



"in the Public Interest"

by

William Trever

THE MEDICAL GOVERNMENT

What you are about to read is not fiction. It is not the inside story of the rise of the Third Reich, nor is it a figment of a fanatic's fantasy of a Communist conspiracy to take over America. What it is, is truth, fully documented, of how the powerful American Medical Association (AMA) is going about doing away with one of the less powerful professions in the healing arts, chiropractic.

Behind the closed, guarded doors of the AMA headquarters there is an elite and secretive group of men who have worked with the diligence, tenacity, shrewdness and deceit of the KGB, Gestapo and the CIA combined. This book is a chronological, historical, factual outline of this medical government's scheme and activities concerned with misleading the public and legislators in their attempts to do away with chiropractors.

Why are they giving misinformation to the public and legislators with regards to the merits of the chiropractic profession? Are the medical doctors of this great country the only *true* healers in matters of individual health? Why are they squashing other practitioners in the healing arts who do not comply with the rules set down by their fascist dictatorship?

Is what everyone thinks true, that the AMA is a monopoly in the field of health? Why is it that the AMA is attempting to take away the individual's right to freedom of choice?

Dr. Walter Bornemier, President of the AMA, in a speech given to the Royal Society of Medicine in London, England, said, "It (the AMA) permits free choice of physician by every patient . . . and free choice by every physician as to how he will practice." If this is true, why the mounted attack against other practitioners?

To understand how they are doing this, I will first outline very simply the intricate and complex network within the structure of the AMA (only surpassed by the structure of the Federal Government, but with many similarities).

First, the AMA has a membership of over 200,000 physicians from all over the United States. These men are then represented by some 1,900 local, county, state and regional medical societies. Some 250 physicians govern the AMA from its House of Delegates. They have 55 working committees staffed by 800 volunteers, with a budget of 34 million dollars (these figures are for 1971). The headquarters building in Chicago on North Dearborn Street houses 1,000 employees and takes up one full block in the Windy City. As the Executive Vice President, Dr. Richard S. Wilbur said, "The AMA is big by any standard." Big indeed, they are the largest medical body in the world. One of their offshoots is the prestigious World Medical Association and it is still supported by the AMA. The doctor goes on to say, "I would defy anyone to mention a health matter that doesn't come under the jurisdiction of one of our committees."

The honorable doctor speaks the truth. Under the President's and Executive Vice President's office there are assistants; the Director of the Bureau of Budgets and Control and the Center for Health Services, Research

and Development — alike to the Department of HEW. And as does every government agency, the AMA has an Office of the General Counsel.

Directly under the jurisdiction of the Executive Vice-President's Office are seven main divisions: Scientific Activities; Publications; Education; Public Affairs; Medical Practice; Communication; and Management Services.

Under these are some 110 separate committees, joint committees, councils, commissions, advisory committees and liaison committees. The 55 working committees all work through the Communication Division, so as to keep all committees informed of any pertinent data which might have to do with another committee. Some of these often resemble government committees. For instance they have a Judicial Council. No doubt this council's purpose is to keep the members informed with up-to-date information regarding pending cases and litigation going on in the U.S. which involve physicians in court battles, or perhaps it is set up to act as an advisory council to judges throughout the United States.

The Council on National Security of the AMA sounds like something out of a James Bond Spy book, or something that is attached to the White House. The activities of some of the AMA interorganizational departments and divisions also take on the color of a James Bond activity. This may account for the armed guard who is stationed inside the headquarters building of the AMA. On the other side of the revolving door, sitting behind his desk, a guard screens the public coming in off the street. If you don't have an appointment with someone in the building it would be impossible to get past the guard. If you do have an appointment, that person has to meet you in the lobby — where the guard can see the meeting take place — and then you are escorted to your destination. One would think he was in the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters building — not a medical one.

Even the employees who work there have to be screened in the morning before they set foot on the elevator to go to their desks. They must all wear identification badges with their pictures and other pertinent information and are required to present these to the guard for his inspection before he allows them to pass.

Perhaps it isn't just the activities of the AMA's departments that calls for such fascist security, but the files contained in that building concerning their activities. This might account for the *armed guards* stationed in the rear of the building *monitoring* a television screen as employees leave the building for the parking lot when the day is finished. With this type of security one wonders what might be hidden behind this elaborate and paranoid setup.

THE THINK TANK, the birth of

The interrelationship of the network of committees within the AMA is never ending. New committees are created especially to disseminate the AMA's views to the world. One such creation is the Committee on Quackery, which is of primary significance to this book. Back in 1847 when the AMA was formed there was no such committee to combat the charlatans of that period, even though this was one of the AMA's original purposes. So finally, 116 years later, on November 2-3, 1963, the AMA's

Board of Trustees created a Committee on Quackery. As will later be detailed, this Committee would more suitably be named the Merchants of Misinformation. Dr. John G. Thomson of Des Moines, Iowa, was its first chairman. His secretary was Robert A. Youngerman of the AMA headquarters staff. Dr. Henry I. Fineborg of the New York State Society was a founding member along with Dr. Joseph P. O'Conner of Pasadena, California, Dr. Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr. of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Dr. Frederick R. Scroggin of Dry Ridge, Kentucky.

Today only Drs. Fineborg and Sabatier (its present Chairman) have remained on the Committee through the years. The Committee has, however, increased in size over the years. Included within the Committee are Dr. Ballantine of Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. Denser of Des Moines, Iowa, Dr. Stevens of Lexington, Kentucky, and Doyl Taylor, the only non-medical committee member and its secretary.

Mr. Taylor is a stern-looking man in his fifties, who dresses conservatively and has the mannerism of a dedicated, secretive diehard employee of a government intelligence agency. With these qualities, he is worthy of his title: Director of the Department of Investigation of the American Medical Association. The Committee on Quackery has at its disposal and working within its structure, the vast facilities of Mr. Taylor's department. This Department of Investigation not only sounds like a government intelligence agency, it operates like one. They have unlimited sources of information available at their fingertips, on subjects ranging from acupuncture, vitamin and nutritional food stores, health food stores and their operators, religions, to practitioners in the healing arts such as chiropractors and many more. All or most of the information this department has gathered has been through their field operatives and agents, or as Taylor calls them, members of his field service.

The Committee on Quackery is staffed by the Department of Investigation so as to keep the members in tune with the latest reports from the field service. Mr. Oliver Field, Bill Monaghan, Bob Youngerman, Phyllis Dieball, Betty Jane Anderson, Diane Jacobs and Rita Scholtz have all participated in the Committee's activities and meetings over the seven years of its existence. Members of the field service have played a big part in supplying information to the Department of Investigation and to the Committee. Over the years these agents have contributed information in the form of pamphlets, booklets and educational materials obtained by attending meetings of groups and organizations of which they pretended to be a part. The purpose of such gathering of information was to use this data against the group or individual they were investigating. To understand the reason for all this secretive activity one would have to understand the purpose of the Committee on Quackery.

With the Board of Trustees voting the creation of such a committee in November, 1963, it wasn't until five months later on April 17, 1964, that the Committee on Quackery held its first organizational meeting. With its founding members all present, the purpose of the Committee was agreed upon. In their first Annual Report, 1964-1965, it was noted that the Trustees established the Committee to "direct its attention to a study of the chiropractic problem."

It would appear that the 30 billion dollars the American Public spends

annually on medicine and health care isn't enough for the Board of Trustees. The 200,000 members of the AMA get their fair share with some 7 billion dollars being divided amongst themselves to make an average salary for each of over \$35,000 per year. And the AMA and its members would do even better if some portions of the healing arts were done away with. This would then direct money from these outlawed practitioners into the hands of the AMA and its members. So practitioners in the healing arts who are "outside the scientific community" (sic) present a "problem" to those in it.

Through selected documents, it became readily apparent that "a study of the chiropractic problem" was a cover up for the true intended purpose of the Committee on Quackery. In a memo dated January 4, 1971, directed to the Board of Trustees, Doyl Taylor, acting as Secretary of the Committee on Quackery stated, "Since the AMA Board of Trustees' decision, at its meeting on November 2-3, 1963, to establish a Committee on Quackery, your Committee has considered its prime mission to be, first, the *containment* of chiropractic and, ultimately, the *elimination of chiropractic*." (Emphasis added)

How they would bring this about was decided at that first meeting in Chicago in April of 1964. The Committee had given preliminary consideration to the scope of the chiropractic profession and its operation thus giving them a better understanding of what areas they would have to attack. Their targets were laid out at this meeting as outlined in the Annual Report, 1964-1965. The areas with which the Committee had concerned itself were: "attempts by chiropractors to gain hospital staff privileges; attempts by chiropractors to be included in insurance and workmen's compensation programs; chiropractic advertising; and special emphasis on a study of chiropractic education." In an all out effort the Committee on Quackery, with misinformation supplied by Taylor's Department of Investigation, put together literature and saturated state medical societies, state boards of medical examiners, individual physicians, all news media, educators, state legislators, other interested persons and organizations and the general public, thus setting about to accomplish their stated mission . . . *the elimination of chiropractic*.

"... and Ye shall go amongst them and deliver the Truth."

The means to accomplish their mission were many, but the first order of the day was to condition other members of AMA committees and councils and align them against the profession of chiropractic. One way they set about doing this was transcribed in their first Annual Report: "The Committee has recommended to each state medical society that corresponding committees on quackery be formed on the local level so proper coordination of activities at the local, state and national levels may be accomplished." More than forty states complied to the Committee's request and set up shop channeling the Mother Committee's misinformation into the community. It became apparent that an intraprofessional "educational" (brainwashing) campaign against chiropractic was of prime importance because the Committee found that some presidents of state medical societies were not aligned with the Committee's mission. As Taylor

so aptly put it in a January 4, 1971 memo to Bernard Hirsch, Director of the Office of General Council, "The involvement (and indoctrination) of State Medical Society leadership, in our opinion, is vital to the success of the chiropractic program." Taylor did indeed succeed in his program to indoctrinate the leaders of State Medical Societies and align them against chiropractors. He went on to declare, "We hope and believe that, with continued aggressive AMA activity, chiropractic can and will be *contained* at the national level and that steps are being taken to *stop or eliminate the licensure of chiropractic* at the state level." He outlined his success by stating, "The comment of one state executive perhaps best summarizes the success of the meeting: 'You have fires burning in the states now that no one can put out'." (Emphasis added)

From the minutes of the Committee's January 22, 1970 meeting it was discovered that the Think Tank had devised still another means to carry out their plan of indoctrination. It was reported that a "discussion was held about the Task Force on Chiropractic, appointed from the AMA staff to give emphasis to the campaign on chiropractic. It was pointed out that the Task Force is an administrative move designed to utilize in the most effective manner the AMA staff members in various divisions." Thus through the newly created Task Force, the Committee on Quackery and its merchants of misinformation would then leak their ideas and schemes into the other divisions of the AMA as part of their master plan to indoctrinate their own members. With the planning, organization, coordination and resources of a Nazi intelligence agency the Committee went about their mission. The Committee's influence affected the AMA's Law Division, Communication Division, Division of Medical Practice and Division of Health Services. In addition, the Committee directly influenced the AMA's Council on Legislative Activities, the Department of Community Health & Health Education, the Section on Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, as well as the Committee on Health Care to the Poor and the AMA's Liaison Committee to the American Bar Association. The interrelationship of the Committee on Quackery and the others clearly shows what influence the Think Tank had upon those others. Following are examples of how these committees and councils within the AMA have been truly indoctrinated by the merchants of misinformation.

In 1964 the Committee devised methods for influencing the educational field throughout the United States. The Committee recruited Miss Wallace Ann Wesley of the Department of Community Health & Health Education. Acting in her capacity as Secretary and AMA Liaison of the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Educational Association (NEA) and the AMA, she introduced the Think Tank's propaganda to the NEA. Presented to the NEA and passed as a resolution of that association under the title of "Consumer Education" was the incorporation of the AMA's resourceful arsenal of pamphlets and propaganda on chiropractic. So it was "resolved that the resource units currently being developed under the sponsorship of the American Medical Association on consumer education and health be widely distributed and utilized in the nation's schools."

The following year, on February 7, in a private dining room at the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago, further plans were discussed concerning the

influence of our nation's young minds through the educational field. Mr. Youngerman, Secretary of the Committee on Quackery, presented a journal published by the chiropractors which he had obtained through his "sources." It revealed a plan where the chiropractors were going to send their chiropractic literature out to guidance counselors in an honest effort to recruit young people into their profession. Foreseeing how he could counteract and prevent any student from ever choosing chiropractic as a career, Youngerman again contacted Miss Wesley of the AMA's Department of Community Health & Health Education. She in turn whole-heartedly agreed that students shouldn't be recruited by chiropractic and informed the Committee that she would contact the National Guidance Counselors Association concerning this matter. Not letting an opportunity pass by, Taylor moved in. In the minutes of this meeting, Taylor reported that the new convert, Miss Wesley, would see to it that 10,000 pieces of AMA propaganda would be distributed to educators and especially guidance counselors in the nation.

Miss Wesley's work didn't stop there. Again, three years later in 1968, the AMA's influence was felt in the nation's schools when Edward Miloff, NEA Staff Liaison of the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the NEA and the AMA, passed on to the NEA officers and staff a memo encouraging the use of propaganda which the AMA's Committee on Quackery had filtered into the school system. Miloff stated, "It is hoped that in your educational activities and publications you will be able to use and publicize them to good advantage." Miloff explained to the officers and staff of the NEA that the educational and medical professions were joined in the effort to provide every boy and girl the chance to succeed in school and life. What he didn't explain was that by disseminating the AMA's slanted and biased publications, every boy and girl in the nation's schools would never have the opportunity to a free choice regarding the chiropractic profession as a career. In the years to come this denial of freedom of choice would be reinforced through the continuing influence of the Committee on Quackery.

One of the most lucrative areas of which the Committee makes use is that of publications coming from the AMA headquarters. The *AMA News* and the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* go out to the membership, medical societies, hospitals and the like so they both get very wide distribution in the community. In September of 1966, the Committee on Quackery reported that the *AMA News* and the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* have continued in their cooperation and relationship with the Department of Investigation concerning what the Committee refers to as "the chiropractic problem." Many articles have been published in these two AMA publications regarding the chiropractors and each one has had the underlining tone of the Committee on Quackery's view that chiropractic is an evil and dangerous cult which must be eliminated, the views of these warped few being passed on to over 1/4 million subscribers of these two AMA publications.

On page nine, in the minutes of the same meeting, it was reported that the Committee had successfully liaised with the Department of Hospitals and Medical Facilities of the AMA. This department had planned on publishing a newsletter which would be distributed to hospital medical staff

throughout the country, reaching tens of thousands of people. The Committee on Quackery had done it again. The merchants of misinformation got that department to agree to insert anti-chiropractic data coming from Taylor's committee, into their newsletter from time to time. In their never ending campaign of indoctrination, the Committee on Quackery and Taylor's Machiavellian Think Tank has succeeded in contaminating the medical minds in this country with their misinformation on chiropractic.

Later on that same year, on October 19, 1966, a memorandum left the desk of H. Doyl Taylor, went through the desk of Bernard Hirsch, Director of the Law Division, and into the hand of Jim Reed of the Communication Division. Taylor said in his memo, "One of the most effective weapons yet found in our education program," (in another memo he had called it 'indoctrinating'), "is the slidefilm documentary prepared by Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., a member of the Committee on Quackery (now its chairman), and this department." Taylor goes on to say, "We have exploited this to the fullest, by circulation of sets of the slides with Dr. Sabatier's taped narrative."

Taylor in his cunning way went a step further and explained that he and Sabatier had conferred with the Director of the Radio, Television and Motion Picture Department. At this meeting they discussed the possibility of professionally producing a 30 minute sound film and presenting it through a film distribution service so as to get extensive TV coverage and to further indoctrinate the public. Taylor went on to describe other ways to get this propaganda to the public: "If such a film were properly produced and made available to local medical and civic groups, it would be timely for an indefinite number of years . . ." This, of course, as Taylor describes it, is only one of their weapons.

On January 6, 1967, at a meeting held at 9:00 a.m. in Parlor F of the Drake Hotel in Chicago, another of Taylor's brainstorms was uncovered. The Committee on Quackery had invited Dr. Martin, Vice Chairman of the Section on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the AMA, to attend this secret meeting in an effort to further indoctrinate and thus align other groups outside the AMA against chiropractors. He was invited under the guise of speaking on the art of manipulation in physical medicine and how it applies to chiropractors. Taylor must have been quite surprised when he heard Dr. Martin express his opinion as a physician that chiropractic techniques were similar to those used by physicians with regards to the use of manipulative therapy. This would never do, so Taylor went about reconditioning Dr. Martin on chiropractic. It took some doing but again the Think Tank succeeded by realigning the doctor's thoughts to those of the Committee. Taylor must have sat back in his chair with the insane pride and mad gleam that Dr. Frankenstein had upon the completion of his monster. When he unleashed his creation, the "new" Dr. Martin took the floor and announced he was "sure the two National Physical Medicine organizations would support the Committee on Quackery in its action on chiropractic."

Taylor kept busy at his task. A little later that year he discussed with Bernard P. Harrison, head of the Division of Medical Practice, tactics on how the AMA could prevent chiropractic coverage under Title 19 Medicare on a state level. In a memo dated September 25, 1967, to Bernard Hirsch,

Director of the Law Division, Taylor indicated he was successful in getting Harrison to include this plan in the agenda for the Atlanta meeting of the Council on Legislative Activities (CLA). The Committee on Quackery suggested this be timed so as to further strengthen the AMA's position against chiropractic and present the Committee's slanted view to a proposed government survey on chiropractic, thus influencing the survey with misinformation on the subject. Taylor and crew again made good use of another of the AMA's network of committees and councils, this one with strong connections in government.

In a similar maneuver two years later, the Committee on Quackery along with its Machiavellian Think Tank, the Department of Investigation, influenced yet another very powerful group. Using the AMA's Liaison Committee to the American Bar Association, Taylor and his subordinates held a closed door meeting on June 18, 1969. With ample ammunition he shrewdly fired away and firmly convinced those committee members that chiropractors were lacking in training and background to enable them to act as medical witnesses in personal injury cases in a court of law. As clever as a political candidate looking for influential backers, Taylor succeeded in his endeavor to enlist the aid of this powerful committee. He got them to urge the American Bar Association to make a study of chiropractors in order to limit their qualifications in a court of law. After the meeting, Irvin Hendryson, Chairman of the Liaison Committee to the American Bar Association, sent a memo to the Executive Vice President, Dr. Howard, saying, "The Committee voted to make this recommendation to the ABA Section on Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law." Thus the Think Tank had completed its attempt to align the very influential ABA with the AMA against the chiropractors.

Legislators are one of the more effective areas which have been bombarded by the ever flowing propaganda from the AMA's arsenal. Their Council on Legislation interrelates with other committees when a push for a particular act, bill or proposed piece of legislation is to be backed by the AMA or squashed through their powerful lobby in Washington, D.C. (In 1965, they spent 1.2 million dollars, an amount 10 times larger than the second largest lobby, the AFL-CIO.) For the past seven years this committee has worked to squash legislation having to do with health care from which people would benefit through chiropractic care.

Still another of their weapons, aiding in the influence of legislation, is the Department of Investigation's own publications. However, legislators are not the only ones at whom they aim these weapons. On August 15, 1969, Taylor sent a confidential memo to Chris Theodore, Director of the Division of Health Services. He said, "A sampling of the Department's publications, aimed at all health care consumers, is attached." This propaganda was in turn handed down to the Committee on Health Care of the Poor so as to get it into the hands and heads of the poor and elderly in America, to further indoctrinate them. (Emphasis added)

In all, the Committee on Quackery has been very effective in indoctrinating first other AMA members and groups, and through them other organizations throughout the United States. This has been made possible largely through the Department of Investigation of the AMA, whose activities, incidentally, are not limited to an attack against

chiropractors. In an area unrelated to chiropractic, Doyl Taylor, in his Annual Report for 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971, unveils a heretofore unknown function of his secretive Department of Investigation. On page five of his report, he explains the screening facilities at headquarters (it is likely they have an information computer similar to ones used by government intelligence agencies). Taylor cites as an example that 16,958 hospital staff applicants and 14,426 licensure applicants were screened. He goes on to say, "This expanding program is being carried out with the cooperation of the Circulation and Records Department." In addition, the AMA has access to computer records on every American who applied for Medicare or Medicaid in an effort to "keep an eye on things." (sic) So remember, the next time you enter a drug store to fill a prescription, your name, address, nature of illness and so forth may end up in the memory bank of a computer somewhere, for future use.

The Committee's "Evidence"

One would think the Committee on Quackery's campaign must be based on substantial evidence against chiropractic for them to carry on in such a revengeful manner. An examination of the candid opinions and thoughts of the individual members of the Committee concerning chiropractic would prove interesting. Judging from the information which follows, the private opinions of the Committee's members indicate a strange dichotomy.

More than one year after the founding meeting, the Committee held another meeting. At 9:00 a.m., May 21, 1965, the meeting was called to order in Room M-16 of the Drake Hotel in Chicago. In addition to the four committee members residing, there were six people from Taylor's department, a representative from the *AMA News* and one from the Office of the General Counsel. As the meeting progressed, the Chairman, Dr. Thomsen, introduced Dr. Richard A. Elmer. Dr. Elmer had been assigned to gather evidence against the chiropractic profession. He went about this project by covertly attending a symposium held by the American Chiropractic Association. After Dr. Thomsen finished the introduction and his commendation of Dr. Elmer for his work on the project, the doctor took the floor. The minutes revealed that the following took place: "Dr. Elmer answered a variety of questions, and commented that a big problem was documenting our position to the public with substantial proof." He went on to express his opinion that "the chiropractors are very shrewd." Perhaps he was implying that the chiropractors were keeping their technology a secret in some broom closet. With over 12 chiropractic colleges in the United States and 20,000 chiropractors licensed in the country, it is evident that the chiropractic profession is operating above the boards. They have an open-door policy through these colleges for candidates applying for a career in their profession. None of these schools have elaborate security setups with armed guards, screening and guards monitoring TV sets, as does the AMA headquarters. Who is hiding what?

Dr. Elmer felt that the Committee was in a very difficult position because "we do not have this documented proof that what they are doing is wrong."

In a paper presented at a National Health Council meeting on November 3, 1967, Dr. Sabatier said "that chiropractic now enjoys the dignity of licensure in 48 of the 50 states." He pointed out that in every state where licensure has been obtained there have been restrictive measures which do not permit chiropractors the use of drugs or surgery. This would have little effect, if any, on the profession of chiropractic, as they do not employ surgery in their practice and they leave the use of drugs to their pill-pushing compatriots at the AMA. Dr. Sabatier went on to justify the states' licensure of chiropractic by stating it "can only be interpreted as a valid attempt on the part of these respective legislative bodies to control rather than to endorse this group."

At a meeting of the Committee held on September 7, 1966, Dr. Thomsen stated that he thought "the Committee on Quackery should not be placed in the position of condemning everything the chiropractors do." The doctor's lack of enthusiasm in attacking chiropractors may account for the reason he is not presently on that Committee. Or perhaps his knowledge that the Committee lacked sufficient "scientific proof" to back their slanderous campaign, instilled a guilt complex which led to his departure.

Regardless of the fact that no scientific proof existed, the merchants of misinformation continued their mission. The United States does not hold a monopoly on receiving the propaganda dished out by the Committee. In Canada, the Province of Quebec conducted a study into the merits of chiropractic to determine if licensure should be issued to them. A Royal Commission was set up and upon completion of the study a report was released. The report was written by a reputable member of the Superior Court, the Honorable Justice Gerard Lacroix.

The AMA boys quickly took the report and twisted it, distorted the facts and contrary to the intention of the author of the report, which was in favor of licensure of chiropractic in that Province, the *AMA News* painted a dismal picture of the chiropractic profession in Quebec and how it stood in the light of the government report.

Justice Lacroix upon reading the January 30, 1967 article quickly dispatched a letter to the editor of the *AMA News* Mr. Marvin L. Rowlands. The letter did not hide the fact that the Justice was enraged at what that publication did with his report. The *AMA News* said that the report indicated that Chiropractic was only gibberish. The Justice fired away by saying in his second paragraph, "The title given to this article is absolutely inaccurate and I may add unfair." The Justice went on to say, "The report as such, nowhere expressed the view that Chiropractic is 'only gibberish'." With no holds barred he continued, "I cannot understand how you come to use this expression the way you did in the title of your article as having been used by me." Justice Lacroix recognized the tactics being employed by the AMA and stated, "Furthermore, the excerpts you have quoted from my report are deliberately set up to build a case against someone." There is little doubt who the "someone" is. He continues, "but in no way do they even try to show the real meaning of the report; you do not even mention my conclusions and recommendations."

Justice Lacroix's reaction to the misinformation and distortion of the truth was best summarized when he said, "I am really sorry to see that you have used this report in such a manner, instead of giving an accurate and

objective comment on its content, but further I am astounded to see that the AMA which is known as an organization of very high standard should allow and tolerate such a publication and procedure."

Time and time again the AMA's merchants of misinformation have subverted the truth for their own fascist ends. Using these tactics to "build up a case" against Chiropractic they have taken objective reports, studies and individual opinions in favor of chiropractic and reversed them into what appears to be anti-chiropractic views coming from many "non-medical" sources. Done enough, this tactic would give the appearance that "everybody knows that chiropractic is an unscientific cult."

The Chinese employed this technique to overthrow a regime or fight an enemy which was threatening their survival. First they would plant misinformation on their enemies in many different areas, then they would have an office set up to handle these reports. This office would then take these "multiple reports" and tell the people that reports are coming in from all over and everyone knows that such and such is an enemy of the people. In this fashion they would brainwash their own people and thus align them against "the enemies of the State."

For hundreds of years intelligence agencies have incorporated this tactic into their operations. The CIA, KGB and the British MI-6 all make good use of this technique throughout the world today. (This has also been used by political parties to eliminate political foes.) The idea is to fill the files with these reports and release them in the form of slanted articles in publications and plant this misinformation into other organizations and groups; they in turn print this propaganda in their publications. This all gets out into the community with the expected result that the "authorities" must be right, thus aligning the people against what appears to be the enemy, in this case chiropractic.

Taking these reports, articles and opinions and cleverly slanting them, they then become what you can call evidence. The Committee on Quackery resorts to these tactics in building a case against the Chiropractic profession. As Dr. Elmer indicated earlier, the Committee was in a very difficult position because they did not have documented proof that what the chiropractors are doing is wrong, so they went ahead and manufactured their own.

In his speech to the National Health Council in 1967, Dr. Sabatier said that chiropractic claims and approach to their treatment is based on no scientific evidence. He said that the chiropractors lacked proper education "and almost total lack of accurate appropriate health information." Since the doctor neglected to present any documented proof to his audience to back these charges, perhaps he expected the group to take his word. With enough personal appearances to outside groups the Committee's members could lecture across the country and in this fashion, along with their manufactured propaganda, show that Chiropractic has been "proven wrong by overwhelming scientific proof."

Back when Dr. Elmer reported his "inside" study of chiropractics to the Committee in 1965, he said, "that they (chiropractors) do read many things in their X-rays accurately." He also stated that "When they talk about the spine, in most cases, their observations are correct." The doctor should know being an expert in the field of radiological medicine and a spokesman

for the American College of Radiology. So, even after the Committee went through the trouble of planting an expert into a scientific symposium on chiropractic to gather evidence, they couldn't come up with anything which documented their charges against chiropractic. All their spy could come up with was his opinions, which sided with the techniques the chiropractors employed in their profession.

However Dr. Elmer did express one critical opinion about his mission. He said that he "did observe that their (chiropractic) conclusions in most cases do not logically follow their observations."

Not letting a chance go by to make a mountain out of a mole hill, the Committee's wheels went into action. Snatching up this opportunity the Think Tank mushroomed this one critical statement by their expert into factual evidence and scientific proof that chiropractic was an unscientific cult.

Oliver Field, of the Department of Investigation, popped up and in turning Dr. Elmer's opinion into a scientific study, said, "It deserves national exposure as a valuable work of clinical experience." Thus, in a closed door meeting on the 21st of May, 1965, the Committee manufactured a "scientific breakthrough" to be used in their case against the Chiropractic profession. What was to follow at this meeting would have a great impact on the leaders and workers of the health care community in the United States as well as the public.

Immediately, plans were discussed to exploit the Committee's new piece of manufactured madness. It was suggested that this masterpiece of a not-so-scientific study be published in the radiological journal. Someone mentioned that the *Journal of the AMA*, because of its national prestige and wide distribution, should publish the Committee's report.

Mr. Throckmorton, of the Office of the General Counsel, could not hold back his mounting enthusiasm and blathered out that the report be published in the AMA's publication, *Today's Health*.

There was no stopping it now, the giant Think Tank's wheels were in motion. The plans were laid down to exploit Dr. Elmer's opinions to the fullest. Right before his eyes he sat and observed his opinions, which on the whole sided with the validity and merit of chiropractic, being turned against them and his one critical statement mushroomed way out of proportion into "scientific evidence" to be made into a Committee report for wide distribution.

Observing this, Dr. Elmer must have been humbly exasperated and humiliated when he stood up in this den of madness to give his closing remarks. As was recorded in the minutes of that meeting, it would appear that he was overwhelmed with frustration and probably at a loss for words when all he could come up with for a closing remark to his audience was, "that in his opinion, the quality of the pictures (X-rays) exhibited at the (Chiropractic) symposium were excellent." Finished with what he could say, the doctor then gave the floor to Dr. Thomsen.

Addressing Dr. Elmer, Thomsen thanked him for his "excellent report" and commented "that it had been very illuminating and helpful to the Committee."

Thus, Dr. Elmer's short experience at a chiropractic symposium which had only three main participants was turned into evidence against them. His

opinions, which on the whole sided with the chiropractors, were twisted against them by the Committee in order to show that Chiropractic has been "proven wrong by overwhelming scientific proof."

The Committee's energetic efforts to prove that chiropractic techniques are wrong never ends. The fact that certain techniques used in medicine are identical to those used in chiropractic is quietly hidden from public view.

The art of manipulative medicine is the technique employed by the chiropractors in their practice. They do not hold a monopoly on this form of treatment. Osteopaths, orthopaedic surgeons and physiatrists all incorporate the same techniques the chiropractors use. This system of healing is widely used in many countries.

A. S. Blundell, an English orthopaedic surgeon, said, "Generally, the results of manipulative treatment are most satisfactory. Most of the cases respond readily, and over 90% are cured, or sufficiently improved to be able to resume full work in short order. The medical man and other colleagues cannot afford to ignore the art of spinal manipulation. He will meet it at every turn, and unless he knows something about it he is helpless, both in criticism and in action . . . for as a result of manipulation, the cure is sudden and dramatic. *It is exceptional* to meet a case which obstinately resists treatment by manipulation . . ."

Another physician, Dr. James Mennell of St. Thomas's Hospital in London, said about manipulative techniques, "So long as the medical profession withholds this method of treatment, so long will patients, whether operated on or not, seek the advice of manipulators outside the profession; and so long will the reputations of these manipulators be enhanced by their success in curing where other methods have failed."

The Committee on Quackery and AMA members are well aware of the validity of the techniques employed by the chiropractic profession, because members of their own profession use these same methods. It was discovered from the minutes of the January 6, 1967 meeting that the Committee knew this, where on page 5 of those recorded happenings it said, "that many actual maneuvers used by chiropractors are quite similar to those used by physicians."

Even the Committee's diehard chairman, Dr. Sabatier, concedes this fact. In a letter of May 14, 1971, addressed to H. Frogley, Vice President of the Palmer College of Chiropractic, Sabatier states, "There has never been in my mind any question regarding the good intentions of chiropractic or chiropractors." Not lacking diplomacy, Dr. Sabatier then outlined an invitation to the vice president which would include chiropractic and chiropractors as members of the elite scientific community. The doctor, of course, restricted his hospitality to "the retraining of the chiropractor in the field of physical therapy . . ." This of course would be as the doctor described, "under the guidance of individuals who have demonstrated competence in these fields." He felt that perhaps this would be the best course to take for all concerned.

Dr. Sabatier's invitation to include the chiropractors in the medical profession is in itself validation of that practice of the healing arts. If the doctor really felt that the chiropractors had no curative techniques in their profession, why then did he want to include them as a member of the scientific community?

Perhaps the chiropractors know something about curative medicine which the medical doctors don't. In the Lincoln Chiropractic School, research was being conducted on Cine-Roentgenography (having to do with X-rays). The inroads made as a result of this research, which was being headed by Chiropractor Rich of the Lincoln School, was reported in the Congressional Record put out by the government. At the January 21, 1966 Committee on Quackery meeting, it was reported by Dr. Sabatier that the Ochsner Medical Clinic was planning on conducting research in the same area upon which the Chiropractors had already reported. The doctor felt that "... if the Ochsner Clinic were reported to be doing similar research then the profession of chiropractic might achieve undue dignity."

The similarities between Chiropractic and the medical profession do not end in just research and application of techniques. On June 9, 1971, Dr. Philip G. Thomsen, an AMA delegate to their governing body and a former member of the Illinois State Medical Examining Committee, wrote a revealing letter to the editor of the Chicago Sun-Times newspaper. The doctor said that in Illinois, chiropractors will be required to have two years of pre-chiropractic college training and that they are required to take four years of chiropractic training plus extern training. The formal training through which chiropractors go, is similar to the education that medical students take, in the sense of the number of years they spend studying their specialty. The chiropractors also require extern training. This would correspond to the post-graduate study of a medical student. The chiropractic profession includes this additional training even though the Illinois Department of Registration and Education does not require it.

Dr. Thomsen goes on to explain that Chiropractors are examined by the Illinois Medical Boards, as are the medical graduates in that state. He continues, detailing that "chiropractors only take certain parts of the examination." This can only mean that chiropractors go through similar examinations by State Medical Boards as do medical practitioners, only they are limited to examination on medical and scientific data applicable to their specialty, which is understandable.

Once they pass the examination they can be licensed by that State. Chiropractic services are presently being considered by the Federal Government to be included in Medicare and Medicaid programs.* Legislative backers in the Congress and Senate have been bombarded with letters from the medical profession, both pro and con. One such letter was written to Senator Sam Ervin by Dr. Edgar T. Beddingfield of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. The Chairman of that Society's Committee on Legislation in his June 22, 1971 letter acknowledged the fact that the Senator supported the chiropractic profession and said, "You have replied," (in answer to physician's letters to him), "to the effect that you support inclusion of chiropractic on the grounds that 'if the state licenses chiropractors, people should have freedom of choice.'" He continued "I agree that he (the patient) has that right, however foolish I might deem his actions to be." In his paradoxical petition he stated, "Let him go to the chiropractor if he must..." He felt that he had no reason to deny anyone

who believes in these services the inalienable right to his freedom of choice. He added, "but I would cry out in agonized protest if he were subsidized in this through a tax-supported governmental program."

This man's statements to the Senator should be the topic for a study conducted by the members of the AMA's sister organization at the American Psychiatric Association. His statements vacillate to a point where one can only draw the conclusion that the doctor endorsed patients going to chiropractors, but for economical reasons he feels that these patients are being foolish.

Many physicians are sympathetic to chiropractors and are aware of the good that they do in the health care community. One such physician from South Dakota was the topic for discussion at the January 21, 1966, Committee on Quackery meeting. With the continued backing of chiropractors by members of the medical profession it was no wonder that this physician was discussed in disdain. As it was recorded in the minutes with regards to the "situation" in South Dakota, "It was agreed the situation is still unsatisfactory."

In other states the profession of chiropractic is continuing to be recognized. In Michigan, there is a Chiropractic Bill which covers the services and practice of chiropractic in that state. Mr. Youngerman, Secretary of the Committee on Quackery, reported at the January 21 meeting, "that this bill contained perhaps the most extensive broad scope provisions of any chiropractic bill introduced in a state."

Time and time again the merits of chiropractic have been endorsed by not only medical doctors but also by state and federal legislators. Efforts to put a stop to this by the Committee never cease and their attempts to accomplish their mission have in some cases lost them friends. At the same meeting in January it was reported that plans were being made to hold a National Congress on Quackery. The first Congress was done without outside assistance, although in following years, the Committee has managed to muster up support for these congresses from outside groups. The Second Congress on Quackery was backed by the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) in October, 1963. Now, with the third Congress in the planning, the Committee turned again to their friends at the FDA. Perhaps the FDA boys were aware that the Committee was dishing out misinformation at their congresses when it was reported in the minutes that, "the FDA representatives took a strong position that the FDA could not co-sponsor such a congress, if chiropractic were included."

With their attempts to enlist the FDA's support turning into a fiasco, they continued their search for outside sponsorship for their congress.

Resorting to total financing of the congress by the AMA, the Committee had little trouble in recruiting the gullible National Health Council to lend its name as a sponsor.

Regardless of the fact that members of government agencies, the medical profession and even members of their own committee knew of the workability and merits of chiropractic, the merchants of misinformation continued on their perverted mission to defame the chiropractors.

The similarities between the two professions are many, and certain techniques used in medicine are identical to those used in chiropractic. To date, the "secret police" of the AMA have failed to demonstrate any

*Ed. Note: Congress passed Medicare with inclusion of Chiropractic Services on Oct. 18, 1972.

scientific validity to back their charges against chiropractic. Instead of adopting the scientific course, the Committee has devoted its time, energy and money in pursuing a political course, a course which employs the tactics of an intelligence agency seeking to destroy its enemy. With the ruthlessness of the Gestapo they go about their mission of weeding out those who sympathize with their "enemy," the chiropractor. They squelch any opposition to their medical dictatorship for only one reason — economical competition cutting into their action from others in the healing arts. In their self-righteous crusade to be the Saviors of the medical community, they have taken what they know to be true, that chiropractic techniques cure patients, and have twisted it into misinformation. Under the guise of "medicine stand" against chiropractic, these few have saturated the public with their distorted views.

As Dr. Thomas Ballantine stated in his message to his fellow committee members: "I would also like to point out that the AMA needs a cause to fight for on behalf of the public, the need to convince the public that they are really interested in the health and welfare of society." The doctor then got down to the crux of his statement: "I can think of no better program to undertake than that of trying to eliminate quackery." With its prime mission being the elimination of chiropractic the Committee could not help but take up this not-so-valiant cause and do battle with the chiropractic profession.

From their pulpit on N. Dearborn St., the Committee of misinformation preaches their slanted opinions to its congregation in the "name of public health and welfare." In their attempts to convince the public that they are really interested in them, they have manufactured an enemy to fight in the name of public health. In taking up this cause they never once thought of sitting down at a negotiating table with their "enemy" in an air of cooperation to take a truly objective look at the merits of chiropractic.

In the medical world there is an intra-professional air of cooperation. New inroads and breakthroughs in research are often shared with fellow colleagues and examined as to their worth in the application to disease. Within the scientific community billions of dollars are spent in medicine and research for causes of disease and their cures. Millions are poured into the latest equipment to facilitate labs where research is being conducted. When breakthroughs occur in one field of the healing arts, other fields quickly hear of it. For the sake of the public's health, all aspects of the causes of diseases and illness and their cures should be objectively viewed.

Research on the workings of the human body and its relationship to malfunctions and illnesses often incorporate many areas of the sciences to conduct such research. One such example is presently being carried out at the University of Colorado. At this University's Department of Engineering Design and Economic Evaluation, the chairman of that department, Professor C. H. Suh, is conducting an engineering study of biomechanics of the human body. It was discovered from a confidential release, not for publication, which was drafted on March 9, 1971, at the University, that Professor Chung Ha Suh's project was being initially funded by the International Chiropractors Association.

It was noted in this confidential memo, that, "Among the earliest results of the new research program should be development of computer

techniques for taking precise, three-dimensional measurements from x-rays, photographs, or radiographs. More accurate analyses of stresses and strengths of the spine and other human joints should be possible."

Interest in this study has generated strong support for this project from other outside groups. The chiropractic association donated \$11,000 to the Engineering department to be used at the discretion of that department in supporting the research. They also indicated that additional funds may be provided this year (1971) as a gift for the department to further the study. With the possibility of research going on longer, it was indicated in a memo from Max Peters, Dean of the College of Engineering, to Professor Suh that "We also indicated that, for 1972 and 1973, if further funds were to be provided, they would be based on submitting an official research proposal which would go through the normal University channels for approval."

Dr. Suh is not alone in his investigation in the engineering department. Dr. Ronald J. MacGregor, Assistant Professor of Suh's department, joined him on April 1, 1971, as his research associate on the project. Dr. MacGregor received his B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. from Purdue University and spent several years as an engineer with the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California. With the support for his research associate being provided by outside grants to the University, it is highly unlikely that a man with Professor Suh's credentials, and those of Dr. MacGregor, would pursue such a project if it would not benefit public health. This type of research, scientific scrutiny and objective evaluation is the accepted scientific process in developing scientific theory into a scientific validity to back such theories.

Surely the chiropractic profession would not lend its time, energy and money to the research at the University of Colorado if it wasn't a contributing member in the scientific community. Professor Suh and Dr. MacGregor surely would not cooperate with the chiropractors if they felt their research efforts wouldn't contribute to the health care community. It is also likely that any developments coming out of this project would add to the scientific validity of the techniques and practice of chiropractic.

Why is it then that the AMA says that chiropractic has failed to demonstrate any scientific validity for its theories? They say that instead of adopting the scientific course, chiropractic has devoted its time, energy and money in pursuing a political course. Who is kidding whom?

The chiropractic profession has made known to the public the research that is being conducted at the University of Colorado. Their announcement through their publication reached the AMA's Department of Investigation. The cooperation between the chiropractors and the University must have disheartened Doyl Taylor and his crew. Based on documentation received "undercover," Taylor got the full picture of the happenings at the research facility in the Engineering department. Mr. Donald G. Derry, Executive Secretary of the Colorado Medical Society, contacted Dr. Dale Atkins in Denver to get "inside" information on the research. All the correspondence between Derry, Dr. Atkins, Taylor and the University was headlined — **CONFIDENTIAL — NOT FOR PUBLICATION**. Derry turned the matter over to his assistant, Larry Miller. Miller contacted Taylor and sent him all the information on the research, which the University didn't want released yet, and informed Taylor that "This is information which we received on a

confidential basis and, therefore, we would request that you hold the sources in confidence." With this same letter of May 13, 1971, Miller sent all the info he could get his hands on regarding the research.

Why the aire of suspicion coming from the Committee? Why is it that when the chiropractors demonstrate their cooperation the Committee turns away and pretends they don't know what's going on?

They hide the fact that the chiropractic profession has attempted to cooperate with the Committee ever since it was formed.

On January 20, 1965, Doyl Taylor received a letter from the president of the Palmer College of Chiropractic. Mr. David Palmer addressed Taylor in his letter with the warmth and courtesy of an old friend. He stated, "May I add my congratulations to those of your many friends upon your assuming the new responsibility as Director of Investigation for the A.M.A. I certainly hope that this will be a fruitful, pleasant, and profitable association for you."

Palmer went on to explain that he would like Mr. Taylor "to spend a day with us here in Davenport visiting the Palmer College campus and meeting our staff and faculty deans." He continued, "The purpose of this note is to express my personal hope that you will be able to work a day sometime into your schedule. I would be most happy to cooperate in any way that will make this possible."

Mr Palmer's hospitable invitation was treated with the hostility of a Gestapo Committee receiving an invitation from a Jewish community (kibutz) to inspect their activities to see that they are not violating any German laws. Mr. Taylor took the invitation to the February 7, 1965 Committee on Quackery meeting and made it a topic of important discussion. From the minutes of that meeting it was noted that under the title "Matter to be Decided (Item 2A)," Taylor requested the Committee's opinion on how the invitation by Palmer should be handled. After some discussion on this matter "it was decided that the best way to handle the Palmer invitation was for Mr. Taylor to telephone Mr. Palmer, 'leaving the door open,' but not committing the AMA in any way."

In 1933, a Gestapo Committee would have treated an invitation from the Jews in the same manner, knowing that if they inspected the Jewish community they would have found no crimes against the state, thus they wouldn't have any justification for the extermination yet to come. So, the Nazis manufactured a crime against the Third Reich. That crime was to be a Jew, thus justifying the extermination of 6,000,000 Jews.

In the same manner, the Committee on Quackery refused to accept the invitation by the chiropractors because this would upset their master plan to eliminate chiropractors, as they would not have found any laws being broken to justify their attacks. As it will be later detailed, the Committee on Quackery took the same course the Nazis did. They manufactured a crime — being a chiropractor.

Taylor acted on the recommendations of the Committee and called Palmer. He reported on his phone conversation at the May 21, 1965 meeting of the Committee. With regards to his invitation, Palmer told Taylor that he would not be opposed to a medical school evaluating team if the visit was objective. It was recorded in the minutes of this meeting that "Mr. Taylor emphasized he made no commitment to Palmer in any way, and that Palmer

understood this." If any such visit were to ever occur, which it didn't, the true intention, under the guise of being "objective," would be as Taylor said "to keep the door open for any kind of information that would disprove chiropractic scientifically, regardless of the source of the information."

So here the chiropractors were inviting them to an inspection and still they refused. Instead of cooperating with the chiropractic profession the Committee could only think of underhanded covert ways to accomplish their mission. They have passed on to the public their misinformation that chiropractors do not cooperate, when in fact they have attempted time and time again to get the AMA to inspect their practices. With regards to the chiropractors' efforts to get the AMA to cooperate, Dr. Sabatier stated at this meeting that, "This, chiropractors have refused to do."

In a letter dated February 26, 1968, Sidney Birdsley, President of the American Chiropractic Association, wrote to F. J. L. Blasingame, MD, Executive Vice President of the AMA, further extending the chiropractors' cooperation. In that letter he requested that an interprofessional code of cooperation be set up between the two groups. "This request," he said, "was made in the interest of public health and welfare and we sincerely believe serious consideration of the request should be instituted by the AMA."

