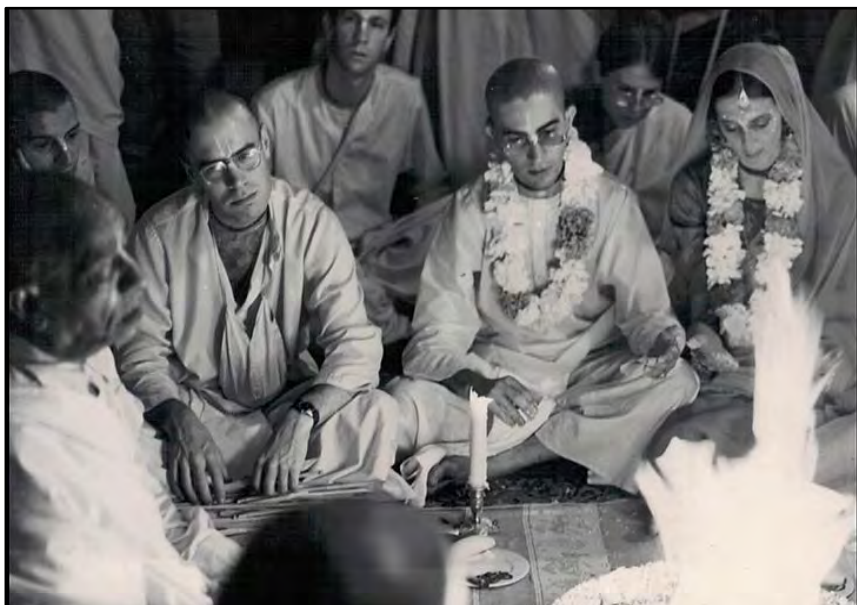


***SRILA PRABHUPADA'S
MYSTERIOUS
HEALTH DECLINE***

1976-1977

MEDICAL AND SYMPTOMS



**~ VOLUME FOUR ~
PERSONAL AMBITION SERIES**

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1976-1977

MEDICAL AND SYMPTOMS

PERSONAL AMBITION SERIES

~VOLUME FOUR~

PRABHUPADA TRUTH COMMISSION

(1) *"Don't move me to the hospital. **Better kill me here.**"* (Srila Prabhupada, Oct. 22, 1977)

(2) *"Another trick they have is that you have one trouble, so they give you a medicine, but the medicine causes a worse trouble. And eventually such bad trouble is created that they get you depending on them, and then they say, 'Now the only thing left, you must come to the hospital for operation.' **Then they kill you.**"* (Tamal, Oct. 22, 1977)

(3) *"**The Ravana will kill** and Rama will kill. Better to be killed by Rama, eh?"* (Srila Prabhupada, Nov. 11, 1977)

(4) *"So who is it that has poisoned?"* (Tamal, Nov. 10, 1977)

(5) *"That is my only request, that **at the last stage don't torture me and put to death.**"* (Srila Prabhupada, Nov. 3, 1977)

(6) *"The poison is personal ambition..."* (SPL Nov. 1, 1970)

(7) *"We know he's trying to trap us." And then, "He's as sly as they come." (Tamal, about Srila Prabhupada, Nov. 11, 1977)*

(8) *"I have studied this man carefully, and he is not a Vaishnava." (SP to Yasodanandan das, Dec.31, '73, about Tamal)*

(9) Matthew 7:15-20: *"Beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves. [...] **Therefore by their fruits you will know them.**"*

(10) *"...if there is a **bad disciple** he can burn the whole institution into ashes." (SPL Bali Mardan Aug. 25, 1970)*

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PRABHUPADA TRUTH COMMISSION

Prabhupada Truth Commission consists of present and former ISKCON institutional leaders and senior devotees who have served as GBC members, Temple presidents, Directors of special projects, who resigned, withdrew, or are anonymous and do not support the deception, cover-ups, and corruption of ISKCON's leaders. They are loyal and dedicated to the unadulterated teachings of His Divine Grace Srila Prabhupada and restoring his divine mission.

Contact: (srigovinda@gmail.com)

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ABBREVIATIONS INDEX:

SP Lecture: Lecture by Srila Prabhupada	SP : Srila Prabhupada
BTG : <i>Back to Godhead</i> magazine	SB hag: <i>Srimad Bhagwatam</i>
GBC : ISKCON's governing body	ConvBk : <i>Conversation Books</i>
Tamal : Tamal Krishna Goswami	BCS : Bhakticharu Swami
SHPM : <i>Someone Has Poisoned Me</i> (1999)	CC : <i>Chaitanya charitamrita</i>
SPConv : Srila Prabhupada conversation	SPL ila: <i>Prabhupada Lilamrita</i>
NTIAP : <i>Not That I Am Poisoned</i> (2000)	SPL : Srila Prabhupada Letter
BHAV : Bhavananda das	SATS : Satsvarupa das
ISKCON : International Society for Krishna Consciousness	
BG ita: <i>Bhagavad Gita As It Is</i> by HDG AC Bhaktivedanta Swami	
TransD : <i>Transcendental Diary</i> by Hari Sauri (5 volumes)	
HSUnpub : Hari Sauri unpublished diary for Oct-Nov 1977 (printed 2022)	
ENE : <i>Eleven Naked Emperors</i> by Henry Doktorski (a/k/a Zonal Acharyas)	

The "Personal Ambition" series:

- Volume 1: Triumphant Departure: Complete Book of Poisoning Evidence*
- Volume 2: Anti-Prabhupada: Deviant Impact of Tamal Krishna Goswami*
- Volume 3: Pursuit of Srila Prabhupada's Poisoners*
- Volume 4: Srila Prabhupada's Mysterious Health Decline*
- Volume 5: ISKCON's Hidden History: Coup, Scandals, and Schisms*
- Volume 6: The Poisoning of ISKCON: Corruption, Deviation, Cover-Ups*
- Volume 7: Kill Guru Become Guru: Crushing the Naysayer Rogues*
- Volume 8: Restoring Srila Prabhupada's Divine Mission*
- Volume 9: Srila Prabhupada: The Current Living Acharya*
- Volume 10: Vedic Villages: Experiments in Varnashrama Projects*
- Volume 11: Srila Prabhupada: Shaktavesh Avatar of Truth and Mercy*
- Volume 12: Let The Jackals Howl: The Caravan Will Pass*

DEDICATION

**To His Divine Grace AC Bhaktivedanta Swami Srila Prabhupada,
Founder-Acharya, International Society for Krishna Consciousness**

(And to the cause of the whole truth and nothing but the truth)

**Om ajnana-timirandhasya jnananjana-salakaya
chakshur unmilitam yena tasmai sri-gurave namah**

*I was born in the darkest ignorance, and my spiritual master
opened my eyes with the torch of knowledge.
I offer my respectful obeisances unto him.*

**Namah om vishnu-padaya krishna preshtaya bhu-tale
srimate bhaktivedanta-svamin iti namine**

*I offer my respectful obeisances unto His Divine Grace A. C.
Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, who is very dear to Lord Krishna,
having taken shelter at His lotus feet.*

**Namas te sarasvate deve gaura-vani-pracharine
nirvishesha-sunyavadi-paschatya-desa-tarine**

*Our respectful obeisances are unto you, O spiritual master, servant of
Sarasvati Goswami. You are kindly preaching the message
of Lord Chaitanya and delivering the Western countries,
which are filled with impersonalism and voidism.*

INTRODUCTION TO SRI SIKSASTAKAM

(Srila Prabhupada, 1967)

“Lord Chaitanya Mahaprabhu instructed his disciples to write books on the science of Krishna, a task which His followers have continued to carry out down to the present day. The elaborations and exposition on the philosophy taught by Lord Chaitanya are, in fact, the most voluminous, exacting, and consistent, due to the unbreakable system of disciplic succession, of any religious culture in the world. Yet, Lord Chaitanya in His youth, widely renowned as a scholar Himself, left us only eight verses called Siksaktakam.”

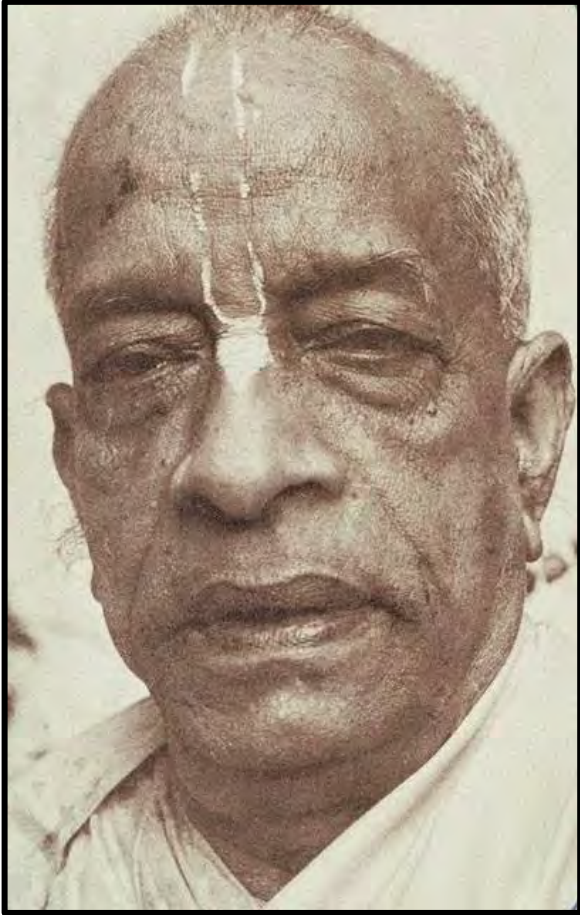


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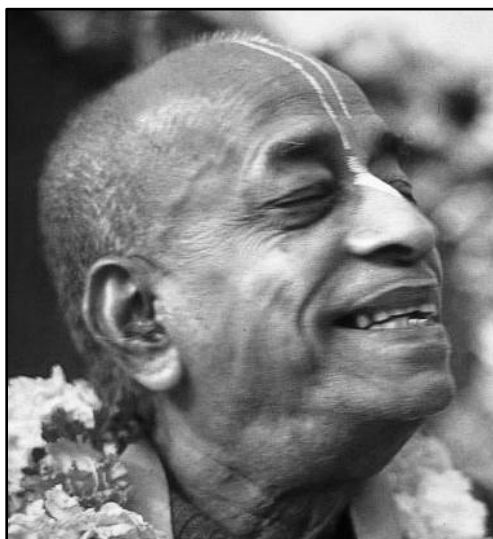
**TAMAL AND BHAVANANDA FLANK THE PALANQUIN
ON VRINDAVAN PARIKRAMA LATE 1977**

A verse from CC (Adi Lila, 17.51), wherein the Lord Himself curses an offender of a great devotee:

TEXT: *O sinful person, envious of pure devotees, I shall not deliver you! Rather, I shall have you bitten by these germs for many millions of years.* **PURPORT:** *We should note herein that all our sufferings in this material world, especially from disease, are due to our past sinful activities. And of all sinful activities, actions directed against a pure devotee out of sheer envy are considered extremely severe. Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu wanted Gopala Capala to understand the cause of his suffering. Any person who disturbs a pure devotee engaged in broadcasting the holy name of the Lord is certainly punished like Gopala Capala. This is the instruction of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. As we shall see, one who offends a pure devotee can never satisfy Chaitanya Mahaprabhu unless and until he sincerely regrets his offense and thus rectifies it.*

INTRODUCTION:

This is Volume Four in the Personal Ambition Series. It contains a lengthy, detailed history of Srila Prabhupada's mysterious health decline and final pastimes from May 1976 to his disappearance from our material vision on Nov. 14, 1977. This history is derived from available biographical sources, including that of the poison suspects (and which is to be taken with a large shaker of salt), Srila Prabhupada's 1977 taped conversations



(those that did not go missing), Hari Sauri's diaries (published and unpublished), Abhirama and his wife Srutirupa, Satsvarupa's biography of Srila Prabhupada, letters, memories, interviews, and other sources.

Srila Prabhupada was in very good health up until mid-1976, and he suffered his first serious health decline (or attack) on July 20, 1976 as Tamal's guest in New York. The second health "attack" was on Feb. 26, 1977, days after Tamal arrived from New York and became Srila Prabhupada's permanent secretary. The third major episode was in Hrishikesh, India, May 16, 1977. Srila Prabhupada thought he would die and immediately returned to Vrindaban, preparing his final will, giving instructions on how initiations should be done after his imminent departure. A long parade of doctors and kavirajas came and went, and none was able to correctly determine what was the cause of his progressive and unrelenting health decline. Proper medical care was rejected by Tamal and others behind the cloak of a false anti-doctor narrative, and Srila Prabhupada devised self-treatments or called on Ayurvedic physicians he had known previously. But nothing made any difference and his *mysterious health decline* continued.

In mid-Sept 1977, in London, Srila Prabhupada suddenly experienced another health crisis of inability to pass urine. He had a minor urinary tract surgery, and, falling again into another attack of weakness and rather than going onward to America as was scheduled, he chose to fly to Bombay right away. He returned to Vrindaban Oct. 1

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in much worse condition than when he had left 5 weeks earlier, now fully bedridden and only able to move his head and arms. Makharadhvaja was obtained but only 3 doses were taken. An excellent Ayurvedic kaviraja (Shastri) came from Calcutta and tried his best to “cure” Srila Prabhupada. Over two days, Nov. 9-10, Srila Prabhupada complained about being poisoned. On Nov. 11 three caretakers were recorded whispering about poison and poisoning, which has been forensically certified by a long list of separate audio laboratories. On Nov. 14 Srila Prabhupada departed from our external vision.

BECOMING PROPERLY INFORMED WITH FACTS

This book is about ascertaining the truths of Srila Prabhupada's glorious pastimes and ISKCON history. We have diligently tried to be honest conveyors of only the full facts and unvarnished evidence. The facts and evidence may at first appear to be a conspiracy theory until given a fair and full hearing.

Most Hare Krishna devotees are not well informed about the facts of ISKCON's hidden history from 1977 (see Vol. 5). Many blindly believe what their superiors, friends, or ISKCON guru has told them. But in light of so much false propaganda and obfuscation from those who hope to fend off discovery of historical truths, the record must be set straight. Institutions falsify the past to keep their membership loyal and subservient to their corruptions (which is also the theme of Orwell's *1984*). The material world is a dirty place, and it is imperative to clear up the lies and misconceptions which obscure what has happened to Srila Prabhupada's Divine Mission.

This book is a factual historical reference, employing *revisionism*, to bring history into accord with the researched and revealed facts, and aims to set history straight about Srila Prabhupada's inexplicable decline of health from mid-1976. There never was any firm or final diagnosis in 1977, but in 1998 the GBC suddenly claimed to know what happened!

Only sincere and honest-minded persons can grasp the truth. Unfortunately those under the spell of false preachers and their false narratives will miss out due to *vested personal interests* and *calcified institutional corruption*. Truth be known. No more cover-ups. Take courage. Face the facts.

This volume is part of our discovery of truth and facts.

CRITICAL, ANALYTICAL THINKING TO UNDERSTAND TRUTH

Critical, analytical thinking is required to reach an enlightened and clear understanding of the evidence that implicates some persons in

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Srila Prabhupada's poisoning, starting with Tamal, the foremost suspect. Unbiased readers who examine the total evidence can appreciate how Tamal and his cronies were the “*bad apples*” or “*bad disciples*.” The evidence will convince an objective examiner that these suspects are the poisoners of Srila Prabhupada *and* his movement.

Critical thinking is also called *critical analysis*, the objective evaluation of an issue to form a judgment. It is clear, rational thinking involving *critique*. Also, it is: (1) The process of actively and skillfully conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating information to reach a conclusion, and (2) Disciplined thinking that is clear, rational, open-minded, and informed by evidence. Wikipedia:

“Critical thinking is an important element of all professional fields and academic disciplines. Within the framework of scientific skepticism, the process of critical thinking involves careful acquisition and interpretation of information to reach a well-justified conclusion. Critical thinking is important in the academic fields because it enables one to analyze, evaluate, explain, and restructure their thinking, thereby decreasing the risk of adopting, acting on, or thinking with, a false belief. Critical thinking includes identification of prejudice, bias, propaganda, self-deception, distortion, misinformation, etc. and is used as a way of deciding whether a claim is true, partially true, or false, and reach conclusions based on a reasoned process.”

Srila Prabhupada's medical symptoms do not prove his poisoning. This is not the purpose of this book. But close examination of those symptoms does confirm the cadmium poisoning that has been proven by forensic hair tests (Part 1). Further, Srila Prabhupada's 1977 physical symptoms do not correlate solely to diabetes or kidney disease, but which are created and aggravated by cadmium poisoning.

SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH: SRIILA PRABHUPADA

His Divine Grace AC Bhaktivedanta Swami Srila Prabhupada is the foremost scholar of modern and recent times, and he astonished worldwide religious scholars with his deeply insightful translations of the topmost Vedic scriptures of India. Srila Prabhupada was the true representative of Indian culture and history as he glorified India's spiritual heritage with millions of followers and millions of books distributed in dozens of languages in every country of the world. He was the greatest advocate of the best that India has to offer humanity. His murder by homicidal poisoning must be avenged and his once-pure spiritual mission rectified.

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

Contact with Srila Prabhupada was to catch a glimpse of the spiritual world. By his writing, words, and glance he fought the forces of darkness in a realm where illusioned souls have forgotten their own true spiritual identity.

1. He sent his followers, chanting the names of God, into the streets of cities and towns everywhere and Hare Krishna became famous in every corner of the earth.

2. He sent his disciples to London, where they recorded the hit single, "Hare Krishna Mantra", with George Harrison, in 1969.

3. He formally initiated approximately 5000 disciples who dedicated their lives, wealth, and heart to fulltime propagation of Vedic culture worldwide. These initiates represented a sweeping diversity of nationalities, races, ethnicities, and religious backgrounds.

4. He established 108 Krishna temples on six continents, installed the deity of Krishna in each center and trained his disciples in the process of deity worship.

5. He inaugurated the Rathayatra Festival of Lord Jagannatha in major cities around the globe, in effect bringing the Radha Krishna temple to the common people.

6. He instituted the brahmacharini ashram to give shelter to single women wishing to practice Krishna consciousness.

7. He introduced the "Sunday Love Feast" and other prasadam (sanctified food) distribution programs that provided millions of free meals to the public.

8. He completed the entire 17 volume Chaitanya-charitamrta manuscript in eighteen months.

9. He created the world's first chain of vegetarian restaurants (Govinda's).

10. He spoke daily on the Krishna philosophy, recording 2200 formal lectures.

11. He skillfully managed his international society simply through letters and personal meetings, virtually without the use of a telephone.

12. He conducted over 1,300 informal conversations on the science of Krishna consciousness with disciples, guests and friends, which were recorded.

13. He had scores of interviews and philosophical discussions with reporters, scientists, religious leaders and politicians, and meetings with world-renowned dignitaries and celebrities like ambassadors, Allen Ginsberg, Ravi Shankar, Alice Coltrane, and the Beatles.

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14. He recorded more than twenty albums of devotional music.

15. He published the monthly magazine Back to Godhead, which at the height of its circulation was over a million copies per issue.

16. He launched the ISKCON Life Membership Program that enrolled tens of thousands, primarily from the Indian communities worldwide.

17. He built major temples in Bombay and Vrindaban, and founded a spiritual city at Mayapur. All became international sites of pilgrimage.

18. He established primary schools to provide education in the principles of devotional service.

19. He founded the Bhaktivedanta Institute to advance Krishna consciousness within the scientific community, engaging serious academics in examining the science of self-realization.

20. He formed the Bhaktivedanta Swami Charity Trust to unearth and renovate the holy places of Lord Chaitanya's pastimes.

21. He inspired farm communities based on "simple living, high thinking," emphasizing cow protection, dependence on God and nature.

22. He commissioned his artist disciples to produce hundreds of illustrations of Krishna's pastimes based on his meticulous instructions and the descriptions in his books.

23. He directed some of his followers to learn the Indian art of "doll making" to present Vedic philosophy through dioramas. This project became the FATE Museums.

24. He counseled his disciples on complex managerial, philosophical and personal issues in more than 6,500 archived letters.

25. He was the subject of 30,000+ archival photos and more than 70 hours of documentary film footage.

26. He wrote about seventy books on the science of Krishna consciousness, sleeping only a few hours per day. Dozens of prominent scholars and educators from leading universities praised his work.

27. The Encyclopedia Britannica proclaimed that his voluminous translations from the original Sanskrit and his lucid commentaries "*have astounded literary and academic communities worldwide.*" This feat is even more astonishing considering the translations and commentaries were in English, a second language to the author.

28. He founded the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust (BBT) in 1970 to produce his books. By 1976, over 55,000,000 literatures had been published in 25 languages and distributed in almost every country,

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

making the BBT the world's largest publisher of Indian religious and philosophical texts. One printing alone of Bhagavad-gita As It Is required 76 train cars of paper.

29. He circled the globe fourteen times, visiting twenty-four countries, preaching, inspiring his followers and making countless public appearances before multitudes of people.

