

# National Health Federation



## BULLETIN

### *N.H.F. Office Staff Special*

	<i>Page</i>
<i>SENATORS HEAR VIEWS ON MENTAL HEALTH.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>MENTAL HEALTH BRIEF .....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>WASHINGTON NEWS .....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>WITH WASHINGTON COUNSEL .....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>FRED J. HART .....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>AN OPEN LETTER .....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>VIRGINIA REJECTS COMPULSORY VACCINATION.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>THE HIGH PRICE OF DRUGS .....</i>	<i>19</i>

### **AMERICANS CRUSADING FOR HEALTH LIBERTY**

# Senators Hear Views on Mental Health Laws

Whether giving a mentally ill person the same rights as a criminal would be treating him like a criminal was hotly debated by witnesses before the State Senate Committee on Judiciary here yesterday.

The committee spent the day hearing pros and cons on the proposed Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 3, which would give certain protective legal rights to the mentally ill, including those who voluntarily are committed to mental institutions.

Speaking strongly in favor of SCA-3, Superior Judge Joseph L. Call charged that there "is no protection whatsoever in the State Constitution in commitment proceedings."

## Speedy Hearing

He also asserted that, under the Health and Welfare Code, a person can be committed to an asylum or other institution without ever having his "day in court."

He urged the Legislature to grant the same rights to the mentally ill as the Penal Code does to criminals — a speedy hearing, the eligibility to be freed on bail, and the right to a jury trial.

As it is now, Judge Call asserted a person can languish in an institution for as long as 90 days on a petition filed by someone else — possibly with ulterior motives — without ever knowing why he is there.

He asserted further that the code now allows a "representative" of the committed person — which could well be the person who had him or her committed — to waive the right to any hearing and the victim could thus spend the rest of his life in confinement.

The proposed constitutional amendment, authored by Sen. Nelson Dilworth

of Hemet, has been labeled as the "Bill of Rights in Mental Health."

Also testifying in behalf of its adoption was Dr. Donald Corton, past-president of the Bay Harbor Osteopathic Society.

He declared that, once committed, patients alleged to be mentally ill can be "treated" with modern drugs that, by the time they are examined, will have produced psychotic symptoms.

Dr. Corton also declared that voluntary commitments are "getting to be ridiculous," that people are popping themselves in and out of mental institutions on whim and that such cases should also be subject to court hearings.

Ray H. Overacker, Huntington Beach lawyer representing the National Health Foundation, spoke in favor of SCA-3, but suggested that it be submitted to public vote. And James G. Law, representing the American Legion urged passage of the amendment to "safeguard the God-given rights and freedom" of all citizens.

Insistence that there should be no such thing as voluntary commitment was voiced by John Martin Hoffman, representative of the Christian Science Church. Many persons — mostly elderly and confused, but by no means mentally ill or incompetent — are prevailed upon by their families or neighbors to sign commitment papers for themselves, he explained.

## Damage Seen

"Most injustices occur," declared Hoffman, echoing one of Judge Call's criticisms, "because the courts act too quickly on the original commitment petition whether the person affected is present or not."

(Continued on Page 12)

**STAMP OUT Opposition to Health Liberty with N.H.F. LIBERTY STAMPS!**

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*The*

## NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION

### BULLETIN

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## Mental Health Brief

Prepared and Presented by Attorney Ray H. Overacker

Mental health legislation has become a question of prime importance to the future and welfare of the American people. During the past 20 years safeguards and liberties once thought to be guaranteed by our Federal and State Constitution have been removed. In fact there are practically no constitutional safeguards other than the uncertain one included within the term "due process of law."

The National Health Federation favors the submission to the electorate of the proposed constitutional amendment introduced by Senator Nelson Dilworth. This amendment guarantees to each person the benefit of the American Bill of Rights as it applies in the mental field.

A proceeding to adjudge a person insane, incompetent or mentally ill is not a criminal proceeding nor is it strictly a civil proceeding. The courts have held that no right to a jury trial existed independent of statute since the constitutional right of jury trial extends only to cases where that right existed at common law. (In re: Liggett, (1921) 187 Cal 428-430). Criminal law protects society against the individual while civil law protects the individual from the acts of others. The Welfare and Institutions Code protects the individual from him-

self, and affords a guardianship for the incompetent or insane. True, the Code now provides for a jury trial within certain limits, but this is statutory and may be repealed or modified by any legislature at any time. We think this right should be a part of the basic law of the land.

There are three phases of this amendment: First it writes into the constitution itself a provision which guarantees any one charged with mental illness a speedy public trial before a jury and the right to have counsel of his own choosing. Second it protects a person from being charged with mental illness because of his religious or political views. Third it affords safeguards to persons within institutions allowing them to freely communicate with people on the outside and prohibits them from being forcibly transported to mental institutions in other states except to the state of their residence.

Constitutional provisions are more basic, more permanent and amount to "checks and balances" against the exercise of arbitrary power, since such change must be approved by the voters. It is much easier for the electorate to become familiar with proposed changes in basic law even if there are 20 or more propositions on the ballot than to study



the many bills presented to the legislature. It appears to be even a super human job for the legislators themselves.

As illustrative of this change, witness the history of Section 5050.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. When first adopted in 1939 it allowed a mentally ill person to be detained in a hospital or sanitarium in an emergency situation occurring in the night time, on holidays or when a Superior Judge was not available. And it provided that a petition must be presented to a magistrate within 48 hours except when Monday or Saturday is a holiday. In 1951 the section was entirely re-written. The recognition of individual liberty was relaxed. It provided that upon application, not a warrant, the hospital not only has power to detain but also to treat a person for a period not to exceed 72 hours.

The Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 6610.4, also provides a method in which a person voluntarily or with the consent of a relative or a friend may be placed and treated in a state hospital with the consent of the local health officer accompanied by a certificate of two physicians practicing in this state. The Code expressly exempts any such health officer or his employees from any civil or criminal liability when there is a reasonable cause for believing that such detention and treatment is for the best interest of the patient. As adopted in 1947 this section provided that the certificate should be furnished by two physicians who were members of a panel or commission of medical examiners selected by the Superior Judge of the county, which physicians must have actively practiced in their profession in the county for five years. However, in 1957 at the time that the Short-Doyle Act was passed this provision was eliminated, and the present act allows two physicians who practice within the State of California regardless of what county to sign the certificate.

