

The Lasker Syndicate Roots of the Conspiracy Against Tobacco

Impunity is proof of power - and all the crap that the anti-smokers get away with is proof that a corrupt secret power is behind them. It's as if they hung a big neon sign saying, "THIS WAY TO THE SECRET GOVERNMENT."

The only tobacco conspiracy that has ever existed is the anti-smoking movement's own. The health lobby created by Mary Woodard Lasker, of [Lasker Foundation](#) renown, whom the media fawningly portray as lofty-minded benefactors of medical research, are the central perpetrators of a gigantic campaign of conspiracy, fraud, and racketeering against smokers. The only reason the anti-smoking movement exists is because of the trillions of dollars of taxpayers' money that has been poured into their pockets over the decades. And their misdirected efforts and crackpot ideas have been destructive to the health of society as a whole as well.

Members of the secret society, The Order of Skull & Bones or Russell Trust, were the original architects of the US health establishment. Daniel Coit Gilman (1852) was the first president of The Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. William H. Welch (1870), the director of JHU's medical school, later headed the Rockefeller Institute for 25 years. The Lasker family has ties to members of The Order since at least as far back as the 1870s. JHU's co-founder, Andrew Dickson White, spoke at the funeral of Albert Lasker's uncle in 1884. A member of Skull & Bones headed the advisory committee of the 1964 US Surgeon General Report.

[The Health Establishment and the Order of Skull & Bones](#)

Elizabeth Brenner Drew's article, "The Health Syndicate / Washington's Noble Conspiracy" (The Atlantic Monthly 1967, Vol. 200, pp. 75-82), is a source of great detail about the political machinations in the early years of the Lasker Syndicate. The author is elsewhere described as "A former staff member of the Congressional Quarterly, she has had ample opportunity to study the Americanized Byzantine process by which the United States Congress deals with issues before it." This article is listed in the bibliography on the National Institutes of Health's own website.

Drew writes that "For the past twenty years, Mrs. Lasker has been, in the words of one federal health official, 'the most important single factor in the rise of support for biomedical research.' In the process, she has helped the NIH budget to explode from \$2.5 million in 1945 to \$1.4 billion this year, influenced Presidents, immobilized Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, selected health policy makers, and pushed health policy in controversial directions."

"Mrs. Lasker's network is probably unparalleled in the influence that a small group of private citizens has had over such a major area of national policy. One federal official refers to it as a 'noble conspiracy.' Gorman calls it a 'high class kind of subversion, very high class. We're not second story burglars. We go right in the front door.'"

(Mary Lasker had a conniption fit over this article, despite the mildness of its few criticisms. She called it "a vicious article" that "tried to describe our activities over the last few years in a really unfriendly and scurrilous manner." And she claimed that Drew "didn't know her figures," such as the supposed "fact" that "cancer and heart are the major causes of death from the ages of one to ten and twenty to forty as well as from forty on." (Information from Noble Conspirator, Florence S. Mahoney and the Rise of the National Institutes of Health. By Judith Robinson. The Francis Press, 2001.))

[Drew / The Atlantic 1967 \(tobacco document\)](#)

Beginning at the end of World War II, Lasker and her cronies bribed Congress with campaign contributions to vastly increase funding at the National Institutes of Health. Then, they got themselves appointed to the NIH advisory councils, which had the power to approve all research grants and contracts, so that they controlled how all that money was spent. By this means, they created an enormous tax-funded research establishment, both within the NIH and in the many universities funded by NIH, that was systematically biased to serve their social engineering agenda.

Specifically, they set out to brainwash the world that infection played no role in causing cancer, heart disease, and other so-called chronic noninfectious diseases. Even sympathetic observers note that the Lasker syndicate starved funding for research into infectious disease. This included stifling the NIH's tiny cancer virology program in the 1950s, because this could have exposed the anti-smokers' health claims as false, or pointed the way to preventive measures which would have derailed their planned lynching of tobacco. And, their control of the National Heart Institute enabled them to propagandize their views that "lifestyle" factors are the most important in cardiovascular disease as well as cancer, while silencing those who dissented, for over three decades.

The core organizations of the Lasker Syndicate are the American Cancer Society (often collaborating with the less well-known Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center interests), the American Heart Association (later joined by the American College of Cardiology), the National Tuberculosis Association, which later became the American Lung Association, and its medical arm, the American Thoracic Society, and the American Public Health Association. With the assistance of their sympathizers in Congress, they have worked collectively to use the NIH to systematically impose their health fascist ideology on the nation.

The ACS and MSKCC have common links through Rockefeller and other corporate money. The ACS was originally founded as the American Society for the Control of Cancer at the New York Harvard Club in 1913. It was funded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and others in the Rockefeller financial group. In the 1920s it received substantial donations from J.P. Morgan and Standard Oil heir Richard Harkness as well. MSKCC was originally founded as the New York Cancer Hospital in the 1880s, by the wealthy Astors (fur trading and tenements), Huntingtons (railroads) and Douglasses (copper), who renamed it Memorial Hospital. John D. Rockefeller and his son began funding Memorial in 1927, and induced GM executives Alfred P. Sloan and Charles F. Kettering to give several million dollars. (The financial connections are explored in detail by Ralph W. Moss, in: *The Cancer Industry. Unravelling the Politics of Cancer*. New York: Paragon House, 1989.) "The actual personnel changed over the years, of course, and new financial and industrial groups assumed key positions, but from this period forward, the world's largest private cancer center was ruled by what looks like a consortium of Wall Street's top banks and corporations," says Moss. He also notes that "Both Laskers were, at times, Memorial Sloan-Kettering trustees." Likewise many members of the board of MSKCC also served interchangeably on the board of the American Cancer Society. While ACS became identified with the anti-smoking movement, the MSKCC has focussed on profiteering from cancer treatment. This massive collusion of wealth is what the anti-smokers' media propagandists have deceitfully portrayed to the public as a contest of "David versus Goliath," with the anti-smokers pretending to be "David," when it's actually the other way around.

[Exerpts from Moss and others re the ACS](#)

The Rockefeller Foundation's role in the American Public Health Association: funding the establishment of the Epidemiology Section, and promoting the merger of so-called preventive medicine and epidemiology. From "As I Recall It. The background and beginnings of the American Epidemiological Society," by ES Godfrey Jr. *The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*, 1973 Feb;46(1).

[Rockefeller-APHA Connections / Cornell](#)

Link to Eustace Mullins' classic work, "The Rockefeller Syndicate"

[Mullins - "The Rockefeller Syndicate" / AMPP](#)

The Rockefeller File, by Gary Allen, 1976.

[Allen / AMPP](#)

The Rockefeller Foundation funded [Otto Warburg](#), who was Adolph Hitler's authority on cancer, and a friend and distant relative of Eric Warburg, who founded EM Warburg & Co. It was later sold to Lionel Pincus and became [EM Warburg Pincus & Co.](#), the leading investor in health-related ventures. Albert Lasker's grandson Christopher Brody was a partner in this firm from 1971 to 1998.

The Lasker Syndicate and its modus operandi are described in detail in the book, "Cancer Crusade: The Story of the National Cancer Act of 1971," by Richard A. Rettig (Princeton University Press, 1977). Chapter 2, "The Benevolent Plotters," pages 18-41, describes how they built their empire.

[Rettig, "Cancer Crusade," Chapter 2](#)

Rettig concludes, "Several important elements in the Lasker style of operations can be identified from the analysis in this chapter. First, Mrs. Lasker has substantial personal resources - money, time, commitment, the capacity to confer status on others - which she has used in a focused and skilful manner to further both general and specific ends. Her own resources have been augmented through the access to political leadership and the press and broadcast media that she has so assiduously cultivated. Second, Mrs. Lasker has frequently acted through an elite group of long-standing associates whose underlying commitment is to the support of medical research for conquering specific diseases of man.... Finally, when mobilized, Mrs. Lasker and her friends have displayed great capacity to overwhelm the opposition through a focused, highly publicized, over-simplified, dramatic appeal to the public and through skilful tactical maneuver within the political process." Rettig currently does research for the [RAND Corporation](#).

Albert Lasker before 1940

Albert Lasker's donations to the University of Chicago; his term on the Shipping Board during the Harding Administration; associations with William Benton; Max Epstein; John Hertz; Paul Gray Hoffman; Frank Knox; David Sarnoff; and others.

[Albert Lasker Before 1940](#)

Lewis L. Strauss, the Kuhn, Loeb Connection

Lewis Strauss was an old friend of Albert Lasker from his time in the Harding Administration, who helped introduce him to Mary. Strauss had connections to many others in the Lasker Syndicate.

[The Lewis L. Strauss Page](#)

The Lasker Syndicate PR Conspiracy

The historical evidence clearly shows that the notorious huckster Edward L. Bernays was a key operator in the Lasker Syndicate, many years before they declared war on tobacco. His sleaze is a reflection of the mentality of the Syndicate, which their propagandists have tried to pawn off on the tobacco industry. Bernays was later involved in Adlai Stevenson's campaign for president, in which

Mary Lasker, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Anna Rosenberg worked together. His name was on the letterhead of a funding appeal by John Banzhaf's group Action on Smoking and Health (ASH). And, he participated in the 1981 National Conference on Smoking or Health.

[The Lasker Syndicate PR Conspiracy - Bernays' support of ASH](#)

Exerpts from: Are We Victims of Propaganda? A Debate. Everett Dean Martin and Edward L. Bernays. Reprinted from The Forum Magazine, 1929 March.

[Are We Victims of Propaganda?](#)

Mary Lasker's Social Connections With Wealth and Power

Her Earlier Activism in the Birth Control Movement with Clarence Cook Little

The birth control movement was a source of connections with many other wealthy social activists. Population control has always been a central goal of the financial oligarchy, because they perceive excess population as a cause of disorder, which is threatening to their wealth and control. Mary Lasker was on the boards of directors of various birth control groups between 1939 and 1962, and Florence Mahoney was a correspondent of Margaret Sanger between 1949 and 1965. Clarence Cook Little, who later became the reviled director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, was a ubiquitous presence in those groups; as was Raymond Pearl, whose 1938 actuarial anti-smoking study was trumpeted by George Seldes as an "exposé" of tobacco, was a fellow member.

[Mary Lasker's Earlier Activism in the Birth Control Movement](#)

Connections to the Art World

Mary Lasker was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, where her father, Frank Elwin Woodard, was a banker. Later, in New York, her mother, Sara Johnson, reportedly "helped launch a crusade that forced the utilities to curb the smoke then beginning [sic] to blight the city... After graduating cum laude from Radcliffe [1923] and doing graduate work at Oxford, she got a job in the Reinhardt Galleries in New York. She and her husband Paul Reinhardt [whom she married in 1926 and divorced in 1934] were among the first to introduce 20th-century French painting to the U.S." Her home was filled with Renoirs, Van Goghs, and Matisses. (Moving Force in Medical Research. Medical World News 1964 Nov 20, pp 83-89.) During her art gallery years before 1940 she also went on buying trips abroad.