30. Srila Prabhupada inspired massive food distribution, today carried out by Akshaya Patra with 1.8 million mid-day school meals a day in India.

That Srila Prabhupada did all these things in just 12 years (1965-1977), and fulfilled so many predictions of shastra, acharyas, astrologers, and the Supreme Personality of Godhead Himself is patent validation of his inimitable role in Vaishnava history. By his efforts, uncounted millions globally know of Krishna, honor Krishna prasadam, chant the maha-mantra, and have adopted India's Vedic culture. Through his teachings, he continues to relieve humanity from the maladies spawned by doctrines of monism and voidism, while holding open the door of Krishna-bhakti for future generations. Recognition of his unprecedented contributions will bring him honor throughout the world.



PART ONE:
HEAVY METALS POISONING

In mid-1976 Srila Prabhupada's health mysteriously began to decline, and no doctor in the next 18 months could put a finger on the real cause. Actually, there were almost as many misdiagnoses as there were doctors! So why did Srila Prabhupada's health decline so rapidly, within months, inexplicably, unstopably, inexorably? Diabetes, kidney disease, heart disease, or plain old age? Or were maybe some of these caused, accelerated, and exacerbated by the now scientifically proven massive cadmium poisoning as described below?

In 1996-97 some devotees noticed in recently published 1977 conversations that Srila Prabhupada stated he thought he had been poisoned and that he discussed at length with his caretakers about his being maliciously poisoned. The Bengali and Hindu portions were translated, and on a Nov. 11, 1977 tape several whispers were found of caretakers uttering the words "poison" and "poisoning." Audio forensic studies in following years certified that caretakers were discussing a poison conspiracy. The GBC assigned Balavanta das to investigate, but he was not given adequate funds, and when he finally made his report in 2000, it was incomplete, ambiguous, and weak, although calling for further funds and research. A sham investigation by the primary suspects was printed in a book titled *Not That I Am Poisoned* in 2000, which the GBC endorsed, saying there was *no evidence of poisoning*.

A private, independent committee completed NAA tests of Srila Prabhupada's authenticated hair samples that the GBC had arranged. The triple findings by Dr. J. Stephen Morris at MURR of catastrophic cadmium levels validated the audio evidence. Srila Prabhupada had been poisoned by lethal levels of heavy metals, specifically cadmium and arsenic. Between 1998 and 2000, and again in 2017-2020, the GBC directly or indirectly orchestrated a series of deceitful, disinformative, fraudulent denials and cover-ups of the evidence of proven poisoning. Those compromised by the corrupted ISKCON, believed these lies. The issue remains extremely polarizing and controversial, and these books of facts, history, evidence are intended to establish the actual truth.

CHAPTER 1:
IRREFUTABLE FORENSIC PROOF

By Nityananda das

In 1999 Balavanta's *Q-1* neutron activation analysis by Dr. Steve Morris at MURR found unusually elevated arsenic levels in some of Srila Prabhupada's 1977 hair that was recovered from his personal hair clippers. The 2.6 ppm arsenic level was not lethal but still, 20 X above normal. Being reported in *Someone Has Poisoned Me*, the GBC went to great lengths of deceit and trickery in denying this level was harmful. *NTIAP* described that the disciples of Tamal and Jayapataka had obtained two of Srila Prabhupada's hair samples from Vrindaban ISKCON (Daivi Shakti) and from Melbourne ISKCON (Hari Sauri).

They were sent to Larry Kovar in California and then Dr. Cashwell at the U. of Wisconsin, both of whom did not have the facilities for testing such small samples. Although Dr. Morris at MURR was contacted by the GBC agent about doing these tests, the GBC declined to pay the \$6000 bill and the samples were not tested. I located them almost 2 years later and arranged for them to be sent on to Dr. Morris in Nov. 2001, with whom I renegotiated the cost of a series of 7 tests for \$3500.

We would complete the GBC's own tests on their abandoned Srila Prabhupada 1977 hair samples, and without taking possession of them. Dr. Morris was enthusiastic about the neutron activation analysis (NAA). He had done many hair tests for law enforcement agencies, court actions, and in numerous academic studies with Incan and Aztec mummies. Using a pseudonym, I communicated with the GBC Agent Dennis Hooper and Hari Sauri to definitively identify the history of each hair sample sent from Dr. Cashwell in Wisconsin. Sample A and Sample D were authenticated as 1977 Srila Prabhupada hair samples.

On Jan. 7, 2002, Dr. Morris and I decided to start with GBC *Sample D* and test for arsenic, antimony, and mercury. He suggested we broaden our search "while we were at it," as cadmium would be easy to include, and all the tests were geared for these four elements.

THE UNEXPECTED FORENSIC BREAKTHROUGH

In early March 2002 while I was in Fiji, I got news that *Sample D* had been tested, and that the arsenic and antimony were rather normal. Ten days later I was back in Hawaii and called Dr. Morris. We

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reviewed the low arsenic and antimony in the test results and then Dr. Morris said:

"I wanted to talk to you when you returned from your trip. Checking some of the other elemental contents in Sample D, and I checked the calculations several times to make very sure, there is a most unusual and strikingly high amount of cadmium... It has 23.6 parts per million of cadmium."

Dr. Morris then explained about cadmium, an extremely toxic heavy metal causing kidney disease, which was Srila Prabhupada's primary health problem. The symptoms of long-term chronic cadmium poisoning, as Dr. Morris briefly described them, were definitely present in the history of Srila Prabhupada's final year as described in various records and sources.

CADMIUM LEVELS ARE SKY HIGH

I was stunned, shocked. How did Srila Prabhupada get these cadmium levels? We were focused on arsenic, but the cadmium was sky-high! Subsequent research showed *normal average societal levels of cadmium to be 0.064 ppm*, or 1/16th of one part per million. *Sample D's* cadmium levels were about 300 X times normal. This was a *breakthrough in forensic evidence that removed all doubts about Srila Prabhupada's poisoning.*

Scientific-minded persons wanted hard-core, irrefutable forensic proof, and here it was. There was doubt of 2.6 ppm arsenic's significance, "only" 20 X normal, but who could dismiss these amounts of cadmium poisoning? Arsenic was now a secondary poison, and *cadmium was the primary poison.* Krishna had led us to discover the evidence to settle the question of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning with finality. Srila Prabhupada *was* poisoned, primarily with cadmium, secondarily arsenic.



TAMAL DEPARTS THIS LIFE

Dr. Morris ascertained the cadmium in *Sample D* on March 5, 2002. On the 15th, the primary person of interest in Srila Prabhupada's poisoning expired in a car crash in India. Why did Tamal depart just upon this discovery?

CADMIUM: RARE, EXOTIC, POTENT POISON

April 1, 2002 I conferred with Dr. Morris. He was scheduled to irradiate GBC *Sample A* that week, including the container that had held it. *Cadmium is a "forever chemical" as its half-life is up to 30*

years, how long it takes the body to expel just half. Cadmium is not a restricted substance, unlike plutonium, mercury, anthrax, etc. Cadmium was available by mail-order.

I asked who would know of such an unusual poison such as cadmium, and who would have the expertise to use it in proper dosages? Dr. Morris replied, “*Someone with a very good knowledge of chemistry and poisons.*”

The recipe, doses, and application of a cadmium poisoning was beyond the ability of the average Joe and required some sophistication or chemistry training. Bhakticharu Swami had 5 years of university chemistry education prior to his joining ISKCON in late 1976. The poisoners knew which cadmium chemical would work best.

MORE HAIR TESTS AND CADMIUM CONFIRMED

The details of the forensic hair tests is given in Vol. 1. In summary, Dr. Morris did six Srila Prabhupada hair tests 2002-05; three had sky-high cadmium, and two were normal, giving us an excellent comparison between pre-poisoning and post-poisoning levels. Samples ND-1 and M did not provide any useful results, so are irrelevant.

Sample D: Dr. Morris later refined his calculations to 19.9 ppm cadmium. This sample was collected by Hari Sauri as Srila Prabhupada's servant in early March 1977 and had been kept safe in Srila Prabhupada's rooms at Melbourne Australia ISKCON from 1977 to 1999. It reflects Srila Prabhupada's cadmium levels Feb-Mar. 1977, during the time of his severe health decline on Feb. 26, 1977.

Sample A: It had 12.4 ppm cadmium, another confirmation of ultra-high heavy metals poisoning. It was collected from Srila Prabhupada's personal hair clippers by Daivi Shakti dasi in late 1977 and kept safely in ISKCON Vrindaban until 1999. It reflects Srila Prabhupada's *average* cadmium levels from mid-Nov. 1976 to Sept. 1977 as a mix of hairs from many cuttings over 10 months. Thus Srila Prabhupada averaged 12.4 ppm cadmium for at least 10 months.

Sample ND-2 and J were all normal in all 4 heavy metals tested, providing a pre-poison baseline “normal” for Srila Prabhupada.

Sample M: This sample proved fraudulent and was not Srila Prabhupada's hair, being the wrong color.

Sample Q-2: In 2005 Dr. Morris removed the bottom plate of the hair clipper's head and found some hairs still stuck there since 1977. It had 14.9 ppm, and like *Sample A*, reflected an average over 10 months.

CONCLUSION OF THREE CADMIUM RESULTS

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Based on the cutting dates of the hair samples and the history of Srila Prabhupada's hair clipper use, Srila Prabhupada's hair cadmium level was 19.9 ppm in mid-Feb. to early March 1977, and averaged 15.74 ppm (19.9, 12.4, 14.9) from Nov. 1976 to Sept. 1977 (when the clippers were last used).

In Vol. 1, the research into average normal societal cadmium hair levels was found to be 0.064 ppm, so Srila Prabhupada's levels were average of 250 X normal, over 10 months. Also in Vol. 1, research into scientific literatures established that these cadmium levels are LETHAL over a short time.

ALL HAIR TEST RESULTS 1998-2005

HAIR TESTS WITH ELEVATED CADMIUM LEVELS

ID	Date	Size	Tested	ARS	ANTM	MER	CADM
D	Mar '77	½ cm	3.4.02	0.640	0.661	3.72	19.9
A	1977	1-2 cm	4.15.02	0.200	0.186	5.16	12.4
Q-2	1977	2-3mm	7.26.05	0.85	n/a	n/a	14.9
Q-1	1977	<2 mm	1.6.99	2.6	n/a	n/a	n/a

Samples D (Melbourne), A (clippers), and Q-2 (clippers): average 15.73 ppm.

HAIR TESTS WITH NORMAL HEAVY METALS LEVELS

ID	Date	Size	Tested	ARS	ANTM	MER	CADM
J	Pre-77	1 cm	5.15.02	0.082	0.080	1.62	<2.3*
ND2	Pre-77	¾ cm	6.11.02	0.141	0.013	1.85	0.206
ND1	Pre-77	1 cm	1998	1.1			
W	Pre-77	1 cm	1998			4.0	

Sample J's cadmium: under 2.3 ppm. Sample M was not SP's hair.

OTHER KNOWN SAMPLES OF SRILA PRABHUPADA HAIR, TEETH

ID	Date	Location etc.
Tooth	April '77	In TKG's Mayapur Samadhi tomb
Tooth	Aug 76?	GBC reportedly took from Hari Sauri
Tooth	??	Ramesvara, Los Angeles
Tooth	Late '75	Kumar das, Pittsburgh, USA
Hair	1977	Satyanarayan das
Tooth	1975	2 roots, Acrylic encased, viable mt DNA
Hair	1974	1-C, Sruta Kirti, in a Vrindaban museum
Hair	1975	1-A, Sashikala, in a Vrindaban museum
Hair	1977	Yamuna dasi, with Dinatarine dasi
Hair	1977 ?	London, UK, Prabhupada das
Hair	1968	Los Angeles/ Samba das
Hair	Late '77	Nrhari das, Hawaii (2005)
Hair	1977	Abhirama das
Hair	??	Taruni/ Yadunandana
Meds	Late '77	Indradyumna Mah had a "tin" of last medicines in 1988

ARSENIC AND ANTIMONY

The *average normal* levels of hair arsenic in human society was researched and found to be about **0.13 ppm** (Vol. 1), corresponding to pre-poisoning levels in *Samples J & ND-2*. Yet, arsenic was notably elevated above normal in *D* (5 X), *Q-2* (6 X), and *Q-1* (20 X). **Why? Arsenic was secondarily present at elevated levels along with the cadmium.**

The varying arsenic levels in these 3 tests are *too elevated to ignore* or attribute to normal variances, although **not lethal** like the cadmium. The pre-poisoning average of arsenic (seen in *J* and *ND-2*) was 0.112 ppm (vs. 0.13 societal normal), and the four 1977 samples (*D*, *A*, *Q-1*, *Q-2*) averaged 1.07 ppm arsenic. Thus there is almost 10 X more arsenic in 1977 than pre-1977 (and 20 X more in hair sample *Q-1*): this is just not normal.

The average normal levels of hair antimony in human society was researched and found to be about **0.066 ppm**, which corresponds to pre-poisoning levels found in *J* and *ND-2*.

Yet, antimony was elevated in *Sample D* (10 X normal) and in *Sample A* (3 X normal). *Antimony was also secondarily present at elevated levels.*

CONCLUSIONS

Srila Prabhupada's poisoning was via a **heavy metals cocktail of primarily cadmium but secondarily with arsenic and antimony**. Why or who came up with this cocktail recipe is unknown. Other poisons could also have been used but due to limited testing to date we do not know of them. The 2.6 ppm arsenic in *Sample Q-1* was 32 X more than *Sample J*, a huge jump from pre-poison to post-poison levels (not a standard variation). *Samples J* and *ND-2* conform to normal societal levels as per the scientific literatures.

All these cross referencings and comparisons of test results confirm the accuracy of Dr. Morris's calculations. Srila Prabhupada was deliberately and intentionally poisoned with super-high levels of cadmium over 10 months, demonstrated by the dating of these hair samples, constituting proof of deliberate homicidal intent (Vol. 1).

Srila Prabhupada travelled widely during these 10 months, so the poisoning was in-house- it came from someone on the inside, not from the air, water, etc of any one location. How health threatening 2.6 ppm arsenic may be is now irrelevant in light of 250 X average normal cadmium throughout 1977. Cadmium is twice as poisonous as arsenic.

SOME EXPERT CADMIUM OPINIONS

(see Volume 1 for more expert opinions)

DR. STEVEN MORRIS, NEUTRON ACTIVATION EXPERT ANALYST

He did NAA tests from 2002-05 on 5 Srila Prabhupada's hair samples. Two were normal and three had very high cadmium with elevated arsenic and antimony, but all had normal mercury. Normal levels reflected pre-July 1976; abnormal levels reflected post July 1976. Her also found 20 X normal arsenic in hair Sample Q-1.

DR. PAGE HUDSON, FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST, 2002

“One ppm is considered a rather hefty load of cadmium. About 20 ppm is distinctly abnormal. Wasting, kidney disease, and the spillage of sugar are certainly consistent with cadmium toxicity, but unfortunately are common with many other conditions and diseases...”

“It appears to me that if the cadmium concentration is correct, the exposures to the material must have been small and over a period of months. To administer intentionally this poison in this fashion would call for amazing subtlety and patience. I reasoned in a vague sort of way that did would more likely have received multiple doses or had chronic exposure to reach a person reaching the high concentration the subject the hair level he did – without having some clinically acute, dramatic episode marking the exposure.

“Perhaps Dr. Morris might find very irregular peaks in the cadmium concentrations if there were a serial analysis of the hair, measuring from the root. But the cadmium may have done irrecoverable damage months before death and all subsequent hair growth may have been drawing from the body pool of cadmium – without new exposures.”

DR. ANIL AGGARWAL, FORENSIC TOXICOLOGIST June 2002

“Cadmium 20 ppm in hair is prima facie evidence of poisoning with malicious intent.” [...] “A perusal of your book, and other facts as discussed with your friend, point strongly in favor of cadmium (poisoning)... I am able to defend your contention in any forum.”

DR. DIPANKAR CHAKRABORTI, HEAVY METALS EXPERT, 2002

When asked what would be the significance of having a hair level of 20 ppm cadmium, he replied *“He will be finished. He can't survive more than 3 or 4 days.”* Yet Srila Prabhupada survived with such high cadmium levels for many months

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DR. MORRIS FINAL HAIR TESTS REPORT 2015



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November 23, 2015

Nico Kuyt
 PO Box 903
 Savusavu, FIJI

Dear Mr. Kuyt:

Pursuant to your August 19, 2015, request I have combined the results from three previous reports on the neutron activation analysis of human hair specimens for arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), antimony (Sb) and mercury (Hg). The three previous reports from which the concentration data are combined here are:

November 11, 2002: J.S. Morris to Nico Kuyt

July 21, 2005: J.S. Morris to Nico Kuyt

July 25, 2005: J.S. Morris to Nico Kuyt

All element concentrations are reported as micrograms of the element per grams of hair ($\mu\text{g/g}$), which is equivalent to parts per million (PPM), the concentration unit used in the data table below. The error in the element concentration reported has been estimated from consideration of the sample mass measurement and the counting statistical error. These error estimates are expressed as 95% confidence intervals and are given in [].

Sample ID	Mass (g)	Analysis start date	As (PPM) [95% CI]	Cd (PPM) [95% CI]	Sb (PPM) [95% CI]	Hg (PPM) [95% CI]
"D"	0.00072	March 4, 2002	0.640 [0.064]	19.9 [2.0]	0.661 [0.066]	3.72 [0.56]
"A"	0.00064	April 15, 2002	0.200 [0.020]	12.4 [1.2]	0.186 [0.019]	5.16 [0.77]
"J" (77-3)	0.00085	May 15, 2002	0.082 [0.021]	<2.3	0.080 [0.020]	1.62 [0.41]
"ND-2"	0.00310	June 11, 2002	0.141 [0.021]	0.206 [0.052]	0.013 [0.007]	1.85 [0.46]
"M"	0.00077	November 6, 2002	0.357 [0.036]	<1.45 [0.22]	0.100 [0.010]	5.37 [0.81]
Q-2*	0.00012	July 19, 2005	0.85 [0.49]	14.9 [3.8]	not measured	

*Sample Q-2 was recovered from electric hair clippers and included a few clippings approximately 2 mm in length with a combined mass of 0.00012 grams.

Sincerely yours,

J. Steven Morris, Ph.D.
 Sr. Research Scientist

ANALYTICAL RESEARCH LABS, COMMERCIAL HAIR ANALYST

Interviews with Russ Madarash (head chemist) and Kenneth C. Eck (president) confirmed: (1) They rarely see cadmium levels over 1

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ppm (2) That the usual range was from 0.02 – 0.10 ppm (or an average 0.06 ppm) (3) And that: “20 ppm was off the chart.”

Russ Madarash, ARL's head chemist, also confirmed that: (1) Values are usually under 0.10 ppm (2) That their “red alert level” is 2 ppm, which would require a second test to verify such an elevated amount (3) The highest value that he remembered was 4 ppm.

CONCLUSIONS FROM CADMIUM POISONING SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

(Refer to Vol. 1 for more on how these conclusions were reached):

(1) Average normal cadmium in human hair is 0.064 ppm. Srila Prabhupada's 15.73 ppm cadmium average in 3 tests is 250 X normal.

(2) Even those who had serious environmental or occupational exposure to cadmium only averaged 0.387 ppm cadmium. Srila Prabhupada had 40 X more than those who were accidentally poisoned.

(3) Srila Prabhupada had 4 X more cadmium in his hair than in the worst USA cadmium-polluted waste dump.

(4) Srila Prabhupada's astronomical cadmium levels are lethal over a short time. Somehow he survived these levels for at least 10 months.

(5) Cadmium aggravates, causes, and accelerates diabetes and kidney disease, what the GBC claims was Srila Prabhupada's natural cause of death, an explanation which ignores the lethal cadmium levels.

(6) Srila Prabhupada had at least 12 physical symptoms unique to cadmium poisoning which are NOT found in diabetes or kidney disease, as well as 10 different physical symptoms which are not found in diabetes or kidney disease. (Vol. 1, Ch. 31: The Mystery Symptoms)

(7) Srila Prabhupada's medical history for 1977 totally matches the outcome of a chronic, serious cadmium poisoning, with fatigue, no digestion or taste, physical wasting, anorexia, excessive constant mucus/ colds/ rhinitis/ conjunctivitis/ heavy cough.

(8) There were no (known) medical tests, including at the London hospital where Srila Prabhupada went Sept. 8, 1977, to confirm any diabetes or kidney disease that Srila Prabhupada may have had. The ISKCON GBC's claims in this regard are unsubstantiated by any medical test. Both his personal servants (Hari Sauri, Sruta Kirti) stated there was no indication of diabetes or kidney disease, 1972 to 1977.

(9) The primary poison was cadmium, with arsenic and antimony secondary.

(10) Average 15.73 ppm hair cadmium only come about by a malicious, homicidal poisoning through food or drink, via cadmium salts which are water soluble, tasteless, colorless, and look like sugar.

