood, secretary, pointed out that the jurors raised the question because of testimony that Louis Koch compounded the potions while his brother was abroad.

The court explained this testimony was introduced to show "the care or lack of care, the skill or lack of skill" with which the drugs were concocted.

Conviction on the misbranding indictment, which in the Koch case includes 12 counts, carries a penalty of \$12,000 fine and 12 years in prison or both.

Koch Jury Quits Early

Unable to reach an agreement after its second day of deliberations in the case of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with mislabeling a cancer treatment, the jury in Federal Court established a precedent of sorts Thursday by asking Judge Ernest O'Brien if they might go home an hour early. It had been the intention of the court to keep the jury in session till 6 p.m. daily.

The spokesman for the jury said that his colleagues were wearied by their labors and needed an extra hour of rest.

Judge O'Brien dismissed the jury to their homes overnight, but remarked that "it was not so long ago that the jury was entrusted to the bailiff, who was given instructions to withhold food and drink till the jury had reached a verdict."

Friday, May 21, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Jury Battling Deadlock

After an unprecedented adjournment which saw all jurors sent home for the night, an eight-woman, four-man jury resumed deliberations today to reach a verdict in the spectacular Koch cancer remedy trial.

Charged with the task of deciding the fate of Dr. William F. Koch, 57, and his brother, Louis, 54, accused of mislabeling products of Koch Laboratories, Inc., the jurors were excused for the second night by Federal Judge O'Brien.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—

—SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1943

Koch Jurors Get Suggestion

After having failed to reach a verdict in three days of deliberation, the Koch "cancer-cure" jury was excused for the night again Friday by Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien. It will reconvene Saturday morning.

In the afternoon, Judge O'Brien told the jury that "while no juror is required to surrender his conscientious convictions for the sake of reaching a verdict, the fact that his judgment is in the minority... should induce such a juror possibly to doubt the correctness of that judgment..."

—SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1943

Week-End Off for Koch Jury

The Koch "cancer-cure" case, said to be the longest in the history of the Federal courts, was ensured of lasting into its twentieth week at 6 p. m. Saturday when Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien dismissed the jury for the week-end. The jury was still deadlocked after four full days of deliberation.

In dismissing the jury until 9:30 a. m. Monday, Judge O'Brien told them to bring light baggage with them, indicating that he would have them locked up in some downtown hotel if they failed to reach an agreement Monday.

"If you remained together, perhaps you might come to some agreement," Judge O'Brien commented.

THE DETROIT NEWS,

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1943

Koch Jury Returns to Deliberations

The Federal Court jury of eight women and four men trying the Koch "cancer cure" case resumed deliberations again today after having been sequestered Monday night in the Fort Shelby Hotel.

The jury has been debating since Wednesday, the fate of Dr. William F. Koch; his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc., accused of mislabeling products.

When it became apparent late Monday that the jury had not reached a verdict, Judge Ernest A. O'Brien ordered John J. Barc, United States marshal, to arrange quarters at the hotel for the jury.

"You will not be deliberating during the hours you stay in the hotel," the court told the jury, "but the situation should lend itself toward bringing your viewpoints together."

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—

—TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1943

Koch Jurors Locked Up

In an attempt to speed up its deliberations, Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien Monday evening ordered the jury in the Koch "cancer cure" case locked up. He had indicated last Saturday, when the jury had gone through four full days without reaching a decision, that if no verdict was reached by Monday he would order the jurors to remain in a downtown hotel after court hours.

The jurors were deliberating in what was reported to be the longest case in Michigan history, one which entered its twentieth week Monday when the jurors completed their fifth day of mulling over the testimony of scores of witnesses.

Tuesday, May 25, 1943
DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Koch Jury Resumes Its Debate

An eight-woman, four-man jury resumed deliberations on a verdict in the sensational Koch cancer remedy trial today after its first night in a hotel since it was given the case, last Wednesday morning. Federal Judge Ernest J. O'Brien, who instructed the jurors to bring their baggage with them after the week-end adjournment, ordered the jury locked up for the night at Fort Shelby Hotel to "speed up a verdict."

The trial, charging Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, with mislabeling products of Koch Laboratories, Inc., not only has been the most involved medical trial in history but also the longest jury trial in Michigan.

Koch's Jury Begins Eighth Day of Debate

The eight-woman, four-man jury which the jury weighing the fate of Dr. William F. Koch today entered the second week of its deliberations on the more than 9,007 pages of testimony.

Dr. Koch is charged with misbranding his three products with which he claims to have benefited 69 human ailments.

Since the case was placed in their hands, the veniremen and venirewomen have spent 37 1/2 hours closeted in the jury room. A court stenographer this morning resumed reading sections of

"Your Own Horoscope," by Frances Drake, is one of many famous features in The Detroit Times.

DR. KOCH WORKING WHILE THE JURY'S OUT



Photo by Times Staff Photographer

DR. WILLIAM KOCH DICTATING LETTERS TO HIS SECRETARY, VIRGINIA WOLFF

Busy Dr. Koch catching up on his business correspondence while a federal jury deliberates charges of misbranding

against him, his brother, Louis, and their firm, the Koch Laboratories, Inc. The jury received the case last week.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS -

THE DETROIT NEWS,

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS -

-THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943

-WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1943

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1943

Koch Jurors Resume Task

After an hour's deliberation, the jury of eight women and four men in the trial of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charged with misbranding drug products, retired at 6 p. m. Tuesday. They had resumed deliberations after hearing testimony of a Government witness re-read.

The jury, which has been deliberating since last Wednesday morning in the chambers of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, petitioned the court early Tuesday to have testimony of several witnesses, both defense and Government, reread.

Koch Jury Returns to Deliberations

Deliberations of the jury in the Koch cancer cure trial goes into the second week at 11 a. m. today.

