



# "in the Public Interest"

by

William Trever

## Documentation

Where the first corporation purchased a plant, and thereafter the stockholders organized a second corporation, to which the plant was deeded, and which, in turn, leased the plant to the first corporation, the second corporation was used simply to hold legal title to the operating plant to accumulate the rentals collected from the first corporation for the personal benefit of the stockholders and to reduce the income of the first corporation; therefore, the collector of internal revenue properly disallowed the first corporation's rental payments to the second corporation and properly added such rental payments to the first corporation's income for income tax purposes, combining the income of both corporations. *Alpha Tank & Sheet Metal Mfg. Co. v. U. S.*, 126 Cl. Cl. 878, 116 F.Supp. 721.

## SUBCHAPTER F—EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS

### PART I—GENERAL RULE

#### 501. Exemption From Tax on Corporations, Certain Trusts, Organizations, and Associations.

(a) Exemption from taxation.—An organization described in subsection (c) or (d) or section 401 (a) shall be exempt from taxation under this subtitle [§§ 1-1552 of this title] unless such exemption is denied under section 502, 503, or 504.

(b) Tax on unrelated business income.—An organization exempt from taxation under subsection (a) shall be subject to tax to the extent provided in part II of this subchapter [§§ 511-515 of this title] (relating to tax on unrelated income), but, notwithstanding part II [§§ 511-515 of this title], shall be considered an organization exempt from income taxes for the purpose of any law which refers to organizations exempt from income taxes.

(c) List of exempt organizations.—The following organizations are referred to in subsection (a):

(1) Corporations organized under Act of Congress, if such corporations are instrumentalities of the United States and if, under such Act, as amended and supplemented, such corporations are exempt from Federal income taxes.

(2) Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom, and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt under this section.

(3) Corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, and which does not participate

in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

(4) Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare, or local associations of employees, the membership of which is limited to the employees of a designated person or persons in a particular municipality, and the net earnings of which are devoted exclusively to charitable, educational, or recreational purposes.

(5) Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations.

(6) Business leagues, chambers of commerce, real-estate boards, or boards of trade, not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(7) Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, and other nonprofitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder.

(8) Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations—

(A) operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and

(B) providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such society, order, or association or their dependents.

(9) Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such association or their dependents, if—

(A) no part of their net earnings inures (other than through such payments) to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and

(B) 85 percent or more of the income consists of amounts collected from members and amounts contributed to the association by the employer of the members for the sole purpose of making such payments and meeting expenses.

(10) Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such association or their dependents or their designated beneficiaries, if—

(A) admission to membership in such association is limited to individuals who are officers or employees of the United States Government, and

(B) no part of the net earnings of such association inures (other than through such payments) to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(11) Teachers' retirement fund associations of a purely local character, if—

(A) no part of their net earnings inures (other than through payment of retirement benefits) to the benefit of

# MINUTES

AMA Headquarters  
Chicago, Illinois

September 15, 1967  
9:00 a.m.

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Joseph A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D., New Orleans, Louisiana (Chairman)  
Henry I. Fineberg, M.D., New York, New York  
Joseph P. O'Connor, M.D., Pasadena, California  
Frederick R. Scroggin, M.D., Dry Ridge, Kentucky  
John G. Thomson, M.D., Des Moines, Iowa

## 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  
Diane Jacobs, Department of Investigation (Recorder)  
Eita Scholz, Department of Investigation (Recorder)

J. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY CHAIRMAN -- Dr. Sabatier informed the Committee 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. He informed the Committee of legal action being taken against six chiropractors in Louisiana. He also reported that press relations in Louisiana on this issue has been excellent.

A. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING -- The Minutes of the last meeting, on May 5, 1967, were approved unanimously.

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Richard G. Layton, Director  
Department of Field Service

FROM: H. Doyl Taylor, Director  
Department of Investigation

DATE: July 9, 1971

Attached are 15 copies of an updated list of members of Congress who have lent their names to pro-chiropractic bills. I assume you will want to supply these lists to your field men so that they can inform their states.

att:  
cc: J. D. Miller  
W. Stroblar  
H. Peterson

MEMORANDUM

TO: H. Doyle Taylor  
FROM: Roy S. Bradder *RSB*  
DATE: June 18, 1971  
SUBJECT: Chiropractic bills introduced as of June 16, 1971 *1/c*

RECEIVED  
JUN 30 1971  
DEPARTMENT OF  
INVESTIGATION

<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Ill.</u>
H.R. 7682 Begich (D)	H.R. 573 Annunzio (D)
<u>Calif.</u>	1072 Pucinski (D)
H.R. 1179 Teague (R)	3230 Anderson (R)
3131 Johnson (D)	4552 Gray (D)
3330 Roybal (D)	4607 Price (D)
3875 Waldie (D)	4952 Findley (R)
4104 Corman (D)	<u>Ind.</u>
Hawkins (D)	H.R. 198 Jacobs (D)
Rees (D)	<u>Md.</u>
Sisk (D)	H.R. 149 Garmatz (D)
Van Deerlin (D)	<u>Mass.</u>
Anderson (D)	H.R. 7780 Hicks (D)
Leggett (D)	<u>Mich.</u>
4843 Hanna (D)	H.R. 8275 Diggs (D)
4849 Holifield (D)	<u>Minn.</u>
5269 Schmitz (R)	H.R. 3974 Karthe' (D.F.L.)
6014 Edwards (D)	4339 Blatnick (D.F.L.)
<u>Conn.</u>	* S. 537 Humphrey (D.F.L.)
H.R. 4550 Giaino (D)	<u>Mo.</u>
4936 Cotter (D)	H.R. 1515 Randall (D)
7816 McKinney (R)	7835 Burlison (D)
<u>Fla.</u>	
H.R. 1159 Sikes (D)	
3601 Bennett (D)	
5525 Rogers (D)	
6382 Haley (D)	
<u>Hawaii</u>	
H.R. 3573 Mink (D)	

Chiropractors - Page 2 -

<u>N.C.</u>	<u>R.I.</u>
** H.R. 9169 Preyer (D)	H.R. 4168 St. Germain (D)
<u>N.H.</u>	<u>S.Car.</u>
** S. 537 McIntyre (D)	H.R. 3297 McMillan (D)
<u>N.J.</u>	<u>S. Dak.</u>
H.R. 3268 Daniels (D)	H.R. 5327 Abourezk (D)
4117 Gallagher (D)	<u>Tex.</u>
4273 Widnall (R)	H.R. 7677 Wright (D)
6052 Patten (D)	<u>Vt.</u>
6309 Roe (D)	H.R. 3514 Stafford (R)
6430 Helstoski (D)	<u>Wash.</u>
<u>N. Mex.</u>	H.R. 2479 Hicks (D)
S. 537 Anderson (D)	8253 Meeds (D)
<u>N.Y.</u>	<u>Wisc.</u>
H.R. 993 Podell (D)	H.R. 2193 O'Konski (R)
1147 Scheuer (D)	
4507,7331 Biaggi (D)	
4696 Brasco (D)	
5738 Delaney (D)	
7815 Lent (R)	
8078 Biaggi (D)	
8420 Halpern (R)	
<u>N. Dak.</u>	
S. 537 Burdick (D)	
<u>Ohio</u>	
H.R. 1249,6512 Carney (D)	
6144 Bays (D)	
<u>Oregon</u>	
H.R. 5213 Green (D)	
<u>Penn.</u>	
H.R. 3248 Clark (D)	
7836 Dent (D)	
8582 Whalley (R)	
* 8788 Biester (R)	
** 8788 Coughlin (R)	

\*Orally reported by Senate Committee staff as co-sponsors to S. 537.

RSB:jrr

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dick Layton  
FROM: Ken Egan  
DATE: May 7, 1971  
SUBJECT: Legislative Project IV-71

Dick, your TUX dated 4-23-71 refers to the above mentioned project. In checking through my files I find that a memo to you dated 2-10-71 dealt with Legislative Project I-71. This project involved requesting our states to send letters to their representatives in Congress regarding our opposition to payment for chiropractic services under any governmental program.

In my area Delaware and New Jersey have complied with our request. New York has not as yet sent any letters out but will do so in the near future.

You had another request regarding chiropractors that asked us to have our states with members on the House Ways and Means Committee contact their Congressmen during the Easter recess. In my area only New York has members on the Committee. I can report that they were not contacted during the Easter recess, but I was assured by Martin Tracey on April 28 that Congressmen Carey and Conable would be contacted. Upon my return from Chicago I found that the MSSNY sent telegrams and letters to both Carey and Conable and I have attached them for your information. In addition a Brooklyn physician spoke to Carey. Also, the Monroe County Medical Society will follow up on Conable and a Dr. George Collins from Erie County is related to Carey and will speak to him.

Hope this is the information you wanted.

MANY EARLIER  
REPORTS AND LETTERS  
TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS  
WERE INCLUDED IN  
AGENDA FOR  
COMMITTEE ON  
QUACKERY  
MEETING  
MAY 7,  
1971

MEMORANDUM  
from

Martin J. Tracey

Medical Society of the State of New York  
750 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017  
Telephone: (212) 926-5757

To: Ken Egan Date: 4-30-71

Attached are  
copies of telegrams  
and letters to Cong.  
Carey & Conable. Also,  
Vincent Tesmer, M.D.  
Brooklyn spoke to Carey &  
he asked for written  
confirmation. Also spoke  
to Monroe County Society  
& they will follow  
up on Conable. Also Dr.  
George Collins, related to  
Carey will speak to him.

FRANK HORTON  
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE  
35th DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

407 CANTON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
(212) 228-4515

DISTRICT OFFICE  
167 FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614  
(716) 545-4500, EXT. 1330

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

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H. HARRY MEYER, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 25, 1971

RECEIVED  
JUN 30 1971  
DEPARTMENT OF  
INVESTIGATION

Charles D. Sherman, Jr., M.D.  
Clinical Professor of Surgery  
University of Rochester  
Medical Center  
260 Crittenden Boulevard  
Rochester, New York 14620

Dear Dr. Sherman:

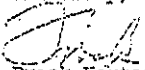
Thank you for taking the time to send me a copy of your letter to Representative Rogers on the inclusion of chiropractors under Medicare.

I am generally in favor of those 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. However, I am looking forward to receiving more comments from both the professional and elderly citizens before I make any final evaluation on this bill.

You can be sure that I value your experienced comments and will remember them when this issue is brought before the full House for deliberation.

Again, thank you for sharing your letter to Representative Rogers with me.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,  
  
Frank Horton

RECEIVED  
MAY 24 1971  
DEPARTMENT OF  
INVESTIGATION

PH:mm

Mr. Howard Lee Cook, Jr.  
Assistant Director  
American Medical Association  
1776 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Howard:

I am embarrassed. Although I had joined as a cosponsor of the chiropractor amendment last year (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 after it was done.

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. /96

I am sorry 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.

Sincerely,

  
Mike Gravel

PS Will try to keep you posted re this.

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED  
JUL 02 1971  
DEPARTMENT OF  
INVESTIGATION

TO: Harry R. Hinton  
FROM: Whalen M. Strobhar  
DATE: July 1, 1971

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This is to reiterate for our files several action items discussed during my visit this week.

- ✓ (1) Introduction into *Congressional Record* of the Reader's Digest article regarding Chiropractic. Doyl Taylor is forwarding 600 reprints for your use.
- (2) Tom Points discussed with me his desire to continue with HEW on a consultant status for the remainder of this year. He has been working on NMOs and would like to continue.
- (3) Leo Brown reports from a visit with Jerry Pettis at Atlantic City that Jerry is eager to assist us with Wilbur Mills re Medicare.
- (4) Not discussed, but transmitted here, is background information on an upcoming Legislative Counsel Workshop, July 28-30, Sheraton Park Hotel, sponsored by the Practising Law Institute. Please let me know if you plan to send anyone.

Thanks.

WMS:rw  
Attachment  
cc: Leo E. Brown  
Richard G. Layton  
Joe D. Miller  
Doyl Taylor ✓

MEMORANDUM

TO: Fred Spillman  
FROM: H. Doyl Taylor, Esq., Director  
Department of Investigation  
DATE: July 2, 1968

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Attached are photocopies of a mailer being distributed by the International Chiropractors Association.

You will note in the mailer that the ICA says it will set up headquarters "in the ANA Congress Hotel" at the time of the Quackery Congress. As we discussed Monday, I believe every effort should be made to prevent the ICA from setting up shop in either the Drake or the Knickerbocker Hotel.

The other national chiropractic association known as the American Chiropractic Association may attempt to do the same thing. The Drake and the Knickerbocker should be advised of this possibility also.

You already have a memo about the probability of the National Health Federation attempting to set up a congress on medical monopoly in opposition to the Quackery Congress.

I would appreciate your keeping me advised of developments in this area.

Attachments





# AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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

## COMMITTEE ON QUACKERY

JOSEPH A. SABATIER, JR., M.D.,  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
Chairman  
H. THOMAS BALLANTINE, JR., M.D.,  
Boston, Massachusetts  
CLARENCE P. BOWEN, JR., M.D.,  
Dayton, Ohio  
HENRY E. THURGOOD, M.D.,  
New York, New York  
DAVID S. STEVENS, M.D.,  
Louisville, Kentucky  
H. DOYL TAYLOR, LL.D.,  
Chicago, Illinois  
Secretary

July 12, 1971

Clarence Martin  
Special Assistant to  
U. S. Senator Birch Bayh  
1225 Nineteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Martin:

It was my pleasure to meet with you and with Senator Bayh last evening in the home of John Ormond. /96

FILED  
7/13/71 I am requesting that Mr. Doyl Taylor, Director, Department of Investigation, AMA, send you authoritative information relative to the health hazard posed by chiropractic as it is currently taught and practiced.

