If you’re worried about cancer, remember this. Wherever you are, if you want to talk to us about cancer, call us. We’re here to help you.

2,500,000 people fighting cancer.
Silent Spring, published in 1962, was a landmark work that aroused public concerns about pollution of our environment with industrial toxins that were carcinogenic and mutagenic in animal and bacterial test systems. Extrapolations of laboratory data led to the suggestion that most human cancers were due to environmental exposures.

Rachel L. Carson (1907–1964), author of Silent Spring, was educated at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Johns Hopkins University, and Oberlin College; from the latter she was granted a D.Sc. degree. Most of her career was spent with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as a biologist and science writer.

The Apocalyptics, by Edith Efron, published in 1984, is a polemical but factual rebuttal to the fears of cancer from industrial chemicals. Careful investigative journalism questions the testing techniques that label chemicals carcinogenic or mutagenic and lead to extrapolations resulting in regulations. It is a call for rethinking the positions regarding human carcinogenesis taken by extreme environmentalists.

Edith Efron, author of The Apocalyptics, was educated as a journalist at Columbia University. Her rejection of claims against industry, through comparison of the health and other human conditions in nonindustrialized and industrialized countries, led to her investigations into the claims of cancer production by industrial chemicals.

Alvin M. Weinberg stated that “... if Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring is the Uncle Tom’s Cabin of environmental cancer, then Edith Efron’s The Apocalyptics is its J’accuse.” Both books should be read by cancer investigators, and their lessons should be considered by cancer specialists and those reaching scientific conclusions as well as those responsible for framing government regulations.


M. B. S.