The jury, which took the case at 11 a. m. last Wednesday, after 18 weeks of testimony, was unable to reach a verdict Tuesday and was returned to the Fort Shelby Hotel for the night.

The jury is deliberating the charges against Dr. William F. Koch, his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, Inc. They are charged with mislabeling products.

Members of the jury asked Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien to have the transcript of testimony given by nine witnesses read, but after Miss Grace Craft, court stenographer, had got half way through that of Dr. Henry Welch, of the Federal Food and Drug Department, court was adjourned. The jury waived the rest of the reading.

Koch Jury Deliberating in 2nd Week

Record Is Set in Drug Case; Testimony of Nine Witnesses Is Read

Shortly after beginning the second week of deliberations in the case of Dr. William F. Koch, his brother Louis and their firm, the Koch Laboratories, Inc., charged with misbranding their products, the Federal Court jury of eight women and four men was locked up for the night at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

The reading of testimony given by nine witnesses during the trial

which lasted nearly five months was completed at 4:25 p. m. The jury requested the reading of the testimony on Tuesday.

Already the case has broken records for the length of time required for presentation of the evidence and in the deliberations of the jury.

Testimony filled 9,000 pages of court record and totaled in excess of 2,000,000 words.

Thursday, May 27, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

Jury Rehears Koch Testimony

Jurors debating the fate of Dr. William F. Koch, developer of a claimed cancer remedy which assertedly benefits myriad other human ills, today entered their eighth day of deliberation.

They spent the entire day yesterday in the jury box in Federal Judge O'Brien's courtroom, listening to a stenographer read more than 300 pages of testimony they had requested repeated.

Koch Verdict Held Up Again

The jury hearing the case of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother Louis, charged with mislabeling drug products, were locked up again Thursday evening after having additional testimony reread in the court room of Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien.

The case has been in the hands of the jury of eight women and four men for nine days.

The jury requested that the testimony of five more witnesses be reread and attorneys for both the defense and Government expected this would require several additional hours Friday before deliberations could be continued.

Detroit News

THE HOME NEWSPAPER

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943,

Largest Evening News Circulation, Weekday and Sunday, of Any Michigan Newspaper.

Jury Fired in Koch Case as 18-Week Trial Ends

The Federal Court jury which had heard 18 weeks of testimony in the Koch cancer cure trial and had deliberated for more than a week was discharged today by Judge Ernest A. O'Brien when it became apparent that no agree-

ment on a verdict could be reached. Herman F. Gale, of Northville, the foreman, said it would be hopeless to continue. Eight women and four men composed the jury.

After they were dismissed, the jurors said they had stood nine to three for conviction of Dr. William F. Koch; his brother, Louis, and Koch Laboratories, Inc., on charges of violating the Pure Food and Drug Act by using misleading labels on their products.

Frank X. Norris, assistant district attorney, said the Government will try the case again.

The trial was the longest in Federal Court history here.

The jury received the case May 19, after more than three months, and for several days was excused for the night after each court session. Monday night, however, Judge O'Brien sent the jurors to the hotel for the first time.

Expressing regret that no verdict was reached, Norris said the jury had stood nine to three for conviction from the first ballot, taken eight days ago.

"This office is disappointed that there was no final determination of a matter so vital to the interests of the public at large," he commented.

EARLY ACTION URGED

"The circumstance of the deadlock explains in a measure the so-called cures produced by the defendants in this case. I warned the jury in my final argument that they had a splendid opportunity to indulge in confused thinking. Apparently some of them did so."

Norris said he had recommended to the United States Food and Drug Administration that a prompt retrial is advisable.

As on previous days, the jury had asked for a reading of various parts of the transcript, and was scheduled to hear more reading today when court convened. It was then that Gale informed the court that an agreement seemed impossible.

ARGUMENTS FUTILE

He said he had argued the matter "from the sublime to the ridiculous" without hope of agreement. With raised hands, 11 jurors indicated concurrence in his views.

The twelfth, Mrs. Matilda Grant, 24 Linden street, River Rouge, said she believed an agreement could be reached but expressed willingness to bow to the will of the majority.

While defense fees, the cost of the Government investigation and witness fees could not be com-

puted, Harry A. Trevelyan, deputy court clerk, said the jury was empaneled for 137 days, of which 83 were spent in court or on deliberations at \$4 per day, each.

HOTEL CHARGES EXTRA

This figure of \$4,716 did not include the cost of hotel accommodations on four nights, however.

Jury fees and costs in the first trial of Frank D. McKay totaled \$3,348 for 37 trial days. The second trial, involving 48 court days, cost the Government \$4,468. Both McKay juries were sequestered, however, throughout the trials.

Norris and John C. Ray conducted the Government's case while William Henry Gallagher, of Detroit, and Richard Steel, of New York, represented the defense.

There were 156 witnesses, of whom 47 testified for the Government.

DETROIT TIMES

Only Detroit Newspaper Carrying Both

EVENING

International News Service and United Press

43RD YEAR, NO. 240

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943

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Koch Jury Dismissed In 9th Day

Three middle-aged housewives who stubbornly insisted on the innocence of Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, brought an ignominious end to the Koch drug trial today.

Agreeing that a hopeless deadlock had arisen on a ballot that had stood nine to three for conviction through nine days of deliberations, the eight-woman, four-man jury asked to be excused.

Federal Judge O'Brien granted the request.

REGRETS OUTCOME

"This is very unfortunate," said the judge, who had ordered the jurors locked up for the last three nights in a desperate attempt to climax the 19-week trial with a verdict.

"If that is the situation, however, there is no further reason for holding you."