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.

Cordially,

J. A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D.  
2714 Canal Street, Suite 401  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

JAS:jrc

cc: H. Doyl Taylor

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Bernard D. Mirsh, Esq., Director  
Law Division

FROM: H. Doyl Taylor, Esq., Director  
Department of Investigation

DATE: September 25, 1937

SUBJECT: Meeting of Committee on Quackery, September 15

In the hope that it will be helpful, and to supplement the copy of the skeleton agenda that was furnished you in advance of the meeting, this memo sets out some of the major problems of chiropractic and the thinking of the committee.

Chiropractic coverage under medicare—The committee was briefed completely on AMA activities at the time the House Ways and Means Committee was considering chiropractic inclusion. Particular emphasis was placed on Section 141 of HR 12480, as adopted by the House. This, as you know, is the section calling for an HHS study of "certain additional services." First, the importance of the HHS study was explored and unanimously endorsed by the committee. 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 HHS possibilities to this end.

If Section 141 stays in the bill, it was agreed that the chiropractic survey protocol arranged by Stanford Research Institute (at the AMA's request and expense) be brought to the attention of HHS as a possible survey vehicle. This will be done both by Stanford Research and by the Quackery Committee Chairman and staff.

The Committee was unanimous in the opinion that any objective survey made of chiropractic at this time would result in a negative report by the government. The Committee also expressed the opinion that this would be the greatest single assist possible to medicine in its educational program on chiropractic in general and specifically would make it possible for states to actively seek to repeal chiropractic licensing laws.

Chiropractic coverage in state enabling statutes under Title 19 also was discussed extensively, particularly the letter from Dr. John Farley. I advised the committee of discussions I had had with Bernard P. Harrison concerning this matter and its inclusion on the agenda for the Atlanta Meeting of the Council on Legislative Activities. The Committee endorsed the recommendation that the Council on Legislative Activities endorse Dr. Farley's proposal, but that implementation be timed to permit the strengthening of medicine's stand by the proposed governmental survey of chiropractic.

September 25, 1967

Chiropractic efforts to obtain accreditation for their schools from the U.S. Office of Education--The Committee agreed this is one of the major areas of effort by chiropractic that must be opposed. At present, it was agreed, it does not appear possible for the two factions of chiropractic to present the unified front necessary as a preliminary to accreditation. The Committee approved continued staff liaison through the AMA Washington Office with the U.S. Office of Education and endorsed expansion of these efforts, including establishment through the Washington office of direct staff contact with the U.S. Office of Education.

State Medical Society Activity--The Committee agreed that the possible governmental study of chiropractic is the key to open major activity in this field, but felt that action should be taken now to counteract the continuous legislative activity of chiropractic at the state level. The Committee endorsed an informal meeting planned by staff with executive secretaries of key state medical societies at the clinical convention in Houston. Committee Chairman Sabatier and Members Fineberg and O'Connor would be in Houston for the convention and would attend such a meeting. Staff would prepare in advance several types of restrictive legislation that could be suggested to the state executives as possibilities for introduction in the coming legislative sessions. State medical societies in recent years have spent much time and effort attempting to combat chiropractic legislative attempts. Legislation introduced by medicine to restrict chiropractic, i.e., the unwarranted and in most cases uncontrolled use of X-rays by chiropractors, would serve to put chiropractic on the defensive. Several states also are attempting to get legislative approval for state investigations of chiropractic.

Fourth National Congress on Health Quackery, October 2,3, 1968--The Committee recommended that the Food and Drug Administration be sought as a co-sponsor of the congress. Failing this, the Committee recommended that staff again attempt to obtain the National Health Council as co-sponsor. Chiropractic will be on the agenda of the Quackery Congress. This is a condition that must be spelled out to any agency or group sought for co-sponsorship. The Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society also will be asked to join as sponsors in some form.

Next Meeting of Quackery Committee--Chairman Sabatier requested that the next meeting be held January 12, 1968, at New Orleans, Louisiana. This was approved by the Committee. Chairman Sabatier volunteered his services in making arrangements.

BHD:dj

Efforts have commenced to establish a working relationship with members of the Federation of State Medical Examining Boards especially in regard to a more vigorous campaign on the part of the boards to prosecute chiropractors who exceed the scope of their license for the illegal practice of medicine.

Dr. Sabatier will be a featured speaker at the November 3 meeting of the National Health Council, at which representatives of almost all the major voluntary health organizations in the United States will be present. It is hoped additional support from these organizations will be obtained for the AMA's program on chiropractic.

The Committee and staff agreed that one major speaker on the subject of chiropractic will be sufficient at the Fourth National Congress on Health Quackery, which will be held in Chicago next October. The Committee also endorsed suggestions that co-sponsorship of the Congress with the FDA again be given consideration.

Dr. Sabatier, in his capacity as a member of an investigating committee created by the Louisiana legislature, has conducted extensive correspondence with various leaders of both national chiropractic associations. This matter was thoroughly reviewed, and the Committee agreed that Dr. Sabatier should continue such correspondence inasmuch as the questions he is asking of them leaves them in a vulnerable position 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 because of its obvious defects. 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.

Attached for your information are the following items on which the Committee secretary reported at the meeting: 1) a memo on attendance at the 1967 Annual Convention of the American Chiropractic Association, 2) a memo on attendance at the 1967 Annual Convention of the International Chiropractors Association and 1967 Palmer College of Chiropractic Homecoming, and 3) a review of official chiropractic reports obtained by the secretary on these trips. These are self-explanatory.

The Committee agreed that state medical societies' activity to encourage legislation rescinding state chiropractic licensing laws should be held in abeyance until more information is obtained in regard to implementation of Section 141 previously mentioned.

On the other hand, the Committee still adheres to the basic policy that chiropractic licensure should be made so difficult that eventually more chiropractors are dying than new chiropractic licenses are granted. This would create the situation of a "profession" withering on the vine" and dying an eventual death. The Committee asked staff to suggest various alternatives for state medical societies to consider in regard to possible legislation that could take the initiative away from the chiropractors and place it in the hands of the medical societies, which would have a two-fold purpose: 1) harrassment of chiropractic on the state level, and 2) making it more difficult for chiropractors to either become licensed or to continue practicing in the state.

Finally, the chairman suggested the next meeting of the Committee be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 12, 1968, and he said he would make arrangements for the meeting.

Attachments

A State Medical Society  
Program of Action to Combat  
Chiropractic

PRIORITY I

The committee deems it essential to inaugurate an informational program on chiropractic directed to the general membership, with special materials and programs geared to the interest of legislative contact men, state and county medical society officers, and appropriate committees. In this connection, we specifically propose the following activities:

- a. Preparation of special articles by a selected panel of specialists to be printed in the state medical society journal. These articles would call attention to the differences between chiropractic and medicine, and point out the deficiencies of chiropractic as related to a particular specialty - i.e., physiatry, physiology, anatomy, internal medicine, pathology and bacteriology, neurology, radiology, orthopedic surgery, and surgery. The committee is aware that the state medical society journal is utilized as a source of medical information by newspaper editors, and the appearance of such articles could result in additional exposure or editorial comment in the press.
- b. Discussion of subjects relating to chiropractic at county medical society meetings. Members of the Committee on Quackery and other knowledgeable persons would, on invitation, participate in these meetings to provide pertinent background information. Letters announcing the availability of speakers could be sent to all county medical societies at an early date.
- c. Sponsorship of a special briefing session on chiropractic for legislative contact men, and appropriate state and county medical society officers and committee members. If it is not feasible to schedule a separate briefing session, special emphasis should be placed on this subject at a regular state society convention or conference. 9C
- d. Encourage the Deans of the medical schools and schools of osteopathy in the state to provide appropriate background information on chiropractic to their students. 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. 7A

PRIORITY IV

The committee recognizes that any gains made by chiropractic have come about as a result of political activity rather than scientific merit. The primary reason for physicians to take cognizance of chiropractic is the current intensified political activity of chiropractors and the fact that if they proceed without opposition they could prevail in their efforts to achieve status and recognition. The committee submits the following proposals regarding legislative and political programs:

- a. In light of the basic science examination scandal in South Dakota, which involves students and former students of the Palmer College of Chiropractic, an investigation should be undertaken by the state medical society of current basic science procedures and practices in the state. This examination should be one which accurately tests the knowledge and ability of those taking it, and if there are methods of circumventing the state basic science examination, then these should be eliminated.
- b. We should begin now, with assistance of the state medical society legal counsel and AMA staff to review bills proposed or enacted in other states which would tend to protect the public health by restricting chiropractic activities. Following consideration of legislative items, the recommendations of the Committee on Quackery would be submitted to the state medical society Legislative Committee and the Executive Council.
- c. If proposed amendments to the Social Security Act are passed by Congress, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will be required to undertake a study of all providers of health care - including chiropractic - and to make recommendations regarding those that should - or should not - be included under Medicare. At least three states are currently considering the feasibility of conducting chiropractic studies by legislative committees.

If the Social Security amendment previously mentioned is not enacted, the committee will consider the feasibility of encouraging the state legislature to conduct such a study in the state. Any recommendations of the committee regarding such a study will be submitted to the Executive Council prior to any further action.

- d. Physicians should be encouraged by the state Medical Political Action Committee to support candidates for election to the Legislature who are mindful of the health hazards posed by chiropractic.

AD HOC CONSULTANT GROUP MEMBERS

Chairman: Mr. Frank Bene  
2701 Connecticut Avenue NW  
Washington, D. C. 20008  
Tel: CO 5-0065

Cruikshank, Nelson H.  
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HADLEY WILLIAMS  
TENNESSEE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE ON QUACKERY  
ADDENDUM 8/5/11

EXHIBIT D

Dear Doyle:

Thought you would be interested to know

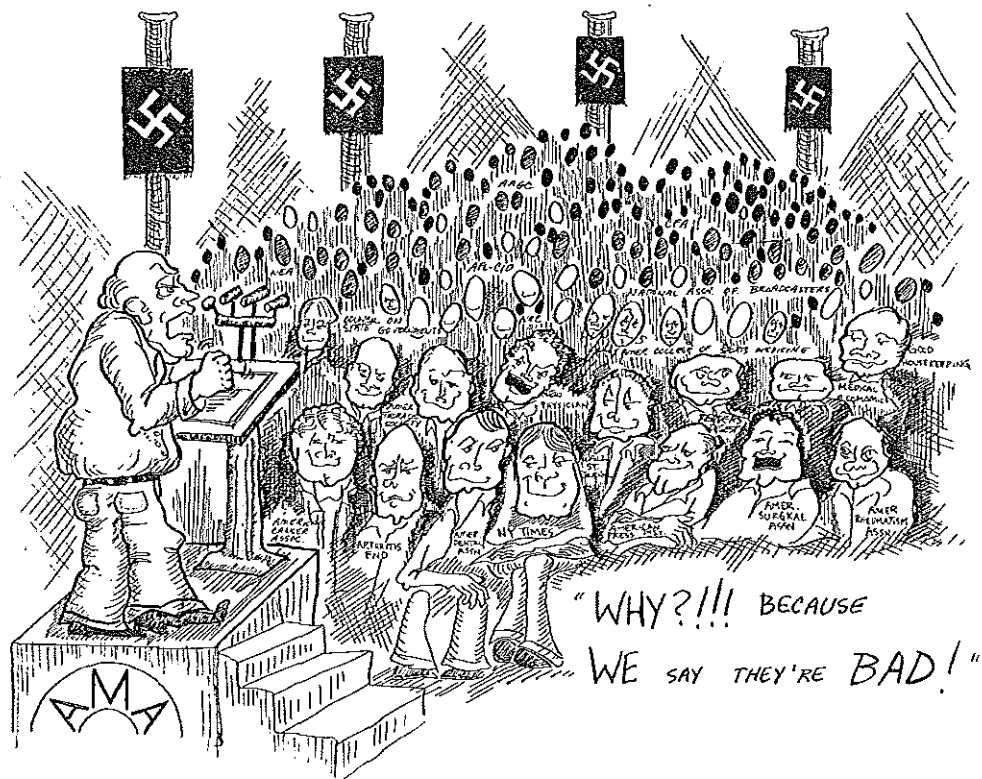
that the enclosed letter and reprint has been  
mailed to every member\* of the Tennessee General  
Assembly.

Best regards,

*Hadley*  
Hadley

\*- except our chiropractor member  
and his two friends!  
Thanks for the reprints -  
Let me know about the  
Doc. Speaking date when possible!  
Hadley

**Chapter Ten**  
**THE PROPAGANDA MANUFACTURERS, INC.**



### THE PROPAGANDA MANUFACTURERS, INC.

It has been said of the HEW Report, that it was an independent study. The HEW even used that word in the title of their report. The Committee on Quackery went on record as voting unanimously to advise that the American Medical Association refrain from action that would tend to diminish the "unbiased impact" of the HEW report.

In addition, once released, the report would be furnished to news services, newspapers, magazines and other publications as well as radio and television outlets.