It is significant that the Code also relieves any public officer or employee from any civil or criminal liability on

account of his participation in the placing of any such person in a hospital.

In the last few years much literature has appeared setting forth the plan and program of certain interests who seek to gain control of this country through change in the personality and control of the minds of the people.

In 1953 Bertrand Russell published the third edition of a book entitled "The Impact of Science Upon Society." This book laid down the following aim: "That education should aid at destroying free will so that pupils who have left school should be incapable throughout their lives of thinking or acting otherwise than their school masters would have them to do."

Another book is "Mental Robots" by Lewis Albert Alesen, M.D. Dr. Alesen is a past president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association and of the California Medical Association. At one time Chief of Staff of the Los Angeles County Hospital. His book was printed in 1957 and points up the dangers in this new philosophy that seeks to do away with our time honored precepts of right and wrong in an effort to control the mind of man.

Dr. Swinburne Clymer published a book in 1957 entitled "The Age of Treason" which sets forth extensively the various methods being used to subject mind and will of man to the desires of the few.

Dr. Kenneth Goff who was a high official of the communist party from 1936 to 1939 published a book entitled "Brain Washing" in which he sets forth the Russian plan of asserting and maintaining dominance over thoughts and loyalties of individuals and the effecting the conquest of other nations through "mental healing."

These books and many others point up the danger that is ever present. In some it is inferred that a person who holds a minority opinion is mentally ill. Therefore, the following provision in the proposed constitutional amendment is timely:

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

# Washington News

By HAROLD EDWARDS

Director N.H.F. Washington Office

Our Washington News leadoff message this month concerns the No. 1 health issue of the moment . . . the fate of the Delaney Amendment. As described last month, we have found ourselves in the unique position of fighting for Food and Drug legislation alongside the F and D Administration.

Secretary Flemming, as spokesman for that governmental department, has been under heavy attack from the chemical and food industries aided by their numerous allies. Most of the farm organizations and trade groups have joined them in the demand on Congress that the Delaney Cancer Clause be eliminated . . . or drastically weakened.

Never in the 54 years since the advent of the Pure Food and Drug Laws of Dr. Wiley have so many of the heavy guns of the adulterators been concentrated on one issue. Never before have the battlements, the blockhouses of the traditionally invincible attacker belched forth so much smoke and flame in support of his "Golden Calf" . . . the chemicals, the additives. Nor has there been found a predicament in 54 years when those captains of industry and finance looked down from the marble ramparts on an opponent so well organized . . . so determined.

Now . . . it is evident your effective vocal support for the new food additives legislation of 1958 started a genuine conflict. The thousands of letters of praise and encouragement that have been coming in to Secretary Flemming have bolstered the administration of the law . . . against those forces who are howling for the change-back . . . and for the Flemming scalp as well.

Isn't it clear that we cannot let up . . . surely it is evident we must dig in for a continued fight . . . and we must bring our friends and neighbors into the

front lines with us . . . armed with the most explosive force that ever defended the rightful heritage of honest government . . . your letters to Washington.

Without that support this foundation shattering controversy cannot be won . . . with it we do not see how it can be lost . . . reinforced with some earnest prayer.

## Organized Strategy

A most important side action directed at the cancer clause issue has been the late February, early March hearings at Food and Drug Administration headquarters. Spokesmen of drug, cosmetic and color industries requested the hearings in order to get seven banned colors and seven threatened coal tar colors back on the harmless list. Of the colors 17 of the widely used ones had been cited by Food and Drug as potentially on the danger list . . . three were subsequently listed as harmless.

Food and Drug testing has clearly shown seven of the colors to be lethal to test animals, with as high as 50% mortality at 2% feeding levels . . . the tests also showed widespread damage to livers, kidneys, spleens. So it was felt the other seven closely related colors may rightfully belong on the harmful list.

Industry attorneys are bringing up the ages old claims of "harmlessness in tiny amounts," and "no human has ever been known to be harmed."

Decisions reached in the hearings will have far reaching effect on Congress' final decisions regarding House Bill H.R. 7624 . . . and the already passed Senate Bill, S. 2197.

## Patriotic Support

At the Annual Convention of the Coalition of 151 Patriotic Women's Organizations . . . Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 3-5, 1960 . . . a resolution



was introduced and unanimously adopted in support of Congressman David King's two bills, H.R. 9150 — Food Additives and Fluoridation, and H.J. Res. 523 — fluoridation.

In another action, the nation's oldest, largest and best known patriotic women's organization (10,000 members) has decided to furnish copies of Congressman King's now famous speech to each of its members. The speech, "Health of the American People," was delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington on September 9th, last.

#### Health Bills in 86th Congress

We furnish below list of bills, along with brief description, of a variety of bills related to various health matters, which have been introduced in the 86th Congress. Brief reference concerning their present status is furnished with each category. Readers who may be interested in any of the bills may write direct to the sponsoring Congressman. All of them are house bills in this section.

It will be noted that some bills are introduced by two or more Congressmen, under different numbers, but having the same objective.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Save this list! To conserve space in the future Bulletins we will usually refer to bills by number only in this report.)

H.R. 85, (Coffin, Main) — To encourage construction of diagnostic or treatment centers in rural areas. (No action to date.)

H.J. Res. 523 (King, Utah); H.J. Res. 528 (Wolf, Iowa) — To prohibit officers and employees of the United States from treating communal water supplies with fluoride compounds, until a report from the Commission on Food and Water Contamination shall have been submitted to the Congress of the United States. (No action to date.)

H.R. 866 (Multer, N. Y.) — Require Surgeon General to undertake special research program on Cystic Fibrosis. (No action to date.)

H.R. 1263 (Huddleston, Ala.) — To establish Medical Advisory Committee

on Alcoholism in Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. (No action to date.)

