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A black silhouette of a person's head and torso, shown in profile. The person is in a 'thinking' pose, with their right hand raised to their forehead. The background is a textured teal color. The silhouette is positioned in the center of the image, behind the main title text.

177 Years of Medical Experimentation

Ty & Charlene Bollinger



177 Years of Medical Experimentation

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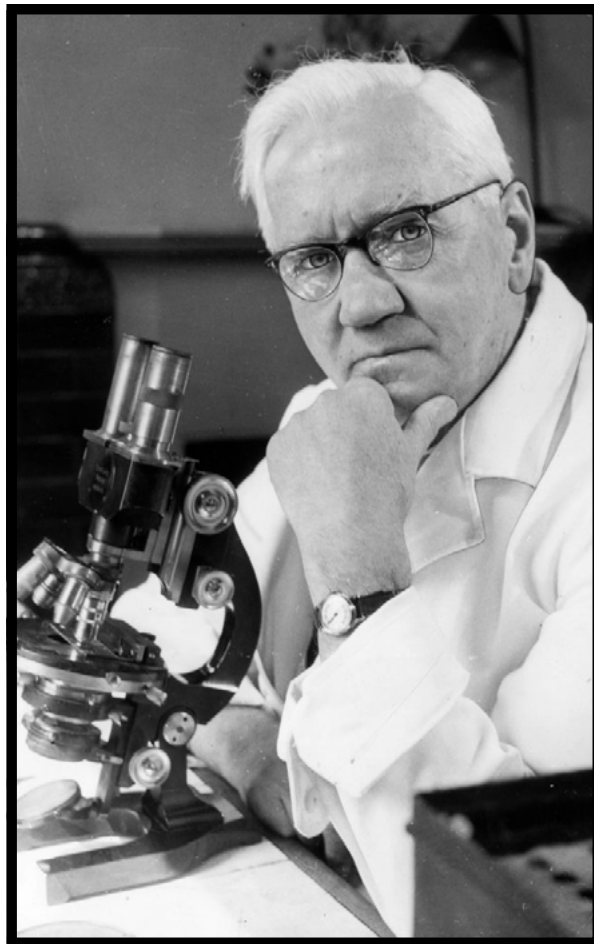
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Introduction

Medicine is a modern marvel. The creation and discovery of numerous drugs, therapies, and surgical interventions has undoubtedly saved the lives of millions of Americans. Where would we be without penicillin or appendectomies? Even our ability to sterilize wounds and prevent infection has drastically increased the average lifespan.

But not all treatments are created equal. For every breakthrough, lifesaving discovery, dozens more turn out to be harmful, ineffective, or even deadly. Perhaps more important than the discoveries themselves is the way in which they were discovered.

Penicillin, for example, was discovered largely by accident. Dr. Alexander Fleming, the bacteriologist on duty at St. Mary's Hospital, returned from a summer vacation in Scotland to find a messy lab bench and a good deal more.



Dr. Alexander Fleming

Upon examining some colonies of *Staphylococcus aureus*, Dr. Fleming noted that a mold called *Penicillium notatum* had contaminated his Petri dishes. After carefully placing the dishes under his microscope, he was amazed to find that the mold prevented the normal growth of the staphylococci.

After a few more weeks, Dr. Fleming had enough of the mold to begin testing it against infections. The research was continued by Dr. Howard Florey, who was able to create and run the lab tests necessary to prove the efficacy of penicillin.



Only after these experiments did the first human test get underway. In September 1940, an Oxford police constable, Albert Alexander, provided the first test case. Alexander nicked his face working in his rose garden. The scratch, infected with streptococci and staphylococci, spread to his eyes and scalp.

**TODAY'S STANDARDS
DICTATE A SIMILAR APPROACH:
LABORATORY STUDIES TO TEST
A HYPOTHESIS, FOLLOWED BY
ANIMAL STUDIES, AND FINALLY
HUMAN STUDIES.**

Although Alexander was admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary and treated with doses of sulfa drugs, the infection worsened and resulted in smoldering abscesses in the eye, lungs and shoulder. Dying and out of options, the patient consented to treatment with penicillin.

Today's standards dictate a similar approach: Laboratory studies to test a hypothesis, followed by animal studies, and finally human studies. These human studies require voluntary participation, informed consent, careful monitoring, and control groups to ensure the highest possible level of safety.

Sadly, this has not always been the case. For nearly as long as modern medicine has existed, so have egregious ethical violations. When hear the term “medical experimentation,” your mind may recall the horrendous experiments conducted in Nazi Germany on Jews, communists, homosexuals, and an assortment of other “undesirables” under the Third Reich. While these experiments were undoubtedly appalling, they were neither the first nor the last of their kind.

In fact, the history of unethical experiments in the United States is long and harrowing. Children, soldiers, minorities, prisoners, and even entire cities have been forcibly or unknowingly subjected to dangerous, cruel, and often lethal experiments... all in the name of science.

While the instance of illegal and unethical medical experimentation dates back before the founding of our nation, we’re going to start 177 years ago, in 1845. The following is a brief history of just some of the horrendous, inhumane experiments conducted by the medical and scientific communities (often in partnership with the U.S. Government).

**IN FACT, THE HISTORY OF
UNETHICAL EXPERIMENTS IN
THE UNITED STATES IS LONG
AND HARROWING.**

Many of these accounts may be hard to read. But, in the words of Edmund Burke: “Those who don’t know history are doomed to repeat it.”



1845:

Surgical Experiments on Slaves

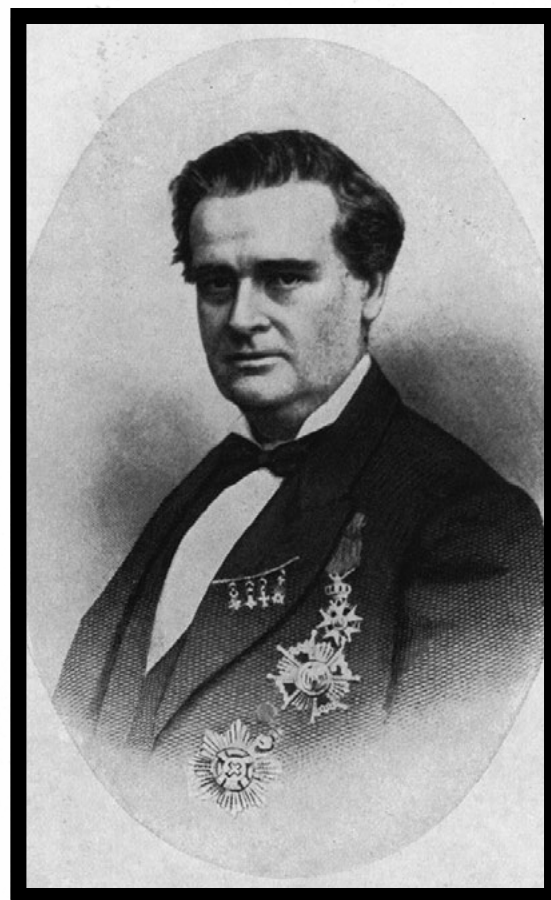
J. Marion Sims is widely considered the “Father of Modern Gynecology.” He is credited with the development of a technique to repair vesicovaginal fistula, the predecessor of the modern speculum, and several other tools and techniques for addressing women’s health.

But Sims’ legacy has some major asterisks.

The majority of his experiments were conducted on slaves, almost exclusively without the use of anesthesia. Sims even built a hospital to house all of the slave women he had purchased or rented for his experiments.

The women — one of whom was operated on 30 times — eventually died from infections resulting from the experiments. In his experiments involving lockjaw, Sims would use an awl (a sharp tool used to poke holes in leather) to pry the skull bones of enslaved infants into alignment.

Every single one of these infants died. Sims later claimed that “the sloth and ignorance of their mothers and the black midwives who attended them” was at fault, rather than his barbaric experiments.



J. Marion Sims

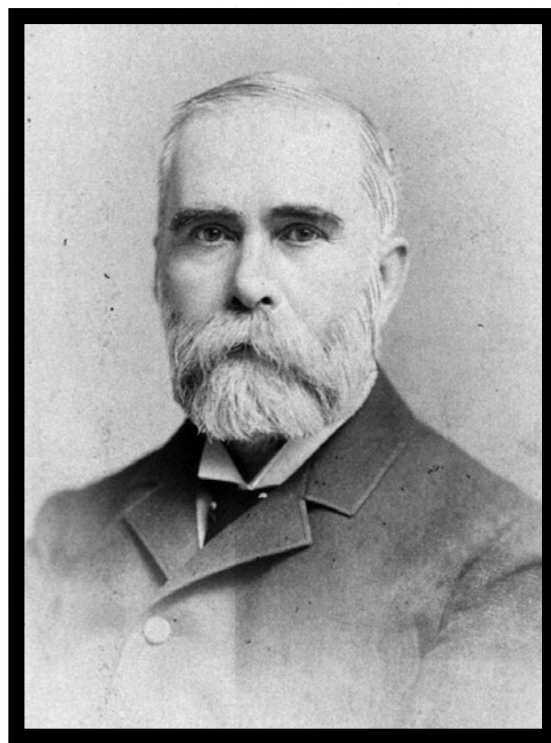
1874:

Experimental Brain Surgery on Terminal Cancer Patient

Roberts Bartholow was a physician and professor who served as an assistant surgeon in the Civil War before his career in medical research. But his legacy is also tainted, specifically because of his work with Mary Rafferty.

Prior to the experiments on Rafferty, Bartholow studied the effects of electrotherapy, and used electricity in his practice at Good Samaritan Hospital for polyps, tumors, aneurysms and peripheral paralyses. These treatments used either alternating or direct current, and Bartholow's main goal was to test the effects of each when applied to the human cortex. Some subgoals included comparing bodily reactions to stimuli on the left and right sides of the brain, and verifying if Ferrier's findings could be generalized to the human brain. Bartholow recorded the patient's blood pressure, arterial tension, and body temperature during the experiments to determine how safe the procedure was, and possibly study function specialization and locate cerebral embolisms.