That the jury had stood nine to three for conviction almost from the first was disclosed by Alex Anderson, 9299 Cascade, a tool and die designer, who said:

"The reason given by one of the three dissenting women was that she was convinced Dr. Koch had cured at least one patient. Therefore, she said, she would never vote to send him to jail."

(The court's instructions to the jury were that the defense did not have to prove that all patients treated by the Koch remedies recovered.)

DEFENDANTS ELATED

The Koch brothers, who had been indicted on 11 counts for allegedly making false claims for three of their products, smiled broadly and shook hands with their lawyers when the jury was dismissed.

Denouncing the three recalcitrant jurors for "confused thinking," Assistant District Attorney Frank X. Norris declared he would recommend to the federal food and drug administration that the case be retried in the fall court term.

The dismissal of the jury wound up a case that for length, number of witnesses, testimony and involved medical discourse shattered federal court precedent.

New Koch Trial Expected to Be Set for Fall

The Koch Laboratories case which ended in a hung jury yesterday will probably be retried in the fall, government attorneys said today as U. S. District Attorney Lehr investigated assertions of women jurors that deliberations were marred by frequent sharp exchanges of personalities.

The jury room remarks of one of the three women jurors who reportedly held out for acquittal may be investigated, Lehr said as he attempted to unravel the controversy in which three jurors complained to him and three others complained to Defense Attorney William Gallagher.

The eight women and four men on the jury were dismissed by Federal Judge O'Brien yesterday after listening to testimony for 19 weeks and then failing to reach a verdict in nine days. A poll of jurors revealed that almost from the very first, the count stood nine to three for conviction.

Saturday, May 29, 1943

DETROIT EVENING TIMES

The Detroit News

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1944

Dr. Koch's Ads
Probed by FTC

The Federal Trade Commission today began hearings on charges of sending false advertising through the mails against the Koch Laboratories, Dr. William C. Koch, president, and Louis G. Koch, his brother, secretary.

The advertisements, the commission alleged, are misleading and untrue, representing that three preparations manufactured by the laboratories are safe and will cure such diseases as diabetes, cancer and pneumonia.

They are the same products on which the firm and its officers faced charges of violating the food and drug act in federal court last year. The case ended when the jury, after five months of testimony, disagreed and was discharged. No date has been set for the new trial.

Koch Hearing
Due Monday

Taking of testimony from users of products of the Koch Laboratories, Inc., will be started in Detroit Monday by the Federal Trade Commission, with John P. Bramhall as chief examiner.

The commission, which started collecting testimony from Koch users several years ago, ceased its work temporarily when Dr. William Koch, president; his brother, Louis, the secretary, and the Koch Laboratories were on trial last summer on a charge of mislabeling its products. The Koch company advertised patented cures for cancer, leprosy and other serious ailments.

The case, which lasted five months, was tried before Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, and a jury, and ended in a disagreement. The Government has not indicated that the criminal case will be tried again.

The purpose of the hearing Monday, Bramhall said, is to collect evidence on which the commission can issue an order which will debar the Koch company from resuming what the Government terms "misleading claims" in its advertising.

Koch Firm
Unfolds CaseHospital Records of
Witnesses Produced

Record keepers for six Michigan hospitals were preliminary witnesses Monday for the Koch Laboratories, charged by the Federal Trade Commission with sending false and misleading advertising through the mails.

Appearing before John Bramhall, trial examiner, in a hearing similar to those which have been held in more than a dozen cities, were Florence G. Babcock, of the University Hospital, Ann Arbor; Helen B. Wheelock, of the Harper Hospital; Jessie C. Law, of Herman Kiefer Hospital; Marion Wheeler, of Highland Park General Hospital; H. S. Willis, of Maybury Sanitarium, and Grace M. Clark, of Grace Hospital.

EXHIBIT RECORDS

They produced hospital records to qualify patients who will appear as witnesses later in the hearing.

Many of the patients had appeared in the three-month-long criminal case against the Koch Laboratories which resulted in a deadlocked jury.

The present hearing, in which the Government has submitted its case, does not involve the earlier charge of violation of the Food and Drug Act, but is based on accusations of misleading advertising, such as that certain preparations would cure cancer.

Detroit Free Press

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1944

Thursday, June 29, 1944

THE DETROIT TIMES

—Invest in Invasion: Buy a Bond—

30 Patients Testify
For Koch at Hearing

Thirty patients had testified today in behalf of products of the Koch Laboratories at a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission, with John B. Bramhall as chief examiner. The government contends that there are "fraudulent claims" in the Koch advertising.

Mrs. Cecilia Duda of 152 Madge, Hazel Park, testified that, after many operations and continued illness, she was administered a dose of Dr. Koch's medicine and, three weeks later, "did the washing and ironing for the first time in many years."

—Soldiers Buy War Bonds. Too—

Detroit 31, Mich., Monday, July 3, 1944

—Invest in Invasion: Buy a Bond—

Dr. Koch Poisoned,
False Ad Trial Off

Trial Examiner John P. Bramhall of the Federal Trade Commission today adjourned until Thursday a hearing on charges of false advertising against Dr. William F. Koch, his brother, Louis, and the Koch Laboratories, 8182 Jefferson. Bramhall was informed that Dr. Koch had been stricken with food poisoning and was unable to attend the hearing. The hearing will be resumed in Cleveland.

—When Did You Last Buy a Bond?—

DETROIT TIMES

48th YEAR
No. 322

4

Detroit 31, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1948 5 Cents

LATE FLASHES

U. S. DROPS CHARGES AGAINST KOCHS

Five-year-old federal charges against Dr. William F. Koch and Dr. Louis Koch, brothers accused of marketing phony cancer remedies, were dismissed.