H.R. 1297 (McDonough, Cal.); H.R. 1346 (Schenck, Ohio) — To prohibit use of motor vehicles which discharge noxious gasses injurious to human health. (House hearing held, superseded by amended bill H.R. 8238, reported to House August 10, 1949. Passed House August 17, 1959.)

H.R. 3996 (Aanfuso, N.Y.); H.R. 4023 Halpern, N.Y.); H.R. 5341 (Healey, N.Y.); H.R. 7558 (Celler, N.Y.); H.R. 9043 (Dorn, N.Y.) — To provide for the Surgeon General of the U.S. to establish a hospital in the State of New York especially equipped for the treatment of persons addicted to the use of habit forming drugs. (No action to date.)

H.R. 1353 (Staggers, W. Va.); H.R. 8272 (Randall, Mo.) — To request the President to mobilize experts, and resources to discover means of curing cancer. (No action.)

H.R. 1999 (Wright, Tex); H.R. 4076 (Moulder, Mo.) — To provide for hospital construction to include institutions for care and treatment of the mentally retarded. (No action.)

H.R. 3301 (Green, Oreg.) — To establish a National Institute of Geriatrics — diseases of the aging and the aged. (No action to date.)

H.R. 4032 (McGovern, S. Dak.) — To amend the Hospital Construction Act (Hill-Burton) so as to include Mental Health Clinics. (No action to date.)

H.J. Res. 128 (Fogarty, R.I.); H.J. Res. 211 (McGovern, S. Dak.); H.J. Res. 237 (Thompson, N.J.); H.J. Res. 293 (Chipperfield, Ill.); H.J. Res. 361 (Roberts, Alta.); H.J. Res. 443 (Halpern, N.Y.) — To establish in the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research, and to establish in the Public Health Service the Institute for International Medical Research. (Bill passed Senate May 20, 1959. Hearings held in House Subcommittee July 21 to August 6, 1959. No further action.)

(Continued on Page 15)

# With N.H.F. Washington Counsel

CHARLES ORLANDO PRATT

1012 - 14th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

## Right of Federal Inspection of Doctor's Office and Factory

A member of the National Health Federation has requested advice from your Washington Counsel as to whether health inspectors have the legal right to enter a doctor's home or office, without a court order to search and seize property therein.

## Right of Inspection Under Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Section 704(a) provides, for purposes of enforcement of the Act, that officers and employees duly designated by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, upon presenting appropriate credentials and a written notice to the owner, or agent in charge, are authorized:

1. To enter at reasonable times, any factory, warehouse, or establishment in which food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics are manufactured, processed, packed, or held, for introduction into interstate commerce, or are held after such introduction, or to enter any vehicle being used to transport or hold such food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics in interstate commerce; and
2. To inspect, at reasonable times and within reasonable limits, and in a reasonable manner, such factory, warehouse, establishment, or vehicle and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials, containers, and labeling therein.
3. A separate notice shall be given for each inspection but a notice shall not be required for each entry made during the period covered by the inspection. Each such inspection shall be commenced and completed with reasonable promptness.

## Prohibited Acts

Section 301. The following acts and the causing thereof are hereby prohibited:

- (f) **The refusal to permit entry or inspection as authorized by Section 704 above.**

Section 303(a). Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 301 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, etc.

## Opinion

In view of the foregoing, it is my opinion that a properly authorized officer or employee of the Federal Food and Drug Administration or the U.S. Public Health Service has the legal right to enter without a court order, a home or office, or other establishment, to inspect at reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, such home, office or other establishment in which food, drugs, devices or cosmetics are located and which are in interstate commerce before or after shipment. This right was enacted into law and upheld by the courts on the basis of protection of public health and safety.

## State Inspection Laws

Every state has laws which provide for inspection based upon search and seizure. A search and seizure without a court order such as a Search and Seizure Warrant, is unconstitutional in most cases, except as set forth in State or Federal statutes based on health.

## No Property Can Be Permanently Seized Without A Court Decree

Neither the Federal nor the State government has the legal right to take title to seized articles without a court order of seizure and condemnation.

## Defend Every Case

Every case in which the government seizes property unreasonably or without statutory authority, the owner should go



to court and petition that the property be returned to the owner.

#### Use of Electronic Devices or Modalities

Whether a doctor has the right to use in his practice electronic devices or modalities is determined by the provisions of the law under which his professional license was granted.

#### Use of Electronic Device or Modality For "Experimental Purposes Only"

If a doctor's license does not permit him to treat a specific disease, it is doubtful that he will be allowed to use on his patient an electronic device or modality to diagnose, prevent, mitigate or cure a disease for which professional service the doctor charges a fee. The fact that the device or modality is labeled "For Experimental Purposes Only" would not change the situation.

#### Search and Seizure, Without a Warrant, Upheld by Supreme Court of the United States

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of **Frank v. State of Maryland**, 79 United States Supreme Court Reporter, Page 804, on December 4, 1959, upheld Maryland courts which had held that no search warrant is needed to enter a citizens home to investigate sanitary conditions pursuant to Baltimore City health and sanitary laws. This was a five to four decision.

The question in this case is whether a search warrant is needed to enter a citizen's home to investigate sanitary conditions. The Court holds that no search warrant is needed, that a knock on the door is all that is required, that for failure of the citizen to open the door he can be punished. From these conclusions, Mr. Justice Douglas with whom the Chief Justice Warren, Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Brennan dissented.

The Supreme Court held that defendant's conviction for resisting inspection of his house without a warrant was not obtained without due process of law in the light of the long history of that kind of inspection and modern needs. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 14.

The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution by its terms protects the citizen against unreasonable searches and seizures by government. whatever may be the complaint. The words are broad and inclusive.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

**Notwithstanding the provisions of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution**, the Supreme Court held that 158 years of practice, custom and procedure justified, a search of a home to inspect health and sanitary conditions under health and sanitary laws to protect the general health and welfare of the public.

This decision has far reaching implications, and every effort possible should be made to restrict its use except in health and sanitary investigations based upon serious hazards of public health.

It is my opinion that again, every attempt of a government official or inspector to inspect property without a court warrant, should be questioned.