Using a pair of electrolytic needles inserted into the dura and underlying tissues, Bartholow applied a small electric current to different sections of Rafferty's exposed brain and noticed that this caused movements in corresponding parts of her body. The low electric current he applied to the brain did not



Roberts Bartholow

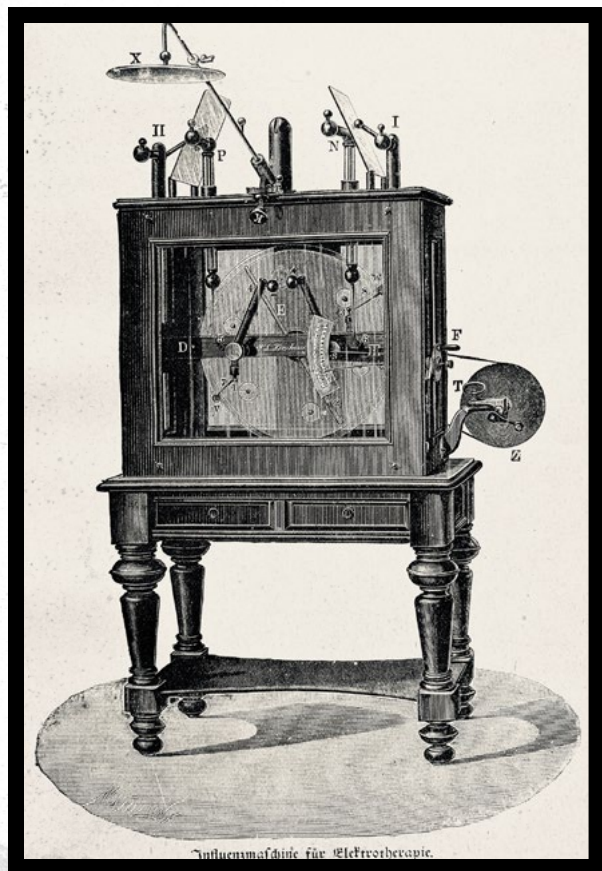
Images from the History of Medicine (IHM)

seem to cause her any pain. However, when Bartholow applied a larger amount of current, Rafferty became distressed, experienced convulsions and went into a coma. She revived from the coma three days later, but the following day she had a major seizure and died. After her death, Bartholow examined the needle wounds by cutting her brain into sections. The tracks of the wounds were filled with liquified cerebral matter, suggesting that the wounds caused a glial scar to form.

He described the experiment as follows:

When the needle entered the brain substance, she complained of acute pain in the neck. In order to develop more decided reactions, the strength of the current was increased ... her countenance exhibited great distress, and she began to cry. Very soon, the left hand was extended as if in the act of taking hold of some object in front of her; the arm presently was agitated with clonic spasm; her eyes became fixed, with pupils widely dilated; lips were blue, and she frothed at the mouth; her breathing became stertorous; she lost consciousness and was violently convulsed on the left side. The convulsion lasted five

Electrotherapy apparatus.



minutes, and was succeeded by a coma. She returned to consciousness in twenty minutes from the beginning of the attack, and complained of some weakness and vertigo.

Bartholow published his findings in his paper "Experimental Investigations into the Functions of the Human Brain" in April 1874. The paper was favorably reviewed by Ferrier, who found Bartholow's observations "quite in accordance" with the results of his own experiments when applying current to the brains of monkeys. Opponents noted that it was impossible to verify that the applied current was localized to specific sections of Rafferty's brain.

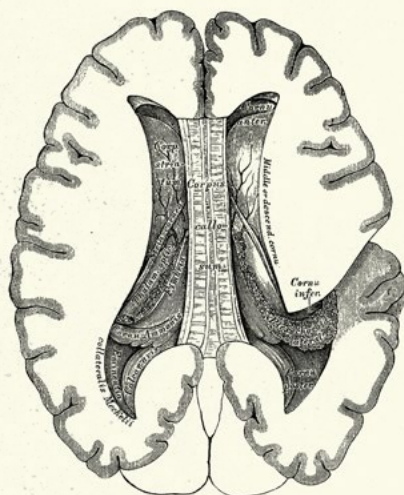
Though Bartholow claimed that he received consent from Rafferty, critics pointed out that Bartholow himself described Rafferty as "feeble-minded", which cast doubt on her

ability to understand the proposed experiments. It was also known that Rafferty had sustained injuries to her brain from her ulcer, as well as from surgical incisions made to remove pus from her skull.

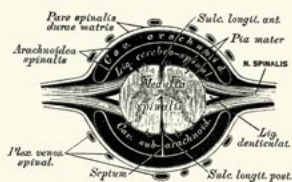
He was also heavily criticized for carrying out the experiments with no intention of healing the patient, and for proceeding without administering anesthesia until after Rafferty experienced several seizures and was nearly unconscious. Bartholow maintained that his actions were not the ultimate cause of Rafferty's death, though he did admit that he had caused some injury. Although he was censured by the American Medical Association following the experiments, his career did not suffer. Bartholow continued to publish books and articles, and his practice remained highly popular. In 1893 he attained the title of Professor Emeritus at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

BARTHOLOW'S TREATMENTS USED EITHER ALTERNATING OR DIRECT CURRENT, AND THE MAIN GOAL WAS TO TEST THE EFFECTS OF EACH WHEN APPLIED TO THE HUMAN CORTEX.

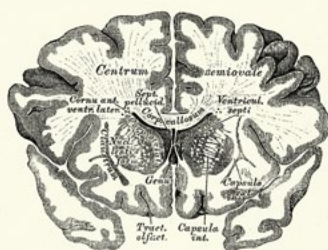
THE BRAIN.



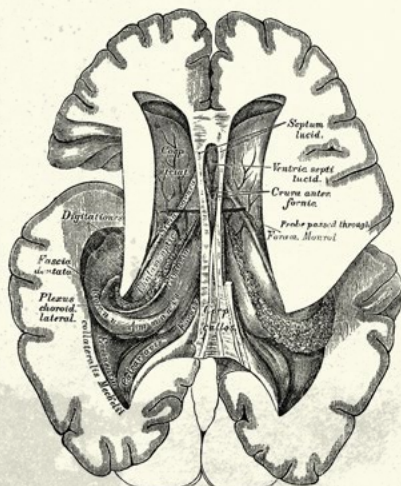
1. Seen from above.
Section through the lateral Ventricles.



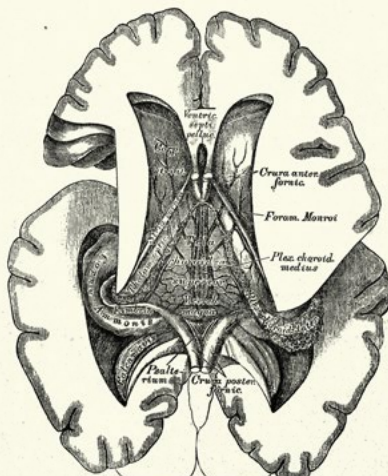
3. Diagram of Spinal Cord, its Membranes, &c.



4. Transverse vertical section through the Cerebrum in the middle of the anterior third of the Corpus Callosum.



2. The lateral Ventricles.



5. Fornix divided and turned back displaying Vena interposita (Vena Choroidea Superior), Choroideus Plexus, &c.

1880s:

Girls Under Age 12 Infected with Syphilis

Few places in the world better illustrate the human capacity for endurance or for charity than the remote Kalaupapa Peninsula on the island of Molokai in Hawai'i. The area achieved notoriety when the Kingdom of Hawai'i instituted a century-long policy of forced segregation of persons afflicted with Hansen's disease, more commonly known as leprosy.

This mysterious and dreaded disease reached epidemic proportions in the islands in the late 1800s. At the time, there was no effective treatment and no cure. With new cases threatening to eradicate the native population and no knowledge of what caused the disease, officials became desperate. To government officials, isolation seemed the only answer.

The isolation law wasn't lifted until 1969 – over a century after the forced quarantine colony was established. While little is known about what happened in the colony during the 1800s, one paper, entitled "Children as Research Subjects," describes several experiments conducted on children. Described as "animals of necessity," these patients were infected with everything from leprosy and cancer to gonorrhea and tuberculosis.

According to the report, a California physician (who was currently acting as a health officer in a Hawaiian leprosarium) injected six leprous girls – all under the age of 12 – with syphilis in an attempt to better understand the disease.

Physicians treating a man and a woman suffering with syphilis, circa 1450.



1895:

Mentally Disabled Children Infected with Gonorrhea

There are over 40 surviving reports of experimental human gonorrhea infection from around the turn of the 20th century. In its heyday, a popular method was to apply a gonorrhea sample to the end of a stick and then swab a victim's eye.

In 1895, Doctor Henry Heiman used this method to deliberately infect two mentally disabled children with the disease, as well as man in the final stages of tuberculosis.



Illustrations by First-class Artists". Published by
SW Partridge & Co, London, in 1877.

In his own writings, the doctor describes the four-year-old boy he experimented on as "an idiot with chronic leprosy" and the 16-year-old boy as simply "an idiot."

A review of the medical literature of the late 19th and early 20th centuries found more than 40 reports of experimental infections with gonorrheal culture, including some where gonorrheal organisms were applied to the eyes of sick children.

1902:

U.S. Army Infects Philippine Prisoners with Bubonic Plague

After the successful conquest of the Philippines in 1902, American forces found that their soldiers had been exposed to an extremely unsanitary environment. In an effort to better understand these diseases, a series of cruel experiments were authorized.

Army doctors in the Philippines withheld proper nutrition from 29 prisoners in order to induce Beriberi – a vitamin B1 deficiency. 4 of the subjects died. That same year, Army doctors infected five Filipino prisoners with the bubonic plague. In 1906, Dr. Richard Strong, a Harvard professor, infected prisoners with cholera. 24 of those patients were infected with a cholera strain that had also been contaminated with bubonic plague.

All of the prisoners became sick, and over a dozen died from the infections. Although an investigative committee said that Strong had forgotten “the respect due every human being,” the doctor was ultimately exonerated of any wrongdoing. During the Nuremberg Trials, several Nazi doctor cited Strong’s study to justify their own experiments.



Dr. Richard Strong

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_P._Strong

The historical use of vulnerable populations for medical experimentation isn't new. In fact, it still happens today. As appalling as these stories have been (and they get worse), the truth about the medical mafia and their manipulation of major media is even more shocking.

Claim your free spot now to watch PROPAGANDA EXPOSED, the 8-part docuseries that blows the lid off hundreds of years of lies by the pharmaceutical industry.