Philip D. Block, the head of Inland Steel in Chicago, was a close friend of Albert Lasker dating from the 1920s. Leigh Block was a director of Inland Steel, who married her second husband Albert Lasker's daughter Mary. Mary Woodard Lasker carried on a correspondence with them from 1940 to 1965. Leigh Block was also the brother of Eleanor Saidenberg; she and her husband Daniel were Picasso's agents in the US from 1955 to his death in 1973. The Saidenbergs moved from Chicago to New York in 1943. The Blocks endowed the Museum of Art in their name at Northwestern University.

["One Hundred European Paintings and Drawings from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B. Block" / National Gallery of Art Inland Steel](#)

Lazard Freres Connections

Mary Lasker was a friend of senior partner Frank Alschul from before her marriage to Albert

D. Lasker, and a friend of Andre Meyer after he took control of Lazard Freres in 1943. James S. Adams became a partner of Lazard Freres after he became an important activist in the American Cancer Society.

[Lazard Freres](#)

The Franklin Roosevelt Era

Albert Lasker was Assistant Secretary of the Navy during FDR's administration. His role as a major fundraiser for Roosevelt is briefly mentioned in the 1950 book "Roosevelt and Hopkins," by Robert E. Sherwood. Lasker's crony, Chicago newspaperman and politician Frank Knox was appointed Secretary of the Navy by FDR. The Lasker Syndicate's involvement in health may have begun around 1940, when Mary Lasker, Anna Rosenberg and Florence Mahoney along with Leonard and Isabelle Goldenson helped establish the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, part of the National Institutes of Health. In 1942, Lasker liquidated the Lord and Thomas advertising agency, which became Foote, Cone and Belding. His former executive vice president for Chicago, David M. Noyes, became a consultant to the chairman of the War Production Board (1942-44). Sen. Claude Pepper's Select Committee on Wartime Health and Education held the first hearings on government funding of health in 1943. They also passed the National Mental Health Act in 1946. Rep. Frank Keefe of Wisconsin was a key ally who controlled the appropriations committee.

[The Franklin Roosevelt Era](#)

The Lasker Takeover of the ASCC

Mary Lasker and her allies, including Albert D. Lasker's former executive, Emerson Foote; Elmer Bobst of the drug firm of Hoffman, LaRoche; James S. Adams of Standard Brands; Eric Johnston of the motion picture industry; Howard Pew of Sun Oil; Ralph Reed of American Express; Harry Van Elm of Manufacturers Trust Co.; newspaper heiress Florence Mahoney; and Gen. William J. Donovan, took over the American Society for the Control of Cancer in 1944. The Cancer Society spread its tentacles internationally via the International Committee for the Control of Cancer (UICC).

[The American Society for the Control of Cancer](#)
[How the Public Was Brainwashed About Heart Disease](#)

Friends of Lasker & Mahoney created the OSS and CIA

"With the end of the war in August 1945, the future intelligence organization became a pressing issue. The decision to abolish the OSS was taken at the end of August by a White House committee charged with the liquidation of wartime agencies. The committee consisted of Presidential Special Counsel Samuel I. Rosenman, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, and Bureau of the Budget Director Harold Smith... [William "Wild Bill"] Donovan wrote to the President on August 25, indicating he was moving swiftly on liquidating OSS and enclosing a 'Statement of Principles' to govern a future intelligence agency." (Founding of the National Intelligence Structure August 1945 through January 1946. State Department Official History).

[Founding of the National Intelligence Structure August 1945 through January 1946 / US Department of State](#)
[Main Page, 1945-1950 Emergence of the Intelligence Establishment / US Department of State](#)

Samuel I. Rosenman

"Samuel Irving Rosenman, 1896-1973. Lawyer, born in San Antonio. NY state legislature, 1922-26,

counsel to Governor Roosevelt, 1929-32, justice New York Supreme Court, 1932-43 when he resigned to become special counsel to President Roosevelt.... The son of Russian Jewish immigrants, he performed brilliantly at Columbia University, where he earned his law degree. Helped by Tammany Hall, he was elected to the New York State Assembly and became a close advisor of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and even lived on the executive mansion. He was the principal architect of Roosevelt's 'Brain Trust.' Roosevelt named him 'Sammy the Rose' and made him his principal speechwriter in the 1936 presidential campaign.... He was assigned the job of preparing the war crimes tribunal and was sent to London, where he met Churchill. During all this time he was a liaison between Roosevelt and Churchill." (From: Men Behind Roosevelt and Churchill. By Ronald Hilton, World Association of International Studies - World Affairs Report 2/22/00.)

[Hilton / Stanford University](#)
[Rosenman bio / Simon Wiesenthal Center](#)

Samuel Rosenman; John L. Loeb, uncle of Thomas L. Kempner and the major benefactor of the Harvard School of Public Health since the 1940s; and Milton Gould, who was appointed to take over the Council for Tobacco Research (CTR) when it was placed in receivership in 1998, were all directors of 20th Century-Fox in 1962. They voted as a bloc against Daryl Zanuck, and resigned when they lost, 8 to 3.

[The "Beautiful People" and the Lasker Syndicate \(Thomas L. Kempner\)](#)
[Marilyn Monroe date book, July 25, 1962 / Google cache](#)

William J. Donovan

Donovan was a close friend of the Laskers who helped introduce them to each other, assisted in their takeover of the ASCC, and served as a director of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation.

[William J. Donovan](#)

Clark Clifford

Clifford was brought to Washington by James K. Vardaman of the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, upon whose Board of Directors sit members of the family of J Michael McGinnis, co-author of the health fascists' most sacred lie that smoking and lifestyle cause most deaths. Clifford was also instrumental in stealing the Palestinians' land and US economic imperialism, which are the underlying causes of hatred of the US.

[The Clark M. Clifford Page](#)

David E. Lilienthal

"One of Lasker's last friendships was with David E. Lilienthal, for many years chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and then of the Atomic Energy Commission. They met toward the end of the decade, at Mary's suggestion, when Lilienthal was on the point of leaving government... Albert knew, too, that he had had some hard knocks and wanted to go into private business. So Lasker approached Andre Meyer, pointing out that Lilienthal, with his vast experience in projects like the TVA, was also an authority on atomic energy, which was bound to play an increasing role in industrial developments in the future, and would be a valuable man to have around. Meyer, who has a quick imagination, proceeded to create a position for Lilienthal, and a company was formed to work out projects having to do with long-range regional planning - irrigation, reclamation, et cetera - all over the world. So Lilienthal set out on a new career in Colombia, the Punjab, and particularly Iran, on developments wherein government and private enterprise co-operate." (Taken at the Flood,

the Story of Albert D. Lasker. By John Gunther. Harper & Brothers, 1960.)

The Laskers in the Truman Administration

Florence Mahoney and Mary Lasker both knew President Truman, and his special counsel was Mary's friend, Judge Samuel Rosenman. In 1947, Mary Lasker mailed a draft copy of her bill to set aside \$100 million for heart disease research to her allies in Congress. "In a remarkably short time," says historian Steven Strickland, "the Senate and House enacted the measure designed, its sponsors said, to conquer what had become the nation's number one killer, heart disease. On June 16, 1948, President Truman signed the measure into law; straightaway, Surgeon General Scheele appointed Mrs. Lasker as the first layman to serve on a medical research advisory council." An oral history interview with Oscar R. Ewing, an organizer and member of an unofficial policy group during the Truman administration, 1947-1952; Anna Rosenberg was appointed Assistant Secretary of Defense. HCFA oral history interview with Philip Lee; The Committee for the Nation's Health; The President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, 1951. Former Lord & Thomas executive David M. Noyes became the former President's assistant from 1953 to 1972.

[How the Public Was Brainwashed About Heart Disease](#)
[The Laskers in the Truman Administration](#)

New York City Cancer Committee, 1952

Directors of the New York City Cancer Committee of the American Cancer Society in 1952 included James S. Adams of Lazard Freres, William J. Donovan, W. Alton Jones, Paul U. Kellogg, and Alfred P. Sloan Jr. Mrs. Edward F. Hutton was Vice President.

[New York City Cancer Committee, 1952 / tobacco document](#)

The Eisenhower Era

Mary Lasker, Anna Rosenberg, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Edward Bernays were involved in the Adlai Stevenson campaign; Ed Lasker and Stevenson both served in Navy Secretary Frank Knox's office in WWII. Newton Minow was a partner in Stevenson's law firm. William McCormick Blair Jr. was Stevenson's assistant.

[The Adlai Stevenson Page](#)
[The Newton Minow Page](#)
[William Blair & Company](#)

Alabama Sen. Lister Hill; Mary Lasker and Rep. Frank Boykin of Alabama, Ben May and the Ben May Institute for Cancer Research; and Stone Container and the Mobile Paper Company.

[The Eisenhower Era](#)

Albert Lasker's crony Paul Hoffman was director of the Ford Foundation, and managed to get a lifelong Democrat, Dwight Eisenhower, the Republican presidential nomination. Hoffman's cronies included Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago, and C. Scott Fletcher, who founded the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

[The Paul G. Hoffman Page](#)

Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, 1954

Laurance S. Rockefeller, president of the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, announced a \$10,000 Assurance Fund Campaign. Donors included the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation; Samuel H. Kress Foundation; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kettering; Mrs. Jean Mauze (aka Abbey Rockefeller, whose husband was on the board of directors of Freeport Sulfur with Benno Schmidt in the 1960s and '70s); Laurance S. Rockefeller; and John D. Rockefeller Jr. Dr. C.P. Rhoads, director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, blamed air pollution and tobacco smoke for increases in lung cancer, and he and members of his staff "demonstrated a test developed in Germany, showing that the lungs of a cigarette smoker retain an unknown substance present in the smoke, when the smoke is inhaled." (\$10,000,000 Asked in Cancer Attack. By William L. Laurence. New York Times, March 9, 1954.)

[\\$10,000,000 Asked, 1954 / tobacco document](#)

The Sloan-Kettering Institute Board of Trustees in 1954 included Laurance S. Rockefeller and Lewis L. Strauss, who was also on the Committee on Scientific Policy. Choh Hao Li, who was personally funded by Mary Lasker, was a Scientific Consultant. Leading funding sources included the ACS, the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, and the US Atomic Energy Commission. Ernst L. Wynder was an assistant; the report on his mouse skin-painting work notes that they "mechanically burned" the skins of the mice. President George Herbert Walker Bush's uncle, John Mercer Walker, S&B 1931, joined the scientific staff. (Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, Progress Report VIII, November 1954.)

[Sloan-Kettering Institute Progress Report, 1954 / tobacco document](#)
[The Health Establishment and the Order of Skull & Bones](#)

What the ACS Knew in 1955 About Infections and Cancer

From the 1956 book "The Truth About Cancer," by Dr. Charles S. Cameron Jr., who was the Medical and Scientific Director of the American Cancer Society. It includes the notable observation of the high frequency of viral pneumonia occurring at early stages of lung cancer.