### A GOOD IDEA

A member of the Federation has suggested the following. We think it is good and pass it along to you. The suggestion: "When a member writes to a legislator or a governmental employee, the member place on each letterhead one of the Federation stamps. The reason for placing it on the letterhead is the letter reaches the desk of the one the letter is for, while the envelope goes to the wastepaper basket. The thought is every time a legislator gets a letter with the Federation stamp, he will be reminded there is such an organization and as the letters multiply with the stamps on them, he cannot help but be impressed. Let's make this a practice!

NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION BULLETIN

## Fred J. Hart - Farmer, Scholar, Gentleman

By DON C. MATCHAN

(Reprinted in part from Herald of Health Magazine, April, 1958)

Who is this man Fred J. Hart, president of Electronic Medical Foundation and National Health Federation? What kind of person is he? What motivates him? What has he done with 70 years of life?



Meet Fred J Hart, president of National Health Federation and of Electronic Medical Foundation, a man whose action-packed career has run the gamut from ranching and lettuce-raising in California's fertile Salinas Valley, to radio broadcasting, politics, and electronic medicine. Dubbed "one of the most notorious quacks in the United States," this man has staged a long determined struggle to open scientific doors to electronic medical research. He hopes progress is being made — but read his biographical sketch, another exclusive in **Herald of Health**.

He has been dubbed "one of the most notorious quacks" in United States. Sale of his firm's electronic medical equipment (thousands of users swear by it) has been drastically curtailed by the

Food and Drug Administration. The American Medical Association has effectively blocked, no less than half a dozen times, research of his electronic equipment, pioneered by the late Dr. Albert Abrams of San Francisco, brilliant physician with a string of degrees behind his name, and a score or more of scholarly books to his credit.

Loved by some, hated by others, Fred Hart is in the limelight at the moment in California as leader of the opposition to a proposal to create a cancer-control commission dominated by medical doctors. His testimony before a Senate Interim Committee is expected to be given within a few weeks.

Let's strip the mystery from this man, take a long look at the background, the accomplishments which have marked a career filled with action — frequently of controversial nature — one which has run the gamut from agriculture and radio broadcasting to medical electronics.

That career started in Tacoma, Wash. One of seven children, he was born August 20, 1888, the day the Sells-Floto circus was playing there. He attended grammar school and night classes in Tacoma, finished his education in Linfield (then McVinnville) College.

#### His First Job

He got his first practical lessons in human relations while manager of the Sumner branch of Puyallup — Sumner Fruit Growers' Association headed by A. Polhemus, pioneer in refrigerated shipping of raspberries and blackberries to eastern markets. Three years later, when he was 24, he went to California — 1912 — and entered the hotel business in Tulare county.

In 1915 he was married to beautiful Eva Porter, daughter of a wealthy pioneer ranching family in Salinas, Calif. — a union to which was born one daugh-



ter, Margaret, who inherited her mother's striking features and artistic talent.

A natural organizer, Fred Hart was among the nucleus who formed the Farm Bureau in Monterey county, Calif., in 1920. A year later he was deeply involved in formation of the California State Farm Bureau, and in 1922 he played a leading role in organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The California Federation was headed in its first year by Dr Walker, M.D., and in 1922 Mr. Hart developed a plan to publish a Farm Bureau magazine for those counties desiring one. Starting with seven, the enterprise expanded into 42 publications in 1932 when he turned it over to the state organization. During these years he was, of course, farming. He was one of the five original Salinas ranchers who in 1920 pioneered the growing of lettuce in the Salinas Valley, an industry which has mushroomed into a multi-million-dollar-a-year business.

#### Campaign Role

His first sortie into public life came in 1925 when with Vince Garrod — familiar and respected figure in California politics — and Ralph Taylor, executive secretary of the California Legislative Council, he spearheaded the drive to change the state constitution so that representation would consist of one senator from each county, with assemblymen chosen on the basis of population. The constitution called for senatorial representation on a population basis also. That would have given control of the state to three cities.

Strategy for the campaign was laid in the Stewart Hotel in San Francisco at a meeting attended by Earl Houghton, president of the California Farm Bureau Federation, George R. Harrison, master of the California Grange, S. S. Knight, legislative representative of the Grange, the late John E. Pickett, editor of the Rural Press (now California Farmer), and Mr. Hart. The state Farm Bureau adopted a resolution calling for adoption of the amendment.

To reach city folks, a voice was

needed — and this led to his entry into the broadcasting business. He took over management (later ownership) of KQW in San Jose (now KCBS, San Francisco). Every night except Sunday found Fred Hart on the air in a 60-minute program of radio news and entertainment. He became perhaps the first interpretive commentator in radio. His programs were geared to church and other groups, and from 1925 to 1934 he conducted a radio Bible class. A man of deep religious convictions, he has been a worker in the Baptist church all his adult life.

Results of the campaign? Amendment approved by overwhelming majority nine months later.

#### More Organizing

His urge to and capacity for organizing led to inception of a chain of Farm Bureau elevators in 1923. The same year he also was organizing director of the California Farm Bureau Exchange, purpose of which was to enable carload-purchase buying. (Despite the fact he has had money for many years, he still is "Scotch" in his handling of money).

He also was organizing director of the California Tariff Commission which took the lead in the struggle with the railroads for tariff protection for California products.

When the Farm Bureau launched a statewide crusade to clean up sharp practices in the commission market, Fred Hart's radio station was in the thick of it. He enjoys a good contest, and over the years has not hesitated to "hue to the line," letting "the chips fall where they may." Had he lacked this characteristic, he never would have incurred the animosity of the American Medical Association, the Pure Food & Drug Administration, and certain other politicians.

Possession of a mind constantly probing for new ideas and better ways of doing things also led him into the field of electronics — that characteristic, plus the illness of Mrs. Hart while still a young woman.

In his radio work he acquired the first "electric pick-up" for music — antecedent of tape recording — made by Victor. And his station used the first transcriptions on equipment manufactured by the pioneers Louis and Max Graff and MacGregor in San Francisco.

