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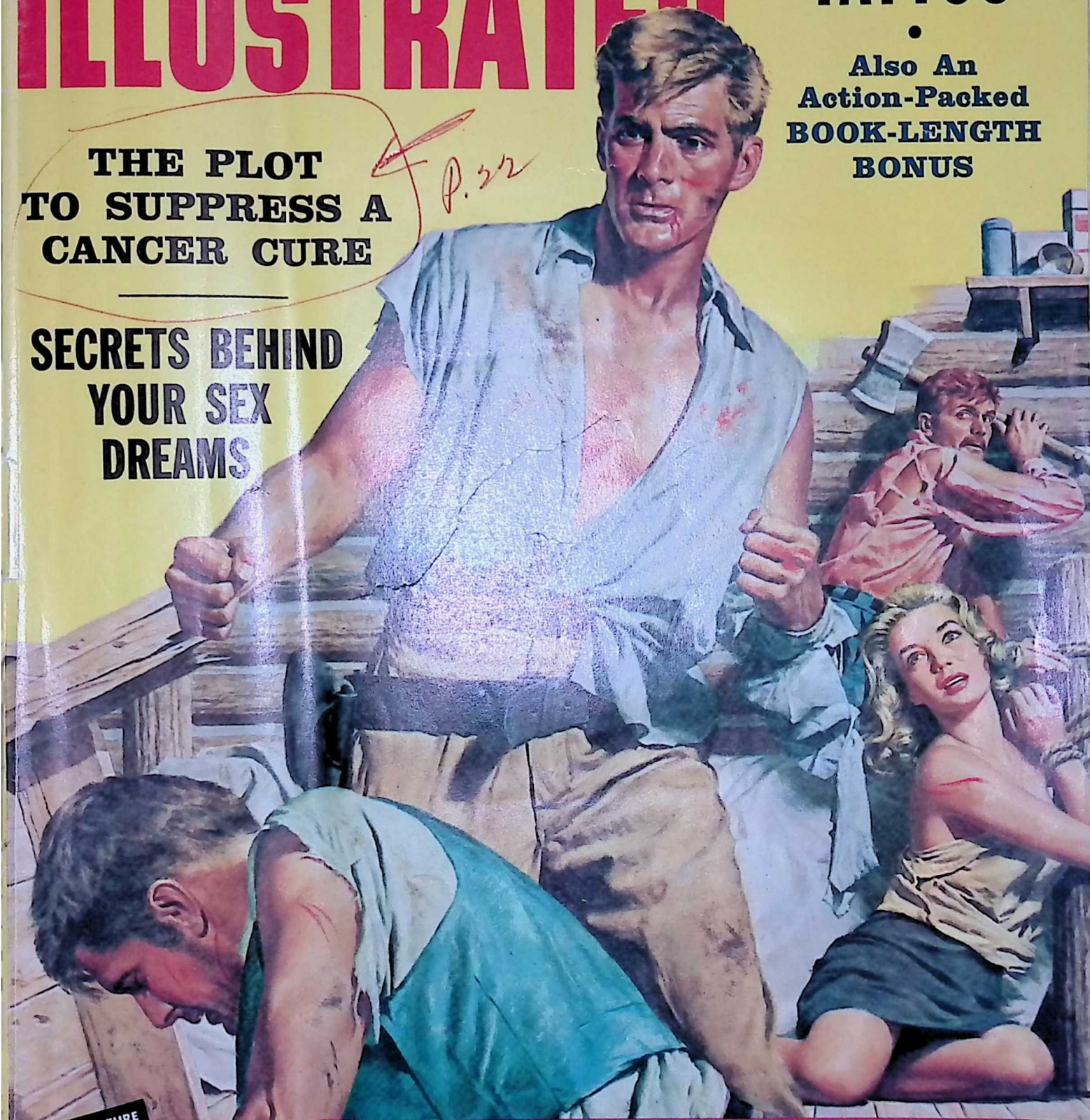
True
Adventures for
BOLD MEN