[What the ACS Knew in 1955 About Infections and Cancer](#)

Sloan-Kettering Institute Biennial Report, 1955-57

[Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, 1956-57 / tobacco document](#)

The American Cancer Society, 1956 and 1958

Honorary Life Members include Gen. William J. Donovan, Eric A. Johnston, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, and Alfred P. Sloan Jr.; directors include James S. Adams, Lane W. Adams, Elmer H. Bobst, William U. Gardner, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, and Alton Ochsner.

[Letter, July 27, 1956 / tobacco document](#)

[Letter, April 3, 1958 / tobacco document](#)

Microbiological Associates (Now BioReliance)

Established in 1947, the company got its first contracts with the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute in the latter 1950s. The Whittaker Corp. acquired MA in 1969, and during the 1970s it became the largest contractor to the NCI, as well as serving the FDA, EPA, USDA and DoD. In 1984 it was acquired by venture capital financier Sidney R Knafel. Victoria Hamilton of the Lasker-associated Washington Advisory Group is a member of the board of BioReliance, and has

been a principal in Knafel's SRK Management since 1982.

[The Sidney R. Knafel Page](#)

Brainwashing the Children

A study of health education in schools in the late 1950s laid the foundation for today's RWJF and "Healthy People" initiatives in this area.

[Brainwashing the Children](#)

Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, 1960

Trustees include Laurance S. Rockefeller and Lewis L. Strauss. Peyton Rous, a member of the Board of Scientific Counselors since 1955, was named its first Chairman; the Andre and Bella Meyer Foundation joins the ACS and NCI as a major funding source. (Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, Progress Report XIV, December 1960, Immunological Studies.)

[Sloan-Kettering Institute, 1960 / tobacco document](#)

"Tobacco and Health," 1961

In 1960, the New York State Academy of Preventive Medicine and the New York Academy of Medicine collaborated on an inquisition on tobacco. It was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the New York City Cancer Committee, and the New York State Cancer Society, "the latter two being affiliates of the American Cancer Society." Attendance was restricted to the panelists and the members and guests of the two sponsoring organizations. Contributors included all the big names in anti-smoking, including Auerbach, Dorn, Garfinkel, Hammond, Hoffmann, Wynder); the anti-germ theory investigators of the Framingham (Dawber, Kahn, Kannel) and Seven Countries heart disease studies (Keys and 3 co-authors). Four founding members of the Tobacco Industry Research Council Scientific Advisory Board (Bing, Comroe, Kotin, and Reimann) and Yerushalmy supposedly represented all important points of view, none of which included germ theory. (Tobacco and Health. G James, T Rosenthal, eds. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1962.) Editor George James was later a trustee of John Banzhaf's anti-smoking group, ASH (1968-71) and Scientific Consultant to Ernst Wynder's American Health Foundation (1970-71).

[Tobacco and Health 1962 / tobacco document](#)

[The CTR Was a Lasker Loot-A-Thon](#)

JFK Connections

Eleanor Roosevelt, Mary Lasker, Ruth Field, Agnes Meyer (wife of Eugene Meyer), Anna Rosenberg, and Bob Benjamin worked together raising funds for Kennedy's election campaign (Eleanor Roosevelt letter to John F. Kennedy, Aug. 16, 1960).

[Roosevelt to Kennedy, 1960 / US National Park Service](#)

Florence Mahoney had been friends with Joseph Kennedy Sr. ever since the 1920s, when he had a residence in Miami Beach. In 1944, his father and department store magnate Bernard Gimbel brought JFK to the Mahoney house. She first met Jackie Kennedy before her marriage to JFK, "when Mahoney and her sons were invited to a party for Jackie at the Georgetown home of friends whose son she was then dating." In 1961, JFK appointed Mahoney to the Food for Peace Council, which was directed by George McGovern before he ran for Senator in South Dakota in 1962. Mahoney

held a reception to help his candidacy. Other members of the council included her old friends Clark Clifford, Drew Pearson, and Mary Lasker. Chet Huntley and David Brinkley of NBC TV propagandized against NIH budget cuts on their nightly news program by publicizing supposed research breakthroughs. (Information from Noble Conspirator. Florence Mahoney and the Rise of the National Institutes of Health, by Judith Robinson. The Francis Press, 2001.) George McGovern was a Trustee of the American Health Foundation between 1985 and 1987.

[AHF Trustees](#)

[The George S. McGovern Page](#)

Viruses and Cancer, 1962: What They Knew

In 1962, the Lasker Syndicate cunningly used the discovery that human adenovirus type 12 caused lung cancers in hamsters to drum up public support for the NCI's cancer virus research. But it was only to milk the taxpayers - the virus work was made secondary to efforts to blame chemical carcinogenesis, and also diverted to work on RNA viruses that infected only animals.

[Viruses and Cancer, 1962: What They Knew](#)

From a tobacco industry timeline, May 23, 1962: "At [a] Washington press conference, President Kennedy was asked whether he and his advisors agree or disagree with reported findings about tobacco and health, and what, if anything, the government should do about them. He replied: "The matter is sensitive enough and the stock market is in sufficient difficulty to prevent my giving you an answer which is not based on complete information -- which I don't have and, therefore, perhaps I would be glad to respond to that question in more detail next week." June 7, 1962: "Surgeon General Luther Terry announced he would appoint an expert advisory committee 'to study the evidence, evaluate it and make whatever recommendations may be appropriate.' Later that day, at his press conference, President Kennedy was asked about Terry's announcement. He said the announcement gave Terry's position and that the President supported it. He said the 'survey will take some months, maybe going into '63."

[RJR Timeline / tobacco document](#)

American Epidemiological Society Membership List, 1962.

[American Epidemiological Society, 1962 / Council for Tobacco Research \(pdf, 8pp\)](#)

First International Conference on Smoking and Health, 1963

Anti-smoking warhorse Alton Ochsner was president of the First International Congress on Smoking and Health, and other members included Lester Breslow, Takeshi Hirayama, Ann Landers, Ralph Lazarus (the president of Federated Department Stores), Sens. Frank Moss and Maurine Neuberger, and Rep. Morris K. Udall. Executive Secretary W.A. Scharffenberg and Assistant Secretary F.A. Soper were from the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and Publicity Committee Chairman O. Preston Robinson was professor of marketing at Brigham Young University (Church of Latter Day Saints).

[First International Conference on Smoking and Health](#)

Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, 1963

Trustees include Laurance S. Rockefeller and Lewis L. Strauss. Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research Progress Report XV, Viruses and Cancer, January 1963, reviews the subject to date,

including the work of Stewart and Eddy on the polyoma virus.

[Sloan-Kettering Institute, 1963 / tobacco document](#)

The Lasker Syndicate's power in the National Cancer Institute and pressure on Surgeon General Terry

Lester Breslow interviewed by Larry Agran, Dec. 7 1975; and former NCI Director Kenneth Endicott interviewed by Devra Breslow, May 19, 1976. Funded by the National Cancer Institute, DHEW Pub. No. (NIH) 79-1519. Lester Breslow involvement with Ernst Wynder beginning 1947-48. He gives 1955 as the year "when the consensus among those who cared was pretty clear," with "those who cared" not specified. The Endicott interview is the more interesting. He describes Surgeon General Terry, under whom the first SG report on smoking was prepared, as a "reluctant dragon," and how the organizations of the Lasker Syndicate (ACS, AHA, the ALA's predecessor, and the APHA), and particularly the American Cancer Society, pressured him to act. He describes the ACS's control over the NCI, including NCI funding of ACS projects and even help with fund raising.

[Interview with former NCI Director Kenneth Endicott](#)

The American Cancer Society, 1963

I.S. Ravdin, President of the American Cancer Society, had already decided before the first Surgeon General report was released that "there can be no reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking is the major causal factor in the development of lung cancer, and an important contributory factor to coronary artery disease, to emphysema, to pulmonary fibrosis, and to other respiratory disabilities." This opinion was based upon the specious principle that correlation equals causation, because that was the only kind of "evidence" they had. (Ravdin letter to Pres. Leonard Riggleman of Morris Harvey College, May 8, 1963.) With list of ACS executives.

[Ravdin to Riggleman, 1963 / tobacco document](#)

The Johnson Administration

"There were... four women who I think were more influential with Johnson than almost any other people.... Mrs. Johnson, first and foremost, secondly, Mrs. Mary Lasker, third, Mrs. Arthur Krim, and fourth, Mrs. Florence Mahoney. If you really want to find out how things got done in the Johnson administration, you've got to find out from those four women, because... when I couldn't get something done, I worked through those four women. I was more successful in working through [them] than I was with the White House staff. That's an interesting observation, isn't it?" (Former HEW Secretary Wilbur Cohen oral history, March 2, 1969 and December 8, 1968.)

Mary Lasker's LBJ Connections

President Kennedy was assassinated in November of 1963 while the Surgeon General report was in progress, and Vice President Lyndon Johnson succeeded him. According to White House tapes at the LBJ library, Mary Lasker's lobbying contact with him began as early as December 11 of that year. Her influence with Johnson was the greatest over any president during her fifty years of behind-the-scenes rule. Mary Lasker's association with the Krims goes back at least to the 1950s. They are the link to the biggest of big money political donors, namely the Bronfmans and the Wall Street banking crowd (Seagram's liquor and the Zionist lobby).

[Mary Lasker's LBJ Connections](#)

[The Krim Connections](#)

Florence Mahoney's LBJ Connections

"Dr. Joseph T. English, a former Peace Corps psychiatrist newly appointed to work on the Johnson anti-poverty program in the mid-1960s, had a memorable introduction to Mahoney's close ties with the White House. Confronted with the task of getting appropriations from Congress for a national network of health centers, he asked a friend, 'How do you raise money for health care?' 'It's very simple,' she responded, 'there's a woman in Washington named Florence Mahoney who's raised funds with Mary Lasker for all the federal health programs. The way you raise money is talk to Florence Mahoney.' English promptly called her up and said he would like to accept a previously proffered invitation to dinner... English 'appeared at her table,' whose guests included Senator Walter 'Fritz' Mondale and George McGovern, HEW Secretary John Gardner, and presidential domestic counsel Harry McPherson... I started talking and that began a friendship with John Gardner that ended bureaucratic squabbling between HEW and OEO and began unprecedented cooperation between them. We soon had \$100 million for neighborhood health centers. It started around Florence's dinner table." And later, when continued appropriations were held up, Mahoney phoned Lady Bird Johnson, who proceeded to make the poverty program one of the five most important of Johnson's administration. (From: Noble Conspirator, Florence S. Mahoney and the Rise of the National Institutes of Health. By Judith Robinson. The Francis Press 2001.)

Mahoney crony Philip R. Lee was Assistant Secretary for Health during both the Johnson and the Clinton administrations, and continues to be involved in the CDC's so-called "Healthy People" program.