#### He Meets Abrams

It was during this period that the Harts became interested in the electronic theory of medicine as postulated by Dr. Albert Abrams. Mrs. Hart underwent surgery for cancer and when her health failed to improve, and new symptoms appeared, she went from one medical doctor to another without results.

"We were very discouraged," he recalls. "One day I opened the mail and saw Pearson's magazine with an article by Upton Sinclair telling about Dr. Abrams' work. We went to see Abrams. He made a blood test with his instrument and in 10 minutes' time, the examination completed, he told us there was a primary lesion. No one else had found it."

Treatments were started with a drugless doctor. Between spinal adjustments, diet, and treatments from the Oscilloclast — an Abrams instrument — her health started improving. Today she, her husband and their daughter are completing a three-month trip abroad.

With his interest in things electrical — and with radio engineers working for him, it was natural that he learn something about the Oscilloclast and its purposes. They decided it would be more effective made with a tube instrument instead of a spark-gap transmitter.

#### Depolaray Developed

Study in this field led to development of the Depolaray, a device manufactured by Electronic Medical Foundation in San Francisco, designed to set up a flow of electricity in body tissue, being fed with 60-cycle alternating frequency.

"A cell is a circuit," Mr. Hart explains. "The nucleus (acid) is separated from the cytoplasm (alkaline), the same principle as in a battery, where one cell is alkaline, the other acid.

Alkaline substance has more negative than positive ions.

"You'll never understand the functions of the body until you understand this system," he declares.

"Everything that is, has a frequency. Every normal cell and every normal molecule gives off a normal frequency.

"The brain is a battery. A kidney in trouble tells the battery (brain) that it needs more energy. So the brain applies potential and causes a greater flow of electrons to the kidney. Electricity is negative particles of matter flowing through a conductor. The conductor can be a nerve or a wire, among other things.

"The Depolaray sets up a flow of electrons in the tissue, being fed with 67-cycle alternating frequency.

"The University of Maryland and University of Utah physics departments have proved that the application of this energy does set up a flow of alternating electricity in tissue that is exposed to the current."

\* \* \*

There is a great deal more to this story but space will not permit its telling. Those of our readers who are interested in learning more about what the theory of electronics in medicine offers to the maintenance of health and early diagnosis will be able to secure this information in the form of a 128-page book which will be off the press May 1st this year. This book will sell for \$3.00 less 20% discount to members of N.H.F. So far as we are aware, this is the only book which will give a complete history of this work as accomplished by the Electronic Medical Foundation and other scientists throughout the world. The first printing will be only 2,000 and orders will be filled in the order received. If interested send your order and payment for same, to the Electronic Medical Foundation, Box 589, San Francisco, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This information is printed in this issue while Mr. Hart is



away. Many have asked for this information previously, but Mr. Hart has refused to print it in the Bulletin lest members think he is using the Federation for personal aggrandisement. So here goes while he is away.

## We're Swamped!

If you have renewed your N.H.F. membership, please do not worry because we have not extended the expiration date on your address plate.

We moved to larger quarters in February and it is taking some doing to get organized again.

At the same time we are making new address plates for all our members — a different type that will permit us to keep better records with less labor

Then too, as you know, we miss the hardest working member of the staff, who is taking a well-deserved vacation. We mean the one who spends half his nights on a bunk right in the office so he can get up at 5 a.m., roll up his sleeves and do whatever needs doing — the one who works for you for \$1.00 a year — who knows no office hours — who serves you as President of N.H.F. for the sheer joy of being of service to you in a great cause.

We will probably be fired for this because Fred J. Hart asks no praise or reward for his dedicated service to you.

We of the staff know that the finest reward or present you can give our Chief is to renew your membership and get another member for N.H.F.

Let's welcome him back in May with a great stack of new member applications and renewal slips. We will be happy to be swamped even deeper.

## Correction

The new address is the Washington Office is Suite 303 (not 3), 1012 - 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

## Senators Hear Views

(Continued from Page 2)

He expressed the belief that no treatment should be given a committed person — other than that to quiet him down — before he is examined by court-appointed physicians.—Los Angeles Times, Thurs., Dec. 10, 1959.

## REMEMBER

"Now is the time for every good man to come to the aid of his Country!"

Well, today we must write "Now is the time for every N.H.F. member to come to the aid of the Federation Washington Office." The battle is on and we at Washington are on the firing line. We are waging a good battle, but whether we win or lose depends on whether you supply us with the funds needed to provide the necessary man and woman power to handle the work. Health liberty is worth fighting for. If it is worth fighting for, it is worth sacrificing for. We know with many of you, it is a sacrifice to give even one dollar; but your dollar along with other dollars, speaks very loudly back here in Washington. So let's move on to victory.

My respect is in depression for the medical profession.

Which can write prescriptions when and if we need them.

But the man who's most amazing and the one I'm really praising, Is that little corner druggist who can read them.

## Save These Dates

JULY 14, 15, 16, 17

The National Health Federation will hold on these dates its 4th Annual Eastern Convention. The program planned will be the best you have ever attended. The place will be Toledo, Ohio, at the Hotel Commodore Perry. The speakers are the best in their field. Their talks will be based on facts, not fiction.

NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION BULLETIN

# AN OPEN LETTER

December 10, 1959

Cambridge City Council  
Cambridge, Mass.

Gentlemen:

The writer of this letter is aware of the grave responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of you men who are members of the Cambridge City Council, concerning the matter of whether or not to accept or reject the results of the recent flouridation referendum.

The National Health Federation being made up of citizens whose only interest is "what is good for the people" is anxious that whatever action you take will be based upon the truth, and that in interpreting the truth and acting on it, you will weigh carefully the question "Will this remedy do more good than harm?" History records that many times when we seek to remedy an evil the remedy is often worse than the evil.

There is before the Congress of the United States at this time a bill known as House Resolution 9150 which would set up a commission (similar to the Hoover Commission) to make a two year impartial study of chemical additives to our food, and in particular to the public water supply. Therefore on behalf of the people we appeal to you to delay the acceptance of the result of the referendum until this Commission has made its investigation and reported to the Congress.

We are convinced that the truth regarding the effects of flouridation on the human body has not yet been scientifically ascertained. We are also of the opinion that a two years delay will not in any manner seriously affect the people.