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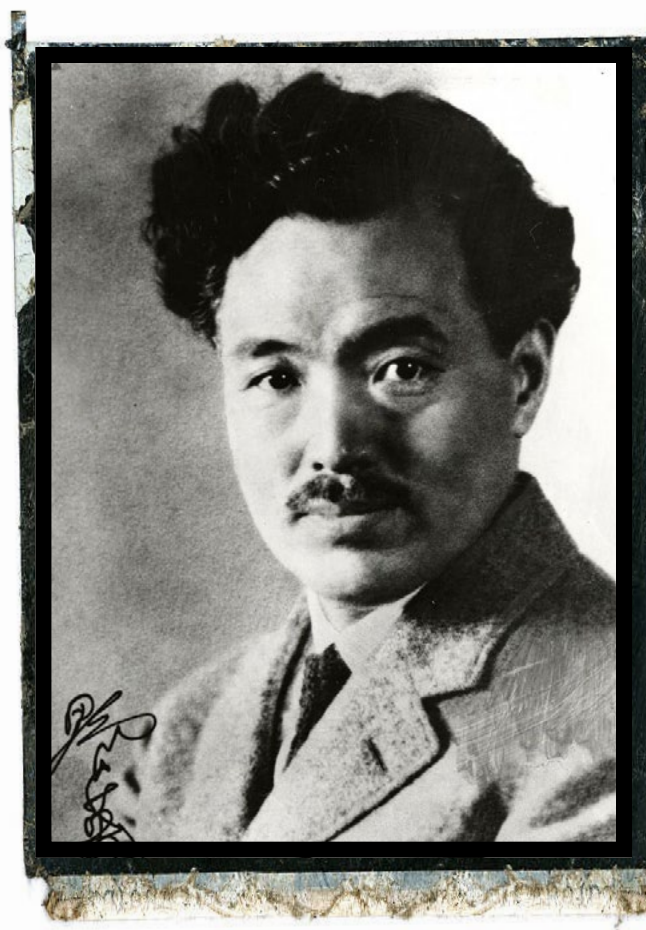


1911:

Rockefeller Study Infects Patients with Syphilis

Dr. Hideyo Noguchi was a Japanese doctor nominated for the Nobel Prize 9 times. A childhood injury had left his hand deformed, prompting him to pursue research rather than conventional practice. He eventually made his way to the United States, where he worked at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1911, in conjunction with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in Manhattan, New York City, Noguchi injected 146 hospital patients (some of whom were children) with a syphilis extract. He was later sued by the parents of some of the child subjects, who allegedly contracted syphilis as a result of his experiments.



Dr. Hideyo Noguchi

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Noguchi_Hideyo.jpg

1913:

Experimental Surgeries and Forced Sterilization of Prison Inmates



Dr. Leo Stanley

Stanford Medical History Center, Betty Weitz Cook collection

In 1913, Dr. Leo Stanley was appointed resident doctor at San Quentin State Prison. He served as the San Quentin doctor until 1951, only leaving for a brief time to serve in World War II.

Stanley, a white supremecist and staunch supporter of eugenics, wanted to start the sterilization of inmates that were of other races as well as those white inmates that didn't believe in Christianity. This was in his way of putting a stop to what he deemed "bad genes."

Sadly, these experiments were beyond atrocious. As he was fascinated by eugenics, he tried to "reinvent" the human DNA by taking genitalia from animals and transplanting them to inmates that had had their genitalia removed. Most of these surgical procedures ended in the patient's death.

From 1913 to 1951, as chief surgeon at the San Quentin Prison, Stanley performed a wide variety of experiments on hundreds of prisoners at San Quentin. Many of the experiments involved testicular implants, where Stanley would take the testicles out of executed prisoners and surgically implant them into living prisoners.

In other experiments, he attempted to implant the testicles of rams, goats, and boars into living prisoners. Stanley also performed various eugenics experiments, and forced sterilizations on San Quentin prisoners. Stanley believed that his experiments would rejuvenate old men, control crime (which he believed had biological causes), and prevent the "unfit" from reproducing.

1932:

Hundreds of African Americans Infected with Syphilis

From 1932 to 1978, the United States Public Health Service (PHS) conducted a clinical study of 600 impoverished black sharecroppers, nearly two-thirds of whom had contracted syphilis. They were told that they would be receiving free healthcare from the United States government, but none of the subjects were given treatment, even after penicillin had been shown to successfully treat syphilis.



Not only were the men not treated, they were actively prevented from accessing treatment that would have been otherwise available. Several men in the study died, 40 of their wives contracted syphilis, and over a dozen children were born with the congenital disease during the course of the study. Cutler was also involved in the study, though Thomas Parran was the catalyst for its creation.

When PHS employee Peter Buxton initially filed a protest in 1966, the PHS's Division of Venereal Diseases determined that his objections on ethical grounds were unwarranted, since the study was not yet complete. He continued to protest the study to no avail until 1972, when he provided details of the experiment to the Washington Star. The next day, the leaked information was featured on the front page of the New York Times, and the study was terminated later that year.

Bringing the information to the public was the only way for Buxton to affect change.

Following a class-action lawsuit, the U.S. Government awarded \$10 million to the participants in a private settlement. The study resulted in well over 100 deaths from syphilis and related complications. It is likely that, had the PHS not withheld treatment, these deaths could have been easily prevented.



BLACK SHARECROPPERS, NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF WHOM HAD CONTRACTED SYPHILIS WERE ACTIVELY PREVENTED FROM ACCESSING TREATMENT THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN OTHERWISE AVAILABLE.

1939:

22 Orphans Submitted to Psychological Abuse in Stutter Study

The Monster Study was conducted by Dr. Wendell Johnson (a speech pathologist) to learn more about why children developed a stutter. Johnson developed the Monster Study to see if stuttering was a result of learned behavior or Biology.

"If stuttering is learned behavior, it can be unlearned," he thought. To validate his thesis, Johnson needed to design an experiment that induced stuttering. If, he reasoned, any and every child could be made to stutter, then obviously no underlying physiological defect was required. If stuttering could be called forth in normal youngsters, it would be proved as a learned, conditioned response.



Dr. Wendell Johnson

<https://www.nicholasjohnson.org/wjohnson/>

Johnson chose 22 orphans as participants for The Monster Study. Some of the orphans had a stutter. (It's not uncommon for young children to have a stutter and then naturally "get over" the stutter without treatment.) Some of the orphans didn't have a stutter.

None were told the intent of her research. They believed that they were to receive speech therapy. The twenty-two children were separated into four groups: Group IA, Group IB, Group IIA, and Group IIB. Group IA consisted of five children who did in fact stutter and were given the label "stutterers" although the goal for this group of children was to remove the label placed on them. They were

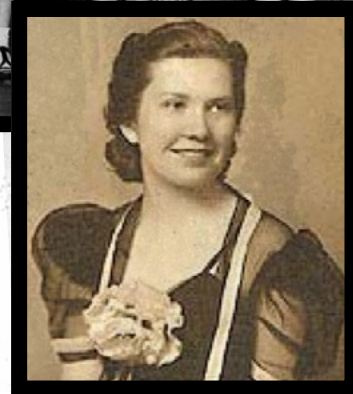
told they spoke normally as opposed to being ostracized into a group of individuals who spoke otherwise.

Group IB consisted of five children as well who were also labeled as "stutterers" however, unlike with Group IA these children were not told they spoke perfectly well, instead, these children were treated as such, stutterers. Group IIA consisted of six children who spoke outside the bounds of stuttering although they were labeled as "stutterers". Unlike with the children in Group IA who did in fact stutter but were told they spoke perfectly well, the children in group IIA spoke perfectly well and were told they had an issue with stuttering.

Lastly was Group IIB which consisted of six children as well who did not stutter and had no negative speech connotations placed on them. Each group of children were treated according to their labels

The subjects sought justice. In the early 2000s, three of the subjects in the "stutterer" group sued the University of Iowa for emotional distress and fraudulent misrepresentation. The estates of three of the other "stutterers" were also included in the lawsuit. The plaintiffs claimed that the impact of the study had a lasting impact. One still "hates to talk." Another, who says she now has a good life, said that she didn't have many friends in the orphanage partly because she was so quiet.

They won their settlement and the University of Iowa paid over \$1 million to the victims and their estates.



Text: Jim Dyer via San Jose Mercury News

By the summer of 1939, 12-year-old Mary Korlaske was stuttering so badly that she thought it was fortunate that Mary Tudor had given her speech therapy. She didn't know that it hadn't been therapy at all.

<https://civiltation.com/the-monster-study-how-doctors->

[tortured-orphans-in-the-name-of-medicine/](#)

1941:

Mental Patients Infected with Influenza

In 1941, at the University of Michigan, virologists Thomas Francis, Jonas Salk and other researchers deliberately infected patients at several Michigan mental institutions with the influenza virus by spraying the virus into their nasal passages. Francis Peyton Rous, based at the Rockefeller Institute and editor of the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, wrote the following to Francis regarding the experiments:



Thomas Francis Jr.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Francis_Jr.

It may save you much trouble if you publish your paper... elsewhere than in the Journal of Experimental Medicine. The Journal is under constant scrutiny by the anti-vivisectionists who would not hesitate to play up the fact that you used for your tests human beings of a state institution. That the tests were wholly justified goes without saying.



Jonas Salk
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonas_Salk

80 years ago, patients at a mental institution were considered human lab rats. And although the established literature acknowledged the public outcry, they privately saw these vulnerable populations as expendable. All in the name of science.

1941:

12-Month-Old Baby Infected with Herpes

In 1941, Dr. William C. Black inoculated a twelve-month-old baby with herpes who was "offered as a volunteer". He submitted his research to the Journal of Experimental Medicine which rejected the findings due to the ethically questionable research methods used in the study. Francis Peyton Rous, the editor of the journal, called the experiment "an abuse of power, an infringement of the rights of an individual, and not excusable because the illness which followed had implications for science."

Nevertheless, the study was later published in the Journal of Pediatrics.



IN 1941, DR. WILLIAM C. BLACK INOCULATED A TWELVE-MONTH-OLD BABY WITH HERPES WHO WAS "OFFERED AS A VOLUNTEER".

1942:

U.S. Exposes Thousands of Soldiers to Mustard Gas

During World War II, scientists funded by the United States government conducted mustard gas experiments on 60,000 American soldiers as part of military preparation for potential chemical warfare.

One aspect of the chemical warfare research program on mustard gas involved race-based human experimentation. In at least nine research projects conducted during the 1940s, scientists investigated how so-called racial differences affected the impact of mustard gas exposure on the bodies of soldiers.



And it wasn't just African-Americans. Japanese-Americans were used as test subjects, serving as proxies for the enemy so scientists could explore how mustard gas and other chemicals might affect Japanese troops. Puerto Rican soldiers were also singled out.

White enlisted men were used as scientific control groups. Their reactions were used to establish what was "normal," and then compared to the minority troops. All of the World War II experiments with mustard gas were done in secret and weren't recorded on the subjects' official military records.

Most do not have proof of what they went through. They received no follow-up health care or monitoring of any kind. And they were sworn to secrecy about the tests under threat of dishonorable discharge and military prison time, leaving some unable to receive adequate medical treatment for their injuries, because they couldn't tell doctors what happened to them.

1942:

Harvard/Navy Study Injects Prisoners with Cow Blood

In 1942, Harvard University biochemist Edwin Joseph Cohn injected 64 Massachusetts prisoners with cow blood, as part of an experiment sponsored by the U.S. Navy. The bovine blood was rejected by the unwilling human hosts, resulting in catastrophic harm. Lauded for his advancements in blood fractionation, his unethical use of prisoners as test subjects has been largely ignored in the modern histories.