On March 15, 1968, he received, in reply to his request for an interprofessional code of cooperation, the AMA's House of Delegates' policy statement on chiropractic, which calls them an unscientific cult.

Mr. Birdsley's reaction to this letter from the AMA could only have been one of a disheartening disappointment. On May 8, 1968, in reply to the AMA's answer to his request for cooperation between the two groups, Birdsley expressed his disappointment to Dr. Blasingame. He stated, "Ignoring or sidestepping the request creates a breach of responsibility to the public relating to an exchange of information which could benefit all concerned." He continued, "In spite of the archaic misconception of medicine contained in the House of Delegates' policy statement," (which was supplied by information from the merchants of misinformation), "chiropractic is a scientific, rational, responsible, progressive and recognized member of the healing arts." In ending he continued in his attempts to get the AMA to set up an interprofessional code when he said, "Your cooperation is requested."

The chiropractors' efforts to cooperate did not diminish over the years, even though their requests were rejected by the AMA. In a letter of June 3, 1971, H. Ronald Frogley, Vice President of the Palmer College of Chiropractic, wrote to Dr. Sabatier in a continuing effort to show cooperation. He explained the principle of chiropractic and how it relates to nerve supply through the body and said, "We happen to feel that if the nerve supply is normal, the ability of the organ to resist deviations from normal is greatly enhanced, and I don't believe this conflicts with anything you learned in Physiology."

Mr. Frogley continued, "However, we will continue to improve, grow and do the best we can to provide a health service that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. At the same time, we appreciate the great contributions of the medical profession, realizing how very little any of us really know when it comes right down to the finite function as to how the body works." In his

honest and sincere letter to Chairman Joseph Sabatier, one can see that Mr. Frogley has a hint as to why the AMA refuses to cooperate with the chiropractic profession when he said, "I think the crux of the problem is this, Joe. You are Chairman of the AMA Quackery Committee, and it doesn't matter what I say because you can't accept it anyway. You have spent too much money building up the fact that we are the bad guys and you are the good guys. So, I suppose we will just have to let it rest."

In his June 8, 1971 reply to Frogley's letter, Sabatier must have thought the Vice President of the Palmer College to be a blind fool when he wrote, "I am sorry if you feel that my position as chairman of the AMA Quackery Committee interferes with my objectivity." He continues to explain that he would be glad to examine or re-evaluate the erroneous conclusions he has drawn regarding chiropractic and states, "Please be assured that I attempt to remove any conscious evidence of bias in such deliberations." The doctor's bias was certainly showing when as Committee Chairman he agreed that any public reference to the chiropractic profession would incorporate the phrase "chiropractic, the unscientific cult."

His erroneous conclusions regarding chiropractic are certainly not based on scientific evidence. Furthermore, upon examination of the documented letters which show that chiropractors have been willing to cooperate with the AMA, one can only conclude that Dr. Sabatier was either lying or in a state of unconsciousness when he said that the chiropractors have refused to cooperate.

In their Den of Dichotomies, the Committee members' remarks, conclusions, statements and scientific knowledge of chiropractic totters on madness. Their minutes sometimes read like notes taken by a therapist at a group therapy session for a group of schizophrenics with tendencies of paranoia.

On one hand they claim that chiropractors are an unscientific cult; on the other hand they have no scientific evidence to back their charges. They say that chiropractic is not scientifically founded, yet they are fully aware of the scientific research going on in the universities in this country which acknowledges the validity of chiropractic.

As Doyl Taylor wrote in his May 18, 1971 letter to Sabatier regarding the research taking place at the University of Colorado, "to let it alone and see if the Colorado engineers can actually find anything that can be of value to Chiropractic." He continued, "I am not medically enough informed to know whether engineering studies of spinal mechanics could prove anything worthwhile to chiropractic or not."

The AMA claims that chiropractic techniques are not scientifically valid, yet medical practitioners employ the same techniques. They say they have no scientific proof, that what the chiropractors are doing is wrong, yet they state that chiropractic has been proven wrong by overwhelming scientific proof.

They claim that the chiropractors refuse to cooperate, yet their minutes show they have had many offers from the chiropractic profession to cooperate.

They write in their letters to chiropractors that they are objective in the forming of their conclusions on chiropractic, yet they demonstrate outright prejudice and bias in all their statements regarding chiropractic or

chiropractors.

The Committee stated that they were going to "leave the door open" for inspection of the Chiropractic colleges, yet they never made any attempt to examine the merits of chiropractic. They state that medicine should objectively look to all avenues of the healing arts in the name of public health and welfare, but their prime mission as a Committee is to eliminate one of the members of the healing arts.

They state that a patient should have a freedom of choice and the practitioner should have a freedom of choice as to how he will practice, yet the AMA House of Delegates in 1961 stated, "There can never be a majority party or a minority party in any science."

They are well aware of the workability and curative merits of the chiropractors' techniques, yet they still call them cultists. As the AMA House of Delegates so aptly put it, "Either the theories and practices of scientific medicine are right and those of the cultists are wrong, or the theories and practices of the cultists are right and those of scientific medicine are wrong."

Perhaps the medical profession is doing something wrong and in its efforts to remove attention that might be cast upon them, they have elected to manufacture an enemy to fight on behalf of the public. As Dr. Ballantine said, "convince the public that they are really interested in the health and welfare of society."

Surely then, there must be something the public doubts regarding the medical profession to justify a need to convince them that what the AMA is doing is good; or is it something the AMA is hiding which has caused them to employ diversionary tactics? What is it the AMA has to cover up? Could it be the extra curricular activities of some committee members being carried on at their Conventions and Congresses, after-hour cocktail lounges and even pizza parlors in Chicago that they wouldn't want their wives to know about? Perhaps it's the "under the table" payoffs to outside writers who may have been hired to do exposes on the chiropractic profession. Or maybe it's the fact that they employ outside investigators and have their own spy network infiltrating groups they want to destroy.

The facts to follow are an aggregation of documentation which will expose the hitherto unknown behind-the-scenes activities of the AMA's Quackery Committee. These are presented in an attempt to logically detail the reasons for the irrational behavior of the merchants of misinformation.



AMERICAN CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION

RECEIVED
MAY 10

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
AMERICAN BUILDING, 2200 GRAND AVENUE,
DES MOINES, IOWA 50336

CHIEF, VICE

Office of the President

SIDNEY BIRDSLEY, D. C.
1372 S. MAIN ST.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84115

May 8, 1968

F. J. L. Blasingame, M. D.
Executive Vice President
American Medical Association
535 N. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

RECEIVED

MAY 14 1968

Department
INVESTIGATION

Dear Dr. Blasingame:

In response to your letter of March 15, 1968, the AMA House of Delegates policy statement on chiropractic which you sent certainly does not answer my request to establish an interprofessional code of cooperation.

The request made in my February 26 letter was made in the interest of the public health and welfare and we sincerely believe serious consideration of the request should be instituted by AMA. Ignoring or sidestepping the request creates a breach of responsibility to the public relating to an exchange of information which could benefit all concerned.

In spite of the archaic misconception of medicine contained in the House of Delegates policy statement, chiropractic is a scientific, rational, responsible, progressive and recognized member of the healing arts.

Your cooperation is requested.

Sincerely yours,

Sidney C. Birdsley, D. C.
President
American Chiropractic Association

SCB:db

PALMER COLLEGE



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1000 BRADY STREET
DAVENPORT, IOWA

January 20, 1965

Mr. Doyle Taylor
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

RECEIVED

JAN 22 1965

DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

Dear Mr. Taylor:

May I add my congratulations to those of your many friends upon your assuming the new responsibility as Director of Investigation for the A.M.A. I certainly hope that this will be a fruitful, pleasant, and profitable association for you.

Your friend Bob Harter of Des Moines -- now Manager of WHO Radio and TV -- and I have spoken of the possibility of your being able to spend a day with us here in Davenport visiting the Palmer College campus and meeting our staff and faculty deans. I believe he has conveyed this hope to you on my behalf and you have indicated an interest in doing so.

The purpose of this note is to express my personal hope that you will be able to work a day sometime into your schedule. I would be most happy to cooperate in any way that will make this possible.

My warmest and most cordial good wishes.

Sincerely,

David D. Palmer
President



JUDGES' CHAMBERS
SUPERIOR COURT

Quebec, February 15th, 1967.

Mr. Marvin L. Rowlands, Jr., Editor,
The AMA News,
535 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago 60610,
Illinois,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:-

I am sorry but I have to take exception to the article published in the AMA News of January 30th, concerning my Report to the Quebec Government on Chiropractic and Osteopathy.

The title given to this article is absolutely inaccurate and I may add unfair.

The report as such, nowhere expresses the view that Chiropractic is "only gibberish".

I have quoted, with their authorization the opinions of various persons I interviewed and, inter alia, Dr. Farnham mentioning his experiences with some chiropractors.

I did ask him if he thought that in the actual state of studies for chiropractors, he believed that they were able to make a sound differential diagnosis.

The answer was the one quoted in your article, but the word "gibberish" was applied only to diagnosis and was not used to qualify the system as a whole.

I cannot understand how you come to use this expression the way you did in the title of your article as having been used by me.

Furthermore, the excerpts you have quoted from my Report are deliberately set up to build a case



JUDGES' CHAMBERS
SUPERIOR COURT

2/

against some one, but in no way do they even try to show the real meaning of the report; you do not even mention my conclusions and recommendations.

I am really sorry to see that you have used this report in such a manner, instead of giving an accurate and objective comment of its content, but further I am astounded to see that the AMA which is known as an organization of very high standard should allow and tolerate such a publication and procedure.

I think it is my duty to send a copy of this letter to the parties who were interested in the studies of our Royal Commission and also to the AMA.

Yours truly,

Gerard Lacroix
(GERARD LACROIX)
J.S.C.

Address:

Hon. Mr. Justice Gerard Lacroix,
Superior Court,
Court House,
Quebec City,
P.Q. Canada.

MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON QUACKERY

Drake Hotel
Parlor G

September 7, 1966
1:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

John G. Thomsen, M.D., Des Moines, Iowa (Chairman)
Henry I. Fineberg, M.D., New York, New York
Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Frederick R. Scroggin, M.D., Dry Ridge, Kentucky

AMA STAFF PRESENT:

H. Doyl Taylor, Department of Investigation
Oliver Field, Department of Investigation
William J. Monaghan, Department of Investigation
Robert A. Youngerman, Department of Investigation (Secretary)
Jack Brown, Field Service
Phyllis Dieball, Department of Investigation (Recorder)

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY CHAIRMAN -- John G. Thomsen, M.D.

Dr. Thomsen briefed the Committee on the meeting of the North American Academy of Manipulative Medicine held in San Francisco, which he attended with J. L. Opitz, M.D., of the Mayo Clinic. He explained that the members of this group all were M.D.'s specializing in physical medicine, as well as members of the American Academy or American Congress of Physical Medicine.

Dr. Thomsen reported that many of the manipulative techniques utilized by these people were identical to maneuvers used by chiropractors. He stated, however, these men were careful in disclaiming any connection with chiropractic.

MEMORANDUM

December 30, 1969

To: Richard S. Wilbur, M. D.

Subject: Task Force on Chiropractic

Confirming our discussion this morning, I am asking you to direct a campaign task force on chiropractic. You will utilize the staff of the Communications and Public Affairs Divisions as indicated and, in addition, Doyl Taylor will report to you and act under your direction during the stepped up campaign outlined this morning.

It is my desire that this campaign receive top priority attention and that every action should be taken to assure our success, first, in preventing the inclusion of chiropractic in the medicare act and second, to begin a roll-back on chiropractic licensure in the states.

Ernest B. Howard, M. D.

EBH:jr

cc: Charles E. Lauer
Joe D. Miller
David W. Powers
E. Doyl Taylor
Dick K. Walt
Bernard D. Mirsh

Chapter Two
THE MEDICAL SPIES

Chapter Two

THE MEDICAL SPY

Almost from its beginning the Committee on Quackery has made its decision on how to gather information on chiropractic. In a closed door meeting held at the Drake Hotel in Chicago on May 21, 1965, the Medical World's Security Council meeting was brought to order by its chairman, Dr. Thomsen.

It was noted from the minutes of that meeting that the Committee never intended to ask the chiropractors for data "iver the boards." Instead, another course was chosen — espionage. Throughout their minutes, key words, which are usually employed by the intelligence community, keep coming up. Such words and phrases as: specialist trained, monitoring their meetings, "inside" information, screening, ground work investigation, fiscal agents, and so on.

It would appear that the Department of Investigation is the AMA's KGB or some such intelligence agency.

Dr. Thomsen in his opening remarks was addressing the three other Committee members and also seven of Doyl Taylor's subordinates from Taylor's department. In his introduction to this distinguished audience of experts, Thomsen said, "That perhaps an organized program of gathering scientific data by utilizing various specialists should be considered, and that we *continue* to have chiropractic meetings and symposiums monitored whenever possible by specialists."

Dr. Thomsen had envisioned that these specialists would be, as he outlined, "trained to evaluate information heard at these meetings."

Perhaps this is what is meant as "the scientific course" in gathering "scientific evidence" in evaluating the validity of a scientific theory. Reported in the minutes of this meeting were two such "specialists" who were trained to monitor meetings and symposiums, Dr. Fred Neal and Dr. Elmer. Working in conjunction with Mr. Youngerman, of the Department of Investigation, and under the watchful eye of Taylor, these two men were assigned to gather "scientific" information at two different chiropractic seminars. Not being able to attend the Committee's meeting, Dr. Neal turned in his report to Youngerman. He in turn distributed copies of Dr. Neal's report to the Committee. Still in a rough draft form, Youngerman commented that "the members would receive the final report later."

The Committee expressed great appreciation to these "specialists" for completing their mission. As was reported in the last paragraph of those minutes, "The Committee also expressed great appreciation to Dr. Elmer for monitoring the symposium and giving his report at the Committee meeting and to Dr. Neal, *in absentia*, for his report."

On October 4, 1967, the Iowa Medical Society held a joint meeting with representatives of the Committee on Quackery, Doyl Taylor and Dr. Thomsen. At this meeting in the IMS Headquarters building, Taylor "presented a detailed report on the work of the AMA Department of Investigation and its efforts to combat health quackery." Among the items recorded in the minutes of that meeting, Taylor committed himself to

proudly explaining the "inner workings" of his department. He blew the cover off some of his department's projects and told how they have "been successful in obtaining 'inside' information regarding the activities and programs of the American Chiropractic Association and the International Chiropractic Association." He also went on to outline that his men have obtained inside information regarding "the teaching programs at various chiropractic colleges, including the Palmer College of Chiropractic."

The techniques in gathering information on chiropractors are far reaching. In a form letter written in 1966 by Robert A. Youngerman to State Medical Societies, he outlined the activities of the Committee and also submitted a detailed plan which each society could take up as a program in fighting the manufactured enemy, chiropractic.

Point six of the Master Plan showed how data could be gathered on chiropractors to be used against them. "Subscribing to chiropractic publications such as the state chiropractic association journal, and the two national chiropractic journals in order to maintain a source of information on chiropractic activities in your state." Youngerman went on to explain that there "are various approaches on how this can be accomplished."

One such approach, which was employed by the Committee, was recorded in the minutes of their January 21, 1966 meeting. In their efforts to obtain what they call "evidence" against Spears Chiropractic Hospital the following was proposed, "It was suggested that fictitious letters be sent to Spears to obtain evidence of its scope of operations and its claims." What the Committee had in mind was get the Spears Hospital to answer these "undercover" letters, with the hope that the chiropractors would outline some of the claims of their profession. Then with their misinformation and manufactured "scientific evidence," the Committee would show the US Post Office Department that the chiropractors were using the mails for false advertising. As was noted in the minutes, "The Committee was informed that staff (Department of Investigation) would follow-up this matter with the Post Office Department." Thus by inducement, the Committee planned to make a Federal case against the chiropractic Hospital.

Continuing with Youngerman's outline for an attack of the Chiropractic profession, he detailed to the Iowa Medical Society's staff still another scheme to "get them." Point seven of his plan went as follows, "The monitoring of chiropractic meetings in your state by knowledgeable M.D.'s, so reports can be made on exactly what they are doing, both politically and scientifically."

With the efficiency of a Gestapo commander to his field subordinates, Youngerman set down the order of the day. "Over the long pull (the Committee's 5 year Plan), in order for such a program to prove successful, each state society should take the initiative in obtaining its own information in this area." He went on to explain how Big Brother at the Department of Investigation would act as the overseer, "The AMA would then act as a clearinghouse for information received from the individual states."

This master plan to eliminate the chiropractors on a state level was the brain-child of none other than Doyl Taylor. The mastermind of misinformation had reported to the Committee on May 21, 1965, concerning a letter he envisioned to be sent to state medical societies, which would inform them of future projects on chiropractors. In addition to

Taylor's envisioned plan, which was carried out by Youngerman, Dr. Thomsen responded with still another espionage scheme. The Chairman took the floor and "recommended that catalogues of the various schools of chiropractic should be obtained and the information correlated without sending an official AMA letter to the schools."

At this same meeting the groundwork for planting a medical spy into a chiropractic meeting was discussed. Item 3c read as follows, "Mr. Youngerman reviewed the background of the obtaining of a qualified radiologist to monitor a chiropractic X-ray Symposium to be held in Atlanta (Georgia) in April of 1965." He went on to say, "the physician who agreed to monitor the symposium will not be allowed to take an examination in chiropractic."

In this case, the medical spy even had a chance to collect valid scientific information on chiropractic and his masters instructed him not to. The physician who was later picked, after careful screening, was Dr. Elmer. As was earlier pointed out, he completed his mission, but because of his opinion which favored chiropractic techniques, it is doubtful that he would ever again be picked for future espionage assignments by his field commanders.

Many suggestions have come down from the inner circle of medical spies which have been implemented with success. In their first Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, the Committee stated that "suggestions for obtaining additional information on the subject of chiropractic have been recommended by the Committee on Quackery, and many of these ideas were implemented with excellent results."

In their efforts to establish smaller duplicates of the Committee on Quackery on a state level, Taylor's plan succeeded. It was noted in their First Annual Report that, "More than forty states have replied to the Committee's request by forming committees or assigning responsibility to existing committees."

In his summary of the Committee's activities, Youngerman sent a report to Dr. Blasingame, Executive Vice President of the AMA, on July 7, 1965.

He explained the great success they had in planting specialists into chiropractic meetings earlier that year. He then pointed out that "Plans for other chiropractic meetings to be monitored by physician specialists who can evaluate these meetings are currently being made."

Youngerman's report also revealed that the Committee had employed non-medical people to monitor these meetings. He went on to explain, "Staff members of the Department of Investigation also have attended 'non-scientific' chiropractic meetings so reports can be evaluated by the Committee." With spies coming right out of the Department of Investigation, the Committee could expect some tangible results forthcoming.

The Committee has amassed materials on chiropractic from what they call "a wide variety of sources." There is little, if any, indication that the Committee has gathered any materials on chiropractic from any source other than their spy network.

Repeatedly, over the years, the Committee has resorted to intelligence tactics in gathering "scientific evidence" against the chiropractors. At a meeting of the Committee held at the headquarters building in Chicago on

September 15, 1967, plans were discussed for the gathering of more information. As was uncovered in the minutes of that meeting, "The Committee endorsed Mr. Youngerman's attendance at the ACA (American Chiropractic Association) meeting in St. Louis in June."

With his assignment OK'd by the medical spies, Youngerman set out to infiltrate the June meeting. Gathering "inside" information on the future activities of the ACA and compiling a stack of brochures obtained at the meeting, he completed his mission.

On January 12, 1968, four months after he set out on his mission, Youngerman reported his success to the Committee. In the Continental Plaza Hotel the Committee attentively listened as Youngerman blathered out the finite details of his adventures at the enemys' camp. As time rolled by, Youngerman explained what he saw and heard at the ACA meeting and following his report, the ACA's future activities were discussed. Youngerman had discovered that the US Office of Education was being approached by the chiropractic profession for accreditation of chiropractic schools and colleges. As was reported in the minutes, this issue "deserves the highest priority along with Medicare." The Committee then commended Youngerman on his report and the information he amassed at the International Chiropractic Association meeting and the American Chiropractic Association meeting.

The "scientific evidence" the Committee claims to have, which they say disproves chiropractic claims, is composed of literature and pamphlets which their spies have gathered. They take these pamphlets and pick them apart, distort their contents, and call this evidence.

The Committee also reviews programs in advance of Chiropractic meetings to determine whether they should monitor those meetings. Putting together chiropractic pamphlets, brochures, programs, analyzing "inside information," sending fictitious letters, intimidating chiropractors into saying something which could be used against them and even putting the ACA against the ICA in their efforts to divide and conquer, is what the Committee calls "an organized program of gathering scientific data."

School Infiltration

The Machiavellian Merchants do not limit their espionage activities to just attending chiropractic meetings. Some of their covert activities border on being illegal. Sending spies into a Chiropractic College under the pretense that they are there to become a chiropractor in order to obtain "inside information" on chiropractic which would be used against them certainly doesn't "smell of roses."

In their efforts to expand the chiropractic investigation, the Department of Investigation needed to employ an additional man to develop contacts with investigators. These "outside" men would be utilized in the Committee's effort to infiltrate the chiropractic courses held in their buildings and schools. As was uncovered in the minutes of a November 13, 1964 meeting of the Committee, Mr. Field, of the Department of Investigation, suggested that "it would be feasible to send a man to attend some (chiropractic) practice-building courses."

Just 10 days after the decision was made to infiltrate the chiropractic schools, the Department of Investigation came out with a special report on "Admission Requirements to Schools of Chiropractic." It was noted from a July 12, 1965 confidential report, Taylor's network of spies "did the groundwork that led to publication (of Taylor's report) in the November 23, 1964 issue of the *Journal of the AMA*."

Taylor and his motley crew of deviant "specialists" had pulled off their "coup de grace" and made it known to the medical community through *JAMA*.

With the AMA's policy to remain "at arms-length speaking terms with them," (chiropractors), on a "strictly unofficial basis" it would be unlikely that the chiropractors would ever expect that their "friends" at the AMA would ever send spies into their schools. Thus by creating the illusion that they are friendly with them, the Committee insured their espionage operatives and agents from ever being questioned by chiropractors as being sent in by the AMA to spy and from risking blowing their covers.

Through their questionable sources, the Committee had compiled what they called "background" materials on many of the chiropractic colleges and schools. The National College of Chiropractic in Illinois was one of the Think Tank's targets. Just a small note in the minutes of the January 6, 1967 meeting made mention of this college and that "Background material on this subject was presented at the last meeting." The only background material on this subject which could be mustered up, was a letter listed in the agenda of the September 7, 1966 meeting, which was sent to the President of the Northwestern University and probably contained the Committee's biased views that Northwestern should not be granting Bachelor's Degrees to graduates of the National College of Chiropractic.

A very revealing scheme was uncovered in the Committee's September 7, 1966 recorded minutes of that meeting. The Committee had devised a plan to send someone into the Parker School of Practice to gather materials for an expose on chiropractic. There was one drawback to this plot. The legality of sending an employee of the AMA to do the dirty work would make for a conspiracy case against the AMA, if the chiropractors found out. This problem was soon overcome. They decided to hire an outsider to infiltrate the school and he would do the expose. This will be detailed in the coming chapter but for the time being the spy's name was Ralph Lee Smith.

The Merchants of Misinformation had already put together a manuscript based on the materials their spies managed to smuggle out of the schools they infiltrated but as the minutes showed, "The Committee agreed such an approach would have greater impact than the manuscript in its present form."

Because the Chiropractic schools constitute the source of new chiropractors, the Committee was determined to infiltrate these schools and discredit them with the desired result of having them closed down. In their Campaign of Defamation against chiropractic, it was reported in a memo from R. Throckmorton, legal counsel for the Iowa Medical Society, to the Chairman of the IMS's Committee on Quackery, Dr. Berger, That, "It was felt the Committee should keep itself as well informed as possible concerning activities at the Palmer School in Davenport."

With the smaller Committees on Quackery set up in the states, the

Mother Committee could count on them to do their dirty work. Once they had their network set up and operating according to plan, it would be just a matter of stealing the chiropractic materials. Once in the hands of the Committee they could distort, twist, and manufacture their "scientific evidence" and give it wide distribution.

Distributing their "Evidence"

Once the Committee had their specialists into the Chiropractic schools, their mission was obvious: to get their hands on valuable documents and other confidential materials which the chiropractors needed to maintain and operate their schools. Such documents as their financial structure, educational structure, educational curriculum, their program for raising the standards of education and vital statistics were in fact obtained through the Committee's spy network.

These valuable documents were then to be given wide distribution, with the anticipated result that this move would undermine and destroy the foundation of the Chiropractic profession and their educational system, if they were placed in the "right" hands.

In a July 7, 1965 report, it was discovered that the Committee had indeed implemented these tactics in their efforts to eliminate chiropractic. It was noted that, "The Committee on Quackery has furnished factual material on chiropractic to the Office of Education of HEW." It indicated that one of the "items was a confidential report on the subject of chiropractic education." This particular confidential report was on the "financial and educational structures of specific chiropractic schools." The confidential report which "was prepared by the former Director of Education of the American Chiropractic Association was made available by the Department of Investigation to state medical associations, state committees on quackery and other interested organizations."

The medical spies also made known to the public other confidential reports on chiropractic. Through their espionage network they obtained a chiropractic document which outlined requirements for admission to schools of chiropractic. The document itself wasn't something the chiropractic profession would *not* want published but the means employed to obtain it were very questionable. In addition, the document which outlined the requirements for admission was then given a point by point going over to belittle the chiropractic educational system. This was then published in *JAMA* and given wide distribution. As was detailed in the report of July 7th, the article was "distributed to state medical societies, state quackery committees, state boards of medical examiners, individual physicians, all news media, educators, state legislators, other interested persons and organizations, and the general public." The Committee also made use of one of the other AMA Committees, the Department of Community Health and Health Education. They, in turn, "distributed more than 10,000 copies to educators, guidance counselors, junior college school officials, and others in the educational field."

In January of 1965, Robert Youngerman sent out a form letter to 1,000 medical societies in the country with what he titled "this Department's

Special Report." It was of course the confidential chiropractic materials which the department obtained through their "inside sources."

In what can only be termed as espionage activities, the Committee on Quackery and the masters of deceit in the Department of Investigation continued their mission. From a January 10, 1969 letter from the Department of HEW, Public Health Service, to Doyl Taylor, more of the espionage activities were uncovered. With his letter, Sheldon Starr, Staff Assistant in the Division of Health Resources and Statistics, enclosed a copy of the latest Health Resources Statistics, 1968. He wrote to Taylor, "The data presented could have only been accomplished through the excellent cooperation received from you by the Division of Health Resources Statistics in the National Center for Health Statistics."

The data which Mr. Starr refers to, which Taylor made possible, was vital statistics on chiropractic obtained through Taylor's "inside Network." The data supplied by the Department of Investigation related to the location of licensed chiropractors in relation to population by state, location and ownership of Chiropractic schools and numbers of students and graduates, 1966-67, and the number of graduates of chiropractic schools 1961 through 1967. The footnotes under the tables outlining the above data give as source the American Chiropractic Association and the International Chiropractic Association. With all due respect, some credit should have been given to Mr. Doyl Taylor, without whose specialists and "inside" information, this government report would not have been possible.

Secret "Closed Door" Meetings

If it were known what the prime mission of the Committee was, the containment of chiropractic, and ultimately, the elimination of chiropractic, it would be rendered ineffective. Furthermore, if it leaked out how they were bringing about this mission, it would prove disastrous and costly to the Committee's efforts, not to mention exposing them to law suits and public ridicule. Now, for the first time, what the Committee has been guarding under a lid of secrecy from "outsiders" is out in the open.

On January 4, 1971, the Committee on Quackery wrote a summary report of their accomplishments over the past seven years to the Board of Trustees of the AMA. The merchants of misinformation stated that "Your Committee believes it is well along in its first mission and is, at the same time, moving toward the ultimate goal." They went on to say that this was a progress report on developments in the past seven years. "The Committee has not previously submitted such a report," they said, "because it believes that to make public some of its activities would have been and continues to be unwise. Thus," they continued, "this report is intended only for the information of the Board of Trustees."

It is obvious and understandable why the Committee wanted their corrupt and deceptive espionage activities hidden from view. Over the years these activities have been a closely guarded secret known only to a select few.

The Committee has been quite choosy as to who they allow into their inner circle. To admit unauthorized persons to their meetings and reveal

their privy information to strangers would be a gross breach of security. In the course of calling meetings together with state medical societies, they make it very clear in their invitations that it's a closed door gathering.

Such a meeting was called in 1966; representatives from state medical societies were invited to a Round Table to discuss the "chiropractic problem" on a state level. The chiropractors were gaining political support and legislative recognition, and because of this, the Committee called this emergency meeting. On August 10, 1966, the letter went out to the state medical societies. Dr. Thomsen wrote, "the Committee on Quackery and the Department of Investigation felt that an informal 'in the family' gathering should be held to discuss the many problems involved with chiropractic legislation, with the best time being October 6, the day prior to the Third National Congress on Medical Quackery. The Seminar will be closed to the public and press. It will be open only to authorized state and county medical society representatives. By so doing," he continued, "it is hoped there will be a full and frank discussion of the chiropractic problems." Dr. Thomsen stressed that he wanted only authorized people at this meeting and instructed them to bring their attorney, legislative representatives, and their Quackery Committee Chairman to attend.

The first week of October 1968, was declared AMA Law Week and a convention was called together. With conferences, committee meetings and seminars going on all through the week at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, the Committee on Quackery formed its Fourth National Congress on Health Quackery to coincide with the other conferences going on during that week. On August 16, 1968, invitations were sent out to state medical societies by Doyl Taylor to attend the Committee's meetings.

In what Taylor called "the year of decision" on chiropractic at the national level, he felt that this 1968 meeting would be of great value and could make 1969 the "year of decision at the state level."

As usual, the Committee called the states together to discuss tactics and strategy on how to stop the progress the chiropractors were making in legislation. "The Seminar on Chiropractic Legislation is a closed meeting," Taylor instructed, "as you know, for designated representatives of State Medical Societies." With the authority of the President calling a meeting of the National Security Council, Taylor detailed the security measures for the conference. "In order to keep this a closed meeting, where there can be free and open discussion," he commanded, "we will admit to the Chiropractic Seminar only those designated by you to represent your State Society."

These security precautions have been inherited down to the state societies. On Friday, August 6, 1971, the AMA Quackery Committee planned on holding a meeting in Chicago with county medical societies of the Midwest Region, with 12 states attending. Mr. Earl Thayer, Secretary of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, sent out a form letter to all county medical societies inviting them to this meeting. In his letter, Mr. Thayer, keeping in line with security measures for such meetings, said, "It will be a closed meeting devoted to seeking solutions to chiropractic problems." It is worthy to note that in the State of Wisconsin the Governor had, just prior to this meeting, signed a Bill which included chiropractic payments under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Acting under the command of the AMA Quackery Committee, Thayer

instructed his county presidents and secretaries to send one or more representatives to the meeting in Chicago. Participants in this conference were to be housed overnight at the Regency Hyatt House off the Kennedy Expressway, but they were to be informed that "There is no reimbursement for expenses in attending this meeting."

The county medical societies were to hand pick their representatives in accord with security measures and Thayer explained, "To help us identify the Wisconsin delegation to this Conference, I would appreciate your advising me of the names of those from your society who plan to be in attendance."

"Behind the Scenes" Activities

In presenting an overview of the activities of the Department of Investigation and the Committee on Quackery, as revealed in their minutes and other documents, the security precautions they take are understandable. Like a government intelligence agency, they have activities and sources of information about which they wouldn't want anyone to find out. An example is the screening of over 31,000 job applicants in the medical community, something the FBI does for certain government applications. Another is the fact that in Michigan the Medical Society there has a file which contains more than 7,600 chiropractors' names and where their practices are located in that state, alphabetically listed.

Also in that state, the AMA's former Vice Speaker of their House of Delegates, Dr. Louis Hayes, is acting as a Department of Investigation spy. It was revealed in a July 31, 1968 letter from M. A. Riley, of the Michigan State Medical Society, to Doyl Taylor, that Dr. Hayes was now an official of the Michigan State Medical Service. Using his appointed position, Dr. Hayes has been monitoring chiropractic activities in that state with regards to Medicaid, otherwise known as Title 18 & 19.

Dr. Hayes in his unofficial capacity acts as the AMA's "inside man" and overseer of chiropractic claims under Medicaid. Mr. Riley stated that the doctor is "our 18-19 fiscal agent, and has access to," what he calls, "wierd claims for payment being made by chiropractors under Michigan Medicaid."

"If we're called upon," he continued to explain to Taylor, "we try to make a case for this being a small sample of the troubles Title 18 would inherit on a national scale, with accompanying cost."

In this way the AMA's Committee on Quackery is conducting an espionage campaign to exclude chiropractic from health coverage plans on a national level. It is no wonder they want to keep their activities a secret from the public.

Their latest effort to discredit the chiropractic profession lies in the field of chiropractic advertisements. Whether the Committee is trying to encourage and influence the Department of HEW, the US Post Office, the Federal Trade Commission or all three to "get the chiropractors" is uncertain. But for sure they are up to something, as was revealed in a memo from Doyl Taylor sent to executives of all 1,900 State and County Medical Societies designated "urgent." "We have *urgent* need for chiropractic advertisements, leaflets or similar materials in writing by chiropractors," he

explained in his August 2, 1971 memo, "that set out chiropractic's claims to treat human diseases and, particularly, those that promote chiropractic instead of established medical care."

It is doubtful that such materials exist since the chiropractic profession not only works with MD's but also acknowledges and recognizes "the established medical care." Taylor explained that he needed this material by August 20, 1971. For what reason, he did not say. He did say that, "I assure you I would not ask for this kind of hurry-up help if there were not the possibility of great advantage in it for all of us."

Taylor informed his recipients that he was sending this request only to the "State and County executives listed in the current AMA Directory."

Secrecy in matters of this sort is of the utmost importance, for if the American and International Chiropractic Associations got wind of this, they would quickly put an end to it.

Taylor, his Department and the Committee guard their correspondence, minutes, records and files under strict security. They screen what goes out in their letters, and even these are sent only to a select few. They do, however, show a total lack of respect for correspondence labeled confidential coming from outside their inner circle of secrecy.

Through his network, Taylor got hold of the University of Colorado's confidential records of the research going on there concerning chiropractic. Under the title of *Confidential - not for publication*, the officials at the University sent this information to a private physician in Denver. He in turn sent it to the Colorado State Medical Society. They in turn sent it to Taylor at the Department of Investigation.

In his letter of May 18, 1971, Taylor wrote to Dr. Sabatier about his concern with the research going on at the University. Lacking any respect for the University's request that this information be kept quiet, Taylor arrogantly leaked it to the Chairman of the Quackery Committee. Acting on behalf of the Department of Investigation, Taylor wrote, "We sent to you yesterday the 'confidential' information sent to us by the Colorado Medical Society."

In an eerie imitation of Orwellian "Big Brother," the Committee keeps its eye on things with the efficiency of the KGB. The medical world's "thought police" keep a close eye on legislative hearings and testimonies in Washington, D.C. They move quickly against their "enemies," those being anyone siding with the chiropractors at such government hearings.

One such move was uncovered in Taylor's July 21, 1971 memo to Harry Peterson, Director of the AMA Legislative Department. Taylor explained that he had "received from a source *outside medicine* three pages of printed report of testimony on H.R. 4155 and H.R. 703 before the House Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare by Clinton R. Miller, vice president of the National Health Federation." It is no closely guarded secret that the Committee on Quackery considers this group a foe. In a tone of disdain Taylor wrote, "This was extremely strong, even emotional, testimony in favor of chiropractic inclusion in these bills." He scornfully acclaimed, "It is obvious that the National Health Federation is, more and more, assuming the job of 'fronting' for the chiropractors." In their behind the scenes tactics, the AMA quickly moved to discredit Mr. Miller's favorable testimony concerning the chiropractors. Taylor made certain that

Mr. Peterson would receive an ample supply of the AMA's Data Sheet on the National Health Federation, put together by the merchants of misinformation. "These sheets," Taylor explained, "we have furnished the Washington office* and some members of Congress." Perhaps Taylor felt if this "data sheet" got into the hands of the members of the Subcommittee the impact of Mr. Miller's testimony would be lessened.

"Realizing that it is virtually impossible to monitor all testimony on all bills," Taylor continued, "and to read all subcommittee and committee reports, as you suggest, I do think all who share this responsibility, however, should be alerted to the fact that the National Health Federation is serving as a chiropractic spokesman in the Congress and, therefore, the same care should be used in monitoring its testimony as is done with that of the chiropractors themselves."

With the "thought police" monitoring Congressional committee hearings and moving to discredit testimony in favor of chiropractic, it is a wonder that the chiropractic profession is even considered in health legislation.

The Committee on Quackery has availed itself to many different sources of information on chiropractic. They have been quite resourceful in monitoring the activities of the chiropractors in all operations of their profession.

One such fruitful area has been the monitoring of chiropractic claims under state Medicaid plans. In the State of California the American Health Systems, Inc., keeps a watchful eye on claims filed by chiropractors. It is the AHS's job to maintain an accurate record of all claims made in that State's newly developed computerized program in the San Joaquin and Tri-County Project.

At a meeting held in Atlantic City with the AMA's Department of Health Systems Research and Evaluation, Mr. Ed Zivot, of the AHS, Inc., made available to the AMA documentation for evaluating chiropractic services in California. Through the AHS, Inc., the Department of Investigation has been given access to privy information from their computer files on chiropractic. As was disclosed in an August 3, 1971 memo to Doyl Taylor from Bruce E. Balfe, Director of the AMA's Department of Health Systems Research and Evaluation, "Since Chiropractors are eligible for payment under Medi-Cal through these two programs, the computerized files contain rather unique data on the activities of Chiropractors. These data are being made available to us for analysis of chiropractic practice that has not been possible heretofore."

It is worthy to note that this computerized system, being made available to the AMA's "thought police," has among other things a "patient profile" and a "provider profile." The Committee of Big Brothers planned on selecting those patients with chiropractic claims from the patient profile memory banks and selecting Chiropractors from the provider profile to develop a "data base for analysis of the medical, financial, and administrative characteristics of chiropractic practice." To further their propaganda campaign against the chiropractors the medical Big Brothers were planning on doing an analysis of all patients filing chiropractic claims. In scrutinizing the patient profiles, they could then provide for what Mr.

*The AMA lobbying headquarters.

Balfe calls, "a specific target group for educational programs" against chiropractors.

His memo to Taylor further revealed, "Staff of the Center for Health Services Research and Development are communicating with representatives of the American Health Systems, San Joaquin, and Tri-County Project to firm up arrangements for obtaining and processing the data files."

In their negotiations with the AHS, Inc., the AMA received detailed descriptions of the claims which are covered in the computerized system, ranging from prescriptions and transportation fees for patients to hospitals, to X-rays and major medical expenses. Included, of course, were 100 different types of claims for chiropractic services which the State of California pays under Medi-Cal.

In his July 19, 1971 cover letter to the AMA, Mr. Zivot showed his gratitude to Mr. Balfe and said that he, "appreciated the opportunity of visiting with you and am excited about the prospects of future cooperation."

With the Committee having secret access to such computerized information, monitoring meetings, infiltrating chiropractic colleges, hiring outside writers to do exposes, monitoring legislative hearings in Washington and their other espionage activities, it is no wonder they said, "to make public some of its activities would have been and continues to be unwise."

Documentation



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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LAW DIVISION

BERNARD D. NERSE,
Director

DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

H. DOYL TAYLOR,
Director

May 18, 1971

Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D.
2714 Canal Street, Suite 400
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Dear Doctor Sabatier:

Old Frog must have little skin left after the dehidung you gave him in your letter. The last paragraph of your letter, about which you ask my comment, certainly lays it on the line and should require some sort of reaction from him.

I am much concerned about the so-called research program being conducted by Professor Chung Ha Suh at the University of Colorado. We sent to you yesterday the "confidential" information sent to us by the Colorado Medical Society.

When you read this as well as the ICA's report of their activities in the ICA Member Newsletter for April, you wonder exactly what is going on. Incidentally the April ICA Member Newsletter was in the addendum for our committee meeting in Washington. As I see it from here, the ICA has now contributed \$11,000 to this so-called research, and it's pretty obvious that the university is a little sensitive about the project. My major concern is that it appears the project will be based on materials supplied by chiropractors, such as their x-rays, etc., etc. The mention of human experimentation also gives me pause.

In the ICA Member Newsletter discussions of this project, you will note that Dr. Suh refers to "we have the problem of explaining to M.D.'s."

The alternatives, at this point, appear to be either to go to the medical school at Colorado in some form to see how it is involved in the project, or simply to let it alone and see if the Colorado engineers can actually find anything that can be of value to chiropractic. I am not medically enough informed to know whether engineering studies of spinal mechanics could prove anything worthwhile to chiropractic or not. If this is just another wheel-spinning project by chiropractic, we might be just as well off to let them pour their money into it without any result.

I would appreciate your opinions.

Sincerely yours,

H. Doyl Taylor

Colorado Medical Society

1809 East 18th Avenue • Denver, Colorado 80218
Telephone 398-1222 • Area Code 303

Executive Offices

May 13, 1971

Mr. H. Doyl Taylor
Director
Department of Investigation
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Doyl:

Enclosed is some information on Dr. Chung-Ha Suh ^{Ph.D} and his studies involving the International Chiropractors Association at the University of Colorado.

This is information which we received on a confidential basis and, therefore, we would request that you hold the sources in confidence.

Sincerely yours,

Larry H. Miller
Larry H. Miller
Assistant Executive Secretary

LHM/dh
Enclosure

RECEIVED

MAY 17 1971

DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

ASSISTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LARRY H. MILLER

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PRACTICE LIMITED TO UROLOGY

FILE
May 11, 1971

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Mr. Donald G. Derry
Executive Secretary
Colorado Medical Society
1809 East 18th Avenue

Dear Don,

Enclosed is the material that you asked me to get concerning Dr. Chung-Ha Suh.

Sincerely yours,

Dale M. Atkins
Dale M. Atkins, M.D.

DMA:mg

encl:

*I talked to
Dean Aldrich today
& said that more
info is forthcoming
DMA*

IV. Chiropractic Investigation -- Mr. Throckmorton reported on this subject. The Department of Investigation needs and will employ an additional man to develop contacts with investigators. The Department is interviewing men for this job. This would be of help in chiropractic investigation.

Mr. Throckmorton also suggested using Polk County, Iowa, in a pilot project to find out what happens to patients of physicians when they visit such places as Excelsior Springs, Clear Lake, etc. A questionnaire in this regard might be effective in determining how physicians themselves feel about chiropractic and other forms of quackery, and what physicians are discovering about these practices. Mr. Throckmorton stated that our objective was to obtain more up-to-date information, so that we could distribute it to the state and local medical societies.

Dr. Sabatier said that in every state there is information, but it has to be placed in the proper channel. A special committee in each state might be helpful.

Dr. Thomsen stressed the great need for this material to be kept current. Otherwise, it is useless information.

Mr. Field suggested that it would be feasible to send a man to attend some practice building courses.

V. Objective Evaluation of the Efficacy of Chiropractic -- Mr. Youngerm indicated that two chiropractic agencies attempted to obtain accreditation from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Otis Anderson, M.D., of the AMA Washington Office, discussed this matter with R. Orrin Cornett, Ph.D., a physicist, employed by the Office of Education of HEW. In this conversation, Dr. Anderson learned that the American Chiropractic Association has not submitted a formal application, and Dr. Cornett did not expect an official application in

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Trustees

FROM: Committee on Quackery: Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., Chairman
H. Thomas Ballantine, M.D.
Clarence H. Densler, Jr., M.D.
Henry I. Fineberg, M.D.
David B. Stevens, M.D.
H. Doyl Taylor, Secretary

DATE: January 4, 1971

Since the AMA Board of Trustees' decision, at its meeting on November 2-3, 1963, to establish a Committee on Quackery, your Committee has considered its prime mission to be, first, the containment of chiropractic and, ultimately, the elimination of chiropractic.

Your Committee believes it is well along in its first mission and is, at the same time, moving toward the ultimate goal. This, then, might be considered a progress report on developments in the past seven years. The Committee has not previously submitted such a report because it believes that to make public some of its activities would have been and continues to be unwise. Thus, this report is intended only for the information of the Board of Trustees.

With establishment of the Committee on Quackery, in 1964, extensive study was made to determine exactly what chiropractic is and where it is most vulnerable to public exposure. At the same time, it became apparent that an intra-professional educational campaign on chiropractic was of prime importance.

Surveys of chiropractic school admission requirements and faculties were conducted and the results published. Pamphlets were produced and distributed. A slide-film presentation was developed and used in ever-growing speaking engagements before medical groups. An exhibit was constructed and used as a vehicle to inform the medical profession at the local, state and national levels.

Then, at the Third National Congress on Health Quackery in 1966, chiropractic was included as a major part of the public program for the first time. (It was given an even greater exposure at the Fourth National Congress on Health Quackery in 1968.)

Two major occurrences in 1966 are noteworthy. First, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed a federal district court decision holding, in effect, that a state has the right to refuse to license chiropractors unless they have the same qualifications as Doctors of Medicine. Your Committee and its staff assisted in this case. Second, as recommended by your Committee and as submitted by the Board of Trustees, the AMA House of Delegates, for the first time, adopted a specific statement of policy on chiropractic.

Chapter Three

THE PROSTITUTE WRITER

At Their Own Risk, the Case Against Mr. Smith

Quite often, because of legalities, the AMA must resort to hiring outside writers to author their misinformation. Articles of this sort, written by "professionals" also add to the impact of their propaganda that sources outside the "medical world" all know that chiropractic is an "unscientific cult."