[The Philip R Lee Page](#)

LBJ's Ties to Thomas G. "Tommy the Cork" Corcoran

Tommy the Cork was a key player in LBJ's rise to the presidency; also in Henry J. Kaiser's empire built on government contracts. After leaving the Roosevelt administration, Corcoran was also involved in the 1954 United Fruit Company/CIA coup in Guatemala. And, he was one of the founders of The Georgetown Club, "an exclusive private club where government insiders and prominent locals discreetly gather to discuss affairs of state."

[The Thomas G. Corcoran Page](#)

First International Congress on Smoking and Health

Anti-smoking warhorse Alton Ochsner was president of the First International Congress on Smoking and Health, apparently first planned for 1964 but eventually held in 1966. Fund Raising Committee Chairman James P. McArdle was the attorney for the plaintiff in Otto E. Pritchard vs Liggett & Myers Tobacco in 1960, at which Vice President Richard Overholt, MD testified. Executive Secretary W.A. Scharffenberg and Assistant Secretary F.A. Soper were Seventh Day Adventist temperance activists, and Publicity Committee Chairman O. Preston Robinson was a professor of marketing at Brigham Young University. Other members included Lester Breslow, Austin Bradford Hill, Takeshi Hirayama, Ann Landers, Ralph Lazarus (the president of Federated Department Stores), Sens. Frank Moss and Maurine Neuberger, and Rep. Morris K. Udall. The address given, 6830 Laurel Street in Washington, DC, is that of the Seventh Day Adventists former International Five-Day Plan to Stop Smoking, "now called Breathe Free.

[First International Congress on Smoking and Health, 1964 / tobacco document](#)

President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke

Members of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke included Chairman Michael DeBakey, Florence Mahoney, Emerson Foote, and R. Lee Clark. (A National Program to Conquer Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke, Report to the President, Dec. 1964.)

[President's Commission on Heart Disease, etc., Dec. 1964 / tobacco document](#)
[Progress Report with member affiliations, June 15, 1964 / tobacco document](#)

The 1964 Surgeon General Report

The Surgeon General's report was a review and assessment of the available evidence, and the one-sided torrent of "evidence" courtesy of the Lasker Syndicate's centralized control of funding at the National Institutes of Health, through which they also controlled what work was done at universities and other research institutions, ensured that they would reach the desired conclusions, and without any inconvenient shadows of doubt. One of those shadows of doubt that should have been addressed in subsequent research is the role of infection in alleged "smoking related" cancers, because it was known at the time of this report that viruses cause cancer in animals.

[The 1964 SG report re infection and lung cancer](#)

Charles A. LeMaistre

This ENRON director was a key organizer of the anti-smoking movement, beginning with the first Surgeon General Report. His Congressional connections no doubt made him a valuable asset to the company.

[The Charles A. LeMaistre Page](#)

The Public Health Institute

Also in 1964, the Public Health Institute was established by "a handful of epidemiologists and researchers working with the California Department of Health Services," probably including Lester Breslow. The PHI has grown into one of the largest US public health nonprofits, with a budget of over \$65 million, and a veritable hydra of front groups.

[The Public Health Institute](#)

Mary Lasker's Kennedy Family Connections

New York advertising executive Kirk LeMoyne Billings was the late President John F. Kennedy's closest friend, dating from when they were roommates at college. He was the groomsman at JFK's wedding to Jacqueline Bouvier in 1953. Billings was also close to the rest of the Kennedy family, especially Robert F. Kennedy. Billings also happened to come from a family with several generations of important physicians, including one who founded LeMoyne-Owen College, and another who founded the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. His brother was Dr. Frederic Tremaine "Josh" Billings, Jr. The Mary Lasker papers collection has 11 folders correspondence with him, dating from 1963 until Lem Billings' death in 1981.

["The Family Practice" / Afrocentric News 1999](#)
["RFK Challenges Tobacco Advertising," 1967 / tobacco document](#)

The Surgeon General Reports on Smoking, 1967- 1981

[The Surgeon General Reports on Smoking, 1967-1981; National Clearinghouse for Smoking and](#)

[Health](#)**The Fairy Tale of John Banzhaf and the "Fairness Act"**

Newton Minow and cronies from the Ford Foundation stacked the Federal Communications Commission

[The Fairy Tale of John Banzhaf and the Fairness Act](#)

Members of Congress who lauded the FCC's move to ban cigarette advertising in 1969 included Reps. Edward I. Koch (D-NY), Claude Pepper (D-FL), John Conyers (D-MI), John Brademas (D-IN), James Scheuer (D-NY), and George Brown (D-CA). (Letter to FCC Chairman Rosel Hyde, Feb. 19, 1969.)

[Congress to Hyde, 1969 / tobacco document](#)**The American Health Foundation**

This is the worthless junk that the Lasker stooge groups who pretend to be for smokers' rights dote upon.

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld is a former Trustee of the American Health Foundation.

[The American Health Foundation Page](#)**The "Special Virus Cancer Program" Masquerade**

Due to their complete domination of medical research, the deficiency of evidence on viral causes of cancer was the Lasker Syndicate's fault. Nor did they act in good faith to remedy the deficiency. The National Cancer Institute's viral oncology program didn't even begin until 1964, with the Special Virus Leukemia Program, which was concerned only with leukemia and lymphoma -- and in 1969, Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, who was later appointed Director of the National Cancer Institute (before he resigned to join the American Cancer Society), ordered the killings of hundreds of experimental monkeys just before they might have provided useful data. It wasn't until 1967 that the NCI virus cancer program was expanded to include solid tumors, which comprise about 90% of cancer in humans. And, in a 1971 exposé in the journal Science, this Special Virus Cancer Program of the National Cancer Institute was deemed to be a "masquerade."

[Rauscher's Monkey Massacre](#)[The "Special Virus Cancer Program" Masquerade](#)

After passage of the National Cancer Act of 1971, the SVCP was continued as the National Cancer Institute's Virus Cancer Program, ostensibly targeted to discover viral causes of human cancer. The same complaints about the program continued, and in March 1973 the cancer advisory board appointed a committee to investigate. The Zinder Committee, composed of scientists not working directly in cancer virus research, described the VCP as a "closed shop," and criticized the choice of viruses selected for investigation.

[The Zinder Committee report on the NCI Cancer Virus Program](#)**THE "BIG PUSH" TO SUPPRESS VIRUS WORK**

The smoking gun of sabotaged work and bogus claims to discredit the concept

From an oral history interview with Dr. Robert Gallo by Dr. Victoria A. Harden and Dennis Rodrigues of the NIH Historical Office, Aug. 25, 1994. Gallo's laboratory had suffered two mysterious power failures, including a pulled out power plug, which destroyed their work; and a contaminated culture that was reported first in public. Gallo: "...[T]here was a big push to get rid of the Virus Cancer Program. There was a big push to go completely towards chemical carcinogenesis and just forget all the virus work. There was a big push to say that there would not be any more retroviruses, and there were already some -- I would say in retrospect -- silly disasters. There was a virus announcement from the MD Anderson Cancer Center and they actually had no data that it was a human virus. It was announced as a human virus and it turned out to be a common mouse laboratory virus."

[The Big Push to Suppress Virus Work](#)

Elmer Bobst in President Nixon's "Kitchen Cabinet"

[Elmer Bobst](#)

Fellow "Kitchen Cabinet" member W. Clement Stone has ties to the Lasker Syndicate as well.

[W. Clement Stone](#)

The Salk Institute

Trustees of the Salk Institute were involved in assorted anti-smoking activism, including the American Cancer Society's National Commission on Smoking and Public Policy.

[The Salk Institute](#)

The National Cancer Act of 1971

Former Rep. Paul G. Rogers (R-FL), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, was instrumental in passing the Act. He has been Chairman of the Lasker (unregistered) lobbying group, Research!America, since 1996.

[The Paul G. Rogers Page](#)

As far as its ostensible goal of conquering cancer is concerned, it was a complete failure. The simple reason is that, for most kinds of cancer, scientists didn't have the slightest idea what to do. But it was a triumph of demagoguery, because the public, as usual, didn't have a clue that the scientists didn't have a clue, and were easily persuaded that all that was necessary was to throw some more money at the problem and it would be solved.

[The National Cancer Act of 1971](#)

Benno C. Schmidt

Schmidt had joined the board of trustees of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in 1960 at the request of Laurance Rockefeller. A native of Texas, he had been a law student of Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-TX), and was a friend of conservative Texas politicians in both parties, including both Lloyd Bentsen and George Bush.

[The Benno C. Schmidt Page](#)

National Cancer Advisory Board Appointments, 1972

The appointees include Laurance S. Rockefeller; Elmer Bobst; Donald E. Johnson, an Upjohn heir who is an honorary life member of the American Cancer Society; and Mary Lasker. Continuing members included James E. Gilmore Jr. of Gilmore Broadcasting Corporation, and entertainer Danny Thomas.

[NCAB Members, 1972 / tobacco document](#)

National Cancer Act: Deciding on People, Policies, and Plans, by Barbara J. Culliton (Science 1972 Apr 28;176:386-390).

[Culliton, Science 1972 / tobacco document](#)

Sen. Cook denounces the Lasker Syndicate

On Feb. 7, 1973, Sen. Marlow Cook of Kentucky thunderously denounced the Lasker Syndicate conspiracy to control information and commit scientific fraud. HIS WORDS ARE AS TRUE TODAY AS THEY WERE NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO. Also, tobacco industry notes on a meeting of the NCAB Ad Hoc Committee on Smoking and Health.

[Sen. Cook denounces the Lasker Syndicate](#)

Agenda, Ad Hoc Committee on Smoking and Health, National Cancer Advisory Board, Feb. 14, 1973. The committee was formed to legislate levels of tar and nicotine, and to review National Cancer Institute - National Heart Lung Institute activities as well, "and recommendations for their better organizations and funding." The list of proposed membership included Mary Lasker; her crony Dr. Theodore Cooper of the NHLI; Emerson Foote of the American Cancer Society; James S. Gilmore of Gilmore Broadcasting; Dr. Gio Gori of the NCI; Daniel Horn of the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health; Laurance Rockefeller; Benno Schmidt of JH Whitney & Co.; former Surgeon General Luther Terry; and Dr. Ernst L. Wynder of the American Health Foundation.

[Ad Hoc Committee on Smoking and Health / tobacco document \(NIH, 1973\)](#)

A self-serving puff job of their "accomplishments."

[1974 Report of the National Cancer Advisory Board / tobacco document](#)

"A Small Dinner Party..."

Mary Lasker's stepson Edward, an attorney in Los Angeles, was a member of the Board of Directors of Philip Morris Inc. from 1961 until 1981. In 1974, he arranged "a small dinner party" between her, ACS and NCI, and officials of Philip Morris and the CTR. It amounted to nothing but the tobacco industry being conciliatory and making nice, in the vain hope of ending the vicious attacks being made against them and their customers by the anti-smoking nazis. And, it illustrates that anti-smoker paranoia about "tobacco industry influence" on boards of directors is bass-ackwards. It's really infiltration of the tobacco industry by anti-smokers.