Edwin J. Cohn & Jose Antonio Grifols
Lucas at the 4th International Congress
of Blood Transfusion, Lisbon, 1951

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grifols_Cohn_1951.jpg



1944:

University of Chicago Study Infects Psychiatric Patients with Malaria

Dr. Alf Alving, a nephrologist and professor at the University of Chicago Medical School, purposely infected psychiatric patients at the Illinois State Hospital with malaria so that he could test experimental treatments on them.

The Stateville Penitentiary malaria study was an unethical study of the effects of malaria on the prisoners of Stateville Penitentiary near Joliet, Illinois in the 1940s. The study was conducted by the Department of Medicine at the University of Chicago in conjunction with the United States Army and the State Department. The Stateville experiment was viewed as coercive because it offered shortened sentences to participants.

In the 1946 Nuremberg trials in Germany, the International Military Tribunal prosecuted leaders of former Nazi Germany for war crimes and events of the Holocaust, in particular, experimentation on human subjects. The Stateville malaria experiments were used as a critical point of defense for the Nazis, who argued similarities between their prisoner experimentation and the United States' at Stateville Penitentiary.

Andrew Ivy, a physician from Chicago, testified as an expert witness in the trials. He was asked to differentiate Nazi malaria experiments at the Dachau concentration camp and the Stateville Penitentiary malaria experiments. There were key distinctions, such as a higher rate of subject fatalities and lack of voluntary consent in the Nazi experiments. However, the procedures, motives and premise of the studies were arguably similar.



In this June 25, 1945 picture, army doctors expose patients to malaria-carrying mosquitoes in the malaria ward at Stateville Penitentiary in Crest Hill, Ill.

AP/foxnews.com

1946:

Soldiers, Sex Workers, Mental Patients, and Prisoners Infected with Venereal Diseases

Led by chief PHS physician John Cutler and funded by the NIH (both of which are departments of HHS), the Guatemala experiment was undoubtedly a U.S. endeavor. And the lack of ethics was not lost on those involved. In fact, Dr. Parran, still Surgeon General at the time, acknowledged that the study could never take place on U.S. soil.

The subjects were among the most vulnerable populations, including prison inmates, orphans, soldiers, prostitutes, and patients at a nearby mental hospital. These subjects included children as young as 10 years old.

The methods used in the study are deplorable, and unfit to print here in detail. Prostitutes were intentionally infected and provided to Guatemalan soldiers. Inmates and mental patients were forcibly infected, with researchers going so far as to put bodily fluids from the infected into the eyes and orifices of other subjects.

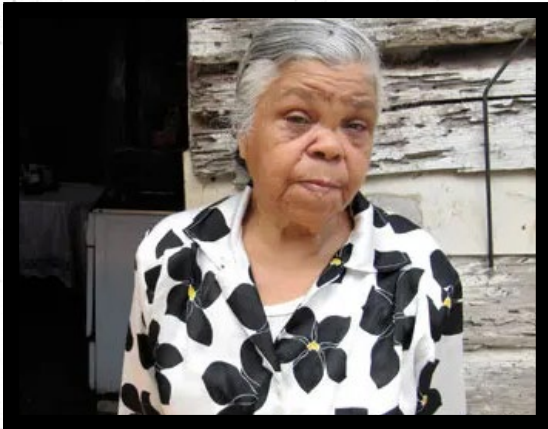
One psychiatric patient was injected with syphilis by Dr. Cutler and suffered severe side effects until treatment was administered 3 months



Tuskegee-syphilis-study doctor drawing blood from test subject

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guatemala_syphilis_experiments

Photo Credit: Wikimedia Commons



Marta Orellana, 74, a victim of the US syphilis trial when she was nine.

Photo Credit: Rory Carroll for the Guardian
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/jun/08/guatemala-victims-us-syphilis-study>

later. After the treatment, Cutler put bodily fluids from a subject infected with gonorrhea into the patient's eyes and other sensitive areas and injected her with syphilis yet again. The patient, who was subjected to these barbaric experiments against her will, suffered horrific symptoms and died a few days later.

This is just one example of the horrendous atrocities conducted by the research team. And it was all conducted and funded by the U.S. government. In fact, the U.S. government (along with some of the most prestigious universities) has been behind a staggering amount of illegal and unethical "research."

For the full story of corruption in our medical system, sign up for your free pass to watch **PROPAGANDA EXPOSED, the 8-part docuseries that will change the way you think about modern medicine.**



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1940s:

Harvard Study Tests Synthetic Hormones on Pregnant Women

At Harvard University, researchers began performing experiments in which they tested diethylstilbestrol, a synthetic estrogen, on pregnant women at the Lying-In Hospital of the University of Chicago. The women experienced an abnormally high number of miscarriages and babies with low birth weight.

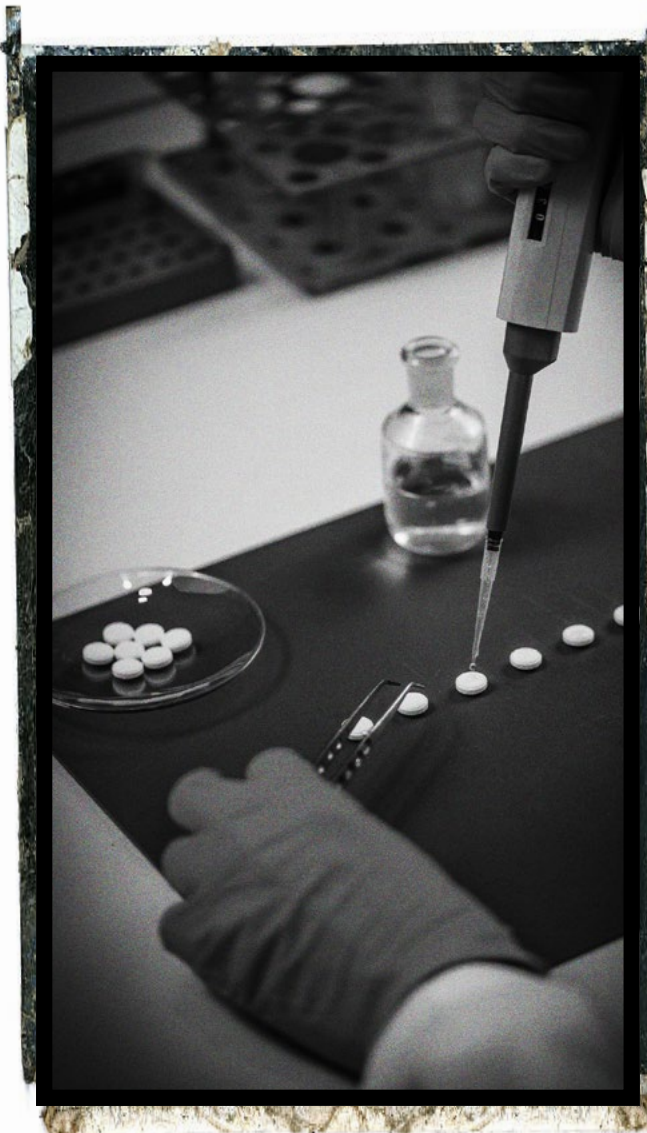
None of these women were informed that they were participating in an experimental trial, none were told what drug was being administered, and none were asked for consent to participate. Several lawsuits have been filed against the University of Chicago based on injuries and death resulting from the experiments. At least two were settled pretrial for an undisclosed amount.



THE WOMEN EXPERIENCED AN ABNORMALLY HIGH NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES AND BABIES WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT.

1947:

U.S. Navy Uses Chemicals as Truth Serums



In Project CHATTER, the U.S. Navy began identifying and testing truth serums, which they hoped could be used during interrogations of Soviet spies. Some of the chemicals tested on human subjects included mescaline and the anticholinergic drug scopolamine.

In one experiment Savage used five "normal" persons and fifteen depressed patients. In his report, LSD-25 a Clinical- Psychological Study, he provided detailed descriptions:

Case II was a 20 year old man who was admitted to the hospital with depression. He tearfully told psychologists that his mother was going to lose her home, his sister would lose her job, and he felt useless because he couldn't help them.

He was given LSD, the dosage increased to 100 mcg.; the end result was that the patients suffered from a "schizophrenic reaction." Savage wrote: "LSD appears to have no specific ther-

apeutic advantage in depression." Nevertheless, he suggested that hallucinations caused by LSD could potentially be useful in psychotherapy. **Dr. Savage had a long career as a mind control researcher for a variety of CIA front organizations causing irrevocable harm to human beings.**

1950:

U.S. Navy Sprays Dangerous Bacteria Over San Francisco

Beginning on September 26, 1950, the crew of a U.S. Navy minesweeper ship spent six days spraying *Serratia marcescens* into the air about two miles off the northern California coast. The project was called "Operation Sea Spray," and its aim was to determine the susceptibility of a big city like San Francisco to a bioweapon attack by terrorists.



Photograph: <https://factrepublic.com/facts/30897/>

In the following days, the military took samples at 43 sites to track the bacteria's spread, and found that it had quickly infested not only the city but surrounding suburbs as well. During the test, residents of these areas would have inhaled millions of bacterial spores. Clearly, their test showed, San Francisco and cities with similar size and topography could face germ warfare threats. "In this regard, the experiment was a success."

But there was a catch. At the time, the US military thought that *Serratia* couldn't harm humans. The bug was mostly known for the red spots it produced on infested foods and had not been widely linked to clinical conditions. That changed when one week after the test, 11 local residents checked into a Stanford University Hospital complaining of urinary tract infections.

Upon testing their pee, doctors noticed that the pathogen had a red hue. "Infection with *Serratia* was so rare that the outbreak was extensively investigated by the University to identify the origins of this scarlet letter bug." After scientists identified the microbe, the cases collectively became the first recorded outbreak of *Serratia marcescens*. A man named Edward Nevin – who was recovering from prostate surgery – died, and some have suggested that the release forever changed the area's microbial ecology.

1950:

Cleveland Study Drains Massive Quantities of Blood From Subjects

Researchers at the Cleveland City Hospital ran experiments to study changes in cerebral blood flow: they injected people with spinal anesthesia, and inserted needles into their jugular veins and brachial arteries to extract large quantities of blood and, after massive blood loss which caused paralysis and fainting, measured their blood pressure. The experiment was often performed multiple times on the same subject.



RESEARCHERS AT THE CLEVELAND CITY HOSPITAL INSERTED NEEDLES INTO THEIR JUGULAR VEINS AND BRACHIAL ARTERIES TO EXTRACT LARGE QUANTITIES OF BLOOD.

1950:

CIA Doses Thousands of Soldiers in Attempt to Hypnotize and Control

The CIA initiated Project Bluebird, later renamed Project Artichoke, whose stated purpose was to develop "the means to control individuals through special interrogation techniques", "way[s] to prevent the extraction of information from CIA agents", and "offensive uses of unconventional techniques, such as hypnosis and drugs".

The purpose of the project was outlined in a memo dated January 1952 that stated, "Can we get control of an individual to the point where he will do our bidding against his will and even against fundamental laws of nature, such as self preservation?"