THE DETROIT NEWS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1948

DETROIT FREE PRESS—Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1948

Koch Trial Dismissed by U.S. Judge

The lengthy court case involving Koch Laboratories, Inc., ended Tuesday. Federal Judge Frank A. Picard dismissed two Food & Drug Act criminal indictments on the motion of assistant United States Attorney Frank X. Norris.

The Koch Laboratories and Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis Koch, were charged with mislabeling their products.

THE INDICTMENTS were filed in early 1942. A trial began on Jan. 12, 1943, and ended on May 28, 1943, when the jury was unable to agree.

Another trial began Feb. 20, 1946, and ended with a mistrial on July 23, 1946, because of the illness of a juror.

The trial was the longest in Detroit Federal Court history.

Federal Trade Commission hearings still are pending on a civil suit in Federal Court involving advertising by mail.

NORRIS EXPLAINED that the defendants have removed all therapeutic claims from the labels of their products. These claims formed the basis of the two criminal indictments.

The Koch trial was one of the most colorful in Federal Court history. Numerous physicians testified, and cures were claimed for a wide variety of diseases.

At one time it was asserted that a Koch product had been used on Adolf Hitler to cure cancer of the throat.

U.S. Quashes Koch Charges

Dismissals Follow 2 Lengthy Trials

After two long drawn-out trials, which resulted in jury dismissals, the indictment against Dr. William F. Koch and his brother, Louis, charging them with marketing preparations falsely labeled as cures for cancer and other infections, was quashed today by Federal Judge Frank A. Picard.

Dismissal of the indictment, which was filed originally in April, 1942, was on motion of Frank X. Norris, assistant United States attorney.

In recommending the dismissal, Norris said that the defendants, who did business as the Koch Laboratories, Inc., were now conforming with the Federal food and drug laws in marketing their products.

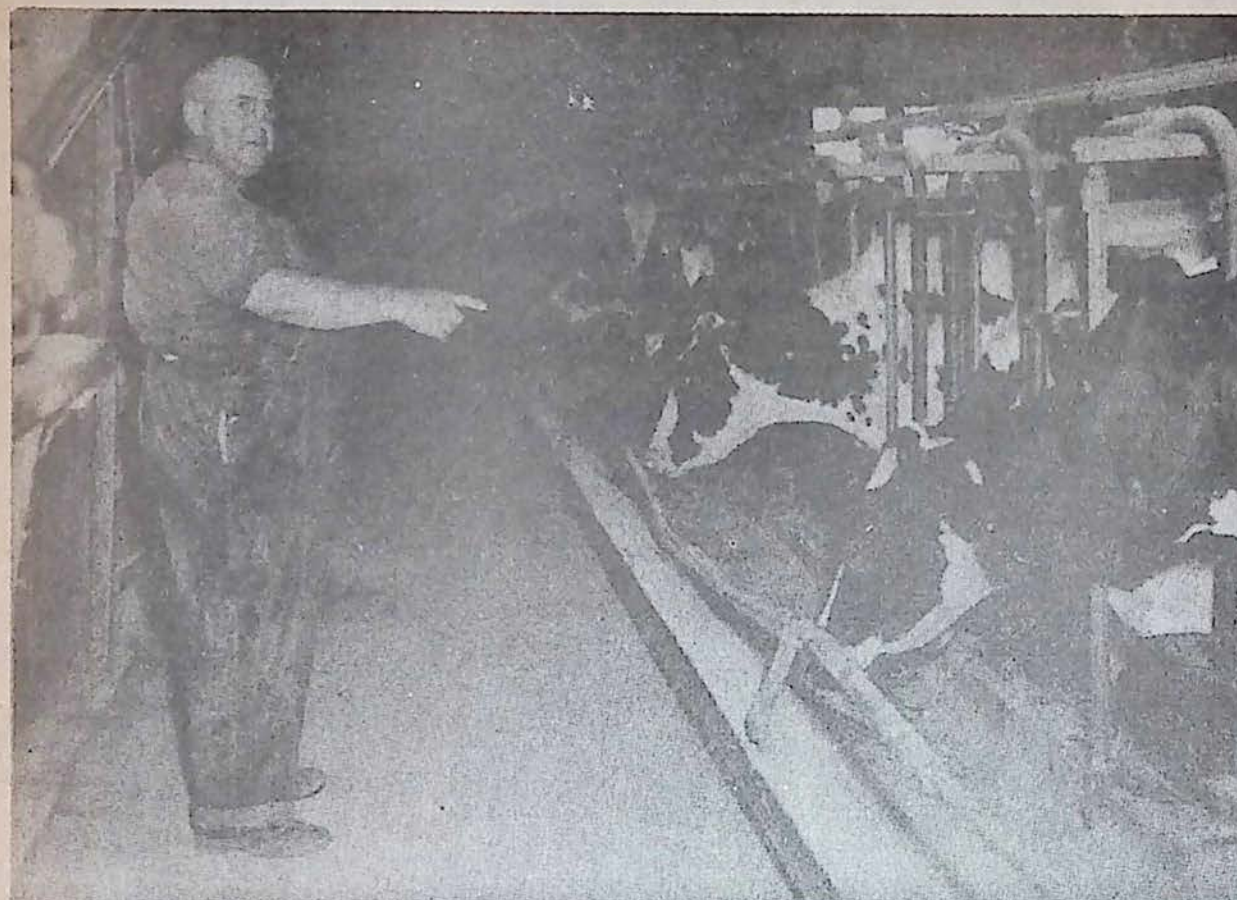
Norris said also he urged the

dismissal because of the unusually long period of time that had been required for the two trials, the first of which ended in a disagreement by the jury. The second trial resulted in a dismissal when one of the jurors became ill while the jury was deliberating on a verdict.