One such "prostitute writer" is Ralph Lee Smith. Having been associated with the Department of Investigation's Doyl Taylor since the mid-60's, their friendship has proven most lucrative for Mr. Smith. He published several articles on chiropractic for the AMA in *Today's Health*, and with the data made available to him from Taylor's files, he published additional articles on chiropractic in national magazines. He has appeared, for a fee, as a speaker at National Health Quackery Congresses, and as a result of his association with the AMA has authored a book on chiropractic entitled, *At Your Own Risk, The Case Against Chiropractic*.

Much of the information contained in the Department of Investigation's files on chiropractic schools — The Parker and Palmer schools for Chiropractic — are a direct result of Mr. Smith's espionage activities for that department.

It was revealed in the minutes of the Committee's meeting held on September 7, 1966, that Ralph Lee Smith was hired as an agent to infiltrate the Parker School of Practice at the suggestion of the Committee. On page three of these minutes it was noted that, "It was suggested that Ralph Lee Smith, a free lance writer who had previously written for the AMA, be hired to attend the chiropractic practice-building course on his own and write a story on his attendance for *Today's Health*."

Smith's espionage activities didn't end there. He also infiltrated the Palmer School posing as a patient. He turned up again in Fort Worth, Texas, posing as a chiropractor at the Parker Chiropractic Research Foundation and attended a three day course there.

Almost since its onset, the Committee has employed Mr. Smith on an "unofficial" basis. It started back in 1965 when Mr. Youngerman reported at the February 7, 1965 Committee meeting, that "more writers will be writing on this subject (chiropractic) in the future."

During 1965, Smith wrote a series of articles on chiropractic for the AMA. It was uncovered in a personal letter to the author from Doyl Taylor written on December 10, 1965, that he was in the direct pay of the Department of Investigation, although he and his articles have been promoted as work done by an "outsider" and an "independent" writer.

Taylor's salutation was a warm and friendly one when he started his letter off with "Dear Ralph." He went on to write, "Enclosed is a check for \$200 which we hope arrives in time to help you with your Christmas shopping." Taylor revealed that, "This completes payment for the series of articles you wrote that we intend to adapt to a series of data sheets." He

went on to describe that Smith's writing for the Department of Investigation "was a good project and that it is going to be worthwhile for us." He added, "I hope it was a worthwhile project for you, too."

Smith must have been too busy spending the "funny money" on himself in Greenwich Village to bother with typing a reply to Taylor's letter. The best he could come up with was a scribbled "thanks very much!" with a line pointing to the two hundred dollars on the top of Taylor's letter and a printed "Merry Christmas to All," on the bottom and sent it back to him. It's ironic that a man who could write tens of thousands of words against chiropractic could muster only a few for his master who paid for those words. Perhaps Mr. Smith felt that his efforts as a writer and agent for the Department of Investigation were unjustly rewarded.

In addition to installment payments from Taylor, Ralph Smith received the AMA's Journalism Award for 1965 for his fine work and \$1,000 with a plaque to hang next to his model airplanes in his small "bachelor" apartment in the heart of the gay Greenwich Village.

In the years to follow, as the record shows, "Dear Ralph," the "prostitute writer," would receive more than his due for "services rendered" to the AMA and Taylor's merchants of misinformation.

In 1966, Smith was working on a book *The Medicine Men*, planning to have Thomas Y. Crowell publish it in the fall of '66. The expose on chiropractic was never released according to Smith, but he did send it to Taylor for his use. The unfinished manuscript was sent to Taylor on February 8, 1966, with a note scribbled on the top of the first page, "For confidential use by the AMA Department of Investigation," signed Ralph Lee Smith. The manuscript revealed that Smith had continued his spy activities and had gone this time to Spears Chiropractic Hospital in Denver, Colorado, posing as a patient in order to covertly obtain "first hand" information for his book.

Over the years his talents as an "authority" on chiropractic have been called upon by members of the medical world. He has pocketed hundreds of dollars received at speaking engagements all over the country, made possible by Doyl Taylor promoting Smith as an extremely knowledgeable author, who, because of his "extensive investigation," is an authority on chiropractic.

In 1967, Taylor encouraged Thomas H. Murphy, Public Information Director of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, to contact Smith and arrange for him to participate as a speaker at a conference sponsored by that society. On August 4, 1967, Murphy wrote Smith in New York and on Taylor's suggestion invited him to speak on chiropractic. The conference was to take place in Milwaukee Auditorium on Tuesday, November 14, 1967, and an hour was set aside for Smith's presentation on chiropractic. "While our budget is limited," Murphy said, "we are able to offer all speakers a \$100 honorarium plus travel and living expenses." In a calculated move, the Public Information Director outlined his plot to Smith.

Murphy said that "We have been anxious, in choosing speakers for this program, to avoid physicians wherever possible." The reason, he explained, was so the chiropractors could not "rely on their familiar accusation of a medical vendetta." He explained that because Smith was "a layman with an excellent track record in combating chiropractic, including your

experience at Spears, you can not only bring authority to your remarks, but you are free of the 'taint' of medicine."

It is an outright lie to say that Smith was free of the "taint" of medicine, for as the record proves, Smith's friendship with Taylor was the corrupt and contaminating influence which lead to this, and many more, speaking engagements.

In April of 1968, at the pay of the AMA, Ralph Lee Smith wrote another article for *Today's Health* — "The Incredible Drown Case." In a March 26, 1968 letter to Taylor, Smith gave to the AMA, "unrestricted permission to reprint, in whole or in part," that article. He gave the same unrestricted permission "to reprinting of the Parker Seminar article when it appears." Thousands of reprints of this article have since been distributed all over the country by the manufacturers of misinformation. Later that year, on October 3rd, Ralph Lee Smith turned over some more pocket money when he appeared as a speaker at a seminar on chiropractic legislation and called for legislation to be enacted to do away with chiropractors.

Again, in 1969, he received an invitation to speak on chiropractic. In his December 12th letter to Smith, Larry L. Pickering, the Executive Director of the Fort Wayne Medical Society said, "Your friend Doyl Taylor, of the AMA Department of Investigation, indicated that you might be available to speak in Fort Wayne." In his offering the Executive Director said, "We pay an honorarium of \$150.00 plus all expenses." The meeting, he said, would be "on May 4, 1971, on the Chiropractic problem."

It would appear that Taylor's duties as Director of the Department of Investigation include acting as Smith's business manager in promoting and booking his speaking engagements at medical meetings across the country.

The President of the Kentucky Medical Society wrote to Smith on April 2, 1970 making its offer to Smith to speak at their luncheon in Louisville on September 23rd. "Our mutual acquaintance," Dr. Cawood said, "Mr. Doyl Taylor, has highly recommended you to us." He must have done a fine job in building Smith up as a speaker for the doctor to entice him with "a \$300 honorarium for your appearance" and all expenses paid.

Not all medical societies have been happy to pay Smith for his "professional" commentary on chiropractic at their meetings, which some felt, after hearing what he had to say, were amateurish.

At an annual dinner held in early 1971, between the Burlington County Medical Society in New Jersey and that County's Bar Association, Smith spoke on chiropractic. Present at this dinner were professionals from the legal community as well as doctors. The Medical Society had called upon Smith to speak for a short period and paid him an honorarium of \$200. All expenses paid was not part of the arrangement between Smith and Dr. Irwin Smith, because Ralph only had to drive a little over an hour from his apartment in New York City to the Cherry Hill Lodge, where the dinner took place. In addition, the dinner would take but a few hours and after his short talk Ralph Lee Smith could get on the New Jersey Turnpike and be home all in the same night.

On March 20, 1971, one month after the arrangements were made, Dr. Meyer L. Abrams, President of the Burlington Medical Society, wrote Dr. Ernest Howard, Executive Vice President of the AMA, expressing his contempt and indignation regarding Ralph Lee Smith's appearance at the

lawyer-doctor dinner.

"We were very disappointed in Mr. Smith's talk," which Dr. Abrams described as, "an amateurish presentation quoting and reading extensively from his book (*At Your Own Risk - The Case Against Chiropractic*)."

He added, "He made little impact on the audience which included a Congressman, legislators, judges and lawyers as well as physicians." Holding back little resentment he continued, "His fee of \$200 had been previously agreed upon, but we were incensed at his temerity in presenting additional bills for hotel, telephone and travel which were not contracted for."

In his letter to Mr. Smith sent the same day, Dr. Abrams was a little more liberal in expressing his bottled-up contempt for this man. He wrote, "The fee of \$200 we feel is rather a handsome one, especially in view of the quality of your speech, which was really not a speech at all, but essentially a reading of selected, underlined, and often inappropriate passages directly from the pages of your book."

He said that although "the program was designed to garner the support of the lawyers against chiropractic, many of the lawyers and doctors present felt that your presentation not only fell far short of the mark, but may have accomplished an opposite result."

Because of the fact that when the arrangements were made, Smith indicated that he would be returning to New York that same night, no additional expenses were contemplated or budgeted for by the medical society. However the doctor said to Smith, "Nevertheless, in an attempt to compromise our differences, I am authorized to inform you that our Society will pay the hotel bill," as he indignantly put it, "although we feel you have unfairly dumped this bill onto us, but that we feel you have already received more than adequate compensation to cover your expenses, including travel."

Not being happy with just sticking them with his extra expenses, Mr. Smith finagled the Burlington County Medical Society to purchase 150 copies of his book from the AMA to be distributed as a memento to the dinner guests.

News of Dr. Abrams' angry letter got to Doyl Taylor and on April 8, 1971, he sent his rebuttal to the doctors. "Your letter is most distressing, for various reasons we will attempt to explain to you." In defense of his friend, "Dear Ralph," Taylor outlined his credentials: "While he was devoting his time to free-lance writing, Mr. Smith established himself as an extremely talented researcher and writer in the field of health quackery."

Failing to detail the espionage work Smith did for the Department of Investigation over the years Taylor, however, did explain that "The facilities of this department during those years were made available to Mr. Smith as he researched various health quackery problems."

In attempting to take the responsibility for Smith's blunder at the dinner off the AMA, Taylor said, "Our experience with Mr. Smith as a speaker has been quite limited, but essentially good."

In his attempt to excuse Smith's amateur presentation at the dinner, all Taylor could come up with was "Smith has been doing graduate work at Columbia University the last two years, I believe, and has done little or no writing during this period." Taylor, wanting to have no part in the blame for Smith's weak talk, lied when he said, "During the same period, we have had

little contact with him."

Setting up similar speaking engagements all over the country during those years and acting like his business manager could hardly be considered little contact with Smith. "We had no knowledge of his appearance at your society's meeting and regret that it did not go well," he added. At the bottom of the two page rebuttal it was noted that Taylor sent a copy to Ralph Lee Smith.

After a long delay Smith wrote Taylor explaining his side of the story. Smith's May 11, 1971 letter was written with vindictive determination to ostracize Dr. Irwin Smith.

In his letter, which fluctuated with indecision, Ralph Lee Smith first said of the doctor, "Dr. Smith is of course entitled to his low opinion of my presentation." On the other hand he said, "I don't know what is wrong with this man."

In defense of his arrogant, pontificating demands that the Medical Society pay for his expenses Smith said, "Dr. Smith's attitude toward the payment of my expenses is unique in my experience of ten years of lecturing to meetings and groups of medical societies." In his tongue-lashing of Dr. Smith he added, "I was shocked, and I told him so in no uncertain terms in my response to his letter."

The "prostitute writer" told his friend Doyl, that the reason he relied directly on the text of his book was to supplement his talk with factual information, saying he had no alternative. The doctor felt otherwise - like Ralph's abilities were so poor as a speaker he had no choice but to read from his book.

This is the man that the Committee on Quackery says is "an extremely knowledgeable author" and who Taylor promotes to medical societies throughout the country to be billed as an "independent" writer who is an expert on chiropractic.

Well, the Burlington County Medical Society was one group who felt, and rightfully so, that the "prostitute writer's" fee was an unjust mark-up for his services rendered.

Ralph Lee Smith's book, *At Your Own Risk, The Case Against Chiropractic*, is a biased attack on the profession of chiropractic based on his experiences while under the pay of the AMA. Much of the book's contents are from articles he had written for the AMA publications. He writes of his experiences at the Parker School of Chiropractic, which he infiltrated on the recommendation of the Committee on Quackery and was paid for his "expose" in *Today's Health* as a result of his espionage activities for them.

He writes about his experiences at the Palmer School of Chiropractic, where he planted himself as a patient. He writes about his adventurous spy activities at the Chiropractic Seminar in Fort Worth. He also devoted a chapter to the Spears Chiropractic Hospital in Denver, Colorado. Back in 1966, Smith had reported his activities there to Taylor at the AMA's Department of Investigation and noted on the top of the first page of that document, "For confidential use by AMA Department of Investigation."

Smith's association with Taylor and his crew was certainly a contributing factor in his decision to write this manuscript of misinformation and in many areas of the book he just repeated that for which he had already been

paid by the AMA.

The Committee on Quackery showed great interest in Smith's book long before it was ever published by Pocket Books, in July, 1969.

Fourteen months before it was released, the merchants of misinformation were discussing plans on how to disseminate Smith's and for all practical purposes, the Department of Investigation's, book. On May 10, 1968, the Committee's minutes disclosed some very revealing facts regarding who was going to make the book a success.

The Committee insured the success of Smith's book through behind the scenes negotiations with the distributor of the book. The Committee reported that "Preliminary discussions between staff and the publishers indicate the publisher's willingness to supply the books to AMA at greatly reduced prices for bulk orders." With the book being published in both hardcover and paperback, this advance order coming from the AMA would certainly "whet the appetite" of any publisher.

"The Committee on Quackery," the minutes uncovered, "recommends that the Board of Trustees authorize the Executive Vice President to obtain sufficient quantities of this book." The purpose, of course, was to see that this masterpiece of misinformation be distributed all over the country to saturate the minds of the people, thus furthering their goal to "eliminate chiropractic."

With the insurance that their slanted and biased views on chiropractic were duplicated by the "prostitute writer," the Committee recorded in their minutes that the book was "the first of its kind ever written," and it "can serve a major function in the AMA's continuing program of education (indoctrination) of the public about chiropractic."

Having the unedited copy of Ralph Lee Smith's manuscript in hand long before it was published, the Committee on Quackery was certainly in the position to make editorial changes and remarks before it ever reached the desk of some publisher in New York over a year later.

As early as 1965, the Committee had a hand in Smith's writing on chiropractic with regards to editing and publishing his works.

It was noted at a 1965 meeting that the Committee had knowledge of an article which Smith was going to have published in *True* magazine. Although the article had been anticipated to come out in December, the Committee already had a copy in February of that year. Again they were in the position to "call the shots," as it were, regarding Smith's article.

The Committee on Quackery again got their "fingers in the pie," when on May 10, 1968, they met to discuss two articles which Smith had written. Still in unpublished form the Committee moved to make "certain" changes in Smith's article. "The Committee discussed the articles entitled 'The Incredible Drown Case' (later to become part of his book, *At Your Own Risk*) and 'A Golden Touch for Chiropractors,' by Ralph Lee Smith." The minutes uncovered that the merchants of misinformation had "suggested that paragraph two on page 11 of Mr. Smith's article on chiropractic clinics (additional addendum) be edited." The Committee then voted that "The revision of the paragraph will be submitted by the Committee to the editor of *Today's Health*."

With the merchants of misinformation editing Smith's articles over the years, one can not dispute the fact that his articles were under the direct

influence of the Committee. One can not disregard the possibility of his book having the same treatment that his articles have undergone.

With all this behind the scenes "cooperation" between the Committee and Smith, they still had the audacity to bill his book as an "independent work."

At the Committee's Risk, or The Case Against Ralphie

The Committee's underhanded manipulation to promote Smith's book, *At Your Own Risk*, as an independent work can only be described as sheer insolence to the public's intelligence.

Over two years prior to the publication of the book, the Committee was planning on its distribution being billed as independent and having no taint of the AMA. At their September 15, 1967 meeting, the Committee "was informed that free-lance writer Ralph Lee Smith is proposing to write a book on chiropractic." To whom he was making this proposal was not noted in the minutes but one can only assume that, because of the very nature of the word "free lance" meaning a contributor to periodicals, etc., and one not regularly employed by them, it was to the AMA.

It was noted, "This book would be privately published." But the disseminators of misinformation said, "The Committee endorsed the purchasing of a quantity of these books, by the AMA."

Again the subject of Smith's proposed book came up at the January 12, 1968 Committee meeting. This time in addition to buying up large quantities of the still unpublished book, the Committee discussed the "Consideration of AMA purchase and distribution of the book."

Four months later, at their May 10 meeting, the Committee went into finite details as to the distribution of Smith's still unpublished book. In addition to serving as an excellent "educational" piece of propaganda for the AMA they said it "should be given the widest possible distribution." Recommending to the Board of Trustees to purchase large quantities of books from the publisher, at reduced prices for bulk order, the Committee felt that these then be made available at a very minimum to the following:

1. Major libraries throughout the country. (Libraries will *not* stock paperback books, so this will require acquisition of the hard-cover edition)."

This alone would require buying up thousands and thousands of books to go into libraries across the country.

2. Each state and major medical society, with urging that these component and constituent societies obtain sufficient paperback copies, so members of the state legislatures and additional libraries would be supplied copies."

The medical societies alone number near 2,000, not to mention the legislatures and additional libraries. The Committee went on to recommend that each state and county medical society should "provide them to physicians, members and to guidance counselors in the high schools in their areas." This would then bring the number of books to be purchased into the tens of thousands.

3. Each member of the Congress and other personnel in government

concerned with chiropractic.

4. Participants at the Fourth National Congress on Health Quackery." These two markets for distribution would add near another 1,500 copies of the book.

5. Inclusion in the chiropractic packet that is distributed on a selective basis by the AMA Department of Investigation in answer to physician, educational, health agency and other inquiries about chiropractic."

With this plan for distribution of Smith's book, the AMA could count on a nice piece of the action from their mark-up in the sales of the book. Not to mention the money Smith was to make from the AMA's plan.

In September of 1968, the Committee "submitted a request to the AMA Board of Trustees for appropriations for the purchase of the copies of the book. With the publication of the book still 10 months away the AMA Committee on Quackery was making certain they would have enough money on hand to buy up a large quantity of Smith's book.

In July, 1969, Doyl Taylor disclosed in the minutes of the Committee's meeting held on the 11th that, "the publishers and he had discussed the promotion of the book. He then outlined the details of projects in which the American Medical Association plans to distribute the book."

That same month Taylor sent a form letter to the 1,900 state and county medical societies outlining his instructions for their purchasing Smith's book. He stated, "The AMA has made arrangements with the publishers to send you a copy of the paperback, which you should receive in the near future."

In addition, he explained, "the AMA has made arrangements also for a supply of the paperbacks and one copy of the hard cover to be sent to each State Medical Society." He added that a hard cover edition had been sent to each of the largest libraries in the country.

Then, acting in his capacity as retail book outlet, Taylor said, "Additional copies of both the paperback and hard cover printing of this book have been obtained also by the AMA. Orders for additional copies should be sent to Order Department, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610."

With the command of a carnival barker, Taylor sent down his bargain prices, "For the hardbound (book) copies, reorder prices have been set at \$4.95 each for from one to 10 copies and \$2.95 each for 11 or more." He added that the retail price of the book was \$4.95. For the paperback copies he announced, "reorder prices have been set at 95 cents for one to 10 copies and 50 cents for 11 or more," adding that the retail price for the paperback is 95 cents.

Following his sales pitch Taylor closed with, "We believe this independently written, privately published book will be another major tool that can be used in medicine's continuing attempts to inform the public, in general, and the legislators, in particular, about the evils of chiropractic."

In October of 1969, Taylor had the Publication Circulation Department of the AMA sketch out a rough copy for a proposed ad of Smith's book. It was sent to the Corporate Law Department's director, Mr. Arnold J. Streich, for his comments and changes if any. He looked over the proposed ad, commented on a few changes and said, "I have added the words 'Available

from AMA through special arrangements with the publisher. Send order to AMA, . . . ' This is intended to avoid any implication that the book, *At Your Own Risk*, is an AMA publication."

He also noted in his dispatch to Linda Lietzke, of the publication department, that it was his understanding that Smith's book would "be listed in stock as one of our own publications and will be shown as such in mailings to physicians, etc."

With this type of promotion of Smith's book it is a wonder that it hasn't hit the *New York Times* Best Seller List.

The ad was submitted to the *AMA News*, *JAMA* and the *New Physician* (a publication of the Students of the AMA). It was also hoped that the book ad would be picked up by the *New York Times Book Review*, *The Chicago Tribune* and *Saturday Review*.

With the Committee and Taylor doing all the promotion of the book, distributing, designing ads, etc., the publishers in New York had little to do, except get it printed, to ensure sales of Smith's book.

The Committee on Quackery, at a Regional Conference on Health Quackery - Chiropractic, held on May 1, 1970, at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel in Boston, had the obstinateness to speak of Smith's book as if it were an independent work. They said "a book entitled *AT YOUR OWN RISK: The Case Against Chiropractic*, was published by Simon and Schuster affiliates in August - a book authored by Ralph Lee Smith after personal, penetrating investigation of chiropractic." Never once was it mentioned that some of his "personal" penetration was sponsored, endorsed, initiated and paid for by the Committee.

Mr. Smith was quoted from his book as reaching the conclusion about chiropractic that, "Its practice should therefore be prohibited, and its personnel should be retrained to enter other professions." This was made out to be the author's own views on chiropractic as presented in his "independent" book.

This idea of retraining chiropractors was also mentioned by Dr. Sabatier to the Vice-President of the Palmer College of Chiropractic. It is almost impossible to determine whose idea it was first since both gentlemen claim title to it.

At this meeting, Dr. Sabatier presented other quotes from Smith's book giving them the appearance that they were coming from someone other than the AMA. He quoted, from the book, Smith's ideas on steps to be taken by legislatures with regards to licensure of chiropractic when he said, "The first step, and one that must be taken immediately, is to prohibit further use of X ray by chiropractors . . . The next step is for each state to create an orderly program for withdrawing chiropractic licenses."

Here is a classic example of "which came first, the chicken or the egg?" As this familiar tactic for eliminating chiropractic has come up time and again through the years at the Committee meetings, it would almost seem that Dr. Sabatier was reading the transcript of some of the Committee on Quackery's minutes when he was addressing the group in Boston.

The similarities between the Committee's views and Smith's manuscript are, more often than not, no coincidence. I quote Mr. Smith's book from Chapter Eleven, page 143: "Throughout this book the author has quoted a number of scientific authorities on various specific aspects of chiropractic

theory and practice." The "authorities" he mentions in the book are either members of the AMA or from the State Medical or County Medical Societies or groups who have been influenced by the AMA's prejudice, such as the FDA, HEW, or the US Post Office Department.

Addressing the reader he continues, "These statements, along with other material already set forth," obtained of course through his espionage activities for Taylor's Department, "may have amply convinced the reader that," now get this, "there is no scientific basis for chiropractic." The "prostitute writer" turned AMA "mouth piece," paraphrases the merchants of misinformation throughout his book. It's no wonder they are seeing to it that the book is distributed all over the country.

The Committee on Quackery had in the past also distributed other articles and books that Ralph Lee Smith wrote. This is nothing new to them.

In New York State, through the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department Bureau of Elementary & Secondary Curriculum Development, the AMA made available many of its pamphlets of misinformation for use in the school system.

In what is called the Strand IV Environmental and Community Health Consumer Health (prototype curriculum materials for the elementary and secondary grades), the AMA managed to have included for Grades 4-6 as reading material, Ralph Lee Smith's book, *The Health Hucksters*. For the Grades 7, 8 & 9 they had Smith's *The Bargain Hucksters* in addition to *The Health Hucksters*.

Also made available through the AMA were Smith's articles from *Today's Health*, "The Incredible Drown Case" and "Golden Touch for Chiropractors," for Grades 10, 11, & 12. This of course was an all out effort to get their manufactured madness into the hands of millions of school children in New York State to further their course of indoctrination against the chiropractic profession.

The chiropractors got "wind" of this, and placed a phone call to the NY State Department of Education in Albany. Without any questions, the NY State Education Department deleted all references to chiropractic. This action by New York State would certainly lend itself to some doubt as to the credibility of the "scientific" materials set forth by the AMA. Also, the creditability of the author of the chiropractic articles would be in question if, based only on a phone call, the NY State Education Department withdrew all references to chiropractic from their proposed curriculum.

However, the distribution of Smith's book has not yet received the same reception as did the AMA materials in New York State. Yet his "business manager," Doyl Taylor, continued to plug Smith's book and is seeing to it that it gets wide exposure in its distribution.

Doyl Taylor described to Dr. Abrams in his April 8, 1971 letter, that, "The AMA purchase of these books in quantity was entirely a contractual, commercial arrangement with the publishers." He then deceitfully said that the publishers "had complete control of the content of the book, its publication, etc." Considering *how* Smith got the information and material for the book and *who* paid him for some of it, Taylor's statement to Dr. Abrams is far from the truth and is in fact a shameless lie.

In their July 13, 1971, submission of their Annual Report for July 1,

1970-June 30, 1971, the Committee stated that the "Continued AMA promotion of the book *AT YOUR OWN RISK: The Case Against Chiropractic* resulted in continued high demand."

Their interest in the sale of Smith's book is quite understandable and serves a two-fold purpose. First, by wide distribution of this misinformation they can accomplish their indoctrination of the legislators, educators, youth, guidance counselors, their own members and the general public. Secondly, they make a nice profit from the sales of the book and will continue to promote Smith's book as an "independent work" adding flavor to their tactics that "everyone knows that chiropractic is evil." Since this book is coming from a so-called "outsider," this would certainly encourage their 250,000 members to purchase a copy of the book from the AMA.

As Leo E. Brown, Assistant to the Executive Vice-President of the AMA, revealed in his May 13, 1971 letter to a doctor in Allentown, Pa., "As you know, we worked very closely with Mr. Smith while he was writing this book and since sold approximately 200,000 copies."

The current figures are not known as to the exact sales of the book to date, but judging from the letter written last year, 250,000 to 300,000 would be a safe figure.

With this type of money coming in, it is little wonder that Ralph Lee Smith went into semi-retirement soon after the book came out, returning to Columbia University in New York City.

Picking up where he left off in 1955, Smith was taking courses in Public Law and Government, adding to his 30 credits of graduate work. Having graduated from Swarthmore College with a BA degree in English in 1951, he is listed as continuing at Columbia University in 1954-55. To his curriculum vita, Mr. Smith fails to list his attendance at the US Air Force Academy. Perhaps this is because, as a reliable source at the Academy stated, he left under "questionable circumstances."

With a successful career as a writer behind him, and plenty of help from his friends at the AMA, he has turned over his materials to a fellow colleague in New York and has resigned himself to studying for a political career.

Who knows; with the same successful backing he got from the AMA on his book, for the purpose of furthering their goals to eliminate chiropractic, they may also back him in a political career for the same purpose. With that kind of backing it is very likely that a political career would be as fruitful as a writing career when Mr. Smith goes to Washington.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

330 EAST LAKESIDE STREET • P. O. BOX 1109 - MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701 • DIAL 256-3101



August 4, 1967

RECEIVED

Mr. Ralph Lee Smith
4 Jones Street
New York, New York

AUG 8 1967

Department of
INVESTIGATION

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have just talked with my good friend and former colleague at the AMA, Doyl Taylor, who has suggested I write to you.

On Monday and Tuesday, November 13-14, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin will sponsor a public program in Milwaukee Auditorium on "The High Cost of Quackery--In Lives and Money." While we have successfully offered such forums in the past in various Wisconsin cities, this is the first time we have chosen the state's largest metropolitan area. Needless to say, the potential for public education--and the challenge to reach that potential--is greater now than ever before. To meet that challenge, we hope to offer a roster of national authorities in their field, and to attract an audience of opinion-makers from throughout Wisconsin.

We cordially invite you to be one of our participants, to speak on Chiropractic.

The meeting will be co-sponsored by the Medical Society of Milwaukee County, with the backing of the American Medical Association and several voluntary health agencies. In addition, the Food and Drug Administration has volunteered its support.

We are assured by the Milwaukee Journal Company of extensive coverage by both its newspapers as well as its radio and television media. In addition, the Journal Company is inviting Sylvia Porter to participate.

Specifically, we invite you to be with us on Tuesday, November 14, in the early afternoon, to speak for about 30 minutes. Certainly, if Monday, the 13th, is a better day for you, or if you find another hour in either of the day's schedules to be more convenient, this can be easily arranged.

Mr. Smith

-2-

August 4, 1967

We have been anxious, in choosing speakers for this program, to avoid physicians as speakers wherever possible, so that the quacks--who are almost certain to set up a howl--cannot rely on their familiar accusation of a medical vendetta. In the area of chiropractic, this seems particularly important. As a layman with an excellent track record in combating chiropractic, including your experience at Spears, you can not only bring authority to your remarks, but you are free of the "taint" of medicine.

Others who have agreed to be with us are: former Senator Maurine Neuberger, representing the FDA; Mr. Jerry Walsh of the National Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation; Frederick Stare, M.D., Harvard nutritionist; Edgar S. Gordon, M.D., University of Wisconsin expert in diet and weight reduction; Senator Harrison Williams, of the Senate Special Committee on Aging; Mrs. Marty Mann, executive director of the National Council on Alcoholism; and John W. Miner, medical-legal prosecutor for Los Angeles county (who, incidentally, will not be speaking on chiropractic). In addition, such groups as the American Cancer Society and Family Service Association of America are working to come up with top speakers in their fields.

While our budget is limited, we are able to offer all speakers a \$100 honorarium plus travel and living expenses.

We feel certain, Mr. Smith, that you can contribute a great deal to this important educational event. Since time is becoming rather vital, I will be grateful if you will give me a collect call or wire as soon as you have your decision.

Cordially,

Thomas H. Murphy, Director
Public Information

THM:bfj

cc: H. Doyl Taylor

bcc: Joan McGucken

d. PROOF OF ARTICLE FOR JAMA ON "EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF CHIROPRACTIC SCHOOL FACULTIES" -- The Committee was informed

that the schools were not named, but these schools could easily be recognized by anyone having a knowledge of the student enrollment or faculty size.

e. COPY FOR PAMPHLET UTILIZING DR. SABATIER'S SLIDES ENTITLED "CHIROPRACTIC: THE UNSCIENTIFIC CULT" -- The Committee was

informed this new pamphlet is now on the drawing boards and will be ready for distribution at the Quackery Congress. Dr. Sabatier agreed to bring to Chicago for the Quackery Congress all his documentation for the slides.

f. MANUSCRIPT ON PARKER SCHOOL OF PRACTICE BUILDING -- The

Committee agreed that legal questions prompted a different approach to this exposé. It was suggested that Ralph Lee Smith, a free lance writer who had previously written for the AMA, be hired to attend the chiropractic practice building course on his own, and write a story on his attendance for Today's Health. The Committee agreed such an approach would have greater impact than the manuscript in its present form.

IV. SPECIAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

a. LETTER FROM CHARLES O. BECHTOL, M.D. -- Mr. Bernard D. Hirsh,

Director of the Law Division at AMA, has seen the present correspondence, and stated there is nothing the AMA can do to assist Dr. Bechtol from a legal basis. It was suggested the AMA News run a story of how he was misquoted.

b. POLICY STATEMENT ON CHIROPRACTIC FOR SUBMISSION TO HOUSE OF DELEGATES -- The Committee was informed this Policy

Statement will be submitted to the House of Delegates through the Board of

MINUTES

AMA Headquarters
Chicago, Illinois

May 10, 1968
9:00 a.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., New Orleans, Louisiana (Chairman)
H. Thomas Ballantine, Jr., M.D., Boston, Massachusetts
Henry I. Fineberg, M.D., New York, New York
David B. Stevens, M.D., Lexington, Kentucky
John G. Thomsen, M.D., Des Moines, Iowa

AMA STAFF PRESENT:

H. Doyl Taylor, Department of Investigation (Secretary)
Oliver Field, Department of Investigation
William J. Monaghan, Department of Investigation
Jack Brown, Field Service
Diane Jacobs, Department of Investigation (Recorder)
Rita Scholz, Department of Investigation (Recorder)

I. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING -- The Minutes of the last meeting of the Committee on Quackery on January 12, 1968, were approved unanimously by the Committee.

II. CONCLUDED MATTERS -- These items were received by the Committee as informational.

III. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

a. TODAY'S HEALTH ARTICLES -- The Committee discussed the articles entitled "The Incredible Drown Case" and "A Golden Touch for Chiropractors" by Ralph Lee Smith. It was suggested that paragraph two on page 11 of Mr. Smith's article on chiropractic clinics (additional addendum) be edited to avoid the possibility of dispute. The revision of the paragraph will be submitted by the Committee to the editor of Today's Health.



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610 • PHONE (312) 527-1500 • TWX 910-221-0300

LAW DIVISION

BERNARD D. HIRSH,
Director

DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

H. DOYL TAYLOR,
Director

TO: County and Local Medical Societies.

FROM: H. Doyl Taylor, Director
Department of Investigation *D Taylor*

DATE: July 1969

The book entitled AT YOUR OWN RISK the case against chiropractic, by Ralph Lee Smith, is being published in both hard cover (book) and paperback form.

The American Medical Association has made arrangements with the publishers to send to you a copy of the paperback, which you should receive in the very near future.

For your information, the AMA has made arrangements also for a supply of the paperbacks and one copy of the hard cover book to be sent to each State Medical Society. One copy of the hard cover book also is being sent to each of the 1,200 largest libraries in the country. (A copy of the list of libraries in your state to which these books are being sent has been furnished your State Medical Society.)

Additional copies of both the paperback and hard cover printing of this book have been obtained also by the AMA. Orders for additional copies should be sent to Order Department, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

For the hardbound (book) copies, reorder prices have been set at \$4.95 each for from one to 10 copies and \$2.50 each for 11 or more. (The retail price of the book is \$4.95.)

For the paperback copies, reorder prices have been set at 95 cents each for one to 10 copies and 50 cents each for 11 or more. (The retail price of the paperback is 95 cents.)

We believe this independently written, privately published book will be another major tool that can be used in medicine's continuing attempts to inform the public, in general, and the legislators, in particular, about the evils of chiropractic.

May 13, 1971

S. Barrett, M.D.
Suite 11-12
842 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18101

Dear Doctor Barrett:

After talking with you on Tuesday, I had the opportunity to talk to Doyl Taylor and Bill Monaghan of our Department of Investigation. You and your Committee are to be congratulated on the magnitude and impact of your program against health fraud and particularly chiropractics in Lehigh County.

Thank you for sending to me your promotional flyer advertising "The Medicine Show," published by Consumers Union, and the book, "What Do You Know About Chiropractics" by Ralph Lee Smith. As you know, we worked very closely with Mr. Smith while he was writing this book and has since sold approximately 200,000 copies.

Since the materials you wished to distribute at the forthcoming AMA meeting is designed to promote the sale of the above two publications, I do not feel it would be appropriate for distribution at an AMA exhibit in Atlantic City. We do not feel that this would be fair to other commercial exhibitors who have purchased exhibit space.

Please keep up the good work you are doing in Lehigh County.

Sincerely,

Leo E. Brown

LEB:s1

American Medical Association

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610

TWX-
910-221-0200

AREA CODE 312
827-1000

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

ROBERT E. THROCKMORTON
General Counsel

*for file
D. Taylor*

December 10, 1965

Mr. Ralph Lee Smith
4 Jones Street
New York, New York 10014

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed is a check for \$200 which we hope arrives in time to help you with your Christmas shopping. This completes payment for the series of articles you wrote that we intend to adapt to a series of data sheets. I believe it was a good project and that it is going to be worthwhile for us. I hope it was a worthwhile project for you, too.

Incidentally, I just this week read your story in The Reporter on Carlton Fredericks and I think it is a little gem. Congratulations on a job well done.

Very truly yours,

Doyl
H. Doyl Taylor,

Enclosure

*Don't think
you need
in. So far
no reaction from
Fredericks - we'll see
what happens.*

DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION
H. DOYL TAYLOR, LL.D.
Director
OLIVER FIELD, LL.D.
Director of Research
ROBERT A. YOUNGERMAN, LL.D.
Staff Associate
ROBERT H. MCKEN, LL.D.
Staff Associate
JULIANA WILLIAMS
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1965
DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

Thank very much

MERRY CHRISTMAS
TO ALL.

- R. L. B.

AMA'S HANDMAIDEN: HEW

Washington, D.C., is the heart of the political pot of this country. Bustling along with the everyday business of running the country, Capitol Hill is overrun with people, groups and organizations spreading their views in their efforts to influence legislators.

The "influence peddlers" of the AMA are one of the most active and strongest in Washington. In addition to having their own lobbying group, the American Medical Association's Political Action Committee, AMAPAC, the AMA has sent representatives into Washington to spread its influence in areas other than legislation, on an "unofficial basis."

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Food and Drug Administration has for many years been working very closely with the AMA's Committee on Quackery and its members. In their efforts to influence this government body, the FDA, the merchants of misinformation have worked hard at getting them to adapt their line of attack on chiropractic.

The record shows that as early as 1965, the Committee was attempting to instigate the FDA into "taking action" against the chiropractors. Robert Youngerman, of the Department of Investigation and Secretary of the Committee, had drawn up a list of medical and electronic equipment the chiropractors use in their practice and sent them to Dr. Joseph B. Davis of the FDA asking if these were acceptable devices.

In his reply, which came two months after receiving Youngerman's letter — a delay to be expected from this not-so-swift government agency, Dr. Davis first apologized "for the lengthy delay in answering your request." He then went on to explain that the FDA had action on one device on the list which Youngerman had so efficiently put together. "We have not," he included, "taken any other action against these specifically-named devices."

The number of listed "devices" that Youngerman sent to the Medical Device Branch of the FDA is undetermined. Dr. Davis did, however, indicate that only one device on the list could not be included in such a listing of acceptable devices.

It was discovered from the January 21, 1966 Committee minutes that they had sent this list "to the FDA to determine if any of the listed devices were subject to seizure actions." Seizing medical equipment they deem as not acceptable to the medical profession is one of the FDA's special skills. With the Committee sending in lists of devices, which were approved by the International Chiropractic Association for use in the profession, one can only assume that they had hoped to stir-up their brothers at the FDA to take action against these devices.

With the list to the FDA coming from the American Medical Association's Committee on Quackery perhaps they thought this would be enough to raise some doubts in the minds at the FDA as to the validity of the equipment used in the chiropractic profession, the implication here being that if the powerful AMA felt that chiropractic was quackery then their "devices" surely would be subject to seizure by the FDA.

In West Virginia, the Chiropractic licensing laws of that state require that all diagnostic instruments be approved by the state chiropractic board of examiners. When the Committee received their reply to Youngerman's request for information from the FDA on devices, it was discovered in their September 7, 1966 meeting that "This information was forwarded to the West Virginia authorities."

One of the most revealing pieces of evidence which proves that the AMA has dictated the FDA's stand on chiropractic is a memorandum from Doyl Taylor to Bernard Hirsh, dated October 17, 1966. In this five-page memo, which Taylor was submitting to the Law Division's Director, he detailed his appraisal of the outcome of the Third National Congress on Medical Quackery held on the 7th & 8th of that month.

Taylor said that after the Congress, a meeting was held with members of the Coordinating Conference on Health Information, composed of such groups interested in fighting health quackery as the FDA, the Federal Trade Commission, the Post Office Department, the National Health Council and others. Taylor went into some detail when he said, "The FDA's representative on the Coordinating Conference met with me privately after the Saturday session," the purpose being he said, "to discuss the FDA's position on quackery, particularly chiropractic."

In his revealing confidential memo, Taylor said, "The FDA representative had been instructed particularly to find out the AMA's plans for its program on chiropractic and asked for suggestions on FDA's stand." One can only assume that the FDA man who met with Taylor had received his instructions from the head of the FDA, Dr. Goddard, who had participated in the Congress. Having met with Dr. Goddard earlier and in private, Taylor was surely in the position to influence the instructions from the FDA's head man to his subordinate before his meeting with Taylor.

Now Taylor was in the position to "suggest" to the FDA what stand they should take on chiropractic. Taylor told the FDA's representative of the AMA's indoctrinating program, "now beamed at the public." Taylor wrote to Hirsh, "I suggested that the FDA might assume the posture that chiropractic is a state problem." The dictator of the merchants of misinformation did in fact succeed in his efforts to dictate the FDA's stand on chiropractic, as is revealed in the minutes of the January 7, 1967 meeting.

Taylor reported to the Committee on his visit to Washington, D.C., and his talks with Dr. Goddard at the FDA. The Committee Dictator said that in his discussions with the head of the FDA he had mentioned the FDA's seizure of certain chiropractic devices. Taking up Taylor's suggestion to his subordinate, Dr. Goddard stated three months earlier "that the FDA's concern with chiropractic must be with the seizure of misbranded devices inasmuch as chiropractic is primarily a local (state) problem." As the record shows the FDA had indeed assumed the posture that chiropractic was a state problem as was dictated by Taylor to the FDA representative at that private session held after the Quackery Congress.

Taylor also "suggested" at that private meeting "that the FDA should step up its seizure of," what Taylor called, "illegal gadgets used by chiropractors." Taylor said in his memo to the Law Division that the FDA representative seemed enthusiastic in accepting what Taylor described as

"our suggestions."

In his private talks with Dr. Goddard at the Congress, Taylor reported that he had been invited to Washington to further discuss this problem with the head of FDA. In reporting his success of aligning the FDA stand on chiropractic with that of the Committee's, Taylor said, "It could be the biggest plus to come from the Quackery Congress."

This move by the AMA's Department of Investigation's dictator was certainly a feather in his cap and a big step forward for the Committee on Quackery's primary mission, the elimination of Chiropractic.

Stopping Chiropractic Accreditation

It is common knowledge that if one were to properly condition or recondition the populace, a big step in that direction would be to get to the youth of a country. Not lacking this knowledge, the AMA's Committee on Quackery has taken this theory and put it to practice.

Using tactics employed only by masters of brainwashing, the merchants of misinformation set about their task of getting to the young minds of America. At a meeting held in a Chicago hotel in November of 1964, the Committee discussed their plans of stopping the growth of chiropractic. It was revealed in the minutes of that meeting that the chiropractors were making headway in the field of education and this was cause for great concern for the Committee. Mr. Youngerman told the Committee members that he had discovered that two chiropractic agencies were attempting to obtain accreditation for their educational programs from the Department of HEW. He also reported that Dr. Otis Anderson of the AMA Washington office had made contact with an R. Orrin Cornett, Ph.D., a physicist, employed by the Office of Education of the HEW.

According to Mr. Youngerman, the substance of Dr. Anderson's report was that the chiropractic profession might be recognized soon and as it was stated in the minutes, Dr. Anderson said, "... and we must prepare for this eventuality now."

If the AMA's merchants of misinformation could first stop chiropractic recognition by the US Office of Education and at the same time plant their propaganda into the school systems, their mission to eliminate chiropractic would be well on its way.

"It was reported that sooner or later the chiropractic schools will be able to meet all nine requirements necessary for recognition by the Office of Education. When they can meet these nine requirements, the Office of Education will be required to recognize the applicant." With the calculation of a group of battlefield commanders forecasting their attack on their enemies, the Committee reported that their objective would be a "scientific evaluation of chiropractic," which they said, "would be needed to prevent this from happening."

This attack would be strengthened with the cooperation of their allies at the US Public Health Service or the National Institutes of Health conducting the "objective" survey, utilizing M.D.'s (AMA members) who "could observe how chiropractors handle their patients and what they do in their practice." Such a survey would be anything but "objective."

Seven months after this meeting in Chicago, on July 7, 1965, Doyl Taylor sent a Progress Report of the Committee on Quackery to the Executive Vice-President, Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame.

In his Progress Report, Taylor outlined to the Executive Vice-President the background on how the chiropractors were making moves to be recognized by the Office of Education. He said, "Strenuous efforts have been made within the past year to achieve this purpose," i.e., to have their schools accredited by the government. Taylor stated that, "Chiropractors have expressed the hope that their accreditation committee will be approved within the near future by the Office of Education."

It was then disclosed that the Committee had started their attack to insure that the Office of Education doesn't recognize the chiropractic schools. "The Committee on Quackery has furnished," what Taylor deceitfully calls, "factual material on chiropractic to the Office of Education of HEW." Part of the material which Taylor describes as "factual material" was confidential documents which he obtained through his spy network. The confidential financial structure of specific chiropractic schools and their educational structure and their plans for raising the standards of their profession, as well as their plans for acceptance, were all sent to the Office of Education with the intention of undermining the chiropractors' attempts to be accredited.

Upon filing this "Progress Report" at the AMA, Taylor sent a form letter to the 1,900 medical societies giving them a confidential report on the same subject. In his July 12th letter, Taylor said, "Various data on chiropractic educational deficiencies have been furnished to the Office of Education of the Department of HEW, the recognized accrediting agency of the Federal Government for professional education." An outline of how the chiropractors planned on raising their standards could hardly be considered "chiropractic educational deficiencies."

Two years following their "meeting of field commanders," the Committee stepped up their attack. On September 25, 1967, a memo left the desk of Doyl Taylor en route to Mr. Hirsh of the Law Division. Reporting on a meeting held on the 15th of September, Taylor's dispatch indicated that they got some fresh reinforcements on the battlefield in Washington, D.C. "The Committee approved continued staff liaison through the AMA Washington Office with the US Office of Education and endorsed expansion of these efforts, including establishment through the Washington office of direct staff contact with the US Office of Education."

At that September 15th meeting the Committee outlined their plan of attack. In his September 21st memo to Taylor, "field commander" Youngerman said, "Basically, the Committee's short-range objectives for containing the cult of chiropractic and any additional recognition it might achieve revolves about four points." Point two of the strategy was "Doing everything within our power to see that recognition or listing by the US Office of Education of a chiropractic accrediting agency is not achieved."

The AMA had their "enemies" at a great disadvantage being that the chiropractors didn't know the rules of this "war," not to mention the tactics employed against them.