CASE OF THE
NUDE
TATTOO

Also An
Action-Packed
BOOK-LENGTH
BONUS

THE PLOT
TO SUPPRESS A
CANCER CURE

SECRETS BEHIND
YOUR SEX
DREAMS



COVER FEATURE

Ed Caine's Lusty True Adventure
LOVE-CABIN GIRLS OF ALASKA

Sensational Canadian Saga
DEVIL OF TRITON'S TOLT



In 1930, Michigan Dr. W. F. Koch stated that his drug saved numerous cancer victims. That's when the powerful forces of "organized medicine" attacked him.

The Plot to SUPPRESS A CURE FOR CANCER

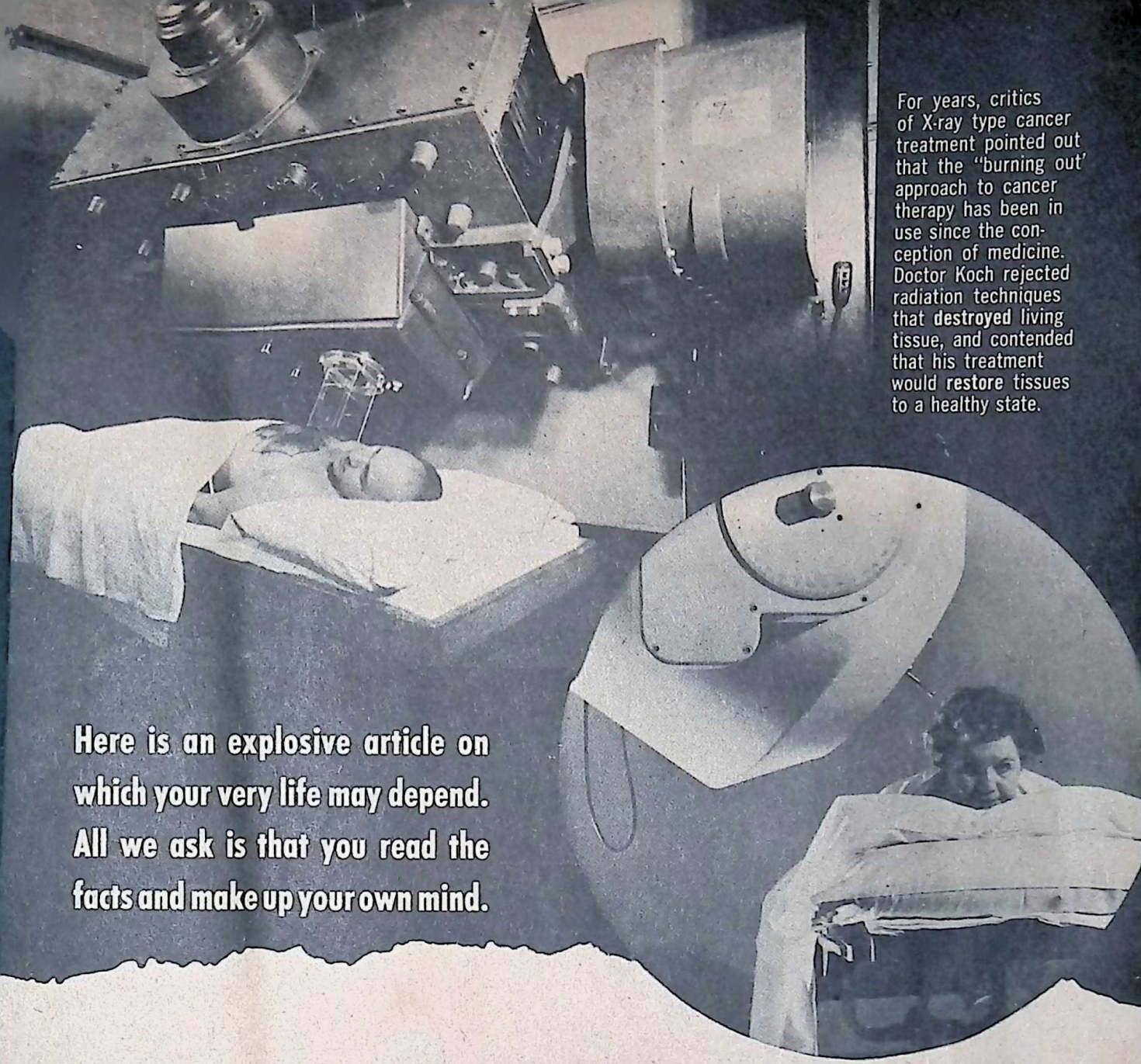
EDITOR'S NOTE

The experience of Dr. William F. Koch, the developer of a drug called glyoxylyde, has raised a life-and-death question in America today: Is there a group in our country that would put personal profit and gain over and above the discovery of an inexpensive, relatively quick cure for cancer? In this first of a series of articles, Man's Illustrated presents a searching inquiry which probes behind the mysterious, unpublicized circumstances that have hampered independent-thinking doctors and researchers in their quest for a cancer cure.

It is not our intention to "promote" these doctors or to recommend the use of their specific curative preparations. It is our intention, however, to supply our readers with information we feel is vital to their well-being and perhaps show the need for a full-scale investigation into the facts behind the shadowy cancer research situation.

Sen. William Langer (N.D.) defended Doctor Koch: "I have personally watched the progress of this system of treatment . . . and I feel it is deserving of the attention of everyone who is interested in the health of the American people."





For years, critics of X-ray type cancer treatment pointed out that the "burning out" approach to cancer therapy has been in use since the conception of medicine. Doctor Koch rejected radiation techniques that destroyed living tissue, and contended that his treatment would restore tissues to a healthy state.

Here is an explosive article on which your very life may depend. All we ask is that you read the facts and make up your own mind.

by JASON WEAL

HAS RED TAPE unnecessarily delayed a cure for cancer over 20 years? Is there an organized, world-wide "plot" to suppress such a cure, as many responsible authorities have alleged?