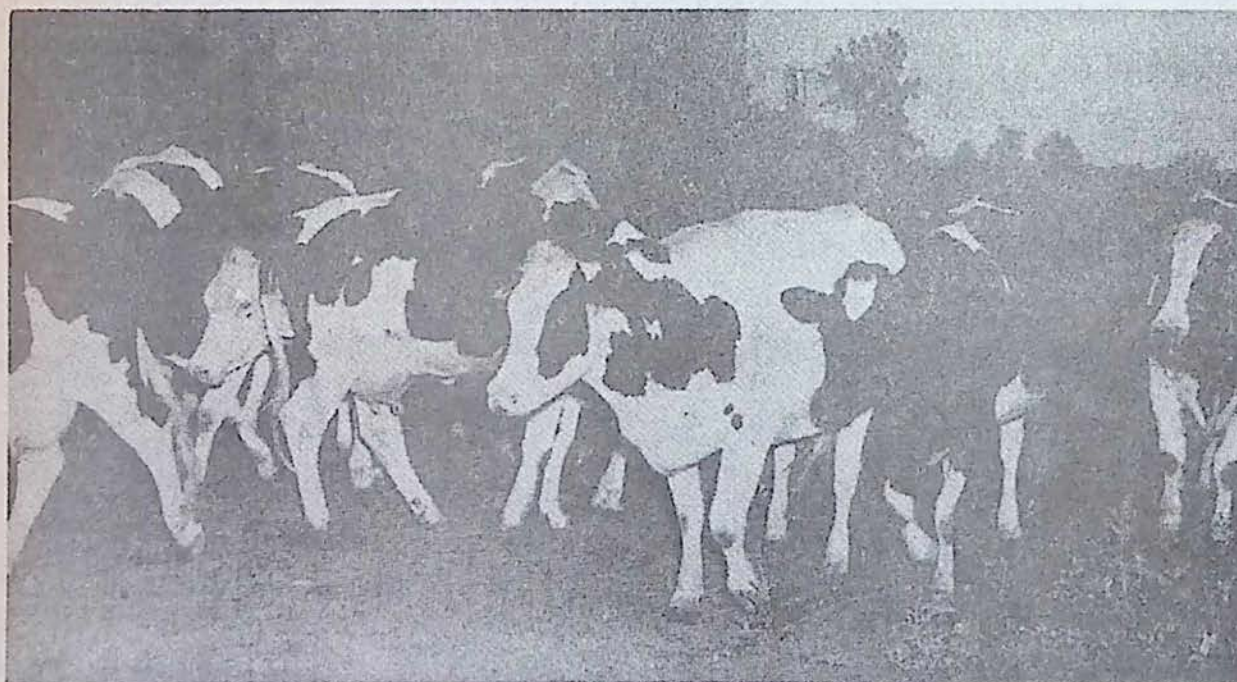
The first trial started in January, 1943, before Judge Ernest A. O'Brien, and continued until May 28 of that year. The second trial ended July 23, 1946, after five months of testimony. This trial was before Federal Judge Robert R. Nevin, of Cincinnati.

The Farmers' Federation of New Zealand has obtained government permission to buy nearly \$1,000,000 worth of American tractors.

Capac Dairymen Claim New Drug Cures Mastitis



Alvin Kersten, Capac, points to one of several cows in his Holste in herd which recovered from mastitis after treatment with glyoxylide. He praises the new drug highly.



Part of 23-cow Holstein herd of Max Graybiel, Capac, which showed remarkable recovery from heavy infection with mastitis which had extended over a period of several years. Mr. Graybiel, in background, had tried all known treatments without lasting results until his cows were injected with glyoxylide. Within a few days to a week, all affected cows had recovered. There have been no recurrence in 16 months.

One Injection Brings Rapid Recovery Also For Sterility, Ketosis

Capac, Aug. 13—Amazingly rapid and apparently permanent cures of mastitis and other diseases of dairy cattle with a new drug called "glyoxylide" over the last 16 months are claimed by several well-known dairymen in this area. Lack of flareups of mastitis many months after first treatment in nearly all cases has made these men

A recorded interview with Arnold Wyss, Capac Jersey breeder, on the treatment will be broadcast at 12:15 p.m. Tuesday over WTHH and WTHH-FM. One with Alvin Kersten will be broadcast Wednesday, and one with Max Graybiel Thursday at the same times.

ardent supporters of the new drug. Almost to a man they say it is "much better" than any other treatment now known and tried by them.

More than a score of dairy farmers in this area and around nearby Imlay City are enthusiastic in their praise of it, not only for eliminating a great majority of both acute and chronic mastitis cases, but in overcoming vaginitis (sterility—inability to conceive) and ketosis (acetone)—a serious disturbance of the nervous system of well-fed dairy cows, usually occurring at freshening time.)

In case after case of advanced mastitis—where udders had become lumpy and hard and milk secretion

was stringy and very low—nearly complete softening of the udder, disappearance of the chronic inflammation and a considerable increase in milk production was noted by the herd owners within a few days after injection. The milk rapidly became free of garget.

One of the most startling feature of the treatment, developed by Dr. William F. Koch (pronounced coke), M.D., of Detroit, is that in about 85 per cent of the cases only a single 10cc injection of the solution is necessary for excellent results. The glyoxylide is administered hypodermically in the muscles of the lower neck

Complete recovery in mastitis cases appears to depend on whether the treatment is begun before glandular (milk secreting) tissue is replaced by scar tissue.

Results of a number of cases of ketosis treated with the drug showed a rapid recovery in from 24 to 48 hours. Results in sterility cases, relatively uncommon, showed good responses.

No brucellosis (Bang's Disease) cases have been treated.