The AMA's Committee on Quackery has been behind every anti-chiropractic statement or policy adopted by dozens of organizations which are not apart of the AMA itself. This includes R. L. Smith's book and other such misrepresented articles, as well as statements made by: the AFL-CIO, UAW, HEW, Senior Citizens Council, American Public Health Association, National Health Council, Consumer Federation of America, National Educational Association, US Office of Education, American Association of Guidance Counselors, educators, teachers, doctors, libraries throughout the country, as well as their own state and county medical societies.

Following this line of propaganda spreading, the AMA has been quite successful at infiltrating their propaganda and misinformation into many other groups, who they call sources "outside medicine." This chapter is devoted to showing exactly how they go about the task of getting these "outside" groups to adopt the AMA's anti-chiropractic postures.

Doyl Taylor's PR friend, Philip Lesly, once wrote, "Obtain the action or at least statements of condemnation from respected medical sources or scientists not a part of the AMA."

Dr. Sherman wrote in his letter to Dr. Day, "I'm afraid the situation throughout the country has gotten to the point where many people will not listen to doctors," (referring to his old classmate Congressman Rogers) and he added, "we have to persuade other groups to do some of our fighting for us."

Years before the above statement was made, the AMA, in their model plan for state medical societies to combat chiropractic, slated as Top Priority a program to enlist the aid of outside groups. "Other members of the scientific community and voluntary health organizations (such as the state cancer society, heart and arthritis associations) should be encouraged to adopt policy statements on this subject (chiropractic), and to implement informational programs for their members and the public." The master plan further pointed out, "The state's interprofessional association or health council should involve itself in a public education program on the subject of quackery, and it should emphasize the subject of chiropractic."

Following the plan given to them by Taylor, the Iowa Medical Society (IMS) voted to present their anti-chiropractic propaganda to the Iowa Health Council, which was made up of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians, nurses and hospitals in that state. They also recommended



that representatives of the various organizations be encouraged to develop ways of informing their members about chiropractic. Taylor also presented the IMS with nine affidavits from specialists in the following fields: Physiatry, Physiology, Anatomy, Internal Medicine (Cardiology), Pathology, Bacteriology, Neurology, Radiology, Orthopedic Surgery, and Surgery. The affidavits were articles prepared by Louisiana specialists in connection with chiropractic litigation in that State. This, no doubt, was instigated by Dr. Sabatier. What the IMS planned on doing was to take these articles and contact specialists in these various fields, furnish them with copies of the articles and seek to encourage them to prepare comparable statements for use in Iowa.

This was all in addition to planning anti-chiropractic conferences aimed at allied health organizations and volunteer health groups to persuade them to take up the battle on chiropractors.

Using the AMA-influenced 1966 US Supreme Court and US Federal District Court decisions against the licensing of chiropractors, plus the 1966 AMA Policy Statement on chiropractic, Doyl Taylor proudly announced to the AMA Board of Trustees that these two occurrences in 1966 were the necessary tools with which the Quackery Committee was able to widen the base of its chiropractic campaign.

He said in his January 4, 1971 report, that "With it, other health-related groups were asked and *did adopt the AMA policy statement or individually-phrased versions of it.*" This he pointed out, "*led to even wider acceptance of the AMA position.*" (Emphasis added)

On December 31, 1968, Peter P. Muirhead, Acting US Commissioner of Education, put together a list of all the associations the government considered to be reliable authorities as to the quality of training offered by educational institutions. In addition, he sent Taylor the list of requirements which an educational institute would have to pass in order to be accredited by the US Office of Education.

The list included such authoritative groups as the Council on Medical Education of the AMA, Liaison Committee on Medical Education (AMA group), and many others, for example the American Osteopathic Association, American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, the American Public Health Association, Inc., the National League for Nursing, Inc., the American Podiatry Association, American Dental Association, American Bar Association, American Library Association, and the American Chemical Society, among the many listed.

The significance of the above groups is that each one has been exposed to the AMA's propaganda about chiropractic. In addition to having to use allies backing their stand to see that chiropractic colleges would never be accredited, the Committee on Quackery, employing their unscrupulous tactics, also influenced most of these groups to adopt their policy on chiropractic.

Most of these groups also lent their support in backing the HEW Study adding to the fable that many groups "outside medicine" felt the same way about chiropractic as did the AMA. The truth is, the only reason these groups ever took any stand at all against chiropractic was because the AMA instigated them to do so.

On December 30, 1969, Doyl Taylor sent a memo to the AMA's

Executive Vice-President, Dr. E. B. Howard, and in it he said, "As you suggested I have prepared the attached drafts of letters to the American Hospital Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges suggesting letters from them to the House Ways and Means Committee."

In his memo, Taylor also recommended that the two officials representing these groups, Dr. John A. Cooper of the AAMC, and Dr. Crosby of the AHA, be supplied with copies of the HEW report and the *Senior Citizens News* reprint. This would, of course, add to the tactics that "everyone knows etc., etc."

On virtually every front, the AMA has been able to muster up groups "outside medicine" to take up positions against the chiropractors. In their illogical war on chiropractic they have enlisted the aid of dozens of groups to fight their battles. First indoctrinating their new "troops" into believing that chiropractic was their enemy, then forming "battalions" of anti-chiropractic robots, the AMA assaulted the chiropractors from all sides.

The *American College of Sports Medicine* met on May 1-2, 1968, and took up the issue of whether they should admit into their membership the profession of chiropractic. This interdisciplinary scientific membership organization put this decision up to their Credentials Committee. They in turn asked for direction in the handling of this decision. Their minutes did not disclose who they turned to for direction, but Kenneth S. Clarke, Ph.D., a member of the ACSM Credentials Committee, sent a memo to Doyl Taylor on May 9, 1968, reporting the outcome of the meeting and the resolution finally passed. He said to Taylor that after considerable debate between "each case on an individual basis" and "blanket disapproval of chiropractic" the Committee recorded in essence "that the American College of Sports Medicine does not recognize practitioners of chiropractic, naturopathy, and naprapathy as appropriate for membership because these practices are not considered to be on scientifically based principles."

A copy of this memo also went to Fred V. Hein, Ph.D., the Secretary of the AMA Committee on Exercise and Physical Fitness, and Secretary of the AMA Committee on Medical Aspects of Sports, and also Director of the AMA Health Education Department. In light of the fact that Taylor and Hein were in receipt of this memo one can only assume that they were the influence which sparked the resolution passed against the chiropractors, and they were the ones who the ACSM Credentials Committee turned to for direction in coming to a decision about these practitioners.

The *American Cancer Society, Inc.*, is another group "outside medicine" who has adopted the AMA's anti-chiropractic posture aided by Committee on Quackery influence. On Friday, July 28, 1967, the Society's Executive Committee approved an AMA-instigated anti-chiropractic statement as their own. In a letter of August 2, 1967, to Dr. Blasingame, Dr. James Cooney, Senior Vice-President for Medical Affairs of the ACS, said that the society recorded as part of its official statement on Chiropractic that, "Chiropractic is not based on a sound scientific medical approach," and that it "represents a health hazard."

This is in keeping with what the AMA had already said. Dr. Cooney said in his letter that the President of the American Cancer Society Dr. Ashbel C. Williams, had requested that the AMA get a copy of the "statement so that they may make whatever use of this information they desire."

The Committee on Quackery and its merchants of misinformation recorded in their minutes of the August 6, 1967 meeting that they had represented the AMA "on the American Cancer Society's Committee on New and Unproved Methods of Treatment." A month later the Committee reported that "Because of Committee and staff efforts the American Cancer Society has issued a policy statement in regard to chiropractic." Adding still another group to their battalion of anti-chiropractic fighters.

In this same memo of September 15, 1967, the Committee reported that the *Arthritis Foundation* was also considering adopting a statement regarding chiropractic. They added, "Many other voluntary health organizations also are giving serious consideration to such action." By doing so, they added, the AMA could obtain valuable allies in regard to future efforts to contain the cult (chiropractic).

It took four years before the Arthritis Foundation finally came around to releasing their anti-chiropractic statement, but on January 30, 1971, they joined the ranks of the AMA chiropractic fighters.

"The Arthritis Foundation, through its American Rheumatism Association Section, adopted an anti-chiropractic policy statement." This was reported to the AMA Office of the General Counsel by Taylor in a memo dated July 13, 1971.

Among the many things the Arthritis Foundation said in their four paragraph statement on chiropractic were, "There is no valid evidence that chiropractic treatment of rheumatic disease is effective," and, "When patients receive chiropractic manipulation and thereby delay the institution of sound medical treatment, they may increase the probability of later crippling and disability." They said that the chiropractic claims to the cause of disease "are not supported by any scientific method of investigation," they added, "nor by any known, recognized medical authority." About chiropractic training and skills to treat and diagnose disease they said, "Chiropractors lack the special knowledge." Regarding the chiropractic attitude toward drugs and medicine and that surgery is a mutilation of the body they said this was "contrary to accepted scientific evidence."

The AMA was very active in 1967 in enlisting groups outside the AMA into taking stands against chiropractic. Specifically, Doyl Taylor had sent letters to many "outside" groups asking that they take up the AMA position in this matter.

The *American Surgical Association* wrote Taylor on May 17, 1967, regarding his probing letter requesting their action against chiropractors. In his reply, Dr. Harris B. Shumacker, Secretary of the ASA, said, "I brought the matter called to my attention in your letter of April 14, 1967, to the attention of the Council of the American Medical Association." He added, "As a consequence, the American Surgical Association approved the American Medical Association's policy statement concerning chiropractic."

The *American Dental Association* heeded to Taylor's request in his March 8, 1967 letter, (the same request he made to the ASA). In their June 6, 1967 reply to Taylor, Harold Hillenbrand, DDS, said that the ADA had referred the AMA policy statement to the ADA's Judicial Council. He reported to Taylor that they in turn had adopted as an interpretation of Section 6 of the Principles of Ethics of the American Dental Association an Official Advisory Opinion that it is unethical for a dentist to delegate to a

chiropractor any services related to a dental case. This, of course, was in following the AMA's statement on ethics that it wasn't advisable for a doctor of medicine to associate professionally with a cultist (chiropractor).

The *American Broncho-Esophagological Association's* secretary, Dr. John R. Ausband, wrote Taylor on June 15, 1967, revealing that they had followed suit to the AMA's policy statement. He said, "By your letter of April 14, 1967, you ask that I present to the AB-EA the statement of policy on chiropractic, as adopted by the AMA House of Delegates in November of 1966." He stated to Taylor, "Please be advised that the Council of the AB-EA, at its recent meeting in Montreal, received this report and voted our approval and acceptance of this statement of policy." He told the Diplomatic Dictator, "You may use this letter as authorization to include the name of the American Broncho-Esophagological Association as a medical specialty group which supports this policy."

Taylor's battalion was now building up to a regiment of anti-chiropractic warriors.

The *American Thoracic Society* replied to Taylor's call to arms, and on May 11, 1967, Mr. Frank W. Webster, Executive Secretary of the ATS, wrote Taylor regarding his request.

"In reply to your letter of April 26th to Dr. James E. Perkins, Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association, we are pleased to enclose a copy of the motion which was passed by the American Thoracic Society Executive Committee at its meeting in March 1967 endorsing the AMA policy statement on chiropractic."

The American Thoracic Society and the *National Tuberculosis Association* adopted as "their" official position on chiropractic, the AMA's House of Delegates position statement on chiropractic word for word, from the top of the four paragraph statement with, "It is the position of the medical profession that chiropractic is an unscientific cult etc., etc.," to the last sentence which closes with, "often ends with tragic results."

The Devious Demon of Misinformation saw to it that state medical societies followed in his footsteps in recruiting new allies into the ranks of anti-chiropractic warriors. The Iowa Medical Society went on record as encouraging the Iowa Division of the American Cancer Society to include a session on health quackery at one of its workshop programs for science teachers and in this fashion work the AMA's anti-chiropractic propaganda into their policy statement on chiropractic.

Taylor announced at the Committee's May 5, 1967 meeting, that he had been a guest speaker at a meeting of the Iowa chapter of the *American Physical Therapy Association*. He informed the merchants of misinformation that this group had expressed its "desire to help in any way possible concerning chiropractic."

In the State of Illinois, the chapter of the American Physical Therapy Association received a letter from William Monaghan, dated June 1, 1971, which revealed that the AMA had gotten to them regarding a position statement on chiropractic. Taylor's lieutenant said, "It was most heartening to learn that through your good work and that of others in the American Physical Therapy Association the resolution supporting the American Medical Association's policy on chiropractic and the Washington chapter will be brought before the APTA House of Delegates this year." In his letter

to Mr. Robert Steffl, Chief Delegate of the Illinois Chapter of APTA, he added that "We think both proposed actions are excellent. They will have a strong impact."

This was the same group which Monaghan instructed to send copies of their resolution with covering letters, to federal and state law makers, especially the Congress and the US Senate Finance Committee, and the House Ways and Means Committee, who were deciding the issue of chiropractic inclusion in Medicare.

In Idaho, that state's medical association reported the preparation of a proposed law which would outlaw chiropractic. In their unanimous opinion, the Medical Practice Act Review Committee reported that several of the voluntary health agencies should be urged to sponsor such legislation in that state. In the report of June, 1971, they stated that the medical association's attorney be asked to prepare such a measure and that upon approval by the association, an effort be made to have it sponsored in the legislature by such organizations as: the Idaho Division, American Cancer Society; the Idaho Heart Association; Arthritis Foundation; the Easter Seal Society; the Idaho Mental Health Association; the Idaho Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association; the Idaho Multiple Sclerosis Association; the National Foundation and others.