[Ed Lasker elected to Philip Morris Board of Directors, 1961 Annual Report / tobacco document](#)

[Ed Lasker letter, Jan 8 1974 / tobacco document](#)

[Cullman invitation to CTR Scientific Director Gardner, Jan 18 1974 / tobacco document](#)

[Wakeham's discussion of the dinner / tobacco document](#)

["Additional material for the Lasker presentation" / tobacco document](#)

Ed Lasker was married to actress Jane Greer from 1947 to 1963. Their three sons, Alex, Lawrence, and Steve, have careers in the movie and music industries. Alex Lasker was co-writer of Tears of the Sun, which appeared shortly before the U.S. invasion of Iraq, and which film critic Henry Sheehan considers classic Hollywood war propaganda.

[The Department of Defense
Greer obituary / Ted Strong.com](#)

Ed Lasker and the subversion of Philip Morris in the 1960s, with the help of Michael Eisner's family who owned American Safety Razor:

[The Power Elite Controls Both Sides](#)

The American Cancer Society Big Shots, 1974

National Officers - Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors; R. Lee Clark of MD Anderson. Honorary Life Members - Elmer H. Bobst; Emerson Foote; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg Hoffman; Alton Ochsner; Ann Landers. Council for Research and Clinical Investigation Awards - Joseph L. Melnick (longtime supporter of ASH who helped conceal the role of CMV in heart disease); Henry C. Pitot (who redeemed himself with his paper stating that HPV was "sufficient" to cause cancer). Council for Analysis and Projection - Frank J. Rauscher Jr. of the NCI. Advisory Committee on Institutional Research Grants: Roswell K. Boutwell of the CTR. Advisory Committee on Personnel for Research - Lasker Foundation Director Purnell W. Choppin and CTR member Wolfgang Joklik. Advisory Committee on Virology and Cell Biology - CTR member Peter K. Vogt. Advisory Committee on Nucleic Acids - Washington Advisory Group principal C. Thomas Caskey.

[American Cancer Society audit report, 1974 / tobacco document \(pdf, 9 pp\)](#)
[ACS Annual Report 1976 / tobacco document](#)

Mary Lasker attempts to get legislation regulating tar and nicotine, 1974

"As has been reported to you, the National Cancer Advisory Board through the instigation of Mary Lasker and aided and abetted by its Chairman, Dr. Jonathan Rhoads, a past President of the American Cancer Society, passed a resolution last year urging the President to support legislation regulating the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes.

In due course this action became part of the NCAB Annual Report which was submitted to the President. However, for the first time the White House decided to respond. We were informed of this decision and were invited to provide some input into the letter of response, although we would have preferred that there be no response at all. At any rate, a letter stressing the need for scientific assessment of the evidence justifying a federal regulation of tar and nicotine went forward to Dr. Rhoads on October 18.

"Intentionally or unintentionally, he misinterpreted the letter. Instead of a Presidential slap on the wrist for making the unsubstantiated recommendations, Dr. Rhoads took it as a Presidential invitation to provide justification for White House support.

"Accordingly, Dr. Rhoads convened a group of so-called experts to prepare the response that the President had called for by December 1. All of them are card-carrying antismokers: E. Cuyler Hammond, Ernie Wynder, Don Horn, Jesse Steinfeld, Marvin Schneiderman and Philippe Shubik. Dr. Gori was the NCI staff man in charge of recording their thoughts and Dr. Rhoads

presided." (Sequence of Events memo by Fred Panzer of the Tobacco Institute, Dec. 3, 1974.) Also gives the reasons that all of this group except Steinfeld opposed this legislation. And, Gori turned into another pitch for more funding for research on the health fascist agenda of "occupational hazards, environmental pollution, diet and genetics."

[Sequence of Events, 1974 / tobacco document](#)

[President Ford's letter to Rhoads, Oct. 18, 1974 / tobacco document](#)

[NCAB Resolution, Nov. 19, 1974 / tobacco document](#)

"Following are the new and reappointed members of the National Cancer Advisory Board:" (Memorandum from Fred Panzer to Horace Kornegay, June 18, 1974.) The new appointees included Dr. Werner Henle, Professor of Virology at the University of Pennsylvania, who with his wife Gertrude implicated Epstein-Barr virus as a cause of nasopharyngeal and other cancers as far back as 1970. The National Cancer Institute and American Cancer Society still refuse to acknowledge the role of EBV in several of these cancers, although the IARC has done so. They continue to crank out worthless studies which ignore EBV in order to blame their pet bogeymen by confounding. Some of these studies in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute (e.g., "Antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus in nasopharyngeal carcinoma, other head and neck neoplasms, and control groups. W Henle et al.) were not indexed on Pub Med until approximately August 2001, according to the date of studies near its PMID number.

[Panzer to Kornegay, June 18, 1974 / tobacco document](#)

[Henle W +EBV / Pub Med](#)

[Epstein-Barr Virus Causes Nasopharyngeal Cancer and Lymphoma](#)

[Finding Aid to the Werner and Gertrude Henle Papers, 1955-1987 / National Library of Medicine](#)

Panzer Memorandum, Oct. 23, 1974: "President Ford's letter to Jonathan Rhoads is capable of being misunderstood. The UPI story the same day increased the chance, by portraying it as a Presidential initiative against the tobacco industry. (E.g., 'President Ford today expressed interest in the possibility of regulating by law the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes. He asked the National Cancer Advisory Board to provide for him by Dec. 1 'scientific advice on this important matter of possible concern.')" And, "Mary Lasker is a member of the NCAB and sparkplug for the proposal to regulate the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes. Ironically, this major contributor to ultra liberal Congressional candidates is attempting to saddle a Republican president with her pet project. Her 1974 campaign contributions as of September 1 total \$25,500 to Democrats, \$300 to Republicans (\$3000 Magnuson, \$3000 Metzbaum, \$3000 Flood, \$3000 Fred Richmond (N.Y.), \$2000 Bayh, \$1500 Culver, \$3000 Brademas, \$1000 Delaney, \$2000 Rollings, \$2000 Owens, \$2000 Patton (N.J.), \$300 Javits.)"

[Panzer Memo, Oct. 23, 1974 / tobacco document](#)

Panzer had been "engaged in public relations work for New York State during the administrations of Thomas E. Dewey [1942-55], Averell Harriman [1955-59] and Nelson Rockefeller in the field of housing and employment security. He was an aide to various White House task force groups under President Kennedy, particularly Medicare, and had similar posts in the Johnson Administration, before joining the Tobacco Institute in 1968. (Fred Panzer bio, 1973.) He was still at the Tobacco Institute circa 1988.

[Fred Panzer bio, 1973 / tobacco document](#)

1975 House of Delegates and Board of Directors, American Cancer Society Inc.

With bios of Honorary Life Members Frank Adair, James S. Adams, Elmer H. Bobst, Emerson Foote, Walter J. Kohler, and others, including Granville Whittlesey of the law firm Donovan,

Leisure Newton & Irvine.

[ACS 1975 House of Delegates and Board of Directors / tobacco document](#)

[ACS 1976 House of Delegates and Board of Directors / tobacco document](#)

[ACS 1978 House of Delegates and Board of Directors / tobacco document](#)

1977 House Hearings on the National Cancer Program

At the 1977 hearings of the House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources, Committee on Government Operations, "The National Cancer Program (Part I, Overview of Program Administration), Irwin Bross of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute testified that "the special administrative structure for the NCI that set it apart from the other institutes at NIH should be abolished. The superstructure was largely engineered and controlled by the American Cancer Society, a principal beneficiary of NCI funds. The liaison with the White House, Benno Schmidt, and the director of the National Cancer Institute, Frank Rauscher, and many members of the National Cancer Advisory Board, such as Mary Lasker, all had close ties with the ACS. This is also true, for that matter, for the proposed replacement for Frank Rauscher (who is now an ACS vice president). What the superstructure did was to concentrate power in a tight little professional in-group which then proceeded to run the Conquest of Cancer program as a closed corporation with a total disregard for the public interest. In any other area of the federal government, this cozy set-up would have been regarded as very questionable or outright corrupt. This set-up is not worth repairing and should simply be junked. The American Cancer Society should be barred from getting any NCI grants or contracts."

[Bross transcript / tobacco document](#)

In 1979, Samuel Epstein wrote: "The chairman of the Cancer Panel was and still is Benno Schmidt, a New York investment banker and a friend of the Nixon and Ford administrations, with ties to the oil, steel, and chemical industries through J.H. Whitney and Co., of which he is managing partner. Schmidt has, with substantial success, attempted to dictate NCI politics over the last eight years. Membership of the Advisory Board has also included industry representatives, such as the late Elmer Bobst, Warner Lambert, and Clark Wescoe of the drug industry, but no representatives of labor or the public interest movement. Scientific membership of the board largely reflected expertise in basic science, cancer diagnosis, and treatment. The National Cancer Advisory Board and Cancer Panel have had close interlocking relationships with the leadership of the American Cancer Society." And: "The Society has a part-time lobbyist in Washington, D.C., Tanny [Nathaniel] Pollster, whose major activity seems to be protecting the NCI budget, and who views his role primarily as 'collector of information for the society,' rather than as a lobbyist. It is widely rumored that Pollster's salary is defrayed by a direct pass-through to the Society from Mary Lasker." And: "The close links that have developed between the NCI and the society has been cemented by the personal relationships between members of the same lobby that supported both organizations, including the late Sidney Farber, Benno Schmidt (Chairman of the Advisory Panel), and Mary Lasker. These interlocking relationships have also helped create a fiscal pipeline from the NCI to clinicians in leadership roles in the American Cancer Society." (Samuel Epstein. The Politics of Cancer. Anchor Press, 1979. Epstein is of the chemical hysteria lobby, which has not always been supported by the Laskerites because of their industry interests.) [However, Wescoe's career in industry came after his career in government, which came after his career in academia. He had been Dean of the Medical School and Chancellor of the University of Kansas -cast]

[President's Cancer Panel member biographies](#)

And here is the kind of rubbish and psychopathic lies that the President's Cancer Panel produces to "inform" the President: "Powerful forces continue to perpetuate and exacerbate the cancer problem. Some of these forces are recognized for their impact on cancer, while others largely are not. For

example: Tobacco use is responsible for approximately one-third of cancer deaths. Even as governments sue the tobacco companies to recover Medicaid and other health costs attributable to the tobacco use of public program beneficiaries, government support of the tobacco industry continues...." And some whining about "diversion" of tobacco settlement money, plus the standard Lasker Syndicate lines about diet and exercise and environmental carcinogens, and some more whining that the media aren't doing enough to propagandize us. As if they aren't shoving this garbage in our faces every single day!

[1999 Annual Report of the President's Cancer Panel / National Cancer Institute](#)

The Big Lie of "David Versus Goliath"

The tobacco industry has never been given its own tax-funded private institute, nominally within the NIH but outside of its control, with its own "bypass budget" and a direct line to the President. Yet, in contrast to the numerous fulminations against the tobacco lobby, no President, member of Congress, or political party has ever spoken out against the Lasker Syndicate or advocated eliminating their special privileges.