We would appreciate having this letter read to the Council and become a part of the record.

Thanking you for giving this petition your serious consideration, I am,

Respectfully yours,

FRED J. HART, President  
National Health Federation



## Mental Health Brief

(Continued from Page 4)

"d. No person shall be committed or confined to a mental institution because of his religious or political belief. Likewise, no resident of this state should be transported to any other state, including Alaska."

The seriousness of this problem has been brought to the attention of Congress by House Resolution No. 45 introduced on April 20, 1959 by Honorable Edgar W. Hiestand, Member of Congress from the 21st California District.

Since the rights guaranteed by the Dilworth amendment are so fundamental in the preservation of liberty and freedom they should be made a part of the State Constitution.

EDITOR'S NOTE — The forgoing brief was presented to the California Senate Judiciary Committee to set forth the positions of the National Health Federation on the subject of Mental Health Freedom.

## Heart Ailments and Prevention

Four rules for the avoidance of heart disease were set forth by Dr. Meyer Friedman in an address at the Contra Costa Heart Assn.'s annual meeting.

Dr. Friedman, director of the Harold Brunn Institute at Mt. Zion Hospital, gave the gathering this set of rules.

- Never eat any food that does not grow out of the ground, fly through the air, or glide through the sea or river.
- Never smoke a cigaret.
- Exercise 40 to 60 minutes a day.
- Avoid seemingly conquerable frustration.

Dr. Friedman said the rules for the elimination of animal fats from the diet, and for the avoidance of stress were the most important.

"The most important of the seemingly conquerable frustrations is time," he

said. "A person who would avoid heart disease must not indulge in squeezing events into a frame of time. He must not be greedy for event participation, whether it be social, economic, recreational or professional."

Dr. Friedman, who has been engaged in heart research, said it is "far easier to change the diet than the stress attitude."

## Write a Letter to Your Legislator

This list will appear in each issue of the Bulletin while Congress is in session. Your pen, or pencil, is the most powerful weapon in America. USE IT. When you write a letter to any legislator be sure and put an N.H.F. stamp on your letterhead. Try the upper right hand corner. As Congressmen and Senators continue to receive such, they will take notice you have an organization to represent you.

Here are the names of the Health and Safety Sub-Committee of the House:  
Hon. Kenneth A. Roberts, Anniston, Ala.  
Hon. George M. Rhodes, Reading, Penna.  
Hon. Leo W. O'Brien, Albany, N.Y.  
Hon. Paul G. Rogers, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Hon. Paul F. Schenck, Dayton, Ohio  
Hon. Samuel L. Devine, Columbus, Ohio  
Hon. Ancher Nelson, Hutchinson, Minn.

Address these letters to the above at: House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

Names of the Senate Sub-committee on Health:

Hon. Lister Hill, Ala., Chairman  
Hon. James E. Murray, Montana  
Hon. Ralph W. Yarborough, Texas  
Hon. Harrison A. Williams, New Jersey  
Hon. Clifford P. Case, New Jersey  
Hon. John S. Cooper, Kentucky  
Hon. Jacob K. Javits, New York

Address above to Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.

The two committees listed above control the destiny of bills relating to health. Let the members know your views.

## Washington News

(Continued from Page 6)

H.J. Res. 166 (Gubser, Cal.) — That the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare study and investigate the Santa Cruz Plan for rehabilitation of hospitalized mental patients.

H.R. 4498 (Dingell, Mich.); H.R. 5462 (Roosevelt, Cal.) — To provide a program of national health insurance. (No action.)

H.R. 5334 (Boyle, Ill.) — To extend credit to hospitals for construction and expansion of facilities. (No action to date, Mr. Boyle deceased.)

H.R. 6265 (Roberts, Ala.); H.R. 7813 (Irwin, Conn.) — To provide for protection of the Public from radiation hazards by the U.S. Public Health Service. (No action to date.)

H.R. 6417 (Dorn, N.Y.) — To establish a commission to study the shortage of doctors in the United States. (No action to date.)

H.R. 6871 (Rhodes, Pa.); H.R. 6872 (Cohelan, Cal.); H.R. 6873 (Moorhead, Pa.); H.R. 6913 (Roberts, Ala.); H.R. 6922 (Dollinger, N.Y.); H.R. 7064 (Macdonald, Mass.); H.R. 7249 (Giaino, Conn.) — To provide a public training and scholarship program for nurse training. (Public hearings held, June 8, 9, 10, 1959, no further action.)

H.R. 6906 (Fogarty, R.I.) — To authorize a 10-year program of grants for medical, dental and public health educational facilities. (No action to date.)

H.R. 8468 (Laird, Wis.) — To provide for an emergency program of Federal Aid for construction of cancer and heart research facilities. (No action.)

H.R. 8581 (Halpern, N.Y.) — To provide for a White House Conference on Mental Health to be called by the President and conducted by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, aided by Federal Council on Mental Health. (No action to date.)

H.R. 9150 (King, Utah); H.R. 9191 (Wolf, Iowa) — To establish a commis-

sion to conduct an impartial and scientific study and investigation to determine the effects on the public health of the practice of adding various chemicals to water supplies and food products (No action to date)

H.R. 9243 (Roberts, Ala.) — To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a National Accident Prevention Center. (No action to date.)

H.R. 10255 (Fogarty, R.I.) — To amend the Public Health Service Act to provide Federal assistance to States which award scholarships to students of medicine and dentistry (No action to date.)

Ten Congressmen have introduced bills: To prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight.

H.R. 7476 (Roberts, Ala.) — To extend for two years the authority of the Surgeon General with respect to air pollution control. (Hearings held, June 24, 1959, passed by House, September 1, 1959, passed by Senate, September 14, 1959, Signed by President, September 22, 1959. Public Law 86-356.)

(Note: H.R. 9150, H.R. 9191 and H.J. Res. 523 with companion bill H.J. Res. 523 are in the hands of Congressman Oren Harris, Chairman of Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Continue to urge your own Congressman, along with Chairman Harris that these bills be given prompt hearings. Massachusetts members can furnish valuable aid by contacting House Democratic Majority Leader, the Hon. John McCormack.)