The AMA had an early influence on most of the groups mentioned through meetings set up over the years and through showing slide-film presentations on chiropractic before some of them ever considered taking any type of position regarding chiropractic. After their 1966 Quackery Congress, sponsored by the National Health Council (made up of 64 member agencies), the AMA Committee on Quackery held a meeting to discuss an action campaign against chiropractic. Included at this meeting were representatives from the FDA, the Federal Trade Commission, the Post Office Department, the National Health Council, the American Cancer Society, the National Better Business Bureau and the Arthritis Foundation.

Some of these groups were also exposed to the AMA's propaganda through Ralph Lee Smith's talks across the country at state medical societies. At one such meeting in Wisconsin, Smith spoke before Mr. Jerry Walsh of the National Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, Dr. Frederick Stare, a nutritionist, Dr. Edgar S. Gordon, an expert in diet and weight reduction and Mrs. Marty Mann, Executive Director of the National Council on Alcoholism, in addition to such groups as the American Cancer Society and Family Service Association of America.

Presenting papers before these groups and others was just another means to catapult support in their assault on chiropractic. In a speech presented to the *Midwest Pharmaceutical Advertising Club* on April 9, 1970, in Chicago, Dr. Richard Wilbur said that the AMA was running ahead of the pack in trying to meet the problems of medicine. This would include chiropractic of course. They are indeed right up front in the "nation's" battle against chiropractors. In this speech he said that "Leaders in government are coming to realize that the AMA has resources and knowledge unavailable to anyone in the world." He added, "What we don't know, we can find out through our staff, or our many specialized councils and committee." In the same sense, what they want others to know they can also do through their many councils and committees, in addition to presenting anti-chiropractic

speeches before non-medical groups throughout the country.

One of the AMA's biggest allies and staunch supporters of the AMA's anti-chiropractic stand is the *National Better Business Bureau*. Dr. Wesley Hall, 1971 President Elect of the AMA, presented a speech in Miami, Florida to the Council of Better Business Bureaus entitled "A Look at Health Quackery Today." In his talk he pointed out how the AMA works closely with the Council to educate the public about health quackery (chiropractic). "Twice a year, representatives of the AMA's Department of Investigation and representatives of the council meet formally," he said.

"It is a known fact that scarcely a day goes by without letters flowing through the mail between the BBB and the AMA regarding health quackery," he stated to his audience. "I would urge that every local Better Business Bureau establish a close working liaison with its local medical society and with the medical association of the state." In uniting these two powerful groups, Dr. Hall said that they should keep informing the public, educating and protecting them from health quacks and as he said, "often, protecting them from themselves."

In this way the AMA aligned this group against the chiropractors along with the many others they have recruited to do their fighting.

The *National Transplant Information Center's* director sent a letter to the *New York Times* on June 26, 1971 commenting on an editorial which denounced chiropractic as a health-care service. The director, Irving Ladimer, wrote, "I was impressed with your comment on chiropractic (NY Times, Sunday, July 12) not alone because of its intrinsic interest and our Governor's acceptance, nay encouragement, of the practice but also because it has been a subject on which I have written for many years."

Mr. Ladimer at the time was also the director of the Medical Fraud and Quackery Division at the Better Business Bureau. He had also attended the AMA's 2nd National Congress on Medical Quackery in 1963 and presented a paper at their 3rd Congress on Quackery in 1966. In addition, he served on the American Cancer Society's Committee on New and Unproved Remedies and the Food and Drug Administration's Public Service Committee. He also was an old friend of Ralph Lee Smith's. Smith used to work for the BBB.

Ladimer's letter was directed to Mr. Harry Schwartz, Editorial Board of the *New York Times*. Mr. Schwartz was also a member of the Board of the National Transplant Information Center, so it is of little wonder that these two would be anti-chiropractic. In his letter, Ladimer said he was part of the American Cancer Society's Committee who took a stand against chiropractic as an unscientific mode.

It was revealed through this letter that two other influential people were members of this organization's board. Mr. Victor Bussie, President of the *Louisiana State AFL-CIO*, and Mr. Charles D. Hepler, Publisher of *Readers Digest*. The web of subversion against the chiropractors was complex and had interwoven into its spear of influence, these other two gentlemen. Through this organization they would certainly be exposed to Ladimer's party line on chiropractic and no doubt agree with it. The AFL-CIO had already demonstrated their support for the AMA's anti-chiropractic propaganda by making its stand their own.

Two other notables on the Board were Margaret Mead and Dr. Donald Kenefick of the *National Association for Mental Health*.

As for the *Readers Digest*, they too had taken up the cause and had published an anti-chiropractic article which Taylor and his crew made good use of in disseminating to the legislators in Washington.

Not all organizations reacted with great enthusiasm regarding the AMA's proposal to take up arms against the chiropractors. One such group was the Royal College of Physicians in Canada.

Mr. Taylor informed the Committee on January 21, 1966, that he felt Lloyd Stevenson, MD, former Dean of McGill University Medical School (Canada) and now Chairman of the Department of History of Medicine at Yale University School of Medicine, was their man to speak on chiropractic at one of their Quackery Congresses slated for 1966. It was uncovered in the minutes of this meeting that Dr. Stevenson's name had appeared as being the author of the Brief of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, apparently on chiropractic. "However," the minutes revealed, "Dr. Stevenson informed Mr. Taylor that although his signature had been utilized, the actual work had been done by others, and he declined the invitation. He did recommend the current Dean of McGill Medical School as a speaker on this subject."

Taylor's prejudice popped up and he went on record as expressing reservations "about inviting a Canadian for such a talk." Whether or not the Canadians ever knew of Taylor's obvious bias toward the qualifications of a Canadian speaking on chiropractic in the United States is unknown, but for the record, no Canadian showed up as a speaker at the 1966 Quackery Congress.

If they weren't aware of *why* they were excluded from the AMA's Congress on Health Quackery in 1966, and *who* was responsible for their lack of representation at this meeting in Washington, D.C., the above clearly outlines any questions which have been left unanswered in the minds of the Canadians who were wondering why they weren't invited and who was responsible.

*The Council on State Governments*, it was reported to Taylor in early 1971, was ripe for the picking as far as taking an anti-chiropractic stand went. At a meeting between an AMA official on December 31, 1970 and Mr. Bravard Chrihfield, Executive Director of the Council at the council's office in Lexington, Kentucky, chiropractic was discussed.

The copy of the memo to Taylor, which he received on February 1, 1971, said that "A preliminary conversation was held discussing the role of various health providers particularly that of chiropractic and the relationship of these groups to state legislation." The memo revealed that Mr. Chrihfield suggested that he knew no chiropractors and was generally ignorant on this subject.

Seeing that the Executive Director was vulnerable to the AMA's indoctrination plan, the AMA official reported to Taylor that, "He, however, appeared to be unbiased and receptive. I gave him the packet with pertinent documents regarding Chiropractic and the unscientific cult."

The memo then disclosed why this meeting was taking place. "We then discussed possibilities of working with the Council of State Governments in developing model legislation regarding such areas." Mr. Chrihfield informed the AMA spokesman that the Council was determined and took great care to remain unbiased and in a neutral position. He said that their role is to

draft and act as staff for the wishes of the Committee on Suggested State Legislation and any directive regarding public policy would come specifically from the Committee. He stated, the memo said, he saw no point in meeting with members of the AMA staff (that would be the Department of Investigation staff) at this time unless it was for exchange of information only.

The author of the memo to Taylor felt that the AMA could get around Mr. Chrihfield's objectivity when he said, "My opinion following this meeting would be that the proper approach to the Council on State Governments would be through state delegations who would make specific requests to the Committee on Suggested State Legislation. This would be a political process and as in all chiropractic proposals might meet with unexpected opposition."

This proposition was reported to the Committee on Quackery in Atlanta on February 4, 1971. What the outcome of this political maneuver was, is uncertain, but one can assume that the Council of State Governments could only fall in line with the rest of the organizations the AMA had successfully duped with their propaganda.

Spurred by the Diplomatic Dictator and his Machiavellian Merchants of Misinformation, virtually every organization "outside medicine" has opposed chiropractic due to the fact that they have submitted to the pressure tactics and propaganda to which they were exposed in their indoctrination.

If an organization, political party or individual can win over the news media they would have great success in whatever campaign they may pursue. It is common fact that the weight of the news media has cost many a political career and at the same time was the cause of many a politician winning an office.

This leads us to a new excursion undertaken by the merchants of misinformation — the campaign to win over the news media, indoctrinate them into taking an anti-chiropractic posture and at the same time utilize their facilities to attack the chiropractors. This meant getting to the press, radio, television, and the national organizations representing them.

In 1965, the Department of Investigation sent out a letter to the state medical associations outlining how this could be accomplished. Included in this general plan to assault chiropractic on many fronts was a scheme which the AMA felt would be most effective in dealing with the news media and getting the chiropractors at the same time. The plan included, "Correspondence or informal personal discussions with newspaper publishers and radio and TV station owners concerning the acceptance of chiropractic advertising," it said, "especially those advertisements promoting chiropractic as a career."

This would have a two-fold purpose; first, this would stop the chiropractors from recruiting for their profession; second, this would set up an anti-chiropractic posture with the news media people who had submitted to the misinformation propaganda campaign.

Getting to individual newspapers would be a large task, but the merchants of misinformation were meticulous in the detail of seeing that they get to everyone possible. The *New York Times* has been mentioned earlier as one very influential newspaper to come out against chiropractic,

and which was associated with Irving Ladimer of the BBB, and the FDA.

On January 6, 1967, Taylor reported to the Committee that he met with a representative from the *Wall Street Journal* in New York City to discuss the possibility of that newspaper doing an in-depth article on chiropractic.

The Diplomatic Dictator also met with officials of the *American Press Institute*, the minutes revealed, to discuss with them requests made by an official of the American Chiropractic Association for help in the ACA public relations program. With the illusive ambassador from the AMA on the scene, there was little doubt what the outcome of the ACA's attempts at a public relations campaign would be. Taylor had his own campaign to carry out and this meeting was part of it.

The *National Association of Broadcasters* was an early target on Taylor's list. At the Committee's February 7, 1965 meeting, it was suggested that someone on the Committee contact this association from their Washington Office regarding chiropractic advertising via TV. It was mentioned that it was this organization (NBA) which keeps products like "Preparation H" from being advertised on TV. This, the committee must have felt, was a worthy attribute and so Mr. Oliver Field, of the Department of Investigation, sent the NBA a letter regarding the chiropractic situation.

In addition to sending a letter, the Committee noted in their July 7, 1965 progress report written by Taylor, that the National Broadcasters Association had been sent materials regarding "chiropractic propaganda films on television." This is a blatant example of the "pot calling the kettle black," when not too far off in the future the AMA would employ the use of "propaganda films on television."

On May 5, 1967, the Committee viewed their propaganda film and discussed the TV "quackery" spots. The Committee was informed after seeing the movie that radio "quackery" spots were sent to stations throughout the United States. The distribution of the TV spots was being temporarily withheld because of a technical point as to who would be responsible for the distribution of the film.

Mr. Richard DuMont, Director of the AMA Radio, TV and Motion Pictures Department (the Committee has technical advisors for any problems that might come up), discussed various alternatives on how the spots might be distributed. Taylor got his two-cents in and suggested that if AMA distribution of the TV spots was not advisable, perhaps they could be made available to state medical societies for distribution by them.

The AMA propaganda machine was rolling again and there was little hope for the chiropractors once they got their radio and TV campaign in full gear. In the case of the chiropractic profession putting a film out which was designed to recruit new practitioners into their profession, the Committee went on record as calling this a "chiropractic propaganda film." What, then, could the AMA's radio and TV campaign be called? The following are some excerpts from the AMA propagandized TV spot (60 seconds) on quackery:

"Modern Quackery has become a sophisticated business — Health Quackery is the practice of deceit. He may be an *Unscientific cultist* with a document from a diploma mill. He offers the *all-purpose spinal adjustment*. The best guardian of your health is your scientifically-trained physician — and the advice he recommends."

Their radio spot was even more persuasive; here are parts of that "quack"

spot.

"Many, many sick people are bilked, injured, or die needlessly each year at the hands of fake healers."

In this brainwashing message they added for a close:

"Don't let *yourself* be suckered. If you or a member of your family is ill, your best protection *always* lies in seeing a *scientifically-trained*, medical physician *as soon as possible*."

In this message they said of chiropractic methods, "Gimmicks like all-purpose spinal adjustments" and "unscientific cultists."

If we are to stick to the AMA's TV message that quackery means the practice of deceit, then it is they who are the quacks in the truest sense of the word. But, since they are the ones who are pointing the finger, no one would ever think that it is the AMA who is guilty of the practice of deceit.

In continuing with their dissemination of propaganda to the news media, it was discovered that the AMA, after their 1966 Congress, had released a press statement on chiropractic. It came out of their Science News Department along with some materials on chiropractic, and was distributed to many of the large daily newspapers and radio and television stations throughout the country.