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(11) The Bengal arsenic water crisis began in early 1980's when new deep bore wells were dug. Srila Prabhupada's elevated arsenic thus could not come from water wells that did not yet exist, neither would arsenic tainted water explain the cadmium. (see Vol. 1, Ch. 47)



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CHAPTER 2:
THE TAPED POISON DISCUSSIONS

On Nov. 9-11, 1977 Srila Prabhupada and his caretakers, Tamal, Bhavananda, Jayapataka, Bhakticharu, kaviraja Damodar Prasad Shastri, and others discussed Srila Prabhupada's repeated assertions of being maliciously poisoned. They all accepted Srila Prabhupada was being homicidally poisoned. Below are the essential portions of these discussions with the English translations. Some commentary is made. The full Bengali/Hindi and analysis is in Volume 1: *Srila Prabhupada-Triumphant Departure: The Complete Book on Poisoning Evidence*.

Balarama Misra: (Beng) I am over here Maharaja. I am Balarama Misra, do you recognize me? **SP (Srila Prabhupada):** (Beng) Yes.

Balarama Misra: (Beng) I am known to kaviraja for a long time. Well, yesterday I met him (kaviraja), he said, Maharaja (SP) has called for me. It is a great honor for me... that is... this way I get a chance to meet you. Because many days ago, when the deity had not been installed... **SP:** (Beng) Give him a chair.

Balarama Misra: (Beng) Yes, yes Maharaja, it is here. I thought, if I could come and meet you...

SP: (Beng) **Suddenly I fell sick.** Everything was all right, I don't know what happened. Is work going on well? **Balarama Misra:** (Beng) Yes.

Srila Prabhupada had asked Shastri to request Balarama Misra to come see Srila Prabhupada about going to the Bombay ISKCON temple opening to officiate as a priest. Srila Prabhupada asked Balarama Misra to preside as the priest for the upcoming Bombay temple opening ceremonies. However, out of the blue, Srila Prabhupada first confided that he thought he was being poisoned.

SP: (Beng) **(Someone said that poison has been given... may be true.)**

Balarama Misra: Hmm?

Kaviraja: (Hindi) What are you saying?

SP: (Hindi) **Somebody says that someone has given poison.**

Kaviraja: (Hindi) To whom? **SP:** (Hindi) **(To me.)**

Why did Srila Prabhupada not raise this issue first with his own trusted and intimate disciples? Why choose Balarama Misra, whom

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Srila Prabhupada had not been seen for a long time, and then the second person to know of it was Shastri kaviraja, and both were outsiders? Why did Srila Prabhupada not simply tell Tamal, his personal secretary, or any one of his own disciples? The tapes were controlled by Tamal, so maybe Srila Prabhupada was trying to bypass the hundreds of tapes that were going missing under Tamal's care. Srila Prabhupada's message was intended to reach beyond his circle of attendants, and it seems he did this just to circumvent the poisoners or to ensure the news got outside his rooms and the "family." Srila Prabhupada spoke of actually being poisoned to let us know of it.

Kaviraja: (Hindi; Time: 07:28) Who told that?

SP: (Hindi) **All these friends.**

BCS (Bhakticharu Swami): (Beng) Who said that Srila Prabhupada?

SP: (Beng) **They all say.**

TAMAL: Krishna das? (Unknown whispers)...(blowing conch).

Kaviraja: (Hindi) **Who would give you poison? And why?**

TAMAL: (Time: 07:35) **Who said that, Srila Prabhupada?**

SP: **I do not know, but it is said.** (Bells ringing)

Devotee whispers: (Time: 07:53-57) **...it's Poison.**

SP: (Beng) You do know astrology?

Kaviraja: (Hindi) What is he saying?

Srila Prabhupada referred to a third party (an informant) who had said that Srila Prabhupada was given poison, and who was: "*All these friends*" and "*They all say.*" The logical understanding is that the "friends" were those right there and present, namely the disciples and attendants of Srila Prabhupada. Who else could he have meant? ALL THESE FRIENDS means the plural and present caretakers in Srila Prabhupada's room on a regular basis.

Maybe Srila Prabhupada learned of his poisoning from one of the four kavirajas who diagnosed poisoning in early Nov.1977 (see Ch. 21), who told him about this by discreetly coming to inform him. Someone told Srila Prabhupada while Tamal was not aware of it. It seems it was not Shastri who had told Srila Prabhupada. If Srila Prabhupada overheard "all these friends" (his disciples who were in his room) speaking or whispering about the poisoning, this is like the discovery of poison whispers which were "overheard" by the tape recorder.

Maybe Srila Prabhupada heard talking or whispers about poisoning in his room. Interestingly, at first he says "all these friends," but when

pressed by Tamal, he says, "I do not know," as though it was Tamal himself. Srila Prabhupada was told that he had actually been poisoned, and he says it was possible. The kaviraja and Bhakticharu try to convince Srila Prabhupada he will live for another ten years. Then, later, the kaviraja Shastri returns to the topic of poisoning.

Kaviraja: (Hindi; Time 25.15) This thing Maharaja. How did you say today **that someone said somebody gave you poison?** Did anyone tell or you got some indication somewhere?)

SP: (Hindi) **No, someone said that these kind of symptoms manifest if someone is poisoned. Maybe there is such a mention in some book.**

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Yes I know that such things happen if raw mercury is administered. Or there are some other things also which can cause such illness. But who will do such a thing to a Godly person like you. According to me if someone has such thoughts for you then he is a rakshasa/ demon. **INDISTINCT TALKS (break)**

Srila Prabhupada (1) is talking of actual poisoning, (2) not just the symptoms of poisoning, and (3) he states it three times. We note that there are clearly two unknown persons to which Srila Prabhupada has made reference, namely the informant ("someone") and the poisoner ("somebody"), neither of whom are identified.

That he did not aggressively pursue the matter does not minimize what he said. Perhaps the purpose to his revelation a few days before his departure was to leave the service of follow-up and investigation work to us, at least those who would take his words seriously.

Srila Prabhupada now says he was told by someone that he had poisoning symptoms. No one disbelieved poisoning statements, which were understood and acknowledged by everyone present. Decades later the GBC is trying to do refute them. The GBC deniers amazingly have no concern over these discussions about actual homicidal poisoning. Shastri even talks about rakshasas and possible poisons.

Srila Prabhupada elaborates that someone said that when poisoned, a person will develop the symptoms as were seen in his physical condition. Yet the GBC claims Srila Prabhupada's poisoning symptoms were due to his diabetes. Srila Prabhupada has so far stated:

- (1) someone said that somebody had poisoned him,
- (2) someone said that he had the symptoms of poisoning,
- (3) these poisoning symptoms may be described in some book.

Not only did Srila Prabhupada hear about his being poisoned from "*all these friends,*" but he also heard that he had poisoning symptoms

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from someone who recognized them. So, why bring all this up if there was no poisoning, as the GBC asserts? Srila Prabhupada was fully qualified to recognize poisoning symptoms due to his own medical expertise. Due to Srila Prabhupada's pre-eminent qualifications as a life-long chemist, pharmacist, compounder of medicines, and a supremely empowered and perfected mystic yogi, his own recognition that he had poisoning symptoms cannot be ignored nor challenged.

Shastri, an experienced and highly qualified kaviraja, grappled with the shocks of the poisoning revelation, saying only a demon would think about maliciously poisoning a saint. He accepts the talk is of an actual poisoning and its symptoms. Or what do demons have to do with bad medicine, as the GBC claims? He pondered which poisons could cause these symptoms, mentioning mercury (similar to arsenic and cadmium). Even if one thinks Srila Prabhupada was clarifying that he had only poisoning symptoms- still, that should be sufficient for a full, unbiased, investigation. After all, poisoning symptoms come from actual poisoning! Srila Prabhupada knew about diabetes and he would not confuse it with poisoning. Neither should we.

Skip ahead in conversations: **TAMAL:** Srila Prabhupada? You said before that you... **that it is said that you were poisoned?**

SP: No, these kind of symptoms are seen when a man is poisoned.

He said like that, not that I am poisoned.

TAMAL: Yeah. Did anyone tell you that, or you just know it from before? **SP: I read something.**

TAMAL: Ah, I see. That's why actually **we cannot allow anyone to cook for you.** **SP:** That's good.

TAMAL: Jayapataka Maharaja was telling that one acharya, Sankaracharya, of the Sankaracharya line - this is a while ago - he was poisoned to death. Since that time, none of the acharyas or the gurus of the Sankaracharya line will ever take any food cooked except by their own men. **SP: My Guru Maharaja also.**

TAMAL: Oh. You, of course, have been so merciful that sometimes you would take prasada cooked by so many different people.

SP: That should be stopped.

“Not that I am poisoned”: This phrase has been taken out of context by the GBC as they claim Srila Prabhupada said that he was not being poisoned. **But Srila Prabhupada said he was poisoned BEFORE and again AFTER this phrase.** The correct reading is that Srila Prabhupada is clarifying that the person who told him about

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poisoning symptoms did not tell him he was poisoned. (*He said like that, but he did not say I was poisoned*). NTIAP has a chapter denying Srila Prabhupada spoke of being poisoned, a gross misrepresentation and desperate deception, not just an innocent difference of opinion. It is adulterous, out of context, twisted, and cheating disinformation.

NTIAP asserts Srila Prabhupada only indirectly spoke of poisoning, saying the poison discussions Nov. 9-10, 1977 do not support the “poisoning theory.” But if anyone actually reads these 1977 discussions, he will see the GBC’s massacre of truth and reality. Nowhere does Tamal ask, “*Did you say you were poisoned?*” He asks only about WHO SAID, WHO DID IT, and WHAT WAS SAID. NTIAP deceptively separated the “*not that I am poisoned*” phrase from the preceding “*No, these kind of symptoms are seen when a man is poisoned. He said like that...*” It must be read all together. The unknown person “*said like that.*” This is just not Srila Prabhupada’s denial of being poisoned. Why would he contradict himself? He has already said he was poisoned, and will say so again the next day.

Tamal’s misunderstanding of “*it is said that you were poisoned*” is being corrected by Srila Prabhupada, explaining that someone (the “*he*”) did not say Srila Prabhupada had been poisoned, but that he had poisoning symptoms. NTIAP’s misinterpretation is crude manipulation and contradicts the flow of the discussion. NTIAP cut what was actually said into, “*No. Not that I am poisoned,*” as though it answers a question not even asked. This is dishonesty, deceit at its worst. The GBC does the same with the May 28, 1977 talks: take words out of context and discard the rest. (Vol. 5, 6)

Srila Prabhupada clarifies that his informant said he had poisoning symptoms, but did not say he was poisoned. He is explaining what someone else told him. Send the GBC back to school for remedial grammar and sentence construction lessons. Their airy-fairy word manipulation games do not hold up under scrutiny.

Correct meaning in brackets: **TAMAL:** Srila Prabhupada? You said before that you... that it is said that you were poisoned? **SP:** No, [*he said that*] these kind of symptoms are seen when a man is poisoned. He said like that, [*and he did*] not [*say*] that I am poisoned.

This is not the last statement Srila Prabhupada makes on the poison issue. He clearly states the next morning: “*That same thing – that someone has poisoned me.*” So even if there is some confusion over the meaning of “*not that I am poisoned,*” it is cleared up the next morning, leaving no further doubt about Srila Prabhupada’s thoughts or meaning.

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He thought he had been poisoned.

Also, why restrict who was cooking? (Comments: brackets, italics)

TAMAL: Ah, I see. That's why actually we cannot allow anyone to cook for you. (*Now why would Tamal want to stop "anyone" from cooking for Srila Prabhupada? Why worry about who cooks if there was no poisoning? Or, choose safer cooks so no poison symptoms will come? The flaws in the GBC interpretation are many.*) **SP:** That's good. (*Why take precautions if there is no poisoning?*)

TAMAL: Jayapataka Maharaja was telling that one acharya, Sankaracharya, of the Sankaracharya line - this is a while ago - he was poisoned to death. Since that time, none of the acharyas or the gurus of the Sankaracharya line will ever take any food cooked except by their own men. (*Why bring up a story about actual homicidal poisoning if there was no poisoning and only innocent symptoms?*) **SP:** My Guru Maharaja also. (*who also took measures to prevent poisoning.*)

TAMAL: Oh. You, of course, have been so merciful that sometimes you would take prasada cooked by so many different people. **SP:** That should be stopped. (*Stop accepting food from different sources because there is no concern about poisoning? Obviously here Tamal is acknowledging real poisoning.*)

Srila Prabhupada practically stopped eating after the health attack in Hrishikesh on May 16. When his sister Pishima came and cooked in Oct. 1977, he ate a full meal heartily for the first time in months. He instructed Srutirupa and Pishima to cook for him and no one else. On Oct. 2, Srila Prabhupada instructed Kuladri das not to allow anyone to cook for him without his permission. These 3 times Srila Prabhupada restricted his cooks to those *outside his caretakers*. Clearly Srila Prabhupada was making efforts to avoid the poison being given to him in his food. And these are only the instances we know of.

Significantly, Bhaktisiddhanta Saraswati was also very cautious about what food he took ("*My Guru Maharaja also*"). Bhaktisiddhanta was given an injection by a doctor the day before he departed. "*He (Bhaktisiddhanta) had a sentiment that the doctor was paid to kill him.*" (TKG's Diary p. 43) Also Srila Prabhupada explained that the regional head of police confessed to Bhaktisiddhanta that someone tried to bribe him to kill Bhaktisiddhanta, but he could not do it since he was a great saint. Srila Prabhupada also told how his guru made a will on a scrap of paper just before a hernia operation, fearing he would be murdered by the doctor. He skipped the operation at the last moment. Srila Prabhupada complained about getting injections, and told

Brahmananda das that Tirtha Swami had poisoned Bhaktisiddhanta.

This was also confirmed by Lalita Prasad, who said he saved his brother Bhaktisiddhanta the first time he was poisoned, but could not do so the second time by Bhaktisiddhanta's own disciples. So why are some incredulous if Srila Prabhupada was poisoned?

Is this how Tamal should respond, talking about preventive measures if somebody might poison food in the future? Srila Prabhupada says he thinks he has *already been poisoned*.

Tamal pressed Srila Prabhupada five times for disclosure of the unknown informant's identity, while Srila Prabhupada stalwartly remained vague. What was Tamal really concerned about: the poisoning or who informed Srila Prabhupada about it? Tamal wanted to deal with whoever leaked the big secret. He did not care if Srila Prabhupada was actually being poisoned because he was the one doing it. Tamal tries to discern the informant:

- (1) Krishna das? [Babaji? Did he tell you about the poisoning?]
- (2) Who said that, Srila Prabhupada?
- (3) You said before that you... that it is said that you were poisoned?
- (4) Did anyone tell you that, or you just know it from before?
- (5) So who is it that has poisoned?

This is very suspicious, indicating Tamal wants to neutralize or silence the informant and protect the poisoners from being discovered. The final absurdity is Tamal's doing nothing as a result of all these discussions, even after clearly acknowledging Srila Prabhupada was speaking of being homicidally poisoned.

Poisoning symptoms are evidence of actual poisoning and warrants a search for the poison which is causing those symptoms, not a dismissal that, "it is only symptoms." After Srila Prabhupada reveals he is being poisoned, there was no coherent discussion or medical action to diagnose these symptoms, and within minutes all concern amongst the caretakers about poisoning and symptoms ceased completely. The caretakers pretended to be sympathetic. Amazingly Srila Prabhupada's poisoning concerns were never addressed by his caretakers. Did they think Srila Prabhupada was just talking nonsense and they should politely entertain his gibberish? Why the hell was nothing done?

The "poison discussions" shows Srila Prabhupada thought he had been poisoned. The next morning (Nov. 10) Srila Prabhupada admits he was in great "mental" distress due to the idea that someone has

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poisoned him. It seems Srila Prabhupada had become reluctant to discuss his poisoning that he first disclosed to Balarama Misra, because, if the poisoners were amongst his disciples, it is understandable in shifting talk to poisoning symptoms. Srila Prabhupada was very guarded with Tamal. His vagueness, ambiguity, and refusal to name the informant was unusual for Srila Prabhupada. Was it out of mercy towards his poisoners, or indifference, or self-defense, or surrender to the Lord's desire and destiny?

We dismiss NTIAP's denial of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning with their faked excerpt, "*No. Not that I am poisoned.*" And we note throughout these poison discussions that Tamal employs a series of subtle, clever, but incriminating "*diversionary downplays*" to minimize what Srila Prabhupada was saying about being poisoned (see Vol. 1).

Early the next morning, Nov. 10, on Bhavananda's post-midnight watch, Srila Prabhupada became very restless, kicked off all his covers and was in a great deal of so-called "mental distress." The kaviraja was called and gave some pain medicine (*TKG's Diary*). After a difficult night of discomfort, Srila Prabhupada felt better.

Skip ahead in conversations: **Devotee:** (Hindi) The distress is less now?

Kaviraja: (Hindi) The uneasiness is less isn't it?

BCS: It's less now, this restlessness and the pain. *Skip ahead:*

BHAV (Bhavananda): So what was the cause of that distress?

BCS: (Beng) What happened this morning?

[Note: Srila Prabhupada's heart rate, pulse and blood pressure surprisingly returned to normal. Discussions next focus on the reasons for Srila Prabhupada's "mental distress."] *Skip ahead*

TAMAL: (in background) But what did Prabhupada just say?

Kaviraja: (Hindi) How the position was this morning... the position was; there were problems, wasn't there? Had I given ten doses his heart would not have been in the position it is. Now with one dose his heart is, what can I say tell me? What definition can attach (to this)?

BCS: He said, "How can you define it? How can you explain it?"

TAMAL: (in the background) But what did Prabhupada just say?

BCS: Like the condition couldn't have improved by ten medicines also but one medicine it becomes perfect.

TAMAL: What did Prabhupada just say? **BCS:** Prabhupada just said that I mean, this morning his condition was bad, not now. **BHAV:** Prabhupada was complaining of **mental distress** this morning also.

Not shown in the transcript below, Jayapataka can be heard in the

background of the tape recording asking, "What did the kaviraja say about Sankaracharya?"

BCS: Srila Prabhupada? **SP:** Hmm? **BCS** (Beng) What was that problem? Mental distress? **SP:** Hmmm. **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) **Say, say.**

SP: (Hindi) **That same thing – that someone has poisoned me.**

BCS: (Hindi) Oh, okay, he thinks that someone....

Kaviraja ((Hindi, speaking same time): Listen, this is the understanding that some demon (may) have given (poison)... Charu Swami [Bhakticharu says, "yes"]..some demon has given [poison].

BCS: **Someone gave him poison here.** **Kaviraj:** Charu Swami...

BCS: Yes. **Kaviraj:** (Hindi) This can happen. It's not impossible. Sankaracharya was there, someone gave him poison. For six months he suffered. There is glass you know? Bottle glass? It was ground and fed in food. What befell him; after twelve months leprosy spread inside his body. Everyone suffers their karma. But the medicine I have given, the poison cannot stay. I give a guarantee, that even if there are effects, they will not stay. Because right now I cannot detect [poison] has been given to him. If it is found that his kidneys go bad, then it could be by sickness or astrological reason or by poison.

TAMAL: **Prabhupada was thinking that someone had poisoned him?**

BCS (not Adridharan): Yes. **TAMAL:** That was the mental distress?

BCS: Yes. **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) This is what [he] says, then **there must be some truth in it. In this there is no doubt.**

TAMAL: What did Kaviraja just say?

BCS: He said that when Srila Prabhupada was saying that, there must be **something truth behind it.**

TAMAL: **Sheesssh!** (Everyone begins speaking together)

Kaviraja: (Hindi) **It's some rakshasa... the poisoner...** will put something in pan. What to say... something in milk. To eat, [he] will put a medicine in pan, by the morning [your] whole life can be forgotten.

Explaining the cause of his "mental distress," anxiety, and restlessness, Srila Prabhupada said: "***That same thing – that someone has poisoned me.***" It was the same thing as the day before and Srila Prabhupada was "mentally distressed" about thoughts that he has been poisoned. The GBC stated Srila Prabhupada was only distressed about a previous conversation and not about poisoning, which is grasping at straws to explain these discussions as just normal stuff. This is really

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ridiculous. Nothing to see here, folks, move along! Due to his illness, senility, grumpiness, etc. the GBC says we cannot take Srila Prabhupada's words very seriously.

The "mental distress" was due to the thought of being poisoned. Srila Prabhupada was "distressed" over the previous day's discussions, which were:

- (1) Someone had said that somebody had poisoned him,
- (2) that someone was "all these friends," indicating the caretakers around him
- (3) that someone also said that he had the symptoms of poisoning,
- (4) and that he recognized having these symptoms by his own medical knowledge.
- (5) Srila Prabhupada was practically paralyzed, yet was so restless, he kicked off his covers in the night.

