

Cures for Cancer?

Some cancers are fast growing others are slow growing. Some stop of their own accord. Others stop after some form of treatment and others still resist all forms of treatment.

The hard reality is that between 1930 and 1990, in the USA, for men, only two cancers have actually declined in incidence: stomach cancer has dropped from 38 to seven per 100,000 men and liver cancer has dropped by 50-65 percent and now only kills about five per 100,000 men .per annum. For women there have been significant improvements in cancer of the uterus, stomach, liver and some improvement in colon & rectal cancer .

The problem for orthodox medicine is that none of these improvements are recent. There are no sudden drops to show where improvements in surgery, radiation and chemotherapy kicked in. The graphs show long term trends. More significantly they show that for many cancers there has been either no change at all or a slow but steady increase in death rates. Prostate deaths have nearly doubled – as have deaths from cancer of the pancreas and leukemia. And lung cancer deaths have just gone through the roof.

But there is another way to look at the subject. Cancers are never cured - even when they appear to have gone. The potential for cancer is always there lurking in the microscopic depths of the body. Cancer can never be said to have been 100% beaten.

And even talking about winning a war against cancer appears to some to conjure up quite the wrong image. Hazel Thornton who was diagnosed in 1991 as having breast cancer should have the last word.

"Whilst I believe that attitude is crucially important in coming to terms with a life threatening disease so that one may live one's life fruitfully and in tranquility, I cannot accept that one can say at any given moment that one has `beaten' the illness...I hope that I am in a state of truce with my body's inefficiencies, rather than waging war with it." (personal communication, Dec. 1995)