Another phase, which has been related earlier, now took on a new look. The confidential papers, which the AMA obtained through their spy network, on admissions to chiropractic schools were distributed to editorial editors of large daily newspapers and television and radio stations. Over 700 reprints of the *JAMA* article on the Chiropractic Papers were sent out.

In Davenport, Iowa, the home of the Palmer College of Chiropractic, the Quad City Medical Society wrote the AMA regarding having gained an ally at a local radio station. Mr. James A. Koch, Executive Secretary, wrote Mr. Whalen Strobhar, Assistant to Director of Public Affairs Division of the AMA, saying he had had a conversation with a popular local broadcaster. In his November 3, 1969 communication, he said that he also gave the broadcaster a copy of Ralph Lee Smith's book, *At Your Own Risk*. This must have struck some interest with the broadcaster as Koch said that he was considering the idea of asking Mr. Smith to appear on a Sunday night talk show. Hitting at the chiropractors on their home ground would certainly prove to be an effective blow, if they ever pulled it off.

The publishing of anti-chiropractic articles in national magazines has long been a specialty of the merchants of misinformation. The Department of Investigation would know well in advance of any such article being written, as the author usually would be doing his research at the department's 6th floor office at some time, putting together his manuscript. Since Taylor's department has resources unequaled anywhere else in the country, including the US government, it would also be to Taylor's advantage to consult these writers with his expertise in the area of chiropractic and sometimes make certain recommendations as to changes and editing in the manuscript. This has been related earlier in the Ralph Lee Smith saga. Not all anti-chiropractic articles have met with the same success that Smith had. Though most of them did, there is one on record that didn't.

In May of 1965, the AMA's publication *Today's Health* published an article on chiropractic that was the first of its kind ever to appear in that AMA publication. In July, the Committee on Quackery's staff contacted the

editors of *True* magazine concerning an article on chiropractic written by Ralph Lee Smith, which that publication had accepted for print. At the July 7, 1965, meeting the Committee was informed that the editors postponed the publication of the anti-chiropractic article due to pressure exerted by the chiropractors.

This, of course, was a rare case, for as the record shows the AMA's propaganda line on chiropractic has been disseminated to the public through national magazines all over the country. *Readers Digest*, mentioned previously, had been influential in spreading the AMA's misinformation. On May 6, 1971, Taylor reported to the Committee that the article by Albert Q. Maisel was scheduled for the July, 1971 issue. At the same meeting, Monaghan reported that he received a phone call from Lester David, the author of an article on chiropractic which was published in the April, 1971 issue of *Mechanix Illustrated*. No other mention of this conversation was noted in the minutes. But judging from their past record it is safe to say that the Department of Investigation had something to do with the article.

The Committee on Quackery is all too complacent and content to sit and wait when they know an anti-chiropractic article is in the making. Their wheels don't go into motion until such an article is published, then they move to disseminate it as evidence that chiropractic is an unscientific cult because someone from "outside medicine" said so.

But don't get in their way when they hear of a pro-chiropractic article being planned. It was revealed at their May 6, 1971 meeting that they got wind of such an article possibly being published in *Medical Economics*. They moved swiftly and passed a unanimous vote to have the Chairman write to the magazine's editor. Perhaps the Chairman, Dr. Sabatier, was "out to lunch" when the committee approved him writing a letter to the editor, for it was discovered that he had already done so on April 21, 1971.

Addressing Mr. David W. Sifton, Administrative Editor of *Medical Economics*, he said, "Since its origin, the AMA has considered protection of the public health one of its prime missions." Failing to add that the prime mission of his Committee was to destroy chiropractic, Chairman Joe continued by pointing out that many groups "outside medicine" have opposed chiropractic who have "taken the time and expended the effort to take an objective look at what chiropractic really is." Using generalities throughout his letter, he said, "The scientific community," (that's the AMA Department of Investigation), "is unanimous in its condemnation of chiropractic." Adding to his blanket statements he said, "Numerous consumer-oriented organizations, who also are interested in protection of the public health, have reached the same conclusion." The Chairman went on to point out some groups from "outside medicine" who have taken a stand (the AMA's) against chiropractic. "Included are the AFL-CIO, the Consumer Federation of America and the National Council of Senior Citizens."

In adding to the fable, Sabatier listed as scientific documentation to back his statements such evidence as the AMA published paperback-size reprint entitled "Independent Practitioners Under Medicare" of the HEW study. He called this piece of AMA influence propaganda an objective and unbiased study of chiropractic ordered by Congress. He also included in his package deal, a copy of the AMA leaflet entitled "What they say about

Chiropractic." That leaflet is a conglomeration of all AMA instigated and influenced statements by government and "outside" groups against chiropractic.

In his vacillating letter, Sabatier said, "It is not my intention to nit-pick at the article you submitted to me," he then follows with "for example, to point out that chiropractors are skillful at avoiding malpractice cases," (malpractice suits each year accost the pride and pocketbook of six thousand medical doctors, at a cost estimated as high as \$50,000,000), "as they are in adopting the political instead of the scientific arena in which to sell wares." On one hand he says "I accept at face value the quotes attributed to the various persons in the article." Then he states that it is incumbent upon him to make some comments on these statements and the article.

In closing, the Chairman coldly states, "I therefore am forced to conclude that publication of this article by *Medical Economics* would be a serious denial by your publication of any obligation to protect the public health." That snide innuendo brought an interesting reaction from the officials at *Medical Economics*.

In the June 22, 1971 reply to Sabatier's intimidating letter, Mr. Carroll Dowden, Executive Editor, indicated an interest in publishing the Doctor's letter in whole in the magazine. He said, "we find your remarks so interesting that we'd like to bring them to the attention of our readers once the article is published." Adding, "May we have your consent to use the enclosed version in our column of letters to the editor? If so, please sign below and return this letter in the enclosed envelope."

Foreseeing that such publication of his letter might prove embarrassing, Dr. Sabatier wrote Mr. Dowden on June 29th. He boldly announced that he found "it impossible for myself to justify authorizing you to publish any statement of mine without the opportunity on my part to review the final draft of the article which you intend to publish." He ended with, "Upon receipt of a copy of the article in its final form, I will be glad to respond to your letter of 22 June 1971." The tenacious chairman, however, had met his match in Mr. Dowden.

The persistent editor sent another request to Sabatier to publish his letter. In his July 29th letter to Chairman Joe (a title given to Dr. Joseph Sabatier by a chiropractic official), the editor said that they would like to publish his letter in part, not in whole.

The AMA's obstinate oracle quickly replied to Dowden's request with another intimidating letter. "I feel obligated to object to this type of abstracting," he said in his August 5th reply, "because, in my opinion, it totally avoids the major premise of my July 15 letter — that no longer is this a medicine vs. chiropractic situation, but that those from *outside medicine* who have taken the time and expended the effort to take an objective look at what chiropractic really is have also reached the conclusion that it is a health hazard."

That sentence shows the doctor's lack of creativity, as all he did was copy his first letter word for word. Continuing in his response to the *Medical Economics* request, he said, "The three examples cited in my letter were a small sampling of these findings and ones, to my knowledge, your magazine has not published previously." It is worthy to note at this point in



the doctor's letter that there is conclusive evidence that the three examples the chairman pointed out were all instigated, dictated, influenced, and/or promoted by the merchants of misinformation at the AMA. As for the medicine vs. chiropractic situation, more specifically, it is the Committee on Quackery vs. chiropractic. As far as the groups "outside medicine" and their stands against chiropractic, that has been well covered.

Continuing, Chairman Joe said, "To publish the abstracted version of my letter, as you have submitted to me, would be the perfect example of falling into chiropractic's trap — portraying the giant medicine attacking 'little' chiropractic."

What the doctor calls the "chiropractic's trap" is in reality what is really going on, the giant medicine machine, the AMA, *is in fact* attacking the "little" chiropractic profession. As a matter of record, it is the only reason for the existence of the Committee on Quackery and it is their prime mission to destroy all chiropractic practice in this country.

To instigate, promote, dictate and influence groups "outside medicine" into taking an anti-chiropractic stand is questionable in itself, but to add to the fire, the AMA has compiled and distributed a great majority of these materials and statements to add to their charges that "everyone knows that chiropractic is evil."

In 1968, the Committee submitted to the AMA Board of Trustees, guidelines for combating chiropractic. The Board, in turn, approved these guidelines, one being that the AMA step up its efforts to gain the vocal support of organizations other than those whose members are primarily physicians in its efforts to educate the public to the health hazards of chiropractic.

The other guideline was that the Committee work closely with the AMA's Communication Division when any of its programs are designed to attract public attention. In this fashion, the Committee would be assured that their anti-chiropractic propaganda would get out to the public. Distributing their own anti-chiropractic propaganda was really no problem, because they had many different avenues to employ in their dissemination of misinformation.

To use lay publications as channels indoctrinating the public is an altogether different story. This would require some talent and know-how, so at a meeting in 1968, the Committee called again upon the expertise of Taylor's PR friend, Mr. Philip Lesly. He suggested that in view of the reluctance of some publications to accept material concerning chiropractic, local health organizations, after being *furnished with background information on chiropractic*, might help to inform the public.

A classic example of the success of Mr. Lesly's brainchild, was the *Senior Citizens News* article. Not only did the AMA use this in their letters to legislators as an example that others "outside medicine" were against chiropractic, but they also distributed thousands of reprints of this article.

They also saw to it that reprints of their own articles as published by *AMA News*, *Today's Health* and *JAMA* were widely distributed and even included in school curricula as "educational materials" on chiropractic.

Another sample of their tactics of dissemination was to reprint the HEW study in paperback book form and give that gem wide distribution. On July 20, 1971, Mr. Oliver Field, Director of Research at the AMA Department of

Investigation, used the HEW study to sway the *Sacramento Union* newspaper into seeing the light, after they had printed a pro-chiropractic article on July 13th. In his letter to Mr. Earl G. Waters, Field said, "We noted particularly your observation, 'There are some 3,000 trained and licensed persons in the healing arts today who could be quickly (sic) qualified to provide the critical family type care. These are the naturopathic doctors presently licensed as chiropractors . . .'" The merchant of misinformation from Taylor's Department said, "We assume you have not been informed of the study ordered by Congress done by the Department of Investigation," (sic), "Health, Education and Welfare in 1968." He enclosed a copy of the study for Mr. Waters, since, as he put it to the newsman, "you would not wish to mislead your readers."

These tactics have produced some very fruitful results as far as the Committee is concerned in furthering their mission to eliminate chiropractic.

When the *Readers Digest* article hit the newsstands, the Committee must have been very proud and happy. Dr. H. Thomas Ballantine, Jr., sent off a letter to the President of *Readers Digest* on June 29, 1971. In his letter to Mr. Hobard Lewis, the committee member asked the president of the publication, "Have you read the July issue of the *Readers Digest*?" That's an odd question to ask the president of *Readers Digest*, but then again the committee members have written some odd things over the years.

He told the president that he was immensely proud of *Readers Digest* for publishing this article. He stated in his letter that it was written on impulse; "(I believe there is a psychiatric term for one who acts on impulse rather than thinking things out logically)." He pointed out a very interesting thing in this letter, that he was the one who had written *Readers Digest*. Mr. Lewis, about the problem of chiropractic and as he said in his letter to Lewis, he was personally glad that he had written and that Lewis had responded so vigorously. That, meaning that as a result of Dr. Ballantine's prompting letter, Dear Hobie (as the doctor called him) responded with the anti-chiropractic article written by Albert Q. Maisel. It is worthy to note that Taylor wrote to Maisel on June 17, 1971, telling him that the article was, as Taylor put it, "a well done!"

Unlike Smith, there was no indication that Maisel was in the pay of the AMA, or at least it wasn't written in Taylor's letter sent to Maisel at his home on Gold Mine Road, Roxbury, Connecticut. However, Taylor did see to it that Maisel's article received the same treatment as Smith's, regarding its distribution. The same month the article came out, it was noted that the AMA had planned on reprinting over 150,000 copies of the article. They had already reprinted 100,705 copies as of July 26th and they had 15,800 on hand then and 50,000 a week later. As of that day, they only had requests from 318 people, probably mostly AMA members. This is a clear example of their overkill of chiropractic.

With that type of promotion and distribution, it is certain that Maisel would be making many trips to the bank from his castle on Gold Mine Road. In this way, he would join the ranks of pro-AMA writers such as Ralph Lee Smith and perhaps someday he, too, would retire to the halls of some university, taking up studies in an endeavor to follow a political career as his colleague did in New York.

Another article which received the same wide distribution as the above, was *The Federation Bulletin* article on chiropractic. This bulletin is a publication of the Federation of State Medical Boards. Taylor sent it to all state medical societies recommending that they, in turn, reprint the anti-chiropractic propaganda in their own publication.

The AMA took key portions of the Canadian Brief on Chiropractic and planned its publication in the *New Physician*. Reprints of that article, it was planned, would be obtained and placed in the chiropractic packet.

There was an anti-chiropractic article published in *RN* and Taylor reported to the Committee at a 1968 meeting that several hundred requests were made for this article, many from registered nurses. He stated that in answering these requests, several other publications on chiropractic were also supplied. There is no doubt that Taylor would never let an opportunity pass by to spread the other pieces of propaganda available at the AMA to callers who were interested in only one piece.