The previous day ended with Srila Prabhupada seemingly reluctant to talk about his poisoning, but now talk of actual poisoning is again in the forefront. Poisoning now has become a factual reality and everyone is quite shocked, clearly evident by the consequent flurry of conversation. *Everyone present proceeds to affirm and acknowledge that Srila Prabhupada was saying that he thought he had been maliciously poisoned in an attempt to kill him.* Malicious poisoning is acknowledged by 11 confirmations:

(1) TKG's Diary: *"Prabhupada disclosed his thoughts that someone has poisoned him."*

(2) Bhakticharu confirms: *"...he thinks that someone gave him poison here."*

(3) Shastri confirms: *"...some demon has given (poison)."*

(4) Tamal: *"Prabhupada was thinking that someone poisoned him?"*

(5) Bhakticharu answers: *"Yes."*

(6) Shastri: *"This is what he says, then there must be some truth in it. In this there is no doubt."*

(7) Bhakticharu repeats: *"He said that when Srila Prabhupada was saying that, there must be something truth behind it."*

(8) Tamal's *"Sheesssh!"* is an affirmation.

(9) Srila Prabhupada confirmed these poisoning affirmations, never protesting, *as he certainly would have if there had been no poisoning.*

(10) Tamal's *final question* 9Who did it) is another affirmation.

(11) They spoke of poisoning cases- man poisons his wife, Sankaracharya.

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By the end of the poison discussions, Srila Prabhupada had still not named who had poisoned him or who told him about it. There was no debate about if there was a poisoning. ***They all clearly acknowledged that Srila Prabhupada spoke of actual, malicious, homicidal poisoning by someone trying to kill him.*** From the poison discussions, we conclude Srila Prabhupada ***believed he was poisoned.***

TAMAL: Srila Prabhupada, Shastriji says that there ***must be some truth to it if you say that. So who is it that has poisoned?*** (then- 13 seconds dead silence- Srila Prabhupada never answers this question)

Tamal has progressed to “***Who did it***” from his earlier “***Who said it.***” Clearly Srila Prabhupada believes a poisoning has actually happened. Tamal and others acknowledged Srila Prabhupada thought he had been poisoned. Yet incredibly, the GBC and Tamal adamantly maintained Srila Prabhupada said he was **not** poisoned, and that there is **no** reason to conduct any further investigation because they already investigated and found nothing to be concerned about! But in 1977 Tamal asked Srila Prabhupada who poisoned him.

There was an eerie silence of 13 seconds waiting for Jagat Guru to reveal the poisoner. The day before he was evasive, but now he is silent and refuses to give **any** answer. Why did he not want to answer Tamal? Tamal seems unconcerned about being named as the culprit. Being the primary suspect, and found guilty of the poisoning beyond a reasonable doubt in Vol. 2, it is remarkable Tamal would so brazenly risk being named as the poisoner. One wonders how he had no fear of being named? Did he think Srila Prabhupada could not know it was him? Or was Tamal so confident in his plans and schemes? The long silence implies Srila Prabhupada did not wish to say who it was. Perhaps, as when someone asks you something and you remain silent, it is because

(1) the person asking is insincere because he already knows the answer, or (2) he is the culprit.

The silence speaks volumes and points to Tamal as the poisoner. It is completely plausible that he magnanimously did not want to interrupt the physical service from his poisoners (in spite of their duplicitous betrayal). (See Vol. 1). Srila Prabhupada answered Tamal the next day with how Ravana will kill, better to be killed by Rama, etc.

We note how Srila Prabhupada became progressively evasive as he was repeatedly pressed by his caretakers over two days to reveal the

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informer who said that he was poisoned. Note the *progressive evasion as the poison discussions go on*:

(1) The kaviraja asked “Who is saying?” and was answered by, “All these friends,” which provides some rather unspecific information.

(2) Bhakticharu asks who said this; the answer is simply, “They all say,” not telling much more.

(3) Tamal then asks if Krishna das (Babaji?) was the informant, but no answer.

(4) The kaviraja asks “Who will give you poison? For what, why?” but no answer.

(5) Tamal (5th inquiry) again asks as to who said this, and Srila Prabhupada said obliquely, “I don’t know, but it is said.”

(6) Finally, later in the day, Tamal asks who poisoned him, and Srila Prabhupada makes no answer at all.

Srila Prabhupada has again, as he did the day before, told the kaviraja very frankly in Hindi, *“That same thing – that someone has poisoned me.”* The fact that Srila Prabhupada again chose to speak to the *kaviraja* about being poisoned and not to the devotees leaves us to wonder. He answers the kaviraja but not Tamal. We see that Srila Prabhupada did not care to speak with his disciples on the matter; Tamal’s question about who did it is met with silence. Why does he speak with Balaram Misra and Shastri, but not his own caretakers?

Srila Prabhupada could not be pressured to say more, for his own reasons. Once it was recorded that Srila Prabhupada believed himself poisoned, he did not bring it up again in the few days prior to his Nov. 14 departure, although he had ample chances to do so. Srila Prabhupada could have named his informant or poisoner at any time, but he chose not to. Those next few days have 41 pages of talks in Conversations Books, including meetings with Krishna das Babaji, Narayan Maharaja, and Bon Maharaja.

Yet, Srila Prabhupada not speaking further of his being poisoned in no way minimizes or negates his earlier statements. *Rather, it contributes to the mystique of the pure devotee’s wonderful pastimes.* He revealed that he thought he was being poisoned, and now we all know about it. He brought it up and he left the matter alone after telling us briefly. That’s all he wanted to accomplish. The long silence is broken by the kaviraja’s talkativeness, and everyone starts babbling various speculations, all of which provides nothing of practical use for dealing with Srila Prabhupada’s poisoning. It is like someone drowning while spectators debate how it happened rather than tending to a rescue. And decades later, this matter is suppressed by the GBC with every

available trick. Why? Because they have a strong motive to keep this darkest incident a secret. Still, we note all the caretakers were acknowledging homicidal poisoning, and not bad medicine as Tamal later suggested. (*Conversation continues*):

Kaviraja: (Hindi) **The biggest poison is mercury.**

BCS: (Hindi) That was Gaya, that which...

Kaviraja: (Hindi) No, no. That was Svarupa Guha. You read about it didn't you, Swamiji? In Calcutta? **SP:** Hmm.

Kaviraja: Svarupa Guha? **BCS:** (Hindi) He doesn't know [about it].

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Her husband had given it. For it there is no medicine or antidote. Such a heavy dose was given. It's what we call Rashkapor. **BCS:** (Hindi) No. That mercury was in, the makharadhvaja.

Kaviraja: (Hindi) No, no. That's not mercury. It's called by another name. **BCS:** (Hindi) Okay.) **BHAV:** What did he say?

BCS: He said that it's quite possible that mercury, it's a kind of poison... **TAMAL:** That makharadhvaja... **BCS:** Rashkapor?

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Aamer Rash. That's one preparation. **It's very poisonous.** **BCS:** (Hindi) Is that like makharadhvaja?

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Makharadhvaja is nectar, although not suitable for him [SP], that's a different story. But that [Raskapor] is poison for everybody.) **BHAV:** What medicine was he taking before that?

BCS: (Hindi) What? **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) Nothing.

BCS: **He was referring to a case, a big murder case in Calcutta, the husband poisoned the wife.**

BHAV: Guha. **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) Svarupa Guha... the case is now...

BCS: Shankara Bannerjee was...

BHAV: Our lawyer is the... (he giggles/snickers: why?)

Why is Bhavananda giggling in the poison whispers (Vol. 3) and also finding it funny that ISKCON's lawyer Mr. Bannerjee had also represented the murderer Svarupa Guha? What is amusing about this while they are discussing Srila Prabhupada's poisoning? This is disturbing and suspicious. The *kaviraja* rambles on about mercury, Raskapor and the story of Svarupa Guha. When both Tamal and Bhakticharu suggest that mercury was present in *makharadhvaja*, the *kaviraja* says makharadhvaja is nectar (not poison), although too strong for Srila Prabhupada. Shastriji talks about Raskapor used in the famous Svarupa Guha poisoning-murder which was well known to Bhakticharu and Bhavananda, with ISKCON's lawyer involved.

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Jayapataka had earlier informed Tamal about the powdered-glass Sankaracharya poisoning. It is clear everyone recognized Srila Prabhupada was talking about actual, homicidal poisoning. Yet the GBC now says it was about bad medicine? ***This points to their guilt, otherwise why be so dishonest?*** Amongst these suspects, poison cases were a vogue topic. Not only do Tamal, Bhavananda, Bhakticharu, and Jayapataka discuss various poisoning cases but the same four are also the poison whispers participants the very next day, Nov. 11. One day talking about various poisoning murder cases, and the next day found whispering about the use of poison. ***No wonder they are seen as the suspects by so many.***

Tamal's attempt ***to blame the poisoning on the makhardhvaja*** which Srila Prabhupada had taken only 3 times some 2 weeks earlier, failed to gain traction with Shastriji (and us too). ***Tamal tried to deflect talk of poisoning to talk of makharadhvaja and bad medicines.***

CONCLUSION: All the caretakers acknowledged that Srila Prabhupada was speaking about an actual poisoning and not just some symptoms which might be due to bad medicine. After Srila Prabhupada reaffirms his thoughts of being poisoned, the conversation turns chaotic.

TAMAL: Bhagatji doesn't think the...

Kaviraja (Hindi) In my mind, his body is such that it is like a thunderbolt. You can beat it a 1000 times, but nothing will happen.

BCS: (Hindi) No need for bewilderment. The way God protects his own, similarly Prahlad Maharaja was also.

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Swamiji, one verse comes to my mind: "Without protection, one remains fixed if protected by fate, whereas one who protects himself but is condemned by fate is destroyed. Without a protector, one person can live carelessly alone in the forest, whereas another takes all precautions in his home, and still dies." You are a divine soul, that is why there is no need to be anxious.

TAMAL: No poison is strong enough to stop the Hari Nam, Srila Prabhupada.

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Right. Before the Holy Name... How much poison was given to Mira, a single drop was enough to kill a man. Mira drank it all. Poison when offered to the Lord becomes nectar.

Devotee: Prahlad Maharaja. **BCS:** Prahlad Maharaja.

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Halal gave Mira a stronger dose of poison than Prahlad got. It was so strongly made... Like there is one poison in allopathy, even till today nobody can tell the...

TAMAL: Would you like some more kirtan Srila Prabhupada? Lokanatha can lead. Lokanatha, you lead.

SP: (indistinct) **TAMAL:** Lokanatha.

Tamal thought further poison discussions could be avoided by resorting to kirtan. Chaotic conversation ensues. Shastri speculates that an allopathic poison may be involved, one with no taste (such as a heavy metal?) Finally Tamal comes up with the perfect solution to Srila Prabhupada's being poisoned: *"No poison is strong enough to stop the Hari Nam, Srila Prabhupada."*

But this is not an appropriate response when one's guru says he has been poisoned. Did Tamal resort to any of the multiple remedial and preventive actions available on the physical plane? No police, investigation, tests, autopsy, not even any more discussion. It reminds us of his statement to Srila Prabhupada, *"Now you have to choose which suicide."* He would do nothing about Srila Prabhupada's poisoning except chant Hare Krishna? Chant Hare Krishna and continue poisoning. This diversion is the most outrageous. But Srila Prabhupada saw right through the pretense of his poisoners' devotion. The next day the poisoning continues, confirmed by the poison whispers.

When Tamal developed prostate cancer 20 years later in the 1996, he sought out the best physicians and modern medical facilities for his own treatment. He went to top-rated hospitals and cancer clinics, spending (we heard) a million dollars. And Srila Prabhupada was only given free Hari Nam, even after speaking about being homicidally poisoned. This medical hypocrisy on the part of Tamal (and later Bhakticharu, Jayapataka as well) demands justice. Also, what does Lokanath Swami have to say about these discussions that he listened to but has never said anything about?

CONCLUSIONS: SUMMARY POINTS OF THESE DISCUSSIONS

Tamal was most anxious to discover **who** it was that told Srila Prabhupada that he had been poisoned. After all, it was paramount to quickly find out who was exposing the scheme before. Murder is a dangerous and risky undertaking. Tamal would not do anything to address Srila Prabhupada's poisoning complaints because he was the poisoner. Did he: **(1)** Call law enforcement? **(2)** Conduct an in-house investigation? **(3)** Call senior devotees together to discuss Srila Prabhupada's statements? **(4)** Arrange for expert medical and urine tests to test for poison? **(5)** Make any changes to Srila Prabhupada's cooking? **(6)** Arrange for an autopsy or medical exam after Nov. 14?

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No, he did none of these things, which is very incriminating for Tamal and his associates, now that poisoning has been positively confirmed. Now, if you were Srila Prabhupada's secretary, you'd call the police and tests done, right? Or you could end up being blamed, right? Was Tamal just that irresponsible, or...? Tamal, Bhavananda, Bhakticharu, and Jayapataka all participated in the Nov. 9-10 poison discussions, but never spoke of them again until after the issue became public, and then only with devious denials that blatantly contradicted their 1977 statements on tape. Even a moron can see the extremely suspicious circumstances here.

(1) Srila Prabhupada raised the issue of poisoning himself, out of the blue, saying it was possible.

(2) He said it was said that he had been poisoned.

(3) Srila Prabhupada indicated he overheard those talking or whispering in his room about how he was being poisoned. The tape recorder also overheard whispers in his room about his poisoning.

(4) Srila Prabhupada was also told by an unknown "someone," perhaps a doctor or kaviraja, that he had poisoning symptoms, and he believed this to be an accurate assessment because he had studied poisoning symptoms previously in some medical literature.

(5) Srila Prabhupada did not say he was not poisoned.

(6) He stated "Someone has poisoned me" three times.

(7) He was evasive and oblique when repeatedly questioned by Tamal, or when in Tamal's presence, as to WHO had poisoned him. He would not reveal his source of information or his informant in spite of being asked repeatedly.

(8) Bhaktisiddhanta also faced the dangers of being poisoned, and according to several sources, actually was poisoned by his disciples.

(9) After he explained his reason for "mental distress," namely that "Someone has poisoned me," there were clear acknowledgements and long discussion of actual homicidal poisoning by all the caretakers present. No one expressed doubts; no one argued whether Srila Prabhupada was being poisoned. At the time, it was accepted that Srila Prabhupada had indeed been poisoned.

(10) Why would Srila Prabhupada be in distress about a poisoning if, as Tamal claimed, it was his wish to die as a "mercy killing"?

(11) The GBC's claim that Srila Prabhupada said he was not poisoned is untrue.

(12) Srila Prabhupada did not deny knowing who poisoned him,

but he did not name who it was.

(13) Srila Prabhupada's infallible statements and the discussions about being poisoned, in themselves and without any other evidence, make Srila Prabhupada's poisoning certain and only logical.

(14) Yet the matter was amazingly ignored and never discussed again until it became a big issue 20 years later.

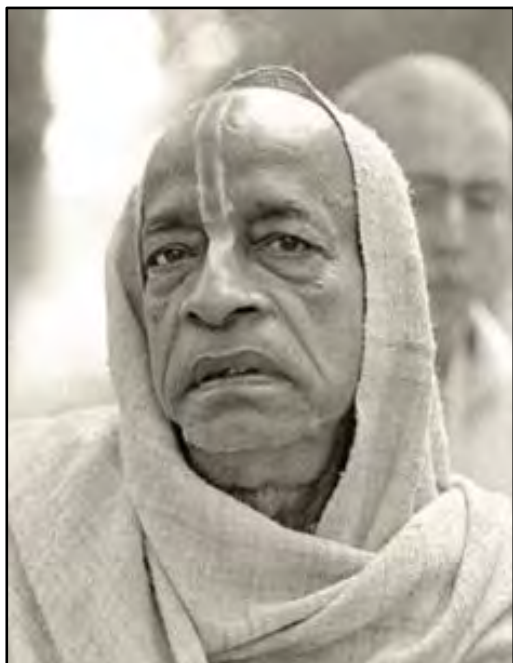
(15) Linking these poison discussions with the forensically certified whispers, advanced scientific hair tests, medical symptoms, witnesses, ISKCON history, the suspects' denials and stonewalling cover-ups, etc... then how can there be further doubts?

(16) The official unanimous GBC resolution, *"There is no evidence at this time to support the allegations of poisoning of Srila Prabhupada,"* makes a mockery of ISKCON leadership.

(17) Srila Prabhupada's statements carry great weight and for many are the strongest evidence that Srila Prabhupada was poisoned. Since the words of His Divine Grace are of the utmost importance to his followers, who accept his words as absolute, faultless, and the truth, they are the foundation of the total evidence.

(18) On tapes recorded Nov. 9-10, 1977 there were prolonged full-voice, bedside conversations in Srila Prabhupada's Vrindaban, India private quarters about homicidal poisoning, and His Divine Grace spoke clearly several times of being poisoned.

(19) We should give close attention to the words of Srila Prabhupada, a pure devotee and one whose consciousness cannot be adversely affected by the material energy or conditions. *"When a pure Vaishnava speaks, he speaks perfectly. How is this? His speech is managed by Krishna Himself from within the heart."* (CC Mad 8.200)



CHAPTER 3:
FURTHER EVIDENCE

In 2023, a new audio forensic study confirmed all four poison whispers and all the dark secondary whispers as well. A summary of the firms and forensic labs that have confirmed the poison whispers:

WHISPER #1: "THE POISON'S GOING DOWN, (giggle) THE POISON'S GOING DOWN" (*Speaker: Tamal, by his own admittance, but he claimed he said "The swelling's going down"*) The following sound studio and forensic studies all agree on the above or a very similar version, and **all agree on the poison word:** (1) Naveen, Balavanta, Mahabuddhi, Isha, many others (2) JP French Assoc., 1998 (confirms "going down" (3) Jack Mitchell, CAE, 1999 (4) Dr. Helen McCaffrey, Ph.D., 1999 (5) Tom Owens, Owl Invest's, 2001 (6) JBR Technologies, VA, 2006 (7) Major Forensics Laboratory: 2023/ Tape location: ConvBk 36.373, just after "You make me flat." Side A Tape T-46, 1:55 minutes.

WHISPER #2: "IS THE POISON IN THE MILK?...UH HUH"

(*Speaker: clearly Tamal's voice*) The following all agree on the above or a similar version; such as but **all agreeing on the poison and milk words:**

(1) George Blackwell's Sound Studio, Miami, 1997 (2) Skylab Studios, Gainesville, 1997 (3) Naveen, Balavanta, Mahabuddhi, Isha, and many others (4) JP French Assoc., UK, 1998 (5) Tom Owens, Owl Investigations, 2001 (6) JBR Technologies, Virginia, 2006 (7) Major Forensics Laboratory: 2023 / Tape location: ConvBk Vol. 36.373.22, just after Jayapataka says: "Like to follow the same treatment, only while traveling."

Side A Tape T-46, 3:20 minutes. A few minutes after this whisper, "Is the poison in the milk?" at 1:30 PM on Nov. 10, 1977, BCS gives Srila Prabhupada hot milk to drink. Srila Prabhupada said it was too sweet after BCS asked if it was too hot (only milk is hot; not juices or water). How can one not wonder if there was poison in BCS's milk?

WHISPER #3: "POISONING for a (long) time" (Srila Prabhupada replies weakly: "To me?") (*Speaker: Jayapataka's unique voice is clearly recognized*) The following all agree on the above or a similar



version, and *all agree on the poisoning word*. (1) Naveen, Balavanta, Mahabuddhi, Isha, and many others (2) Jack Mitchell, CAE Studios, 1999 (3) Dr. Helen McCaffrey, Ph.D., 1999 (except for “long”) (4) Tom Owens, Owl Investigations, 2001 (5) Major Forensics Laboratory: 2023/ Tape location: ConvBk Vol. 36.391.4, after Srila Prabhupada says, “Yes” –Hansadutta begins a kirtan, Side B Tape T-46, ± 21 min.

WHISPER #4: “IT’S POISON” Major Forensics Laboratory: 2023.

CONCLUSIONS: In 2005 we acquired Balavanta’s investigation records, including the audio forensic study done by JP French in London. The results of the many audio forensic studies have provided extremely impressive, multiple confirmations of the poison whispers. How can anyone doubt that Tamal, Jayapataka, and Bhavananda were “*whispering about poison and the use of it,*” as stated by Tom Owens? Only ISKCON institutionalists with deeply embedded ulterior interests deny that the whispers are certified evidence that establishes the conspiracy to poison Srila Prabhupada. (See also Volume 2, 3)

A summary of only the audio forensic determinations in this new study, which confirm/ expand on previous audio analyses, is as follows:

***Tamal** WHISPERS: *So, The Poison’s Going Down.* (Bhavananda: Giggle). *The Poison’s Going Down.*

*Tamal: *Is The/That Poison In The Milk?* Bhavananda: *Uh-Huh.*

*Tamal: *We know he’s trying to trap us.*

***Tamal** WHISPERS: *Prabhupada keeps asking. He’s not going to stop until he finds out.*

*WHISPER: [TIME: 07:53-57] *It’s Poison.*

*(Bengali Speaker): *Kayek din pare asha* (In a few days’ time)

Jayapataka: *Poisoning For A (Long) Time...*

[Srila Prabhupada]: (high, squeaky, weak voice) *To me?*

Jayapataka: *Get Ready To Go.* UNKNOWN: You’re taking it right now. SOFT ELDER VOICE: “How’s this? UNKNOWN: Let it go.