The Committee's "Program of Action to Combat Chiropractic" has enlisted the help of state and county medical societies against chiropractors.

The AMA Board of Trustees' Review Committee met with the Committee on Quackery to review their progress in 1968. They were told by Taylor that, "The Office of Education has been cooperative with AMA in the past, and continued liaison through staff and AMA Washington office is maintained in this area."

With the establishment of a "fifth column," the Office of Education, the AMA could dictate their plans to insure that chiropractic wouldn't be accredited by that Office. With their enemies, the chiropractors, making advances toward their goal of accreditation the Committee applied strong pressure on their allies to thwart chiropractors' efforts to establish some ground on the educational front. As was noted in the minutes of the January 17, 1969 Committee meeting reported by Dr. Stevens, "that he understood the Office of Education continues its nonrecognition of any 'accrediting' agency for chiropractic schools despite strong pressures from the chiropractic organizations."

The AMA's "medical-intelligence complex" has, with the establishment of their "fifth column," to date successfully insured that the chiropractic profession has yet to be recognized as an accredited agency in the field of education.

With the AMA's continued liaison with the US Office of Education and the National Commission on Accrediting, any recognition of the chiropractic education in the future is highly unlikely, with the merchants of misinformation dictating "what goes down."

An "Independent, Unbiased Study of Chiropractic"

The AMA's "medical-intelligence complex" has for many years held private talks with members of the HEW. These secret talks with key individuals in the HEW were designed to influence this government agency into taking action against the chiropractors and also to align their thinking with that of the AMA.

It was noted in the minutes of the September 24, 1965 Committee meeting under "New Business," that negotiations with AMA official, Dr. Otis Anderson and HEW head, John Gardner, were planned. The purpose of this planned meeting was not disclosed but as we go on, this will become very clear.

The 90th Congress in Public Law 90-248, Social Security Amendments of 1967, Section 141, ordered the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (then Wilbur Cohen), to "make a study relating to the inclusion under the supplementary medical insurance program (Part B of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act) of additional types of licensed practitioners performing health services in independent practice." This of course would include chiropractors.

The AMA's Think Tank planned well in advance what moves to make to influence this study, thus dictating its outcome. The wheels were in motion and there was little to stop them. Congress gave the order to HEW and they in turn handed it down to their Public Health Service to conduct.

As early as January 6, 1967, the Committee was aligning their forces and moving quickly to "rig" the study. On that day they received the news from

John G. Roney, Jr., M.D., Director of Health Planning Research at Stanford Research Institute in California, that the US Public Health Service "shows an interest in having SRI conduct a survey on chiropractic." Thus the groundwork was laid for what was to become the biggest step forward in the Committee on Quackery's history toward accomplishing their mission to eliminate chiropractic.

As was noted in Youngerman's September 21, 1967 memo to Taylor, item one of his short-range objectives for containing "the cult of chiropractic," was to do everything within "our" power to see that chiropractic coverage is not obtained.

He also said, "The Committee and staff have agreed that certain recommendations to increase the pressure on chiropractic in the next year should be held in abeyance for the time being until it is determined that Section 141 of HR 12080 has been enacted into law."

However, the Committee planned on spreading their influence in the areas which would produce the desired end result of the "independent" government study. "If section 141 is implemented, staff and Committee already have commenced investigating the possibility of Stanford Research Institute of Menlo Park, California, being given the assignment by HEW to conduct such a study, or at least to conduct that part of the study that would include various aspects of the current status of chiropractic practice in the United States."

Having established still another "fifth column" against the chiropractor, this time SRI, Youngerman informed his field marshal that "We have been reliably informed the outcome of such a study," this is before it ever came about, that it, "would not recommend chiropractic services be included under the act, and might very well go so far as to call it a health hazard." Assuring his master that there was nothing to worry about, he continued, "Steps have been taken with officials of both the United States Public Health Service and the Stanford Research Institute to have such a study made, regardless of whether Section 141 is enacted."

Then he coldly calculated that, "Once this survey has been completed, whether under government auspices or not, and assuming it would be negative to chiropractic (and we have every reason to believe this is the case), it would almost strike the final blow to the future of chiropractic."

This, of course, would lay the ground work for the State medical societies to strengthen their hands to such an extent there could be but little doubt that state legislators would seriously consider rescinding state chiropractic licensing laws.

The propaganda peddlers of the AMA moved quickly to reinforce their attack. Doyl Taylor reported at the January 12, 1968 Committee meeting about his closed, off-the-record meeting with HEW officials and then plans were discussed on what moves to make regarding the HEW study. Dr. Stevens posed the following questions to the Committee for their consideration:

1. What is the best strategy for the AMA to pursue?
2. Should the Committee on Quackery suggest or implement action at this time? (Apparently even the doctor wasn't aware of the behind the scenes maneuvers).
3. Who will make the decisions in HEW concerning the study?

4. Who might be influential with the HEW decision-makers?
5. How can the Committee on Quackery and staff maintain accurate surveillance of the implementation of this law?
6. Can the AMA Board of Trustees, AMA Council on Legislation Activities and others aid in this action?"

The minutes show that in answer to Dr. Steven's questions, Taylor "called attention to the importance of timing and the necessity of maintaining good liaison with HEW." Taylor went on to explain ways this can be done.

Soon after Taylor's talk about timing and liaisons with the HEW, a series of private meetings took place between representatives of both groups. Dr. John Southard, Medical Officer, Policy and Standards Branch, Division of Medical Care Administration of the Department of HEW's Public Health Service, met with members of Taylor's staff and Dr. Sabatier. Dr. Southard reported to his senior, Dr. John W. Cashman, Assistant Surgeon General, Director, Division of Medical Care Administration, that Taylor was extremely helpful. He also stated that the AMA merchants of misinformation had supplied him with all the information they had available and were generous with their time.

In return for their "cooperation," Dr. Southard saw to it that Taylor received the list of "consultants" who were working with the HEW in studying the independent practitioners for the report to Congress. In their "exchange" of information and material, Southard included in his August 1, 1968 letter along with the list, a very important piece of data for Taylor. He said, "The dates for presentation by various professional organizations representing each practitioner still have not been definitely established as yet." He added, "There will probably be one in September, two in October, and two in November."

This, of course, would give Taylor plenty of time to put together their "quack packs" filled with anti-chiropractic propaganda and have them in the hands of the consultants long before the chiropractors ever appeared on the scene to give their presentation on behalf of their profession.

Heading the list of consultants was a Dr. Donald Duncan, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston, Texas. Of the eight members of this hand picked group, five were medical doctors and no doubt all were members of the AMA.

In a well-thought-out move, the AMA's "medical-intelligence complex" approached Dr. Duncan through their medical society in Texas. Acting as an "independent" concerned citizen, a Dr. William L. Marr talked with Dr. Duncan in Galveston. In his August 23, 1968 letter to C. Lincoln Williston, Executive Secretary of the Texas Medical Society, he reported that the head of the HEW consultants is "most anxious to do everything he can and is completely sold on the idea that chiropractic benefits should not come under the Medicare program."

Dr. Marr then requested that Williston supply him with evidence so as to give it to Dr. Duncan for what he called "ammunition." In his August 24, 1968 reply to Marr, Williston expressed his gratitude for his assistance and said that "We are taking the liberty of sharing your communication with H. Doyl Taylor, Director, Department of Investigation, American Medical

Association." The reason he gave was, "We will invite Mr. Taylor to provide you with specific case histories or records which might be available." He said this "authenticated evidence" as he put it, "could be dramatic, and undoubtedly could strengthen the report appreciably."

The Committee on Quackery didn't waste any time in getting their attack together on all fronts.

The Public Health Service under the HEW was putting a consultant group together to act as the "expert" in this survey. Taylor got hold of the list and his people made contact with them. They in turn received "scientific evidence" from AMA headquarters to give to the consultants. This would give the appearance that "everyone knows that chiropractic is evil," being that reports are coming in from many different sources. The thing to keep in mind is that any material the consultants obtained came from the Department of Investigation.

It is to be noted that the AMA not only influenced the study, but had a hand in Congress calling for it and including chiropractors in the first place. The January 4, 1971 memo from the Committee to the Board of Trustees disclosed that, "In 1967, during Congressional consideration of chiropractic demands for inclusion under Medicare, the opportunity arose for a suggestion to be made to the Congress for a government study of chiropractic." In 1966 it was revealed that "extensive negotiations were carried on in an attempt to obtain a national study of chiropractic," the Committee proudly reported, "with the predetermined knowledge that if such a study were done objectively, it could only find that chiropractic is an unscientific cult whose practitioners are not qualified to diagnose and treat human illness." So, the AMA was actively seeing to it that the government, through their lobby group, would conduct the survey.

Their plot against chiropractic coverage in Medicare was being headed by their lobbyists in Washington. The Committee was briefed completely on their activities at the time the House Ways and Means Committee was considering chiropractic inclusion. In Taylor's September 25, 1967 memo to Mr. Hirsh, he said that the Section 141, which would call for a study of the independent practitioners, was unanimously endorsed by the Committee as being very important. "The importance of keeping the section in the bill on final adoption (after Senate action) was stressed. The chairman volunteered to pursue certain Senate and HEW possibilities to this end."

The Committee also stated they would see that the chiropractic survey done by the Stanford Research Institute would be brought to HEW's attention as a possible survey vehicle. It was uncovered in this memo that the AMA had not only requested this survey to be conducted by SRI but they also paid for it.

In addition, they supplied SRI with their misinformation and propaganda on chiropractic during the survey. At their January 6, 1966 meeting, Dr. Roney, of SRI, appeared before the Committee to discuss the survey his group was to do on the chiropractors. He explained that he had appeared before the American Chiropractic Association's Council on Education on January 20th and they were receptive to such a project. He further explained that he would in fact keep it very objective. Upon completion of his presentation to the Committee they asked him many questions. It would appear that the members of the Committee weren't completely satisfied

with Dr. Roney and were doubtful about the results of his survey when Dr. Fineberg and Dr. O'Connor "later expressed reservations about Dr. Roney's approach, which they felt might be overly objective." The minutes of this meeting did not disclose whether or not Dr. Roney was present when the doctors expressed their reservations about him, but rest assured that Taylor and his Machiavellian merchants of misinformation would see to it that such a survey would reveal only the AMA's views on chiropractic and at the same time call it an "independent scientific impartial survey."

The Committee stepped up its campaign against the chiropractic survey. In a letter dated May 17, 1968, from Dr. John Cashman of the Public Health Service, to Dr. Robert Mason of the Michigan State Medical Society, it was revealed that the government had requested information from them on chiropractic. In Dr. Cashman's letter, it was uncovered that Mason had offered Secretary Cohen of HEW, "to testify on the study of licensed practitioners performing health services in independent practice." Dr. Cashman did say that, "we would appreciate receiving any material you may wish to submit to the Committee or staff." That would be the Advisory Committee.

As was noted earlier, the Michigan State Medical Society, through their spy network, had access to information on chiropractic services and claims in that state's Medicaid program. With Dr. Hayes acting in his unofficial capacity as the AMA's inside man, he was supplying the AMA with what he called "weird claims for payment being made by chiropractors under Michigan Medicaid." This is the same state which has a private file on all of the 760 chiropractors in that state. This information, along with Taylor's, sent to Dr. Mason and then on to the Public Health Service, would surely add to the rigging of the government study of chiropractic.

As Mr. Riley, of the Michigan Medical Society, said earlier to Taylor, "If we're called upon we'd try to make a case of these (chiropractic claims) being a small sample of the troubles Title 18 would inherit on a national scale."

Staying true to form in his July 31, 1968 letter to Dr. Cashman, Dr. Mason said, "We would plan to present information dealing with the preformance of this group (chiropractic) under their presently allowable privileges in our State's Title 19 program." He continued, "Without question, this experience could be expected to forecast problems with which the Medicare program would be faced."

On August 22, 1968, Dr. Cashman contacted Dr. Blasingame at the AMA. In his letter he asked that the Executive Vice-President of the AMA supply the Advisory Committee with information. He said, "Because of the extremely short time period we have to complete this study for Congress, Mr. Frank Bane, the chairman of the consultant group which is advising us, has had to limit the presentations before the groups, to the national organizations of the practitioners included in the study." He then opened the door for more misinformation to leak into the study when he said, "We are eager, however, to receive from you any comments or material that would be helpful to our consultants and staff in considering the important issues presented by the study."

In the draft of his reply to the Public Health Official, Dr. Blasingame said, "Various members of the staff of the American Medical Association

recently provided your staff with detailed information on various facets of this study (chiropractic)." He added that he felt that "Inclusion of such unscientific cult practitioners as chiropractors, naturopaths and naprapaths would obviously reduce the quality health care we all are dedicated to provide, would increase the cost burden on the public without any justification and would create an administrative nightmare."

With their assault on the government survey coming from all parts of the country and their campaign to spread their propaganda in the right government circles, the outcome of the HEW study could almost be predicted word for word by the AMA. Now, with the "cat out of the bag," having full knowledge of behind the scenes activities of the AMA influencing the study, the wording of the HEW Report to Congress reads like the minutes of the Committee on Quackery.

"Chiropractic theory and practice are not based upon the body of basic knowledge related to health, disease, and health care that has been widely accepted by the scientific community." This concluding remark by the HEW report to Congress rings with some all but too familiar phrasiology. In its recommendations to the Congress, the HEW Report stated, "Moreover, irrespective of its theory, the scope and quality of chiropractic education do not prepare the practitioner to make an adequate diagnosis and provide appropriate treatment."

Back in November of 1966, the AMA House of Delegates issued a policy statement on chiropractic which is very similar to the HEW statement. "It is the position of the medical profession that chiropractic is an unscientific cult whose practitioners lack the necessary training and background to diagnose and treat human disease." Moreover they stated, "Chiropractic constitutes a hazard to rational health care in the United States because of the substandard and unscientific education of its practitioners and their rigid adherence to irrational, unscientific approach to disease causation."

Taking all into consideration with what has been presented here, one then wonders how the AMA can say of the HEW Report that it was an "Independent, unbiased study of chiropractic." If it were truly an independent, unbiased, impartial study into chiropractic then Doyl Taylor was certainly in error when he wrote in his letter to all state and county medical societies, "Thanks to you, your members and others, chiropractic coverage was *excluded* from HR 12080 by the House-Senate Conference Committee and from the Social Security Amendments adopted by the 90th Congress."

Furthermore, in the January 17, 1969 minutes of the Committee meeting, only one month after the HEW Report was handed to Congress, it was revealed that "the Committee commended the staff of the Department of Investigation for its work in connection with the HEW report . . ."

In light of such evidence, and the Committees' ostentatious display of pride for Taylor's department for their work in helping to eliminate chiropractic, unbeknownst to others of course, the HEW Report to Congress cannot be anything other than a biased, partial study, rigged and influenced by the AMA from the start.

For as the record now shows this rigged report was one of the biggest steps accomplished by the Committee in their defamation campaign to eliminate chiropractic.

Further Influence in Washington

With the HEW Report now in effect on a national level, the chiropractors had been eliminated from Medicare. On the state level the chiropractic profession still enjoyed the benefits of being reimbursed for their services under state Medicaid programs.

"The final blow to the future of chiropractic," as Mr. Youngerman put it, would have to be on the local level. The Department of HEW's report to Congress points out that "chiropractors are reimbursed under Title XIX (Medicaid) in 15 states. Medicaid is a state administered program, although federal funds are granted to the states. Because Medicaid defines medical assistance as including all medical and remedial care under state law, states may choose to cover chiropractic service."

The Committee stated they felt that those states which, by the present permissive language of Title XIX, have included chiropractic services would certainly raise, based on the HEW's report, "the serious question as to whether this is the quality health care intended by Congress in Public Law 90-248."

The Committee instituted a plan which would get the chiropractors on the local front. At their January 17, 1969 meeting they called on the state medical societies to act against their enemy. "The Committee re-emphasized its position that, at the state level, the state medical societies must be effective forces to combat chiropractic, with the assistance of materials and council from the national level," (the Committee on Quackery at AMA Headquarters). They continued, "It is appropriate for the AMA to identify chiropractic as a health hazard and for the AMA to commit itself on this basis to an education campaign to inform the profession and public to hazards and shortcomings of chiropractic."

At their October 22 meeting the same year, Taylor reported his "plans for the production and distribution of paperback copies of the HEW report to state, county and major local medical societies." He also said that despite strong pressures by chiropractic, the HEW is standing firm on its findings.

On April 25, 1969, Taylor sent a memo through Mr. Hirsh of the Law Division to Dr. Howard, Executive Vice-President. He revealed that, "a meeting has been set up for May 2 in Washington with Creed Black, of Bob Finch's staff, to discuss HEW's published statement that it favors elimination of federal matching funds for chiropractic under Title XIX." With the AMA's master of deceit on top of this scene, there would be no doubt as to the outcome of the government's decision, which would eliminate the chiropractors on the local front.

Taylor continued, "In preparing for that meeting I have prepared in draft form our support for such a proposal and a suggested method of accomplishing it." Here is a direct example, among the many, of how Taylor and his diabolical schemes sift into the heads of key government officials.

Since the HEW Report was released, the Committee had turned its efforts to the Title XIX, state Medicaid programs. They first discussed a "proposal to amend Title XIX of the Social Security Act to require that any services furnished under the act would have to be prescribed by or furnished under the supervision of a physician."

This, of course, fits right into the scheme of things, as Dr. Sabatier once

recommended that chiropractors all be retrained and put under the supervision of the AMA.

Acting with the same efficiency that influenced the HEW Report, Taylor went to Washington to have talks with key legislators on the chiropractic situation. At the October 29, 1970 Committee meeting, Taylor reported "on liaison and efforts with the US Senate and House members and committee staffs, with former HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen, the National Council on Senior Citizens, the AFL-CIO, and others, concerning chiropractic legislation in Congress."

Taylor was sure to mention that he had efficiently put the Committee's misinformation into all their hands. He proudly stated, "Materials and information have been furnished to all key persons on the congressional scene."

Dr. Ballantine suggested that Dr. Fredrick C. Weber, president-elect of the Connecticut State Medical Society, being that he "is a good friend of Senator Abraham Ribicoff," said, "perhaps would be a good contact with Senator Ribicoff in relation to chiropractic and Medicare." The senior Senator from Connecticut is on the Senate Finance Committee which was looking into whether chiropractors should be financed by federal funds in State Medicaid programs.

Taylor also reported that the AFL-CIO "Fact Sheet," which was instigated by the AMA and has a striking resemblance to their position statement on chiropractic, along with the American Public Health Association's resolution, which was also prompted by the AMA, "will be sent to all members of Congress by James R. Kimmey, Jr., M.D., Executive Director of the APHA."

This action would, of course, have the appearance that "everyone knows that chiropractic is an unscientific cult." The part played by the merchants of misinformation in the stand taken on chiropractic by these two groups, along with their rigging of other outside groups, will be detailed upcoming.

The impact of the AMA's influence-peddling in Washington to undercut the chiropractic services on a state level are still unknown. It is only a matter of time before all the states which do cover chiropractic services (presently there are approximately 15), will move to exclude those services with Taylor and his Machiavellian "Think Tank" on the scene.

X-rays

In Ralph Lee Smith's book, he calls for legislative action against the chiropractic profession on two fronts. One was "for each state to create an orderly program for withdrawing chiropractic licenses." With the HEW Report sent to Congress with recommendations including states to re-examine their chiropractic laws for licensing, and the AMA's big push toward that goal using their medical societies in the states to accomplish it, this step is well on its way to success.

The other area in which Smith recommends action to be taken is "to prohibit further use of X-ray by chiropractic." Both of these suggestions coming from the "independent" writer have, for years, been the doctrine of the merchants of misinformation. These are far from being new ideas and

coming from Smith, considering his relationship with the AMA, it could hardly be said that his works were "the first of its kind ever written."

It was written in the minutes of the Committee's meeting as early as 1965 that "The Public Health Service has been contacted informally," (Standard Operating Procedure - SOP), "about including the use of X-ray by chiropractors in the PHS survey on the use of X-ray equipment."

At their May 21, 1965 meeting the Committee recorded in their minutes that "Dr. Anderson indicated he will forward a copy of the United States Public Health Service Survey on X-ray procedures as soon as a copy is available." It was then uncovered that, "The Committee was pleased to know that chiropractors were being included in the Public Health Service Survey."

Thanks to the Committee's "informal" meeting with the PHS beforehand, the chiropractors were included. As was revealed in these same minutes, "The Committee was instrumental in obtaining the inclusion of chiropractors in a survey conducted by the Public Health Service on procedures involving the misuse of X-ray equipment."

The groundwork was also laid at this meeting for a radiologist to monitor a chiropractic X-ray symposium, as was revealed in Chapter Two. It became apparent that the merchants of misinformation had planned well in advance to gather "scientific evidence" against the chiropractic use of X-ray and then turn this over to the USPHS as positive proof that chiropractors were "misusing" X-ray equipment, thus rigging that government survey too.

Four months later, after they had already started their espionage activities gathering information to "feed" to the survey, they contacted the PHS about their idea. It was revealed in the September 23, 1965 minutes that, "Dr. Thomsen suggested that we ascertain if the Public Health Service would be interested in having someone monitor a chiropractic symposium."

With someone contacting the PHS and getting their OK to do something like this the Committee could then turn around and say - "Oh, by the way, we just happen to have such a survey on record which was conducted by a qualified radiologist, perhaps you could use this in the findings of your survey."

There is but little doubt that this is what actually took place, since this has been their "modus operandi" thus far.

This is just one more instance where the AMA's Machiavellian merchants of misinformation have, or have attempted to dictate what a government agency should say in their stand on chiropractic. However, the government does not hold a monopoly in being influenced and sometimes dictated to by the AMA, in their stand on chiropractic.



Health
BUREAU OF STATE SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
400 NORTH QUINCY STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

REFER TO: DMCA:PSB

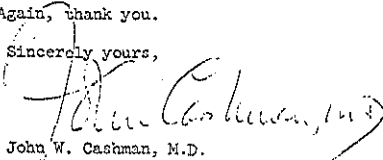
JUL 8 1968

Mr. H. Doyle Taylor
Director
Department of Investigation
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the great courtesy which you, the members of your staff and Dr. Sabatier showed to Dr. John Southard during his recent visit. He reports that you were extremely helpful, did everything possible to provide him with all the information you had available, and were very generous with your time. Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,



John W. Cashman, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon General
Director, Division of Medical
Care Administration

RECEIVED

JUL 10 1968

Department of
INVESTIGATION



Health
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
800 NORTH QUINCY STREET -
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

Rel. to 8-7-68

REFER TO: DMCA:PSB

August 1, 1968

RECEIVED

AUG 5 1968

Department of
INVESTIGATION

Mr. H. Doyl Taylor
Director, Department of
Investigation
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed are the lists of consultants to the independent practitioners study you requested. The dates for the presentation by the various professional organizations representing each practitioner still have not been definitely established as yet. There will probably be one meeting in September, two in October, and two in November.

Thank you for the various materials you have sent to us. They have proven most helpful.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Southard

John Southard, M.D.
Medical Officer
Policy and Standards Branch
Division of Medical Care Administration

Enclosures

EXPERT REVIEW PANELS

Chiropractic, Naturopathy, Naprapathy

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University of Connecticut

Storrs, Connecticut
Tel: 429-3311.
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January 4, 1971

During this period, also, extensive negotiations were carried on in an attempt to obtain a national study of chiropractic, with the pre-determined knowledge that if such a study were done objectively, it could only find that chiropractic is an unscientific cult whose practitioners are not qualified to diagnose and treat human illness.

In 1967, during Congressional consideration of chiropractic demands for inclusion under Medicare, the opportunity arose for a suggestion to be made to the Congress for a governmental study of chiropractic. This was ordered, in the Social Security Amendments of 1967; and the HEW study report was sent to the Congress in December, 1968. This report, made after the most definitive study of chiropractic ever undertaken, is a hard-hitting denial of chiropractic as a health-care service.

In January, 1969, another major event occurred--publication of an expose of chiropractic by the National Council of Senior Citizens. This Board is familiar with the extensive use made of that report.

There were two other major developments in 1969. First, the publication of the book "At Your Own Risk: The Case Against Chiropractic" and second, the release of Volume II of the Report by the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower, which is extremely critical of chiropractic licensure at the state level. Both of these were given wide distribution.

During 1970, there have been many other developments, including the report by the HEW Task Force on Medicaid and Related Programs (opposing federal funds for chiropractic under State Medicaid programs), public statements in opposition to chiropractic inclusion under Medicare by the AFL-CIO, the Consumer Federation of America, the American Public Health Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Hospital Association and others. (See attached leaflet: "What They Say About Chiropractic".)

The hoped-for effect of this widened base of support was and is to minimize the chiropractic argument that the campaign is simply one of economics, dictated and manipulated by the AMA.

Armed with this growing support, your Committee in the last 15 months has held a Regional Conference on Health Quackery-Chiropractic in each of five regions of the country, to which all state and territorial medical societies have been invited. We believe these have been extremely meaningful and worthwhile, since it is at the state level that chiropractic licensure must be considered. The fruit to be born from these and additional similar meetings, your Committee believes, will be apparent in the near future. To implement and strengthen the burgeoning efforts at the state level, your Committee plans another series of Regional Conferences in 1971.

We hope and believe that, with continued aggressive AMA activity, chiropractic can and will be contained at the national level and that steps are being taken to stop or eliminate the licensure of chiropractic at the state level.

EDWARD H. SCHWAB, M.D.
EDWARD J. LEFEBER, M.D.

WILLIAM L. MARR, JR., M.D.
JOHN W. MIDDLETON, M.D.

INTERNAL MEDICINE ASSOCIATES
200 UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD
GALVESTON, TEXAS 77550

August 23, 1968

C. Lincoln Williston
Executive Secretary
1801 North Lamar
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Williston:

I called on Dr. Donald Duncan and talked with him concerning the chiropractic situation. He is most anxious to do everything he can and is completely sold on the idea that chiropractic benefits should not come under the Medicare program.

In our discussion, it was realized that if anywhere in your records or reviews there are authenticated evidences of injury or evidences of delay of proper treatment caused by use of a chiropractor, this would give him good ammunition.

He stated further that chiropractors would now be a part of the Medicare program had not Senator Wilbur Mills of Arkansas been so adamant on his stand in this. It would seem that he is certainly sponsoring the denial of chiropractors participating in the Medicare program.

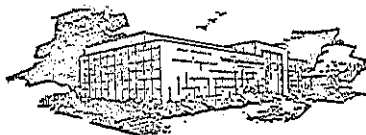
With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

William L. Marr
William L. Marr, M.D.

WLM:ja

CC: John W. Middleton, M.D.
200 University Boulevard
Galveston, Texas 77550



AUG 27 1968

Department
INVESTIGATION

TEXAS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

1801 NORTH LAMAR BLVD. • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701 • AREA CODE 512, GREENWOOD 7-6704

August 21, 1968

William L. Marr, M. D.
Internal Medicine Associates
200 University Boulevard
Galveston, Texas 77550

Dear Dr. Marr:

Please know that we are most grateful to you for the time and attention which you have given to the issue of chiropractic, and for your visit with Dr. Donald Duncan.

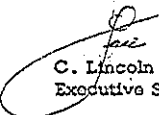
We can appreciate that it would be helpful to secure authenticated evidences of injury or evidences of delay of proper treatment as a result of the use of services of the chiropractor. These illustrations could be dramatic, and undoubtedly could strengthen the report appreciably.

We are taking the liberty of sharing your communication with H. Doyl Taylor, Director, Department of Investigation, American Medical Association.

We will invite Mr. Taylor to provide you with specific case histories or records which he might have available.

Best wishes.

Cordially yours,


C. Lincoln Williston
Executive Secretary

CLW/rew

cc: H. Doyl Taylor, LL.B.

enc.



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610 • PHONE (312) 527-1500 • TWX 910-221-0300

DRAFT

LEW BUTTSER

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

H. DOYL TAYLOR,
Director

John W. Cashman, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon General
Director, Division of Medical
Care Administration
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare
Public Health Service
800 North Quincy Street
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Dear Doctor Cashman

Thank you for your letter of August 22 and the copy of the preliminary statement on the approach that has been developed for undertaking the study relating to the coverage of services under the supplementary medical insurance part of the Medicare program of additional types of practitioners performing health services in independent practice.

Various members of the staff of the American Medical Association recently provided your staff with detailed information on various facets of this study, which we assumed would be made available to the various Expert Review Panels and the Ad Hoc Consultant Group. And we assure you and all others involved with this study that all facilities of the American Medical Association remain available for any and all additional purposes that they can serve.

We believe this study to be of paramount importance to the maintenance of quality health care of the public and that it will set the pattern for health programs for many, many years to come.

Inclusion of such unscientific cult practitioners as chiropractors naturopaths and naprapaths would obviously reduce the quality health care we all are dedicated to provide, would increase the cost burden on the public without any justification and would create an administrative nightmare.

Sincerely,

F. J. L. Blasingame, M. D.



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610 - PHONE (312) 527-1500 - TWX 910-221-0300

LAW DIVISION

EDWARD D. HURSH,
Director

DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

H. DOYLE TAYLOR
Director

DRAFT

John W. Cashman, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon General
Director, Division of Medical
Care Administration
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare
Public Health Service
800 North Quincy Street
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Dear Doctor Cashman:

It is our understanding that, in accordance with Section 141 of Public Law 90-248 as enacted by the 90th Congress, a study is being made "relating to the inclusion under the supplementary medical insurance program (Part B of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act) of services of additional types of licensed practitioners performing health services in independent practice."

This is to assure you and all others involved with this study that all facilities of the American Medical Association are available for any and all purposes that they could serve.

We believe this study to be of paramount importance to the maintenance of quality health care of the public; that it will set the pattern for health programs for many, many years to come.

Inclusion of such unscientific cult practitioners as chiropractors, naturopaths and naprapaths would obviously reduce the quality health care we all are dedicated to provide, would increase the cost burden on the public without any justification, and would create an administrative nightmare.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. L. Blasingame, M.D.
Executive Vice-President



BUREAU OF DOCTOR SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
800 NORTH QUINCY STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

REFER TO: DMCA:PSB

RECEIVED

AUG 2 2 1968

AUG 26 1968

DEPT. VICE PRES.

F.J.L. Blasingame, M.D.
Executive Vice-President
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Dr. Blasingame:

In the recent amendments to the Social Security Act, Congress directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to undertake a study, among others, relating to the coverage of services under the supplementary medical insurance part of the Medicare program of additional types of practitioners performing health services in independent practice. The study has been assigned to this Division.

The practitioners selected for study are audiologists, chiropractors, corrective therapists, naturopaths, occupational therapists, optometrists, physical therapists, psychologists, social workers, and speech pathologists.

Enclosed is a preliminary statement on the approach we have developed for undertaking the study.

Because of the extremely short time period we have to complete this study for Congress, Mr. Frank Bane, the chairman of the consultant group which is advising us, has had to limit the presentations before the group, to the national organizations of the practitioners included in the study. We are eager, however, to receive from you any comments or material that would be helpful to our consultants and staff in considering the important issues presented by the study. We would appreciate hearing from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Cashman, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon General
Director, Division of Medical
Care Administration

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
800 NORTH QUINCY STREET
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

REFER TO: DMCA:PSB

MAY 17 1968

*Question coming
from SK (6/5/68)*

Dr. Robert J. Mason
Chairman of The Council
Michigan State Medical Society
120 West Saginaw Street
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Dear Dr. Mason:

Secretary Cohen has asked me to thank you for your offer to testify on the study of licensed practitioners performing health services in independent practice.

The study has been assigned to this Division. We are completing the plan for the study which will include the organization of an Advisory Committee.

After the Advisory Committee has been established, they will decide on a plan for the groups who wish to submit testimony. Your letter will be referred to the chairman. We expect that the first meetings of the Committee will be held this summer.

Because of the many groups who will want to testify, it may be necessary to limit appearances before the Committee. Given these possible limitations, we would appreciate receiving any material you may wish to submit to the Committee or staff.

We appreciate your interest in this important study and your offer to help our staff and the Advisory Committee.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Cashman, M.D.
John W. Cashman, M. D.
Director, Division of Medical
Care Administration

RECEIVED
MAY 20 A.M.
TRYLOFF

DATE *Rec'd in file*

*Right after
Please prepare
draft of reply - This
supersedes previous
"draft" attached -*
RECEIVED

AUG 28 1968 *sent*
Department of
INVESTIGATION Howard, M. D.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

NATIONAL CENTER FOR
HEALTH STATISTICS

JAN 10 1969

REFER TO:

Mr. H. Doyl Taylor
Director, Department of Investigation
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed is a copy of Health Resources Statistics, 1968. This edition has been expanded to include statistics on inpatient health facilities as well as health manpower.

Health Resources Statistics, 1968 has been mailed to almost 20,000 persons interested in current data on health resources. The data presented could only have been accomplished through the excellent cooperation received from you by the Division of Health Resources Statistics in the National Center for Health Statistics. With your assistance, subsequent editions of this report are planned to be more comprehensive, including statistics on manpower, facilities, and other resources in the health field.

I would soon like to renew our close collaboration with you for the preparation of the next edition of Health Resources Statistics. If you have any recommendations in the interim, please send me your comments.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Starr

Sheldon Starr
Staff Assistant
Division of Health Resources
Statistics

RECEIVED

JAN 13 1969

Department of
INVESTIGATION

-2-

2. The delegation should familiarize itself with the background to the project and be prepared to refute the usual arguments.

These arguments generally include:

1. The invalidity of the HEW Report,
2. Need to give patients freedom of choice of practitioners,
3. Chiropractors are already licensed at the state level.
4. Cost to include chiropractic is nominal (about \$.25 per month is usually the figure used)

Without answering each of these contentions in detail here, there are these general rebuttals:

1. The HEW report was originally commissioned by Congress and implemented with the best resources available to HEW.
2. Freedom of choice was never intended to mean that a Federal subsidy for unscientific treatment should be the result. The overriding issue is the availability and reimbursement for quality health care.
3. The chiropractors are not licensed in all states and the degree to which they can practice on the public is generally restricted. Furthermore, there is no need to make the same mistake twice.
4. Cost is not the issue. It probably wouldn't cost much to include voodoo or some form of Druid cultism either. Recall that the Title XIX Task Force recommends no reimbursement for Medicaid on the basis that it is an unwise use of Federal funds.
5. For those members of Ways and Means who have introduced pro-chiropractic bills (Burke, Ullman, Gilbert, Utt and Collier) make certain the delegation presents these individuals with the complete consequences of this legislation and ask for reconsideration.
6. Obtain from each Congressman his reaction to the materials and the discussion and his present position on the issue if it were to be before the W & M Committee.
7. Report the results of the visits to me no later than January 23rd.

The material in this package is set up to provide a folder containing your own background information - marked "AMA Representative" and sufficient additional folders to leave with the Congressman in your assignment.

There are three special notes:

1. Leon Swatzell, do not contact LSMS on Boggs until you and I discuss procedure by phone. I will call you the first of the week of 1/5/70.
2. Dave Weihaupt, you have been included in the general mailing even though there are no W & M members in your assignment.
3. To a maximum extent, set up similar meetings with those who actually introduced pro-chiropractic legislation - the priority remains, however, the contacts with W & M members.

DWP:gl
Attachments

cc: Harry R. Hinton
Theodore R. Chilcoat
J. D. Miller
Doyl H. Taylor ✓

Contents of packets

1. Copy of EWM report (containing copy of Congressional Record reprint, June 9, 1968, remarks of Congressman Walter S. Baring).
2. Senior Citizens News, January 1969 reprint.
3. Excerpt from Report of Task Force on Medicaid and Related Programs, November 12, 1969.
4. American Public Health Association resolution on Chiropractic, November 13, 1969.
5. Data Sheet on Chiropractic.
6. JAMA editorial, "Chiropractic Condemned," April 14, 1969.
7. JAMA editorial, "AT YOUR OWN RISK The Case Against Chiropractic," September 15, 1969.
8. Paperback of AT YOUR OWN RISK The Case Against Chiropractic

In addition, the kits that went to AMA representatives also contained: Article from PR Doctor November/December 1969; copy of Dr. Gerald Dorman's speech, October 1969; Staff letter.

MICHIGAN STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

120 WEST SAGINAW STREET, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN 48823, PHONE 337-1351

RECEIVED

AUG 2 1968

Department of
INVESTIGATION

July 31, 1968

H. Doyl Taylor, LL.B., Director
Department of Investigation
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Doyl:

I'm enclosing a copy of a "keep the pot boiling" letter to Dr. Cashman.

Dr. Louie Hayes, former Vice Speaker of our House of Delegates, is now an official of Michigan Medical Service, our 18-19 fiscal agent, and has access to the wild claims for payment being made by chiropractors under Michigan Medicaid.

If we're called upon we'd try to make a case for these being a small sample of the troubles Title 18 would inherit on a national scale, with accompanying cost.

I'll be over on Monday the 18th for an AAMSE meeting at the Drake. Hope the Summer is treating you kindly.

Best regards,

Mike

M. A. RILEY

MAR:s
enclosures (2)

CONFIDENTIAL

MICHIGAN STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

120 WEST SAGINAW STREET, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN 48823, PHONE 337-1351

July 31, 1968

John W. Cashman, MD, Director
Division of Medical Care Administration
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
800 North Quincy Street
Arlington, Virginia 22203

REF: DMCA:PSB

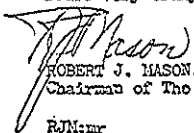
Dear Dr. Cashman:

The Michigan State Medical Society appreciates your courtesy in replying to its letter to Secretary Cohen expressing our interest in providing helpful information to the Advisory Committee which will study the feasibility of including new types of health practitioners under the Title 18 and 19 programs.

We do hope that the chairman of this Advisory Committee will afford us an opportunity to testify, for we are of the view that the inclusion of services by chiropractors under Title 18 would be an extremely ill-advised action. We would plan to present information dealing with the performance of this group under their presently allowable privileges in our State's Title 19 program. Without question, this experience could be expected to forecast problems with which the Medicare program would be faced.

Since your response to our initial inquiry was received in mid-May, we assume that we will receive further information in the near future as to the Advisory Committee's plan of action.

Yours very truly,


ROBERT J. MASON, MD
Chairman of The Council, MSMS

RJM:mr

MEMORANDUM

TO: H. Doyl Taylor, Director
Department of Investigation

FROM: Robert A. Youngerman *RAY*

DATE: September 21, 1967

SUBJECT: Meeting of Committee on Quackery, September 15, 1967

The American Medical Association Committee on Quackery and its staff met in the 6th floor conference room on September 15, 1967. A copy of the agenda for the meeting is attached.

Most of the discussion centered around the following problems:

- 1) Chiropractic coverage under Medicare (both Title 18 and 19).
- 2) Adoption of AMA Policy Statement on Chiropractic by state medical societies and other organizations of medical interest.
- 3) Status of chiropractic coverage under state Workmen's Compensation laws.
- 4) Status of chiropractic coverage under private insurance plans.
- 5) Chiropractic efforts at obtaining accreditation for their schools from the United States Office of Education.
- 6) Chiropractic efforts in the various state legislatures.

Items of special interest in chiropractic publications were reviewed with counteracting measures discussed. A careful review of the correspondence between the Committee Chairman, Dr. Sabatier, and various chiropractic leaders was discussed with the intention of formulating ideas on how this information can best be utilized. Certain specific state situations were also brought to the Committee's attention along with other informational items.

Basically, the Committee's short-range objectives for containing the cult of chiropractic and any additional recognition it might achieve revolve about four points:

- 1) Doing everything within our power to see that chiropractic coverage under Title 18 of the Medicare Law is not obtained.
- 2) Doing everything within our power to see that recognition or listing by the U.S. Office of Education of a chiropractic accrediting agency is not achieved.
- 3) To encourage continued separation of the two national chiropractic associations.
- 4) To encourage state medical societies to take the initiative in their state legislatures in regard to legislation that might affect the practice of chiropractic.

The Committee is of the opinion that if the two national chiropractic associations merge, a more effective effort on the part of the chiropractors both on a statewide and a national basis would be exerted, and the possibility of a more successful, overall program might be achieved. On the other hand, in the Committee's opinion at the present time the likelihood of these two national associations getting together is extremely remote.

Probably the single two most important items on which the Committee and staff will have to maintain constant surveillance are the Medicare and Office of Education situations. If chiropractic coverage is ever obtained under Title 18, and if a chiropractic accrediting agency for their schools is granted federal recognition by listing with the U.S. Office of Education, the program to contain the cult of chiropractic will be considerably more difficult, if not impossible. Liaison with other AMA departments, committees and councils has already been established in regard to the Medicare situation, and the AMA Washington Office has maintained excellent liaison with the U.S. Office of Education through the efforts of Otis Anderson, M.D.

The Committee and staff have agreed that certain recommendations to increase the pressure on chiropractic in the next year should be held in abeyance for the time being until it is determined that Section 141 of HR 12080 has been enacted into law. This section provides for a "study to determine the feasibility of inclusion of certain additional services under Part B of Title 18 of the Social Security Act." Such a study would be under the

jurisdiction of the secretary of HEW and would consider the question of adding the services of additional types of licensed practitioners performing health services under the supplementary medical insurance program. If section 141 is implemented, staff and Committee already have commenced investigating the possibility of Stanford Research Institute of Menlo Park, California, being given the assignment by HEW to conduct such a study, or at least to conduct that part of the study that would include various aspects of the current status of chiropractic practice in the United States. We have been reliably informed the outcome of such a study would not recommend chiropractic services be included under the act, and might very well go so far as to call it a health hazard. Steps have been taken with officials of both the United States Public Health Service and the Stanford Research Institute to have such a study made regardless of whether Section 141 is enacted. Presumably, the Stanford Research Institute could complete such a survey by January 1, 1969. Once this survey has been completed, whether under government auspices or not, and assuming it would be negative to chiropractic (and we have every reason to believe this is the case), it would almost strike the final blow to the future of chiropractic. State medical societies then could have their hands strengthened to such an extent that there is little doubt but state legislatures would seriously consider rescinding state chiropractic licensing laws.

Tentative meetings have been set up between Committee members and staff with officials of the Health Insurance Council and the American Association of Blue Shield Plans concerning attempts by chiropractors to obtain coverage under both Blue Shield plans in the various states and under private insurance policies. We are hopeful the Health Insurance Council will, at the minimum, adopt a statement clarifying the claim by chiropractors that chiropractic services are covered by more than 500 insurance companies.

Because of Committee and staff efforts the American Cancer Society has issued a policy statement in regard to chiropractic. The Arthritis Foundation also is considering adopting a statement of its own in regard to chiropractic. Many other voluntary health organizations also are giving serious consideration to such action. By so doing, the AMA could obtain valuable allies in regard to future efforts to contain the cult.

The packet of information that was distributed to each Congress participant was the most ambitious undertaking yet tried by this Department and the post-Congress demand for additional copies of the packets has overwhelmed us.

The Congress program per se established AMA as the nation's leader in education of the public about quackery. It established the AMA's Committee on Quackery for the first time as a working entity, insofar as the public is concerned. The four Committee members who participated, either as moderators or program participants, performed beyond our fondest hopes. (The fifth Committee member was ill and unable to attend.)

There ~~are~~ some disturbing influences. The National Health Federation, the chiropractors and the Krebiczon promoters all set up shop on our doorstep. We had supplied the Communications Division in advance with counteracting information--the "Data Sheet on the National Health Federation" and the Today's Health article reprint; background on the chiropractic spokesmen and background on the Krebiczon proponents.

Local newspaper coverage of the Quackery Congress was disappointing, despite such advance planning, but preliminary appraisals of national press coverage shows it to have been from good to excellent. The Communications Division is preparing a packet of press clippings. A few gathered by this office are attached. Also attached is a listing of pressroom registrants.

Radio and television coverage appears to have been good. A copy of a resume prepared by Richard Dullont is attached. Here, too, however, the coverage was clouded by the anti-medical groups' demands on radio and TV for "equal time."

Looking to the future, there are many things being considered:

1. After the Quackery Congress, a meeting was held with members of the Coordinating Conference on Health Information, composed of such groups interested in fighting health quackery as the FDA, the Federal Trade Commission, the Post Office Department, the National Health Council, the American Cancer Society, the National Doctor Business Bureau, and the Arthritis Foundation.

The National Health Council, made up of more than 60 professional, voluntary and governmental health agencies, is considering, at our suggestion, a meeting of all its agency members to plan an action campaign against quackery. I am hopeful that these agencies will join us, particularly, in the education program on chiropractic.

2. The FDA's representative on the Coordinating Conference met with me privately after the Saturday session to discuss the FDA's position on quackery, particularly chiropractic. I had met earlier and privately with Doctor Goddard. The FDA representative had been instructed particularly to find out the AMA's plans for its program on chiropractic and asked for suggestions

on AMA's stand. I told him the AMA planned to continue its education program, beamed at the public, and would actively solicit the assistance of allied health groups in the program. I suggested that the FDA might assume the posture that chiropractic is a state problem, since chiropractic schools are not recognized by the Office of Education and all chiropractic degrees are labeled as "spurious" by the Office of Education. This would, hopefully, remove some of the congressional pressure from the government agencies. I also suggested that the FDA should step up its seizure of illegal gadgets used by chiropractors. The FDA representative seemed enthusiastic in accepting our suggestions. Doctor Goddard, in our conversation, suggested I might want to come to Washington in the near future to discuss the problems with him. This is planned. The FDA's interest in chiropractic is the most hopeful sign yet from government on this subject. It could be the biggest plus to come from the Quackery Congress.

3. The Committee on Quackery has submitted to the Board of Trustees a proposed AMA policy statement on chiropractic. If this is submitted to and adopted by the House of Delegates at Las Vegas, it could strengthen considerably the AMA position.

4. Packets are being prepared, containing speeches made at the Quackery Congress, for immediate wide distribution, both by this Department and by the Communications Division. This is in addition to official proceedings, which are planned for publication later.