*Good Housekeeping* came out with an article which appeared to have the taint of the AMA in it. On June 12, 1968, Roy Keaton sent a memo to Taylor telling him about his visit with the *Good Housekeeping* editors in New York the first week of June. He commented that the editors said they had received an unusually heavy mail on their article on chiropractors. "They said many of the letters were of the same general tone, accusing *Good Housekeeping* magazine of 'selling out to the American Medical Association'." Keaton said he thought that Taylor would be interested in that comment. He added on the bottom of the memo that he was also glad to see that Taylor got 5,000 reprints of this article, for what he called Taylor's own promotional purposes.

Throughout its history, since its origin, the Committee on Quackery has demonstrated little regard for what it disseminates, distributes and publishes about chiropractic. Committee members have used other publications, both lay and medical, to further their own ends. In doing so, they have employed no scruples and have displayed unethical tactics in aligning other groups against the chiropractors. With blind reverence and a fanatic frenzy, they have gone about their business of destroying chiropractic, employing the most diabolical schemes and underhanded tactics in doing so.

Nowhere in the annals of medical history will anyone ever read about the medical giant's war plans to destroy and eliminate their competition. Their biggest weapon is the power of the printed word, which they have tactfully, successfully and most effectively used against the "little" chiropractic in their demented plan to eliminate this profession from the healing arts.

On the seventh day of May, 1971, the AMA held a regional conference on health quackery at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. At this meeting the AMA's Deputy Executive Vice-President, Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, presented a paper entitled, "What the Health-Care Consumer Should Know About Chiropractic."

This paper was delivered to an audience of medical practitioners, health-care workers, legislators and many influential people in government. The paper was the most devastating anti-chiropractic speech ever presented by a representative of the AMA. Much of this paper has been related in this book, so without covering the same ground twice I will present a point by

point analysis of just some of the highlights of the doctor's speech. The purpose of doing this is to show to what extent the AMA was involved with groups and statements that the doctor presents in his talk as being "outside medicine," some of which have already been covered.

The disseminator of the AMA's misinformation stated, "WE (the AMA) BELIEVE ALL OF YOU HERE TODAY KNOW WHAT THE MEDICAL PROFESSION," (a generality), "THINKS OF CHIROPRACTIC: THAT CHIROPRACTIC IS AN UNSCIENTIFIC CULT," (he presented no "scientific" evidence to back that charge), "WHOSE PRACTITIONERS LACK THE NECESSARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING," (this is right out of the AMA's 1966 policy statement), "TO DIAGNOSE AND TREAT HUMAN DISEASES AND ILLNESS," (osteopaths, orthopaedic surgeons and physiatrists all employ the very same manipulative techniques the chiropractors use), "AND I ASSUME ALL OF YOU KNOW THAT THIS OPINION IS SHARED BY THE REST OF THE NATION'S SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY." (In addition to being a wrong assumption, even the Committee on Quackery is on record as saying in their minutes "that many actual maneuvers used by chiropractors are quite similar to those used by physicians," and Dr. Sabatier once said, "There has never been in my mind any question regarding the good intentions of chiropractic or chiropractors." So, not all of the "scientific community" shares in the doctor's misrepresented statement.) Dr. Wilbur continued, "WE WANT, INSTEAD, TO DISCUSS THE OPINIONS ON CHIROPRACTIC REACHED BY THOSE OUTSIDE MEDICINE AND FROM THOSE OUTSIDE THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY," (again, no group "outside" medicine has taken a stand against chiropractic without the aide of the merchants of misinformation). "THE DOCUMENTED OPINIONS," (their AMA-instigated and in many cases dictated statements are now called documents), "OF THOSE WHO HAVE TAKEN AN OBJECTIVE LOOK AT CHIROPRACTIC," (they have only looked through the AMA's 'prejudice-tinted glasses,' this is hardly being objective), "MEDICINE AND ALL OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY HAVE NEVER WAVERED IN THEIR BELIEF THAT CHIROPRACTIC, LIKE ALL METHODS OF DISEASE PREVENTION, HEALTH MAINTENANCE AND CARE, SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO CAREFUL SCRUTINY AND OBJECTIVE EVALUATION - THE ACCEPTED SCIENTIFIC PROCESS." (This again is contrary to the actual methods employed by the AMA which brought about their conclusions on chiropractic, those methods being - infiltrating chiropractic schools, monitoring their meetings, sending spies into their ranks and stealing chiropractic materials and so on.)

The AMA mouthpiece then got into *who* these groups *outside medicine* were. He started off with the 1966 study by the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower. This was covered to a small degree in earlier chapters.

He then went to the HEW Study of 1967 and said, "THE FINDINGS RESULTING FROM THIS INDEPENDENT, UNBIASED STUDY," (this study can hardly be called that, considering the evidence presented in this book which is contrary to this statement), "WERE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS IN DECEMBER OF 1968 BY FORMER HEW SECRETARY WILBUR J. COHEN." (Nowhere does the doctor mention the secret



meetings that took place between AMA officials and the HEW people, nor does he tell about the exchanging of information between Taylor and HEW officials before the study was released, not to mention the AMA contacting the people on the study panel.) He then goes on to quote parts of the HEW Study, which have been quoted in this book. He adds: "THIS 50-PAGE REPORT IS THE MOST DEFINITIVE, TOTALLY-DOCUMENTED ANALYSIS OF CHIROPRACTIC EVER MADE," (thanks to the merchants of misinformation at the AMA). He said, "CHIROPRACTIC LEADERS SCREAMED 'FOUL' AFTER THE HEW REPORTED TO CONGRESS THE FINDINGS OF ITS," (and the AMA's), "STUDY. THE CHIROPRACTORS PUT TOGETHER A SO-CALLED 'WHITE PAPER' ON THE HEW REPORT, CALLING IT 'FIXED' AND A LOT OF OTHER THINGS."

Based on the evidence put forth in this book, the chiropractors were certainly justified in calling the HEW Study "foul" and "fixed" and whatever else they called it. The doctor, in presenting his deceitful misinformation to his audience, said of the HEW's reply to the chiropractic's white paper: "THE HEW REPLY MAKES PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME MANY, MANY MORE FACTS - INCLUDING THE FACT, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THE HEW STUDY GROUPS REJECTED AMA'S REQUEST TO APPEAR BEFORE THEM."

What the doctor neglected to say was that thanks to Taylor and crew at the AMA working behind the scenes with individual members of the study group and supplying them with misinformation and propaganda on chiropractic, it was not necessary to appear before the study group. This clever maneuver was planned so it would appear that the HEW reply to the chiropractors would have no "taint" of medicine (the AMA). The Doctor continued, "ADDED TO THE OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE AGAINST CHIROPRACTIC," (The Committee on Quackery recorded in the minutes of one of their meetings that "we do not have this documented proof that what they are doing is wrong"), "PRODUCED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT," (and manufactured by the AMA's Machiavellian Think Tank), "IS STILL A THIRD REPORT."

The third report is the HEW "blue ribbon task force to study the problems of Medicaid and Related Problems." This, too, was covered earlier to a small degree. "THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, BY STATUTE, HAS AN OFFICIAL GROUP OF ADVISORS ON HEALTH INSURANCE. IT IS THE HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS ADVISORY COUNCIL (COMMONLY KNOWN AS HIBAC) AND WAS ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS IN THE MEDICARE LEGISLATION. HIBAC HAS EXPRESSED ITS VIEWS ON CHIROPRACTIC BOTH TO HEW AND TO THE CONGRESS." ("Its Views," as the doctor calls it, again were dictated by the AMA's merchants of misinformation headed by Taylor.)

Adding his fuel to the AMA's fire, the doctor stated that numerous health-oriented organizations have spoken out vigorously against chiropractic. He then takes the trouble to "single out a few of them": the *American Hospital Association*, the *Association of American Medical Colleges* and the *American Public Health Association*. Each one of these has AMA-taint written all over it. The AHA and the AAMC both have representatives on AMA Councils or Committees. As for the APHA, the doctor singles out their statement, which was instigated and influenced by

the AMA, as being a strong endorsement of excluding chiropractic from Medicare.

He then points out what he calls statements made by three of the nation's largest consumer organizations. "THE AFL-CIO, THE NATION'S LARGEST ORGANIZATION AND PERHAPS THE NATION'S MOST INFLUENTIAL CONSUMER GROUP." (second to the AMA perhaps), "SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS IN SEPTEMBER, 1970, WHAT THE AFL-CIO CALLS ITS FACT SHEET ON CHIROPRACTIC." That's what they might call it, but it certainly didn't stem from their own minds, as was evidenced in Chapter Five.) The doctor goes on to quote parts of the (AMA) AFL-CIO "fact sheet." He follows with the Consumer Federation of America's anti-chiropractic resolution passed in 1970. This group was also in receipt of misinformation furnished by Taylor.

The topping, of course, was the *Senior Citizens News* article and their anti-chiropractic statements which the doctor read to the audience. He said: "IN JANUARY OF 1969, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS PUBLISHED IN ITS OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER, *SENIOR CITIZENS NEWS*, AN EQUALLY DEVASTATING INDICTMENT OF CHIROPRACTIC." This was covered in great detail in Chapter Eight, and at this point in the doctor's speech I will reiterate that the *Senior Citizens News* article was totally controlled by the merchants of misinformation almost word for word. So, in lieu of the evidence presented in that chapter, the article can hardly be called something from "outside medicine."

None of the groups the doctor listed as additional proof by which chiropractic was proven wrong, could truthfully say that their statements did not have the AMA's "taint." The doctor then said, "OTHER GROUPS ALSO HAVE SPOKEN OUT IN OPPOSITION TO CHIROPRACTIC. THEY INCLUDE THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY, THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS, THE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AMONG OTHERS." (Each of these groups' anti-chiropractic statements has been documented as being dictated, instigated, and/or influenced by the AMA. So, these could hardly be called statements coming from "outside medicine.") Adding to his list of AMA supporters he says: "IN ADDITION, THE STATEMENT ON CHIROPRACTIC ADOPTED BY THE AMA IN 1966 HAS BEEN ENDORSED BY THE AMA'S INTER-SPECIALTY COMMITTEE (REPRESENTING 19 NATIONAL MEDICAL SPECIALTY GROUPS), THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS, THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF GENERAL PRACTICE, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION, THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, AND OTHERS."

Without getting monotonous by going into detail, it is safe to say that each of these groups came out with an anti-chiropractic stand only because Taylor and crew sent them letters to instigate and encourage them to do so. In many cases, each one of these groups took the AMA 1966 resolution and word for word, made it theirs.

Another source which the doctor uses as an authority coming from outside medicine is Ralph Lee Smith. He even quotes from that piece of

AMA propaganda and calls it Smith's account of his "personal, penetrating investigation of chiropractic." What the doctor fails to tell his unaware audience is that Smith was also under the pay of the AMA while he did some of his "personal and penetrating investigation," not to mention the other circumstances surrounding the publication and distribution of the book.

The doctor also included in his presentation, to show that "everyone knows that chiropractic is an unscientific cult," the three-judge federal court decision in 1965 which came out against the chiropractors. Here I will remind the reader of the Committee's memo to the AMA's Board of Trustees of January 4, 1971, which was most revealing when they said, "*Your Committee and its staff assisted in this case.*" That speaks for itself.

Taking into consideration the aforementioned facts, which obviously refute any statements made by Dr. Wilbur in his presentation, we now examine his closing statements which, at the least, look rather odd considering the evidence presented in this book: WE THINK THE MESSAGE FROM ALL THESE FINDINGS BY ALL THOSE WHO HAVE TAKEN AN OBJECTIVE LOOK AT WHAT CHIROPRACTIC REALLY IS COMES THROUGH LOUDLY AND CLEARLY — THAT THERE IS NO SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY TO CHIROPRACTIC. I WOULD BE REMISS IF I DID NOT POINT OUT, AT THE SAME TIME, THAT WE ARE PLEASED THAT THE CONGRESS HAS REFUSED TO BEND TO THE UNWARRANTED POLITICAL PRESSURE APPLIED BY CHIROPRACTIC FOR INCLUSION UNDER MEDICARE — UNWARRANTED BECAUSE, AS CHIROPRACTIC ALWAYS HAD DONE, IT IGNORES THE OVERWHELMING FACTUAL EVIDENCE THAT CHIROPRACTIC IS NOT A VALID HEALTH-CARE PROVIDER. WE BELIEVE CONGRESS, HOWEVER, MUST FIND A WAY TO CLOSE THE LOOP HOLE THROUGH WHICH CHIROPRACTIC HAS SQUEEZED INTO SOME STATE TITLE XIX (MEDICAID) PROGRAMS."

In his final paragraph he calls for the Congress to tell chiropractic in simple language to "put up or shut up" and to stop bothering the lawmakers with those demands for inclusion in tax-supported health-care programs. In rebuttal to that closing, it is the AMA who should "put up or shut up." It is the AMA who should produce *true* evidence to show the validity of their charges against chiropractic. It is the AMA who the Congress should shut up. It is the AMA who subjected all the aforementioned groups to their indoctrination plan and it is the AMA who deceitfully called these statements objective when in fact they weren't.

According to the AMA's own definition of a *cult*, which was presented in a speech prepared by the AMA, it means, "a method based on the teaching (thoughts) of one man that is adhered to regardless of any scientific evidence to the contrary." That being what it is, then it is the AMA who has demonstrated that they are a cult by their own definition of the word. Additionally, they have demonstrated a blind reverence and a fanatic determination to carry out their prime mission, to eliminate chiropractic. This, by the way, is their only stated purpose.