LATE NOV. 1977 TAMAL INTERVIEW FOR BTG MAGAZINE

On March 31, 1999, VNN.org published an article with audio clips from a 1977 tape recording that Isha das had found in his personal archives. The tape was an interview of Tamal by Satsvarupa for *BTG* magazine, recorded just days after Srila Prabhupada’s disappearance. Isha was Satsvarupa’s personal assistant at the time, and somehow this tape survived for 20 years through even a house fire. This interview is shocking, and Tamal’s claims are unsupported anywhere else. Any remaining doubts one may have that perhaps Tamal was just a loving

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and faithful disciple will be extinguished after listening to this tape. Any sincere Srila Prabhupada follower will be profoundly disturbed.

Tamal's chilling voice rises to a nervous, squeaky high pitch as he claimed Srila Prabhupada stated: ***“Can you give me a medicine, please give me a medicine that will allow me to disappear now.”*** This audio recording is the clincher, the one thing that finally tips the scale re: Tamal. In his own voice, Tamal was a mastermind calculator of dark intentions, consumed by his personal ambition. His claims on this tape are incriminating, outrageous, evil, and frightening. Tamal describes a rationale for euthanasia, or a mercy killing, of Srila Prabhupada.

The creepy, insidious undertones in his stuttering statements are the groundwork for a defense in a poisoning, as he was simply being compliant with Srila Prabhupada's supposedly suicidal last wishes. Tamal rehearses justifying the poisoning as the dying request of one in great pain and misery, of one most anxious to “now die.” Tamal portrayed Srila Prabhupada's mood, as he did in his bizarre book *The Final Pastimes*, in an atrocious, nauseatingly offensive manner.

ESSENTIAL EXCERPTS FROM TAMAL'S INTERVIEW

TAMAL: *“My duties as Srila Prabhupada's secretary were [...] discriminate over which letters should be read to him and even which parts... Only good news was read to him. [...] naturally he wanted his secretary to be there and to talk with him, to massage his body, and as a regular function, in fact, it was my duty to bathe and dress him every morning. And he liked that I should have the morning shift at taking care of him, from about 5 in the morning till about 9 [...] that when he woke up his secretary would be there. And he would have me sit him up and rub or scratch his back. He would talk about what he'd been thinking of during the day. [...] I wouldn't say chief nurse [...] In terms of SP's medicines he would always have his secretary give his final conclusive opinion what steps and what treatments he should take... **Comment:** Tamal describes his intimate and confidential service to Srila Prabhupada, how he would do **whatever was asked of him**. We also note how Tamal controlled all the medicines.*

*“I was going to wait for the proper time to say this, but to me the incidents which stick most on my mind are how in the last few months, Srila Prabhupada would **constantly ask to be allowed to, um, die peacefully**. **Comment:** “Allow””? A polite way to say “help him die?”*

*“And, **um**, how he would constantly succumb to the requests of his disciples not to leave us. Our relationship with Srila Prabhupada has always been one of total submissiveness, and complete, **um**... So, our*

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*position with Srila Prabhupada was one of complete submissiveness to his orders and instructions, his desires, just like a menial servant. It's hardly the position of the servant to, in any way, **um**, strongly request the master for anything. He should simply receive the instruction or order and carry it out. Yet we found in the later months, in the most recent months, that Srila Prabhupada seemed to be **demanding from us a different type of attitude and emotion, at least especially from his most personal, you know, servants.***

Comment: Tamal claims Srila Prabhupada demanded from his most personal or confidential servants (especially Tamal) to do something different, namely to “allow” (helping) him to die.

*“**Um.** A number of times he would say ‘Can you give me a medicine, please give me a medicine that will allow me to disappear now.’ Another time he said ‘I want most now to disappear. I want to die peacefully. Let me die peacefully.’ Now on one hand we could take it and give him that medicine or let him stop eating and fast until death. We could have done that. And yet it seemed that, of course we could not do that out of our love for him.”*

Comment: Srila Prabhupada asked for medicine to die? Medicine that kills is poison. This “different” type of demand, assisting Srila Prabhupada to “disappear now,” “seemed” difficult due to their love for him. He says they could not do that, but also, “we could have done that.” But did “they” give poison as “medicine” to die?

*“[...] And he would bring us to the point of complete despair, he would stop all doctors, all medicines, and bring us to the point where there was no return, where he would say ‘Now there’s nothing left but for me to die’ I feel that these last months with Prabhupada were the most important months I ever spent with him. And, **ah**, somehow I feel that by seeing the way he acted and the way he dealt with me personally, **that ah, that I’ll be, ah... You can take this part off, this last sentence. Somehow, I feel ???... I mean I want to say something, but I’d prefer not to say it.***

Comment: What else was he going to say? Why does he hesitate to say something that should be said? Is he afraid we won’t understand how the penultimate act of Tamal’s loyalty to Srila Prabhupada was to assist him to “disappear”? That Srila Prabhupada trusted Tamal in this final test of loyalty, at the risk of being condemned by others? That Tamal was asked to give medicine to die? Note his many ums and ahs.

Satsvarupa: [...] you were talking about **Prabhupada asking for something to let him disappear, that he wanted to die.** **Comment:**

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Clearly Satsvarupa accepted the mercy killing scenario, wanting to explore it further. Within months, he became an initiating ISKCON guru, assuming command of a slice of ISKCON. Was he among “at least a few of us” whom Srila Prabhupada called upon to help him “die now,” or was Satsvarupa just a silent consentor? Or accessory after the medicine to die? Also why would Srila Prabhupada be in distress about being poisoned if, as Tamal claims, it was his wish to die? This is contradictory and shows Tamal’s mercy killing to be a cover-up.

Tamal: *Therefore after some time, the pure devotee wants to again go back to Krishna. And Krishna wants His devotee back. Therefore SP once said, recently he said, ‘It is becoming unbearable. Becoming unbearable.’ We can understand that it wasn’t simply the material pain that was becoming unbearable, but that Prabhupada also wanted to be with Krishna, and not be burdened with this physically incapacitated body. [...] painful. That why should he be burdened or incap... with this physically, you know, burdensome form.*

Comment: These Tamal explanations are absolute nonsense.

Satsvarupa: *At the end, or in his last months, did Prabhupada manifest any special spiritual symptoms that you’d like to talk about?*

Tamal: *I think that that would be better discussed in a, at another time.*

Satsvarupa: *Do you think he left untimely, too soon?* **Tamal:** *[...] We should not think that he left untimely. He left when Krishna and when he himself wanted to leave.”*

Comment: Tamal hints Srila Prabhupada asked for medicine to die, so there was no crime in poisoning him. Tamal was not responsible for any poisoning because Srila Prabhupada wanted to die and Tamal was faithfully serving his final wishes. Tamal was just following orders...

The 2002-05 cadmium hair tests prove that Srila Prabhupada’s departure was *attempted homicide*, and that Tamal’s talk of euthanasia casts such great suspicion on him as the cadmium poisoner-in-chief, that were he still alive today, he would be the most controversial person in the Hare Krishna Movement. In light of this *BTG* interview and the cadmium tests, he would need to go into hiding. How can a massive 10 month heavy metals poisoning cause a “peaceful” or a merciful death?

Tamal described an assisted suicide based on the poor quality of remaining time alive and the repeated insistence of the patient, and This involving administration of a lethal drug or poison. This is much more controversial than withholding a necessary medicine or life support. But where is the issue of quality of living in Srila Prabhupada’s case? Was Srila Prabhupada regularly expressing great discomfort or pain?

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No, he was not. Was he experiencing mundane loneliness, frustration, depression, typical in terminally ill patients? No, of course not; he was in full transcendental consciousness, ecstatic, absorbed in pure thoughts of Krishna. Srila Prabhupada did not want to force an end to his life. Tamal suggests he wanted to be freed of the burden of a physically incapacitated body. This is nonsense: he was transcendently situated beyond the body. No wonder Tamal was stuttering, ums and ahs.

PRABHUPADA EXPERIENCED OVERBEARING PAIN AND SUFFERING?

In Srila Prabhupada's last months, there was no overbearing pain and suffering as claimed by Tamal. Srila Prabhupada seemed frustrated and puzzled that all doctors, recovery attempts, medicines, and diets were ineffective, but he was not suicidal nor asked "to die now." Just once in the last two days of Srila Prabhupada's manifest presence was he having pain in his legs, and for which Shastri gave a pain medicine. Tamal's claims of overbearing pain are *untrue*.

SUICIDE IS NOT A RECOMMENDED VAISHNAVA PRACTICE

Srila Prabhupada was a pure devotee of the Supreme Lord and would never have requested that he be assisted in suicide. Suicide is anathema to the Vaishnava culture and Vedic principles, lest one become a ghost. Such bogus theories are spun only by rascals. *There is no history where a Vaishnava acharya asks a disciple to give him poison (or medicine) to end his life.* Such an offensive suggestion is a *covered confession of attempted homicide*.

NOV. 11, 1977, TALKS THAT RAVANA WILL KILL

Jagadish: SP, can you tell us why you want to go on the parikrama? **Tamal:** This seems like suicide, Srila Prabhupada, this program. It seems to some of us like it's suicide. **SP:** *And this is also suicidal.* **Tamal:** *(turning to others)* Hmm. Prabhupada said "And this is also suicide." *(turning back to Prabhupada)* **Now you have to choose which suicide.** **SP:** *The Ravana will kill* and Rama will kill. Better to be killed by Rama, eh? That Marica- if he does not go to mislead Sita, he'll be killed by Ravana. And if he goes to be killed by Rama, then it is better. **Tamal:** Who is this Prabhupada's talking about? **Devotees:** Marica.

COMMENT: Parikrama is a walking tour of the sacred places in the holy lands (called Dhama) of Vrindaban, India.

What an astonishing statement from Tamal, spoken very coolly, calmly, and if one listens to the tape, a clear undertone of sarcasm! *"Now you have to choose which suicide."*

PUT THE FOUR PARTS TOGETHER

Put the four parts together and see Tamal's effective confession of being Srila Prabhupada's poisoner.

(1) **Tamal:** "So who is it that has poisoned?" (2) **Tamal:** Prabhupada asked for medicine to die, and we could have done that...

(3) Tamal was in full charge of Srila Prabhupada's medicines and health care. (4) Tamal remarked, "Now you have to choose which suicide," while Srila Prabhupada immediately characterized his choice as between Ravana and Rama, or in other words, *between Tamal or parikrama*.

A VERY DISTURBING STATEMENT: CHOOSE WHICH SUICIDE

On Nov. 9-10, 1977 Srila Prabhupada stated several times that he had been poisoned. Then early on Nov. 11 were the forensically certified whispers "*the poison's going down*" and "*is the poison in the milk?*" Then a very unusual conversation took place later on Nov. 11 (ConvBk36.378). Srila Prabhupada's desire and proposal to be taken by bullock cart on a multi-day pilgrimage to Govardhan and many miles on rough country roads was discussed. An intense controversy developed as some, particularly Tamal, Bhavananda, and Jayapataka (the three poison whisperers) try to dissuade Srila Prabhupada from this parikrama by citing the physical stress and danger to his health and life. The kaviraja thought the trip would be fatal due to the rough roads.

Srila Prabhupada was determined to go, however:

Tamal: This seems like suicide, Srila Prabhupada, this program. It seems to some of us like it's suicide. **SP:** *And this is also suicidal.*

Tamal: (*turns to others*) Hmm. Prabhupada said "*And this is also suicide.*" **Tamal:** (*turns back to Prabhupada*) *Now you have to choose which suicide.*

SP: *The Ravana will kill and Rama will kill. Better to be killed by Rama, eh?* That Marica- if he does not go to mislead Sita, he'll be killed by Ravana. And if he goes to be killed by Rama, then it is better.

A little later, after Tamal, Bhavananda and Jayapataka vigorously try to convince Srila Prabhupada to wait until his health is stronger before trying a strenuous physical ordeal as a Govardhan parikrama:

"**SP:** *But I think I shall be cured.* **Tamal:** *Prabhupada says he thinks he will be cured by the parikrama.*" Hansadutta calmly objected that if Srila Prabhupada was convinced parikrama would cure him, and he was determined to go, and was asking to take him on parikrama, then how could a faithful disciple put forward any contrary arguments?

OTHER DISTURBING PORTIONS OF THE 1977 CONVERSATIONS

(1) **SP:** That is my only request, that *at the last stage don't torture me and put to death.* (Nov. 3, 1977)

COMMENT: Why is he so plainly speaking about being tortured and being put to death? It seems he was well aware of being poisoned, which he would reveal a week later, and he wanted to be sure they would not take him to a hospital.

(2) **BHAV:** Therefore we asked you yesterday for your guidance. **SP:** No, I'll guide. Don't move me to the hospital. *Better kill me here.* **Svarupa Damodara:** We won't, Srila Prabhupada. **BHAV:** Never. **SP:** But if you are disgusted, that is another thing. (Oct. 22, 1977)

COMMENT: Why is Srila Prabhupada speaking so forthrightly about being killed, better to kill me here, rather than in the hospital? This indicates he acquiesced to being poisoned, and was just asking for the concession of being killed in his temple quarters, not in the hospital.

(3) *"He's as sly as they come."* (Tamal about Srila Prabhupada, Nov. 9, 1977, forensically authenticated low volume speech)

COMMENT: How is Srila Prabhupada sly? What cunning and competition was Tamal having with Srila Prabhupada?

(4) *"He's trying to trap us."* (Tamal, about Srila Prabhupada, Nov. 9, 1977, forensically authenticated whisper)

COMMENT: Trap us? It seems Tamal and Srila Prabhupada both knew the other knew what was going on and that there was a competitive psychological intrigue. This fits in with Tamal's coy *"now choose which suicide"* statement.

WAITING FOR THE OLD MAN TO DIE

Srila Prabhupada twice spoke about one of his senior disciples (Hansadutta): *"He is waiting for the old man to die."* Both Hansadutta and Kirtanananda were reprimanded for *"attempting"* to initiate their own disciples around 1975. Srila Prabhupada in late 1977 told Panchadravida Swami, *"You are praying for me to live, and they are in the next room praying for me to die."*

Let us not be so naïve to think that none of Srila Prabhupada's disciples were so ambitious and deeply envious of His Divine Grace's position. Sruta Kirti das recalls from Aug. 1974: *"Srila Prabhupada said things to me that I could not comprehend. It was very disturbing. These words cut through my heart. He mentioned it to me on two separate occasions during his illness saying, "One of my disciples is simply waiting 'when will the old man die so that I can become*

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guru.” (*What Is The Difficulty?* p 188) In 2016 Sruta Kirti das confirmed that Srila Prabhupada was speaking about Hansadutta.

Nanda Kumar das, a former personal servant of Srila Prabhupada, said in a video: “*SP talked about people in our movement who weren't devotees but who had ulterior motives. On two occasions Prabhupada pointed out to me that one person in particular was of that mindset. This person was charismatic and powerful. He held a high position. When SP was ill, he said, ‘All my disciples are praying for me to get well except for this person.*

“This person is praying for my death so he can take over.’ Once I was traveling with SP when he heard that there had been a rezoning of the GBC and that different people had taken different positions. SP became furious. He said, ‘This is total nonsense.’ He pointed out this person and said, ‘This person has spearheaded this because **he wants to take over the world.** Send a telegram to every center telling them that the GBC is temporarily disbanded. [Topmost Urgency Letter, 1972] The temple president is the only authority until further notice.” [This person was HIn late 1977 Upendra was caring for Srila Prabhupada while surrounded by his disciples. According to Upendra, Srila Prabhupada said: “You are all standing here outwardly saying, ‘You can’t leave us at this time. What will we do without you? Who will finish the Bhagwatam?’ But inwardly you are rubbing your hands together thinking, ‘**When will the old man die so we can spend his money?’”** Srila Prabhupada and Upendra then both cried. Upendra told Vatsara das what Srila Prabhupada had just said. Vatsara is a close friend of Vatsala das and Sashikala dasi, who related this incident in 2000.

At Topanga Canyon talks, Tamal said: “*Jayapataka read an ultimate point that **Hansadutta Maharaja was praying for Prabhupada's death.** Sridhara Maharaja heard this and he said, ‘Yes, the same thing was there in my guru Maharaja's time. There was one disciple who guru Maharaja said was in the same mentality. [...] The fact is that whatever we say, still Srila Prabhupada named him [Hansadutta] after this incident to be a ritvik or a guru, according to your interpretation. I've been accused of the same thing. **That you tried to kill Prabhupada.**”*

CHAPTER 4:
MALICIOUS HOMICIDAL POISONING

WHICH POISONING CLASSIFICATION IS APPLICABLE?

SUB-ACUTE POISONING? *Yes, sometimes.*

MID-LEVEL CHRONIC CADMIUM POISONING? *Yes.* This was his condition in between the sub-acute episodes. As Dr. Hudson opined: ***“the exposures to the material must have been small and over a period of months.”*** The gradual ingestion of small amounts of cadmium resulted in a delayed, cumulative, and irreversible effect on health from mid-1976 to Nov. 14, 1977.

Sub-acute poisoning occurred at the five major health downturns: July 20, 1976; Feb. 26, 1977; May 16, 1977; Sept. 8, 1977, and Nov. 11, 1977. It appears mid-level and lesser doses, judging from the medical history, were given in Mar., April, June, Aug., and Oct. 1977.

The hair tests and medical history of Srila Prabhupada indicate ***mixed mid-level chronic and sub-acute cadmium poisoning over an extended time*** of small amounts of cadmium with insidious, hidden, deadly effects. Heavier sub-acute doses may have been intended as lethal doses but which Srila Prabhupada somehow withstood. Evidence reveals an insidious, secret, and slow poisoning by difficult to detect heavy metals, primarily cadmium, the effects of which mimic the symptoms of diabetes and kidney disease.

Administration of many low doses over many months was punctuated with periodic more potent “surprise” doses, all to discredit and evade all doctors and medicines, both Ayurvedic and allopathic. The unexplained mysterious, progressive health decline was portrayed as a divine pastime-lila to deflect any inquiry. Cadmium and arsenic are “masquerade” poisons- virtually undetectable. They cause a physical condition of chronic invalidism and chronic starvation which appears typical to old age and arouses little suspicion. *This was a planned, pinpointed, homicidal poisoning.*

SUMMARY: HOMICIDAL CADMIUM POISONING

Advanced testing by NAA of hair *Samples D, A, and Q-2* finding 250 X more than the *average* normal levels of cadmium in human hair has irrevocably established Srila Prabhupada's ***homicidal cadmium poisoning***. Science confirms these levels are lethal. Cadmium was the primary ingredient in a ***heavy metals cocktail*** including elevated levels

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of arsenic and antimony, enhancing the cadmium. These levels would accelerate and exacerbate any existing kidney disease and diabetes, entirely consistent with Srila Prabhupada's surprise health decline in his last 18 months. Cadmium ingested early in 1977 would still be fully potent at the end of 1977, due to its half-life of 17-30 years, continuing to wreak havoc on the health.

Slow death follows with malnutrition, starvation, indigestion, diarrhea, etc. Any discussion of Srila Prabhupada's medical condition must address the ± 16 ppm hair cadmium maintained for a minimum 10 months. If not for the cadmium, Srila Prabhupada may well have lived with whatever non-insulin dependent diabetes or intermittent kidney problems he may have had, for perhaps fifteen more years. He could have stayed as long as he liked, actually. *The evidence overwhelmingly supports a murder conspiracy in a homicidal cadmium poisoning.*

"THE BASICS OF HOMICIDAL POISONING INVESTIGATIONS"

Office of Justice Programs (ojp.gov) Abstract:

*"Those at highest risk for being victims of poisoning are the terminally ill and mentally incapacitated, drug addicts, **the elderly**, and the very young. [...] **The offender is usually personally involved with the victim and is often a caregiver. Poisoners often assume the role of attempting to "nurse" the victim back to health. Poisoners often derive pleasure from seeing their victims suffer. [giggle, giggle] Substances that can be lethal in small amounts appeal most to perpetrators.***

*"The ideal poison is **odorless, tasteless, difficult to detect, producing symptoms similar to naturally occurring diseases. It has become increasingly difficult to find a poison with all of these features, [which is why cadmium was chosen] since modern scientific methods and advances have made it easier to detect poisons. The following poisons have been used to perpetrate homicidal poisoning: arsenic, cyanide, thallium, strychnine, aconitine, atropine, and antimony. Some "red flags" that indicate homicidal poisoning are [...] whether the victim received medical treatment, appeared to recover, and then died later [...] caregiver isolation of the victim.***"

COMMENT: Do these descriptions fit Tamal & co.? Yes!

CADMIUM POISONING RESEMBLES COMMON DISEASES

Whoever master-minded Srila Prabhupada's cadmium poisoning likely knew that the resultant symptoms would closely resemble those of diabetes and kidney disease, and many other ailments. It would be next to impossible to discover. Who would suspect?