After centuries of cancer treatment during which time millions of people have nevertheless died of cancer despite varieties of both surgery and radiation, dozens of top medical researchers in the U.S.A. and other lands are "suddenly" shifting to the idea of attacking cancer with either a serum or a chemical. The success of the Salk treatments to prevent polio and the wonderful results achieved against a score of other diseases by the use of "miracle" drugs have encouraged the investment of millions of dollars and thou-

sands of hours of study in testing various chemicals. Organizations such as the Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York and the National Institute of Public Health in Bethesda, Maryland are actively examining such drugs at this very moment, and while they cautiously decline to make any premature predictions, there are increasing signs that they are moving closer to an effective chemical cure for cancer.

As these famous scientists abandon the traditional anti-cancer weapons and shift to modern chemistry, many respected doctors are pondering the fate of a much scorned and derided fellow physician who was driven from the United States seven years ago because he dared to treat cancer with his own chemical formula. At that time, both the American Medical Association and the Federal

Pure Food and Drug Administration publicly campaigned against Dr. William F. Koch as a quack and a fake for his work with the mysterious drug he called *gylyoxylide*. Yet today, science is convinced that a chemical cure for cancer is feasible.

What took science so long? Are "forces" still operating against what may result in an inexpensive, quick cancer cure as they are alleged to have been operating against Koch?

Who was William F. Koch?

Did his drug actually help any cancer patients?

William F. Koch graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery in 1918. He was duly licensed to practice as an M.D. in Michigan, and did so after he finished a tour of duty in the U.S. Army. In the middle of the 1920's, he began to do

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PLOT TO SUPPRESS A CURE FOR CANCER

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serious cancer research. He received no grants or funds from any foundation or public agency, and he financed his experiments out of the income he earned as a general practitioner in Detroit. He built a small laboratory in an old brownstone house on East Jackson Street, exploring the effects of assorted chemicals on malignant growths in living creatures.