## High Priced Health

National Institutes of Health Division of U.S. Public Health Service, at Bethesda, Md., has furnished budget figures for 1961 . . . and here's an example of mushroom growth when Congress opens up the tax money faucets. This division ladles out the medical research grants . . . nationally and internationally, and most of these huge sums go to that end.



	1950	1960	1961
General Research, N.I.H. ....	\$12,075,000	\$ 45,994,000	\$ 47,260,000
National Cancer Inst. ....	18,900,000	91,275,000	88,869,000
Mental Health Activities .....	8,666,000	68,090,000	67,563,000
National Heart Inst. ....	10,725,000	62,237,000	63,162,000
Dental Health Activities .....	1,780,000	10,019,000	11,204,000
Arthritis and Metabolic .....		46,862,000	47,541,000
Allergy and Infectious .....		34,054,000	34,739,000
Neurology and Blindness .....		41,487,000	39,662,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$52,146,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000

It will be noted the research appropriations have been increased in the ratio of nearly eight to one in ten years. Most readers will find these huge research sums staggering, baffling. Of the 1961 figure \$210,589,000 is for research projects. Newest item in the budget is "Chemotherapy Contracts" which first appeared in the 1956 budget . . . at \$900,000. For 1961 the proposed figure is \$21,145,000 . . . all for "Chemotherapy Contracts."

There was a \$105 million jump between 1959 and 1960, supposedly earmarked for cancer research. This was done by parleying the Dulles and Arthur Godfrey cancer incidents into quick cash last May while the Senate Appropriations hearings were underway. Actually cancer research was increased only \$16 million last year . . . the rest of the \$105 million being spread out over the eight N.I.H. Divisions.

Effective way to get the answers to the above conundrums into public view is to write your Congressmen and Senators . . . asking them to justify these enormous figures. It will be interesting to see the replies to such logical questions.

The total budget figures for the entire U.S. Public Health Service, which includes the N.I.H. figures given above, are as follows:

Actual, 1959 .....	\$634,502,000
Estimated, 1960 .....	775,611,000
Proposed, 1961 .....	825,104,000

#### New Food Additives Booklet

Here are excerpts from the new Food and Drug booklet, "What Consumers Should Know About Food Additives," available for 15c from Superintendent of

Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

"Dr. Harvey Wiley's battle for the original pure food laws was to a large extent a fight against chemical preservatives, such as boric acid, formaldehyde and salicylic acid. Viewed in perspective it can be seen that the Wiley era was also an era of technological progress. Certainly experimentation and research to improve the food supply did not stop with passage of the first Food and Drug Act in 1906, as some people feared. In fact it accelerated, and today a great many chemical substances are being employed to make foods more attractive, better tasting, and more economical."

"Inherited from the Wiley era is a common misconception that all "chemicals" are harmful and the related idea that any amount of a "poison" is harmful. The fact is, of course, that chemical additives, or **food additives** as they are now being called, have brought about great improvements in the American food supply."

This is clever propaganda, but we believe you ought to send in and get at least one copy for yourself . . . and maybe an extra copy too.

#### Citizens Advisory Committee

One of the Citizens Advisory Committee for Food and Drug Administration, appointments has become vacant with the recent death of Charles Wesley Dunn. It will be interesting to learn the identity of the replacement for this original member of the Committee.

The Committee was set up in 1954 when Congress voted the authority and the funds to implement the Act. The

Committee subsequently made certain recommendations for Food and Drugs expansion into a much more effective health protection agency, a condition sadly lacking over the years.

It is said that increased funds are needed for increased efforts (limited) in Agricultural Poisons, illegal distribution of drugs, imports; frozen food inspections, nutritional and medical quackery, development toward better understanding of ingredients in food, drugs and cosmetics.

#### Fluoridation

The Public Health Service has just completed a tabulation of communities adopting programs of "controlled fluoridation" covering the past three years. The tabulation reveals that during this period the number of people not benefiting from fluoridated water has increased from 73 million to 76 million.

"For the past three years, the increase in the number of people drinking fluoridated water has lagged substantially behind the growth in urban population. During the years 1954-1956, while urban population was expanding by five million, the number of people served by fluoridated water increased by more than 10 million. This formerly encouraging trend has now been reversed, and progress of the fluorination program has declined sharply. Why fewer and fewer communities are availing themselves of this proved dental health measure is difficult to understand in view of the facts," according to the spokesman, Secretary Flemming of Health, Education and Welfare.

#### Food Additive Study

Since the President asked government scientists on February 12th to report to him on the use of chemicals and drugs as food additives, nothing has appeared on the surface to indicate what will happen. Mr. Eisenhower was said to be seeking "to find out all the facts from a scientific point of view."

Recently eleven major farm organizations carried a plea to the White House for appointment of a panel of scientists to study the use of chemicals in food.

## SUGGESTED WORDING FOR WILLS

For the convenience of those who wish to incorporate into their will a bequest for unrestricted use in research and the general work of the National Health Federation.

*I give, devise, and bequeath to the National Health Federation, a corporation, located in San Francisco, California, the sum of \$..... (or property herein described) to be used by its Board of Governors, as they deem advisable for the benefit of said institution and its program.*

Should the donor desire to create a Memorial Fund, insert after "Property herein described," *the same to be known and designated as "the Memorial Fund."*

## A FRIEND INDEED

We have just been advised by a friend and member of the Federation that he has inserted the following clause in his will:

"I give and bequeath ten per cent (10%) of the residue of my estate, after the payment of all expenses of administration, debts, claims, taxes and other charges, to the National Health Federation, a corporation, located in San Francisco, California, to be used by the Board of Governors as they deem advisable, for the benefit of said institution and its program."

This man suggests that others do the same, leaving whatever percentage they desire. He also advises that all such bequests must be written into the will or as a codicil to the will at least 30 days before the demise of the person making the bequest.

Such thoughtful actions insure the perpetuation of the Federation.

Spokesmen at that time stated bluntly they hoped to curb Secretary Flemming's authority and to slow down enforcement of the food additives law.