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(1) All this hints at professional involvement. (2) Tamal was very intelligent and knew about arsenic poisoning in 1970 (as recorded on tape.) (3) Bhakticharu studied chemistry for 6 years at university, but he became Tamal's assistant *after the poisoning started*. (4) Thorough investigation of the scene, circumstances, consideration of medical history, full toxicology testing is necessary to detect most poisons. (5) *Each poison must be specifically, individually tested for- otherwise it will be missed*. Considering the symptoms and application of progressive toxicology tests, one by one, progressing from one agent to another, are key to detection of poisoning. This was never done with Srila Prabhupada's prolonged, mysterious, and persistent illness.

FROM ACCIDENT, ENVIRONMENT, OR OCCUPATION HAZARD?

Could Srila Prabhupada's poisoning be accidental where he somehow ingested sufficient heavy metals to produce such high levels throughout 1977? Scientific information in Vol. 1 practically rules this out because: (1) Srila Prabhupada's super-high levels in the three hair tests are not seen in the scientific literatures involving accidents or environmental/occupational exposure, as these levels are so lethal that the victim could not have survived 10+ months as Srila Prabhupada did. (2) If the poisoning was chronic, how can there be an accidental exposure that would remain constant for so many months while Srila Prabhupada moved to many different locations?

What item or pollution, etc could cause cadmium to reach ± 16 ppm cadmium in hair for 10+ months? Many others would also have died. An accidental exposure is totally implausible. Environmental pollution or occupational hazards are also ruled out because Srila Prabhupada *alone* suffered this "disease." No one else in Srila Prabhupada's entourage was exposed. Clearly his cadmium levels were from a deliberate poisoning in food or drink. ***This was a pin-pointed, exclusive poisoning.*** *If the GBC really wanted the truth, why don't they test their own Srila Prabhupada hair samples and teeth?* This would cost them less than all their books, videos, and research to find faults.

Was Srila Prabhupada poisoned? Yes, it was a lethal, homicidal, malicious poisoning that cannot be explained in any other way. *These extreme cadmium levels only occur when one is given cadmium chemicals to ingest through food or drink as a deliberate poisoning.*

POISONING TIMELINE KEY EVENTS AND DATES

"Hothat hoye galo. (It all happened suddenly.)" [SP, Nov. 9, 1977]

The hair tests are proof of massive cadmium poisoning from at least Feb. 1977 until Nov. 14, 1977, and medical symptoms indicate

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poisoning may have started as early as May 1976, with the first very serious episode on July 20, 1976. The key poisoning timeline events:

(1) Suspicions are that Srila Prabhupada's cadmium poisoning began as lower level, experimental poisoning on May 4, 1976 with suspect ***Tamal's arrival*** in Hawaii. Thereafter we see classic cadmium poisoning health symptoms which were very similar, albeit less severe, to those during the severe health decline after Feb. 26, 1977 when serious cadmium poisoning is confirmed by hair tests. These symptoms included extended heavy congestion with mucus, physical weakness, anemia, loss of appetite, heart palpitations, and nausea.

(2) From late June in New Vrindaban to July 20, 1976 in New York, Srila Prabhupada had weakness, no appetite, heart palpitations, and persistent mucus with cough, cold/flu, bronchitis and rhinitis.

(3) On July 20, 1976 in New York, ***as Tamal's guest***, Srila Prabhupada became extremely ill as he departed on a flight to London, lying prostrate on three seats and remaining seriously ill and weak. For weeks thereafter he was mostly bed ridden and then walked very little and with difficulty, partially, slowly recovering, ***while travelling without Tamal*** over the next 7 months. Tests of 1976 hair samples or teeth would confirm what is *very likely: Cadmium poisoning began sometime between May to July, 1976.*

(4) ***Tamal joined*** Srila Prabhupada in Mayapur, Feb. 14, 1977, became his personal secretary Feb. 22, and Feb. 26 Srila Prabhupada became ill, thinking he would die.

(5) After Feb. 1977 SP no longer went on walks and ate very little.

(6) Srila Prabhupada's hair was cut with his clippers every 3-4 weeks; saved by devotees as sacred relics.

(7) Afterwards, the health condition declined steadily, with no appetite, digestion, and significant weight loss. Mucus congestion was present almost constantly.

(8) In Mar.-Apr. 1977 his health worsened; Bhakticharu became Tamal's assistant.

(9) May 16, 1977: His health suddenly, severely worsened and he rushed back to Vrindaban, thinking to die soon. This was another acute poisoning episode.

(10) SP's health languished all summer of 1977, punctuated by further minor downturns.

(11) At the end of Aug. 1977 SP flew to London, bedded flat in the car and plane, then he was carried about in a palanquin.

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(12) Hair Samples A & Q-2 confirmed 12.4 & 14.9 ppm cadmium; both were hairs accumulated on the SP's hair clippers from many 1976-77 cuttings. The cadmium levels are 250 X normal levels.

(13) Sept. 8, due to inability to pass urine; SP had a minor surgery.

(14) SP returned to Bombay Sept. 13, with another health "crisis." The excessive mucus worsens.

(15) SP went to Vrindaban Oct. 1; he asked all disciples to come see him (this message was suppressed); his health is the worst.

(16) Oct. 25-26 he took 3 makharadhwaja doses.

(17) Nov. 9-10 he said he had been poisoned; his caretakers discussed homicidal poisoning.

(18) Nov. 11 there are caretaker's poisoning whispers on the tapes, Srila Prabhupada departs Nov. 14.

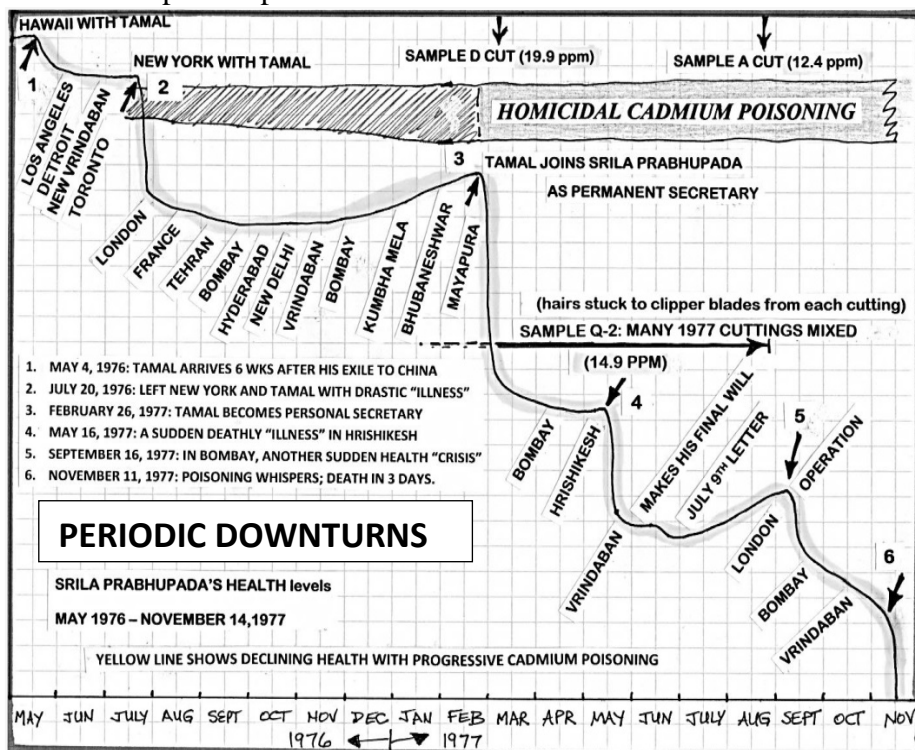


CHART CORRELATES HAIR TEST RESULTS WITH HEALTH HISTORY

CADMIUM HAIR TESTS FACT CHECKLIST: WHAT THEY TELL US

Three new tests of the GBC's Srila Prabhupada's hair in 2002-2005 revealed astonishingly sky-high levels of the heavy metal cadmium from Feb. to Nov. 1977, about 10 months, but medical symptoms unique to cadmium poisoning indicate poisoning began in mid-1976, for a total of up to 18 months. Arsenic was secondary.

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Chronic cadmium poisoning with sub-acute episodes was the poisoning methodology. Cadmium levels were “off the chart,” about 250 times above the average normal, clearly homicidal and lethal in a short time.

If not for Krishna's choosing when Srila Prabhupada would depart, we could say Srila Prabhupada was stolen from us by those, including Tamal, who wanted him gone. Kill guru, become guru. The poisoners' false hopes that time had dissolved the molecular needle hidden in the chemical haystack was shattered by the hair tests. Russia's most famous serial killer said he never expected the advancement of forensic science by which he was caught.

Similarly, Srila Prabhupada's cadmium poisoning “cold case” was solved by forensic advancements by Lord Krishna's arrangement. The summary of the major conclusions from the forensic “breakthrough:”

(1) The GBC declined to complete tests on two samples of Srila Prabhupada's hair, abandoning them, but they were located and forwarded to Dr. Morris, an NAA expert. Hari Sauri das gave the background on these samples, confirming their authenticity.

(2) Dr. Morris did the tests in 2002, finding lethal cadmium levels. Prime suspect Tamal quit his body, hampering the investigation by his permanent unavailability for interviews or depositions. A third test in 2005 confirmed similarly lofty cadmium levels.

(3) SP's hair had 15,000 X more cadmium than in most drinking water, and 400 X more cadmium than EPA's allowable limit.

(4) There is no plausible explanation how SP acquired these high cadmium levels by environmental pollution, accidental exposure, or occupational hazard. Expert opinions confirm homicidal poisoning and these levels are *unprecedented, off the chart*.

(5) Two more Srila Prabhupada hair samples from an earlier time period were tested, and were normal, thus giving a comparison between SP's pre- and post-poisoning cadmium and arsenic levels.

(6) Cadmium was the primary poison; elevated arsenic and antimony are coincidental as secondary poisons.

(7) Other SP hair samples/ teeth should be tested for confirmations.

(8) The kidney is the target organ for cadmium via oral exposure, with appearance of malnutrition, starvation, indigestion, diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach pain, *exactly SP's medical symptoms*.

(9) Cd poisoning is very hard to recognize, resembling common kidney disease or normal "old-age" deterioration of physical health.

(10) Many cadmium compounds are colorless, tasteless, odorless, white crystalline powder, soluble in drink, food, or medicine, readily obtainable and virtually undetectable.

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(11) SP's case was mixed mid-level chronic/ sub-acute poisoning, small doses punctuated with heavier ones.

(12) By mid-1977 he had photophobia, conjunctivitis, hoarse voice, ongoing rhinitis, constant mucus- not diabetes or kidney disease symptoms but which are uniquely associated with cadmium poisoning.

(13) *Sample D* (19.9 ppm Cd) was cut early March 1977 and 3 weeks of hair growth and represents blood deposits from mid-Feb. to early Mar. 1977. It includes the assumed Feb. 26, 1977 poisoning.

(14) *Sample A* (12.4 ppm) and *Q-2* (14.9 ppm) had extreme cadmium, accumulated on the clippers as a mix from many cuttings from mid-Nov. 1976 (when these clipper's use began) to early Sept. 1977 (time of the last clippers use), reflecting average cadmium over 10 months (or, "poisoning for a long time.")

(15) Half the cadmium is eliminated from the body after 17-30 years. SP's *average* hair cadmium was about 15.73 ppm (avg. 19.9, 14.9, 12.4) for 10 months, Nov. 1976 to Sept. 1977. These are lethal levels over a short time.

(16) Once a cadmium level was reached, it takes years to decline, with arsenic it is just days. SP's cadmium levels would continue to rise with each successive dose. There was more cadmium poisoning in SP's last 2-3 months (no hair tests cover this time) as it is indicated in his health history and by the poison whispers ("is the poison in the milk?")

(17) *Extended malicious homicidal cadmium poisoning is the correct diagnosis of Srila Prabhupada's last year.*

WAS CADMIUM POISONING KNOWN IN 1977?

Yes. Knowledge of poisoning methodologies were available in 1977 from modern literatures and medical publications. The well-publicized 1960's discovery of Napoleon's high arsenic levels in hair brought much attention to the subject of poisoning. SP's poisoners may have read *Who Poisoned Napoleon?* (1972) Sources confirm cadmium was known as suitable for homicidal poisoning before 1977. *Toxicology of the Eye* by WM Grant (1974): "*Ingestion of cadmium salts has caused severe and sometimes fatal poisoning.*" Cadmium poisonings were studied from the 1950's, e.g., the major 1960's "itai-itai" incident in Japan (cadmium poisoned rice fields). The GBC says cadmium poisoning was unknown in 1977, but this is not true. The GBC also claims there have been no cadmium homicide cases, but many are given in Appendix 7, several involving intelligence agencies.

CHAPTER 5: **EVIDENTIARY EXTRAPOLATIONS**

EVIDENTLY TAMAL WAS THE POISONER

Here is a summary of the historical and factual evidence that Tamal was Srila Prabhupada's poisoner. Tamal was widely suspected in Srila Prabhupada's poisoning even before any investigation commenced. Tamal's history will be studied for centuries for his character, motives, methods, and actions. *How can a crime be solved without studying the natural suspects?* This is the nature of a murder investigation. He is a suspect not only by dint of his wretched history, but by the hard evidence that deeply implicates him.

Many wanted Tamal to answer questions regarding Srila Prabhupada's poisoning, and open questions were put to him online in 1997 and afterwards. But he would not answer any questions nor cooperate with the poison investigation by Balavanta or the private investigation by Naveen and others. By his death in 2002 he avoided any confrontation over the "breakthrough" forensic cadmium evidence. However, after death everyone is held accountable for their life's deeds and he has already faced his consequences through the universal karmic laws of justice. Meanwhile ISKCON's GBC leaders continue to deny the poisoning, engaging in blatant cover-ups that were organized, brainstormed, and paid for by Tamal himself.

EVIDENCE ASSESSMENT THAT TAMAL POISONED PRABHUPADA

Honest, unbiased assessments of percentages assigned to the evidences that Tamal poisoned Srila Prabhupada, as were laid out in Vol. 1, *Srila Prabhupada's Triumphant Departure*, are:

- 20%: *Tamal's Mercy Killing Interview, "Medicine To Die"*
- 20%: *"The Poison's Going Down" & "Is The Poison In The Milk?"*
- 12%: *Tamal's Character And History*
- 4%: *Tamal Controlled All Medicines & Food*
- 4%: *Tamal Ignored Prabhupada's Concerns Of Poisoning*
- 5%: *Serious Health Declines Whenever Tamal Is Present*
- 5%: *Resistance To Honest Investigation, Organizing Cover-Ups*
- 4%: *Tamal's Sabotage Of All Proper Medical Care And Tests*
- 3%: *Obsession With Srila Prabhupada's Disappearance Pastimes*
- 3%: *Truth Indicators Showing Deceit In Tamal's Statements*
- 2%: *Only Interested In Who Told Srila Prabhupada He Was Poisoned*
- 2%: *Tamal's Topanga Canyon Confession And His Later 180 Turn*

2%: *Bhaktavatsala Implicated Him, Overhears Talks Of Poisoning*
2%: *Prabhupada Was "Old, Dying Man, Not To Be Taken Seriously"*
2%: *Right After Prabhupada Was Lethally Poisoned, Tamal Led ISKCON Take over By 11 Successors Who Were Liars And Frauds*
2%: *"Now Choose Which Suicide," SP Implies Tamal Is Ravana*
2%: *Tamal's Crony Bhavananda Incriminates Tamal Since He Was Accused Of Attempted Murder, Child Rape, Devotee Abuses (Vol. 3)*
2%: *Tamal's Adding Lime To The Samadhi Is Highly Suspicious*
2%: *Tamal As The Chief Caretaker Is Implicated Simply By The Poisoning Being Forensically Proven*

98% CONFIDENCE TAMAL IS GUILTY BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT

Add it up and we are over the 95% legal threshold of *beyond a reasonable doubt* that Tamal actually poisoned Srila Prabhupada, even with no "smoking gun," outright confession, and that he is deceased 20 years ago. *Tamal was just one of the poisoners.* True, our confidence is *beyond a reasonable doubt.* Doubt is 2% or less.

How could Tamal not have done it? Who else could it be?

Who else but Tamal could have poisoned Srila Prabhupada over the same months he was his primary caretaker? Was it a ghost who came in the window? Someone from the Gaudiya Math who snuck into the kitchen? A visitor with poisoned cookies? An evil roof monkey?

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S POISONING: A CRIME THEORY

The crime of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning has been forensically proven by three cadmium hair tests by Dr. Morris in 2002-05. Based on the total evidence to date, our theoretical crime analysis is:

Led by Tamal, some senior disciples, consumed by ambition, poisoned Srila Prabhupada, and became the new ISKCON acharyas. The cadmium salt poisoning began perhaps in May 1976 and with the first heavy dose on July 20, 1976 in New York. Srila Prabhupada gradually, partially recovered while travelling in Europe, Iran, and India. But with Tamal's return as his permanent secretary, his health collapsed on Feb. 26, 1977 but stabilized until another health crisis in Hrishikesh on May 16. Srila Prabhupada knew of being poisoned and he stopped eating. He spoke of being poisoned on Nov. 9-10, 1977, and then departed by his own will after surviving longer than anyone else could have. Poisoning rumors compelled Tamal to claim in an interview that Srila Prabhupada asked for medicine to die. Due to Ravana-like men hijacking ISKCON, massive deviation and damage to Srila Prabhupada's divine mission has occurred.

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Tamal's tight control of Srila Prabhupada's correspondence, visitors, finances, medicines, doctors, itinerary, and everything else allowed Tamal to control what information came in or out, and also which tapes, instructions, or letters that would be available to the devotees and the society.

STANDARD CRIME STRATEGY

Addressed at length in Vol. 2 and 3 in regards to Tamal and the other suspects, we briefly review if they had the means, motive, and opportunity to be involved in the scientifically, irrefutably proven cadmium poisoning of Srila Prabhupada.

Suspect: Someone viewed with suspicion of committing a crime.

Person of Interest: This is a term used by law enforcement to identify someone under criminal investigation who has not been arrested or formally accused of a crime. It refers to a person in whom there is "interest:" one cooperating with an investigation, who may assist with information, or merits further attention.

Srila Prabhupada was homicidally, lethally poisoned by heavy metals, an undeniable fact proven by forensic science. *The investigation then turns to the pursuit of the poisoners themselves.* It is only common sense to look closely at those who had direct access to Srila Prabhupada, namely his "closest" disciples during his relentless, debilitating 1977 "illness." It is natural and logical to look closely at those who gained materially from Srila Prabhupada's early departure. It only makes sense to examine those for whom substantial evidence exists that they were involved. A standard strategy used by law enforcement and criminal investigators in any crime, wherein progressive proofs are sought, is:

- (1) Prove a crime was committed (see Vol. 1 or Ch. 1 above)
- (2) Find who had the means
- (3) the opportunity
- (4) and the motive (*cui bono*, who gained)
- (5) Is there suspicious behavior by the suspects?
- (6) Determine other victims and sufferings
- (7) Determine remedies and "punishment"
- (8) Pursue how to restore and rectify (see Vol. 8, 9).

The crime of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning is fully proven by the body of evidence, heavily weighted by Srila Prabhupada's own statements and the series of hair tests finding lethal levels of cadmium. The investigation next focuses on **means, motive, and opportunity**,

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which, in U.S. criminal law, are the three aspects of a crime to be established before guilt can be determined.

MEANS: is the ability of the defendant(s) to commit the proven crime. The means or ability to poison Srila Prabhupada were available to any of the caretakers, and especially to those who fed him, gave his medicines, as his caretakers. Anyone who was trusted with access to Srila Prabhupada, his quarters, or his care, had the means to deliver the cadmium found by NAA tests. The knowledge of how to dose an unconventional poison like cadmium would require some expertise, expert advice, or involvement from special outside sources.

OPPORTUNITY: is whether the defendant(s) had the chance to commit the crime, most often disproved by use of an alibi, which can prove the accused was not able to commit the crime as it occurred. The evidence must prove an opportunity was *taken* by the suspect or accused. All those senior disciples with regular access to Srila Prabhupada had the opportunity to administer poison to him, by mixing it in his milk, juices, food, or medicines, etc. One or more took this opportunity, evidenced by the proof from hair tests.

MOTIVE: is the reason the criminal(s) committed the crime. *Often a crime has no motive*, but in this case great motive was obviously present. We ask: Cui bono? Most crimes are solved in this way. Who benefited the most from Srila Prabhupada's poisoning and early departure? The answer is the "successor gurus," whose motive is clear. Srila Prabhupada stood between them and what they intensely desired, namely the glory, position, power, assets, and prestige as Srila Prabhupada's successors and ISKCON controllers.

Tamal also had a revenge motive due to perceived mistreatment from Srila Prabhupada. There was an enormous motive to remove Srila Prabhupada, who himself stated that some disciples were praying, waiting for him to die, to get his assets. Thus they are the persons of interest in any investigation as to who poisoned Srila Prabhupada.