By 1930, he had isolated a colorless liquid that he named *gyloxylyde* that he said would fight many types of cancer. He rejected both surgery and radiation as techniques that *destroyed* living tissue, and he contended that his treatment would *restore* tissues to health. He *carefully avoided any claims that his injections would cure all cancers*, but he did aver that *numerous cancer victims had been saved by gyloxylyde after other doctors using orthodox methods had pronounced the cases hopeless.*

Word of his radical treatment spread swiftly, and many patients flocked to his laboratory in Detroit. By 1938, he had an income of over \$90,000 a year. About one-half of this came from people he treated with *gyloxylyde*. In addition, the Koch Laboratories sold *gyloxylyde* ampules to hundreds of doctors all over the country at \$1 per injection. These physicians treated thousands of patients with the substance plus the pure vegetable juice diet that Dr. Koch recommended.

Until Dr. Koch began to administer his cancer treatment, he had had no trouble with the American Medical Association. But as more and more doctors began to hear about his chemical and to use it, the established and well-financed big cancer institutes took a growing interest in *gyloxylyde*. Apparently troubled by the idea that an independent researcher might have stumbled on a precious secret that—insofar as the public was concerned—had eluded their own allegedly numerous research teams for decades, the A.M.A. secured ampules of the drug and had it analyzed.

They later reported that they could find nothing but "distilled water."

Dr. Koch counter-attacked. He insisted that the ampules also contained minute quantities of the cancer-killing acid he had synthesized, and suggested that perhaps the "hostile" A.M.A. technicians simply didn't employ the right methods or the correct equipment for studying *gyloxylyde*.

Distilled water can't hurt anyone, the forces of so-called organized medicine agreed angrily, but cancer afflicted people ought not to waste precious time on such sham remedies. The A.M.A. went on to urge cancer patients to seek orthodox treatment elsewhere.

Koch replied with his big guns—statistics. He answered that he could prove a higher rate of cure with his method than the A.M.A. could with their own. The skirmish erupted into open war. The American Medical Association pounded away at the Detroit physician as a crook and a menace, and the established cancer research organizations appealed to the U.S. government to drive the "quack" out of business. In March 1942, a Federal Grand Jury indicted Dr. William F. Koch, president, and his brother Louis, secretary and treasurer, of the Koch Labora-

tories, for alleged violations of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The U. S. Attorney based his prosecution on the testimony of medical and chemical experts many of whom swore that *gyloxylyde* had "no effect" upon cancer. After the respected researchers had soberly branded the controversial ampules as worthless, Koch produced his defense witnesses. These included licensed practicing physicians such as Marvin R. Ely of San Diego who swore under oath that they had had personally cured cancer with the Koch method!

The legal wrangling raged on for weeks until an exhausted jury reported that it could not agree on a verdict. There just wasn't enough proof to convince 12 reasonable men that the Koch treatment was nothing but a fake scheme to swindle money.

Medical authorities in both federal and private agencies pleaded again for the Detroit doctor's head, and the U.S. Government took the Koch Laboratories into court once more. This time the case ended in a mistrial. Worn by these failures, the Federal D.A. dropped the government's case against Dr. William F. Koch on August 18, 1948.

By his time, some surprisingly prominent people had publicly come to the defense of the man whom the A.M.A. and the Federal Drug Administration had publicized as a quack. On June 7, 1948, tough and down-to-earth William Langer, U.S. Senator from North Dakota, went on record against those who would stop Koch. "I have personally watched the progress of this system of treatment over a period of years," the Republican legislator announced, "and I feel it is deserving of the attention of everyone who is interested in the health of the American people."