It is ironic that the above mentioned definition came out of the Department of Investigation, run by the chief cultist himself, Doyl Taylor and his satanic deceptive disciples.

The Committee on Quackery has displayed some odd characteristics over the years regarding their attitude and actions toward chiropractic. This can be best explained in psychiatric terms. *Monomania* meaning - insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject *only*. Considering the stated mission of the Committee, they would certainly qualify as being monomaniac regarding chiropractic.

Also, the psychiatric definition of *paranoia* would apply to the mental attitudes of the Committee members. That meaning - mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions and the projection of personal conflicts, which are attributed to the supposed hostility of others. This is evidenced by the committee's paranoid delusion that chiropractic is their enemy - thus, they have been fighting to eliminate that profession from the annals of medical history.

Statements about chiropractic being right in their intentions, and at the same time calling them an evil cult, or saying they had "overwhelming scientific proof that what the chiropractors were doing is wrong" yet at the same time saying "we do not have this documented proof that what they are doing is wrong," as well as saying that chiropractic techniques are invalid, yet saying "that actual maneuvers used by chiropractors are quite similar to those used by physicians," would *all* qualify as coming from someone who was suffering from *schizophrenia*.

The facts in this book have been presented after being subjected to the scientific process for drawing conclusions. All the documents and evidence quoted have been subjected to careful scrutiny and examination which is the adopted scientific course.

Based on the definition of "science" (scientific), i.e., *knowledge dealing with a body of facts systematically arranged and presented showing the operation of general laws or facts*, this book is therefore truly overwhelming scientific evidence proving beyond any doubt that it is medicine (AMA) who is wrong and the chiropractors who are right.

This book has served as documentation and in the same way has demonstrated scientific validity to the fact that there is a great medical conspiracy against the chiropractic profession, to eliminate them from the annals of medical history. In so doing, the AMA has therefore also conspired against the people of this country, its legislators, the news media, the students and the young people, the elderly, the sick, the poor, and even their own profession.

## Documentation

## PRIORITY II

Following the inauguration of an educational program to the membership, a public information campaign should be initiated. In this connection, we propose to:

- a. Encourage each county medical society to adopt and release to the press a statement of policy on chiropractic, similar to the one approved by the state society and patterned after the policy statement adopted by the AMA at its Clinical Convention in November 1966.
- b. Other members of the scientific community and voluntary health organizations (such as the state cancer society, heart and arthritis associations) should also be encouraged to adopt policy statements on this subject, and to implement informational programs for their members, and the public.

The state's interprofessional association or health council should involve itself in a public education program on the subject of quackery, and it should emphasize the subject of chiropractic.

- c. Develop and sponsor, along with other appropriate organizations and agencies, a statewide conference on quackery, which would be aimed primarily at the practice of chiropractic. The invitation list should include legislators, educators, representatives of the press, representatives of professional organizations and voluntary health groups, etc.

The AMA will sponsor its 4th National Congress on Quackery on October 2-3, 1968 in Chicago, and it might be timely for the proposed statewide conference to immediately precede or follow the national program.

## PRIORITY III

It is, of course, obvious that one important way to thwart chiropractic is to reduce the number of chiropractors. In this connection, the committee proposes to:

- a. Develop appropriate educational programs to discourage student interest in careers in chiropractic and to enlist the aid of all physicians in this endeavor. Liaison should be established with educators and vocational guidance counselors, and these individuals should be provided with factual information about chiropractic. Attention should be focused on the fact that chiropractic schools are not accredited by any recognized educational accrediting body in the country. The AMA has appropriate informational materials which could be provided by the state medical society to the state's high schools and colleges.

Mr. Albert Q. Maisel  
Gold Mine Road  
Roxbury, Connecticut 06783

Dear Mr. Maisel:

I have just read your piece in the July issue  
of Reader's Digest. Well done!

Sincerely yours,

H. Doyl Taylor

HDT:so

*as of July 26*  
*100, 705* *215 requests*  
*15, 800 on hand*  
*50, 000 in work*  
*103 requests in July 27*

THE AMERICAN SURGICAL ASSOCIATION  
INDIANA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46207

HARRIS B SHUMACKER, JR., M.D.  
SECRETARY

17 May 1967

RECEIVED

MAY 19 1967

Department of  
INVESTIGATION

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

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I brought the matter called to my attention in your letter of  
April 14, 1967, to the attention of the Council of the American Medical  
Association. As a consequence, the American Surgical Association  
approved the American Medical Association's policy statement con-  
cerning chiropractic.

Yours sincerely,

*Harris B Shumacker, Jr.*

Harris B Shumacker, Jr., M.D.  
Secretary

HBS/dlw

cc: William P. Longmire, Jr., M.D.

10A



# AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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

## COMMITTEE ON QUACKERY

JOSEPH A. SABATIER, JR., M.D.  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
Chairman  
H. THOMAS BALLANTINE, JR., M.D.  
Boston, Massachusetts  
CLARENCE H. DENSON, JR., M.D.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
HEINRY L. FINCHER, M.D.  
New York, New York  
DAVID B. STEVENS, M.D.  
Lexington, Kentucky  
H. DOYL TAYLOR, LL.S.  
Chicago, Illinois  
Secretary

Carroll V. Dowden  
Executive Editor  
Medical Economics  
Oradell, New Jersey 07649

Dear Mr. Dowden:

Thank you for your letter of July 29 and the abstracted portion of my July 15 letter to you, commenting on the article entitled "Who on Earth Goes to a Chiropractor?"

I feel obligated to object to this type of abstracting because, in my opinion, it totally avoids the major premise of my July 15 letter--that no longer is this a medicine vs. chiropractic situation, but that those from outside medicine who have taken the time and expended the effort to take an objective look at what chiropractic really is have also reached the conclusion that it is a health hazard.

The three examples cited in my letter were a small sampling of these findings and ones, to my knowledge, your magazine has not published previously.

To publish the abstracted version of my letter, as you have submitted to me, would be the perfect example of falling into chiropractic's trap--portraying the giant medicine attacking "little" chiropractic.

I do not believe it is an unrealistic request for your magazine to print my letter in full, when it devoted eleven full pages to chiropractic testimonials.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. Sabatier, Jr., M.D.

2714 Canal Street, Suite 401  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

August 5, 1971



# AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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

## LAW DIVISION

BERNARD O. HURSH,  
Director

## DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION

H. DOYL TAYLOR,  
Director

OLIVER FIELD,  
Director of Research

WILLIAM J. DONAGHAN,  
Staff Associate

June 1, 1971

Mr. Robert Steffl  
Chief Delegate  
Illinois Chapter  
American Physical Therapy Association  
St. Mary's Hospital  
1415 Vermont Street  
Quincy, Illinois 62301

Dear Mr. Steffl:

Thank you for your letter of May 25. It was most heartening to learn that through your good work and that of others in the American Physical Therapy Association the resolution supporting the American Medical Association's policy on chiropractic and the Washington chapter action will be brought before the APTA House of Delegates this year.

We think both proposed actions are excellent. They will have a strong impact. Many lawmakers have only a vague idea about chiropractic, and sometimes do not make the effort to inform themselves. The APTA actions, if approved by your House of Delegates, will be an important step in emphasizing to the legislators that chiropractors are not "qualified" as health-care providers.

One suggestion that you might make to the APTA and its component chapters is that they send copies of the resolutions, with covering letters, to federal and state lawmakers. In Congress, it would be essential that copies be supplied to at least members of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee and the U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, if it is not possible to do this to all members of both houses. As you know, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee deal with the Medicare legislation. The chiropractic forces are making a strong effort to be included in Medicare.

It would be most helpful if each state chapter of the APTA sent copies to all state legislators. Chiropractors have made concerted political efforts in the legislatures. The APTA resolutions would have impact there, I'm sure. It is far

Mr. Robert Steffl

- 2 -

June 1, 1971

better, as you realize, if the copies of the resolutions come from the APTA groups themselves to the legislators. Against anything coming from the AMA or the state medical societies, the chiropractors immediately cry out "bias." Unfortunately, the legislators often do not take the time and effort to discover that a question of protection of the public health is involved, not one of competition between two groups, as the chiropractic groups would have the lawmakers believe.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Monaghan

## Medical Economics

ORADELL, NEW JERSEY 07046 • 201 262-5050

June 22, 1971

Joseph A. Sabatier Jr., M.D.  
119 S. Claiborne  
New Orleans, La. 70112

Dear Dr. Sabatier:

You recently commented on a rough draft of an article for MEDICAL ECONOMICS, and we find your remarks so interesting that we'd like to bring them to the attention of our readers once the article is published.

May we have your consent to use the enclosed version in our column of letters to the editor? If so, please sign below and return this letter in the enclosed envelope. We'd appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Thanks again for your time and your interest in MEDICAL ECONOMICS.

Cordially,

*Carroll V. Dowden*

Carroll V. Dowden  
Executive Editor

CVD:vmc  
Enc: letter  
re

\_\_\_\_\_  
Your signature

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

H. THOMAS BALLANTINE, JR., M.D.  
Neurological Surgery



June 29, 1971

Please reply to:

Massachusetts General Hospital  
Boston, Massachusetts 02114  
Tel. (617) 726-2950

Mr. Hobart Lewis, President  
The Reader's Digest  
Pleasantville, New York 10570

Dear Noble,

Have you read the July issue of The Reader's Digest? The article by Maisel entitled, "Should Chiropractors Be Paid With Your Tax Dollars?" is absolutely superb! In a factually low key fashion he presents the fundamental issues: first, that there is no scientific validity to chiropractic theory and treatment which in itself makes the cult a menace to the nation's health; and second, that supporting such a cult through tax dollars would inevitably divert those dollars from more vital governmental programs in the health care field.

I am immensely proud of The Reader's Digest for publishing this article, and I shall be most interested in the reaction of the chiropractors! About six years ago I publicly called chiropractic a form of quackery and am still hearing the repercussions from that remark. I am also personally glad that, on impulse, I wrote you about this problem and that you responded so vigorously.

You have done a great public service to this nation in this regard as you have in so many others.

Always yours,

H. Thomas Ballantine, Jr., M.D.

HTB:mad

cc: Mr. Doyl Taylor



## AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY

THE MEDICAL SECTION OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

James E. Perkins, M.D., Managing Director

ROBERT J. ANDERSON, M.D.  
Medical Director

WALSH McDERMOTT, M.D.  
Editor, American Review of  
Respiratory Disease

GORDON H. MCADÉ, M.D.  
Director of Medical Education

FRANK W. WEBSTER  
Executive Secretary

RECEIVED

MAY 15 1967

May 11, 1967

Department of  
INVESTIGATION

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

Dear Mr. Taylor:

In reply to your letter of April 26th addressed to Dr. James E. Perkins, Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association, we are pleased to enclose a copy of the motion which was passed by the American Thoracic Society Executive Committee at its meeting in March 1967 endorsing the AMA policy statement on chiropractic.

The minutes of this meeting have been circulated to the 62 members of the ATS Council, the executive directors of constituent associations, ATS committee chairmen, and the Council of the National Conference of Tuberculosis Workers.

Sincerely yours,

*Frank W. Webster*  
Frank W. Webster  
Executive Secretary

jtc  
encl

cc: James E. Perkins, M.D.

RECEIVED

JUL 01 1971

DEPARTMENT OF



AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY

Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting

Skyline Motel - Washington, D. C.

March 16-17, 1967

The AMA recently adopted an official policy statement on chiropractic and requested the NTA and ATS to consider endorsement of similar action.

ON MOTION, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED ENDORSEMENT OF THE AMA OFFICIAL POLICY STATEMENT ON CHIROPRACTIC, ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, NOVEMBER 1966.

"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. 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 an irrational, unscientific approach to disease causation.

In 1965, a United States District Court, in upholding a state's constitutional right to refuse to license chiropractors, said that 'since chiropractic claims to be a complete and independent healing art capable of curing almost all kinds of disease, the state Legislature may have felt that the requirement of a foundation in materia medica and surgery...would be a protection to the public.' Without dissent, the United States Supreme Court affirmed the decision.

The wisdom of these decisions by the nation's highest courts justifies the medical profession's educational program of alerting the nation to the public health threat posed by the cult of chiropractic.

Patients should entrust their health care only to those who have a broad scientific knowledge of diseases and ailments of all kinds, and who are capable of diagnosing and treating them with all the resources of modern medicine. The delay of proper medical care caused by chiropractors and their opposition to the many scientific advances in modern medicine, such as life-saving vaccines, often ends with tragic results."

*The American Broncho-Esophagological Association*

VICE-PRESIDENT  
ARTHUR M. OLSEN, M.D.  
MAYO CLINIC  
ROCHESTER, MINN. 55901

PRESIDENT  
FRANCIS E. LEJEUNE, M.D.  
1514 JEFFERSON HIGHWAY  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70117

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JOHN R. AUSBAND, M.D.  
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WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. 27103

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RICHARD W. HANCKEL, M.D.  
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CHARLESTON, S. C. 29403

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ARTHUR J. GRACOVANER, M.D.