5. The Communications Division plans a distribution of the chiropractic packet, accompanied by a news release, to the major news media.

6. Texts of the papers are being presented to JAMA, for possible reproduction. The AMA News and Today's Health also plan additional coverage.

7. Additional copies of the slide film documentary are to be made to meet the growing demand. This is the very effective presentation, with taped narrative, by Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., a member of the Committee on Quackery.

8. Being considered is a professionally produced 30-minute film on chiropractic, together with public-service spot announcements for radio and television. The Communications Division would undertake these projects, with our help.

9. Consideration should be given to broadside distribution of the new chiropractic booklet, "Chiropractic: The Unscientific Cult." Jim Reed is to be asked about the possibility of getting copies of this booklet into every physician's reception room.

10. We have assumed the position, supported by the Committee on Quackery, that we will not debate chiropractors. Our stand is that chiropractic must first establish itself in the scientific community.

LABORING UNDER FALSE PRETENSES

One of the AMA's strongest allies in Washington against the Chiropractors is the powerful labor union, the AFL-CIO. This group fell under the AMA's influence when the AFL-CIO took a stand against chiropractic coverage in Medicare.

In the September 24, 1965 minutes of the Committee's meeting, it was noted that Dr. Otis Anderson of the AMA was carrying on negotiations in Washington with Nelson Cruikshank, AFL-CIO lobbyist. What was to come of these negotiations was never noted in the minutes, but one thing is certain: the AMA would certainly attempt to get the powerful labor group to implement the AMA's misinformation in their stand on chiropractors.

In early 1969, the Honorable Anita Palermo Kelly, a member of the House of Representatives in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, wrote to George MEANY, President of the AFL-CIO, about chiropractic inclusion in Medicare. On February 10, 1969, Mr. Bert Seidman answered her letter, which had been referred to him. Being the Director of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, he was the most qualified to speak for the union.

In his letter he stated, "While we hear of the occasional cure, we seldom hear of the hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of people in the country who suffered unnecessary prolongation of illness or even death because the chiropractor who treated them was not sufficiently trained or skilled to discover the basic cause of the illness."

The AFL-CIO spokesman had plagiarized the AMA's policy statement of October 4, 1967, which states, "Chiropractic constitutes a hazard to rational health care in the United States because of the substandard and unscientific education of its practitioners and their rigid adherence to irrational, unscientific approach to disease causation." The AMA pointed out in their policy statement that because of this "substandard" education, "The delay of proper medical care caused by chiropractors and opposition to the many scientific advances in modern medicine often ends with tragic results."

In ending his letter to the Pennsylvania legislator, Mr. Seidman indicated that he had enclosed a copy of the HEW Report "Individual Practitioners under Medicare." He added, "I am sure if you read the report, you will understand why I feel as I do." Considering *who* was behind the Hew Report and what Mr. Seidman said in his letter, one can only surmise that the AMA's influence had seeped into the powerful union.

Copies of this letter were sent to the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, to Nelson Cruikshank, former Social Security Director of AFL-CIO and chairman on the National Senior Citizen's National Advisory Committee and to Mr. William Hutton, Executive Director of the National Senior Citizens, Inc.

Faced with the powerful alliance of the AFL-CIO and the AMA on the political front, it was only a matter of time before the chiropractic profession would buckle under the pressure. In its behind the scenes activities, the AMA moved quickly to insure legislative ostracism of

chiropractic under Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

At the October 22, 1969 meeting of the Committee, Taylor reported upon "developments in regard to chiropractic and Title XIX of the Social Security act, AFL-CIO stand on chiropractic, and chiropractic efforts toward federal legislation."

With the dictator of misinformation on the scene with the AFL-CIO, it would be only a matter of time before the powerful union would join in the AMA chorus against chiropractic. As the record shows, on January 22, 1970, Taylor told of developments of "Possible public action by the AFL-CIO in opposing chiropractic inclusion under Medicare." He explained to the Committee on Quackery that, "The matter will come before the AFL-CIO Executive Council for consideration at its meeting in February 1970."

On February 20th, labor raised its head and publicly voiced its opposition to chiropractic inclusion under Medicare. The powerful AFL-CIO Executive Council, the policy-making body for all of the AFL-CIO stated, "Of immediate concern is the threat to quality care represented by the drive to include less than fully qualified medical practitioners such as chiropractors in the Medicare program." They continued, "The AFL-CIO opposes any change in the Medicare law which would open the program to unqualified practitioners."

The Committee on Quackery was also informed at their May 1, 1970 meeting that the union had not only come out publicly against the chiropractors but had lent their strong support to HEW's opposition to chiropractic inclusion under Medicare along with another powerful labor union, the United Auto Workers.

Taylor reported to the Committee on April 30th that the "AFL-CIO has submitted a 'White Paper' on this matter (chiropractic inclusion in Medicare) to the Ways and Means Committee, which supplements the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement in February 1970, and it is hoped that AFL-CIO will make public this position paper opposing chiropractic in Medicare within the coming weeks."

In the following months Taylor reported to the Committee on meetings and efforts with "US Senate and House members and committee staffs, with former HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen, the National Council of Senior Citizens, the AFL-CIO, and others, concerning chiropractic legislation in Congress."

The AFL-CIO's "Fact Sheet," which was sent to all members of Congress, strikes an uncanny resemblance to the AMA's policy statement on chiropractic and the HEW Report on chiropractic, which just plagiarizes the AMA. The AMA's policy statement, developed in 1966, stated: "It is the position of the medical profession that chiropractic is an unscientific cult whose practitioners lack the necessary training and background to diagnose and treat human disease."

At the October 29th, 1970 meeting of the Quackery Committee, "Dr. Ballantine pointed out the wording of the AFL-CIO 'Fact Sheet' (page 4) - 'Chiropractic theory and practice are contrary to accepted scientific knowledge relating to health and disease.' This wording, he said in his editorial critique, is more easily understood by the general public than calling chiropractic 'an unscientific cult'."

With the AFL-CIO aligned against the chiropractic profession on the national level, the Committee moved to get the powerful union to commit itself against the chiropractors on the local front. It was revealed in a May 13, 1970 letter to Doyle Taylor from Mr. John D. Noonan, Associate Director of Public Relations of the Massachusetts Medical Society, that such steps had been taken. He stated to Taylor, "The response to the Society's letter to the Massachusetts AFL-CIO for consideration of the resolution rejecting chiropractors under Medicare has been most favorable." In closing he said, "If you wish further information regarding the chiropractic program, please let me know."

Based on the above evidence one can safely assume that the AMA had instituted a program on a state level to align the local AFL-CIO offices to take up a resolution, similar to the AMA's, against the chiropractic inclusion under Medicare. At their July 30th, 1970 meeting, Dr. Ballantine of Massachusetts stated to the Committee that "where labor can be brought together with the manufacturer's association in a common cause against paying for chiropractic services in state programs, . . . you really have a strong effort going."

Spurred by the Committee on Quackery's incessant *political* maneuvering at all levels, there has been a ground well of opposition to chiropractic as a health-care provider under Medicare coming from the country's largest labor organization and perhaps the nation's most influential consumer group on all fronts.

Keeping in mind their objective, the elimination of chiropractic, the monopoly-minded medical masterminds of misinformation could almost guarantee that chiropractic would never be included in Medicare, now or ever.

Political Overkill in Ohio

The demented head of the AMA's Quackery Committee has also popped up in other areas involving labor unions. In addition to overseeing that chiropractic was excluded in the Federal Government Medicare Plan, the merchants of misinformation plague also seeped into the labor negotiations between the International Union of Electricians and General Motors in Ohio.

The State of Ohio has what is called an "insurance equality" law which would apply to chiropractic health-care services in union health plans for its members. On this basis the IUE local was seeking chiropractic inclusion in the General Motors contract negotiations in 1970 in Ohio. The success of such inclusion would benefit thousands of IUE union members and would be in accord with AMA's freedom of choice concept in health-care services between patient and practitioner. As Senator Eugene McCarthy so aptly put it, "I respect the right of freedom of choice of those paying for the program to seek the health services they desire when such services are licensed by the state." The IUE union members would certainly be paying for the services they wished to be included in their contract negotiations with General Motors, thus they were exercising the right to a freedom of choice.

As usual, the dictators of the AMA's dogma on chiropractic got wind of

the IUE labor negotiations with General Motors and moved in for the kill. As was revealed in the minutes of the October 29, 1970 Committee meeting, they worked against IUE union members' right for freedom of choice to have chiropractic services included in their new contract.

The Machiavellian Merchants listened attentively as the Director of Investigation described the background of the Ohio situation involving the union and General Motors. They must have sighed with relief when Taylor told them that "he has been assured this demand (chiropractic inclusion in the contract) will be opposed by General Motors . . ." This statement from Taylor could only have been made if he were in contact with General Motors officials in Ohio, seeing that such inclusion of chiropractic services would never come about.

Unbeknown to the little guy — the local union member of the IUE in Ohio — Taylor also revealed a very interesting maneuver on his part involving the national labor unions when he stated, "that national labor pressure is being applied on IUE to withdraw demand" (for chiropractic health-care service in their contract).

With Taylor enlisting the aid of the AMA's powerful allies, the national labor unions in Washington, to apply pressure on the Ohio IUE contract negotiations through that union's officials plus the assurance coming from General Motor's officials that the union demands for chiropractic inclusion would be opposed, there was little likelihood that this clause would stay in the contract.

This evidence that the AMA had interfered with labor negotiations between General Motors and IUE in Ohio is just another example of the Machiavellian Merchants' success in their "political overkill" of chiropractors on the national and state level.

Interference in Kentucky

In the State of Kentucky, chiropractic was being attacked on several fronts, all stemming from the AMA's home office in Chicago. As early as 1965, the activities of chiropractors in Kentucky had been monitored by the Committee on Quackery. These activities became the background for events to follow, leading up to the attack by the AMA and the national AFL-CIO on the Kentucky AFL-CIO for their pro-stand on chiropractic services in that state.

On September 24, 1965, the Committee on Quackery had discussed a questionnaire which was to be distributed in the state of Kentucky which the Committee felt would prove to be extremely valuable. It was not disclosed to whom this questionnaire would be directed, but judging from Taylor's question to the Committee as to whether the questionnaire was too medically oriented or not, one could safely assume it was directed at a non-medical group. (At any rate, it is for certain that the results of such a questionnaire would only be used against the chiropractors in that state.)

In addition to the questionnaire, the Committee reported on January 21, 1966, that chiropractic advertising in Kentucky should be combatted in what was described as "friendly persuasion." The approach to be employed was "a personal approach by a physician to the editor of a newspaper

explaining that acceptance of chiropractic advertising is not in the public interest." The Committee "agreed that each state should become more aware of (chiropractic) deceptive advertising provisions in the licensing laws, and where none exist, such legislation should be encouraged."

At their September 7, 1966 meeting, the Committee discussed the results of the survey on chiropractic coverage under various workman's compensation laws and the possibility of publishing the survey in an article for the *AMA News*. It was revealed that Dr. Scroggin "reported on the excellent job of the Kentucky Medical Association in successfully defeating the attempt by the chiropractors to be included under the state workman's compensation act." It is likely that the questionnaire which went out one year prior to this meeting was the survey mentioned at this meeting.

The Committee had put a lot of attention on the chiropractic situation in Kentucky and as was recorded in the January 12, 1968 minutes, the Committee felt that because of "recent reports on the Kentuckian situation, there should be a re-evaluation by labor in regard to its support for this institution," the "institution" being, of course, chiropractic in Kentucky, and the chiropractic situation in that state being Kentucky's recognition of chiropractic services up to the point where the AMA stepped in.

With the Kentucky Medical Society actively preparing proposed state legislation regarding chiropractic as early as 1968, the Committee could be assured that it would be only a matter of time before that state would enact legislation to totally eliminate the practice of chiropractic there.

Almost as soon as the HEW Report came out in January of 1970, the AMA moved to capitalize on this "independent" government finding against chiropractic services under Medicare. In a planned move to get individual states to exclude chiropractic services from their Medicaid programs, the AMA had their state medical societies and medical journals reprint the HEW Report. At the January 22, 1970 meeting, Dr. Stevens reported to the Committee that the *Kentucky Academy of General Practice Journal* had printed an article and an editorial adding its "support" to the HEW Report. This, of course, gives the appearance that the HEW Report is indeed an independent survey since the medical society is adding its support as a separate entity.

Also in Kentucky, there was a proposed resolution to be brought before the Kentucky Medical Association's annual meeting that the KMA "adopt as a primary legislative goal for the 1972 General Assembly the elimination of chiropractic through appropriate legislation." This move, as outlined by Dr. Stevens at the July 30th, 1970 Committee meeting, was an example of the AMA's foresight in their efforts to bring about the elimination of chiropractic on a state level.

On October 3, 1970, the *Kentucky Labor News*, the official organ of the AFL-CIO in that state, headlined an editorial entitled "Medical Monopolists . . ." This editorial very clearly outlined union feelings about the attack on chiropractic by the Kentucky Medical Association. Billed as "the only labor newspaper in the United States denounced by Senator Barry Goldwater," the editorial ostracized the KMA as being ridiculous and said that the KMA was outside their jurisdiction in their moves to outlaw chiropractors in Kentucky. Noting that the KMA had fought Medicare for 18 years and also opposed laws to reduce drug prices, the union stated that in the fight

between the Kentucky Medical Association and Chiropractors, "The State AFL-CIO will be on the side of the Chiropractors in such a contest, all the way, with no reservations whatsoever . . ."

Under no uncertain terms, the labor union editorial then proceeded, reducing the KMA to being ridiculous when it pointed out, "(1) The KMA spokesmen delight in referring to chiropractors as 'quacks,' but we know some medical doctors who are quacks operating as assembly line 'shot' doctors who are quick to insist on subcontracted diagnostic services from other doctors and also quick to insist that a particular druggist be used by the patient."

The editorial went on to point out, "(2) Spokesmen for the doctors delight in ridiculing the effectiveness of the chiropractor, but the best witness for the chiropractor is the PATIENT. When we hear some workmen who have been injured tell us of finding no relief from medical doctors and later," they continued, "finding relief from chiropractic services, WHY SHOULD THESE CLAIMS BE DENIED? If a workman finds relief without the shot, the pill, or the surgeon's knife — WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT TO DENY HIM HIS CHOICE."

This, of course, is a very logical argument in favor of the chiropractors. The editorial continued ostracizing the KMA when it said, "(3) Doctors are not always right. The wave of malpractice suits throughout the country attest to that." This point is a very good one, and one which the author has not put forward in his case against the medical dictators. They continued, "And, besides, how can we forget the amazing story of Sister Elizabeth Kenny — the nurse from the bush country of Australia — when she made fools of the official policy makers of the doctors' organization on her treatment for polio — which was correct — against the doctors' treatment — which was proven wrong!"

This, too, is a very valid point. In its concluding statement, the newspaper logically pointed out in their fourth item, "How can the medical doctor accept osteopathy and scorn the chiropractor? 'Osteopathy' according to Webster's 'is a system of therapeutics based on the theory that diseases arise chiefly from displacement of bones, with resultant PRESSURE ON NERVES AND BLOOD VESSELS, and can be REMEDIED by MANIPULATION of the parts.' Isn't it strange how the work of the osteopath resembles the work of the chiropractor? Except, of course, that the chiropractor is not a member of the Medical Association."

The Kentucky AFL-CIO editorial ended with a strong, almost vindictive, ostracization of the KMA when they said, "Unless the KMA is ready for some interesting public hearings — at a time when organized medicine is generally despised for what it does — the KMA would do well to forget it . . . But the KMA may confuse publicity with notoriety . . ."

Such a strong statement against one of the AMA's state medical associations would certainly draw a quick response from our friends in the AMA Headquarters in Chicago.

In their attempt to foment trouble between the Kentucky AFL-CIO and the national AFL-CIO, the Committee on Quackery met on October 29th, 1970 and discussed the matter. Dr. Stevens displayed a copy of the *Kentucky Labor News*, which he said contained a pro-chiropractic editorial. The minutes disclosed the Committee's plan to get someone in the

Kentucky AFL-CIO to raise the question of the national AFL-CIO's position on chiropractic.

As was pointed out earlier, the national AFL-CIO was already aligned with the AMA's slanted views on chiropractors, so if someone from the Kentucky AFL-CIO contacted their national office they would find a disagreement of views on chiropractic which would certainly raise some strife between the two. This, of course, would lead to one of three things. First, the Kentucky AFL-CIO would align its position against chiropractic with that of the national office. Second, through the removal of individuals who caused such an editorial, the AMA could see to it that the national office replace them with people who were aligned to their way of thinking on chiropractic. The third possibility was that the Kentucky local would not change their views on chiropractic or align with the national AFL-CIO, thus creating trouble between the two.

Whatever the outcome, the Committee stated, "It was agreed that this should be accomplished internally." So, here again, the merchants of misinformation were involved in an area which, at first glance, would appear to be totally unrelated to the American Medical Association's Committee on Quackery.

This is just another example of attempts by the medical masters of misinformation to enforce their own power and that of their allies, the all-powerful labor unions, in their attempts to eliminate chiropractic with their "political overkill."

key AMA officials in the subject of chiropractic.

d. CORRESPONDENCE FROM FORMER CHIROPRACTIC SCHOOL STUDENT --

This letter was published in AMA News. The Committee left it to staff to determine whether Mr. Johnson's knowledge could be utilized further.

e. ARTICLES OF INTEREST FROM AMA PUBLICATIONS -- These were received by the Committee as informational.

f. ARTICLES OF INTEREST FROM CHIROPRACTIC JOURNALS -- The Committee received these as informational, but agreed the situation in South Dakota is of special interest and concern.

g. GOOD HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLE -- The Committee agreed that articles of this type can be of tremendous help in our program.

V. SPECIFIC STATE SITUATIONS

a. CALIFORNIA -- It was agreed the California Anti-Quackery Law should be considered by other state medical associations for enactment in their states.

b. KENTUCKY -- 1) Recent reports on the Kentuckiana situation seem to indicate a re-evaluation by labor in regard to its support for this institution.

2) OMAR C. EYLER v. WILLIAM A. ROSE -- A staff follow-up is to be made.

c. LOUISIANA -- 3) The Committee was informed there have been no new developments in this case. (McGlothlin v. Palmer College of Chiropractic)

4) CORRESPONDENCE FROM NEW ORLEANS HOUSEWIFE CONCERNING HUSBAND'S TREATMENT BY CHIROPRACTOR -- Dr. Sabatier informed the Committee that he spoke with Mrs. Kelleher about her husband's treatment

the HEW report, he commented.

Possible public action by the AFL-CIO in opposing chiropractic inclusion under Medicare was explained by Mr. Taylor. The matter will come before the AFL-CIO Executive Council for consideration at its meeting in February 1970.

Mr. Taylor told of developments leading to the statement of "Limited Practitioners" by the Executive Committee of the Health Insurance Council and the Board of Directors of the Health Insurance Association of America (see Addendum). Dr. Ballantine moved, and the other Committee members approved, that the Committee go on record expressing its appreciation to the HIC-HIAA for the statement.

Discussion was held about the Task Force on Chiropractic, appointed from the AMA staff to give emphasis to the campaign against chiropractic. It was pointed out that the Task Force is an administrative move designed to utilize in the most effective manner the AMA staff members in various divisions. It was recommended by the Committee that Doctor Sabatier confer with Dr. E. B. Howard, AMA executive vice president, to offer the cooperation of the Committee in integrating its efforts with the staff Task Force.

Mr. Taylor reported on some contacts that could lead to national publicity the chiropractic situation.

Committee members discussed the possibility of state legislatures repealing chiropractic licensing laws. The timing and possible approaches involved in such actions were studied.

The Department of HEW's Analysis of and Response to the Chiropractic White

were directed at William Day, president of the International Chiropractors Association, not Hoyt B. Duke, president of the American Chiropractic Association, as the story stated.

Dr. Ballantine suggested that Dr. Frederick C. Weber, Jr., president-elect of the Connecticut State Medical Society, is a good friend of Senator Abraham Ribicoff, and Dr. Weber perhaps would be a good contact with Senator Ribicoff in relation to chiropractic and Medicare.

Mr. Taylor reported that the AFL-CIO "Fact Sheet" and the American Public Health Association resolution will be sent to all members of Congress by James R. Kimmey, Jr., M.D., executive director of the APHA.

Dr. Ballantine pointed out the wording of the AFL-CIO "Fact Sheet" (page 4)--"Chiropractic theory and practice are contrary to accepted scientific knowledge relating to health and disease." This wording, he thought, is more easily understood by the general public than calling chiropractic "an unscientific cult."

In connection with discussion on the AFL-CIO "Fact Sheet," Dr. Stevens mentioned the AFL-CIO situation in Kentucky. He displayed a copy of the weekly Kentucky Labor News, which contained a pro-chiropractic editorial and report of action by the state AFL-CIO convention. Mr. Taylor suggested that somebody in the Kentucky AFL-CIO should raise the question of the national AFL-CIO's

position on chiropractic. It was agreed that this should be accomplished internally.

B. Draft of Report of Committee on Quackery to AMA Board of Trustees--It was pointed out that the draft of the report in Exhibit D would be updated with the new member of the Committee and the resolution passed by the Consumer Federation of America. The report is to be submitted to the Board of Trustees after the Congress has taken action on the matter of chiropractic and Medicare. Dr. Stevens and Dr. Ballantine suggested a strengthening of a recommendation by the Committee (in final two paragraphs) that, if and when the Board approves the report, there be stepped up activity from the national level to the state societies to have them act more vigorously on the chiropractic situation.

It was decided to defer further action on the Report of the Committee to the Board of Trustees at least until the time of the 1970 AMA Clinical Convention.

C. New Chiropractic Efforts Toward "Accreditation" of Chiropractic Schools--The statement by ICA chiropractor David Palmer was pointed out. Dr. Sabatier explained that the formation of the Association of Chiropractic Colleges is of concern, but it is not known yet if the "straights" and the "mixers" can really get together on the matter.

D. The letter from NEW Secretary Elliot Richardson was accepted as informational.

E. Mr. Taylor reported how the resolution by the Consumer Federation of America came about, and the use being made of it.

F. Situation involving Chiropractic in Labor Negotiations with General Motors--This has been an internal situation involving an International Union of Electricians local in Ohio, Mr. Taylor reported. Ohio has an "insurance equality" law, and on this basis the IUE local sought chiropractic inclusion in the GM contract. Mr. Taylor said he has been assured this demand will be opposed by General Motors and that national labor pressure is being applied on IUE to withdraw demand.

G & H. Exhibits I and J were discussed by the Committee and accepted as informational.

I. Items on the Regional Conference in San Francisco and the October 30 Regional Conference in Scottsdale, Arizona, were accepted as informational. The National Conference on Health Quackery-Chiropractic on Sunday, November 29, 1970, at the time of the AMA Clinical Convention in Boston was discussed by the Committee.

III. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

All items and exhibits were noted and accepted as informational with the following commentary:

C. Updated Exhibit--Dr. Stevens reported the first showing of the revised chiropractic exhibit at the Kentucky Medical Association Annual Meeting in September was well accepted. During the convention, physicians from the KMA staffed the exhibit. This served a double

THE FIX IN THE INSURANCE GAME

Part of the AMA's master plan to eliminate chiropractic was the Medicare and Medicaid programs. In addition to these health plans, the AMA moved to exclude chiropractic services in private health plans and Blue Shield insurance plans. Taking all these areas into consideration, the AMA, through its merchants of misinformation, has affected every American's freedom of choice by seeing to it that chiropractic health-care services were excluded in these health insurance programs.

Chiropractic coverage, under both workmen's compensation and insurance plans, has been the subject of great concern to the Committee on Quackery. At their May 21, 1965 meeting, Mr. Taylor brought to the Committee's attention the fact that the AMA's Council on Occupational Health was working closely with members of the Committee in developing a comparison study showing the exact volume of claims paid to chiropractors in contrast to the volume of claims paid to physicians.

Mr. Throckmorton, of the General Counsel Office, said he would discuss this topic with Dr. Howe of the Council on Occupational Health. He also stated, "He felt it would be desirable to have a record of the degree of acceptance of chiropractic by the insurance industry." It was agreed that the matter should be pursued and the staff promised to obtain additional information on the subject.

The staff of the Committee, being the Department of Investigation, were certainly in the position to keep their promise considering the many different tools they used in obtaining information. Once the Committee could determine the extent of the acceptability of chiropractic in the insurance industry, it would be only a matter of supplying the contacts they have established in that industry with their propaganda, thus turning the tide against the chiropractic profession.

Under the heading, "Confidential Memorandum," Robert Youngerman sent a report to Taylor concerning the September 15th, 1967 meeting of the Committee, which for some reason Taylor could not attend. It was discovered in this confidential memo to Taylor that the Committee's staff was planning a series of meetings to stop chiropractic coverage in health insurance plans. Youngerman reported to the mastermind of misinformation that, "Tentative meetings have been set up between Committee members and staff with officials of Health Insurance Council and the American Association of Blue Shield Plans concerning attempts by chiropractors to obtain coverage under both Blue Shield plans in various states and under private insurance policies."

Four months later, in January, 1968, the Committee reported that staff would continue to maintain liaison with the National Association of Blue Shield Plans in regard to chiropractic attempts to gain coverage under Blue Shield. It was noted at this meeting of the Committee that a "productive meeting was held with representatives of Blue Shield on this point." What the Committee considers a "productive meeting" would be, of course, their success in influencing the people of the Blue Shield Association and aligning

them against the chiropractors. This would be accomplished with their arsenal of slanted articles, their biased "Fact Sheets," and any other propaganda they could muster up for the attack on chiropractic. The minutes further disclosed the success they had with the Blue Shield officials with this recorded statement, "They are actively considering various methods of excluding chiropractors from Blue Shield coverage."

The merchants of misinformation had struck again, and once more they had succeeded in aligning nonmedical groups against the chiropractic profession. This was another big step toward their goal of eliminating chiropractic in this country.

A most revealing document came from the office of the Director of the AMA's Department of Investigation on March 28, 1969. This letter, authored by Doyl Taylor, uncovered an unscrupulous plot against the chiropractic profession in the state of New Jersey.

The letter, which was being sent out to all of the AMA's state medical societies, had described how the chiropractors were stopped in their attempts for inclusion in that state's Blue Shield Plan. In many states, legislation of various types has been introduced in state legislatures calling for mandatory coverage of chiropractic by all insurance programs. New Jersey is one of those states. Late in the 1968 session of the New Jersey State Legislature, a bill calling for mandatory coverage of chiropractic under Blue Shield was passed by both houses of the legislature. However, according to that state's legislative laws, the Governor of that state has a 45 day period in which to sign bills passed by the State Legislature. If for some reason the Governor chooses not to sign a bill in that period, he is in effect enacting a "pocket veto," thus the bill would not be signed and put into effect (law).

This was the case in New Jersey. The State Legislature had passed the bill which would have included chiropractic health-care services under Blue Shield in New Jersey. On March 7, 1969, the 45-day period allowed for the governor to sign the legislation elapsed and on that day Governor Richard J. Hughes issued a statement supporting the position he had taken in opposition to the legislation.

Taylor revealed *why* the Governor opposed the legislation, upon *what grounds* he based his opposition to that bill and *who* was the deciding factor in the Governor's decision. "Between the time of passage of the bill and Hughes's statement, the Medical Society of New Jersey furnished the governor's office with copies of the HEW Report on its study of chiropractic." The Medical Society of New Jersey was no doubt acting under the orders of AMA Headquarters in this move and considering *how* the HEW Report came about and *who* was the instigator behind it, it is safe to say that the Committee on Quackery had an indirect hand in squelching chiropractic coverage under Blue Shield in New Jersey.

In Washington, D.C., in early 1970, the Ways and Means Committee held hearings in which the National Association of Letter Carriers testified. In their testimony to the Committee, the NALC told of their action of withdrawing chiropractic services from their health care program. At this time there is no evidence that would indicate why the NALC took this action, but it would be safe to say that perhaps the AMA's Committee on Quackery had something to do with it considering the fact that over the

years they had meetings with the officials of the Post Office Department and had a strong influence in Washington.

The minutes of the April 30, 1970 Committee meeting did reveal that they had planned on using the NALC testimony, turning it into what they described as, "another persuasive article of information demonstrating chiropractic shortcomings."

During 1970, the Committee held another Conference on Quackery, this one in Boston on November 29th. Prior to the meeting, on October 8th, Taylor sent a memo to all State Medical Society Executives along with a post card, which Taylor put together as an "off the cuff" survey of state insurance plans to determine the extent of chiropractic coverage on a state level.

He said in the memo that he was trying to nail down some definite facts on chiropractic involvement in state insurance plans. This political post card survey, which would reveal a great deal of information about chiropractic for Taylor, only required the recipient to make two x's and a small statement on the carrier for the recipient's state Title XIX program and whether or not chiropractic was included.

Taylor instructed that, "On the enclosed postcard will you please indicate with an 'x' if chiropractic services are covered under your state Title XIX program and/or Workmen's Compensation program, and with an 'x' if your state legislature has enacted a so-called 'insurance equality' statute that, in effect, requires chiropractic coverage in all insurance contracts." He added that he needed these postcards by November 1st. No doubt this postcard survey would be billed as an "extensive" scientific survey conducted by the Committee in all states to determine the extent of chiropractic coverage under state insurance plans.

Using New Jersey as an example on how to stop any state legislature from passing a bill which would include chiropractic services under state insurance programs, the Committee was in the position to determine which states would employ the tactics used in New Jersey.

With the Committee on Quackery moving in on the chiropractors at the state level and the national front well in hand, the merchants of misinformation have been successful in stopping chiropractic health care coverage under Medicare, Workmen's Compensation, state Medicaid programs, national health insurance plans and Blue Shield Plans, virtually effecting every American's right to a freedom of choice in the health-care insurance programs in the country.

Using New Jersey as an example, the Committee could include that with the HEW Report and call it "overwhelming evidence" against chiropractic inclusion in health insurance programs on a state level. Using these reports and statements along with their other manufactured evidence, the FDA's stand, the US Office of Education and the US Public Health Service stand on chiropractic, Dr. Alton Ochsner was safe in saying in his letter to all members of Congress that he hoped "the Congress will accept the overwhelming evidence now available that chiropractic should not be included in any health care program for the people, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and second, that chiropractic must not be included in any national health program under consideration."

In other states the Committee reported great success in combating

chiropractic inclusion in state insurance programs. At their February 5, 1971 meeting, the Committee commended the Alabama Medical Society for the action taken by the 29-member Advisory Council for Comprehensive Health Planning of Alabama in recommending that chiropractic should be "considered potentially dangerous to health, should be discouraged, and eventually eliminated in the state." Thanks to the Alabama State Medical Society and the fine work of the Committee on Quackery, the Alabama State Committee of Public Health formally adopted the recommendation set forth by the Advisory Committee.

Dr. Stevens also reported at this meeting that he had discussed the possibility of developing model legislation restricting or eliminating the licensure of chiropractic in all states with officials of the powerful Council of State Governments.

The elimination of chiropractic in health-care programs along with the overall plan to eventually eliminate chiropractic altogether was coming to a head. With chiropractic services being eliminated in Blue Shield Plans throughout the states, the Committee could rest assured that soon chiropractors would have no one to whom they could deliver their services, since chiropractic would be unlawful based on state and national legislation.

On June 8, 1971, an urgent message was sent from the AMA's Field Service Office in Atlanta, Georgia, to their Field Staff Department Director in Chicago, with a copy to Doyl Taylor. In telegram form the message from Tom Sawyer to Dick Layton stated, "Re: Chiropractors in Florida, (Seekie Pete), Dick, at final meeting of the Conference Committee (Florida Legislature) on the no-fault automobile insurance proposal, an attempt was made by the Chiropractic Association to have this bill amended to provide for mandatory coverage for chiropractic services in automobile accident insurance policies." Mr. Sawyer then revealed how it was stopped. "Through the cooperation", (in his anxiety to rush off the good news to his headquarters he mis-spelled through), "of the Chairman of the House Conferrees, and the Chairman of the Senate Conferrees, this concept was rejected."

Not only have the merchants of misinformation kept chiropractic services from being covered under Blue Shield Plans in the states, but they have been successful in assaulting chiropractors in other insurance related programs. This all fits in with the Committee's master plan to eliminate chiropractors - period.

Setting Policy for Insurance Groups

The Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA) has in its membership hundreds of health insurance companies in the United States. This association is the policy-making group for the health insurance industry. If they formulate a policy on a specific subject, such as chiropractic exclusion in health insurance programs, it is likely that its member organizations will adopt such policy.

The AMA's merchants of misinformation have, of course, provided this association with their manufactured misinformation and propaganda and through secret meetings with officials of HIAA and members of the

Committee, they have dictated HIAA's anti-chiropractic stand to exclude chiropractic services in health insurance policies.

The AMA has listed in their directory as one of their councils, the Council on Medical Services. Working under the direction of the Council is the Committee on Health Care Financing. As of 1971 the Chairman of the Council on Medical Services (CMS) is Dr. Guy A. Owsley, who is also, as it turns out, on the Board of Directors of Blue Shield. Also on the CMS is Dr. Charles J. Ashworth. In addition to his function as a Council member he is the 1971 Chairman of the Committee on Health Care Financing. He too, along with Dr. Owsley, is on the Blue Shield Board of Directors. With these two men subject to the Committee on Quackery's whims, it is little wonder the chiropractors were excluded under Blue Shield in many areas.

In addition to these contacts, the Committee also had available a representative from HIAA. In 1966, at their September 6th meeting, the Committee discussed a closer working relationship between themselves and the AMA's Insurance Committee, the reason being, it was discovered in the minutes of that meeting, that a representative of the Insurance Committee had appeared before the International Chiropractic Association which was holding a symposium on insurance. The individual discussed was not named in the minutes, but the following was: he was also the Director of Information and Research of the Health Insurance Association and also served as a consultant to the AMA. "The Committee agreed its views on chiropractic should be sent to the AMA Insurance Committee so this information, if necessary," they disclosed, "could be relayed to the Director of Information and Research of the Health Insurance Association."

This, then, was the first step the merchants of misinformation took to influence HIAA's stand on chiropractic.

On January 7, 1967, the Committee moved a step closer in spreading their influence in the insurance industry. In their discussion of payment of chiropractic claims by insurance companies it was decided that a meeting would take place with the assistant director of the Health Insurance Council. The minutes disclosed that "it was suggested that Dr. Sabatier give a presentation on chiropractic to the HIC's Committee on Allied Health Professions."

As the record shows, much can be said for Dr. Sabatier's distorted presentations on chiropractic and the destruction they have brought to the profession of chiropractic over the years. No doubt the Committee had high hopes for the effect which Dr. Sabatier would create at HIC with his not-so-creative presentation of chiropractic.

Mr. Youngerman, at the May 7, 1967 meeting, reported on the progress of the plans to have Dr. Sabatier speak before HIC. In his brief summary he said, "that after meeting with Health Insurance Council representatives, it was agreed that Dr. Sabatier would appear before the Committee on Allied Health Professions of the HIC at its next meeting sometime during the summer."

With their plans moving along, Taylor reported at the Committee's next meeting, held on September 15, 1966, that staff had set up meetings with officials of HIC concerning attempts by chiropractors to obtain coverage under private insurance policies. This would appear to be in addition to the presentation by Dr. Sabatier. With the AMA's influence on the insurance

industry's official spokesman coming to a head, it wouldn't be long before they would come out with an anti-chiropractic stand — dictated by the merchants of misinformation.

On January 17, 1969, Dr. Fineberg and Doyl Taylor reported to the Committee the success of their recent encounter with officials of HIC. They said they had received a most favorable welcome from the HIC people at their December 18, 1968 meeting. They reported that with HIC studying the situation regarding insurance coverage now accorded chiropractic services, "The possibility of HIC adopting a policy statement on chiropractic was discussed." There was little question that HIC would actually come out with a statement against chiropractic coverage under private health insurance plans with the Diplomatic Dictators on the scene. What they would say, would depend on how much pressure and influence the merchants of misinformation could apply on HIC prior to the release of their official position statement on chiropractic.

The Committee's advances toward this goal were the subject of discussion by Taylor at the July 11, 1969 meeting. He reported on liaison with representatives of the health insurance industry and their efforts to establish some sort of official position on chiropractic services in health insurance plans. Taylor was not premature in announcing that he felt the insurance industry would take a "public stand for payment only for scientific health care for policy holders." The insurance industry's stand on chiropractic exclusion in health insurance plans in America was forthcoming and the Committee played a great part in formulating the insurance industry's stand on chiropractic.

At the January 22, 1970 meeting, Taylor proudly "told of developments leading to the statement of 'Limited Practitioners' by the Executive Committee of the Health Insurance Council and the Board of Directors of the Health Insurance Association of America." This in itself is evidence that Taylor and his Machiavellian Merchants had a big hand in seeing to it that the HIC and HIAA, first, become aware of the "terrible evils" of the "unscientific cult of chiropractic," and second, issued a statement which would block chiropractic services from ever being covered under any private health insurance in the country forever. The Committee must have unanimously endorsed, with deranged enthusiasm, Dr. Ballantine's move "that the Committee go on record expressing its appreciation to the HIC-HIAA for the statement."

In April of 1970, an exchange of letters between the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council (HIBAC), the federal government's official group of advisors on health insurance, and Robert Finch, Secretary of HEW, took place. Charles L. Schultze, former Director of the Bureau of the Budget, then the Chairman of HIBAC, wrote Mr. Finch that "The Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council (HIBAC) has become aware of the existence of a very well-organized campaign by the nation's chiropractors to obtain coverage for the services under the Medicare program." He continued, "The Council strongly opposes the payment of Medicare benefits for chiropractic services." He stated that the Council felt that such services have no medical value. He said that inclusion of chiropractic services in the program might actually result in harm to Medicare beneficiaries, because, as he put it, "they would delay or avoid seeking proper medical care."

This, of course, is in tune with the same propaganda coming from the AMA chorus of misinformation. Much of what Mr. Schultze says has already been said by the AMA in the course of spreading their influence and misinformation.

In plagiarizing what the Diplomatic Dictators of the AMA had already said, he added, "Also, the additional funds necessary to make such payments would add substantially to the financial burdens of the Medicare program." Perhaps the Director of the HIBAC was in receipt of the valuable "inside information," to which Taylor had access through his spies at the Michigan Medical Service who were monitoring chiropractic claims under that state's Medicaid program. If so, then Mr. Riley, of the Michigan Medical Society, got his wish when he stated to Taylor back in July of '68, that "If we're called upon we'd try to make a case for these (chiropractic claims) being a small sample of the troubles Title 18 would inherit on a national scale, with accompanying cost." Judging from Mr. Schultze's statement it would certainly seem that this was the case, but then again all we have to go by is what he said in his letter to the Secretary of HEW. Or do we?

In the HEW's reply to the Director of HIBAC, Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, HEW's Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, a title quite similar to one of the AMA's committees, thanked him for his letter. He then said that "The Department's position on this matter, and its reason therefore, are contained in its report, *Independent Practitioners Under Medicine*," which he stated, "presents the results of a study requested by Congress and submitted in December 1968."

Based on evidence set forth prior to this above statement, the HIBAC and HEW were simply exchanging AMA-planted propaganda back and forth in their letters and calling it their own. On top of all this, the AMA's Committee on Quackery took these two letters and read them on May Day of 1970 at their regional conference on health quackery held in Boston, under the guise that these were views set forth separate from their own — which is a deceitful, outright lie.

As a direct result of the influence peddlers of the Committee on Quackery, chiropractic service was thus denied to millions of people under their private health insurance plans in America. A giant step backwards for chiropractors, just another step forward for the merchants of misinformation.

AMA CGO

AMA ATLA

TO: DICK LANTON (GIVE A COPY TO DOYL TAYLOR)

FROM: TOM SAWYER

DATE: 6/8/71

RE: CHIROPRACTORS IN FLA. (SEEKIE PETE)

DICK, AT FINAL MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (FLA. LEGISLATURE) ON THE NO-FAULT AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE PROPOSAL, AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE BY THE CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION TO HAVE THIS BILL AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR MANDATORY COVERAGE FOR CHIROPRACTIC SERVICES IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICIES. THOUGH THE COOPERATION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE CONFERRERES, AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE CONFERRERES, THIS CONCEPT WAS REJECTED

The Committee agreed that the ICA letter from chiropractor Thaxton, commenting on news reports on the speech, should not be answered. It also was agreed that the ICA letter should not be exploited or publicized in any AMA publication or in the general press, but should be used only in specific instances for the purpose of providing help to individual state medical societies. The Committee also agreed that it would be fatal to seek corrections of errors in the Los Angeles Times news story on the speech.

e. Sections from Department of H.E.W. Book, Academic Degrees -- It was pointed out this was the first time any authoritative publication included a mention that chiropractic degrees were considered to be "spurious."

f. AMA Insurance Consultant Speech at ICA Meeting -- The Committee agreed its views on chiropractic should be sent to the AMA Insurance Committee so this information, if necessary, could be relayed to the Director of Information and Research of the Health Insurance Association of America, who also serves as a consultant to the American Medical Association, and who appeared before an ICA insurance symposium. Closer liaison with this Committee in regard to insurance matters was suggested.

g. Correspondence with H.E.W. Official on Chiropractic -- Dr. Sabatier reported that George A. Silver, M.D., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was extremely enthusiastic about receiving information for his colleagues on the dangers of chiropractic. A set of Dr. Sabatier's slides were sent to Dr. Silver at his request.

h. Report of Investigation on Chiropractor J. J. Allen -- Dr. Sabatier reported on the background of his experiences with chiropractor

MINUTES

Americana Hotel
New York, New York

July 11, 1969
9:00 a.m.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., New Orleans, Louisiana (Chairman)
H. Thomas Ballantine, Jr., M.D., Boston, Massachusetts
Henry I. Fineberg, M.D., New York, New York
David B. Stevens, M.D., Lexington, Kentucky

AMA STAFF PRESENT:

H. Doyl Taylor, Department of Investigation (Secretary)
Oliver Field, Department of Investigation
William J. Monaghan, Department of Investigation (Recorder)

Dr. Sabatier announced that Raymond A. Berger, M.D., had notified the Committee that he was unable to attend due to illness. The Committee formally moved that a letter be sent to Dr. Berger expressing the members personal regrets that he had been unable to attend the meeting and conveying a sincere wish for his recovery.

I. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING -- The Minutes of the last meeting of the Committee on Quackery on January 17, 1969, in New Orleans, Louisiana, were approved unanimously by the Committee.

II. CONCLUDED MATTERS -- These items were received by the Committee as informational.

III. CURRENT MATTERS.

Dr. Sabatier suggested that the Committee discuss primarily current major national matters; that Informational Items (No. IV) and State Situations (No. V), having been reviewed individually by the Committee members, be received as informational. The Committee concurred.

Dr. Sabatier pointed out that the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare's report on "Independent Practitioners Under Medicare

forthright position calling for quality health care based on scientific principles for its members and its rejection of the unscientific cult of chiropractic. Mr. Taylor reported on liaison with representatives of the health insurance industry in efforts toward a formal, public stand for payment only for scientific health care for policy holders. He also reported on unsuccessful chiropractic efforts with the U.S. Office of Education to gain recognition as an educational accrediting agency.

The forthcoming book At Your Own Risk--The Facts About Chiropractic by Ralph Lee Smith, due for publication in August 1969, was discussed by the Committee. Mr. Taylor told of the publisher's plans for promotion of the book, and he outlined details of projects in which the American Medical Association plans to distribute the book.

VI. NEW BUSINESS -- The Committee discussed the concept of holding regional meetings on chiropractic in conjunction with Committee meetings. Dr. Fineberg moved, and Dr. Ballantine seconded, a motion for the Committee to undertake such programs, to which state medical societies in the region would be asked to send representatives. The motion carried unanimously.

Preliminary plans were made to hold at least three regional meetings a year, pinpointed to serve geographic areas of the nation. The first regional meeting is to be in Chicago in October 1969. The 12 state medical societies to be invited are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska,



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610 • PHONE (312) 527-1500 • TWX 910-221-05

LAW DIVISION
BERNARD D. HIRSH,
Director
DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION
H. DOYL TAYLOR,
Director

March 28, 1969

As you know, legislation of various types has been introduced in state legislatures calling for mandatory coverage of chiropractic by all insurance programs.

Late in the 1968 session of the New Jersey State Legislature, a bill calling for mandatory coverage of chiropractic under Blue Shield was passed by both houses of the Legislature.

On March 7, 1969, the 45-day period allowed the governor to sign the legislation elapsed, amounting to a "pocket veto" of the bill by Gov. Richard J. Hughes. He also issued a statement supporting the position he had taken in opposition to the legislation. A copy of the bill, as passed, and of Governor Hughes' "veto" statement are enclosed for your information.

Between the time of passage of the bill and Hughes' statement, the Medical Society of New Jersey furnished the governor's office copies of the HEW report on its study of chiropractic. The weight of the HEW report in Hughes' statement is obvious, particularly that part of the HEW report that calls for the physician as the patient's "point of entry" into the health care system.

We hope this will be helpful to you. Please keep us informed on chiropractic legislative activity in your state. If there is anything we can do to be of assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

H. Doyl Taylor
H. Doyl Taylor
Director

Enclosures

INDOCTRINATE THEM YOUNG

On the educational front, the Mind-Benders of the AMA worked meticulously almost from the Committee's earliest beginnings to insure that the nation's future MDs would all be indoctrinated on chiropractic.

The Committee voted early in 1965 to see that their propaganda leaflets would be given "as wide a circulation as possible, especially to students at all levels." During that same year a form letter went out to all State Medical Societies outlining the Committee's master plan for eliminating chiropractic. In this 13 point program, coming from Robert Youngerman, were instructions to the state executives to "Encourage state universities or medical schools to conduct surveys of chiropractic in your state as well as considering lectures on quackery in general and chiropractic in particular."