While the anti-Koch forces reeled under the effect of this blow, they received a second jolt when a distinguished jurist added his prestige to the forces backing free and unlimited use of *gyloxylyde* by those who wanted it. Justice Pierce of the Massachusetts Supreme Court blisteringly denounced the efforts to stop Koch as "a moral crime of the worst kind." Dr. A. L. Wahl, a physician who had tried to discourage his own cancer-plagued sister from wasting her last few months on *gyloxylyde*—and then reported her much improved when their father had taken the "dying" girl for Koch treatments—decided that there might be some merit in this mysterious chemical after all. Risking the enmity of his own colleagues in the A.M.A., Wahl joined the Koch movement and wrote an impassioned book defending both the Detroit doctor and *gyloxylyde*.

When Wahl insisted that the same drug that had saved his sister could help other people, he was promptly labelled a "cancer quack" by organized medicine—now more determined than ever to stop Koch. It brought its case to the influential columnist, Walter Winchell. The famous reporter and broadcaster had raised a fortune for cancer research through the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund. Accepting what he was told about Koch, Winchell "exposed" the father of *gyloxylyde* on a national radio network that reached millions of listeners.

The reaction to the broadcast was extraordinary.

The widow of Congressman Lee Geyer (Dem., California) wrote to Winchell about her husband's case. The legislator had been suffering intensely from cancer, and doctors had said that he had only three months to live. He began treatments with the Koch chemical, felt better soon,

and lived on for two years. Furthermore, he suffered very little until the very end. Mrs. Geyer begged Winchell to give *gyloxylyde* a fair hearing.

An M.D. from Indiana wrote "I have known Dr. Koch for 25 years and have used the products of his laboratory many times with much success." A Kansas paper reported that the Koch drug wasn't completely untested, for it had been demonstrated before the Yale Medical School by Professor Maisin of the University of Louvain in Belgium. Other Koch supporters urged doubters to check the findings of *gyloxylyde* tests made by the Jackson Laboratory at Bar Harbor, and half a dozen men and women in different states protested that they had been saved from horrible deaths through the G-ampules.

The cancer institutes had a ready reply to this impressive barrage of opinion favorable to the Koch chemical. The orthodox authorities said that since *gyloxylyde* couldn't possibly cure cancer or anything else because it was only distilled water, all these patients never had cancer in the first place. Whatever sickness—if any—these people had endured had apparently faded of its own accord.

By now, many hundreds of doctors in the U.S.A. and Canada were using the controversial G-ampules, a situation that the A.M.A. regarded as a dangerous threat to "sound" treatment. The Medical Associations in 30 states issued a statement that many of the doctors who treated with the Koch method were not licensed M.D.'s, and they threw their Sunday punch: They made it clear that any M.D. who used *gyloxylyde* would be subject to expulsion from the state professional body.

Some doctors stopped treatment with G-ampules, but many others continued quietly. They urged their patients not to talk about it lest it come to the attention of the medical groups.

The A.M.A. Journal—the most influential medical publication in the world—joined the fray in 1949 with a savage attack on Koch as a greedy charlatan. In 1950, federal authorities disclosed that they were still seeking ways to end the use and sale of *gyloxylyde*, and they were watching every phase of Koch's work for any infraction of the law.

Hounded, insulted and investigated, watched and warned, Dr. Koch all but gave up the struggle. He turned over the production and sale of the G-ampules to the Christian Medical Research League of Detroit, closed his laboratory and left the country. He pointed out that other medical innovators such as Pasteur had been smeared and mocked; he added that he was going beyond the jurisdiction of U. S. medical groups to continue his development of new chemical cures. In the summer of 1951, he arrived in Rio de Janeiro to settle in Brazil.

On September 2, 1951, the Federal Government was awarded a final order that legally put the Koch Laboratories out of business. But the Medical Research League is still producing and selling the much-discussed G-ampules for injection by the prescription of licensed M.D.s in the United States and Canada. Doctors are still using *gyloxylyde* despite A.M.A. pressure. And afflicted people are still reporting that the Koch treatment is curing their cancers.