The project studied the use of hypnosis, forced morphine addiction and subsequent forced withdrawal, and the use of other chemicals, among other methods, to produce amnesia and other vulnerable states in subjects. In order to "perfect techniques ... for the abstraction of information from individuals, whether willing or not",



Project BLUEBIRD researchers experimented with a wide variety of psychoactive substances, including LSD, heroin, marijuana, cocaine, PCP, mescaline, and ether. Project BLUEBIRD researchers dosed over 7,000 U.S. military personnel with LSD, without their knowledge or consent, at the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland.

1950:

University of Pennsylvania Study Infects Hundreds of Female Prisoners with Hepatitis

In 1947, research based on the spread as well as the mass manifestation of hepatitis was conducted by Dr. Joseph Stokes Junior. Dr. Stokes gathered a "focus group" made up of inmates from various prisons who were fed with breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Between the three meals, they would also be given milkshakes as a dessert.

The only trick was that those milkshakes were infected with the hepatitis virus. The milkshakes would be made with either vanilla or chocolate flavor and some blended liver infected with hepatitis. In some cases, they would also use feces from hepatitis patients.

The prisoners used in the research were never told of what the milkshake actually contained. Neither is there any evidence of a document that would have allowed this research to take place. Slow and steady, day by day patients would manifest various symptoms, representing the different types of hepatitis they would develop. This research also showed that the type of hepatitis developed by an individual can be caused by the blood type the individual has. This is due to some types of blood having a higher count of white blood cells.



Most of the prisoners developed (as expected) liver problems which later on developed into major health issues. In 1950, Dr. Stokes performed another test with 200 female inmates who were once again intentionally infected without their consent.

1951:

Dow Chemical, Johnson & Johnson, and U.S. Army Exposes Prisoners to Herbicides

The Holmesburg Prison in Pennsylvania was the site of extensive dermatological research operations, using prisoners as subjects. Led by Dr. Albert M. Kligman of the University of Pennsylvania, the studies were performed on behalf of Dow Chemical

Company, the U.S. Army, and Johnson & Johnson. Dow Chemical wanted to study the health effects of dioxin and other herbicides.

Kligman has denied doing anything wrong. "My use of paid prisoners as research subjects in the 1950s and 1960s was in keeping with this nation's standard protocol for conducting scientific investigations at that time," he said in a recent two-sentence statement, one of the few he has made on the subject.



Holmesburg Prison, Abandoned.

"To the best of my knowledge," Kligman added, "the result of those experiments advanced our knowledge of the pathogenesis skin disease, and no long-term harm was done to any person who voluntarily participated in the research program."

The experiments ended in 1974 as a wave of national publicity and congressional hearings put an end to most human experimentation involving populations such as prisoners and mental patients.

1952:

Psychiatric Patient Murdered with Mescaline

Professional tennis player Harold Blauer died when he was injected with a fatal dose of a mescaline derivative at the New York State Psychiatric Institute of Columbia University. The United States Department of Defense, which sponsored the injection, worked in collusion with the Department of Justice and the New York State Attorney General to conceal evidence of its involvement in the experiment for 23 years.

Castigating the Government for covering up the facts for many years, Judge Constance Baker Motley of Federal District Court awarded the damages to Mr. Blauer's two daughters.

"This court is faced with assessing a sad episode in the conduct of the United States Government and a personal tragedy for an unsuspecting victim and his family," Judge Motley said, adding that the Army had used Mr. Blauer as "a guinea pig in an experiment."



PROFESSIONAL TENNIS PLAYER HAROLD BLAUER DIED WHEN HE WAS INJECTED WITH A FATAL DOSE OF A MESCALINE DERIVATIVE.

"Rather than admit its role in Blauer's death," the judge said, "the Government covered up its involvement in the affair, thus this opinion is issued today rather than in the early 1950's when the death occurred."

"The primary reason the Army covered up its involvement was to avoid embarrassment and adverse publicity.' The Army immediately began to take actions to make sure that its involvement with Blauer's death did not come to light," the judge said. She said the Army instructed doctors to discontinue the experiment until safety measures were in place.

The institute notified Mr. Blauer's former wife, Amy, that he had died of "an overdose of a drug." She sued the state, contending that the death was caused by negligence. In 1955, the state settled the case with Mrs. Blauer for \$18,000, and the Government secretly contributed half the money on the condition that the Army's role be kept secret.



Mescaline

The practice of covering up malfeasance with confidential settlements is absolutely rampant among government and pharmaceutical organizations. Claim your free pass to watch **PROPAGANDA EXPOSED**, the 8-part docuseries that companies like Johnson & Johnson DON'T want you to see.



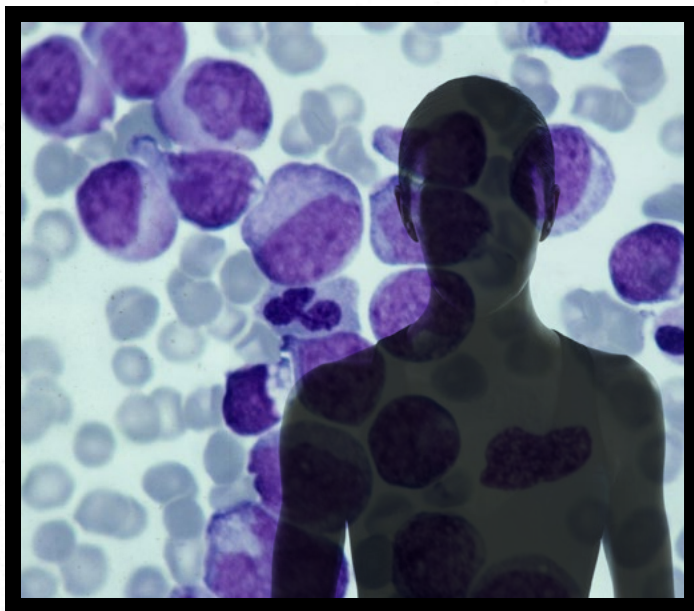
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1952:

Sloan-Kettering Study Infects Patients and Prisoners with Cancer Cells

Chester M. Southam, a Sloan-Kettering Institute researcher, injected live cancer cells, known as HeLa cells, into prisoners at the Ohio State Penitentiary and cancer patients. Also at Sloan-Kettering, 300 healthy females were injected with live cancer cells without being told.

In 1952, Southam began what appear to have been his first human experiments to test his theory about virus antibodies with anti-neoplastic properties. To do this, he and various colleagues routinely inoculated cancer patients with dangerous viruses, including West Nile, Ilheus, and Bunyamwera viruses.



AT SLOAN-KETTERING, 300 HEALTHY FEMALES WERE INJECTED WITH LIVE CANCER CELLS WITHOUT BEING TOLD.

A review of their published work makes the following statement: "All patients were volunteers who had advanced neoplastic disease of an extent, type, and stage which precluded the possibility of therapeutic benefit from surgery, x-ray, or antineoplastic chemotherapeutic agents." The general physical condition of these patients varied extremely, from apparently well to terminal.

There was a wide range of diagnostic types, including epidermoid carcinomas, adenocarcinomas, lymphomas and leukemia and other sarcomas. Blood for antibody studies was obtained immediately prior to each virus inoculation

and usually at weekly intervals thereafter during the period of hospitalization, and as frequently as was practicable after patients had been discharged to their homes.

Nowhere in the statement is there any indication of informed consent having been obtained from the patients; what is clear is the overreaching attempt to make it known that these patients were terminal, with the implication that they were going to die anyway. These early studies, not unlike Southam's later ones, would at times have serious consequences for the patients involved.

An earlier paper authored by Southam noted some of the negative reactions suffered by some patients: "...caused mild encephalitis in 3 patients, and in the other patients caused no symptoms. Bunyamwera virus caused a very severe encephalitis with residual mental damage in one patient."



Memorial Sloan Kettering
Cancer Center



1953:

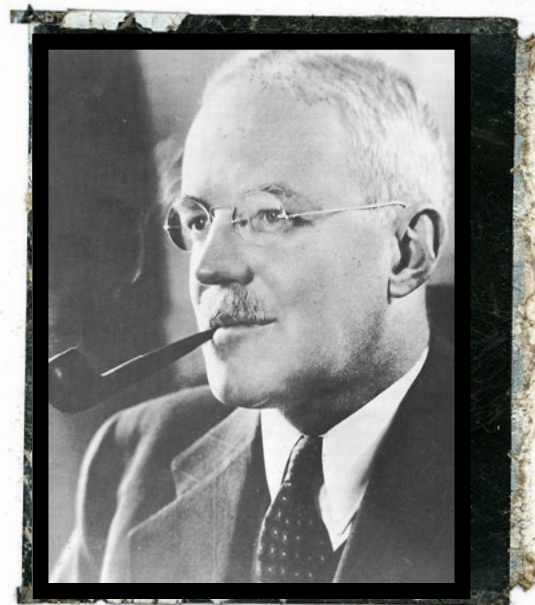
CIA Tortures Subjects in Interrogation Experiment

MK-Ultra was a top-secret CIA project in which the agency conducted hundreds of clandestine experiments—sometimes on unwitting U.S. citizens—to assess the potential use of LSD and other drugs for mind control, information gathering and psychological torture. Though Project MK-Ultra lasted from 1953 until about 1973, details of the illicit program didn't become public until 1975, during a congressional investigation into widespread illegal CIA activities within the United States and around the world.

In the 1950s and 1960s—the height of the Cold War—the United States government feared that Soviet, Chinese and North Korean agents were using mind control to brainwash U.S. prisoners of war in Korea.

In response, Allan Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), approved Project MK-Ultra in 1953. The covert operation aimed to develop techniques that could be used against Soviet bloc enemies to control human behavior with drugs and other psychological manipulators.

The program involved more than 150 human experiments involving psychedelic drugs, paralytics and electroshock therapy. Sometimes the test subjects knew they were participating in a study—but at other times, they had no idea, even when the hallucinogens started taking effect.