[The Big Lie of "David vs Goliath"](#)
[Mary Lasker in NCI history / National Cancer Institute](#)

The Carter Administration's Collusion

Florence Mahoney in the Carter administration: "She considered Carter 'extremely intelligent,' 'a brave personality,' and helped to promote good publicity for him and his wife. On March 1, 1976, she 'spoke to Daniel [Mahoney, her son] re: Carter and Mrs. Carter and story in paper.' The next month, she 'spoke to Clifton [Daniel] re: story re: Rosalynn and editorial lunch for Governor C [arter]. Jim Bellows [managing editor of the Washington Star] said good story on Mrs. Carter and his sister in Sunday paper coming up'.... Mahoney brought the head of the federal anti-poverty program's health services, Dr. Joe T. English, to the attention of Carter and his wife during the campaign.... Mahoney suggested that English talk to Rosalynn Carter, then Georgia's first lady, who volunteered at a neighborhood health center and was to be a keynote speaker at an OEO convention in Atlanta. When English said that he was referred by Florence Mahoney, Mrs. Carter took note, telling English that when her husband was president, she wanted place special emphasis on expanding mental health programs nationally. 'If I hadn't been cued by Florence, I would have thought that Mrs. Carter needed psychiatric help!' English joked of her confidence in the election's outcome. Forty-eight hours after Carter's inauguration, however, English got 'a call from the White House,' asking him to meet with the president and Mrs. Carter to discuss their plans. 'Florence was behind the scenes in all of this,' English acknowledged.

"Carter, at Rosalynn's instigation, established the Presidential Committee on Mental Health, and Mahoney, again in presidential favor, was appointed to its aging task force and traveled to hearings aboard Mrs. Carter's plane. Mahoney also served on the citizens' advisory council to the Association of American Medical Colleges during that period.

"I have never known so much to be done and so little time,' Mahoney wrote Lasker just before Christmas in 1976, 'Fortunately some of our endeavors go well. Delighted re: [Joseph] Califano [as HEW secretary] and interesting that Ted Sorensen is taking CIA...' Mahoney also lobbied for funding for the Lister Hill Center for Biomedical Communications at NIH, along with Steven Strickland. (From "Noble Conspirator. Florence S. Mahoney and the Rise of the National Institutes of Health. By Judith Robinson, The Francis Press, 2001.)

Peter G. Bourne

Peter G. Bourne, President Carter's Special Assistant for Health Affairs from 1977 to 1979, is still around and involved in food fascism.

[The Peter G. Bourne Page](#)

The persecution of smoking continued under the Carter administration, and in addition the health fascists initiated their "Healthy People" program to dictate all aspects of the nation's lifestyle, using the same fraudulent science as they used against tobacco. And for all these years, they have continued to get away with suppressing research on infection and exploiting confounding in order to falsely blame lifestyle. Richmond, Foege and McGinnis continue to actively promote health fascism.

[The CDC's "Healthy People" Program](#)

The Carter Center

Biography: John Hardman, MD, Executive Director, The Carter Center. "Executive director since December 1992, Dr. Hardman first became associated with the Center in 1989, when he headed the Initiative to Reduce Global Tobacco Use. Subsequently, he served as the Center's representative to the World Health Organization's Tobacco and Health Program,..."

[Hardman / Carter Center](#)

Trustees of the Carter Center include investment banker Richard C. Blum, David A. Hamburg of the Carnegie Corporation, and Japanese industrialist Tadahiro Yoshida. Hamburg and Yoshida have funded the Center since the early 1980s (Information from The Unfinished Presidency, by Douglas Brinkley). Blum is the husband of anti-smoker Sen. Dianne Feinstein, and is a business crony of Thomas L. Kempner.

[Board of Trustees / Carter Center](#)

[The David A. Hamburg Page](#)

[The "Beautiful People" and the Lasker Syndicate \(Thomas L. Kempner\)](#)

"The Center reported total assets of \$15MM in 1990. Two contributors have recently made news. Agha Hasau Abadi, President of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), donated \$500M in seed money, and Japanese gambling czar Ryoicki Sasakawa contributed nearly \$4M. Carter's aides said they have no reservations about having accepted donations from Sasakawa or from troubled BCCI. However, it was reported in the San Francisco Chronicle (4/17/91) that "The Carter Center does not accept all contributions. It recently decided that it will no longer accept contributions from tobacco companies because it opposes cigarette smoking." (Report on Anti-Smoking Organizations by Herbert E. Osmon, RJR Tobacco, Aug. 6, 1992.)

[Anti-Smoking Organizations, 1992 / tobacco document](#)

"Tobacco's Big Lie," by Jimmy Carter. The New York Times Syndicate, Week of July 30, 1995. Carter spews the standard lies and venom and defamations against the tobacco industry, who are merely servile toadies of the corrupt Lasker Syndicate controlling the health establishment.

[Carter / Carter Center](#)

Carter's old friend Hamilton Jordan is a member of the "Leadership Team" of the Lasker Trust's Funding First.

[Leadership Team / Funding First](#)

Lasker Syndicate Power Over Research Spending

From: Cancer, Inc., by Ruth Rosenbaum. New Times Magazine, Nov. 1977; Cancer Society Ducks Issues, Misuses Clout, Critics Claim. By Frank Greve. Miami Herald, April 24, 1978; Disease Lobbies: Where, How of NIH Spending, by Ward Sinclair. The Washington Post 1980 Mar 8, p A7. Recounts the lobbying activities of the Lasker Syndicate and its phalanges.

[The Disease Lobbies and NIH Spending](#)

The Citizens' Committee for the Conquest of Cancer was co-founded by Mary Lasker's crony, Sidney Farber, and co-chaired by Emerson Foote of the American Cancer Society, and Solomon Garb, a correspondent of Mary Lasker between 1969 and 1981. Garb sent a bullying letter to Curtis H. Judge, President of Lorillard Inc., claiming that three unnamed "friends who know a great deal about the tobacco industry warned me of an ongoing plan by some PR representatives of the industry... to attack the National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society and the entire concept of a national effort to fight cancer," and demanding that "the tobacco industry" lobby for "higher total appropriations to NCI" and that "the Tobacco Research Institute [sic] should allocate substantial sums to finding anticancer drugs in plants." (Garb to Judge, Sep. 20, 1978.)

Sponsoring members of this slimy group included William McC. Blair Jr., Mrs. William McC. Blair Jr., now vice president of the [Lasker Foundation](#); Elmer H. Bobst; R. Lee Clark; Mrs. Alice Fordyce, Mary's sister; James W. Fordyce, Mary's nephew; Mary's old friend, Leonard Goldenson of ABC-TV; Mrs. Paul G. Hoffman, aka Anna Rosenberg; Robert W. Holley of the Salk Institute; Mathilde Krim; Hollywood producer Norman Lear; William Regelson, founder of FIBER, on whose board Mary later served; and Bernard J. Reis, Treasurer of the Lasker Foundation.

[Citizens' Committee for the Conquest of Cancer, 1978 / tobacco document](#)

Elizabeth M. Whelan founds the American Council on Science and Health, 1978

[The American Council on Science and Health](#)

The "Anti-Smoker Industrial Complex" is Born

A 1978 "Smoke Enders" commercial names The Washington Post, Ingersoll-Rand, Johns Manville, Simon & Schuster, J.C. Penney, Prudential Insurance, and Rockwell International as their clients. (Transcript by Radio TV Reports Inc., Sep. 8, 1978, on WJLA TV, Washington, DC.)

[Smoke Enders, 1978 / tobacco document](#)

General Motors

Founded in 1978, the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation is a major hub of health fascism, linking together individuals associated with the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Johnson & Johnson, the Health Effects Institute, and the former Council for Tobacco Research.

[General Motors](#)

American Cancer Society, 1979

Mrs. Albert D. Lasker was honorary chairman of the board of directors; LaSalle D. Leffall was president; Allan K. Jonas was chairman of the Executive Committee; Lane Adams was executive vice president. Frank E. Adair, Emerson Foote, Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, Donald E. Johnson, Mrs.

Forrest E. Mars, Alton Ochsner, Mrs. John T. Pirie Jr., Harold P. Rusch, George E. Stringfellow, and Lawrence Welk, were Honorary Life Members. Mrs. William McCormick Blair Jr., R Lee Clark, Harold P. Freeman, Ann Landers, Charles A. LeMaistre, and Mrs. R. Marlin Perkins were directors.

[American Cancer Society, 1979 / tobacco document](#)

1980 House of Delegates and Board of Directors, American Cancer Society Inc.

[ACS 1980 Delegates & Directors / tobacco document](#)

"Citizens' Panel on Smoking and Health," 1980

Kenneth E. Warner, then an Associate Professor in the School of Public Health of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, prepared "Smoking and Health in Michigan," a compendium of the usual lies and defamations against smoking, for this so-called "Citizen's Panel" appointed by Michigan Gov. Millikan. The Dean of the School, who also contributed his counterfeit two cents worth, was the AHA- and Lasker-awarded Richard D. Remington, who headed the University of Texas School of Public Health from 1969 to 1974. In 1988, Remington chaired the committee which produced "The Future of Public Health," the predecessor manifesto to Roz Diane Lasker's "Medicine and Public Health," in which Lester Breslow and AHF Trustee Robert J. Haggerty also participated.

[Smoking and Health in Michigan, June 1980 draft / tobacco document](#)

"Memorandum of Understanding Between University of Michigan - School of Public Health and Michigan Department of Public Health," naming Ken Warner as Project Director, signed by Maurice S. Reizen of the DPH and Richard Remington of the SPH.

["Memorandum of Understanding" / tobacco document](#)

[Remington testimony, 1980 / tobacco document](#)

1980 International Symposium on Cancer

The Advisory Committee of the Symposium on Cancer, presented by Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society, Sep. 14-18, 1980, included Laurance S. Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of MSKCC; Benno C. Schmidt, Chairman of the Board of Memorial Hospital; James D. Robinson III, Vice Chairman of the Board of Memorial Hospital; Lane W. Adams, Executive Vice President of the American Cancer Society; Frank J. Rauscher, the ACS's Senior Vice President for Research; and NCI Director Vincent DeVita. The Program Committee included future AHF trustee Jerome J. DeCosse; Mathilde Krim; LaSalle D. Leffall, then immediate past president of the American Cancer Society, who shortly became a trustee of the AHF; and Frank J. Rauscher. Other participants included Mathilde Krim; LaSalle D. Leffall; Sir Richard Doll ("The Interphase Between Epidemiology and Cancer Control"); Arthur C. Upton; Alfred G. Knudsen (CTR 1986-94); John Weisburger, longtime research director of the AHF; R. Lee Clark and his assistant, Joseph Painter; and former Rep. Paul G. Rogers.

[International Symposium on Cancer, 1980 / tobacco document](#)

IBM Corporation and others

Eric Bloch was a vice president of IBM from the 1950s until becoming director of the National Science Foundation in 1984.