But organized medical groups are still carrying the battle to individual physicians who insist upon their right to use the Koch drug without getting anybody's permission. In 1951, an Ohio woman

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who had already been pronounced a hopeless case after spending \$1300 on both surgery and radiation decided to try the G-ampules as a final desperate measure. After \$100 worth of Koch treatments, she seemed much better, and the local physician told her that her cancer had been arrested. Word reached the Columbus Medical Society, which immediately began proceedings to expel the "rebel" who had injected the *glyoxylyde*. The grateful patient assured her doctor that she would testify in his behalf. She went down to the Medical Society and did so, but it was absolutely pointless. The doctor who admitted using the Koch chemical was expelled by his angry colleagues who were convinced that he was either a thief or a fool. Today, seven years after the "dying" woman had been abandoned by men applying orthodox treatments, she is alive and singing the praises of Koch's injections. Her doctor is an outcast in his profession.

Between 1951 and 1958, medical societies have "tried" and expelled a dozen members for daring to use the much scorned chemical injections. Despite this, neither the federal government or the A.M.A. is able to stop the continuing manufacture and distribution of the G-ampules under the law. It is estimated that over 100 doctors are now working with the Koch method of fighting cancer, a fact that must be given serious consideration. Most of these do not pretend to "guarantee" a cure for all

malignant growths, but they *do* say that they have arrested cancers that their more orthodox colleagues labelled "terminal"—i.e. hopeless.

One veteran Montana M.D. recently summarized his experience with *glyoxylyde*. "In my experience I have had some marvelous results . . . I have had some failures, too. Dr. Koch is being prejudged and convicted without evidence."

For over 20 years, Dr. William F. Koch insisted that a chemical is the most effective treatment and cure for the monster that is cancer. For over 20 years, the well-trained and amply financed publicity and public relations men of organized medicine insisted that he was a murderous crook and a scientific charlatan. After hundreds of years of comparatively unsatisfactory results with surgery and, later, radiation, more and more researchers are most embarrassedly shifting to the idea that the weapon *will* be a chemical after all. If not a drug, it will be an anti-toxin or a serum such as that which is so successful against polio.

Dr. William F. Koch insisted that the most effective chemical found was *glyoxylyde*, and organized medical groups in the U.S.A. called his product a fraud that was nothing but "distilled water." For over 20 years, hundreds of people claimed that G-ampules cured their cancers, but the medical societies insisted that these unscientific patients couldn't possibly know what they're talking about.

Today, many experts predict that we

will have a cure or preventive for cancer within the next 10 years.

But there are still numerous important questions to be answered.

Could all the people who claim to have been cured by Koch's injections be wrong? Could *all* the people who supported him have been duped? Was the Montana physician correct when he said that Dr. William F. Koch was prejudged and never got a fair hearing from the medical profession?

Is there, indeed, a group in the U.S. that would put personal profit and gain over and above the discovery of a cheap, quick cure for cancer? Is it possible that other independent researchers with important discoveries are being ignored at this very moment because of their unorthodox methods or approach to cancer cures?

A few years ago, a Greek engineer sent U.S. physicists an unusual solution to one of the basic problems in controlling so hydrogen reactors. The method was so unorthodox that it was brushed off with a polite form letter. Millions of dollars and two years later, experiments proved the Greek was right, and the smug research teams had to eat crow. Could this be happening in the grim war against cancer?

Is it possible that some unorthodox experimenter has *already* found the cure, but nobody will listen? And can we *really* be sure that it won't be *glyoxylyde* or a similar chemical?

END

LAST OF THE HATCHET-MEN

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The fighting Chinese tongs—like the Camorra, the Mafia, the Molly Maguires and other secret societies which were designed to protect the rights and interests of foreign nationals in this country—had their beginnings as a force for good and only later were perverted into the underworld organizations as we have come to know them in more recent years.