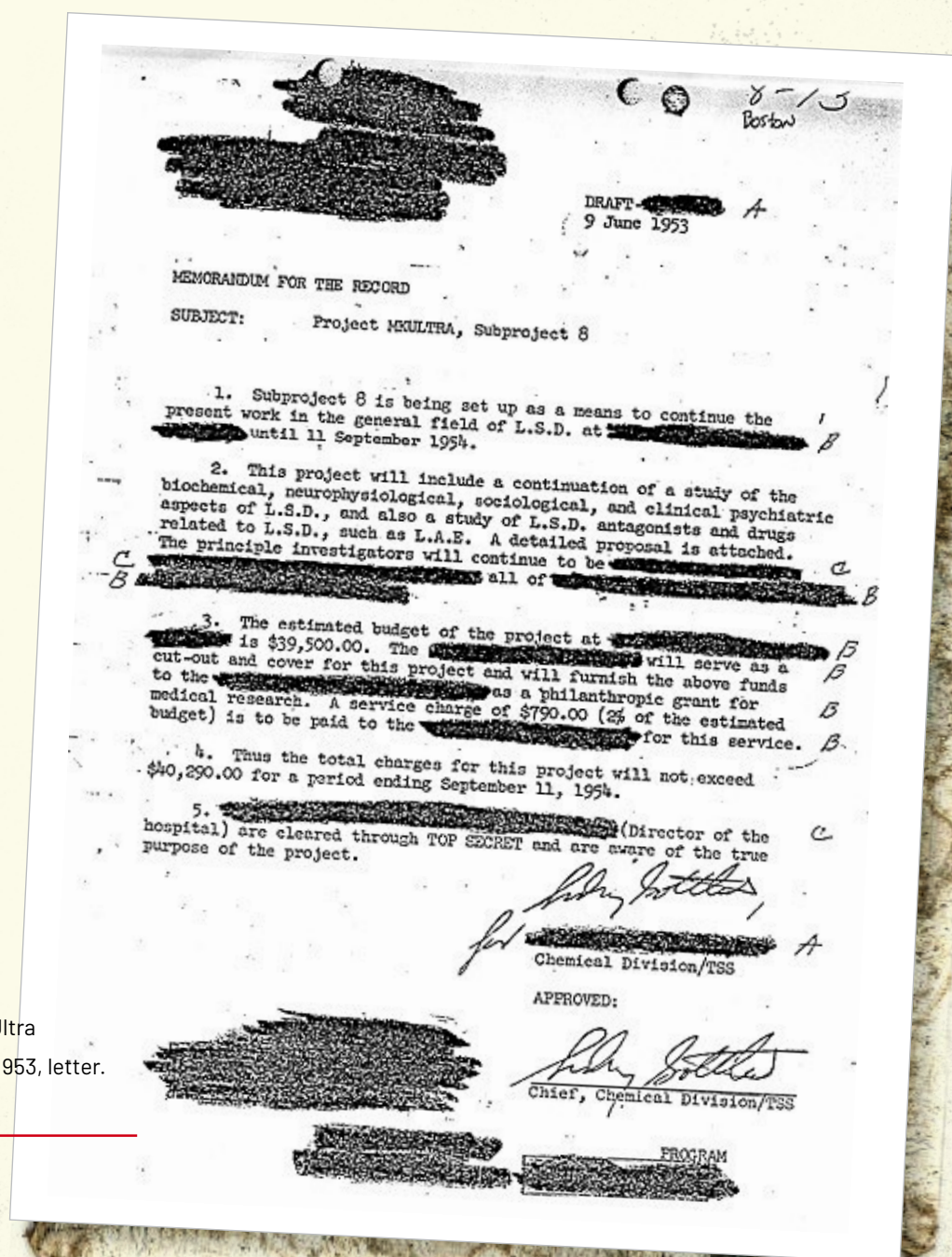


Allan Dulles

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2002/spring/fritz-kolbe-3.html>

In 1974, New York Times journalist Seymour Hersh published a story about how the CIA had conducted non-consensual drug experiments and illegal spying operations on U.S. citizens. His report started the lengthy process of bringing long-suppressed details about MK-Ultra to light.

The following year, President Ford—in the wake of the Watergate scandal and amid growing distrust of the U.S. government—set up the United States President's Commission on CIA Activities within the United States to investigate illegal CIA activities, including Project MK-Ultra and other experiments on unsuspecting citizens.



Sidney Gottlieb approved of an MKUltra sub-project on LSD in this June 9, 1953, letter.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_MKUltra

1953:

Dozens of Children Are Subjected to Cantharide Blistering

Spanish fly, the drug that is supposed to induce uncontrollable arousal in those who eat it, comes from an actual insect. This insect, commonly (and accurately) called the "blister beetle," does exactly what its name suggests. It gives people blisters, and that's when it is only applied externally. Swallow it, and it irritates the entire digestive system. This is where it gets its name. Some people find the slight irritation it causes the urethra sexually stimulating.

In 1953, a doctor in the UK decided to try out using cantharides on children that had rheumatic fever, just to see what happened. He used the chemical to blister the skin of their torsos. He snipped the blistered skin away with scissors and dressed the wound, noting that it healed after a few days. His conclusions were, "The blister size is reduced in acute rheumatic fever, possibly because of increased diffusion of fluid from the blister. ACTH treatment reduces blister size further, but the suggested mechanism for this is a decrease in capillary permeability."



About forty children were subjected to the experiment, without their consent or knowledge. It was not, by any extent, the worst experiment performed on people, or even on children, but the fact that it was done to already-sick children caused a minor scandal when it came to light.

The study was described in the journal *Clinical Science* as a medical experiment in which researchers intentionally blistered the skin on the abdomens of 41 children, who ranged in age from 8 to 14, using cantharide.

1953:

U.S. Army Exposes Soldiers to Biological and Chemical Weapons

In June 1953 the United States Army formally adopted guidelines regarding the use of human subjects in chemical, biological, or radiological testing and research. The guidelines were adopted per an Army Chief of Staff memo (MM 385) and closely mirrored the Nuremberg Code.

These guidelines also required that all research projects involving human subjects receive approval from the Secretary of the Army. The guidelines, however, left a loophole; they did not define what types of experiments and tests required such approval from the secretary, thus encouraging "selective compliance" with the guidelines.

Under the guidelines, seven research projects involving chemical weapons and human subjects were submitted by the Chemical Corps for Secretary of the Army approval in August 1953. One project involved vesicants, one involved phosgene, and five were experiments which involved nerve agents; all seven were approved. Operation Top Hat, however, was not among the projects submitted to the Secretary of the Army for approval.

Operation Top Hat was termed a "local field exercise" by the Army and took place from September 15–19, 1953 at the Army Chemical School at Fort McClellan, Alabama. In a 1975 Pentagon Inspector General's report, the military maintained Top Hat was not subject to the guidelines requiring approval because it was a "line of duty" exercise in the Chemical Corps.

The experiments used Chemical Corps personnel to test decontamination methods for biological and chemical weapons, including mustard gas and nerve agents. Chemical Corps personnel participating in the tests were not volunteers and were not informed of the tests.

1956:

Mentally Disabled Children Injected with Hepatitis

Mentally retarded children housed at the Willowbrook State School in Staten Island, New York, were intentionally given hepatitis in an attempt to track the development of the viral infection. The study began in 1956 and lasted for 14 years.

The researcher, Dr. Saul Krugman also wanted to determine the effectiveness of gamma globulin injections as protection against hepatitis. They justified their deliberate infections and exposures by claiming that given that there was a high rate of infection in the institution it was practically inevitable that the children would become infected.



Dr. Saul Krugman

<https://archives.med.nyu.edu/node/23442>

As each trial concluded, Dr. Krugman published the results in prominent medical journals including the New England Journal of Medicine, the Lancet, and the Journal of the American Medical Association. From the time of the first publication, the experiments were controversial within the medical community. In 1966, renowned medical ethicist Henry K. Beecher published an article titled, "Ethics and Clinical Research," which listed Willowbrook as an example of an unethical clinical experiment and concluded that "there is no right to risk an injury to one person for the benefit of others."

Five years later, the editorial board of the Lancet apologized for publishing Dr. Krugman's studies without greater skepticism. "The Willowbrook experiments have always carried a hope that hepatitis might one day be prevented," the editors wrote, "but that could not justify the giving of infected material to children who would not directly benefit."

1962:

Childhood Acne Study Continues Despite Severe Liver Damage

Throughout the 1960s, children had become the forgotten victims of terrible human experimentation. From infants to adolescents, no age group was exempt from the unethical experimentation.

For example, researchers at the Laurel Children's Center in Maryland tested experimental acne medications on children. They continued their tests even though more than half of the children developed severe liver damage from the medications

These children were routinely subjected to painful liver biopsies to monitor the damage. Once the livers had healed, these human test subjects were once again dosed with the harmful, experimental drug.

THESE CHILDREN WERE ROUTINELY SUBJECTED TO PAINFUL LIVER BIOPSIES TO MONITOR THE DAMAGE. ONCE THE LIVERS HAD HEALED, THESE HUMAN TEST SUBJECTS WERE ONCE AGAIN DOSED WITH THE HARMFUL, EXPERIMENTAL DRUG.



1963:

U.S. Army Uses Biological and Chemical Weapons on Soldiers

Project SHAD (Shipboard Hazard and Defense) was a series of tests conducted by the Department of Defense (DoD) in the 1960s and early 1970s to investigate the effectiveness of shipboard detection of and protection procedures against chemical and biological warfare agents.

Within each test there were typically several separate trials involving exposure of vessels with various agents. In some cases, all the trials within a particular test used the same agent, but for some tests, different agents were used in different trials. Agents included chemical warfare agents sarin and VX; biological warfare agents *Pasteurella tularensis*, *Coxiella burnetii*, and staphylococcal enterotoxin B; chemical warfare simulants such as zinc cadmium sulfide; and biological warfare simulants such as *Bacillus globigii* and *Serratia marcescens*.

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2007. Long-Term Health Effects of Participation in Project SHAD. Project SHAD

The USS George Eastman, one of the Navy vessels including in classified testing of chemical and biological threat agents under Project SHAD.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhmc-series/nh-series/NH-84000/NH-84610.html>



involved mainly service members from the Navy and Marines, numbering more than 5,000. The tests were conducted in several areas of the Southwest Pacific, many around Hawaii, and in the Atlantic. The general procedure for testing ship vulnerabilities to biological and chemical agents and simulants varied slightly for the tests and trials.

The most common method of disseminating the materials on the ships was by aircraft. Typically, aircraft would fly in front of the target ship and release the materials from spray tanks mounted on the wings. After the material was released, the ship would then steer through the release cloud and record information. The second most popular method for dispersing agents or simulants was to release the material from a turbine disseminator located at the bow of the target ship.

Although many of the roughly 5,500 veterans who took part were aware of the tests, some were involved without their knowledge. Certain issues surrounding the test program were not resolved by the passage of the law and the Department of Defense was accused of continuing to withhold documents on Cold War chemical and biological weapons tests that used unsuspecting veterans as "human samplers" after reporting to Congress it had released all medically relevant information.

Secrecy agreements can now be ignored by veterans in order to pursue healthcare concerns within the Department of Veterans Affairs. The V.A. has offered screening programs for veterans who believe they were involved in DoD sponsored tests during their service.

The military has been a veritable petri dish for medical experiments. Sadly, most of these brave men and women have been unknowing and unwilling participants in the "research."