Interest in glyoxylide treatments for dairy cattle in this area began at a meeting of farmers and businessmen held April, 1948 in Imlay City. Dr. D. H. Arnott, M. D., London, Ont., presented highly favorable reports of its use in British Columbia under a plan authorized by the provincial Department of Agriculture.

Upon request by a committee formed by this group, Dr. Louis T. Dawe, Capac veterinarian agreed to supervise field tests on two herds badly infected with mastitis—23 Holsteins of Max Graybiel and 35 Jerseys of Richard Koning.

As a result of these tests which included control groups not treated and other treatments given at the request of other dairymen to their own herds, Dr. Dawe says he is "much encouraged," but feels there is a need for more research. He has used the treatment on 350 cows in 15 herds. Dr. William Mackey, LaPeer; and Dr. David J. Ellis, Memphis, have also used the drug to a limited extent. Dr. Ellis says he has observed some favorable results out of 40-50 doses but believes not enough controlled experimental data has been collected to determine the real value of the treatment.

Dr. Mackey says he has found the drug more effective than any other he has used in chronic mastitis cases—with recoveries in about half the cases. He reports less success with acute mastitis and very little success with Ketosis. He has used about 50 doses of the drug.

It is expected that the product will soon be available in commercial quantities through local veterinarians.

FURTHER INFORMATION: The article reproduced has been reprinted in booklet form along with the text of three radio interviews dealing with the use of the Koch Treatment in cattle diseases. The booklet also contains some explanatory notes. For a copy write to: Dr. D. H. Arnott, 226 Queens Avenue, London, Ontario, Canada, and ask for: "Koch's Glyoxylide Saves Pure Bred Dairy Cattle in Michigan" We suggest you enclose 25¢ in coin to cover costs. Do not send American stamps. They are useless in Canada.

The use of the Koch Treatment in human ailments is remarkably set forth in the book of the year:

THE BIRTH OF A SCIENCE

Over 120,000 words of startling information, completely illustrated. Sent postpaid for only \$1.00 per copy. Order directly from the publisher:

THE LUTHERAN RESEARCH SOCIETY
Box 3381, Jefferson Station
Detroit 11, Michigan

NOTE: Up to 5 copies of this leaflet free with stamped addressed envelope. Quantities: 75 for \$1.00

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1949

THE PORT HURON TIMES HERALD

—Times Herald Staff Photos

October 1947

Attention is being called to Dewey's recent statement that a certain man whom he dislikes, will not be allowed to speak in New York State, as long as HE is Governor.

Lawfully, it is NOT within the province of the Governor's office to determine who shall . . . or shall not . . . deliver public addresses in the State of New York.

Someone has said: "Statesmen deal in principles. Would-be statesmen deal in personalities."

RED PREACHERS are a source of concern to Washington authorities. Many pulpits are being used to create confusion, at a time when the American people need to think clearly.

An embarrassing situation has developed in connection with the recent visit of seven radical clerics to Yugoslavia . . . who returned with a report that Stalin's Tito was reigning over a

virtual Paradise.

The group was headed by Guy Emery Shieler, editor of the left-wing "Churchman"—the most outspoken apologist for Communism in the entire field of religious journalism. This publication is currently advocating Eisenhower and Wallace, as its first and second choices, for the Presidency. Eisenhower recently accepted a medal of honor from the "Churchman," at a public ceremony in New York.

Second of the group, was William Melish, an Episcopalian rector of Brooklyn. Melish was recently included in the list of Stalin's "American friends" published in Moscow's "Pravda," upon whom he is relying to lead the revolution in the United States. This so-called Preacher also heads the Communist-front organization called "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship."

The third was Claude Williams, who wears the Presbyterian label but joined

. Defender . . . 21

the Communist Party under the alias of John Galey.

The fourth was Emory Buche, editor of "Zion's Herald," who has done as much as any other man, to infiltrate Methodism with Communistic doctrines.

The fifth was Samuel Trexler, an outright leftist, who poses as a Lutheran but runs counter to practically all the historical and evangelical beliefs of Lutheranism.

The sixth and seventh were George Buckner, editor of the Disciples "World Call" . . . and Philip Elliott, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

Under questioning, Shieler has admitted that Tito paid the costs of the trip, probably more than \$15,000 . . . and that all arrangements, including those chosen to go, were worked out in the Yugoslav embassy of Washington.

Dr. William Koch

Detroit, Michigan
October 2, 1947

THE DEFENDER MAGAZINE
WICHITA, KANSAS

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed complete text of resolutions as adopted by the Ministerial Federation of America.

Because Doctor Koch is so well known in the religious circles of our Country, it occurs to us that this document may have special reader interest among your subscribers.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Rev. Lawrence Reilly,
President.

WHEREAS the executive council of the Ministerial Federation of America, an organization of churchmen representing all evangelical denominations reaching into every one of the forty-eight states, is presently in session at Detroit, Michigan, and

WHEREAS said organization has informed itself regarding the scholastic and professional attainments of William Frederick Koch, Ph.D., M.D., together with the unselfish and humanitarian service he has rendered during more than thirty years of medical practice, and

WHEREAS reputable publications, chemists and physicians, medical congresses and the latest professional and scientific texts advocate uses of chem-

istry today, which Doctor Koch advocated twenty-five to thirty years ago, and

WHEREAS officials of such governments as Brazil, British Columbia, Belgium, the Belgian Congo, Great Britain and others have long recognized the value of Doctor Koch's work, and

WHEREAS independent investigations made by medical representatives of the Ministerial Federation of America disclose unprecedented therapeutic value in the use of the Koch Treatment, and

WHEREAS the clergymen of this Federation, in conjunction with a number of other organizations are interested in the health and welfare of our people and seek that justice be done, and

WHEREAS our Federation of Ministers has come into possession of evidence that Doctor Koch is being subjected to the vilest kind of persecution, torture and harassment by interests capable of influencing members of the Department of Justice at Washington, and