In addition to having the local Quack Squad infiltrate the medical schools and universities to hold indoctrination talks on chiropractic, Youngerman instructed his subordinates in the "Utilization of Medical School Deans and faculty for statements on the inadequacy of chiropractic theories and education." He added, along with the functions he outlined, that it might be necessary to not only indoctrinate students and deans of medical schools but also "to conduct an educational campaign for your own physician colleagues in order to gain their support."

Youngerman enclosed fourteen pieces of propaganda from the Department of Investigation which would make up a "quack pack," which the state medical officials could use in their indoctrination course in the schools. This quack pack would of course grow as the years went by.

At the January 21, 1965 Committee meeting, it was decided that a special form letter would be sent to the major Specialty Societies. These would include Academys, Associations, Societies of Dermatology, General Practice, Neurology, Orthopaedic, Pediatrics, Public Health Physicians, Radiology, Psychiatry and many others. In addition to all these Specialty groups, Dr. Sabatier suggested to the Committee that the letter also be sent to the Dean of each medical school.

The letter called for the specialty boards and societies not to cooperate with chiropractors in any way. Each of the 56 medical specialty boards and associations who received this letter were reminded of the AMA's Judicial Council's statement of 1955 which described the ethicality of voluntary professional associations with what they called "cultists." It read, "All voluntarily associated activities with cultists are unethical." The letter also quoted the AMA House of Delegates 1933 statement which said, "The physician who maintains professional relations with cult practitioners would seem to exhibit a lack of faith in the correctness and efficacy of scientific medicine and to admit that there is merit in the methods of the cult practitioner."

This statement is not in line with some of the medical world leaders who feel that there is some validity to chiropractic claims and that many of the techniques used by the medical profession are similar, if not the same, as those of the chiropractor. The Committee's own members have even stated that there is validity to chiropractic techniques.

This statement is also in conflict with statements recorded in the Committee's minutes, when they felt they were in a very difficult position because "we do not have this documented proof that what they are doing is wrong."

The letter, which was signed by Dr. Thomsen, ended with a quote from the 1961 AMA's House of Delegate's statement, "There can never be an ethical relationship between a doctor of medicine and a cultist, that is, one who does not practice a system of healing founded on a scientific basis."

In addition to sending this to the specialty groups, Doyl Taylor sent the letter to medical schools throughout the country. In his March 11, 1966 letter, he told the medical schools that "this Department has available recent data on the cult of chiropractic for distribution to your students."

In medical schools, the student, still an infant in the medical world, looks to the AMA as his "guiding light," since they are the policy-makers for the medical world. Upon graduation, the student would soon be recruited into the all-powerful medical association, carrying with him all he had learned in medical school, including the fact that Big Brother at the AMA had laid down the law early in his formative years as an MD that chiropractic was a no-no. In addition, even to associate with such evils as chiropractic could constitute disciplinary actions against the newly indoctrinated AMA member for violation of edicts passed by their House of Delegates.

At the September 7, 1966 meeting, the Committee was informed that the general reaction to the letter was favorable. At the National Congress on Medical Quackery held on October 7-8, 1966, Dr. Blasingame spoke of the AMA's program to educate the medical profession on chiropractic. He described how the AMA was hitting hard at the chiropractors and he pointed out some of the accomplishments and the many publications on chiropractic that have emanated from the AMA. He also suggested that state medical societies give a "higher priority to their education programs on chiropractic." This would include the 13 point plan outlined by Youngerman which includes indoctrinating medical schools and universities.

One of the bigger inroads the Committee has made over the years was discovered in the minutes of their May 5, 1967 meeting. The Committee was informed that beginning that summer, Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana, would be offering a workshop for college credits on the subject of quackery. If the Committee could make a go of this one, there was a chance that they would push this workshop into the curriculum of every college they could indoctrinate with their anti-chiropractic sales pitch.

In addition to getting such a course included as a college credit, the merchants of misinformation were told that the mastermind, himself, would conduct the indoctrination course on chiropractic. The Committee reported that, "Two workshop presentations by," none other than the Divine Diplomatic Dictator, "Mr. Taylor have been scheduled, one on general quackery and one on chiropractic." The self-proclaimed professor must have worked hard at getting this coup off, but he did it and in so doing, took a big step forward in his indoctrination plan for students.

In furthering their plans for brain-washing students, the Committee on Quackery held a meeting with the Iowa Medical Society to discuss tactics. At the October 4, 1967 meeting, Taylor outlined an Educational Program which the IMS should take up.

On October 5th, Robert Throckmorton, then legal counsel for IMS and former General Counsel for the AMA, sent a memo headlined **RESTRICTED INFORMATION** to Dr. R. A. Berger, Chairman of the IMS Committee on Quackery. In the memo he answered Dr. Berger's request for comments on Taylor's presentation. He stated that Taylor, in his outline on how to "educate" new physicians recommended, "that contact be made with Dean Hardin and also, through the Iowa Society of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, with the Dean of the Des Moines College of Osteopathy and Medicine," (both had probably received Taylor's 1965 specialty letter), "to encourage these institutions to bring to the attention of their students the subject of Chiropractic." He went on to point out that, "It is also recommended that this subject be brought to the attention of interns and residents who are training in Iowa hospitals." Throckmorton added that the best means to implement this program would be left up to the discretion of the Committee on Quackery.

Taking Throckmorton's commentary on Taylor's presentation and recommendations for combating chiropractic, Dr. Berger then formulated a Report to the Executive Council of the IMS. In his October 25th, 1967 report, also headlined **RESTRICTED INFORMATION**, he stated, "It was the consensus of the committee that a program of action be designed and implemented to combat the practice of chiropractic, which is acknowledged by the AMA, by the IMS and other responsible members of the scientific community as a health hazard." He said the committee felt that "the time has come for the Society to step up its efforts in this regard." He added that it was an opportune time for action "in light of recent publicity involving chiropractic, in general," (the publicity in its entirety was emanating from the AMA), "and the Palmer College of Chiropractic in particular." This was the article written by Ralph Lee Smith and instigated by the AMA's merchants of misinformation.

Heading the list of Priority projects was Taylor's plan to first indoctrinate the general membership of the IMS. Following the inauguration of the indoctrination program to the membership was a public information campaign aimed at legislators, representatives of the press, professional organizations, voluntary health groups, the general public and educators.

Priority III was the medical students and other educational areas. Dr. Berger stated, "It is, of course, obvious that one important way to thwart chiropractic is to reduce the numbers of chiropractors." Keeping in mind that it was Taylor who first suggested this plan to Throckmorton, the committee proposed a most diabolical plan to eliminate chiropractic on the educational front.

In accord with the Grand Master Plan of the merchants of misinformation, Dr. Berger submitted to the Executive Council the following: "Develop appropriate educational programs to discourage student interest in careers in chiropractic and to enlist the aid of all physicians in this endeavor." He continued to outline that "Liaison should be established with educators and these individuals should be provided with factual information about chiropractic. The AMA (Department of Investigation) has appropriate informational materials which could be provided by the IMS to the state's high schools and colleges." This would, of course, include medical schools.

This, then, would be in essence tampering with medical school curriculums in their efforts to forward their anti-chiropractic propaganda drive. In this connection, Doyl Taylor has gone through great trouble in seeking out respected medical sources, such as Deans of Medical Universities, to take up his cause. Acting under the request of Doyl Taylor, the Committee resorted to hiring a public relations counsel to come up with some "fresh" ideas in combatting chiropractic on the educational front.

On January 25, 1968, Philip Lesly of the Philip Lesly Company, a public relations firm located on North Dearborn Street in Chicago, sent Taylor his professional opinions on how to combat chiropractic. Starting off with "Dear Doyl," the public relations expert submitted a few suggestions which he felt may not have been thoroughly explored at their previous meeting on January 12th. He said it would be a good idea to "Obtain the action or at least statements of condemnation from respected medical sources or scientists not a part of the AMA. To do this, we would no doubt need to single out those who not only feel that chiropractic is a public health problem, but who can be especially subject to persuasion to do something about it."

Among the people Mr. Lesly felt would be subject to the AMA's dictator's persuasion to move against chiropractic were two men involved in medical education. He stated, "For instance, it seems to me that by discussion with Dr. Beadle at the University of Chicago, the School of Medicine there could be prevailed (influenced) on to take leadership in this area." He noted to Taylor that this school was centrally located for contact with the press. "Similarly," he continued, "Dr. J. Roscoe Miller at Northwestern, being a physician himself, should be approachable in connection with the Northwestern Medical School."

He then outlined what means could be employed as a usable tool to persuade and entice the heads of medical schools to come around to Taylor's way of thinking on the subject of chiropractic. "It can be pointed out to him, as well as to other heads of educational institutions, that a great deal of favorable attention would be focused on the institution among responsible medical professionals, who themselves are important in the support of medical institutions, and who have a great influence on other contributors." The Dean of any Medical School would buckle under these pressure tactics, with the enticement that if they went along they might, or their school might, profit by taking a stand against chiropractic. At the same time, there was also the possible threat that if they didn't go along with the AMA's propaganda on chiropractic they stood to lose financial support from the "responsible medical professionals" and "other contributors."

Adhering to his money-motivated line of thought, Mr. Lesly felt that because the Committee had a budget limitation, he, in turn, would have to limit the suggestions he could make. He said, "If we were to explore without these limitations on our thinking, a number of other avenues could be projected."

The AMA's Committee on Quackery further reinforced their commitment to eliminate chiropractic when they designed a program of action to combat chiropractic for all state medical societies. The Committee deemed it essential that all state medical societies take up the cause and enact their masterplan of top priorities, especially the educational campaign.

In the model state plan the Committee said, "Encourage the Deans of the Medical schools and schools of osteopathy in the state to provide appropriate background information on chiropractic to their students." This "background information" would, of course, be supplied by the merchants of misinformation. "Efforts should also be made to make such information available to interns and residents who are training in hospitals of the state, either through direct contact with these physicians by state medical society representatives, or by inviting these physicians to attend state medical society conferences where this subject is discussed."

By these means, the Committee would have a direct influence on the curriculum in the medical schools and through their state medical societies they would insure that medical students would be properly indoctrinated with anti-chiropractic propaganda.

Following the lead of the AMA's Committee on Quackery, many state medical societies took up the cause. In June of 1970, the Louisiana Delegation (the State in which Dr. Sabatier, the Chairman of the AMA Committee on Quackery, resides) introduced to the AMA House of Delegates a resolution condemning chiropractic. It stated, "Resolved, That the American Medical Association encourage medical schools to include specific information in their curricula regarding the nature of the health hazard to individuals who make up the general public which is posed by quackery in general and the unscientific cult of chiropractic in particular; and be it further

Resolved, That the AMA transmit copies of this resolution to the AMA Council on Medical Education, American Association of Medical Colleges, the Dean of each medical school in the U.S.A., American Public Health Association, and National Health Council; and be it further

Resolved, That the AMA be encouraged to offer bibliographic materials to each medical school and to other appropriate bodies relative to the health hazard posed by quackery."

The Reference Committee of the Congress recommended that Resolution 24 be adopted, and at the AMA Annual Convention of June, 1970, the AMA House of Delegates did adopt this resolution.

It is worthy to note that a long-standing policy of the AMA's Council on Medical Education is that the medical school faculty has the right to determine its own educational program free from outside interference. It should be further noted that the Council on Medical Education was pleased to announce to the Reference Committee of the House of Delegates that they would be most willing to furnish to all medical faculties, educational materials which may then be incorporated into their teaching curricula.

In this connection, it was recorded at the 1970 Annual Convention that, "In this case, the AMA Department of Investigation has indicated its willingness to make available its packet on chiropractic and other related materials for distribution to all medical faculties." Continuing, the Delegate from Louisiana stated, "The Council on Medical Education will therefore be able to provide these materials to medical schools." These materials could then be incorporated into the curricula. Much of the credit for this resolution can be given to Doyl Taylor, as it almost follows word for word Taylor's proposed educational campaign for the state medical societies.

Soon after the resolution was passed by the House of Delegates, Taylor moved in for the "over-kill." He sent a dispatch to Dr. William Ruhe, Director of the Division of Medical Education, going first through Bernard Hirsh, Director of the Office of the General Counsel. In his August 11, 1970 memo, Taylor indicated, "Attached is a bibliography of the materials the AMA Department of Investigation is ready, willing and able to supply to each medical school or other 'appropriate bodies' upon request."

The three page bibliography listed 38 pamphlets, fact sheets, reprints of articles, reports, health quackery congress proceedings and so on. Also included were the HEW Report, two articles by Ralph Lee Smith, plus his book - *At Your Own Risk*, and data on chiropractic schools which was obtained through the medical-intelligence association's spy network. The merchants of misinformation couldn't miss in saturating the minds of medical students with this type of propaganda going into the medical schools throughout the country.

Less than one month after Taylor sent out his bait through the Medical Educational Division, he got a bite. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Quackery of the North Dakota Medical Association had promoted Taylor's distorted concoction to a local medical school in Grand Forks. Lyle A. Limond, Executive Secretary of the North Dakota Medical Association, requested in his September 2, 1970 letter to Taylor, to please ship fifty-six packets on chiropractic to Dr. T. H. Harwood, Dean of the University of North Dakota School of Medicine. Mr. Limond said that, "Doctor Harwood wishes to distribute them to his second year class of medical students." He then told Taylor that this request was an outgrowth of Dr. Robert Tudor, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Quackery. In a September 4th letter to Limond, Taylor verified that he had sent a packet of materials on chiropractic to Dr. Harwood at the medical school.

Attached to Taylor's copy of the letter to Mr. Limond was a note which listed other medical schools who had requested materials from the AMA. This was only a short time after Taylor had put the materials together following the passage of the resolution. As of September, 1970, the following had received materials at their request from the dictator of misinformation:

1. University of South Florida - Tampa
2. Louisiana State University Medical Center - Shreveport
3. University of North Dakota - Grand Forks, N.D.
4. University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Dallas
5. Chicago Medical School - University of Health Sciences
6. University of New Mexico School of Medicine - Albuquerque
7. Pennsylvania State University - Hershey Medical Center
8. University of Wisconsin Medical Center - Madison
9. Duke University Medical Center - Durham, N.C.
10. Texas Tech University School of Medicine - Lubbock, Texas
11. University of Connecticut Health Center - Hartford
12. Harvard Medical School - Boston, Mass.
13. Georgetown University School of Medicine - Washington, D.C.
14. Loma Linda University (California)

In addition to the schools listed above, Taylor had received a letter from the Dean of Tulane University's School of Medicine on October 7, 1970,

which outlined what Taylor would consider an ideal situation in medical schools. Dean Robert D. Sparks, MD, said to Taylor, "I wish to inform you of our steps to include quackery as a topic in the curriculum at Tulane University of Medicine." He said that in recent years the subject had been discussed with the University's sophomore classes and "Our present curriculum now presents a senior clerkship in community medical programs" (which would include chiropractic as a health hazard). He continued, "Our present group of seniors had a session on quackery and therefore the material will not be repeated this year." In conjunction with this he added, "In the future it is anticipated that we will present the subject of quackery during the senior year clerkship in community medical programs." He then disclosed that "Dr. Sabatier has presented this material to our students."

With chiropractic included in the community health program, the medical students had no choice but to be exposed to Taylor's plan of indoctrination. Even if a student's father was a practicing chiropractor in New Orleans, he would have no alternative but to come home upon completion of clerkship in community medical programs, denounce his father as a quack and declare that his father's profession was an unscientific evil cult and a health hazard to the community. He would have to do this, of course, if he ever wanted to make it as a Medical Doctor. Since he would also be a member of the AMA, he would have to adhere to that association's policies laid down by the House of Delegates.

Not all the universities and medical schools were as receptive to Taylor's propaganda as was Tulane. On August 26, 1970, Dr. C. H. William Ruhe sent a letter to the Rutgers Medical School in New Jersey dealing with the possibilities of teaching about quackery. Dr. Richard Cross, Professor of Medicine, answered Dr. Ruhe's letter on behalf of the Dean. In his reply he said, "I think the official response of our school would be that teaching about quackery is best done in the clinical years and is really not germane to a two-year school." In his next paragraph he said, "As you may imagine, my personal reactions go a bit beyond the above." He then ostracized the AMA's resolution and sarcastically stated, "It seems to me that the resolution sounds more like propaganda than like education."

Opening both barrels, he fired, "I strongly believe that medical students should learn a little about chiropractors, but I think the information should not be entirely one-sided." He then taunted Dr. Ruhe with, "Please don't tell anybody, but I had a chiropractor come and speak to our students last spring along with an osteopath, a general practitioner, a member of a medical group, etc." He continued in a tone of wit and said, "I think the students ended up with a fairly good understanding of both pros and cons of chiropractic," he sarcastically added, "and may even know more about the subject than the framers of your resolution."

Although Dr. Cross requested that Dr. Ruhe not tell anybody, Ruhe sent the letter to Taylor for his reply. On October 23, 1970, Taylor answered the Rutgers University professor. The Diplomatic Dictator very cleverly worded his letter to first sympathize with the professor and then set up for the kill. He said, "I do not disagree with your comments on when the teaching of quackery should be included in the curriculum. However, we do believe that any possibility of exposure of medical students to quackery is important at

any level." Foreseeing that he had to first cool down the professor, then find a way to seep in his propaganda, Taylor smoothly said, "In the event it will be helpful to you and your students, we are sending to you, under separate cover, a packet of materials on quackery in general and chiropractic in particular." He then had the audacity to say, "We particularly call your attention to the materials on chiropractic which we believe are not at all one-sided." Now get this, "Included, for example, are numerous appraisals of chiropractic by those outside medicine, including three by the federal government, that have been extremely critical of chiropractic." These would be the government report on the exclusion of chiropractic under Medicare, the US Public Health Survey and the HEW Report to the 90th Congress, all of which had been influenced and/or dictated by the Department of Investigation and its Machiavellian merchants of misinformation.

In this way, Taylor very cleverly planted his misinformation into the Rutgers Medical School, but judging from Dr. Cross's letter there is some doubt as to whether it would ever be used in that school's curriculum. Perhaps the reason Taylor didn't put more into it, in this case, was because he had already succeeded in so many other schools he didn't want to waste his time on this one. One thing is for sure — Taylor is very consistent in the pursuit of his masterplan to indoctrinate medical students on an overall view.

In addition to Tulane, another Louisiana University came under the influence of the merchants of misinformation. This one was Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Dr. Sabatier had contacted the Director of that University's Agricultural and Mechanical College and had discussed the Department of Investigation's materials on chiropractic and from all indications, the inclusion of this material into the curriculum at the school.

Mr. William J. Monaghan, Taylor's first lieutenant, had sent the materials to Mr. Lionel O. Pellegrin, Director of the Division of Continuing Education at this school. Mr. Pellegrin thanked Monaghan for the materials and stated, "I am familiar with the Nevada situation which you mentioned, as well as several others in the nation." Exactly what the "situation in Nevada" was, is not certain, but judging from the letter it would appear that chiropractic was excluded from that state's educational programs or is presently included and the AMA is working to get it out.

Continuing Mr. Pellegrin said, "The matter of excluding this group (chiropractic), or any other group interested in adult continuing education is a matter for the governing board of an institution to settle." He then pointed out, "As Director of this Division, censorship of groups which I personally do not agree with, would be an untenable situation for the University."

This let Taylor know that as far as the exclusion of chiropractic from the curriculum was concerned, there was nothing Mr. Pellegrin could do by himself, but at the same time, Taylor and his crew could rest assured that if they wanted to include their anti-chiropractic propaganda in that school's curriculum, they had a friend who would see to it that the propaganda Monaghan had supplied him would be put to use.

Here again the merchants of misinformation, under the guidance of their Diplomatic Dictator, had successfully accomplished another phase in their master plan to eliminate chiropractic, that phase being the planting of their

propaganda on chiropractic into the curriculum of medical schools throughout the country. Thus, the medical association's war-horse struck a thunderous blow to the chiropractors' future in this country in their successful efforts to indoctrinate medical students and create a new society of anti-chiropractic thinkers.

The misinformation merchants' *guerre a ou-trance** on the educational front did not end with just medical schools. Almost a year before the Committee on Quackery sent out the letter to all specialty societies and medical schools calling for anti-chiropractic stands to be taken by medical educators, the Committee had successfully accomplished infiltrating their propaganda into elementary and secondary schools. Making good use of the AMA's liaison committee with the National Educational Association (NEA), that association adopted an anti-chiropractic posture which laid the groundwork for Taylor's department to saturate the minds of millions of children in the United States' schools.

On March 30-31 and April 1, 1964, four months after the birth of the Committee on Quackery, the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the NEA-AMA stated, "Whereas, carefully organized and properly integrated consumer education, within the health curriculum, could prepare future generations to evaluate critically claims made for health products and health services (this includes chiropractic services), therefore be it.

Resolved, that the schools in every community incorporate appropriate units of consumer education into their health programs, and be it further

Resolved, that the resource units currently being developed under the sponsorship of the American Medical Association on Consumer education and health be widely distributed and utilized in the nation's schools."

The materials or "resource units" that would be widely distributed to the nation's schools were, of course, Taylor's propaganda on chiropractic. Anything or anyone else the medical-intelligence complex at the AMA deemed as their enemy, such as health foods & vitamins, the National Health Federation, faith healers & religions and so forth, would be included as part of their materials to be utilized by the nation's educators.

The resolutions passed by the NEA-AMA also mentioned that the goal for this "educational" material was to enable the student to make a critical analysis, giving him the ability to discriminate between qualified and unqualified health personnel. One should keep in mind that the AMA's merchants of misinformation were also working to see that chiropractic would never be recognized by the US Office of Education, therefore insuring that members of the chiropractic profession would never get a chance to present their views to the students in the nation's schools.

In addition to placing their propaganda into the schools and stopping the chiropractors from being accredited by the US Office of Education, the Committee on Quackery further insured that students would never get a chance to look at the chiropractors' side of the picture. On February 7, 1965, the Committee moved to stop any student from ever considering

*Fr.: war to the uttermost.

chiropractic as a career. They had Wallace Ann Wesley of the AMA Department of Community Health and Health Education and the AMA's Joint committee, contact the National Guidance Counselors Association to influence them into excluding chiropractic materials from guidance counselors in the nation's schools.

On July 7, 1965, the Committee saw to it that copies of an anti-chiropractic article from the November 23, 1964 issue of *JAMA* was distributed to educators throughout America. They reported that, "The Department of Community Health and Health Education also has distributed more than 10,000 copies to educators, guidance counselors, junior college school officials, and others in the educational field." The reprint which they sent out was the article written as a result of Taylor's spy network getting their hands on the chiropractic association's requirements for admission to their schools.

This was the same year that Youngerman sent out the Machiavellian Merchants' masterplan to the state medical societies. A very important part of this 13 point plan was item 10 which read, "An active campaign to inform high schools and junior college students and their guidance counselors about the inadequacy of a chiropractic education." As Youngerman knew, to successfully align the people of a country to a particular doctrine, you must get to the younger generation through proper indoctrination in the classroom. This is why he added, "This item may be the most important of all."

In their model program to combat chiropractic on a state level through the state medical societies, which was an off-shoot of a more specific plan than Youngerman's, the Committee on Quackery pin-pointed their targets. They said that liaison should be established with vocational guidance counselors and they should be supplied with information on chiropractic. This propaganda would of course stem from Taylor's department and would thus get into the schools. In this way the Committee could insure cutting down the number of future chiropractors. This was the same program which Dr. Berger of the Iowa Medical Society took up in 1967.

Developing indoctrination programs to discourage student interest in the practice of chiropractic would require additional allies in the educational guidance field. The added power of some national group representing all guidance counselors "buying" this idea was next in order. The progress of the AMA's merchants of misinformation sending their propaganda to the AMA's state medical societies and they in turn sending it to guidance counselors in their state schools, was a long and tedious one, but it had to be carried out. However, at the national level Taylor was seeking other ways to expand his program of indoctrination. One of the few suggestions that his friend Philip Lesly, the Public Relations man, gave him was how to reach guidance counselors. He said to Taylor, "If SRA (Science Research Associates, Inc., who designs occupational and career briefs for guidance counselors) is now including material for vocational counselors on chiropractic, you can point out to them the overwhelming evidence of scientific documentation," (which we haven't seen yet because it doesn't exist), "of the harm that is perpetrated by stimulating young people to go into chiropractic." He advised, "SRA counts on its high repute in educational circles and ought to be very chary (shy) of carrying materials

that it knows are considered highly damaging by so reputable a group as the country's doctors." (This general term, "the country's doctors," is a power-tinted glass veil in which the "paper-tigers" of the Committee on Quackery are hidden from public view.) Taylor's political advisor then shrewdly pointed out, "Also, SRA is now a subsidiary of IBM (International Business Machines), so if there is any difficulty in getting through to them, an approach through IBM would certainly be in order."

Four months following this professional advice Taylor and his lieutenant, William Monaghan, met with officials of SRA. At their May 6th, 1968 meeting, Taylor pointed out that the information which is presently contained in careers on chiropractic does not present the true picture of the invalid chiropractic principles and the deficiencies of chiropractic education. He then presented Miss Norma Thiemann, staff editor in the Guidance Department of SRA, and Mrs. Carol Lang, also a member of that department, with his propaganda kit of misinformation on chiropractic. Taylor "emphasized the obligation of the medical profession," another term used to hide the paper-tigers, "to warn the public of the health hazard posed by unscientific cult practitioners. Careers information," he said, "should present an accurate picture of what chiropractic is, and the shortcomings of chiropractic education." Thus, the two-legged demon inflicted a diabolical stroke which sent the future of chiropractic back 50 years.

Based on Taylor's rehearsed presentation, Miss Thiemann and Mrs. Lang agreed that they would re-evaluate the SRA material in light of the AMA information. They said the SRA Occupational Brief concerning chiropractic may be up for revision in 1969 and they would check it. Based on the propaganda kit of misinformation they received from Taylor, they mentioned two possible developments in connection with the Occupational Brief (which is part of the SRA's Guidance Subscription mailing). First, "the chiropractic brief might be dropped, or (2) if continued, the American Medical Association's Policy Statement on Chiropractic might be added as a part of the same service."

Taking chiropractic out of the classroom or re-writing and changing its meaning and what it stands for, are techniques Orwell describes in his book, 1984, as "Newspeak." This technique, it has been said, was used by Stalin in Russia to change that country's history and align it with the current concepts of the political central committee's ideas on how the history came about from the time of the Revolution to the time of the Stalin regime. In Taylor's case he was not so much changing history as creating a future course in which chiropractors would not play a role in this country. This is one example where the old French adage "in the country of the blind the one-eyed men are kings" would certainly apply. So Taylor, in following his friend's advice, had cast the die to further eliminate chiropractic from the educational field as a future career to be considered by students in this country.

In addition to its "quack packs," the Committee on Quackery on May 19, 1968, submitted that Ralph Lee Smith's not-so-independently written book be provided to high school guidance counselors through the AMA's 1,900 county and state medical societies. With the assault on the chiropractic profession on the educational front mounting, it would appear that no power on earth could stop it. The momentum of Taylor's campaign

was carried from its formative years, when it was just an idea, right into the high schools via guidance counselors.

Documentation

RECEIVED

JAN 26 1968

Department of
INVESTIGATION

THE PHILIP LESLY COMPANY

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL AND SERVICE

33 NORTH DEARBORN STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60602

236-9520

CABLES: LESPUBLIC

CHICAGO • NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES • TORONTO • LONDON

January 25, 1968

Mr. H. Doyl Taylor
Department of Investigation
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Doyl:

You asked at the January 12 meeting for any suggestions that might be helpful to the Committee on Quackery in regard to the problem of chiropractic. Here are a few suggestions which may not have been thoroughly explored previously:

1. Obtain the action or at least statements of condemnation from respected medical sources or scientists not a part of the AMA. To do this, we would no doubt need to single out those who not only feel that chiropractic is a public health problem, but who can be especially subject to persuasion to do something about it.

For instance, it seems to me that by discussion with Dr. Beadle at the University of Chicago, the School of Medicine there could be prevailed on to take leadership in this area. The school is a highly respected one, known to be unfettered in its thinking and centrally located for contact with the press, etc.

Similarly, Dr. J. Roscoe Miller at Northwestern, being a physician himself, should be approachable in connection with the Northwestern Medical School. It can be pointed out to him, as well as to other heads of educational institutions, that a great deal of favorable attention would be focused on the institution among responsible medical professionals who themselves are important in the support of medical institutions, and who have a great influence on other contributions. It can also be pointed out that of all groups in the community, chiropractors are among the least in a position to take reprisals against a respected educational institution.

2. In regard to literature reaching guidance counselors, you might contact Science Research Associates here in Chicago on two bases:

- (1) If SRA is now including material for vocational counselors on chiropractic, you can point out to them the overwhelming evidence of scientific documentation of the harm that is perpetrated by stimulating young people to go into chiropractic. SRA counts on its high repute in educational circles and ought to be very chary of carrying materials that it knows are considered highly damaging by so reputable a group as the country's doctors. Also, SRA is now a subsidiary of IBM, so if there is any difficulty in getting through to them, an approach through IBM would certainly be in order.
- (2) It would be worthwhile to explore on what basis AMA might provide a simple leaflet on the merits of professional health care fields and the pitfalls of non-professional fields, from a career standpoint. I'm not sure that you cannot find a basis for providing something that, while not complete, would be attainable within your budget.

3. Articles can be sought in the journals reaching those groups that directly or indirectly influence the career aspirations of our young people:

- . Guidance counselors
- . Science teachers
- . Hygiene teachers
- . School nurses

These would need to take a broad approach, rather than just attacking chiropractic, such as: "Guiding students into professional health care fields."

4. Opportunities could be sought for spokesman on similar subjects at the meetings of these same groups of educators. Then, in turn, the manuscripts of the speeches could probably be publicized in journals of these fields.

These thoughts are in context of the difficulties expressed at the meeting and the budget limitations that I recognize face you. If we were to explore without these limitations on our thinking, a number of other avenues could be projected.

You have a very important and intriguing challenge here, and I hope you will continue to make progress in meeting it. Please let me know if there is any other way that I might be helpful.

Cordially,



Philip Lesly

ss

CC: Mr. Jim Reed

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LYLE A. LIMOND

LOCK BOX No. 1198
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501

SEPTEMBER 2, 1970

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
VERNON C. WAGNER

RECEIVED
SEP 04 1970
DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

MR. H. DOYL TAYLOR, SECRETARY
COMMITTEE ON QUACKERY
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610

RE: PACKETS ON
CHIROPRACTIC

DEAR DOYL:

PLEASE SHIP FIFTY-SIX (56) PACKETS ON CHIROPRACTIC TO THE BELOW LISTED INDIVIDUAL.

T.H. HARWOOD, M.D., DEAN
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA 58201

DOCTOR HARWOOD WISHES TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO HIS SECOND YEAR CLASS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THIS REQUEST IS AN OUTGROWTH OF ROBERT B. TUDOR, M.D. OF THE QUAIN AND RANSTAD CLINIC IN BISMARCK. DOCTOR TUDOR IS THE CHAIRMAN OF OUR AD HOC COMMITTEE ON QUACKERY AND HE IS DOING A GOOD JOB.

YOUR COOPERATION IN EXPEDITING THIS REQUEST IS APPRECIATED.

SINCERELY,

[Signature]
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LAL:MF

CC: ROBERT B. TUDOR, M.D.
T.H. HARWOOD, M.D.



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610 - PHONE (312) 527-1500 - TWX 910-221-0300

LOW DIVISION
BERNARD D. HIRSH,
Director
DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION
H. DOYL TAYLOR,
Director

Mr. Lyle A. Limond
Executive Secretary
North Dakota Medical Association
Lock Box No. 1198
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Lyle:

Under separate cover, we are sending to T. H. Harwood, M.D., dean of the University of North Dakota School of Medicine, a packet of materials on quackery in general and chiropractic in particular.

As we discussed by telephone with Vern Wagner in your absence, it is simply not financially feasible for the AMA to provide packets to individual medical students, as much as we would like to do so.

The resolution passed by the House of Delegates in June has been implemented by the Council on Medical Education by advising the medical schools that a packet of materials will be sent to each school for educational purposes. We deemed this the only practical way to handle the situation.

As much as we would like to provide each of North Dakota's students with all our materials on chiropractic, we must consider the problem of what to do with all of the students at the other medical schools, should they make the same request. To be fair and consistent, we have had to apply the limitation.

In my conversation with Vern, he suggested your office would put together a supplementary chiropractic packet to go to the individual students, with such key items as the EEM report and copies of the Chiropractic Facts Sheet, which we already have distributed to your office. We still have supplies of these items available to you, in limited quantity, and if you find that you need additional copies, please let me know and we will send them along.

We are indeed aware of North Dakota Medical Association's active opposition to chiropractic, under the leadership of Robert B. Tudor, M.D., and we want to assure you and him all possible assistance.

Sincerely yours,

H. Doyle Taylor

EXAMPLE
OF LETTER
September 2, 1970
MATERIALS
ALSO
SENT TO A NUMBER
OF OTHER MEDICAL
SCHOOLS AT THEIR
REQUEST

TULANE UNIVERSITY

School of Medicine
NEW ORLEANS 70112

Office of the Dean
1430 Tulane Avenue

October 7, 1970

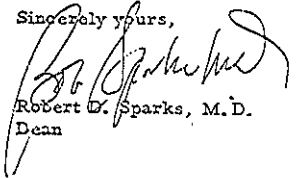
C. H. William Ruhe, M.D.
Secretary to the Council
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Dr. Ruhe:

I wish to inform you of our steps to include quackery as a topic in the curriculum at Tulane University School of Medicine. This subject has been presented in our educational programs through the material presented on "Community Medical Programs". In recent years the subject has been discussed with our sophomore classes. Our present curriculum now presents a senior clerkship in community medical programs. Our present group of seniors had a session on quackery and therefore the material will not be repeated this year. In the future it is anticipated that we will present the subject of quackery during the senior year clerkship in community medical programs. I might add that Dr. Joseph Sabatier has presented this material to our students.

I hope this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,


Robert D. Sparks, M.D.
Dean

RDS/lc

cc: Dr. Hamrick

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1970
DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

RUTGERS - THE STATE UNIVERSITY

RUTGERS MEDICAL SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY 08903

October 20, 1970

C. H. William Ruhe, M.D.
Secretary to the Council
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

DIVISION OF
OCT 22 1970
MEDICAL EDUCATION


Dear Bill:

Your letter of August 26 addressed to our former Dean, dealing with the teaching about quackery, has for some unknown reason finally reached my desk. I think the official response of our school would be that teaching about quackery is best done in the clinical years and is really not germane to a two-year school.

As you may imagine, my personal reactions go a bit beyond the above. It seems to me that the resolution sounds more like propaganda than like education. I strongly believe that medical students should learn a little about chiropractors, but I think the information should not be entirely one-sided. Please don't tell anybody, but I had a chiropractor come and speak to our students last spring along with an osteopath, a general practitioner, a member of a medical group, etc. I think the students ended up with a fairly good understanding of both the pros and cons of chiropractic and may even know more about the subject than the framers of your resolution.

Looking forward to seeing you in Los Angeles.

Sincerely yours,


Richard J. Cross, M.D.
Professor of Medicine

RJC:ma

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1970
DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE . LOUISIANA . 70803

Division of Continuing Education

ADDENDUM

8/5/71

EXHIBIT R
LOUISIANA

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 27, 1971

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1971
DEPARTMENT OF
INVESTIGATION

Mr. William J. Monaghan
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Mr. Monaghan:

Thanks for sending the material on chiropractic as requested by Dr. Joseph Sabatier.

I am familiar with the Nevada situation which you mentioned, as well as several others in the nation. The matter of excluding this group, or any other group interested in adult continuing education is a matter for the governing board of an institution to settle. As Director of this Division, censorship of groups which I personally do not agree with, would be an untenable situation for the University.

I appreciate your promptness in furnishing the material.

Sincerely,

Lionel O. Pellegrin
Director

LOP:mmd

TO: Files

FROM: William J. Monaghan

DATE: May 7, 1968

SUBJECT: Meeting with Science Research Associates, Inc., staff members concerning chiropractic careers information

H. Doyl Taylor and I met Monday afternoon, May 6, with Miss Norma Thiemann, staff editor in the Guidance Department of Science Research Associates, Inc., 259 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois, and Mrs. Carol Lang, also a staff member of the S.R.A. Guidance Department.

Miss Thiemann and Mrs. Lang were given "Chiropractic: the Unscientific Cult" kits of information. It was pointed out to them that the two national chiropractic organizations, their Auxiliaries and other related groups have stopped up dissemination of "careers in chiropractic" information to guidance counselors and high school students. These materials do not, of course, present the true picture of the invalid chiropractic principle and the deficiencies of chiropractic education.

Mr. Taylor emphasized the obligation of the medical profession to warn the public of the health hazard posed by unscientific cult practitioners. Careers information, he said, should present an accurate picture of what chiropractic is, and the shortcomings of chiropractic education.

Miss Thiemann and Mrs. Lang said they would study the A.M.A. information on chiropractic, and evaluate the S.R.A. material in light of the A.M.A. information. The S.R.A. Occupational Brief concerning chiropractic may be up for revision next year, they said. If it is, they will check it. They mentioned two possible developments in connection with the Occupational Brief (which is a part of the S.R.A.'s Guidance Subscription mailing): (1) the chiropractic brief might be dropped, or (2) if continued, the American Medical Association's Policy Statement on Chiropractic might be added as a part of the same service.

Members of the AMA Committee on Quackery have read the unedited copy of Ralph Lee Smith's manuscript on chiropractic, scheduled for publication in book form by Parallax Publishing Company, Inc., prior to October 1968. A copy of that manuscript is attached.

The Committee on Quackery's members are unanimous in their belief that this privately-published book, the first of its kind ever written, can serve a major function in the AMA's continuing program of education of the public about chiropractic and, therefore, should be given the widest possible distribution.

We are informed that the book, which is to be distributed by Simon & Shuster, Inc., and Pocket Books, Inc., is planned for publication in both hard-cover and paperback form. Preliminary discussions between staff and the publishers indicate the publishers' willingness to supply the books to AMA at greatly reduced prices for bulk orders.

The Committee on Quackery recommends that the Board of Trustees authorize the Executive Vice-President to obtain sufficient quantities of this book to make it available, at a very minimum, to the following:

1. Major libraries throughout the country. (Libraries will not stock paperback books, so this will require acquisition of the hard-cover edition. Publishers do not supply copies to libraries. They do supply reviewers.)
2. Each state and major county medical society, with urging that these component and constituent societies obtain sufficient paperback copies so members of the state legislatures and additional libraries would be supplied copies. (Ideally, the state and county medical societies also should provide them to physician-members and to guidance counselors in the high schools in their areas.)
3. Each member of the Congress and other personnel in government concerned with chiropractic.

4. Participants at the Fourth National Congress on Health Quackery, which will be held October 2-3, 1968, in Chicago.
5. Inclusion in the chiropractic packet that is distributed on a selective basis by the AMA Department of Investigation in answer to physician, educational, health agency and other inquiries about chiropractic.

Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D.
Chairman

H. Thomas Ballantine, Jr., M.D.

Henry I. Fineberg, M.D.

David B. Stevens, M.D.

John G. Thomson, M.D.

American Medical Association

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610

AREA CODE 312
527-1800

COMMITTEE ON QUACKERY

JOHN G. THOMSEN, M.D., Des Moines, Iowa
Chairman
HENRY I. FINBERG, M.D., New York, New York
JOSEPH P. O'CONNOR, M.D., Pasadena, California
JOSEPH A. SABATIERA, Jr., M.D., Baton Rouge, Louisiana
FRED R. SCHUGGIN, M.D., Dry Ridge, Kentucky
ROBERT A. YOUNGERMAN, Chicago, Illinois
Secretary

Recently, you received a letter from H. Doyl Taylor, the Director of the AMA's Department of Investigation, reporting on some of the activities of the AMA Committee on Quackery since its formation almost two years ago. You may recall that Mr. Taylor stated in his letter that I would be forwarding you additional materials on the subject of chiropractic which you and your committee might find helpful in combatting the cult of chiropractic in your state.

We have prepared a packet of materials which we are sending under separate cover and which you should be receiving within the next week. One important item you already have received is the memorandum by the former Director of Education of the American Chiropractic Association, Dewey Anderson, concerning the chiropractic educational situation. This document has been introduced into evidence in a Louisiana lawsuit, and is now a matter of public record. Also, each state medical society has been sent a copy of the Stanford Research Institute's *Chiropractic in California*, which we think is the most authoritative study on chiropractic currently available. If you have not seen the Stanford Survey, we suggest you obtain a copy from the state medical society or purchase one for your Committee. They may be ordered from the Haynes Foundation, 507 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. The price is \$5 a copy.

The two items mentioned above along with other materials you already have received--plus materials you will be receiving shortly, should provide you with an extensive file of background information on the subject of chiropractic. We hope you will find these materials helpful in better understanding the nature of chiropractic and the thinking of its practitioners so future attempts by chiropractors for greater legislative recognition, etc., might be contained more effectively.

-2-

Because of the many requests for aid by various state medical societies during the past year when a chiropractic bill was introduced in the legislature or when an attorney general's opinion on this subject was being considered, we are submitting for your consideration various suggestions that might prove helpful, if implemented, in handling this problem in your state. Naturally, situations vary from state to state, and some of the following ideas might be more applicable to one state than to another. Also, you and the state medical society executive staff are in a much better position to determine which methods are most effective in dealing with this problem, and this list should not by any means be considered all-inclusive. The following are merely offered for your consideration.

1. Correspondence or informal personal discussions with the state Commissioner of Education concerning state recognition and/or approval of chiropractic schools. The Commissioner might be interested in knowing about the poor quality and type of education being taught at these schools. 42
2. Correspondence or informal personal discussions with the state Commissioner of Health about the health hazards presented by these cultists.
3. Correspondence or informal personal discussions with newspaper publishers and radio and TV station owners concerning the acceptance of chiropractic advertising, especially those advertisements promoting chiropractic as a career. 10A
4. A research project to determine the exact intent of the legislature when it enacted the first chiropractic licensing law. Such a study might reveal that the legislature passed such legislation merely to control chiropractors and not to recognize them.
5. Informal personal discussions with the Attorney General's office so the medical society will be informed of any pending opinions in this area.
6. Subscribing to chiropractic publications such as the state chiropractic association journal, and the two national chiropractic journals in order to maintain a source of information on chiropractic activities in your state. There are various approaches on how this can be accomplished. 2
7. The monitoring of chiropractic meetings in your state by knowledgeable M.D.'s so reports can be made on exactly what they are doing, both politically and "scientifically." 2

8. The purchasing of chiropractic text books so you can be aware of what they are teaching. Most chiropractic school bookstores sell such books.
9. Maintaining a file on chiropractic schools, which would include obtaining school catalogs and other promotional literature distributed by the schools. This project could become extremely important for future legislative purposes, especially if there is a chiropractic school in your state. As a matter of fact, you might be able to obtain certain information along these lines that we cannot, and thus be in a position to provide us and other states with valuable information.
10. An active campaign to inform high schools and junior college students and their guidance counselors about the inadequacy of a chiropractic education. This item may be the most important of all. 7/E
11. Maintain a scrapbook of chiropractic advertising. This proved to be persuasive evidence in defeating a broad-scope chiropractic bill in the North Carolina legislature. Legislators found that most chiropractic advertising is so ludicrous, it becomes self-defeating.
12. Encourage state universities or medical schools to conduct surveys of chiropractic in your state as well as considering lectures on quackery in general and chiropractic in particular.
13. Utilization of Medical School Deans and faculty for statements on the inadequacy of chiropractic theories and education. -7, 2

Some of the above are only preliminary steps to gain more information on chiropractic activities in your state. Once some of these actions are taken and additional information obtained, you will be more aware of what the chiropractors are planning in the way of legislation in your state, and therefore you should be able to recommend a more positive and affirmative legislative campaign to counteract chiropractic activities. This would be especially true in such areas as inclusion of chiropractic under Kerr-Mills, state welfare programs, pre-paid health insurance programs, and workmen's compensation.

Along with some of the other functions of your committee, you might also find it necessary to conduct an educational campaign for your own physician colleagues in order to gain their support. 1/2

In the meantime, we shall be reviewing all state licensing laws, key court decisions, and other information that may be of value to you, and forwarding such information to you as soon as we hear about it. We would also like to remind you of the availability of our exhibit, "Information on Chiropractic".

Naturally, we would appreciate hearing from you in regard to your proposed program. Possibly you may have information we are not aware of and which might prove interesting to the medical profession in other states. Over the long pull, in order for such a program to prove successful, each state medical society should take the initiative in obtaining its own information in this area. The AMA would then act as a clearinghouse for information received from the individual states.

If we can be of any further help to you, please don't hesitate to write.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. Youngerman

RAY:pm

Enc: Elmer report
 Neal report
 Affidavits
 Canadian Brief
 Cult of Chiropractic
 Science V. Chiropractic
 N.Y. X-Ray Case w/Findings
 McGill Statement
 N.Y. Deans -- 3/25/63
 F.J.L. Blasingame letter -- 6/29/64
 Today's Health -- 5/65
 JAMA -- 11/23/64
 "Did You Know That..."
 JAMA "Q & A" -- 12/28/64

*material being
 mailed under
 separate cover*

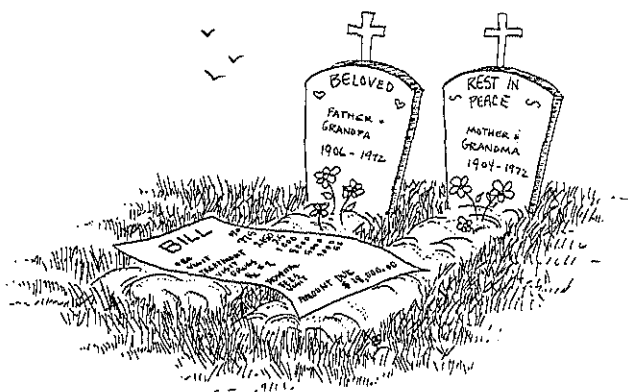
Chapter Eight
THE SENIOR CITIZEN SCAM



"STAY AWAY FROM THOSE
QUACKS!..."