Our existence in this material world is due to envy of God's supreme position, and envy of Srila Prabhupada was in that same vein. When Srila Prabhupada declined to name any successor acharyas and instead instructed that he wanted representatives, not inheritors, his sons became incensed and frustrated in their aspirations.

By mid-1977 it became clear to some that Srila Prabhupada would follow Bhaktisiddhanta's precedence with a GBC to manage the institution. There would be no next ISKCON acharya. After Srila Prabhupada spoke of future disciples initiated on his behalf as his own

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disciples, the envious pushed their take-over plot. They acted to remove Srila Prabhupada, and they neglected and suppressed his instructions for how ISKCON should go on after his departure (Vol. 5). The “final order” had to be concealed, modified, and re-interpreted. Srila Prabhupada was quarantined. No letters in or out, no unapproved or unmonitored visitors, and “contradictory” taped conversations with their instructions went missing.

Those with envious, polluted hearts chose to eliminate Srila Prabhupada by poison. They wanted the “good as God” package, to be on par with Srila Prabhupada, and not to be just representatives or humble servants. They envied how Srila Prabhupada was treated and worshipped- they wanted that highest status and power, which is more intoxicating than wealth, sex, or fame. To be a full guru was to have absolute power, from which wealth, sex, and fame would be automatic. And this was tradition, parampara, and their disciplic right! There was an enormous motive for removing Srila Prabhupada quickly.

Their inheritance was at stake. Questions to ask on motive in poisoning Srila Prabhupada are:

(a) Who constantly criticized doctors and medicines, rejecting proper medical care for Srila Prabhupada, even with no injections, operations, or hospital? [Tamal, Bhavananda, Jayapataka.]

(b) Who displayed great ambitions for power and prestige in the previous years? Which ISKCON leaders were known for their relentless, personally motivated ambitions? [Tamal, and all the zonal acharyas. All of them became aiders and abettors during or after the crime of poisoning the pure devotee.]

(c) Who became absolute acharyas, worshipped as good as God by thousands of disciples who were like personal slaves to an emperor? Who would be treated like the king of kings and the right hand of God for the rest of their life? [The eleven zonal acharyas]

(d) After Srila Prabhupada's disappearance, who amongst the zonal acharyas claimed to be the sole inheritor of Srila Prabhupada's position? Who claimed to be the new via medium to the disciplic succession? [Tamal, all other zonal acharyas]

We can compare Dhritarashtra's life and character evolution to how the suspects were at first devoted to Srila Prabhupada, but later developed a motive to kill him for personal gain. Initially Dhritarashtra loved and supported the Pandavas, but gradually, due to material attachment to his sons and his own prestige, his heart became foul and he endorsed schemes to poison and kill the Pandavas, using deceit and

treachery. Dhritarashtra consulted his chief minister, who advised:

“...my heart burns with envy and I cannot find any relief. Should I try to keep friendly relations with my nephews or should I deal with them as enemies? Kanika then advised, ‘O King, you should act in such a way that your own sons will always be protected from the might of the Pandavas... any person who had become one’s enemy, never mind whether he be a son, friend, brother, father, or even a GURU; he should be killed by any means possible. He can be killed by curse, by POISON, by deception, by weapons, or by any other method... After listening to the advice of his chief minister, Dhritarashtra became very pensive and melancholic, for his mind had become so poisoned that whatever sympathy he had for the Pandavas was now destroyed.’”

Similarly it is easy to understand that the poisoners, due to the motive of material gain, poisoned Srila Prabhupada to usurp his assets. History clearly shows the original 11 gurus were consumed by these desires. Some of them remain as GBCs, gurus, or top managers. Some are positively identified in the forensically certified poison whispers. To become a successor guru in ISKCON, and be as good as God Himself, was **the most powerful motives imaginable**.

“So real guru is never to be killed, but the so-called guru has to be killed. The so-called, pseudo guru, false guru, he should be killed.” (SBhag Lecture 12.05.73)

Also: *“Hiranyakashipu wanted to receive a benediction from Lord Brahma so that in the future he would be able to conquer Lord Brahma’s abode. Similarly, another demon received a benediction from Lord Siva but later wanted to kill Lord Siva through that same benediction. Thus self-interested persons, by demoniac austerity, want to kill even their benedictors.”* (SBhag 7.3.1)

SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOUR BY SUSPECTS: Certain factors make suspects suspicious in poisoning cases:

(a) Unusual behavior by caregivers: fanatical avoidance of proper medical care, closing off access to the victim, refusal to cooperate with investigations, evidence cover-ups, ignoring Srila Prabhupada’s complaints of being poisoned, missing tapes and letters, obsessive deliberations of the victim’s dying months.

(b) Caretakers never sought qualified medical attention for Srila Prabhupada, characterizing poison symptoms as old age.

(c) No autopsy and quick burial: Srila Prabhupada was entombed within hours with no coroner/doctor examination or autopsy.

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(d) Misleading, subverting any honest investigation: The suspects sabotaged both honest investigation's progress and discoveries, arranged a sham cover-up, and all further investigation was thwarted.

(e) Knowledge of or access to poisons: Bhakticharu was a university chemistry major and Tamal knew about arsenic poisoning.

(f) Large inheritances: They assumed Srila Prabhupada's assets, power, glory, and used his assets selfishly with little constraint.

OTHER VICTIMS AND SUFFERING: Besides the suffering by Srila Prabhupada himself, the result of the poisoners' takeover of ISKCON was disastrous, with multitudes of suffering victims, including those induced to accept false gurus instead of Srila Prabhupada's direct shelter. From the impotence, deviations, and fall-downs of false gurus, millions were alienated/ discouraged from spiritual practices. Children and women in the movement were severely abused, Srila Prabhupada's sacred books were adulterated with innumerable changes, and the compounding doctrinal deviations introduced to justify and validate concocted initiation/ guru systems led to a chaotic, poisoned mission.

REMEDIES AND PUNISHMENTS: Legal punishments for those who participated in Srila Prabhupada's poisoning is best decided upon by secular authorities. As for internal cleansing and healing, ISKCON and the wider Hare Krishna movement should convene representative bodies for discussions and actions as decided, e.g., removal and sanctions for those who cooperated with or benefited from the poisoning (slept with the devil), who knew about the poisoning (complicit), and those who supported the cover-ups.

RESTORE AND RECTIFY: See Vol. 6, 8. Purging of the defective doctrines introduced by the poisoners and their followers/ cronies/ benefactors since 1978 is top priority. Restoration of purity in the Divine Mission is vital.

WHY WERE THEY OBJECTING TO PRABHUPADA'S PARIKRAMA?

It is very unusual that Tamal, Bhavananda, and Jayapataka (all primary poisoning suspects) resisted Srila Prabhupada's desire to go on parikrama, especially when Srila Prabhupada said it would cure him. Naturally, one may think that the resistance was due to love for Srila Prabhupada (as they claimed), and that it was to protect Srila Prabhupada's life from the rigors of a very rough bullock cart ride on the country lanes of rural India. But that theory did not stand up to the CVS analyses of the recorded voices of Tamal, Bhavananda, and Jayapataka. CVSA tests showed that the gushing pronouncements of loving concern for Srila Prabhupada and the expressions of relief when

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Srila Prabhupada had agreed to not go on parikrama, were all phony and full of deceit. In other words, the threesome's motives were not beneficial or auspicious.

So if, as indicated by the CVSA, they were *not* concerned about Srila Prabhupada's welfare by objecting to parikrama, then what was the rationale for their opposition? Perhaps they were concerned that the poisoning program would be interrupted or discovered. What if Srila Prabhupada expired on the road and he was taken to a hospital for tests by a coroner doing an autopsy? Maybe this was a chance for them to impress everyone how much they wanted Srila Prabhupada to live and thus deflect any poisoning suspicions? If Srila Prabhupada passed away in public on parikrama, would the locals condemn them for knowingly doing that which the doctor had warned would be fatal? They wanted to stay in the temple and not go out in public.

TAMAL'S PRESENCE IN ALL PRABHUPADA'S HEALTH CRISES

ONE: Tamal arrives May 3, 1976 in Hawaii. Coincidentally, Srila Prabhupada said that day, "*So as Krishna was attempted to be killed... And Lord Jesus Christ was killed. So they may kill me also.*" The same night Srila Prabhupada became very ill for days, no walk or class.

TWO: Srila Prabhupada came for the New York Rathayatra July 9, 1976, staying as Tamal's guest. On July 12 Srila Prabhupada's health declined again; he did not attend the initiation fire sacrifice. Hari Sauri wrote, "*...he looked very ill. He was gaunt and complained of severe chest pains and an inability to either rest or work. He had already changed his diet to simple kichari because of these symptoms...*" On July 14: "*He was ashen and told me he was experiencing severe kidney pain and could not translate.*"

Many GBCs asked Srila Prabhupada to wait for recovery before travelling to India, but Srila Prabhupada insisted. July 20, on the plane, *just after leaving New York*, he became extremely ill, lying flat and hardly moving for six hours, experiencing vomiting, weakness, much mucus, and no strength. He barely was able to walk through the airport to the waiting car, which had to stop three times for vomiting. He was bedridden and replied no letters for days. An extreme debilitation lasted many weeks. He slowly recovered over the coming months.

THREE: Tamal arrived in Mayapur Feb. 14, 1977; Srila Prabhupada's health was quite good, partially recovered from last July's "illness." Adi Keshava came Feb. 17 and complained privately about Tamal to Srila Prabhupada, who then asked Tamal to become his permanent secretary, removing Tamal again from his prominent

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positions. Feb. 26, Srila Prabhupada experienced another acute health decline. Later he said, *"The last fortnight I was thinking I was dead..."*

Tamal wrote: *"Prabhupada was not taking very long walks, but he was walking around the land in Mayapur. Then began a very serious illness. His temperature rose to 104/105. For three days and two nights he had a high fever and was always moaning. [...he] could not eat anything and he had great difficulty passing urine. His body was very much swollen. No longer could he go down and give lectures, nor could he even talk with the devotees. Gradually the fever went away. Later on Srila Prabhupada told us that he thought the time had come for him to give up his body."* Another coincidence?

FOUR: Srila Prabhupada travelled with a small entourage to a Hrishikesh ashram for his health, May 15, 1977: *"But on the eighth night a violent storm hit, and with the storm came a drastic turn in Srila Prabhupada's health. He said the end was near, and asked to go immediately to Vrindaban."* (SPLila) Srila Prabhupada gave instructions at midnight to leave immediately. *"If I am going to die, let it be in Vrindaban."* Tamal was present. Just a coincidence?

FIVE: Tamal convinced Srila Prabhupada to travel to the Western countries even if bedridden. Aug. 28, 1977 Srila Prabhupada flew to London, lying in the airplane and carried in a palanquin. In London, Srila Prabhupada experienced another severe health attack in Tamal's presence on Sept. 8, 1977, and after minor hospital surgery he still had great difficulty with urination. The cause of this problem is believed due to urethral inflammation from poisoning. He returned to Bombay on Sept. 13 due to a new health "crisis," now fully bedridden.

SIXTH: Nov. 9-10, 1977: Srila Prabhupada said he thought he was being poisoned. Tamal later admitted to whispering something on Nov. 11 which has been certified by several forensic experts as *"the poison's going down..."* Srila Prabhupada then departed within 72 hours.

These are just too many to be mere coincidences.

EXHUMATION NOT NECESSARY NOR ADVOCATED

There is considerable fear-mongering about an exhumation of Srila Prabhupada from his Vrindaban tomb. There has also been considerable speculation that the poison issue will not be settled until Srila Prabhupada's transcendental body is exhumed for forensic tests. In murder investigations, exhumations involve the removal of an interred body from a grave and then testing is performed. But no one is proposing, recommending, or favoring an exhumation. There is no need to exhume.

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There are *already sufficient hair and teeth samples*, which are part of Srila Prabhupada's body, that never went into the samadhi pit, that are in the possession of various devotees, kept as sacred relics, *making exhumation redundant and unnecessary*. The thought of disturbing the pure devotee's samadhi is horrific and it is inconceivable that Srila Prabhupada's followers would allow such a drastic measure.

In Vol. 1 are listed 5 known teeth in the hands of devotees. Some of them were extracted after mid-1976 and can be tested to determine poisoning or not, and the GBC also has custody over more hair samples cut after mid-1976. Sky-high levels of cadmium were already found in three of Srila Prabhupada's hair samples.

Indian government authorities would be sensitive to religious sentiments towards such a great Acharya as Srila Prabhupada. It is not expected that government agencies would conduct an exhumation, as is normally done in USA homicide investigations. Dr. P. Kumar, C.M.O., Dept of Forensic Medicine, Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi:

"The Indian government will not proceed with exhumations unless they are 95% sure of bringing down a murder indictment."

That applies to ordinary murder cases: Srila Prabhupada is not an ordinary person. Of note, however, is that sometimes the grave of a saint will be moved if threatened by erosion from a river or some other emergency.

PROBABLE CAUSE FOR A GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION

Eventually a government investigation will be launched into Srila Prabhupada's poisoning. This would follow from establishment of probable cause of murder based on scientific and expert assessment of the existing evidence as found to date. This has already been confirmed to be true. Once the verified and accredited scientific and forensic evidence is properly presented to secular agencies, more than sufficient "probable cause" will be recognized, and government will take the investigation forward.

That is a future phase in the investigation. Governmental investigative and law enforcement agencies will become involved in Srila Prabhupada's poisoning case. There is no statute of limitation for murder in India.

Gradually the demands and pressures from devotees, the public, and religious leaders, who want to settle the matter as to whether Srila Prabhupada was poisoned, will compel government to act. State agencies may order some type of testing to incontrovertibly determine the truth, which no one could stop.

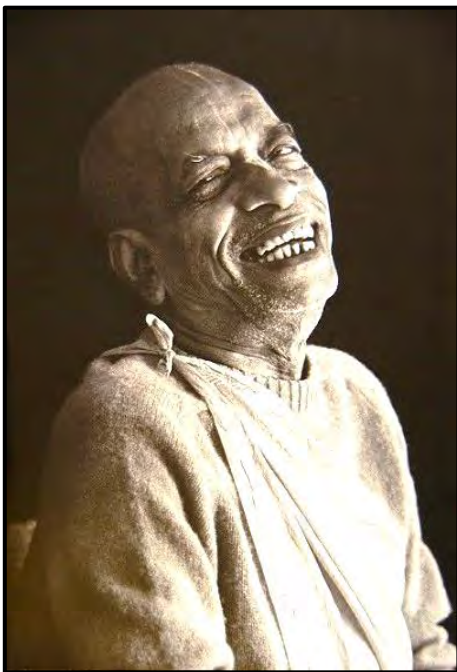
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There are now novel methods to micro-tunnel with precision instruments and penetrate the ground remotely and mechanically, with miniscule, remote cameras, to obtain a very small sample for testing. Biopsy samples for testing may be obtained from Srila Prabhupada's Vrindaban samadhi by new technology of non-invasive methods. This is hardly intrusive like an exhumation. This may occur beyond anyone's control. Law enforcement may require direct tests from the body rather than from hair that has been moving about or in storage for half a century.

Still, no one is suggesting or calling for any kind of exhumation.

We note that ISKCON has opposed any kind of honest internal or external investigation and has repeatedly covered-up the evidence and suppressed even discussion of the issue.

If there will be any kind of exhumation done by secular authorities, it will be the fault of ISKCON's leaders who could have easily tested samples from Srila Prabhupada's body (hair, teeth) but have refused to do so. It is now feared that these samples have been confiscated and disappeared by ISKCON's GBC.



Better if more tests are done or someone comes forward with information or confession which would make exhumation unnecessary. *Conclusive proof of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning is already in hand and detailed in Vol. 1.* But to overcome the institutional denials and obstruction of this truth, government may decide to do some sort of exhumation to settle the matter. And that would be the GBC's fault.

PART TWO:
MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

Srila Prabhupada's good health suddenly began to decline in mid-1976. It appeared to most to be just old age, but suspicious circumstances, taped whispers, and new transcripts from 1977 recordings led to a private investigation, and a secret heavy metals poisoning was found to be the actual cause.

CHAPTER 6:
VERY GOOD HEALTH TO 1976

ONLY MINOR INCONVENIENCES UP TO MAY 1976

Srila Prabhupada was in very good, strong health up until mid-1976. He was energetic, went daily on super-brisk morning walks lasting a good hour or more where even his youthful disciples had difficulty keeping up. He ate his meals heartily, slept only 2 to 4 hours a day, worked constantly to expand his mission, having daily darshans, giving classes, going to outside preaching engagements, and translating his books after midnight. For his age at 80, he was literally superhuman in endurance, outdoing and amazing his students. He had a rigorous schedule of travel, engagements, meetings, writing, and managing a worldwide movement. Srila Prabhupada had some minor health problems, as anyone would at 80, such as occasional swelling of hands and feet, or sometimes high blood pressure, common colds, or indigestion after eating a heavy meal. He managed these minor inconveniences deftly with diet and a few basic Ayurvedic medicines. These things did not slow him down. His good health has been described by many devotees and is verified by all biographical sources.

MELBOURNE TEMPLE PRESIDENT

*“Srila Prabhupada visited Melbourne April 19-25, 1976, before going to New Zealand and Hawaii. Apart from being tired from the long plane ride from India, Singapore, Sydney to Melbourne, he was **in very good health** and we would accompany him on his **usual brisk morning walks**. As the Temple President, I had the opportunity to have*

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*some close association with His Divine Grace while serving him for a week. During that visit, he gave classes every day, was very vibrant, talkative and was visited by many important people. I mention this, as the visit was only a little over a year prior to his departure, and there was absolutely **no reason at the time to suspect any problems with his health.***“ (Balarama das, Aug. 2017)

SWAMI IN A STRANGE LAND: YOGESWARA DAS

*“...Prabhupada had trained himself to minimize physical needs and sleep. It was well known among followers that he rested at most 4 hours at night, then rose to write and chant. They had never met anyone like him. **He was 75 years old and gave people less than half his age a run for their money.**”* (Joshua Greene, p. 217)

VISIT TO NEW ORLEANS, NEW TALAVAN MID-1975

“Srla Prabhupada’s servant called me and said they were coming to visit New Talavan in 17 days. It was a marathon getting ready, and Srila Prabhupada arrived outside the New Orleans temple July 31, climbing the 22 marble steps and then down again into the temple room. He again climbed and descended those steps on his way to his apartment, which was on the second floor across the street. The next day he took a long walk around the New Talavan farm. He slept a few hours at night and one or so more for an afternoon nap. He cooked his own lunch that day and had an hour long darshan as well as an hour morning class. His strength and health was far better than mine- we saw no signs of him slowing down. He brought some karela (bitter melon) with him to aid in his digestion.” (Nityananda das)

VISIT TO DETROIT JUNE 1976

“Srla Prabhupada visited the Detroit Fischer Mansion for several days, June 11-14, 1976. I was at the temple every day and drove Srila Prabhupada to his brisk, energetic morning walks on Belle Isle. Srila Prabhupada stayed at the temple and his schedule was full. Mornings, he went on walks, gave the Bhagwatam classes. He gave darshans to guests and the devotees. He personally conducted and attended a large fire sacrifice for first and second initiates. In the evenings at 7 PM he went to various colleges for preaching programs. I saw all of this myself, and I can say with certainty, at that time there was no sign or hint at all of any health issues, and Srila Prabhupada seemed like an unstoppable powerhouse of energy.” (Naveen Krishna das, 2023)

HARI SAURI NOTES HEALTH DECLINE

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

In September 1976, Srila Prabhupada's personal servant noted in his diary: "*At this time last year he was striding strongly down the road every morning for at least an hour and seemed quite full of vigor.*"

COMMENT: His health decline began and became apparent to all in July 1976, whereas previously he was in very good health.

HEART ATTACKS IN 1965 and STROKE IN 1967

In August 1965, aboard the steamship Jaladuta en route to Boston from India, Srila Prabhupada experienced a series of heart attacks from which he thought he would die. Then in June 1967 Srila Prabhupada had a serious stroke and was partially, temporarily paralyzed on one side. He recovered at beach houses in New Jersey and Stinson, California. In November he flew to India, as the hot climate would be better for his health. Thereafter he consistently took an hour-long, vigorous walk every morning for exercise, and his health and heart became strong, aside from colds, flu, some indigestion, until mid-1976.

SERIOUS ILLNESS IN AUGUST 1974

The one exception was a serious, unexplained illness in Vrindaban, August 1974, that lasted several weeks. Tamal had abandoned his GBC post in April 1974 and Srila Prabhupada had to assume the many management headaches of the three major India temple construction projects. Srila Prabhupada suddenly became very ill, could not eat, and Sruta Kirti das, his servant, said his body "shut down." Devotees began to pray for his recovery: "*My dear Lord Krishna, if You wish, please allow Srila Prabhupada to recover.*" Srila Prabhupada mentioned the cause was that most of the leaders were not following the principles, indicating something other than a virus or physical ailment. But then his health recovered, and his previous good health resumed.