WHEREAS we are in possession of evidence showing that deceit, coercion, intimidation, smearing and physical violence, not to mention flagrant violations of legal procedure, are being used in an attempt to destroy Doctor Koch and keep his wonderful system of treatment for the relief of human suffering from the world, and

WHEREAS failing in two court cases to find Doctor Koch guilty of any wrongdoing, his persecutors have also resorted to methods of slow strangulation by se-

curing an injunction restricting his practice to narrow bounds while the death toll from cancer is mounting each year and people are dying of tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, arthritis, leprosy and other diseases for want of his services, and

WHEREAS the professional services of more than one thousand practicing physicians in the United States are being jeopardized by this heartless abuse of injunction privileges, and

WHEREAS the only course open to a suffering public and a victim of persecution is the exercise of the constitutional right of petition to the duly elected representatives of the people, now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate be asked to take such steps as may be necessary to lift said injunction and begin immediately an investigation of the Department of Justice in relation to this malicious travesty on justice.

Acted Upon . . . At Detroit . . . October 2, 1947

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United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Koch Treatment for Mastitis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM LANGER

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 27, 1951

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "London Milk Producers Study Koch Treatment for Mastitis," published in the Ontario Milk Producer for July 1951. I call this particularly to the attention of the farmers of this Nation who have cattle.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LONDON MILK PRODUCERS STUDY KOCH TREATMENT FOR MASTITIS

The frank, enthusiastic, and sincere testimony to the efficacy of the Koch treatment for mastitis, sterility and acetonaemia, given to a group of Middlesex County dairymen, a few days ago, by a dozen or so Michigan dairy farmers, left the Canadian group somewhat stunned. The evident control that has been gained over mastitis particularly, seemed almost unbelievable to the Middlesex men who, heretofore, in the majority of cases have been able only to secure temporary relief from this scourge of the dairy farmer.

The London Whole Milk Producers Assn., interested in the reported success of the Koch treatment in British Columbia, under the authority of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, decided to send a committee to Imlay City, Mich., where extensive work had been progressing in the application of the treatment. Duncan Fletcher, Beverly Chappel, John Byers, and Ivan Parkinson representing the association, made the trip. They were accompanied by Dr. D. H. Arnott, of London, Canadian associate of Dr.

Koch, who arranged the tour, and by Douglas Cozens, Woodstock, of the Ontario Whole Milk Producers' League Field Service, and the editor of the Milk Producer.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ARRANGES TESTS

The Imlay City enterprise was the result of action taken by the chamber of commerce. Mastitis was rampant in Lapeer County. Members of the chamber had read of the Koch treatment and the work being done in British Columbia. A meeting was called at which Dr. Arnott was invited to speak and tell of the results in the British Columbia project. After this meeting, which was attended by some 250 dairy farmers, the chamber of commerce decided that some action should be taken but that the veterinary department of the State college should be requested to cooperate and render some financial assistance.

A committee went to Lansing. The result, as reported, was that the committee was told, first that it would require \$2,000 to finance the project in its initial stages; that sufficient experts on the specified diseases were not on the staff, and that the time was not available. Dr. Bryan, the chief veterinarian, is reported to finally have offered to make tests required but only providing no representative of Dr. Koch was present. Refusal to permit Dr. G. F. R. Barton, one of the veterinarians named by the British Columbia Government to work on the investigations in that Province, to assist or even be present is said to have been made.

The Imlay City committee believed that, for reasons best known to themselves, the State officials wanted no part in the work. It went home disappointed, but not dismayed. It was decided that the work should go ahead. Finances were found and Koch Cattle Shots, Inc., was founded. Its president is Lawrence Thatcher, a member of the Christian Medical Research League, of Detroit, the organization that produces the Koch treatment, and its manager is Lyle

Watkins, long-time prominent citizen and farm-implement dealer of Imlay City.

Two herd-demonstrational tests were arranged. Dr. Lewis T. Dawe, veterinarian of Capac, Mich., agreed to supervise the tests. The herds chosen were badly infected with mastitis, consisted of 23 Holsteins in the herd of Max Graybiel, and a 35-Jersey herd owned by Richard Koning, both in Lapeer County. Control groups were not treated.

TREATMENT MORE EFFECTIVE

The results of these tests were so successful that the green light was given the new organization. Dr. Dawes reported that he was much encouraged. Dr. William Mackay, of Lapeer, said he had found the medicine more effective than any other he had used in chronic mastitis cases. Dr. David Ellis, of Memphis, said that out of 40 or 50 doses he had observed favorable results.

This, briefly was the background of the Imlay City enterprise, which was told to the Canadian group and shown to them by well-documented evidence.

For 2 days the party toured Lapeer, St. Clair, and Sanilac Counties, covering nearly 300 miles in the trip. Some 15 or more dairy farmers were interviewed by the party in addition to druggists who retail the treatments, State agricultural instructors, and others have had some contact with the work that is being done.

One of the first farms visited was that of Harlan Greenwald. A number of cows in his Holstein herd had developed sterility. Bulls and feeds were changed in the belief that one or the other or both was responsible for this condition. However, there was no effect. Cows did not conceive. The Dr. Koch treatment was suggested and Mr. Greenwald consented without much hope and as a last resort. The cows and heifers were injected and no other treatment was used. Mr. Greenwald says the condition has entirely cleared up and he has had no more

trouble. This was the story told by Mr. Greenwald.