"OUR DOCTOR SAYS WE NEED AN
OPERATION..."



Chapter Eight

THE SENIOR CITIZEN SCAM

As early as the summer of 1968, Taylor was laying the groundwork to get to the senior citizens in the nation. During the exchange of information between Taylor, the Committee on Quackery and the Public Health Service of the HEW, Dr. Southard of that Division sent Taylor a list of the consultants to the independent practitioner study called for by the 90th Congress.

Among the list, which the HEW sent Taylor on August 1, 1968, were the names and addresses of the members of the Ad Hoc Consultant Group. Included on this list of advisors was Walter Newburgher, the President for the Congress of Senior Citizens of Greater New York, and Vice-President of the National Council of Senior Citizens in Washington, D.C.

Not only did Taylor and his merchants of misinformation supply the HEW study group with their propaganda, which was included in their "findings and recommendations" to Congress, but Taylor saw to it to personally reach some of the individual members of the group to insure their indoctrination.

On January 2, 1969, William R. Hutton, Executive Director and Director of Information for the National Council of Senior Citizens, wrote Taylor from his Washington, D.C., headquarters. The letter was a most revealing one, in that it disclosed what part Taylor and the AMA's Committee on Quackery played in instigating that group's anti-chiropractic stand, as well as getting them to print an article in their *Senior Citizens News*. This national organization has a great influence over the nation's senior citizens and with 2,500 affiliated clubs and chapters throughout the United States they boast of a membership of 2,500,000 persons 65 years and older.

Hutton thanked Taylor in his letter "for your extremely helpful suggestions with regard to our feature story in the center spread of the January issue of *Senior Citizens News*." He enclosed with his letter to the AMA's Diplomatic Dictator, proofs of the pages which he said, "omits the cut of the Palmers which will appear in column 3 on page 4."

In addition to the center spread story in which Taylor took a behind the scenes influential role, Hutton told Taylor that he felt his colleagues at the AMA would be interested in the front page story, that being a fairly straight report of the Secretary of HEW, Wilbur Cohen's press conference on the releasing of the HEW Report on independent practitioners which recommended excluding chiropractic from Medicare. This, too, was instigated, influenced and dictated by the AMA's merchants of misinformation and Doyl Taylor.

Hutton informed Taylor, whom he addressed in his opening as "Dear Doyle, . . . As I reported to you on the telephone earlier today, I had a long session with Secretary Cohen last week and we talked at some length about chiropractors." With Taylor on the scene talking down chiropractic, supplying the Senior Citizen officials with his propaganda, spreading his misinformation to the consultants of the HEW study group, making direct contact with the HEW official in charge of the study and supplying him

with the AMA's indoctrination kits on chiropractic, it is little wonder that Hutton reported to Taylor that he was "sure there will be no recommendations from HEW for inclusion of chiropractors under Medicare." He added that "I hope there will be a strongly-worded turn-down," (of chiropractic).

Judging from this letter, one wonders where Mr. Hutton's interests lay, because it would be the senior citizens of this country who would be mostly effected by the exclusion of chiropractic under Medicare. Mr. Hutton was actually working against the 2,500,000 members of his organization, since they make up the majority of recipients under Medicare via Social Security. But, in waging their war of economics on the practitioners in the healing arts who were "outside" medicine (outside the AMA), the merchants of misinformation had no scruples when it came to stepping on the toes of the little guy in order to carry out their mission.

Adhering to their tactics of showing "that everyone knows chiropractic is evil," the Committee on Quackery, through Doyl Taylor, sent a memo to the American Bar Association and the AMA Liaison Committee on May 28, 1969. In his memo, Taylor was compiling ammunition which could be used to influence the attorneys at the ABA to take a stand against chiropractic. Part of his plan was to list many groups "outside medicine" who have taken a stand against chiropractic. Included in his list of "independent" reports and articles were the HEW Report, the AMA House of Delegates 1966 policy statement on chiropractic calling them an unscientific cult and the public stand taken by the National Senior Citizens. Taylor wrote in his memo that the latter group had said it "opposes the inclusion of chiropractic services under Medicare because this would lower the standard of health care and lead to payment for services which are of no benefit."

In addition, the merchants of misinformation had the insolence to represent the article as an independent work when the Georgia Delegation to the AMA House of Delegates included a mention of the National Council of Senior Citizens' support for exclusion of chiropractic in Medicare. This was brought about by Taylor's secret meetings with NCSC officials in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of enlisting their support against chiropractic legislation in Congress.

The local state medical societies followed the AMA's tactics in aligning senior citizen groups against chiropractic, getting them to take a stand publicly. On May 13, 1970, the Massachusetts Medical Society's Associate Director of Public Relations contacted Taylor in this regard. Mr. John Noonan wrote the diplomatic dictator to inform him that he was "enlisting the aid of the Senior Citizens" and various voluntary organizations to take up similar resolutions to that taken by the Massachusetts AFL-CIO. That one, of course, was passed on the stand which the national AFL-CIO took in its resolution denouncing chiropractic services under Medicare, and like the others, it too was influenced and dictated by the AMA.

The influence that the AMA has had on these groups is past history, but the article from the *Senior Citizens News* is truly something to behold. It is probably the best example of a successful brain-washing job by Taylor that has ever been pulled off. It also is the best piece of evidence to prove that the AMA's merchants of misinformation have dictated an anti-chiropractic stand taken by what they call, "outside groups."

The similarities are not just a coincidence considering there was already proof that Taylor had worked with Mr. Hutton in putting the article together. The likeness of parts of the article to that of statements recorded in the Committee's minutes are more than just uncanny, they are exactly the same. For instance, the National Council for Senior Citizens, the article said, stood solidly with their colleagues in organized medicine in "*condemning chiropractic as an unscientific cult.*" It also said that chiropractic methods of treatment have nothing to do with the cause and cure of illness. This is a plagiarization of the AMA's policy statement about chiropractic unscientific approach to disease causation. In addition, the article said that chiropractic hasn't "*a single shred of scientific proof*" to back its theory. This same thing has been said by members of the Quackery committee on and off for years, and in many different ways.

In giving their 2½ million membership the theories and background of the founding of chiropractic by David Palmer, the *Senior Citizens News* said "Disease, he decided, is caused by misaligned vertebrae. These misalignments, or 'subluxations' as he called them, caused illness by impinging on the nerves that issue from the spine." In a speech prepared by the Department of Investigation and the AMA's Speakers Services Department they said, "Palmer taught — and chiropractors today still claim — that the single cause of all disease is when vertebrae in the spine get out of line and pinch one or more nerves. They call that misalignment a 'subluxation'."

In November, 1966, the AMA developed its policy statement on chiropractic. They said, "Chiropractic constitutes a hazard to rational health care in the United States." The *Senior Citizens News* article stated, "With chiropractic and other completely unscientific cults, there is no possibility for quality health care."

Under the heading "Why Chiropractic Cult Cannot Provide Quality Health Care," the article read, "The principal danger of the use of the chiropractic approach to the diagnosis and treatment of human disease does not lie in the specific damage that can result from the application of chiropractic manipulations. Rather, it lurks in the area of delay inherent in the use of the chiropractic approach in these diseases in which early diagnosis is mandatory for prompt cure — or even the prevention of early death." Comparatively, in a speech presented by Dr. Sabatier in November of 1967, two years prior to this article in the *Senior Citizens News*, he said, "The real danger of the chiropractic approach to disease does not lie in the obvious complications that could result from ill advised manipulation of a previously diseased spine. Rather does it reside in that area involving individuals who might be suffering from diseases which by their very nature are amendable to cure in their early stages but which if neglected can and do proceed to a stage of incurability."

The similarities are many between what the members of the Committee have said over the years and what was printed in the *Senior Citizens News*. As the article continued the similarities changed to exactnesses. For example, the article stated that Chiropractic "claims its patients are being deprived of 'freedom of choice.' But freedom of choice is not a right — but rather a privilege granted by legislative act." Dr. Sabatier said, "Freedom to practice medicine, however, is not a right — but rather a privilege granted by

legislative act."

In a paper presented at a regional conference on health quackery, Dr. Sabatier said, "Medicine — and all other branches of the scientific community — believe that all methods of disease prevention, health maintenance and care should be submitted to careful scrutiny and objective evaluation — the accepted scientific process. To date, chiropractic has failed to demonstrate any scientific validity for its theories. Instead of adopting the scientific course, chiropractic has devoted its time, energy and money in pursuing a political course." (This of course is only a mirrored explanation of what the AMA has been doing. It is not the chiropractors that Sabatier was talking about as pursuing a political course, it was the AMA.) The *Senior Citizens News* article read exactly like Sabatier's statement: "Medicine — and all other branches of the scientific community — believe that all methods of disease prevention, health maintenance and care should be submitted to careful scrutiny and objective evaluation — the accepted scientific process. To date, chiropractic has failed to demonstrate any scientific validity for its theories. Instead of adopting the scientific course, chiropractic has devoted its time, energy and money in pursuing the political course."

Not only did they paraphrase, plagiarize and duplicate word for word some of the AMA's propaganda, but they also employed the tactics which the merchants of misinformation used in making it appear that "everyone knows that chiropractic is an unscientific cult." They cited as "unquestionable" and reliable sources, to back their stand against chiropractic; (1) The US Office of Education's not recognizing chiropractic schools as an accredited educational agency (influenced by Taylor); (2) Chiropractors are not allowed to practice in any hospital accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, (which is an AMA Headquarters Commission staffed by eight selected AMA members and is not separate from the AMA); (3) the HEW stand on chiropractic by HEW Secretary Cohen (influenced by the AMA & its merchants of misinformation); (4) that Executive Director Hutton and Nelson Cruikshank, former Social Security Director of the AFL-CIO who serves as chairman of the NCSC national advisory committee, are both members of the 19 member Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council (the council set up by HEW to study Medicare) and that both had opposed the inclusion of chiropractic in Medicare; (5) they pointed out that Cruikshank and Walter Newburgher, the National Council's East Coast Vice President, were also members of an 18-member Ad Hoc Committee set up in 1968 by the Secretary of HEW to study the admission of new groups as independent practitioners under Medicare, the readers being told that these two men along with the Committee rejected chiropractic under Medicare; (6) they told their readers that the National Council of Senior Citizens Convention Resolutions Committee voted to bar chiropractic inclusion in Medicare; (7) readers were told that chiropractors are not allowed in any state to prescribe drugs or perform surgery (Dr. Sabatier said this in November of 1967 — again, this is left up to the pill-pushing money-motivated MD's); and (8) they told their readers of the almighty and powerful resolution passed by the AMA — "The principles of medical ethics state that it is unethical for a doctor of medicine to associate professionally with a cultist (chiropractor)."

Other groups which were mentioned to add power to the article and convince the reader that they must be right, were the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the US Public Health Service and last, but not least, the American Medical Association.

Judging from the article and the scare tactics employed, Taylor did a good job of indoctrination, or as Mr. Hutton put it in his letter to Taylor, "extremely helpful suggestions." This article was later given the title: another "significant development from *outside* medicine."

Soon after the article came out, Taylor was informed by Dr. Ernest Howard, Executive Vice-President of the AMA, that a meeting had been confirmed between the AMA Board of Trustees, the Committee on Quackery and the Senior Citizens Council. The January 28, 1969 memo said that the meeting would take place "on Saturday, February 8, 1969, at 11:00 a.m., in the Board Conference Room at AMA headquarters." What was to be discussed at this meeting was not noted in the memo, but, as will be soon disclosed, it was something the AMA wouldn't want the public to know. It is also worthy to note that on January 17, 1969, the Committee went on record as commending "the staff of the Department of Investigation for its work in connection with the HEW study report and the public stand taken by the National Council of Senior Citizens."

The role that the AMA played in the stand taken by the National Council of Senior Citizens against chiropractic does not end with just their dictating what went into the article. A more far-reaching influence was extended from the AMA to the Senior Citizen group. In his January 2, 1969 letter to Doyl Taylor, Mr. Hutton outlined what he expected from the AMA in the way of financial support. He stated to the diplomatic dictator, "I want to confirm in this letter the cost figures on the other project we discussed." He then detailed the expected cost of the project for which the AMA was going to assume responsibility: "The cost for one million copies will be \$26,595. The quotes are from Mike Goldfarb at French-Bray Printing Company, Candler Building, Baltimore, Md. 21202 (telephone A.C. 301-727-0100)." This cost estimate was inclusive of art, layout and production, he told Taylor. He then broke down the shipping and distribution costs, "the shipping of the brochures will be in lots of 100 packed in special corrugated cartons. Mailed book rate, each package will cost 75¢ including," he said, "packaging, labeling and postage." Added to the printing cost, this would bring the total to almost \$35,000.

In order to bring this whole plan off as Taylor wanted it, he had to get the AMA Board of Trustees in on it. This is what the February 8th meeting was about. As it was disclosed in a memo from Taylor to Dr. Ernest Howard, Acting Vice-President, sent through Bernard Hirsch on January 20th, 1969, the meeting was arranged for the sole purpose of mustering up the AMA's financial support of the project.

"Attached," the memo read, "is a statement by the members of the Committee on Quackery requesting an appearance before the Board of Trustees at the Board's February 6-8 meeting to discuss the request for financial assistance by the National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc." Taylor further stated, "I will be happy to make any arrangements you suggest, including those for an appearance by William R. Hutton, Executive Director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, if this is the Board's wish."

The statement which was attached to the memo read, "The National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC), Inc., has proposed production of a booklet, including the same basic text material, for distribution to members of the National Council." The Committee's statement further read, "It wishes to produce the booklet and distribute it through the National Council's printing and mailing facilities." Furthermore, they said, "The Committee on Quackery believes this to be a most worthwhile project and requests permission for Committee representatives to appear before the Board of Trustees at its February meeting to discuss this matter." In describing their continued assault on chiropractors they added, "The pamphlet is one of several steps being considered by the National Council to counteract chiropractic. Another," they said, "is a speaking program at the local level, calling for cooperation by local medical societies."

This statement to the Board of Trustees was signed by Dr. Sabatier, Dr. Ballantine, Dr. Raymond Berger, Dr. Henry Fineborg and Dr. David Stevens. It did not include Doyl Taylor's signature, although from all indications, he was the one mainly responsible for taking up the issue of financial support for the NCSC with the Board of Trustees.

The meeting took place with the Board of Trustees on February 8th. On February 10th, Bernard Hirsch received a memo from Dr. Howard which described the outcome of the meeting. He said, "At its recent meeting the Board of Trustees voted to commend the Committee on Quackery for its efforts to promote the dissemination of material that presents the AMA position on chiropractic," (mainly because they dictated what went into this material) "and to authorize discussion with the National Council of Senior Citizens for the preparation and distribution of appropriate 'work kits' at an expenditure by the AMA of not to exceed \$17,500." This amount was only half of what Taylor and his friend Hutton were shooting for, but it would still enable them to distribute a half-million copies of the *Senior Citizens News* article all over the country. The memo added, "You may wish to discuss this matter with Mr. Philip Lesly who had some thought on the preparation of the 'work kits' and their distribution."

So, the NCSC would then print and distribute the article under their own imprint, which they did with the AMA footing the entire cost. This article would then be distributed to the 2,500 chapters and clubs of the National Council of Senior Citizens and into the hands of tens of thousands of senior citizens and at no time would it appear to have the "taint of medicine."

Based on the evidence furnished here, the myth that this article was an independent work published and distributed by NCSC, is now out in the open. It can now be said that the medical dictators of the AMA manufactured the idea for an article, dictated what went into it and then saw to it that it was paid for by the AMA. The printing, mailing, packaging and distribution of the article was also controlled by the AMA.

In keeping with their normal operating procedures, the merchants of misinformation saw to it that this article got a wide distribution. Again, billing it as an "independent" stand from a group "outside medicine," the AMA's Think Tank put their wheels into motion. They saw to it that all of their 1,900 state and county medical societies got copies of the *Senior Citizens News* article. At their January 17, 1969 meeting, the Committee was told by Taylor that this had been done. Dr. Ballantine added that the

theme of presentations by speakers representing medicine, stress the HEW Report and the stand taken by the recipients of medicare (NCSC) as evidence that they, too, "recognize the validity of what the AMA has been saying about the unscientific nature of chiropractic."

This, of course, is adhering to the tactics of giving the appearance that "everyone knows that chiropractic is an unscientific cult." Taking these "independent" stands against chiropractic coming from "outside medicine" and giving them wide exposure would add to the Committee's arsenal of weapons.

The Director of the Management Services Division, Mr. D. W. Powers, sent out a memo to all the AMA's assistant directors on February 20th, 1969, on Quackery Legislation. In his memo, he said there were 23 members of Congress who had introduced bills providing for payment of chiropractic services under Medicare. He listed the Congressmen and the numbers of their proposed legislation, including Senator Medcalf and his proposed bill to the Senate.

He then mentioned an action program which he was planning to implement calling for physicians to send letters to Congress and "the transmittal to Congressmen of the reprint from the 'Senior Citizens News,'" he said "would also be worthwhile." He said, "Of course, all of this should be coordinated with the state medical society staff."

In this case, the AMA was again using the *Senior Citizens News* article to add power to the persuasive tactics that they don't stand alone in their anti-chiropractic posture. Any sane person would normally think twice if they received such persuasive evidence coming from many different sources all saying the same thing about chiropractic, and they might come to the conclusion that perhaps all these authorities are right. In this fashion, the AMA hoped that the Congressmen would either withdraw or amend their proposed legislation which, in its present form, included recommendations for chiropractic inclusion in Medicare.

It is pretty hard to combat such tactics when you don't know where they're coming from and at the same time honestly believing that all these reports coming in are separately saying the same thing. The truth is that all these reports and articles are not coming in from "different" sources, they all stem back to the same source, the Machiavellian Merchants of Misinformation at the AMA.

For years after the publication of the anti-chiropractic article in the *Senior Citizens News*, the AMA referred to it as being "independent" and "outside medicine." In an AMA press release coming from Washington, D.C., on May 7, 1971, Dr. Wilbur, the AMA Executive Vice-President, was quoted, "Until the last few years the obligation to inform the public about the health hazard posed by the cult of chiropractic has been borne almost exclusively by the medical profession," but added that during the last few years, "there have been some extremely significant findings from outside medicine." There, again is the reference to "outside medicine." He also said that the government study by HEW and its report to Congress constitute "overwhelming evidence against chiropractic" as a qualified health care provider. "These anti-chiropractic findings by the government," Doctor Wilbur said, "have been given strong support by many organizations, including the American Hospital Association, the Association of American

Medical Colleges, the American Public Health Association and other health-oriented groups."

All of these above mentioned groups have been influenced by the AMA in one way or another. The American Public Health Association was already covered. The other two are specialty societies and were probably on the mailing list when Taylor sent out his propaganda to 56 specialty associations, not to mention that individuals in these associations are also members of the AMA.

Doctor Wilbur's main emphasis in his press release, however, was reserved for anti-chiropractic stands taken by what he called "three of the nation's largest consumer organizations." He listed these as the AFL-CIO, the Consumer Federation of America and the National Council of Senior Citizens." What he neglected to mention was what influence the AMA had on each one of these groups and what role they played in their taking an anti-chiropractic stand.

The medico-politico dictators at the AMA have made good use of this "independent" article coming from "outside medicine" in presenting their "overwhelming evidence against chiropractic." They have given it wide distribution and the power of this article, along with the other anti-chiropractic stands taken by groups "outside medicine," has had a big impact on the chiropractic efforts to make any gains on Capitol Hill. The AMA has been winning by leaps and bounds on the political front.

Documentation

EMERITUS
ALESSANDRO AIME J. FORAND
(retired)

JOHN W. UDELMAN

VICE PRESIDENTS

MRS. BESSIE COVILLER
Chicago Senior Citizens
Association

WALTER NEWBROUGH
Congress of Senior Citizens
of Greater New York

EMERSON O. MIDVATT
Senior Citizens of
Northern California

DAVID MILLER
NAACP National Council
Detroit

SECRETARY-TREASURER

ANDREW W. L. BROWN

National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc.

1627 K Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20006

Telephone: 783-6530, Code 202

January 2, 1969

STAFF:

WILLIAM R. HOLT
Executive Director of Int

JOHN COLAO
Director of Op.

LAWRENCE A. OR
Director of Sp.

LAURINE A. PERS
Administrative

JIM Y. KING
Membership
Accounting

Mr. H. Doyle Taylor
Director
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Dear Doyle:

Thank you for your extremely helpful suggestions with regard to our feature story in the center spread of the January issue of Senior Citizens News.

I am enclosing proofs of these pages which omits the cut of the Palmers which will appear in column 3 on page 4.

Senior Citizens News will be distributed on Friday evening and we will be mailing 200 copies directly to you. I am sure your colleagues will be interested in the front page story which is a fairly straight report of Wilbur Cohen's New Year's Eve press conference.

As I reported to you on the telephone earlier today, I had a long session with Secretary Cohen last week and we talked at some length about chiropractors. I am sure there will be no recommendation from HNEW for inclusion of chiropractors under Medicare and I hope there will be a strongly-worded turn-down.

I want to confirm in this letter the cost figures on the other project we discussed: The cost for one million copies will be \$26,595. The quotes are from Mike Goldfarb at French-Bray Printing Company, Candler Building, Baltimore, Md. 21202 (Telephone A.C. 3 727-0100). It is inclusive of art, layout and production.

The brochure will be 16 pages, self-cover, size 5-1/2" X 8-1/2" bound saddle, trimmed to bleed. It will be printed in blue ink on 60 pound white offset.

RECEIVED

JAN 3

Department
HIV-5200

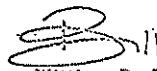
Mr. H. Doyle Taylor - 2

January 2, 1969

The shipping of the brochures will be in lots of 100 packed in special corrugated cartons. Mailed book rate, each package will cost 75¢ including packaging, labeling and postage. Total costs for the distribution would therefore amount to \$7,500.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,


William R. Hutton
Executive Director

WRH:LP

Enclosures

- 4 -

e. H. THOMAS BALLANTINE, M.D., GUEST EDITORIAL IN MEDICAL TRIBUNE --

This item was received by the Committee as informational.

f. PROGRESS REPORT ON RALPH LEE SMITH BOOK, AT YOUR OWN RISK --

THE FACTS ABOUT CHIROPRACTIC -- This item was received by the Committee as informational.

g. ACTION BY MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN RELATION TO CHIROPRACTIC UNDER MEDICAID PROGRAM --

This item was received by the Committee as informational.

IV. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS -- These items were reviewed by the Committee

and accepted as informational.

V. STATE SITUATIONS -- These items were reviewed by the Committee

and accepted as informational.

The Committee commended the staff of the Department of Investigation for its work in connection with the HEW study report and the public stand taken by the National Council of Senior Citizens.

VI. NEXT MEETING -- The Committee's next meeting will be Friday,

May 9, 1969, at A.M.A. Headquarters in Chicago.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ernest R. Howard, M.D.
Acting Executive Vice President

THROUGH: Bernard D. Hirsh, Esq., Director
Law Division

FROM: H. Doyle Taylor, Esq., Secretary
Committee on Quackery

DATE: January 20, 1959

Attached is a statement by members of the Committee on Quackery requesting an appearance before the Board of Trustees at the Board's February 6-8 meeting to discuss the request for financial assistance by the National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc.

I will be happy to make any arrangements you suggest, including those for an appearance by William R. Hutton, Executive Director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, if this is the Board's wish.

The National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., has a membership of approximately 2,500,000 persons 65 years of age and older and is structured to include some 2,500 member clubs in all of the 50 states.

In the January issue of the Senior Citizens News, a publication of the National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., it stated its strong opposition to inclusion of chiropractic in the Medicare program.

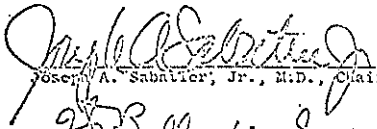
This newspaper is the policy voice of the National Council of Senior Citizens, with a circulation of 50,000. It goes to all Senior Citizens chapters, but only to those members who subscribe. A reprint of the Senior Citizens News article is attached.

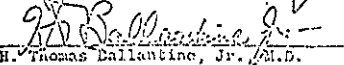
The National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., has proposed production of a booklet, including the same basic text material, for distribution to members of the National Council. It wishes to produce the booklet and distribute it through the National Council's printing and mailing facilities.

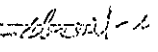
Its request is for AMA financial support for the printing and distribution of the booklet. The cost figures, as submitted by the National Council of Senior Citizens, are included in paragraphs 5 through 8 of the attached letter from William R. Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

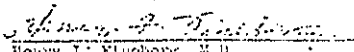
The Committee on Quackery believes this to be a most worthwhile project and requests permission for Committee representatives to appear before the Board of Trustees at its February meeting to discuss this matter.

It also is recommended that William R. Hutton, executive director of the National Council, be invited to appear before the board. The pamphlet is one of several steps being considered by the National Council to counteract chiropractic. Another is a speaking program at the local level, calling for co-operation by local medical societies.


Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., Chairman


H. Thomas Ballantine, Jr., M.D.


Raymond A. Berger, M.D.


Henry I. Flusberg, M.D.

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 1969

RECEIVED

JAN 30 1969

Department of
INVESTIGATION

TO: Mr. H. Doyl Taylor

This will confirm the meeting of the Board of Trustees with representatives of the Committee on Quackery and the Senior Citizens Council on Saturday, February 8, 1969, at 11:00 a.m., in the Board Conference Room at AMA headquarters.

E.H.
Ernest B. Howard, M. D.

MEMORANDUM

February 19, 1969

RECEIVED

FEB 21 1969

Department of
INVESTIGATION

TO: Mr. Bernard D. Hirsh, Director
Law Division

RE: Chiropractic

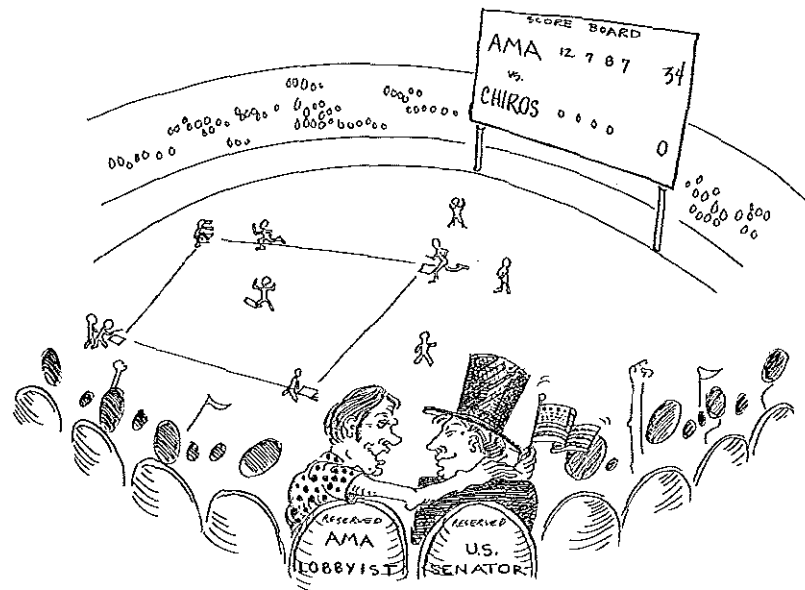
At its recent meeting the Board of Trustees voted to commend the Committee on Quackery for its efforts to promote the dissemination of material that presents the AMA position on chiropractic and to authorize discussion with the National Council of Senior Citizens for the preparation and distribution of appropriate "work kits" at an expenditure by the AMA of not to exceed \$17,500.

You may wish to discuss this matter with Mr. Philip Lesly who had some thoughts on the preparation of the "work kits" and their distribution.

E.H.
Ernest B. Howard, M. D.

cc: Mr. H. Doyl Taylor
Mr. Philip Lesly

Chapter Nine
CREEPING MEDICALISM



"...THOSE CHIROS DON'T STAND A CHANCE..."

Chapter Nine

CREEPING MEDICALISM

In their eight year history, the Committee on Quackery has left few "stones unturned" in their campaign against chiropractic. They have even crossed the paths of the US Federal and US Supreme Courts with their anti-chiropractic propaganda.

The AMA-influenced court case in question stems back to 1964 when the Committee on Quackery met in Chicago at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel with attorneys representing the medical world against the chiropractors in a case in Louisiana. On November 13, 1964, the Committee was introduced to the attorneys, who were there as guests of Dr. Sabatier. The attorneys, Mr. LeCorgne, Mr. Reese and Mr. Wyllie were representing the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners in the case of England vs. Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners. The Committee was informed by Dr. Sabatier of the background of the case which involved 120 chiropractors against the medical board. In what appears to be a "class action" suit, where one person or a small group represent a larger group's stand on a particular issue in a law suit, the Committee was told "that these men are in the process of preparing for the case. Because of the importance of the case and the impact of the final court decision," Dr. Sabatier explained, "the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners requested that Mr. LeCorgne, Mr. Reese, and Mr. Wyllie be allowed to sit in on the Committee meeting."

Mr. LeCorgne reviewed the background of the England case for the Committee's information. The minutes disclosed, "He stated that the case will be tried by a three-judge federal court, but the Board does not know how it is to be tried." The record further revealed, "In all probability there will be no chance for cross-examination, only presentation of affidavits."

The Committee was informed by the attorney that if chiropractors were successful in this suit, the result would be to allow them to do anything an M.D. can do. Exactly what he meant by that is uncertain, because the only thing that was in question in the court action was the licensing of chiropractors in the state of Louisiana. There is certainly nothing unusual about this, because chiropractors are licensed in 14 other states and they are not allowed to do "anything" that an M.D. does in any of the states in which they are licensed. As a matter of fact, this is one of the Committee's points in their assault on chiropractic, "That chiropractors are licensed by various states only on a limited basis and are not allowed in any state to prescribe drugs or perform surgery."

Again, the chiropractors would leave the pushing of pills and surgery up to the medical doctors anyway. Nowhere in their educational curriculum, or in their promotion of the chiropractic profession does the association's representation of chiropractic claim or state that they perform surgery, nor do they claim they are qualified to do so.

The Committee and four staff members of the Department of Investigation offered various suggestions to Mr. LeCorgne, which Dr. Thomsen, the Chairman, hoped would be helpful to the Medical Board of Louisiana in their case against the chiropractors. "Mr. Throckmorton suggested that his testimony before Senator Williams' Subcommittee be

utilized," this of course adding to the ammunition the attorneys for the medical examining board would bring into court to prove their case against the chiropractors. Senator Williams' Subcommittee is the Senate Subcommittee on Health, which is a subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Chaired by Senator Williams.

At their May 21, 1965 meeting, the Committee again brought up the England case for discussion. Headlined in their minutes as "Report by Dr. Sabatier on England case with affidavits," Dr. Sabatier reviewed the trial of the England case. Dr. Sabatier reported that the chiropractors presented only one witness, Mr. Janse, President of the National College of Chiropractic. The Doctor said that he did not think Janse's testimony was very effective. Taking into consideration the fact that the Committee on Quackery had furnished the attorneys representing medicine's stand against chiropractic in Louisiana with their misinformation, it is no wonder that one man's testimony would appear ineffective. There he was, up against the medical giants and their manufactured propaganda shifted into the courtroom through their attorneys, with pressure being applied behind the scenes by the Committee on Quackery and its members. It was like David going against Goliath without his slingshot. Dr. Sabatier continued with his report, stating that the decision would not be rendered until after the transcript had been prepared and briefs filed. He said this should be sometime during the middle of the summer.

The United States District Court decision in this case was passed against the chiropractors, which came as no surprise to the Committee members. The case, however, went to the United States Supreme Court.

In the Committee on Quackery's January 4, 1971 memo to the Board of Trustees which outlined their activities since its inception, they stated that two major occurrences in 1966 were noteworthy. "First, the US Supreme Court affirmed a federal district court decision holding, in effect, that a state has the right to refuse to license chiropractors unless they have the same qualifications as Doctors of Medicine." The memo then revealed a heretofore undisclosed fact, which has never been made publicly, "*Your Committee and its staff assisted in this case.*" (This was also the year in which the AMA House of Delegates came out with a public stand against chiropractic. In their policy statement on chiropractic, they stated that the US District Court decision and the US Supreme Court affirmation of a state's constitutional right to refuse to license chiropractors was a significant contribution from an independent source outside medicine in the fight against the chiropractors.) The Committee disclosed in this memo that, "This was the necessary tool with which your Committee has been able to widen the base of its chiropractic campaign. With it, other health-related groups were asked and did adopt the AMA policy statement or individually-phrased versions of it." It was further stated that, "These, in turn, led to even wider acceptance of the AMA position."

The court decision, influenced by the merchants of misinformation, had even more mileage and the Committee used it against the chiropractic profession to its fullest. On January 12, 1968, they went on record as stating, "Every state medical society should consider introducing legislation that would rescind the chiropractic licensing laws. Such legislation," they pointed out, "could be based on the decision in the *England* case, which in

essence would require anyone who holds himself out to be competent in treating the human body to receive a *medical* education and pass the same requirements as medical doctors."

In 1968, a Resolution was introduced to the AMA's House of Delegates which also included the statement about the US court decision. Resolution No. 66, which was adopted by the House, said that the statement about the court decision should be, "widely promulgated for the information of the profession and the protection of the public and believes that adoption of Resolution 66 will help implement this objective."

The state medical societies did take their master's advice and in some cases they were successful. The Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that chiropractic services are not compensable under the Workmen's Compensation statute. Two employees, with work-connected back injuries, were treated by licensed chiropractors. They claimed payment, under the Workmen's Compensation statute, of fees for chiropractic services. These claims were contested by their employers and their insurer on the grounds that such services were not compensable under the statute. The two separate cases were argued together before the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The Commission awarded compensation for the basic treatment of orthopedic examination and adjustment by hand manipulation and for diagnostic X-ray studies. Compensation for adjunctive physical therapy was denied. All parties sought review of the award. According to the basic Workmen's Compensation statute, however, the employer is to provide medical, surgical, and hospital treatment. The statute does not authorize payment for chiropractic services, and the court said that legislative history of the statute shows no intent to make chiropractic services compensable.

In lieu of the evidence presented in previous chapters, which shows what influence the AMA's merchants of misinformation had in the insurance fix and the role they played in excluding chiropractic services from Medicare, Medicaid, Workmen's Compensation and private insurance plans, this decision by the Minnesota Supreme Court should not come as a surprise to anyone. At the time the statute in Minnesota was enacted the authorized practice of medicine did not include chiropractic. Considering the AMA's position on chiropractic, it is very doubtful that any state statute would ever include chiropractic as an authorized body of medicine.

Statutes relating to licensing of chiropractors expressly provide that practice of chiropractic is not the practice of medicine, and on this basis the court reversed the decision awarding compensation for chiropractic services other than physical therapy and affirmed the denial of compensation for physical therapy. (*Ingebritson v. Tjermund Manufacturing Company*, 183 N.W. 2d 552 Minnesota Supreme Court, Jan. 29, 1971.)

In the bordering state of Wisconsin, Governor Patrick Lucey signed into law a bill allowing chiropractic treatment under the state Workmen's Compensation Law. In a strong statement criticizing the Governor's move, Dr. G. A. Behnke, president of the Wisconsin Medical Society, said "The action tarnishes Wisconsin's well-earned reputation for a model Workmen's Compensation program." He added, "This law encourages the public to receive treatment from persons who cannot tell the difference between serious illness and simple health problems. The chiropractic theory," he

said, "is so ridiculous as to defy belief." One can understand the doctor's animosity toward the chiropractors, considering that he is the president of that state's medical society and this move by the Governor does not coincide with the AMA's master plan to eliminate chiropractic, which the doctor was in charge of enacting in his state.

This case in Wisconsin is an isolated one, considering the fact that most of the states do, at this time, exclude chiropractic services from Workmen's Compensation, no thanks to the US Supreme Court decision in which the AMA merchants of misinformation had a hand.

The Committee's effort to combat chiropractic has taken many strange faces. The area they have covered is vast, particularly in government, for example the US Office of Education, FDA, HEW, Post Office Department, US Supreme Court, US Federal District Court, Government advisory boards, Government consultants, US Public Health Service, HEW Health Statistics Bureau, and on and on.

Another area is the US Department of Labor. At their May 21, 1965 meeting, the Committee reported their activities in this area. Mr. Throckmorton reviewed the background on the planned inclusion of a chiropractic chapter in a Department of Labor Health Careers Guidebook. He then "informed the Committee of Mr. Youngerman's role in having the chiropractic chapter excluded from the Health Careers Guidebook." The Committee went on record commending Mr. Youngerman for his "alertness in this matter."

This, along with the influence and pressure they had applied to the high school guidance counselors, would certainly have an effective blow on the chiropractic profession, and would also contribute to the Committee's plan to reduce the chiropractors in numbers. This was another step in their master plan of eliminating chiropractors altogether, and this great accomplishment, the Committee felt, "should be reported to the AMA Board of Trustees."

In their report to the Board of Trustees they said, "The Committee was instrumental in blocking the inclusion of a chiropractic chapter in a Health Careers Guidebook being prepared by the United States Department of Labor for distribution to guidance counselors and others throughout the country."

Exactly what Mr. Youngerman did to convince the Department of Labor to exclude the chapter on chiropractic from the careers booklet is not certain. The Progress Report written by Doyl Taylor and sent to the Board of Trustees on July 7, 1965, made no mention of how this was brought about, only that it was.

In a July 12, 1965 letter sent to all state medical societies, Taylor changed his wording a bit in describing the situation with the health careers booklet. He said, "The Committee on Quackery was instrumental in calling attention to the planned inclusion of a chapter on chiropractic in a Health Careers Guidebook published by the US Department of Labor. The chapter was omitted." he said. (*sic*)

Nowhere in their public announcements of their activities, (public to the degree that they sent reports to the "in-the-family" members of their state medical societies), do they ever mention how they brought about these great accomplishments. This, again, is understandable considering the tactics

they employ in carrying out their mission.

As the Committee stated in their January 4, 1971 report to the Board of Trustees about their activities over the years, "*The Committee has not previously submitted such a report,*" they said, "*because it believes that to make public some of its activities would have been and continues to be unwise.*" For security reasons they said the progress report was only for the Board members.

Quite frankly, there aren't many (if any at all) "accomplishments" which the merchants of misinformation would want made public. At least *how* these accomplishments came about would be the subject of great secrecy and would be guarded with the utmost security. (*Almost.*)

The Think Tank at the AMA has avoided any open confrontation with the chiropractors and has insisted on what is commonly known in the politico-intelligence circles as, "clandestine operations," on all fronts against the chiropractic profession, especially on the political front.

"Physicians should be encouraged by the Medical Political Action Committee to support candidates for election to the legislature who are mindful of the health hazards posed by chiropractic." This statement is taken from the AMA's Program of Action to Combat Chiropractic, which was to be enacted by their state medical societies back in 1968.

On July 22, 1971, Senator Edward M. Kennedy accused the Washington lobbyist for the AMA of trying to blackmail the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee into silencing his attacks on the AMA. The Senator, at the time, was the chief sponsor of a national health insurance bill which was strongly opposed by the AMA. The AMA representative, Mr. Harry Hinton, said, "if Senator Kennedy wants every physician in the country to leave the Democratic Party, he is going about it in the right way."

Senator Kennedy commented on the pressure tactics the AMA was employing in their efforts to silence him. "In substance, it suggests that because some portion of the political funds supplied to AMPAC by AMA members has been contributed by AMPAC to the campaign committee, the campaign committee ought to be able both to silence my attacks on the AMA and suppress my efforts to obtain for this nation — in spite of AMA opposition — comprehensive health care delivery and financing system, including national health insurance." (L.A. Times, Friday, July 23, 1971, Pg. 14.)

The AMA is infamous for these pressure tactics on politicians in the nation's capitol. Combining their master plan for state medical societies to back *only* pro-AMA candidates with their AMPAC activities in Washington, they have been instrumental in many elections.

Founded in the fall of 1961, AMPAC has backed over a hundred "conservative" candidates in the 1962 and 1964 Congressional and Senatorial campaigns. It had been said by a reliable AMPAC official that in the 1962 campaign they had success in either picking winners or influencing their victory in better than seventy percent of the candidates they backed.

AMPAC is one of the AMA's most influential levers in the political arena, and one which delivers the most impact on the minds of the political leaders of this country. That distinction is to be bestowed upon the merchants of misinformation and their clandestine activities, which have been carried on for the past eight years.

In seeing to the completion of their appointed mission, the elimination of chiropractic, they have saturated the offices and the minds of political leaders throughout the country. Their propaganda had made its mark on the entire political spectrum. They run their indoctrination campaign along the whole political gamut, ranging from influencing an Attorney General's opinion in the state of Illinois to sending their misinformation, false and misrepresented data, to Capitol Hill in their effort to influence the legislators against chiropractic, not to mention their *illegal lobbying* activities with mis represented data.

According to the Internal Revenue Code covering non-profit organizations, Section 501 (3) (c), no such organization is permitted to lobby, which is to say to back, promote, influence, or solicit the votes of members of a legislative body, in the lobby, hall, chamber or elsewhere. To do so, would bring about an IRS investigation into that organization for violation of that Section under which they are covered.

This, then, is the reason the AMA created AMPAC, which is only a "front group" for the AMA. But their political influence does not end there. Separate from AMPAC, the AMA and the Committee on Quackery have been actively campaigning, influencing, and encouraging their members to apply pressure on politicians on many fronts. As early as 1965, the Committee on Quackery was monitoring bills being introduced to the legislature throughout the country. They were told by Mr. Youngerman that 74 different bills were introduced regarding chiropractic legislation.

Also in 1965, they moved in on the state of Illinois to influence that state Attorney General's opinion concerning chiropractic examination by the state. Illinois has the basic science portion of its examination different for chiropractors than for medical doctors. This shouldn't be reason for any concern, since these two professions employ different techniques and theory in their practice. At least little concern was shown outside of the Committee on Quackery. At their May 21, 1965 meeting, they reported that "An Attorney General's Opinion has more or less approved of this arrangement." Mr. Youngerman stated to the Committee, "that he will contact the Illinois State Medical Society and point out the fallacious reasoning in the Attorney General's Opinion."

Mr. Youngerman noted that he talked with Dr. Kenneth H. Schnepf, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Medical Examiners, about this matter at the Monday, February 8, meeting with the Board of Medical Examiners. He said that "Dr. Schnepf stated that the Board was aware of the Attorney General's Opinion and was planning to make an attempt to have the Opinion modified."

At the same meeting it was discovered that the Committee had planned on spreading their propaganda and misinformation to the Attorney General in North Carolina. In that state, the Attorney General ruled that it was alright for chiropractors to use laboratory procedures such as the making of urinalysis tests. The Committee moved to influence the North Carolina Attorney General's opinion with a letterwriting campaign. They said, "The staff plans to correspond with the Attorney for the North Carolina State Board of Medical Examiners in regard to some of the weak points in the North Carolina Attorney General's Opinion."

In addition to these planned actions for the State of North Carolina, the

Committee reported at their September 23, 1965 meeting on a chiropractic bill being introduced in that state. It was noted in the minutes that the Committee, through Mr. Youngerman, had sent a great deal of their misinformation to North Carolina in their attempts to turn the tide against the chiropractors. In his report to the Committee, Youngerman said, "it now looks like this bill probably will be defeated."

In this instance, the bill which was for chiropractic services, was defeated by a vote of 63-26. This outcome was greatly influenced by the merchants' of misinformation propaganda campaign in the North Carolina legislature.

On the grand scale, the Committee reported in the summer of '65 that they were planning on putting together a slide-film pointing out the "contradictions" of chiropractic theory and education. "This film," as was reported in the minutes of the July 7, 1965 meeting, "was shown in Washington, D.C., to a member of the Senate Finance Committee in regard to an amendment to include chiropractic coverage in section B of H.R. (House Resolution) 6675."

This is direct evidence of the Committee's influence on legislators in Washington. Although the minutes did not disclose *who* this Senate Finance Committee member was, it is for sure that he was in a position of power and could apply pressure to his colleagues to exclude chiropractic from the bill.

Back on the local level, Dr. Sabatier, having become aware that state Attorney Generals could present a "problem" in the future, outlined a plan in 1965 for each state medical society to take up. With great foresight he commanded "that the state medical societies establish relations with their Attorney General early after his election." Keeping in mind that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, this tactic could prove most useful in future decisions passed by state Attorney Generals with regard to chiropractic.

Continuing in their endeavor to saturate the minds of political leaders in the country, the Committee reported in the summer of '66 that they "provided assistance to state and county medical societies that are combating proposed chiropractic legislation." This in addition to "furnishing assistance to federal agencies and congressional committees who were asked to recognize the cult of chiropractic." With their lobbying office in Washington and their own members keeping an eye on what legislation was being proposed in favor of chiropractors, the Committee usually knew well in advance *who* to send their propaganda to.

On September 7, 1966, Dr. Sabatier informed the Committee that every legislator in his state, Louisiana, received the *AMA News* reprint on the England case, (the case in which the Committee was commended for having influenced a federal court's decision against chiropractic). Dr. Sabatier stated that the reprint received "favorable comment."

In the state of Massachusetts there was a bill introduced and passed by that state's legislature which covered chiropractic licensing. The bill, it was reported at the same meeting to the Committee, was on the Governor's desk and he had not done anything about the bill at that time. "It was reported that the medical association was working very hard to get the proper message to the Governor," the minutes revealed. The "proper message" is, of course, the Committee's views on chiropractic which no doubt would be conveyed to the Governor via the merchants' propaganda.