## Virginia Rejects Compulsory Vaccination

What is it that motivates a young, dedicated, home loving wife, and mother of three . . . to give unstintingly of time and energy . . . to sacrifice comfort and convenience in this modern struggle for freedom of the individual? . . . to bring uncommon talent, creative ability and tireless energy to bear in a state-wide struggle over many months in Virginia . . . that may have reversed the pattern nationally for compulsory vaccination . . . knowing that victory could bring some limited recognition . . . but of material gain, probably none . . . nor was it sought.

Leslie Zodun is an exemplary and truly dedicated daughter of the Old South, in that high-minded devotion to family . . . community . . . nation. A talented artist, a gifted homemaker who loves to work at housekeeping . . . but whose deep love of freedom happens also to embrace freedom of choice for the selection of one's physician and the system of treatment for all bodily ills.

The legislature of Virginia has broken the continuity that saw eleven states, without interruption, enact compulsory polio vaccination . . . alone, or in some instances, combined with smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus serums . . . as in Ohio. On February 23rd the Special Health Subcommittee of the Virginia House brought in its report against further consideration of House Bill 33, which leaves it quite dead. Virginia thus strikes out in the opposite direction from its sister state of North Carolina which last year voted in a similar compulsory measure.

North Carolina had the great Dr. Fred R. Klenner, M.D., who made a great personal fight of it, and whose fine article "The Unconstitutionality of The Carolina Polio Vaccination Law," was used extensively in the fray, but the strength and effect of organization were

unavailable there. Mrs. Zodun brought those assets into effective use at Richmond, aided and reinforced by other loyal members of the National Health Federation.

### Unorganized Opposition

The struggle over this modern medical tool . . . in the standard shotgun and straightjacket tradition . . . has found illy informed lawmakers in several states bowing to the professional competence . . . habitually imputed to DRUG THERAPY leadership. Burdened with the weight of many hundreds of issues in each legislative session, these publicly elected representatives willingly concede that doctors and public leaders should know the scientific facts on the question.

The proposal has generally drawn unlimited volumes of lavish newspaper publicity for the asking . . . or without. Countless reams of newsprint, endless gallons of printers ink . . . reinforced by the constantly amplified spoken word gone splashing out over the air waves . . . in high praise of this oft glorified health boon. Almost nothing has happened to stay this tide . . . which sways the judgement of the most stable of persons.

### Richmond Changed It

At Richmond something happened to the constant forward movement . . . some well-ordered skill . . . perhaps a strategy unlooked for, unexpected . . . deployed at last on that southern battle scene . . . some semblance of a not-so-unequal battle array.

There was a strategy indeed, a skill with direction . . . in capable hands. This tireless, undaunted persistence in a just cause could well set the pattern for other state capitols . . . where that full measure of devotion to individual liberties may be fought out . . . while helping to preserve the presently beleaguered principle of STATES RIGHTS.

## THE HIGH PRICE OF DRUGS

The late February phase of the Drug Hearings before the Kefauver Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee has run into a temporary road-block due to the Civil Rights debate in the Senate. In attempting to get around the obstacle early morning and late night sessions were tried. Senators found that trying to make the morning committee sessions at 8:30 after the previous night's 2 a.m. closing brought almost impossible burdens. (The special Senate Civil Rights sessions run from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Senate normally meets at noon.)

These difficulties may be a fitting accompaniment to the lid-lifting testimony of two conscientious, young medical doctors. Both had worked for the same company, Charles Pfizer & Co., New York, a division of American Home Products Company. They became disenchanted and increasingly disgusted with the conscience-less sales and advertising methods, according to statements made.

Testimony tended to show that the highly touted ethical and scientific aura built up around the companies through clever and constant public relations effort, now begins to appear rather mythical. One of the doctors, in his position as medical director, found that directives came quite frequently from the advertising department and were often at wide variance with laboratory evidence, according to testimony.

Policies of Company were geared more to sales and advertising policy than to medical and scientific experience. Pfizer is the company written up in the September 5, 1959 issue of the magazine "Saturday Review." Article referred to publicity stunt in which names of five doctors were pointed up as allegedly high in praise of company's product "Enarax," a drug with some tranquilizing effect. The testimonials were proven to be fictitious, according to information supplied.

As to be expected, under such contemptible practices, many deaths have resulted. In spite of such conditions many of the drugs continue in regular use and are being prescribed regularly by physicians. Some of the drugs mentioned were chloramphenicol of Parke-Davis; also certain products containing Iron and others using Folic Acid.

Testimony indicated there is no control agency which ensures efficacy of the drugs being widely used. Food and Drug Administration certifies only the safety based on makers research statements. World Health Organization registers the drugs by name but contributes nothing to patient safety and well-being.

On being asked as to his motives in testifying, Dr. Haskell J. Weinstein replied that he believed in his Hippocratic Oath, even though it may sound silly nowadays. To a further question from Senator Hruska, the young doctor stated he feels his responsibility as a physician and as a good citizen.

After leaving Pfizer's employ last year this courageous young scientist became director at City of Hope Hospital, Duarte, California. The Bulletin will carry his full statement beginning with the May issue.

### POETIC WARNING

Don't loiter and linger when out in the street.  
It's dangerous there—keep moving your feet.  
There are, please remember, and keep your head,  
Two kinds of pedestrians—the quick and the dead.

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## SPECIAL BULLETINS

1.—We are still trying to catch up with our work. Thanks for being so patient with us.

2.—The 1960 Liberty Stamps are here. This year's stamps will be the same as last year's except they will have the address of the Federation at the bottom. The Federation has chosen the Fourth of July as our yearly Liberty Stamp Day. The Federation is fighting for the preservation of liberty, so what better day could be chosen than the Fourth of July. This year we would appreciate it if each of our members would send us five of more stamped, addressed envelopes in which we can place an appropriate letter and Liberty Stamps and mail them to the ones you feel might be interested.

We want to reach 100,000 homes this year with our stamps. We can reach that goal if each of you will do this for the cause.

Start sending them in at once, so we will have plenty of time to get the letters and stamps in the envelopes and have everything ready to mail by June 26th.