Discover the sordid truth about the history of modern medicine by claiming your free pass to watch **PROPAGANDA EXPOSED, the 8-part docuseries that blows the lid off the medical mafia and their corrupt practices.**



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1963:

Elderly Jewish Patients Injected with Cancer Cells

The front-page headline of the New York World-Telegram on Jan. 20, 1964 shocked readers:

"Charge Hospital Shot Live Cancer Cells Into Patients." The stunning accusation was that Brooklyn's Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital, a facility known for serving an elderly population and those in need of long-term physical care, was "conducting cancer experiments on unsuspecting non-cancerous patients."

The experiments were the idea of Dr. Chester Southam, a noted immunologist at Sloan-Kettering Hospital, who suggested a collaborative research project with the JCDH. Southam hoped to initiate an "evaluation of the immunologic status of patients with chronic non neoplastic diseases, as revealed by promptness of rejection of subcutaneous cancer-cell homografts."



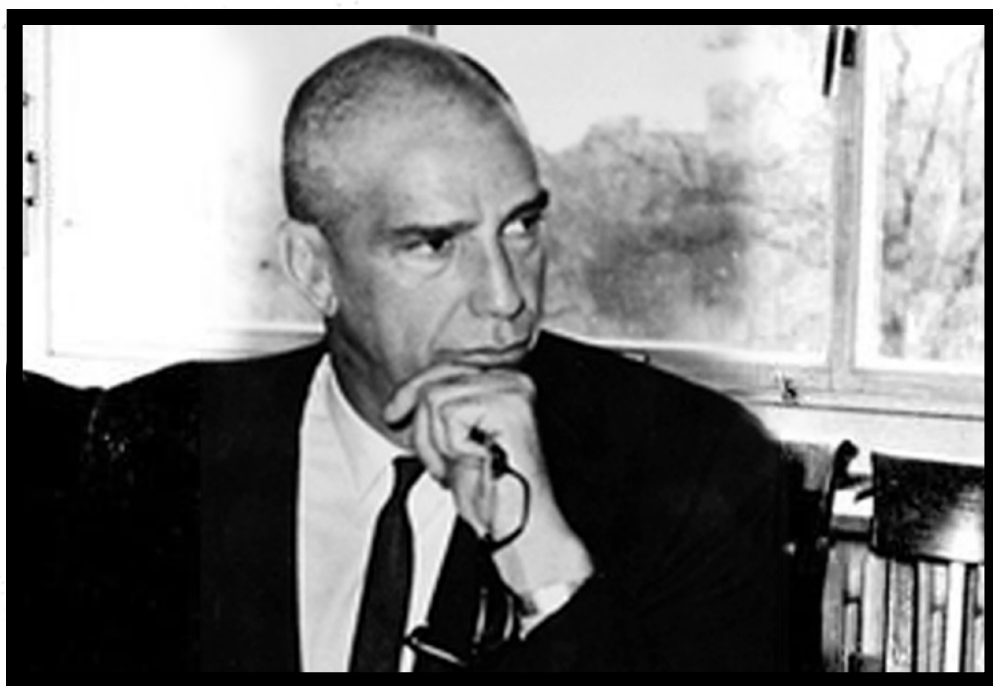
The New York Times Archive

22 elderly patients at the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital in Brooklyn, New York City were injected with live cancer cells by Chester M. Southam, who in 1952 had done the same to prisoners at the Ohio State Prison, to "discover the secret of how healthy bodies fight the invasion of malignant cells"

Doctors Avir Kagan, David Leichter and Perry Fersko were all asked to assist Southam with his research initiative. Each one refused.

Kagan, the first to be asked, recalled in a recent interview, "There was never a question. I decided I wouldn't do it. I couldn't imagine approaching a patient and asking for his permission to inject him with live cancer cells. I certainly wouldn't consider it unless we got consent. That was the key, informed consent."

Pressure was placed on Kagan, as well as Leichter and Fersko to comply; they were told the research would advance science and association with the project would be good for the hospital. But the doctors stood their ground. Regrettably, a fourth physician agreed to carry out the experiment and 22 geriatric patients were injected with cancer cells, thrusting the JCDH case into the halls of medical research infamy.



Dr. Chester Southam

<https://nypost.com/2013/12/28/nycs-forgotten-cancer-scandal/>

1963:

University of California Study Tortures Hours-Old Infants

Researchers from the University of California Department of Pediatrics performed experiments on 113 newborns ranging in age from one hour to three days, in which they studied changes in blood pressure and blood flow. In one of the studies, researchers inserted a catheter through the babies' umbilical arteries and into their aortas, and then submerged their feet in ice water. In another of the studies, they strapped 50 newborn babies to a circumcision board, and turned them upside down so that all of their blood rushed into their heads.



1964:

U.S. Army Funds Hallucinogen Study on Prisoners

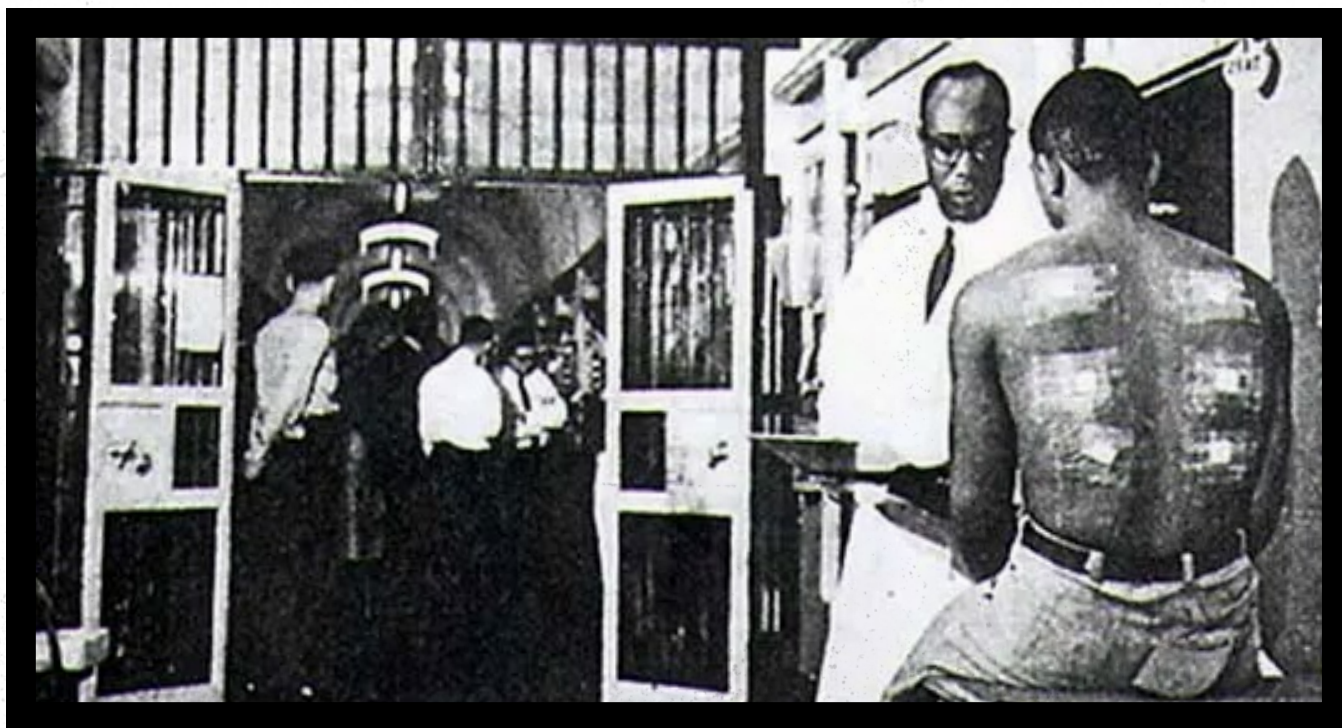
The 1951 chemical experiments would not be the last collaboration between professor Albert Klingman and the U.S. Army. In 1964, the Army paid \$386,486 to both Klingman and professor Herbert W. Copelan to perform experiments with mind-altering drugs on 320 inmates of Holmesburg Prison. The goal of the study was to determine the minimum effective dose of each drug needed to disable 50 percent of any given population.

The inmates were recruited to test ditran, atropine, scopolamine, and various experimental glycolate agents, which affected the nervous activity and the function of smooth muscles. In threshold experiments,

Holmesburg prison

Urban Archives/Temple University, via Associated Press

<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/13/us/13inmates.html>



rather than increasing dosage by small incremental amounts, many experiments increased in dosage by 40 percent at a time.

In addition to providing subjects for experimentation, the Holmesburg prison also served as the perfect facility for military testing of mind-altering substances because of the presence of pliable furniture and padding as a safety precaution for patients.

These included Agent 282 (which causes grogginess and lightheadedness), Agent 834 (Which caused mental impairment and hallucinations), CAR 302, 212 (which caused lightheadedness), CAR 302, 368 (which caused lightheadedness, slurred speech, and lack of drive), Atropine Sulfate (which caused dullness of consciousness and difficulty distinguishing reality from fantasy), and Agent 668 (which caused mildly high symptoms and intoxication).

Subjects from this set of experiments say they weren't aware what drugs they were given due to the lack of consent forms. The drugs produced a variety of lasting effects, such as temporary paralysis, and sudden long-term violent behavior, with half of the subjects reporting to have experienced hallucinations for days. Many prisoners stayed away from the Army experiments due to rumors that they involved LSD and resulted in participants going crazy.



THE GOAL OF THE STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE THE MINIMUM EFFECTIVE DOSE OF EACH DRUG NEEDED TO DISABLE 50 PERCENT OF ANY GIVEN POPULATION.

1966:

U.S. Army Releases Biological Weapon In NYC Subways

In a field test called "A Study of the Vulnerability of Subway Passengers in New York City to Covert Attack with Biological Agents," military officials tried to see how easy it would be to unleash biological weapons using the New York City subway. They would break light bulbs full of bacteria on the tracks to see how they spread through the city.



"If you can get trillions of bacteria into a light bulb and throw it on the track as a train pulls into a station, they'll get pulled through the air as the train leaves," Cole says, traveling through the tunnels and into different stations.

Clouds would engulf people as trains pulled away, but documents say that they "brushed their clothing, looked up at the grating apron and walked on." No one was concerned.

In a 1995 Newsday story, reporter Dennis Duggan contacted retired Army scientist Charles Senseney, who had testified about the experiments to a Senate subcommittee in 1975. In his testimony, he explained that one light bulb full of bacteria dropped at 14th Street easily spread the bacteria up to at least 58th Street.

Experiments continued in New York for six days using *Bacillus subtilis*, then known as *Bacillus globigii*, and *S. marcescens*.

A paper from the National Academy of Sciences analyzing military experiments notes that *B. globigii* is "now considered a pathogen" and is often a cause of food poisoning. "Infections are rarely known to be fatal," the report said — though fatal cases have occurred.