MILK PRODUCTION INCREASED

At the Fergus-Lea farms, where, by the way, the committee saw one of the finest herds of Guernseys this writer has run across for many a day, Harold Walton, herd manager and part owner, told an amazing story. Mastitis, acetonaemia, and sterility in a prize bull were part of his troubles and were conspiring to reduce the number and the effectiveness of his herd to a very unprofitable position. The natural increase could not be maintained. After other treatment, the condition remained substantially unchanged. Then the Koch treatment was used. Following the treatment conditions began to improve, in some cases in a matter of hours. Today the herd is clean. Milk production has increased as has butterfat. Mr. Walton's records show an increase in butterfat from 3.84 to 4.21. One of his cows had a condition diagnosed as acetonaemia further complicated with pneumonia. The cow was down and appeared a fit subject for the wagon. Mr. Walton said that at 11 o'clock at night it was injected with the Koch treatment and the following day the cow was on its feet. It made rapid recovery from both the acetonaemic condition and from the pneumonia. In the case of the bull, which was a pedigreed prize-winning champion, it developed an apparent sterility. It could not get a calf. The bull was treated with a Koch injection. It regained its potency and can now successfully withstand heavy service.

At the farm of Elmer Perkin, he told that he had several times attempted to bring a herd into profitable producing condition. On each occasion as he believed he had reached his goal, mastitis infected the herd and they finished in the slaughterhouse. He was in debt, veterinary bills and medicine was costing him \$200 upward per year, and was on the verge of quitting and getting out of the dairy business. He was induced to use the Koch treatment and, he said, from the day his herd was treated, his troubles began to decrease. He told the committee his herd was cleaned up. In a couple of cases there had been a recurrence and these cows were subjected to a second injection which cleared up the flare-ups. Today, he said, "I am almost out of debt; my milk checks have increased in amount, and pretty soon those milk checks are going to be all mine."

William Therman, a dairy farmer with a herd of fine holsteins, had similar troubles. He told the committee he treated 30 cows and had 100-percent success with 29 head.

The committee visited several farmers who

had been shut off from the dairies. One such case was that of the postmaster of Deckerville, Mich., Mancel Wintermute. This man was not actually shut off, but had been warned on several occasions that he would be shut off. He said he was about to sell, when he decided to try the Koch treatment. Everything else he had used had given only indifferent results. After the herd had been treated, beneficial effects became apparent. The herd is now producing steadily, without trouble. Quality and quantity have substantially increased. Asked if he had any intentions of selling out now, Mr. Wintermute said, "No, not any more."

One farmer, a Mr. Shreiber, of Imlay City, told the committee that after his herd was treated, he not only had his mastitis trouble cleared up, but that his milk check increased from \$421 to around \$755 per month.

ENTHUSIASM SPREADS

The product is sold by some 42 druggists in the counties visited and in Deckerville, the druggist there, Mr. Vannattar, produced his books for the inspection of the committee. These showed the accounts of some of the dairy farmers in the area. They showed in the case of one man, that in a period of approximately a year he had purchased such drugs as penicillin, aureomycin, streptomycin, sulphamethazine, and sulphathiazole to the extent of nearly \$200 but after purchasing the Koch treatments for his herd, the sales of the drugs dropped to practically nothing. Other accounts showed similar trends. Mr. Vannattar's records showed that he had distributed 340 treatments during the past 4 months, or an average of better than three for every week-day.

Wherever the committee went, or whoever they interviewed, they heard the same enthusiastic story. The writer, seeking some independent information, sought an interview with the editor of the Imlay City Times. Mr. Cross had had considerable contact with farmers who had used the Koch treatment and he said he had heard nothing but praise for the treatment. The closest he had come to anything that might be construed as lacking in recommendation was a couple of farmers who had said they were undecided whether the treatment was doing their herd any benefit. In these cases, Mr. Cross said, "they were using other treatments at the same time."

A number of the agricultural representatives in the areas are also staunch supporters of the treatment. One, to whom the committee talked, was outspoken in his regard for the "shots."

Not only in that area, but in other areas in United States the same situation is to

be found. The committee had the privilege of studying the case histories sent in by veterinarians from many parts of the United States. The results were practically all the same—a complete clearing up of the trouble.

It was not suggested that the treatment was 100 percent effective in all cases. Both Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Watkins say they have reason to believe the treatment, over-all, is nearly 80 percent effective.

Space here does not permit us to report on the many other interviews and the documents that were studied by the committee. In no case was there any derogatory evidence either oral or documentary, other than that referred to near the beginning of this report, which originated at the State College at Lansing. The committee was so impressed with the evidence they had seen and heard that they will recommend to the London Association that herd tests be made in that area. We understand that an attempt will be made to have this done as speedily as possible.

HOW TREATMENT IS USED

In this report, we have referred to this therapy as treatments. While this definition is accurate within limitations, the liquid substance used is known as glyoxilide. It comes in small glass ampoules containing either 5 or 10 cubic centigrams. Five cubic centigrams is the amount usually employed at each treatment. It is administered with a hypodermic needle into the muscular section of the neck of the cow—sometimes in the rump. Each shot is considered a treatment. The herds visited by the committee had in the majority of cases only one treatment per cow. In some cases, two treatments were administered, and on rare occasion, three. The glyoxilide frequently produces reactions that manifest themselves in cycles of 21 days, gradually becoming lesser in intensity until they disappear entirely. It is only in extremely stubborn cases that two or more treatments are indicated. The beneficial effects of one treatment have been known to exist for up to 3 years. A year to 2 years is common. At most of the farms visited by the committee, there is a prevalent practice of re-treating about every 18 months as a form of insurance. One result that was pointed out to the committee repeatedly is the generally lower bacteria count that follows the use of the glyoxilide. Counts of 8 to 10 thousand was mentioned on more than one occasion.

The action and work of the London Milk Producers Association will undoubtedly be followed with much interest, and this journal will endeavor to keep you up to date with the progress of the experiment if it is undertaken.