[The Bloch Page](#)

The National Conference on Smoking or Health, 1981

Kent Peterson, MD, Corporate Manager of Environmental Medicine of IBM, participated in Work Group 2, "Use of 'High Risk' Concept in Smoking Control," whose Group Leader was [Lester Breslow](#).

[Work Group 2, NCSH 1981 / tobacco document](#)

Robert Beck, Director of Benefits and Personnel Services of IBM, was Group Leader of Work Group 4, "Smoking Control in the Workplace." Other participants included [Lloyd C. Arnold](#) and [James E. Burke](#) of Johnson & Johnson; Andrew Brennan and Robert Johansen of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Gilbert H. Collings Jr. and [Loring Wood](#) of The New York Telephone Company; Michael J. Cowell of State Mutual Life Assurance of America; James L. Craig of General Mills, Inc.; Irvine H. Dearnley and Christopher C. York of Citibank; Thomas F. Duzak of United Steelworkers of America; William A. Fishbeck of Dow Chemical Company; Willis Goldbeck, Ann Kiefhaber, and Leon J. Warshaw of the Washington Business Group on Health; Walter J. Hatcher of Pitney Bowes Inc.; Marvin M. Kristein of the [American Health Foundation](#); Stanley M. Little of The Boeing Company; Murray P. Naditch of Control Data Corporation; Jan Peter Ozga of the US Chamber of Commerce; Rebecca S. Parkinson of American Telephone and Telegraph; and [A. Judson Wells](#), Special Assistant of the American Lung Association and later ghost author (via illegal pass-through contracts) of the EPA ETS report.

[Work Group 4, NCSH 1981 / tobacco document](#)

David J. Sencer, Senior Vice President for Medical and Scientific Affairs of Becton Dickinson (manufacturers of laboratory equipment), participated in Work Group 5, "High Priority Federal Government Initiatives," which included John Banzhaf III of ASH; Michael F. Jacobson of the Center for Science in the Public Interest; Charles A. LeMaistre; J. Michael McGinnis; Michael Pertschuk of the Federal Trade Commission; Mary Lasker's lobbyist Nathaniel Polster; former Surgeon General William H. Stewart; Kenneth E. Warner of the University of Michigan; and Sen. Birch Bayh and former Rep. [Paul G. Rogers](#). Its Group Leader was Philip R. Lee. ([Raymond S. Trough](#) was a director of Becton Dickinson at this time.)

[Work Group 5, NCSH 1981 / tobacco document](#)

George J. Pfeiffer of Xerox Corporation, and W. Ray Williams, Staywell Manager of Control Data Corporation, participated in Work Group 9, "Motivating Smokers to Assume Personal Responsibility For Quitting On Their Own."

[Work Group 9, NCSH 1981 / tobacco document](#)

NYNEX Corporation

[The David J. Mahoney Page \(NYNEX Corporation\)](#)

Ford Motor Company

Ford jumped on the anti-smoking bandwagon before 1980 (Review and Evaluation of Smoking Cessation Methods: The United States and Canada, 1978-1985. By Jerome L. Schwartz. Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, National Cancer Institute, US DHEW, April 1987). In 1989, under Chairman and CEO Donald E. Petersen, Ford banned smoking in all work areas of its US offices, including private offices (Kurt Malmgren letter to Tobacco Action Network activists, May 1989.) Petersen retired from Ford in 1990 and joined Harold J. Haynes of the RAND Gang on the board of Boeing.

[Schwartz, 1987 / tobacco document](#)
[Malmgren, 1989 / tobacco document](#)
[The RAND Gang \(Harold J. Haynes\)](#)

Frank Lautenberg of ADP

Anti-smoker Sen. Frank Lautenberg abused America from 1982 to 2000, then was re-elected in 2002 to oppress us again.

[The Frank Lautenberg Page](#)

The Reagan Administration

The National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolic and Digestive Diseases was established by the Lasker Lobby in 1950, and renamed the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases in 1981. However, they wanted separate institutes for arthritis and diabetes, and the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases was split off in 1986, leaving the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

Honeywell Inc.

Honeywell CEO Edson W. Spencer and "indoor air pollution" propaganda

[Honeywell Inc.](#)

The National Coalition for Cancer Research

In the early years, because the advisory councils were restrained from lobbying Congress, Lasker and her cronies simply testified as phony "citizens committees" instead. Lasker later created outside organizations to do the lobbying chores. The National Coalition for Cancer Research was co-founded by Mary Lasker in 1986. The NCCR espouses the familiar Lasker themes of "increase funding to the NIH," with emphasis on treatment, along with the other familiar theme songs about tobacco, diet, exercise, and environmental pollution. The Lasker Foundation is one of the members of the NCCR.

[National Coalition for Cancer Research Policy Priorities / Cancer Coalition.org](#)
[NCCR member organizations / Cancer Coalition.org](#)

The NCCR's "'Cancer 101' Congressional Briefings" are sponsored by a Member of Congress or Congressional Caucus, and held in the Capitol or a Congressional office building. These include such topics as "Lung Cancer and Women." Investigating the role of infection is not among their interests.

[NCCR 'Cancer 101' Congressional Briefing Series / Cancer Coalition.org](#)

The American Association for Cancer Research is a professional group that is a member of the NCCR. Needless to say, they sing the Lasker songs in their testimonies to Congressional Appropriations Committees. And they generate truly despicable press releases and other propaganda, e.g., "American Association for Cancer Research Decries Tobacco Advertising Targeting Women," "...Second-Hand Smoke Found to Harm Unborn Fetus..." and other pseudo-scientific hate literature.

[AACR 2000 Press Releases / AACR](#)
["Second-Hand Smoke Found to Harm Unborn Fetus" / AACR](#)
[Chorioamnionitis Causes Perinatal Illnesses Blamed on Smoking](#)

C. Everett Koop Was A Pawn

Contrary to the popular illusion, C. Everett Koop was not the instigator of the intensified anti-smoking persecution of the 1980s. The 1982 Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health written by others during Koop's prolonged confirmation process, and he just performed his role as an actor. Koop was an epidemiologic incompetent, devoid of skepticism, and a mere puppet of the Lasker conspirators.

[C. Everett Koop Was A Pawn
The Deluded Republicans](#)

James B. Wyngaarden

A Lasker crony dating from at least 1952, Wyngaarden was director of the National Institutes of Health from 1982 to 1989, and served in Bush #1's Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President 1989-90.

[The James B. Wyngaarden Page](#)

The ACS

"Former Sen. Birch Bayh [D-IN], introduced as the ACS legislative representative in Washington, said he was looking forward to serving the agency and implied he and his people would be able to do much for it.... (ACS executive vice president Lane Adams credited Bayh with helping retain the \$2-million budget for the Office of Smoking and Health a few months ago. Bayh was asked to help although he didn't officially go to work for the ACS until Jan. 1.)" (Memorandum from Leonard Zahn, Feb. 4, 1982, concerning Meeting of Public Issues Committee of the American Cancer Society, Feb. 3, 1982.)

[Zahn Memo on ACS, 1982 / tobacco document](#)

"State and Local Programs on Smoking and Health" increased from 436 in 1982 to 880 by approximately 1986 (Office on Smoking and Health, Public Health Service, US DHHS.) So much for the Reagan administration keeping government out of our lives.

[State and Local Programs on Smoking and Health, ca. 1986 / tobacco document](#)

The American Lung Association gloated about workplace smoking bans in San Francisco, Palo Alto, Sacramento and San Diego, and boasted about smoking policies at Control Data, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, AT&T, Rodale Press, McGraw Hill, and IBM. A. Judson Wells, the ALA's "volunteer special assistant on smoking and health," and numerous EPA insiders helped found the National Council for Clean Indoor Air to lobby for EPA regulations, and Wells later ghost-wrote its report on passive smoking. (New Surge of Corporate Interest in Smoking Policies. ALA Press Release, Jan. 11, 1984.)

[ALA Press Release, 1984 / tobacco document](#)
[The National Council for Clean Indoor Air](#)

"The existence of the 'old boy' anti-tobacco network is beyond doubt, as the evidence demonstrates... Moreover, there is clear evidence that that over the next ten years the old boys will take advantage of more than \$100 million of NCI anti-tobacco outlays. More significant than their machinations, however, is their systematic effort to expand the network to include heretofore 'underqualified' research centers and professionals beyond the scientific community. One example of this strategy is NCI's recent revamping of its grant qualification criteria. A more striking example, however, is a

new STCP initiative to increase the involvement of attorneys and physicians - 'community leaders' - in anti-smoking efforts. Under this initiative, NCI will actively encourage attorneys to participate in legislative and legal efforts against tobacco use, and it will formalize the role and methods of physicians in reducing smoking prevalence. By 'spreading its wealth,' NCI seems to be attempting to gain access to various influential groups and broaden its base of political support and power. The NCI network appears to have few reservations about the potential effects of such political initiatives on the integrity of the scientific process." (The National Cancer Institute. Report Prepared by the Information Center of The Tobacco Institute, April 14, 1987.)

[The National Cancer Institute, 1987 / tobacco document](#)

"Forum on the Policy Implications of the 1986 Surgeon General's Report on Involuntary Smoking," May 18, 1987; sponsored by the Harvard Institute for the Study of Smoking Behavior and Policy and the Brookings Institution's Center for Public Policy Education.

[Policy Implications of 1986 SG Report, 1987 / tobacco document](#)

"Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger recently stymied the attempts of pipe-smoking Chief Pentagon Physician Dr. William Mayer to prohibit cigarette sales in commissaries or, failing a total ban, to raise sharply the commissary price of cigarettes in order to discourage the use of tobacco by military personnel. Veterans organizations joined PM USA and others in the tobacco industry in a successful fight against the proposals... At the same time, has issued a comprehensive anti-smoking directive. Dissemination of information on smoking is a central element of Weinberger's plan. He said, 'I have concluded that we should give the education plan a reasonable chance to persuade people of their own free will to decrease or eliminate their own smoking.' In other words, a propaganda campaign of lies and deceit, based on deliberate scientific fraud by a little clique of politically-sacrosanct human vermin, to "persuade" people while cynically pretending to respect their free will. (Weinberger Kills Cigarette Ban in Military Commissaries. Philip Morris Magazine, Summer 1986.)

[Philip Morris Magazine, Summer 1986 / tobacco document](#)

American Cancer Society Funding, Fiscal Year Ending Aug. 31, 1988

The American Cancer Society dispensed \$86,936,346 in research grants and fellowships during 1988. Organizations which received over \$1,000,000 included the American Health Foundation, Columbia University, Dana-Farber Cancer Center, Harvard Medical School, Johns Hopkins University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, University of Minnesota, University of Nebraska, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, University of Rochester, University of Rhode Island, University of Texas, University of Washington - Seattle, the Wistar Institute, Yale University, and Yeshiva University. (Cancer Facts & Figures - 1989. The American Cancer Society.)