2004:

AstraZeneca Study Forces Patient to Participate, Resulting in Death

Dan Markingson was 26 years old when he was forced to make a decision: join a clinical trial or face commitment to a psychiatric institution. University of Minnesota research participant died by suicide while enrolled in an industry-sponsored pharmaceutical trial comparing three FDA-approved atypical antipsychotics: Seroquel (quetiapine), Zyprexa (olanzapine), and Risperdal (risperidone).

Writing on the circumstances surrounding Markingson's death in the study, which was designed and funded by Seroquel manufacturer AstraZeneca, University of Minnesota Professor of Bioethics Carl Elliott noted that Markingson was enrolled in the study against the wishes of his mother, Mary Weiss, and that he was forced to choose between enrolling in the study or being involuntarily committed to a state mental institution. Further investigation revealed financial ties to AstraZeneca by Markingson's psychiatrist, Dr. Stephen C. Olson.



In 2010, AstraZeneca agreed to pay over \$500 million to settle claims that the company had illegally marketed Seroquel for off-label use. The pharma giant stole hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars through Medicare and Medicaid kickbacks and scams, bribing doctors to prescribe the drug for aggression, Alzheimer's, anger management, anxiety, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, dementia, depression, mood disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and sleeplessness – all conditions for which the drug had never been tested.

It was given to the elderly, children, veterans and inmates, who were treated as "guinea pigs," according to the acting U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The Seroquel label now includes a special "increased mortality" warning that cites an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior in children, adolescents, and young adults.

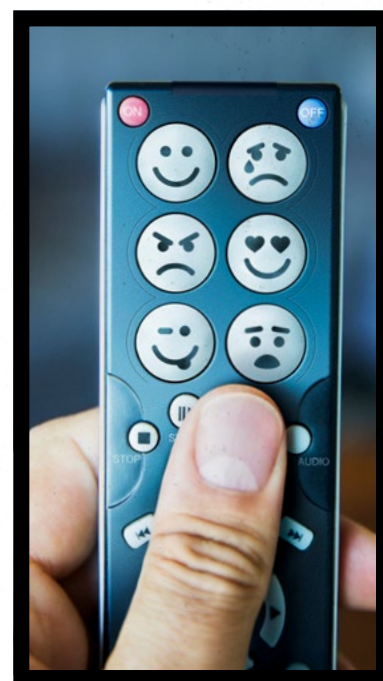
2012:

Facebook Study Manipulates Emotions of 700,000 Users

In 2014, a paper in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences revealed that Facebook intentionally manipulated the news feeds of almost 700,000 users in order to study “emotional contagion through social networks.”

The researchers, who are affiliated with Facebook, Cornell, and the University of California–San Francisco, tested whether reducing the number of positive messages people saw made those people less likely to post positive content themselves. The same went for negative messages: Would scrubbing posts with sad or angry words from someone’s Facebook feed make that person write fewer gloomy updates?

“If you are exposing people to something that causes changes in psychological status, that’s experimentation,” says James Grimmelman, a professor of technology and the law at the University of Maryland. *“This is the kind of thing that would require informed consent.”*



In the company’s current terms of service, Facebook users relinquish the use of their data for “data analysis, testing, [and] research.” This means that the experiment may technically have been legal (although Cornell and UCSF are federally-funded schools, so their participation may have required more specific informed consent). But scientists and lawyers alike all seem to agree that the study was completely unethical, and a violation of human rights.

It’s one thing to observe human emotions. It’s another to manipulate them.

2020:

U.S. Government Approves and Compels Experimental COVID-19 Drug Despite Safety and Efficacy Concerns

In the wake of COVID-19, pharmaceutical companies wasted no time in the race to make money. Science was all but abandoned as researchers skipped right past animal trials to begin experimenting on humans. That experiment is still underway right now, as virtually everyone who received a COVID shot is now part of the biggest medical experiment in human history.

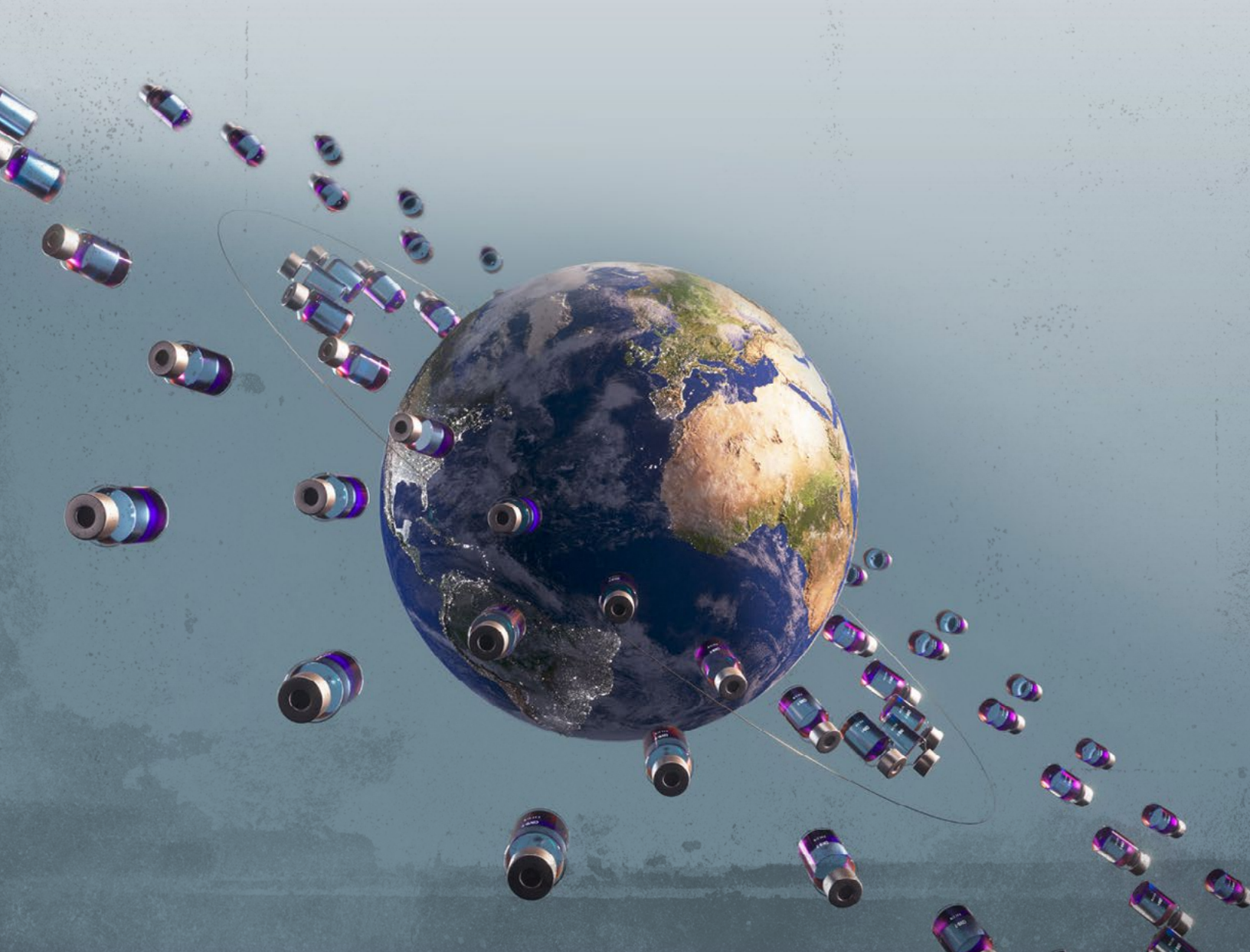


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The federal government (along with several states and thousands of private businesses) began instituting vaccine mandates – even though the clinical trials for these vaccines have not yet concluded! Vaccine manufacturers repeatedly failed to report adverse events in their studies, and lied about the efficacy of the injections.

Around the world, everyday life was upended for those who didn't receive the shot. (Or 2 shots. Or 3. Or 4.) Rather than a traditional inoculation, these new "vaccines" utilize mRNA technology to modify your body's immune response – a science still in its infancy.

Nevertheless, nearly 11 BILLION doses have been administered so far, which has generated tremendous wealth for the manufacturers while leaving billions of people worldwide completely in the dark about what adverse events could lay ahead.



This Isn't Going to Stop

It's been less than two years since the first shots were administered. A recent analysis of drugs approved by the FDA between 2001 and 2010 found that nearly a third ended up years later with warnings about unexpected, sometimes life-threatening side effects or complications.

The 71 flagged drugs included top-sellers for treating depression, arthritis, infections and blood clots. Safety issues included risks for serious skin reactions, liver damage, cancer and even death.

If you think that these illegal, immoral, and unethical experiments are a thing of the past, think again. This is the foundation on which modern Western medicine was built. The pharmaceutical industry exists to create cash, not cures. It cares more about profit than patients and is rarely deterred by fines and lawsuits.



That's because these companies own the government entities that are meant to oversee them. They are the #1 source of revenue for the media on which you rely for information. They built the curricula with which western doctors are taught, and they are almost exclusively responsible for their continued education.

The examples above are just a small glimpse into the evil inner workings of a medical mafia that's willing to do anything and everything to make an extra buck. Infecting children with diseases? Using slaves and prisoners as lab rats? Exposing soldiers to chemical weapons? Poisoning the subway system?

These are all very real things that have happened in our nation's short history. Around the globe, these kinds of experiments on human beings are just as common. And it's just a small glimpse into the true nature of the world in which we live.

Our doctors, our news, our political leaders, our educational institutions... all of them have been corrupted. Each day, you're likely to hear more lies than truths.

To discover why, be sure to tune in to **PROPAGANDA EXPOSED, the 8-part docuseries that exposed the truth about our modern medical system and the evil practices that have defined it.**



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About The Authors



Ty & Charlene Bollinger are devoted Christians, health freedom advocates, health researchers, documentary film producers, and best-selling authors.

After losing several family members to conventional cancer treatments, they set out to learn the truth about cancer and the cancer industry, working together tirelessly to help others to learn the truth that sets them free to live healthy, happy lives.

Ty & Charlene's heartbreak and grief coupled with their firm belief that chemotherapy, radiation, and surgery were NOT the most effective treatments available for cancer patients, led them on a path of discovery.

On their journey, they interviewed cutting-edge scientists, leading alternative doctors, and groundbreaking researchers to learn about hidden alternative cancer treatments. What they uncovered helped to create *The Truth About Cancer* and its four awe-inspiring documentaries: *The Quest for The Cures*, *The Quest For The Cures Continues*, *The Truth About Cancer: A Global Quest*, and *Eastern Medicine: Journey Through ASIA*.

Ty and Charlene speak frequently at seminars, expos, conferences, and churches. Together, they host a biweekly internet news program: TTAC Global Health News.

Their message is clear:

CANCER IS NOT A DEATH SENTENCE. THERE IS ALWAYS HOPE.

Charlene Bollinger

Ty Bollinger