In what can only be described as a monumental pressure campaign, the AMA enacted a plan to stop chiropractic inclusion in HR 5710 (Medicare) in 1967. Calling to arms their state medical societies, they alerted them to the pending legislation. With the efficiency accorded great military minds, the AMA through its Executive Vice-President, Dr. Blasingame, sent out a series of telegrams instructing his subordinates to saturate Capitol Hill with misinformation on chiropractic. These telegrams, designed by Blasingame and budgeted for under budget number 2100-03, were sent to the Executive Secretaries of 19 state medical societies with members on the House Ways and Means Committee, along with urgent follow-up phone calls giving further instructions.

Pressure was applied to the 15 Democrats and 11 Republicans representing 19 states by all 50 medical societies, including the 19 who were represented on the Ways and Means Committee.

The four page telegram called for the state medical societies to act quickly. Blasingame instructed that an immediate letter campaign accompany the telegram campaign, with copies of the telegrams going to Chairman Wilbur Mills. The AMA Executive Vice-President stressed that it was important that copies go to Mills. He said, "Following points could be made in wires and letters: Inclusion in HR 5710 (Medicare) of payment for chiropractic services would constitute a serious hazard to health care of the elderly and would create for them an intolerable double standard of care." Spouting out the standard propaganda line of the Quackery Committee, he continued, "Chiropractic is an unscientific cult whose practitioners lack the necessary training and background to diagnose and treat human disease. Chiropractic," he added, "constitutes a hazard to rational health care because of the substandard and unscientific education of its practitioners and their rigid adherence to an irrational, unscientific approach to disease causation."

In what almost appears to have been written by the Committee on Quackery or Taylor himself, the telegram continued, "We urge you to oppose chiropractic coverage under HR 5710 and call your attention to these other specific points." He then employs in his instructions the Think Tank's tactics "that everyone knows that chiropractic is evil" when he listed, "1. No chiropractic school is accredited by any recognized educational accrediting agency in the United States, 2. Doctor of Chiropractic Degrees (D.C.) are listed as 'spurious' by the US Office of Education." The list continues down to point 10, with each point nothing but a parroting and plagiarizing of what the Committee on Quackery has already said. For example, two of the other points Blasingame instructed his subordinates to write and include in their smear campaign were: Chiropractors are not allowed to practice in any hospital accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals; Chiropractors are licensed by the various states only on a limited basis and are not allowed in any state to prescribe drugs or perform surgery. In addition, he pointed out that "a three-judge Federal District Court has ruled that, since chiropractic holds itself out as a complete health care service, a state may refuse to license chiropractors if they fail to meet the same educational standards required of medical doctors." Still another was, "The principles of medical ethics state that it is unethical for a doctor of medicine to associate professionally with

a cultist (Chiropractor)." In keeping with the standard misinformation line pouring out of the AMA, he also added, "the matter of standardizing chiropractic claims throughout the United States would provide a difficult and intolerable burden on the Social Security Administration."

Point by point, each one of these items has been a manufactured lie stemming from the Committee on Quackery and their influence in each of the related areas. None of the points outlined have ever originated from any source other than the Merchants of Misinformation. The reports, findings, policy statements and even legislative acts that have been listed by the AMA over the years as coming from "outside medicine," have all been either instigated, promoted, influenced, dictated, edited, written or manufactured by the AMA's Merchants of Misinformation and their Diplomatic Dictator, Taylor.

Even before Taylor had ever received the list of HEW consultants to the independent practitioners study in August of 1968 the AMA had spread its influence to one of the more powerful members of that study panel. Senator Maurine B. Neuberger, the Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Council on the Status of Women, while on the HEW study group, had previously heard the AMA party line on chiropractic from the AMA's prostitute writer, Mr. Smith. At the meeting of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin in which Smith gave a talk on chiropractic in November of 1967, Senator Maurine Neuberger attended, representing the FDA. Also at the same meeting was Senator Harrison Williams, who at the time was on the Senate Special Committee on Aging, the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Senate Committee. (He was also from the state of New Jersey, where the New Jersey Medical Society applied pressure on that state's governor who ended up putting a "pocket veto" on a piece of chiropractic legislation.) As was pointed out earlier, the Public Information man of the Wisconsin Medical Society had said that Smith could not only bring authority to his remarks on chiropractic, but more important, his presentation to these distinguished legislators would be free of the "taint" of medicine.

This was another instance where the AMA's Quackery Committee had "gotten to" influential legislators with their misrepresented data on chiropractic. In this case it was coming from their mouthpiece, Ralph Lee Smith.

On the state level, the Committee asked their staff on September 15, 1967, to suggest various alternatives for state medical societies to consider in regard to possible legislation (regarding licensing) that could take the initiative away from the chiropractors and place it in the hands of the medical societies. The Committee had felt that chiropractic licensure should be made so difficult that eventually more chiropractors are dying than new chiropractic licenses are granted. This, they said, "would create the situation of a 'profession withering on the vine,' and dying an eventual death." Much of the state medical society's time is spent in pursuing this goal by sending the AMA's propaganda and misinformation to their local state legislators.

One way in which the Committee planned to apply pressure on a state level was to get their state medical societies to counteract the legislative activities of chiropractors by attempting to get legislative approval for state investigations of chiropractic. This, they felt, "is the key to open major

activity in this field," but they added that this "action should be taken now." (This was in September of 1967.) By applying pressure on state legislators to investigate chiropractic, the merchants of misinformation could then saturate such investigations and their study members and consultants with anti-chiropractic propaganda. This had been done on a larger scale with the HEW study for the 90th Congress and was planned now for the state level. The AMA felt that in order to effectively combat chiropractic, legislative action was necessary and this could be accomplished with the materials available to them through the Committee on Quackery, the ultimate goal being the abolishment of chiropractic through legislation.

In addition to "supporting medicine's friends" in elections, a more important and more basic issue should be taken up by the state medical societies. This was to insure that "Legislative Contact Men be knowledgeable about chiropractic." This item was pointed out to the Iowa Medical Society as being particularly important. In this fashion, the merchants of misinformation would lay the groundwork with the assistants, advisors and secretaries of Congressmen and Senators, thus making it easier to influence the legislators.

On January 12, 1968, Doyl Taylor spoke before the Committee on Quackery and reviewed the events leading up to the sending of telegrams to the House Ways and Means Committee and letters to all members of Congress. It would appear that this whole campaign originated from Taylor as he stressed to the Committee the role played by the Committee Secretary (himself) and the Chairman, Dr. Sabatier, in this endeavor. Mr. Taylor informed the Committee that the Washington offices had reported that the situation — chiropractic coverage under Medicare — was well in hand, in so far as the House Ways and Means Committee was concerned.

The success emanating from the propaganda machine had a great impact on the chiropractic profession on the political front. It did not end there; it was noted in the minutes of that meeting that the bill (Section 141 of HR 12080) was now before the Senate Finance Committee. Taylor sent out a letter to all state medical societies thanking the executives, their members and others for helping to exclude chiropractic coverage from HR 12080. The real thanks should be given to Taylor and his merchants of misinformation and their concerted illegal lobbying efforts, which was the true reason why chiropractic was prevented from being included in the bill.

A very good example of what the propaganda merchants had supplied each member of Congress and other personnel in government, was a copy of Ralph Lee Smith's book, *At Your Own Risk*. They also supplied each member of state legislatures with the book through their state medical societies. That's a lot of misinformation and misrepresented data distributed to this country's lawmakers.

The success of the telegram campaign to the Ways and Means Committee is best capped with a statement by Dr. William Marr of Galveston, Texas, to Mr. Lincoln Williston of the Texas Medical Association. He reported in his August 23, 1968 letter, that Dr. Donald Duncan (on the HEW consultant panel to examine chiropractic inclusion in Medicare) had stated "that chiropractors would now be a part of the Medicare program had not Senator Wilbur Mills of Arkansas been so adamant on his stand in this. "It would seem," he added, "that he is certainly sponsoring the denial of chiropractors

participating in the Medicare program."

This may not have happened if it weren't for Taylor's telegram and letter campaign.

In the State of Kentucky, the Committee on Quackery of the Kentucky Medical Association was influential in preparing proposed legislation regarding chiropractic. They were successful in getting that state to implement an anti-X-ray law which restricted chiropractors from using X-ray equipment and stated that only persons with "specialized training" were allowed to use such equipment. This training would, of course, come under the jurisdiction and the watchful eye of the AMA.

One of the many ways the Committee on Quackery spreads their influence in legislative circles is to invite top legislators to their quackery congresses. They had in attendance at their Fourth Quackery Congress many such legislators of state and federal jurisdiction. They would hold Legislative Seminars on Chiropractic and have these lawmakers in on their propaganda panels and discussions. In this way they could further indoctrinate and influence legislators into taking an anti-chiropractic posture which would reflect in their future decisions with regards to chiropractic.

On the national scene, in Washington, D.C., it was reported in a newsletter coming from AMPAC called *Legislative Roundup* that Medicare inclusion of chiropractic care was being called for through legislation. Despite the AMA-influenced HEW Report handed to the 90th Congress, the First Session of the 91st Congress, in 1969, had 23 bills introduced in the House and one in the Senate which would amend part B of Medicare to provide for payment for the services of chiropractors. The House bills were referred to the Ways and Means Committee, with the Senate bill going to the Finance Committee. The February 21, 1969, newsletter pointed out that it was apparent that pressure would be exerted by the chiropractors to have Congress act favorably on this legislation.

One day prior to this informative newsletter being released, the names of the 23 Congressmen and the numbers of their proposed bills (HR-House Resolutions) and the one Senator and the number of his proposed bill were in the hands of all the AMA's headquarter directors, including Taylor. The memo which listed all this information came from David Powers, Director of Management Service Division, to all Assistant Directors. He stressed that a project involving physicians' constituents of the listed individuals be implemented to supplement the activities of the Washington staff. It was suggested that a letter from physicians' contacts in the districts which would relay the abridged portion of the HEW Report highlighting the subject matter (chiropractic exclusion from Medicare) would be a good first start. They also planned to send copies of the *Senior Citizens News* article to all the Congressmen, as was covered earlier. He stated that at the upcoming March staff meeting, the directors should come prepared to give him a progress report on this subject indicating the extent of local involvement and reactions.

In his memo to all assistant directors he chose to single out Doyl Taylor when he said, "Doyl, our staff will be coming into Chicago on March 10th and 11th and I hope I will have an opportunity to discuss this project with them at this time. After which," he reported, "I will give you a progress

report." Being on the scene in Washington and working closely with the AMA lobbyist, Harry Hinton, Powers told Taylor that it was Hinton who came up with the list on February 19. He told Taylor that Hinton was in agreement with the procedure set out in the memo and he had checked with Hinton first before he had sent it to AMA headquarters. He added, "If you have any other suggestions, Doyl, please don't hesitate to let me know."

This memo would certainly clear any doubts as to *who* is actually calling the shots on the political front in Washington. At their April 30, 1970 meeting the Committee members studied efforts by physicians and state medical society representatives to date, in contacting members of the House Ways and Means Committee and other members of Congress to urge that chiropractic continue to be excluded from Medicare.

Perhaps these efforts were not enough, for as the record shows, Taylor himself had to engage in a personal crusade of spreading propaganda in Washington. He took it upon himself to liaison with US Senate and House members and with committee staffs concerning chiropractic legislation in Congress. At the October 29, 1970 Committee meeting, he reported he had furnished materials and information to *all* persons on the congressional scene.

In keying up their attack on the chiropractors on the local level, the Committee called for a coordinated all-out effort to assemble all five regional areas in the country at the AMA Clinical Convention in Boston. This meeting would help tie together the efforts of all state medical societies and coordinate and encourage the states in their legislative programs against chiropractic. In calling their state medical societies to arms against the chiropractors, the Committee on Quackery was instrumental in a massive letter-writing campaign designed to saturate Capitol Hill with misinformation and misrepresented data on chiropractic.

From the state of Michigan, a Dr. Richard Gascoigne wrote Dr. Wilbur at the AMA complaining about how chiropractic was running "rampant" in his state. He reported that the Governor had recently signed a bill which allowed for chiropractic services to be paid under that state's Blue Shield plan (one of a few states that do). He asked the Deputy Executive Vice-President of the AMA if there were state societies he might contact regarding this problem. He added, "Also, any advice or suggestions you might have regarding an active program in eventual control of chiropractic, would be greatly appreciated."

In answer to his request, Dr. Gascoigne received a letter from Commissar Taylor's first lieutenant, William Monaghan. In his April 1, 1971, reply to the doctor he said that the AMA, on a national level, was urging state societies to contact their individual congressmen with regards to chiropractic inclusion in Medicare. This was one area where immediate action was essential, he said. He told the Michigan doctor that it was important that efforts at each state level be coordinated and concentrated so he should get in touch with that state's medical society. With the information the doctor would receive from the medical society, which would be the propagandized quack packs, they would have enlisted another soldier in their war against the chiropractors.

On April 30, 1970, a two-page telegram was sent out to two Congressmen on the House Ways and Means Committee. The telegram was

followed by a letter to both legislators. Both were written and sent by Dr. Henry I. Fineborg, and his message spouted the standard misinformation of the Quackery Committee of which he is a member.

Using his title as Executive Vice-President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and using its letter-head, he employed the tactics of "everyone knows etc., etc.," when he made the blanket statement that the "Medical Society of the State of New York adamantly opposes the inclusion of chiropractic in Medicare in any form." He then parroted in very general terms that, "Evidence from independent studies overwhelmingly supports the conclusion that chiropractic is an unscientific cult whose practitioners lack the necessary training and background to diagnose and treat human disease."

One would think the doctor was copying word for word from the Committee's minutes in his message to the legislators. He said that to include chiropractic in HR 1 would reduce the quality of health care provided and increase the cost without justification (HR 1 being the Social Security Amendments of 1971).

He then told the New York Congressmen, Conable and Carey, that "We," whoever *we* is, "therefore strongly urge you, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, to vote against the inclusion of chiropractic in HR1 and in any Federal Legislation now before Congress." This Committee on Quackery member took it upon himself to speak for every doctor in New York State, using his title in that state's medical society as a cover, to influence these two members of Congress with his false and misrepresented data on chiropractic. He included with his letter the standard anti-chiropractic propaganda kits for the Congressmen's information, as evidence to substantiate his charges about chiropractic.

In addition to the above, it was discovered that the New York State Medical Society took other steps in their efforts to influence these two New York Congressmen. In a memo of April 30, 1971, Mr. Martin Tracey, the legal beagle of that medical society, sent a memo to Ken Bugar, the AMA's Field Service man for New York State, at his office in New Rochelle. He informed Bugar that in addition to the telegrams and letters sent to the Congressmen, Dr. Vincent Tesomers of Brooklyn, N.Y., spoke to Congressman Carey regarding the situation. Also, he informed Bugar that he had spoken to the Secretary to the Executive Director, Mr. Donald Irish, of the Monroe County Medical Society. He was informed by the Secretary that they would make contact with the Rochester, New York, legislator, Congressman Conable and follow up on the chiropractic situation. In addition, Dr. George L. Collins, Jr., from Buffalo, New York, who is also a delegate to the AMA House of Delegates, told Tracey that he would speak to Congressman Carey, who, it so happens, is a relative of the doctor's.

All of this was happening while Mr. Bugar was away in Chicago. Returning to his office, he was faced with nothing to do in the way of contributing except send a memo to his superior at the AMA, Dick Layton, telling him of the events which Tracey told him had taken place. Having everything well in hand, he could then drive across the Tappan Zee Bridge that evening and quietly rest at his home in Nyack, New York, assured of a job well done.

On May 6, 1971, the Committee discussed the 92nd Congress and the

chiropractic drive for inclusion in Medicare. Considering the success the merchants of misinformation had up to this point in time, it is a wonder there were any chiropractors left for them to conduct such a drive against, in Washington or anywhere.

The Committee was informed of still another successful campaign on the political front. They noted in their minutes that, "Sponsors in Congress of chiropractic bills this year are only about half the number of those in 1970." Taylor reported that a bill pertaining to Medicare and chiropractic probably will be reported on by the House Ways and Means Committee in late May of that year. At the same time it was reported that the study of chiropractic contained in last year's bill probably will remain in the new legislation. The fate of these chiropractic bills in both houses and the joint conference committees also was discussed.

The campaign to spread their misinformation throughout the legislature went into full swing in 1971. Letters containing misrepresented and false information flowed into Capitol Hill from all medical societies and AMA members from every part of the country. The letters, as Taylor and Sabatier had described one of them, were received by members of Congress as authoritative, scientific statements on chiropractic shortcomings. These letters, by the way, do carry a lot of weight, since the letterwriter claims that he represents all the doctors in his state or that he speaks for the entire "scientific community" or he speaks for the "medical world" or some such gibberish.

Timing is very important in passing or stopping a piece of legislation. It is necessary to indoctrinate key individuals, such as congressmen, senators and even their staff assistants and legislative assistants, in order to win their confidence in an issue, prior to their voting on it.

Such was the case with Dr. Charles D. Sherman, of the University of Rochester. The Professor of Surgery at the University wrote Florida Congressman Rogers, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare, regarding the inclusion of chiropractic under Medicare. The Congressman from Florida, who is very influential on health matters in Washington, was supporting the concept of including chiropractors in federal government payments under Medicare. It so happens that the Senator was also a classmate of Dr. Sherman's at the University of Florida, and that being the case, the doctor had kept in contact intermittantly with Representative Rogers over the years.

Based on this association with the legislator, Dr. Sherman had written him a strong letter opposing his classmate's stand on chiropractic. In his letter, Representative Rogers replied that so many of his constituents seemed to want this that he felt that it was only right that this should become law. He also pointed out to the doctor that he did not know of any senior citizen's group who opposed the inclusion of chiropractics in federal programs.

This must have disheartened the doctor and dampened his drive to pressure his Congressional friend, for he then turned to a fellow colleague in Florida, Dr. Samuel Day, and enlisted his aid to persuade Representative Rogers to change his tune. In his July 12, 1971 letter, he said, "I hope that you can bring some pressure by a variety of methods in Florida to persuade Paul Rogers to change his mind in this area because he is a very important

person in the health field."

Dr. Sherman had also sent a copy of the letter to Representative Rogers to Frank Horton, a New York Congressman. In his May 10, 1971 reply to the doctor, Representative Horton indicated that he was generally in favor of these measures which will increase the health benefits accorded to our senior citizens under Medicare coverage. "My own efforts have been directed at increasing these benefits and pressing for needed programs and services," he said. He pointed out, however, that "I am looking forward to receiving more comments from both the professional and elderly citizens before I make any final evaluation on this bill." This would of course open the door for the AMA House of Delegate's representative from New York to send a barrage of misinformation to the Congressman's office. "You can be sure," he said, "that I value your experienced comments and will remember them when this issue is brought before the full House for deliberation." In this fashion, the Congressman assured the AMA mouthpiece that not only was he accessible to change but that he had been won over, thus adding another Congressional convert to the list of AMA supporters in the war on chiropractors.

During the first week of May, 1971, the AMA held its Regional Conference on Health Quackery - Chiropractic, in Washington, D.C., at the Washington Hilton. Many of the guests who were invited were, naturally, legislators from Capitol Hill. Following the Conference, Doyl Taylor sent out copies of a paper delivered by Dr. Richard Wilbur at this meeting which attacked chiropractic. On May 10, 1971, Taylor sent this anti-chiropractic propaganda to Mr. William Fullerton, a legislative assistant for the House Ways and Means Committee. In his covering note he said that he regretted that Mr. Fullerton could not attend the conference, but he enclosed the paper for his information.

A similar letter and attachment went out to Mr. Jay Constantine, an assistant to the Senate Finance Committee. These two committees, of course, were the ones who were presently considering the issue of chiropractic inclusion in Medicare before the 92nd Congress.

Taylor sent the same materials to John Cashman, his friend at HEW, and also to Pearl Bierman, of HEW.

Not all of the AMA's Quackery Congresses have gone unnoticed by the chiropractic associations. In 1968, the International Chiropractic Association planned on setting up headquarters in the AMA Congress hotel to counter-act the meeting. In a memo dated July 2, 1968, Taylor dispatched Fred Spillman, pointing out that "every effort should be made to prevent the ICA from setting up shop in either the Drake or the Knickerbocker Hotel."

Declaring a general alarm, Taylor included the American Chiropractic Association as a possible enemy in the AMA's camp. He said that both hotels, Drake and Knickerbocker, should be advised of the possibility of the National Health Federation attempting to set up a congress on medical monopoly in opposition to the Quackery Congress and this should also be watched.

It is unlikely that either hotel would have allowed any of these groups to rent space for the purpose of counteracting the AMA's congress. If they were turned down in their efforts to set up their own conferences at these

hotels, for whatever illogical reason the hotel management may have come up with, the true reason is now out in the open.

At any rate, there is nothing on the record which indicates that the AMA had any such "trouble" at their 1971 quackery conference in Washington, D.C. On the contrary, as far as they were concerned, the results of this quackery quorum would be quite beneficial in the legislative year of 1971.

In summary of the legislative year from July 1, 1970, to June 30, 1971, the Committee on Quackery submitted an Annual Report outlining the highlights of that year. They said that the 91st Congress continued to exclude chiropractic from the Medicare program. The US Senate again wrote chiropractic services into Medicare, but the bill died at the end of the 91st Congress. AMA spokesmen and others submitted testimony to both houses of Congress opposing chiropractic inclusion.

In the 92nd Congress, they reported, the House-adopted version of the Social Security Amendment of 1971 contained the same provision for the chiropractic study (the HEW study into chiropractic inclusion or not in Medicare). The report revealed the success of the AMA's propaganda campaign on Capitol Hill when they pointed out that in the 92nd Congress, fewer than 75 members of Congress had lent their names to pro-chiropractic bills, whereas the year before, there were 125 members of Congress who had backed such bills.

A great deal of credit can be given to the merchants of misinformation and their Machiavellian Diplomatic Dictator, Doyl Taylor, for this accomplishment. They put a lot of hours into their efforts to combat any progress by the chiropractors on the political front, and they have reaped the reward, cutting down 50 pro-chiropractic bills in Congress in one year.

As of July 9, 1971, Taylor was already making moves to cut down the numbers of such bills in the 92nd Congress. On that day he dispatched Mr. Richard Layton, Director of the Department of Field Services, and enclosed with his memo 15 copies of an updated list of members of Congress who had lent their names to pro-chiropractic bills. Taylor said, "I assume you will want to supply these lists to your field men so that they can inform their states." Thus the cycle was starting again for the new session in Congress to be bombarded with misinformation and propaganda to sway their thoughts on chiropractic and cut down the numbers of pro-chiropractic legislators. Copies of this list also went to J. D. Miller, Assistant Executive Vice-President of the AMA; Walen M. Strobhar, Director of Public Affairs Division, which is over the AMA lobbyists; and Harry Peterson, Director of the Legislative Department under Strobhar.

This, then, laid the groundwork for what was to become of the chiropractic bills that were being presented in Congress.

On the local front, in the state of Alabama, the Executive Director of the medical society there had written Taylor regarding pending legislation in Alabama's state assembly. In his May 14, 1971 reply, Taylor told Mr. L. P. Patterson that it would be a good idea to have the former Chief of the Medicolegal Section of the Los Angeles District Attorney's office, Mr. John Miner, testify against the chiropractic profession to the legislature.

Taylor pointed out that John Miner was a personal friend of his, that he came with impeccable credentials and he was a dedicated fighter of chiropractic. The diplomatic dictator suggested that, "If the Medical

Association of the State of Alabama decides to aggressively push for legislation that will stop the licensing of chiropractors, his testimony could have great weight." He added that Mr. Miner also comes from "outside medicine."

Mr. Miner, in 1966 and 1968, had delivered speeches directed against chiropractic. In one of his talks at the Quackery Congresses, he called the chiropractors murderers, killers, thieves, and in general, all chiropractors criminals. In mustering up an army to fight chiropractors, he blathered to his audience, mostly MD's, "We are a people of law — let us use the law to benefit the people by destroying health quackery," chiropractors included.

This, then, is perhaps what Taylor was referring to when he spoke of Miner's experience in testifying to the perils of chiropractic as being, "poignant, knowledgeable testimony," which he felt the medical society could use to serve the purpose they desired. The purpose, as usual, was to further the Quackery Committee's goal of eliminating chiropractic and Taylor felt that this would be a contributing success.

(A small note: the *American Medical News*, an AMA publication, announced on June 28, 1971, that a bill to include chiropractic under all health insurance policies written in Alabama, was defeated, 8-6, in committee vote of state legislature.)

A short summary is in order, of the successes that the merchants of misinformation have had in several states where the battle on chiropractic was at its peak in 1971.

On February 18, 1971, the Assistant Executive Director of the Tennessee Medical Association (TMA), Hadley Williams, wrote Doyl Taylor requesting a copy of Dr. Wilbur's luncheon speech at a recent regional conference on quackery held in Atlanta, Georgia. He told Taylor that he felt such meetings were needed in order to keep abreast of what's happening in other states regarding chiropractic. In his letter, he also asked Taylor if there was any information available which he could use in order to "deter our legislature from looking favorably towards adding them (chiropractors) to our program." That being Medicaid in that state. In closing he stated, "Thanks for the continued service you and your department provide us. I'll keep you posted on happenings in the Tennessee General Assembly which starts next week."

The information which was supplied to that state's assembly of lawmakers was a reprint of an anti-chiropractic article which appeared in *Readers Digest* (July, 1971). Also sent was the *AMA News*, July 26th, comment on the article which *Readers Digest* printed. The AMA article stated, "By their training and expertise, physicians are uniquely qualified to speak with authority about chiropractic's shortcomings." It then called for each MD to "inform his congressmen and senators why a vote for chiropractic would result in the expenditure of public funds for a worthless procedure which actually endangers the health of the public."

These articles went to the Tennessee State Assembly with a letter from the medical society's president, Dr. John Saffold. He said in his cover letter that the question of inclusion and reimbursement of chiropractors under government health care programs was facing the legislators and that the Tennessee Medical Association opposes this legislation. He said of the articles, which he enclosed for the members of the assembly, that they were

factual and they presented views on chiropractic by such groups as organized labor and national consumer organizations as well as medicine's stand.

This misinformation was then sent to almost every member of that state's legislative body. As was revealed in a memo from Hadley Williams to Taylor, sent on July 20, 1971, not all members got it. He said in his memo, "Thought you would be interested to know that the enclosed letter and reprint has been mailed to every member* of the Tennessee General Assembly." At the bottom of his memo he wrote: "*except our chiropractor member and his two friends!" He added, "Thanks for the reprints." This is just more evidence that the merchants of misinformation have supplied legislators with false and misleading data in other states.

In Illinois the AMA Quackery Committee scheduled a conference for the Midwest Regional states (12 states) for August 6th, 1971, in which chiropractic was to be discussed. In that region, the state of Wisconsin was a unique problem, in that the Governor of Wisconsin had recently signed a bill providing chiropractic payments under Workmen's Compensation. This has been outlined in the early chapters, but it is another case where Taylor and his crew held a closed door meeting to discuss the strategy of combating this problem and what propaganda should be used in the battle.

Concerning Florida, Dr. Sherman had written Taylor from Rochester, New York, telling him about his plan to get to Congressman Rogers through Dr. Sam Day, who was living in Jacksonville, Florida. In his July 16th reply to Sherman, Taylor said, "Obviously, we share your concern about Congressman Paul Rogers and, in the past, he has been supplied various materials on chiropractic through the AMA's Washington Office and through the Florida Medical Association. These materials," he told the doctor, "we believe establish without question the invalidity of chiropractic as a health care service." He added, "thus it becomes entirely a political question, and it is disappointing to learn that a man of the stature of Congressman Rogers will base his decisions on chiropractic's manufactured mail campaign and testimonials."

Nowhere in Dr. Sherman's reply to Dr. Day did he say that the legislator based his decision on chiropractic information. On the contrary, he said the Congressman had based his decision on what his fellow colleagues felt, which was that chiropractic services should be made into law.

This reply from Taylor to Sherman was a clear cut example of his twisting the truth around in his efforts to undermine the Congressman's stand and at the same time assassinate the Congressman's stature by innuendo. The AMA's mouthpiece is infamous for his derogatory statements about people who do not follow the AMA's propaganda line on chiropractic.

Taylor also took the liberty to send a copy of Dr. Sherman's letter to Dr. Day, along with his letter to Sherman, to the Executive Vice-President of the Florida Medical Association. In his note to Mr. Harold Parham, he said, "We share his concern about Florida Congressman Paul Rogers, not only because he has lent his name to a pro-chiropractic bill in the House, but because Congressman Rogers also is chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare of the International Foreign Commerce Committee of the House." In this fashion Taylor, perhaps, would arouse

some sympathy in the Executive Vice-President of the Florida Medical Association and he, too, would take up the cause of influencing Representative Rogers. If not, at least Taylor saw to it that Parham had become aware of the situation, and this alone would arouse concern in him.

In Texas, an inquisitive legislative aide wrote the Texas Medical Association regarding anti-chiropractic materials they had supplied Representative Raul Londonia, whom he had worked for during the 1971 legislative session in Texas.

In his July 13, 1971 letter, Mr. Brinkley L. Oxford wrote, "During the course of the legislature I became interested in the chiropractic profession since they were lobbying for HB (House Bill) 427 which was subsequently passed." He said that he had read the materials furnished by the Texas Medical Association, which he found very "enlightening." He said, "If chiropractors are truly 'fakes' as your organization claims and as the evidence," (the AMA anti-chiropractic propaganda), "points to then I am hopeful that we can lead the states of the Union in the future in forbidding their deceptive practices." They really got to this guy. He continues, "I know of a number of representatives with whom I talked, who wanted to vote against HB 427 but they were afraid to do so." He pointed out the reason being that the chiropractors were very strong in their influence and that "they felt that physicians as a whole would not back them if they voted 'NO' in re-election campaigns." He said one representative from the Valley even voted "YES" despite the fact that he received some \$300 in campaign contributions from TEXPAC (Texas medical associations Political Actions Committee). He added that, "His explanation was that your organization was too busy to check your records in 1972 to see how he voted." He ended with a request for help from the Texas Medical Association regarding this matter.

In the July 26th reply to Oxford, the Director of Public Relations for the Texas Medical Association enclosed an AMA pamphlet full of propaganda and a reprint of an anti-chiropractic article. In his letter, Mr. Jon Hornaday informed the "enlightened" legislative aide that copies of his letter to the TMA were being sent to the General Counsel and the Executive Director of TEXPAC, in addition to sending a copy to Doyl Taylor.

On the bottom of his note to Oxford, Mr. Hornaday addressed Taylor and said that he would appreciate his help in providing him with material to send to Mr. Oxford. He said that if Taylor could get the information to him, he would forward it to Mr. Oxford.

The sequence of events, as they turned out, showed a two-fold purpose which would come about from all this correspondence. First, through Taylor's assistance, the Texas legislature would be flooded with more misinformation, distributed by their new "enlightened" convert. Second, through TEXPAC, they probably would withdraw the \$300 contribution in 1972 for that legislator who voted "YES," since that was a vote for the chiropractors and one against the TMA.

The new member of the AMA's flock also made it possible, and quite probable, that this un-named Representative from the Valley would also lose the backing of the physician votes in his next political campaign. As every politician knows, it is an uphill fight to win an election and a tougher one to stay in office. This is why the AMA chooses to employ "scare

rhetoric," as Vice President Agnew once described, in their tactics to pressure politicians.

In their massive campaign of spreading their misinformation across the political front, the AMA has used every piece of propaganda from their arsenal to influence legislators on both state and national fronts. They have sent to all members of Congress a letter bearing the names of 19 persons prominent in the health-care field saying they oppose chiropractic. They have distributed thousands, hundreds of thousands of copies of Ralph Lee Smith's book, many of which were directed at influencing legislators. They distributed 500 copies of one of their pamphlets titled, "What they say about Chiropractic," in the year from July 1, 1970-Jun 30, 1971. In this same period they sent out 50,000 copies of the *Readers Digest* article. Approximately 150,000 copies of one of their new pamphlets were printed for distribution. They sent out the AFL-CIO Fact Sheet on Chiropractic along with Dr. Wilbur's paper which was presented at a health quackery conference to thousands of influential people in the country, including legislators. They even managed to get the *Readers Digest* article introduced into the Congressional Record, and then Taylor had 600 copies reprinted and sent to the AMA's lobbyist, Harry Hinton, in Washington for distribution in the right areas.

This propaganda campaign was being coupled with individual efforts of members of the AMA to exert pressure on politicians in other areas, most of which were persuasive letters full of anti-chiropractic propaganda. But not all the pressures applied came from just letter writing campaigns. On July 11, 1971, in the city of New Orleans, a very special meeting took place between some distinguished members of the government and influential members of the AMA.

That evening, at the home of Mr. John Ormond, Senator Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), member of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee, and his Special Assistant, Mr. Clarence Martin, met with the Chairman of the AMA Quackery Committee, Dr. Joseph Sabatier.

Soon after flying back to Washington, D.C., Mr. Martin received a letter from Sabatier describing what had taken place at the meeting that night and how the Doctor felt about it all. He said that he was pleased to meet the Senator and his assistant, and said that he was having "Doyle Taylor, Director for the Department of Investigation, AMA, send you authoritative information relative to the health hazard posed by chiropractic as it is currently taught and practiced." He added, "I trust that the remainder of your stay in our moist city was as pleasant and, hopefully, as productive as it gave signs of being at the time of our meeting." A small note was scratched on the xerox copy of this letter which indicated that the materials he mentioned Taylor would send, were sent out on July 13, 1971.

On June 22, 1971, Dr. Edgar Beddingfield sent a letter to Senator Sam Ervin, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee as well as Senate Armed Services Committee and Senate Government Operations Committee. He stated to the distinguished Democratic Senator from North Carolina that he disagreed with the Senator's support of the chiropractors in Medicare and Medicaid. Using the letter head of the North Carolina Medical Society, the doctor, who was also the immediate past president of the AMA Council on Legislation and its Chairman in addition to being an alternate delegate to

the AMA's House of Delegates, applied the pressure on Senator Ervin. He employed the same old tactics used by his masters in Chicago when he said, "On behalf of nearly four thousand medical doctors in our Society, I do most respectfully ask you to reconsider your position on inclusion of chiropractic in governmental programs."

Delighted with Dr. Beddingfield's letter, William Monaghan sent off a congratulations letter on behalf of Commissar Taylor on the second of July, 1971. He stated that they were all very pleased and that he and Taylor were going to bring the letter to the attention of the Committee on Quackery members.

Such pressure tactics have been rampant among the anti-chiropractic AMA members in their letters to Senators and Congressman. When such letters are written they most often end up in Taylor's political files and are usually presented before the Committee during their meetings as a fine example of the work their colleagues are doing on the political front in the war on chiropractic.

Another such letter, written by Dr. Stephen Barrett of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was sent to Mr. Thomas Vail, Staff Director of the Senate Finance Committee General Counsel in Washington, D.C. In his July 1, 1971, letter the Chairman of the Lehigh Valley Committee Against Health Fraud, Inc., blathered out the standard propaganda line on chiropractors calling for exclusion from Medicare. He said that his organization believes that such inclusion would not be in the public's interest. "We believe," he added, "that chiropractic presents a threat to quality health care and that its inclusion in Medicare would be an unfair tax burden." (Not to mention that those services would take away a sizeable income from the medical practitioners in the country.)

In his letter to Mr. Vail, he offered to go to Washington to testify before the Senate Finance Committee to prove his case against chiropractors. He listed as some of the evidence he would bring with him if he were asked to testify, the results of his organization's investigation into chiropractic use of X-rays and that they had scientific proof that this was not legitimate. He offered as evidence a tape recorded talk with a chiropractic official which he felt was most revealing as to how expensive chiropractic Medicare coverage would really be.

In addition to all of this "scientific evidence," he said he would present unpublished reports from insurance plans and insurance companies which demonstrate widespread claim abuse by chiropractic. This no doubt came from his "investigation," or perhaps from the medical spy in the state of Michigan who had access to chiropractic claims for payment under that state's insurance plan. Or he could have gotten this "unpublished" information from the American Health Systems, Inc., who had computerized files on chiropractic claims in Southern California and were making this privied information available to the AMA master spies. At any rate, this letter was received by Taylor from Dr. Sabatier and he in turn sent it to Dr. Ernest Howard, Executive Vice-President, and to the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) wrote Mr. Howard Lee Cook, Jr., an AMA Staff member living in Rockville, Md., not too far from the new FDA headquarters, explaining why he cosponsored the chiropractic inclusion in

Medicare. His June 25, 1971 letter was most amusing as to the excuse the Senator gave Mr. Cook for co-sponsoring the amendment. "I am embarrassed," he said; "Although I had joined as a cosponsor of the chiropractor amendment last year," he added, "(you know my hang-up with chiropractors since I was a high school student) I did not learn of my cosponsorship again this year until it was done."

This revealing letter disclosed that while the AMA influence peddler was busy with the Senator, entertaining him, the progressive wheels of government were busily grinding away. The irony of it was that while the AMA was trying to influence the Senator regarding his vote against chiropractors, the Senator's capable staff had submitted the Senator's name as a cosponsor of the chiropractic amendment. The Senator said in his letter, "Strangely enough while you and I were enjoying the baseball game, we were both oblivious to the fact that my efficient staff automatically put me down as a cosponsor again this year. I am sorry," he added, "we didn't get to discuss this, Howard. In view of my work on the draft and being tied up on the floor all day, the staff inadvertently didn't discuss the matter with me, therefore I wasn't able to tell you."

Whether coincidence or not, this was one the AMA had botched up. As for the Senator, well, he was a politician in the truest form. His cleverly worded letter probably saved him from losing AMPAC political and financial support in his next senatorial campaign.

The AMA's political influence through their letter writing campaign continued. Dr. Charles Bunch of North Carolina sent letters to his senators and congressman protesting chiropractic inclusion in Medicare. In addition, he sent the merchants' of misinformation anti-chiropractic propaganda.

In his July 19, 1971 reply to the doctor, Senator B. Everett Jordan wrote his thanks for the materials that the doctor had sent. He said that he had been getting considerable mail in response to the article which the doctor had sent him, he added, both pro and con. He pointed out that although he was not a member of the Senate Finance Committee, which would be handling the chiropractic issue, he expected the issue to come before the full Senate about mid-fall of 1971.

Another Senator who was a recipient of the AMA's misinformation sent by Dr. Bunch was Senator Sam Ervin. Less than one month after receiving a letter from Dr. Beddingfield, he got another masterpiece of manufactured propaganda. In his July 16, 1971 reply to Dr. Bunch, the Senator thanked him for the reprint from the *Readers Digest*, made available through the AMA's distribution and printing facilities. The Senator added that he felt and believed that people who are entitled to Medicare or Medicaid benefits should have the right to select the services of a chiropractor. Apparently Dr. Beddingfield's statements concerning the chiropractic "Freedom of choice" argument was not very well expressed in his letter to Senator Sam Ervin and had little or no effect on the legislator as witnessed in his letter to Dr. Bunch.

In his continuing drive to influence legislators, Dr. Bunch wrote his congressman regarding the same issue, and sending along the same propaganda he sent to the two Senators. In his July 16, 1971, reply to Dr. Bunch, Congressman L. H. Fountain (D-N.C.), member of the House Foreign Affairs and the House Government Operations Committees, said

very briefly, "Thanks for your letter enclosing the article on chiropractors. I shall read it with interest, with best wishes, I am," so on and so forth. The doctor may have gotten the standard political "brush-off," but he did accomplish part of his mission, and that was to get the misinformation into the congressman's hands.

On the more personal level, and a more direct one, Whalen Strobhar, Public Affairs Director of AMA, sent a memo to his subordinate, Harry Hinton in Washington, D.C. In the July 1, 1971 memo he told Hinton that Leo Brown, Assistant to the AMA Executive Vice President, had visited with Jerry Pettis (the memo did not say how he represented), in Atlantic City, New Jersey and that Pettis was reported to have been eager to assist the AMA with Wilbur Mills re: Medicare.

This was the AMA's answer to Medicare and the reason Senator Kennedy attacked them as being archaic. This was just another way the AMA was hitting at the House Ways and Means Committee Chairman in their efforts to apply some political persuasion and align this legislator on their side.

The AMA's influence has, indeed, had its impact on the political world. Setting chiropractic back by cutting down their supporters, and at the same time introducing their own legislation which would eventually eliminate chiropractic on all levels, is evidence of their successful campaign in their war against chiropractors. Pushing their propaganda, misinformation and misrepresented data into this country's legislative halls was done with no scruples for the little guy, the senior citizens, students and health-care recipients of all walks of life in this country. Not to mention, based on the evidence presented in this book, their illegal activities in peddling their misinformation in the halls of both houses of Congress. All of this in addition in insulting the integrity and intelligence of all legislative leaders and lawmakers in the country. Conclusive of the documents quoted in this, and previous chapters, the medico-politico-intelligence complex at the AMA has earned the title of "doctors of infamy."

During the regular session for 1966, in Louisiana, a concurrent resolution was passed, establishing a joint committee whose purpose it was to study the practice of chiropractic and to advise the legislature regarding the practice of chiropractic as it related to health-care services in Louisiana.

The physician member of that committee was none other than Dr. Joseph Sabatier, member of the AMA Quackery Committee and later its Chairman. This, then, is the groundwork which led to this Committee member's misuse of his appointed position as a member of the Study Committee of the Louisiana Legislature.

If the future of chiropractic in Louisiana rested on the findings and recommendations of Dr. Sabatier's "study," it was doomed from the start. As this was basically a political issue, it was certain that the doctor's political allegiance to his peers in Chicago would have a great influence on his findings in this chiropractic study.

The Committee member's constricted narrow attitudes toward chiropractors would also prevent him from ever viewing chiropractic in a truly objective way. His anti-chiropractic impulses would undoubtedly express themselves in his report to the legislature.

The doctor's blind reverence to his Committee's goal of eliminating chiropractic through legislation would be a big contributing factor in

delivering an effective blow to their enemy, chiropractic, in Louisiana.

At the Committee's September 9, 1966 meeting, Dr. Sabatier reported that the investigation would turn up items that could prove helpful to state medical societies.

A year later, on September 15th, Dr. Sabatier informed the Committee at its meeting in their AMA Headquarter's building, "that as a member of the investigating committee created by the Louisiana Legislature he will attempt to gather as much informational material as possible from chiropractic schools and the two associations." His statement to his peers is clear cut evidence that he, in his capacity as a member of the Louisiana Study Commission, was planning to misuse that position to further the Committee's goal of eliminating chiropractic.

In a memo dated September 21, 1967, sent to Taylor from Monaghan, he outlined some points which Dr. Sabatier made which he felt would be very useful to the Committee. Monaghan told Taylor that in his capacity as a member of the Louisiana Study Commission, Dr. Sabatier has conducted extensive correspondence with various leaders of both national chiropractic associations. The Committee thoroughly reviewed this matter and they agreed that Dr. Sabatier should continue such correspondence. It was pointed out that the questions he was asking of the chiropractors in his letters were so worded that if the chiropractors answered them, it "leaves them in vulnerable positions of either refusing to cooperate, which would be harmful to them, or the turning over of information to him, which also would be harmful to them."

Considering how the Committee was so proficient at taking a piece of simple data and turning it into a lie called "scientific evidence," anything that the chiropractors would write to Sabatier could be used against them. For instance, the chiropractor could possibly write Dr. Sabatier and tell him that in the normal performance of their duties they employ the use of X-ray equipment. This then could be turned into: the chiropractors are misusing X-ray equipment because they lack the necessary training and scientific knowledge to use this equipment. Taking this, they could call for anti-X-ray laws which would provide that specialized training be required for the operation of X-ray equipment.

Continuing with Monaghan's memo to Taylor, he said, "So far Dr. Sabatier has obtained a wealth of valuable information that will be quite useful in any future study of chiropractic either on a state or national level."

Dr. Sabatier had reported to the Committee on his attendance at the 1967 Annual Convention of the American Chiropractic Association, the 1967 Annual Convention of the International Chiropractic Association, the 1967 Palmer College of Chiropractic Homecoming, and he reviewed official chiropractic reports obtained by him on these trips.

At the May 10, 1968 meeting, Sabatier gave a detailed account of his adventurous tour of their enemy's camp at the National College of Chiropractic and the Palmer College of Chiropractic. Going there as a member of the investigating committee of the Louisiana legislature (neither school was in Louisiana), the Committee on Quackery was told that a subsequent report would be made by this committee.

On August 1, 1968, Dr. Sabatier wrote to Dr. John W. Cashman,

Assistant Surgeon General, Director, Division of Medical Care Administration of the Bureau of Health Services, Department of HEW, Public Health Service. This was the department of the government that was conducting a study into chiropractic for the 90th Congress. Using the Louisiana State Medical Society letterhead, he described how he was a member of the Louisiana State Legislature's Study Committee conducting a study into chiropractic, avoiding at the same time, to tell Dr. Cashman that he was also a member of the infamous anti-chiropractic Committee on Quackery, which would have revealed his prejudice and thus would have taken away the "objective flavor" of his "authoritative" and informative letter. He volunteered obviously slanted opinions of his site visits of the National College of Chiropractic in Lombard, Illinois, and the Palmer College of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa, on April 28-29, 1968. He told the HEW official that this information was furnished as additional material for his files.

This was in addition to the propaganda and misinformation that Taylor had already seeped into the hands of the consultants and HEW officials who were supposedly conducting an "independent and objective" study of the merits of chiropractic services as a qualified health-care provider.

Dr. Sabatier submitted to Dr. Cashman that if he felt that added data of a documentary nature might be desirable for the HEW study on the status of chiropractic, he said "please do not hesitate to call upon me."

In his capacity as a member of the committee appointed by the Louisiana Legislature, Dr. Sabatier has demonstrated the misuse of that appointed position which was undoubtedly heightened by his anti-chiropractic fervor as a member of the Committee on Quackery. His fervor is only exceeded by that of Doyl Taylor's unreasoning devotion to combat chiropractors on all fronts, and the Committee's fetish to eliminate chiropractic altogether.