EDITOR  
CHARLES F. FERGUSON, M.D.  
THE CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER  
300 LONGWOOD AVENUE  
BOSTON, MASS. 02115

June 15, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Taylor:

By your letter of April 14, 1967, you ask that I present to the American Broncho-Esophagological Association the statement of policy on chiropractic, as adopted by the American Medical Association House of Delegates in November of 1966. Please be advised that the Council of the American Broncho-Esophagological Association, at its recent meeting in Montreal, received this report and voted our approval and acceptance of this statement of policy. You may use this letter as authorization to include the name of the American Broncho-Esophagological Association, as a medical specialty group which supports this policy.

Very sincerely yours,

*John R. Ausband*  
John R. Ausband, M. D.

JRA/lr

RECEIVED

JUN 20 1967

Department of  
INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED

JUN 13 1967

Department of  
INVESTIGATION

MEMORANDUM

TO: Doyl Taylor  
FROM: Roy Keaton  
DATE: June 12, 1967

Last week while in New York City visiting with the editors of Good Housekeeping, they informed me that they got an unusually heavy mail on their article on Chiropractics. They said many of the letters were of the same general tone, accusing Good Housekeeping magazine of "selling out to the American Medical Association".

They said they also got some letters complimenting them on the way they handled the story. Bob Liles said that two or three chiropractics' wives wrote and complimented them on their efforts to try to be fair.

I thought you might be interested in this comment.

RRK/cek

cc: Jim Reed  
Robert Riley

P.S. I am glad you got the 5000 reprints of this for your own promotional purposes.

*Roy Keaton*

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ernest B. Howard, M.D.  
Executive Vice President  
FROM: H. Doyl Taylor, Director  
Department of Investigation  
DATE: December 30, 1969

As you suggested, I have prepared the attached drafts of letters to the American Hospital Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges suggesting letters from them to the House Ways and Means Committee.

I thought it might be helpful if Doctor Cooper had a copy of the HEW report on chiropractic and the Senior Citizens News reprint. You may also want to send to Doctor Crosby another copy of the HEW report. This also is attached. I did not indicate it in the letter since the AMA previously had written a letter to HEW supporting its chiropractic finding.

Enclosures

cc: Richard S. Wilbur, M.D.

**Epilogue**  
**CALL TO ARMS**



## EPILOGUE

### CALL TO ARMS

On Wednesday, July 14, 1971, the United Press International wire service dispatched a story datelined Washington, D.C., quoting United States Senator Edward M. Kennedy. It read:

"WASHINGTON — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., accused the American Medical Association today of obstructing almost every major step to improve health care for Americans while degenerating into a 'Propaganda organ for purveying medical politics.'

Kennedy made a blistering attack on the AMA and its policies toward affordable health care as he resumed hearings by his Senate subcommittee on Administrative practices, which is studying activities of Presidential and national commissions.

Kennedy said the new round of hearings would focus on the work of commissions in the health-care field, which he said 'remains one of the major unmet challenges in America today.' He said that based on findings by health care commissions and their recommendations 'no amount of historical gymnastics can hide the public record of AMA opposition to virtually every major health reform in the past 50 years.'

Kennedy, sponsor of a broad plan for national health insurance, said in a statement that most Americans still cannot obtain adequate health care and become impoverished from the cost of any major illness.

'The organization of our health services is still in shambles. Why? Because AMA and its friends in the Health Insurance industry have stood in the way of every major step towards an efficient effective affordable health care system for the American people.

Instead of the scientific and public professional organization it was founded as, the AMA has turned into a propaganda organ purveying 'Medical politics' for deceiving the congress, the people and the doctors of America themselves.' END...

This author is in agreement with the Senator's statement in its entirety and then some. As far as the economics of the AMA go, even their own members speak out against them.

The *San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle* on July 13, 1969, reported Dr. John H. Knowles, director of the Massachusetts General Hospital as saying, "Any practical, reasonable man would agree that the costs of medical care are prohibitive today for 99 percent of the American People."

Dr. Jack Geigerm, professor of preventive medicine at the Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, said in 1968, "The health of the poor in the United States is a national disaster. The poor are likelier to be sick, the sick are likelier to be poor. Without intervention the poor get sicker and sick get poorer."

While all of this is going on, the doctors get richer. The money-motivated AMA has taken steps outlined in this book to insure that their members will get an increase in their average wage, which is now over \$30,000 per year, once they have eliminated chiropractic.

On one hand they claim they are interested in the quality of health-care

services of the public and on the other they are taking away some of those services. This is a blatant betrayal of the public's trust, to further their own vested interest. They have, as Senator Kennedy so aptly put is, "put the wealth of doctors ahead of the health of the people."

The facts presented in this book would require a strain on the process of human logic to interpret the AMA's record as being anything other than a betrayal of trust, not only to the public, but also to the legislators who the AMA's merchants of misinformation have duped into following their propaganda line on chiropractic.

Through the flagrant misuse of their position and influence they have all but eliminated chiropractic from federal and state health-care service programs. They have engaged in spreading mistruths, misrepresented data, misinformation, character assassination, attempting to rig a government study, deception in Congress, misuse of appointed political positions, unwarranted meddling in labor-business negotiations, and every form of political, propagandistic chicanery of which an organization could ever be accused, yet they continue today without censure or restriction.

The AMA's activities (which they have hidden from public view) border on, if not entirely, being illegal. They have demonstrated questionable misuse of the tax-exempt code under which they operate, by conducting behind the scenes talks, parleys and negotiations with government officials which can only be interpreted as *illegal* lobbying activities.

By bringing the facts presented in this book to the attention of the legislators on Capitol Hill and in the legislative chambers in State capitols, there is hope that something will be done. Only by a Congressional investigation into the AMA's activities, as presented here, can justice be truly done to the people.

It has been the intention of the author to present the truth and have that truth documented. This has been done. The whole purpose, therefore, is to undo what the merchants of misinformation have done in their eight-year existence. More specifically, to alert the legislators in Washington, D.C., and in State Capitals of the wrong doing that the AMA's Department of Investigation has been, and is still, doing.

Headed by Doyl Taylor and his assistant William Monaghan, the AMA has lost its true purpose. These two men, along with their department, have subverted the professional organization of medicine and have succeeded in turning it into a medico-intelligence complex. Instead of being the progressive, humanitarian organization it was founded to be, these men through their secret activities have made the AMA into a Gestapo-type information collection agency.

This must stop. It is the obligation of the Congress of the United States to put a hold on this irrational and questionable activity. To throttle these activities is not enough; they have to be halted. I therefore call upon the Congress, both houses, to investigate the activities of the Department of Investigation at the AMA. To subpoena the files of the Department of Investigation and make them public is the only way to clear the air that they have polluted.

I call upon the Congress to be aware of the fact that they will experience the power, force, pressure and underhanded political maneuvers of the Department of Investigation in their attempts to stop such an investigation.

I call upon the Congress to make public the misdeeds that have been done to both government and private organizations as a result of the misinformation that has been disseminated by Taylor and his crew at the AMA.

I call upon the Internal Revenue Service to conduct another field examination into the activities of the AMA. Based on the scientific evidence presented here the IRS is obligated, in the public interest, to investigate any illegal lobbying activities that have been going on. If there are any violations of the IRS Codes under which the AMA operates, then the IRS is obligated to revoke such privileges and enforce any penalties as they apply, whether through the courts or administrative procedures — this must be done.

I call upon the members of the AMA, the AMA House of Delegates, and its Board of Trustees and officers to save themselves much public embarrassment that will arise from the Congressional and Senatorial investigations, to vote out of existence the Department of Investigation headed by H. Doyl Taylor. Unless this is done, the AMA will lose the prestige it has accrued over the years as being a professional organization which was founded in the public interest.

"Physician, heal thyself," or as Doctor Wesley Hall said in the *Chicago Tribune* on December 13, 1971, "I believe our house of medicine is sorely in need of some major repairs." If the AMA is truly concerned about the public's interest, then they are obliged and it is their duty to disband the Department of Investigation. For those who defend this department and their activities, they, too, will be subjected to much public ridicule and by so doing they will lose their self integrity. For as the record shows, the Department of Investigation, Doyl Taylor and company, are now in the position of proving that what this book has pointed out is not true, and this they cannot do — because it is true.

To prove that they have *not* carried on these secret activities over the years, would mean making their files public; this they will not do voluntarily. The Congress of the United States will see that this is done, for this is their duty.

The news media, press, radio and television are also obligated to make known to the public the true facts behind the Department of Investigation's activities. This they will do, because they, too, now know the truth.

I am obligated to inform the reader that what has been written in this book is *all* documented and therefore the truth has been presented to you with the hope that you will also become aware of the lies that have been spread and most important *why* they have been spread.

I call upon you, the public, to write your Congressman and Senators and bring to their attention your feelings about what has been exposed to you in this book. I call upon you to tell your friends, associates, and your doctor about what you now know. The truth does not hurt, it makes people more aware of lies. The only ones who ever get "hurt" by the truth are the guilty.

As for the AMA and the medical profession, they are not the guilty ones. They do deserve much praise, they are helping people. The medical profession is working for the public's interest. They have made breakthroughs in medicine in this country that have been unequalled anywhere in the world. New vaccines, inroads into the cause of disease, laboratory discoveries which benefit all mankind such as polio vaccine, and

everyday they are producing new inroads in the field of preventive medicine, such as cancer treatments.

It is not the entire medical profession, or any other such generality like the AMA, it is specifically those who have participated in the unethical, underhanded, secret and sometimes illegal activities who have been exposed — by name, date, place, and event — in this book, who are the wrong-doers.

As for Taylor and his Machiavellian Think Tank, they will be the ones who the Congress, IRS, press, radio, television, and the public will be looking at, not the whole medical profession, although if the AMA does not do something about this, then they too will be on display along with their Department of Investigation.

They need not worry about the future of Taylor and his crew, as there are plenty of jobs waiting for them in their specialty field. They could get a job with the NKVD, CIA or FBI; but after taking a second look at that possibility it is highly unlikely. Taylor and his crew have now demonstrated failure at their trade, so it is unlikely that any professional spy agency would want them in their ranks. Perhaps Taylor and Monaghan could set up a private investigating business, it would give them good experience for taking pictures in divorce cases and the like.

At any rate, the time to act is now. The only way for medicine to right the wrongs that they have done to the public, legislators, the elderly, poor, the student and youth, the labor movement, and even their own profession is to take action against the Department of Investigation, to abolish it, clean house and get back to the job of serving the health-care of the public and this nation.

This book is going to be widely distributed to the thousands of people who have been duped by the Department of Investigation and the merchants of misinformation. In order to truly do a public service it is necessary to backtrack the "footsteps" that the Think Tank has imbedded on the road to better health and smooth out the pock marks they have made there.

To properly do this would require that all people who have been exposed to the mistruths, misrepresented data, and misinformation given them by Taylor and crew, know the truth.

The distribution of this book can undo the harm that has been inflicted on the public as a result of the Department of Investigation's activities. Therefore, every group who has been mentioned in this book will receive a copy of it. That includes all groups who the Merchants refer to as being "outside medicine," all legislators — especially the members of the Senate Finance Committee, the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Subcommittee on Health — regardless of political philosophy. This is not a political issue but a humanitarian one.

By way of distribution of this book, the Senior Citizens of the United States will become aware of the truth, the members of the AFL-CIO Union will be informed along with their leaders that they have been victims of a planned intelligence activity that the Department of Investigation has been carrying on behind their backs. They will become aware that *they have been used* to further the goals of Taylor's department.

The officials of the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will also become aware that *they too have*

*been used*. The US Office of Education, and the National Educational Association will take a fresh look at the propaganda they have received from Taylor's merchants of misinformation. Perhaps the US Public Health Service, US Health Insurance Council, the Health Insurance Association of America and the Blue Shield officials will weigh the facts presented here and formulate new opinions, based on the truth and not manufactured lies.

Perhaps the International Union of Electricians in Ohio and General Motors will reevaluate their contracts; if not, then at least the members of that union know why they had chiropractic health-care services taken out of their contracts.

It is hoped that state legislators take a fresh look at the licensure restrictions in the state where these services have been excluded by state law.

The US Department of Labor, and other groups who have been subjected to the propaganda machine of the Department of Investigation will take a new look at the reasons *why* the chiropractors were excluded from health career opportunities. The high school guidance counselors associations in this country can now reevaluate their past decisions on whether to include chiropractic as a career for the youth of this nation.

And lastly, every member of the AMA medical profession should ask himself to take a good look at what he has been supporting and look at the stated purpose of the AMA, which applies to the public interest, and decide whether he wants to continue to support his association's Department of Investigation and their highly questionable activities. I call upon each and every member of the AMA to stress upon their delegates in the AMA House of Delegates to form a resolution and get it passed, which would disband the Department of Investigation, and at the same time insure that no such activities are carried on under some other department, committee or council at the AMA.

In the true sense of justice, I ask each of these professionals to take a good look at what has been presented here and examine his intentions concerning ethical conduct and demand that the Department of Investigation be eliminated. The survival of the AMA depends on what its members decide is good for it, and to clean house and rid itself of those who have given it a black eye, is the right thing to do.

This has been presented in the public interest.

## Notes and Bibliography



## NOTES and BIBLIOGRAPHY

Because of the volume of research material, only the most significant documents and sources are noted in this appendix. Other statistical material, reports, newspaper articles and certain references are sufficiently described in the body of the manuscript. Notes are arranged consecutively within each chapter (subject key in parentheses when necessary). Also, where possible, the actual documents relative to each chapter have been presented at the end of each chapter.

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