[Cancer Facts & Figures - 1989 / tobacco document](#)

The Bush Administration #1

Bush's uncle, Dr. John Mercer Walker, Skull & Bones 1931, was chairman of the executive committee and CEO of Memorial Hospital, and possibly a mentor to Ernst L. Wynder.

[The Health Establishment and The Order of Skull & Bones](#)

Frederic V. Malek has been a director of anti-smoker Sen. Frank Lautenberg's ADP since 1978. He led the takeover of Northwest Airlines shortly after it banned smoking (probably with financial

inducement from Malek). He was on the board of directors of EPA contractor ICF when the key chapters of its ETS report were written via illegal pass-through contracts. And, he got support for the domestic airline smoking ban as a favor from President Bush in return for putting George W. on the board of directors of a company controlled by The Carlyle Group.

[The Frederic V. Malek Page](#)

Nixon's biggest campaign donor and "Kitchen Cabinet" member W. Clement Stone has been a big donor to Bush's campaigns as well.

[W. Clement Stone](#)

Former President George Herbert Walker Bush presented the Congressional Gold Medal to Mary Lasker, April 21, 1989.

[George Bush and Mary Lasker / Bush Presidential Library](#)

The American Cancer Society honors Bush for signing the Americans with Disabilities Act (from which they took pains to exclude smokers) and the Clean Air Act, which tightened air pollution limits with no discernable benefit to public health. The former President and Mrs. Bush were keynote speakers at the ACS 1999 World Conference for Cancer Organizations. In 2001, Bush was elected Chairman of the MD Anderson Cancer Center's Board of Visitors. The Bushes' "passionate dedication to the fight against cancer allegedly dates back to 1953, when their 3 year-old daughter Robin died of leukemia - for which they could have assisted the non-malevolent Leukemia Society of America instead. (American Cancer Society Presents 2002 Medal of Honor Awards. Medical News Service, 2002.)

[2002 ACS Medal of Honor Awards / Medical News Service](#)

By 1990, in addition to federal programs, there were 1,503 state and local anti-smoking programs (Smoking and Health, A National Status Report, 2nd edition. Office on Smoking and Health, Public Health Service, US DHHS 1990.)

[Smoking and Health, 1990 / tobacco document](#)

DHHS Secretary Louis Sullivan

[Sullivan bio, Prevention magazine 1989? / tobacco document](#)

The Clinton Administration

The media disinformation campaign: Frank Greve of the Miami Herald Tribune squeals that "Tobacco companies gave almost \$800,000 to the Democratic Party for the 1992 election, compared with only \$38,000 for the 1988 election," and trumps up Clinton advisor Vernon Jordan's directorship of RJ Reynolds as a sinister threat from Big Tobacco, while ignoring Jordan's ties to the Ford Foundation; and ducking the question of "Why would Big Tobacco support a candidate who, as governor of Arkansas, 'vetoed so-called [sic] smokers' rights legislation that would have affirmed the right to smoke in public places and protected smokers from employment discrimination," and also increased Arkansas' cigarette tax? The real agenda that smokers' money was used to promote was Mary Lasker's universal health insurance. (Tobacco industry 'investing' in new administration. By Frank Greve. Miami Herald Tribune Washington Bureau, Dec. 13, 1992.)

[Greve, 1992 / tobacco document](#)

"I'm going to do something about this [the lack of universal health insurance] if it's the last thing I ever do!" Mary Lasker is quoted by the Caring Institute. Besides the anti-smoking agenda, Hillary Clinton resurrected the longtime Lasker goal of national health insurance, first proposed in 1945 by President Harry S. Truman at Mary Lasker's instigation, and revived in the 1960s under Johnson, from two decades of oblivion. ALSO SEE THE ROLE OF HER SUCCESSOR, ROZ D. LASKER, in the healthcare plan attributed to Hillary Clinton.

[Hillary Clinton and Mary Lasker / The Scientist](#)
[The Lasker Dynasty Continues... Roz Diane Lasker](#)

Former Arkansas Governor Jim Guy Tucker's sister, Carol Tucker Foreman, collaborated with Surgeon General Julius Richmond's food fascism agenda while she was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture during the Carter Administration.

[The Julius Richmond Page](#)

The Lasker Syndicate "Beautiful People" Connections

Eleanor Lambert, Mrs. Milton Petrie, and the Kempners

[The "Beautiful People" and the Lasker Syndicate](#)

Mathilde Krim

The AIDS lobby has flourished, basking in the warmth of generous funding and sympathetic PR, while smokers are treated like dirt. Often the media fawn over AIDS and bash smokers on the very same page. If you have ever wondered why they have fared so well, in stark contrast with smokers, this makes it clear why: The AIDS advocates have connections in the elite circles of wealth and power, namely Mathilde Krim, while smokers do not. Even more gallingly, Krim is a longtime smoker.

[The Krim Connections](#)
[The Bronfmans - The Tides Foundation](#)
[The Laurence A. Tisch Page](#)

The Hollywood Vermin

[The Hollywood Vermin \(Stephen Bing, Norman Lear, Rob Reiner\)](#)

Issues Watch Advocacy Group Flash Reports 2000

Includes Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), American Academy of Pediatrics, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, American Lung Association, American Public Health Association, American for Nonsmokers' Rights (ANR), Center for Tobacco-Free Kids (CTFK), Center for Media Education, INFACT, The Onyx Group, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Tobacco Control Resource Center (TCRC) and Tobacco Products Liability Project (TPLP).

[Issues Watch Advocacy Group Flash Reports 2000 / tobacco document](#)

Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 2002

Laurance S. Rockefeller and James D. Robinson III are honorary co-chairmen. Louis V. Gerstner Jr. is Vice Chairman of Boards, and Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Sloan-Kettering

Institute. Former National Institutes of Health Director Harold Varmus, in whose administration some research on the role of infection in chronic diseases proceeded at last, is President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mrs. Elmer H. Bobst is still on the Board of Overseers, along with Mrs. Joseph A. Califano Jr., Mrs. Ann Dibble Jordan, Richard Gelb, and Sanford I. Weill.

Mrs. Charles A. Dana Jr., Mrs. Thomas L. Kempner, Mrs. Milton Petrie, and Linda Gosden Robinson were on the 10-woman Advisory Council of The Society of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in 2002.

[Board and Society, 2002 Annual Report / Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center \(pdf, 2pp\)](#)

The Lasker Syndicate's Tax-Funded Political Advocacy

"The American Cancer Society: Feeding at the tax trough." JT Bennett. Capital Research Center 1996 July. Lobbying for cigarette tax increases; quit-smoking line slush fund; fundraising with tax dollars; also note - although Bennett accepts their claims of not accepting tax money at face value, in fact the ACS big shots have historically been major beneficiaries of NCI funding.

[Bennett / CRC 1996](#)

"Tax funded politics: The National Cancer Institute and Colorado's Project ASSIST." JT Bennett. Capital Research Center 1996. More tax money for the American Cancer Society to lobby and propagandize.

"Tax funded politics: The Centers for Disease Control and the American Lung Association." TJ DiLorenzo. Capital Research Center 1996. The CDC funded the ALA's training to lobby for cigarette tax increases.

[Bennett & DiLorenzo / CRC 1996](#)

"The CDC 'IMPACT' Grant Program: Cash Cow for America's Health Charities?" TJ DiLorenzo. Capital Research Center 1996 Dec. Caveat: The anti-smoking criminals have gotten away with their crimes precisely because of the mentality shown by DiLorenzo: "No one today denies the health hazards of smoking. The issue here is not whether or not smoking is healthy; it is whether or not prohibition is wise public policy and, more importantly, whether or not tax dollars ought to be used to promote it." These are the kind of people who lost our freedom.

[DiLorenzo / CRC 1996](#)

"Not a grassroots campaign: Foundations, government bankroll anti-tobacco crusade." P. Reilly. Capital Research Center 1998 Aug. Money for the Center for Tobacco-Free Kids came from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; ACS; AHA; AMA; and others. The CDC and NCI hand out millions of tax dollars to various and sundry groups, to bribe them to help persecute tobacco.

[Reilly / CRC 1998](#)

"The American Legacy Foundation's 'Truth Campaign': Using tobacco funds smoking ads." MM Wooster. Capital Research Center 2000 Jul. Money stolen from smokers in the so-called tobacco settlement pours into the pockets of the vilest subhuman scum on the face of the earth.

[Wooster / CRC 2000](#)

The "Partnership for Prevention"

The "Partnership for Prevention" lobbies for all forms of health fascism, including ratcheting up laws and taxes against alcohol and handguns, and promoting flouridation and "prevention" coverage in health insurance. They manipulate employers to collaborate in the Syndicate's Healthy People government health fascism program through their puppet group, Partnerships for a Healthy Workforce. Former CDC Director William L. Roper is Chairman of the Board of Directors; John R. Seffrin of the ACS is Treasurer; Gilbert S. Omenn and Martin P. Wasserman are board members.

[Partnership for Prevention](#)

The Global Anti-Smoking Movement

The Activist Movement, Richard Carchman Office, estimated date 1996.

[The Activist Movement / tobacco document](#)

The National Dialog on Cancer: Just another ACS monologue

The NDC was founded in 1998. "[Former] President and Mrs. George Bush serve as co-chairs of the NDC; Sen. Diane Feinstein is Vice-Chair." "All Collaborating Partners are seated at the invitation of President and Mrs. George Bush (Co-Chairs) after consulting with the Vice Chair and the NDC Steering Committee." "Initially, the NDC has been supported through funding from a single organization, the American Cancer Society... [other support] will be the subject of ongoing discussions." There are 130 so-called Collaborating Partners, whose names are inconveniently listed separately by alphabet. The ones active at the December meeting included former Surgeon General C Everett Koop; Harold Freeman of the NCI President's Cancer Panel; media whores Sam Donaldson of ABC and Larry King of CNN.

[The National Dialog on Cancer website](#)

"The American Cancer Society dropped Shandwick's Washington, DC, office and will allow its contract with Edelman PR Worldwide to expire because of their ties to tobacco, said Greg Donaldson, VP-CC. Shandwick has RJ Reynolds as a client and Edelman works for British American Tobacco. Edelman was to have made the fight against cancer an issue in the presidential election race while Shandwick had the 'national dialog on cancer.' Replacements have not been named." Jack O'Dwyer's Newsletter 2000 Feb 9, p1.

The Interagency Committee on Smoking and Health Reactivates

[The Interagency Committee on Smoking and Health](#)

Increase of Staff at NIH from 1930 to 2000

From 1930 to 1936, the number of staff at the NIH ranged from 140 to 183. In 1937, due to CC Little and the ASCC, the number rose to 695. Between 1938 and 1947, it ranged from 912 to 1505. Then the effects of the Lasker Syndicate kicked in. It rose to 2245 in 1948, more than doubled to 4621 in 1954, and nearly doubled again to 8484 in 1959. Between 1960 and 1990 it doubled more slowly from 9109 to 18,664. In 2000, there were 17,615.

AND THE LASKER SYNDICATE CONSPIRATORS CONTROLLED IT ALL!

[NIH Staff / NIH](#)

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