In the early 1850's, California's gold-fueled mine owners, in defiance of immigration statutes, imported hordes of cheap coolie labor from China. Since the authorities were quick to overlook the law-breaking by Americans whom they felt were developing our western frontier and the nation's natural wealth, they were also unwilling to give the new immigrants any protection under that same law.

So, to protect themselves from both the lawless elements in their own ranks as well as ruthless employers bent on exploiting them, the Chinese banded together and formed the first tongs. In those days they called themselves "companies," and the first one was given the rather high-sounding name of "Meeting Hall of the Middle Kingdom." The word *tong*, itself, means "meeting hall." This first *tong* enrolled the entire Chinese population inside U.S. borders.

Within a few years other smaller tongs were formed as outgrowths of the one big one. The Sam Yap Society in the early 1850's split the country into three districts and added a branch in Canton, each with its own elders, overlords and

separate courts. Then followed the Sz Yap *tong* (later known as Kong Chan), the Young Wo, Hip Kat, Ning Young and Hop Wo.

Since Chinese males outnumbered their females almost four to one this, more than anything else, was the chief problem of these groups which in their early stages worked together. Stealing another man's woman was a crime as serious as murder and in the *tong*'s kangaroo courts was punishable as such. And it was this problem that created the atmosphere which led to the fighting tongs.

The law-abiding element among the Chinese in the U.S., then and now, are an inherently peaceful and gentle people. Therefore when the *tong* courts passed a sentence that required a beating or the death penalty, the big question that followed was: "Who will be the executioner?"

Enforcers were needed and they recruited from the Thieves Guild in China and the separate tongs imported them by the scores. By 1890, when the Hip Sing and On Leong tongs were the top dogs, the hoods and gangsters had taken over the administration of most of the societies, or "companies" as they still preferred to call themselves. The tail was not only wagging the dog—it was leading him around by the nose.

The hoods began by getting a stranglehold on the two major vices of the Chinese in America—opium and gambling—later branching out into organized blackmail and protection rackets. Finally, they controlled the white prostitution racket and the yellow flesh trading in slave girls from the orient.

A U.S. Industrial Commission, in 1907, said in its report No. 184 that an estimated 3,000 Chinese lotteries operated from coast to coast and were controlled by the tongs. Also 74 gambling houses in San Francisco, 61 in New York and 14 in Chicago were known to be *tong*-owned and operated. An army of 11,000 white

and yellow prostitutes were shuttled from city to city in a never-ending exchange of girls owned outright by *tong* overlords. From 1890 to 1912 another estimated 18,000 slave girls were imported and sold on the auction blocks in dingy San Francisco cellars.

Life among the fighting tongs was one long battle for survival, with each group trying to corner the prostitution, gambling and opium markets. And the *tong* wars that resulted were outgrowths of the struggle for competitors' territories. The battles were bloody and long, and often peace between rival factions was signed only when the hatchetmen of one *tong* had been decimated.

Most law enforcement agencies in the U.S. were powerless to halt the spread of *tong* influence. The societies fought among themselves and were not careful to see that their victims were of their own kind. In street battles, innocent men and women bystanders were sometimes mowed down in a lethal crossfire of spraying bullets, flashing knives and hatchets. But these, too, were helpless Chinese who feared the tongs more than they did a perjury rap. When witnesses did cooperate with authorities, they were wiped out. Often whole families were done away with because of a single member who threatened to talk.

And so it was that few cases ever found their way into a U.S. court of justice. The police, hoping the tongs would destroy themselves, left them pretty much alone. Even when this didn't produce solid results, police and judges took a hands-off attitude. Except in the case of the first Hip Sing-On Leong *tong* war. It started in 1900 in New York and lasted until 1906 when Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions stepped in and mediated a truce between the rivals.

To celebrate the occasion, a wild party was held at the Port Arthur Restaurant on Mott Street and Chatham Square, and

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