CONCLUSION

During his 1977 heavy metals poisoning, many times he had heart palpitations, attributable to the poison. His departure, Nov. 14, 1977, however, was not from heart attack, but a withdrawal into internal consciousness, of entering into "samadhi," a gradual 30 hour event. So, from 1968-76, his health was generally good and strong, with no significant disease or physical disability, albeit occasional kidney weakness as seen in a temporary swelling of his hands or feet. Thus, it is a distinctly unusual turn of events when his health became plagued by constant colds, cough, mucus, photophobia, bronchitis, no appetite, conjunctivitis, and physical weakness, beginning in May-June 1976.

CHAPTER 7:
THE FALSE DIABETES NARRATIVE

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S PERSONAL SERVANT SRUTA KIRTI DAS

"In April 2002 I contacted Sruta Kirti das about Srila Prabhupada's health. He was Srila Prabhupada's personal servant from Sept. 1972 until end of 1973, and then from Sept. 1974 until mid-1975. Over this span of almost three years, Sruta Kirti had Srila Prabhupada's constant close association and knew about his health conditions from 1972-75. If there was indeed a long-term condition of advanced diabetes, as the GBC has claimed starting in 1998, or something else significant, Sruta Kirti would have learned of it. However, he knew nothing of any diabetes." (Nityananda das)

QUESTION #1: *'While you were Srila Prabhupada's servant, what did you learn about his diabetes, his kidneys, or his difficulty in passing urine?'* (Nityananda das)

ANSWER #1: Sruta Kirti das: *"I was **not even aware of Prabhupada's diabetes**. I do remember he would pass urine often and remember him walking by me at one or two in the morning on many occasions. When he became very ill, like in Vrindaban (Aug. 1974), his body would shut down. He had no appetite and would try to eat a little fruit. Twice, while I was with him, he was very ill. Once in Vrindaban in 1974. That's when he said his illness was due to 80% of the leaders not following the principles. He was very close to leaving us then."*

QUESTION #2: *"Were you aware of Srila Prabhupada's having any kind of kidney problems, such as difficulty passing urine, kidney stones-pain-infection, or swelling of the hands or feet? About diabetes, you were never aware of it, it was never mentioned, and that SP never said anything to you about it?"* (Nityananda das)

ANSWER #2: Sruta Kirti: *"Srila Prabhupada never spoke to me about any chronic problems, such as kidney ailments or diabetes. I massaged him daily and **never saw any swelling** of his hands or feet. He always had drinking water by his sitting place but I never noticed how much he drank. I did tell you I noticed he passed frequently."*

SP'S PERSONAL SERVANT HARI SAURI DAS

In late 1997 the ISKCON GBC, in their first statement in response to the "poison issue, denied Srila Prabhupada had any diabetes:"

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QUESTION: “We asked Hari Sauri, who, apart from being with Srila Prabhupada from Nov. 1975 until Mar. 13, 1977, was also with His Divine Grace for almost three weeks in late May to early June 1977, and all of October. in Vrindaban, about Prabhupada's attitude towards his disease and curing it.”

ANSWER by Hari Sauri das: “During the whole period I was with Srila Prabhupada **I never once heard him mention that he had diabetes**, nor did I notice that he ever made any specific changes in his diet in response to that condition. Nor did I ever hear the cooks that traveled with us at various times (Harikesh, Nandarani, Sruti Rupa, Jamuna, Palika, Arundhati) mention that they were preparing any kind of specific diet for him to counter that condition. As far as medicines go, **he also never took anything for the treatment of diabetes**. When I was with him he took some Ayurvedic medicines, none for diabetes - Yogendra Rasa, which I understood was a kind of brain tonic, every morning until the fall of 1976, when he stopped it completely; Triphala Churna on occasion for constipation; and Lavan Bhaskar (black salt), which he took occasionally for digestion.”

CONCLUSIONS FROM BOTH SERVANT TESTIMONIES

These two testimonies solidly establish that diabetes and kidney problems were not apparent, mentioned, discussed, nor of any concern while Sruta Kirti was serving Srila Prabhupada 1972 up to mid-1975, nor when Hari Sauri was serving Srila Prabhupada from Nov. 1975 until Nov. 1977. There were a few very minor gaps in 1977 while Hari Sauri was away in Australia from March 13 to late May (2 months) and June-Oct. (4 months). But if diabetes had developed by Oct. 1977, Hari Sauri would know about it, and above he clearly states he did not know **anything about any diabetes**. We can safely say that diabetes and kidney disease were not known health problems from 1972 to late 1977.

Both of Srila Prabhupada's personal servants (1972-77) were unaware of any diabetes or kidney problems and also they never saw any edema (swelling of extremities) from late 1972 to mid-1975.

THEN IN 1998 GBC CLAIMS THEY ALWAYS KNEW IT WAS DIABETES

However, starting in 1998, the GBC, in contradiction to the above testimonies, repeatedly and deceitfully claimed that serious diabetes and kidney disease was well known in the 1970's and that they were the actual causes of Srila Prabhupada's natural death. Their 2000 book *Not That I Am Poisoned* expounds this at length. Our conclusion is that the GBC's statements about Srila Prabhupada having advanced

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diabetes and kidney disease were manufactured to suppress, deny, and obfuscate the poisoning evidence. But their ploy does not succeed.

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS DIABETES

No doctor ever produced any known quantitative assessment of Srila Prabhupada's diabetes or kidney ailments, which could only have been derived from blood or urine tests. And no such tests are known nor any such records are available today, and there probably never were any such records or tests. The GBC based their diabetes claim solely on their analysis of Srila Prabhupada's symptoms, but the problem with this is that the same symptoms match heavy metals poisoning. They also obtained an opinion from the 1977 London hospital intern, based on his 22 year old memories without any supportive evidence.

Any diabetes and kidneys problems were a minor inconvenience before 1977, and were caused and exacerbated by the poisoning, and were **not** the cause of death. The scientific proof of lethal heavy metals poisoning reveals the only plausible cause of death. Srila Prabhupada was lethally poisoned; otherwise he may well have lived with his "little diabetes" and weak kidneys for another 20 years. Actually, he could have stayed as long as he liked, and he did.

In all the tape recordings, there is but one mention of diabetes. Srila Prabhupada said in Feb. 1977 that he had "a little diabetes," but he had a very strict, controlled diet and **was not insulin dependent** as is typical in advanced diabetes. He never experienced any diabetic emergencies or "incidents" like insulin shocks, diabetic coma, not even in his last days. If his diabetes was serious or advanced in 1977, for which there is little to no evidence in being the case, it would have been caused **in 1977** by the cadmium poisoning. Many scientific studies have proven cadmium causes diabetes and kidney failure.

In observing Srila Prabhupada's stubborn reluctance to take any food or drink for many months, and in light of how he himself stated he was being poisoned, Goldfrank's medical advice is interesting: *"For all cases, if homicidal intent is suspected, patients should be advised against accepting food or drink from anyone. Visitors should be closely monitored and outside nutritional products should be forbidden."*

THROUGHOUT 1977 NO ONE SPOKE OF DIABETES

The fact is no one, the caretakers, the personal servants, the GBCs, anyone, ever spoke of diabetes on any tape recording in 1977; neither is it mentioned by Tamal, Bhakticharu, Satsvarupa, Abhiram, or Hari Sauri in any of their diaries or memories. His diabetes was certainly never an issue, never discussed, nor medicated before the poisoning

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began, and not afterwards either, throughout 1977, as claimed by those denying a poisoning. ISKCON's statements about Srila Prabhupada having advanced diabetes and kidney disease are an historical rewrite and a contrived diversion from the massive evidence of a malicious poisoning. If this was the case in 1977, how is it different in 1998?

In 1977 there were no insulin injections, diabetes medications, etc. Yet, in the GBC states in their *NTIAP, Introduction*: "*Advanced diabetes, plain and simple.*" They disingenuously claim it was well-known by everyone in 1977 that Srila Prabhupada had advanced diabetes. But if so, why are there no discussions about it in any of the tapes, letters, biographies, and memories? Why are there no medical records about it? Why did Srila Prabhupada, his caretakers, and all his doctors/kavirajas go on looking for what was the mysterious cause of his illness, if they already knew that it was diabetes? Why did they not implement measures to manage it, and then keep looking for the cause of the mysterious illness? Why was there no managing of diabetes with diet, medications like insulin, or a diabetes doctor?

It was not until two months before Srila Prabhupada's death that a London doctor suspected diabetes and kidney disease, but this "news" never entered into the conversations or treatment programs afterwards. Why? The reason is that all the kavirajas and doctors had other ideas as to the cause of ill health, and diabetes was not one of them. Because there were different diagnoses, it is safe to say they were all incorrect. Nobody in 1977 thought diabetes was causing the dramatic health decline. Only in 1998 did the GBC start this narrative.

HARI SAURI CHANGES HIS TESTIMONY: 1997 AND 2016

But, in 2016 Hari Sauri das contradicted his own 1997 statement that diabetes and kidney disease were unknown in 1977. Well, so much for his honesty. He reiterated *NTIAP's* position: "*The doctor who diagnosed Srila Prabhupada in London and who did the minor operation to clear the urinary tract blockage did give an interview several years ago ...he clearly states that Srila Prabhupada was suffering from irreversible kidney damage. NTIAP is quite thorough in its examination of the evidences and the conclusion is very clear and correct. Combined with my own personal experience in traveling with His Divine Grace for 18 months and ...Oct. 77, I have not, and there should not be for anyone, a shadow of doubt that Srila Prabhupada's body expired due to renal failure, a culmination of years of diabetes and exacerbated by a blockage of his urinary tract which caused a backup of uric acid and put pressure on his kidneys.*"

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Hari Sauri stated two opposite things! Nityananda wrote him again in May 2017 with news of the cadmium in the hair samples that he had arranged for the GBC to test, but rather than acknowledging or even questioning the forensic breakthrough results, he was only irate that he had been tricked into providing information about the GBC hair samples in 2001-02. This shows how these men think. It matters not that the hair tests he had arranged ended up determining Srila Prabhupada's lethal poisoning; it only mattered he had been tricked!

DR. BABUR DOES URINE LITMUS PAPER TEST IN 1976

In March 2004 Nityananda das visited Vrindaban and saw an old friend, Dhananjaya das, manager of the MVT buildings. They last met in 1974 on a slow third class train ride from Calcutta to Navadwip. Dhananjaya told how in April 1976 Srila Prabhupada sent him from Vrindaban to Mathura to fetch a Dr. Babur, who came to see Srila Prabhupada. Later Dhananjaya took a urine sample to Dr. Babur's home, and watched as a litmus test showed high blood sugar. Dr. Babur declared Srila Prabhupada had "serious diabetes" and was concerned. Dr. Babur prescribed a very strict diet which Srila Prabhupada refused to follow, saying he "would rather die than just eat boiled vegetables; the very thought of which was disgusting."

This was while Hari Sauri was his personal servant, so would he not know of this? Thus Dhananjaya's memory cannot be guaranteed and conflicts with Hari Sauri's 1997 statement above. How definitive is a paper litmus test? Maybe it was serious, maybe not. Still, Srila Prabhupada's health was very good at this time and no one was concerned about any diabetes, including Srila Prabhupada himself. The point is this: the GBC diabetes narrative was started in 1998 as part of their cover-up, and even if it were correct, which it appears it is not, it does nothing to negate the forensic findings of lethal cadmium levels. The false diabetes narrative succeeds only in confusing people.

VRINDABAN MEDICAL DIARY

On Oct. 17, 1997 Hari Sauri das privately emailed the GBCs, describing a medical diary that would be valuable to the investigation into the circumstances surrounding Srila Prabhupada's disappearance. *"There is a diary book in the case in Srila Prabhupada's room in Vrindaban. It shows a lot of details about what he ate, how much urine he passed, etc. In the display you can only see one page. I don't know how far back it goes, but there must be a lot of info there."*

Balavanta's investigation files included only 12 faded copies of pages from this medical diary, with many pages missing. Each day

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Srila Prabhupada was given unspecified “medicine” by Bhakticharu. Srila Prabhupada took milk, Horlicks, water, pomegranate juice, honey, sweet lime, grape juice, whey, barley milk, and sometimes solid food like sweet rice, avocado, rasagula, papaya, melon, or a tiny bit of lunch. ***This is not at all a diabetes diet!*** How serious could his diabetes have been? The page with the last dose of *makharadhvaja* on Oct. 26, 1977:

DIABETES AND POISONING CAN BE SIMULTANEOUS

Obviously, even if Srila Prabhupada had serious diabetes, does that mean there could not be a simultaneous poisoning? And of course there was. But the GBC claims it was only diabetes, not poison. They downplayed the arsenic levels and we did not know yet about the sky-high cadmium. And later, the GBC agents discredited the cadmium findings as well. Do we see a pattern of deceit?

Srila Prabhupada's reluctance for months to eat or drink and saying he was being poisoned, is interestingly similar to Goldfrank's medical

Minimum
865

E	PARTICULARS	W	URINE	LIQUID INTAKE	OTHER	COMMENT
45	wine		0	25		
50	sweet lime			20		
50	Medicine (makharadhvaja)			20		
55	MELON & HONEY			2 30		
00	Orange juice & Honey			2 00		
	stool passed in the night approx.		55		1 00	dark < clear
15	urine			50		
30	short bath					
15	Soup			1 00		
	Tea			75		
	Orange juice			1 00		
20	urine		55	1 15		
30	Orange juice		55	2 40		cloudy
45	- TRANSLATED 15 MIN.					
	Then said He's tired.					
5	URINE			30		CLOUDY
10	stool: dark, semi liquid, fruity smell				100	
15	1 tubipate 1 grape juice			30		
45	grape juice			1 90		
45			55	50		slight clear
				290		
					1185	

"...if homicidal intent is suspected, patients should be advised against accepting food or drink from anyone. Visitors should be closely monitored and outside nutritional products should be forbidden."

Someone Has Poisoned Me CRITICIZED OVER DIABETES ISSUE

NTIAP harped on a few minor errors in SHPM's description of diabetes as though they were catastrophic faults, but they were only details of minor consequence. By clever emphasis on small things and ignoring the main points, NTIAP circumvented the purpose of SHPM's good faith symptoms analysis. NTIAP then completely rejected the “poison theory.” But the bottom line remains the same: there are a group of physical symptoms exhibited by Srila Prabhupada which are

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not typical to diabetes or kidney disease, but which are typical of chronic cadmium and arsenic poisoning.

The GBC says the cause of Srila Prabhupada's ill health and death was advanced diabetes and kidney disease, and insists everyone knew this in 1977. But this is contradicted by Srila Prabhupada's two personal servants who stated they knew *nothing* about diabetes from 1972-77.

AND the diabetes question is irrelevant anyway. Diabetes, whether a little or a lot, does nothing to change the fact of the irrefutably proven cadmium poisoning that was lethal and homicidal. And this fact has not been addressed by the ISKCON GBC other than to create doubts about the cadmium hair test's validity. So, why do they not test the Srila Prabhupada hair samples and teeth they have and settle the question? Instead, they have hidden this evidence.

The ISKCON GBC adopted a pretense of indignation, further confusing the issue by their character assassination and fear-mongering, saying the poison theory is a grave offence, thus obstructing the truth of the matter. Debate over diabetes became moot after the forensic proof of lethal cadmium poisoning was discovered.

Srila Prabhupada was poisoned with very high levels of heavy metals, regardless of any diabetes he may have had. ***A diabetes diagnosis, if one is even possible, does not negate the proof of poisoning.*** The cadmium would have caused or exacerbated the diabetes, all while being hidden by the diabetes. The debate over whether 2.6 ppm arsenic is a significant health debilitator is overshadowed by the lethal levels of average ± 16 ppm cadmium over a ***minimum*** of 10 months.

The GBC pretends to refute the poison evidence by pointing out irrelevant details and jumping 20+ years after the fact onto a theory of diabetes. Sadly, most are bewildered by this deceit, which is why it has been necessary to produce these books as a counteraction to their deliberate false propaganda and cover-ups of the actual facts and evidence. Why did Srila Prabhupada, his caretakers, and all his doctors/kavirajas go on looking for what was the mysterious cause of his illness, if they already knew that it was diabetes? Why did they continuously change doctors and treatments right up to his death if they already knew it was diabetes?

CHAPTER 8:
INEXPLICABLE ILLNESS WAS UNDIAGNOSED

TOO MANY MISDIAGNOSES FOR A MYSTERIOUS "ILLNESS"

No one in 1977 (and until 2002) could say exactly what was the real cause of Srila Prabhupada's illness in his last year. Universally, amongst ISKCON devotees for decades, this was a mysterious illness, without a description or name.

"In the first twenty years after Srila Prabhupada's departure, no one I ever spoke with in the Hare Krishna movement, many hundreds of devotees, including leaders, equals, or rank and filers, ever articulated anything about the cause of Srila Prabhupada's final illness. It was just a big blank." (Thomas Getterly, 2020)

Yet, soon after the appearance of the poisoning issue in 1997, the GBC suddenly became knowledgeable experts on how Srila Prabhupada departed, claiming it was due to the natural causes of diabetes and kidney disease, but without any medical documentation and only some newly "revived" memories. However, all through 1977 it confounded everyone, the GBC, devotees, Srila Prabhupada's doctors and kavirajas, and, seemingly Srila Prabhupada as well (until Nov. 9-10, 1977 when he stated he thought he had been poisoned).

As Srila Prabhupada's mysterious illness worsened in 1977, there was *a bewildering parade of doctors and treatments*. There never was a conclusive diagnosis from a qualified doctor, based on proper medical tests. And no one knows if there were any tests, other than simple urine tests, or what the results were, as no test results remain today.

There were so many misdiagnoses: heart palpitations, liver/ kidney problems, dropsy, just exhaustion, asthma, old age, indigestion, etc. Symptoms were cited as diagnoses. It was a mystery illness that grew progressively worse with anemia, indigestion, no appetite, weakness, and *constant "colds," mucus, cough, raspy voice, chronic bronchitis (classic heavy metal poisoning symptoms)*. Srila Prabhupada began to lose his vision and light pained his eyes. Reading the health history, clearly this search for a cure was urgent, constant, and frustratingly evasive. No one could figure out why Srila Prabhupada was "ill" or what to do about it. Forty doctors and kavirajas were brought and consulted. So many treatments were undertaken (chart below). The central theme in 1977 was *searching for a cure* for Srila Prabhupada's

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illness (*whatever it was*). Everyone kept looking, and this was not because a diagnosis for his illness was in hand, as the lying GBC claims today.

Nowhere can we find any conclusive diagnosis of Srila Prabhupada's 1976-77 illness based on proper medical tests. In 2002-05 Dr. Morris did NAA hair tests which discovered the cause of Srila Prabhupada's health failure to be a massive, homicidal cadmium poisoning (see Ch. 1). All else is speculation. The fact is that in 1977 no one understood what was the cause of Srila Prabhupada's failing health, even though there were many clear symptoms but for which no cause could be ascertained. In 1977 there was a plethora of misdiagnoses of Srila Prabhupada's "illness." Only by forensic hair tests 25 years later was a correct diagnosis finally reached, namely lethal cadmium poisoning.

Tamal told Naveen Krishna that Srila Prabhupada's fatal illness was "dropsy." But dropsy or swelling of bodily extremities is not a disease, it is a *symptom*, due to fluid retention from diabetes, kidney disease, or heavy metals poisoning. In *Impaired Health: Its Cause and Cure* (JH Tilden): "*In chronic arsenic poisoning, patients lose their hair, dropsy develops, and many die of heart disease and dropsical accumulation.*"

Why did Srila Prabhupada and his servants vigorously undertake so many cure programs for a mysterious illness based on a myriad of diagnoses? If they knew what the illness was, why did everyone in 1977 keep trying to find a cure? Why were so many treatments tried and rejected? The answer: because no one knew what the illness was!

CONFUSION OVER THE MYSTERIOUS ILLNESS

Note the confusion in *ISKCON In The 1970's*:

(1) *...because his disease was fatal- he couldn't eat, so his body was finished.* (May '77) (2) *...his sickness, which prevents him from eating, will cause his departure.* (May '77)

(3) *...he is very ill; his body has "run out," he is going to die.* (May '77) (4) *News that SP is feeling better.* (June 17, '77)

(5) *SP is "worse than ever" in ill health- dropsy.* (Aug. 4, '77)

(6) *New word is that he is "even worse."* (Aug. 11, '77)

(7) *Tamal said that his illness is psychological and subtle. A few days ago he was very bad.* (Aug. 17, '77) (8) *Tamal said, "This is one cure you haven't tried- going to the West."* [they tried a lot of cures]

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(9) SP said, *"I'm disgusted. These kavirajas come, say they will get me well in four days, and then later they say it will take a long time."* (Aug. 19, '77)

(10) *SP's illness and his relation to it as his disciple was confusing, but he knew he should "stop all sinful acts."* (Aug. 20, '77)

[The idea was that disciples' sins were the illness's cause.]

(11) *Now we hear again that SP's health is in crisis, "the worst."* (Sept. 26, '77)

(12) *The doctor says he has no particular disease now. He is exhausted. His inner organs aren't working. The body is coming to an end.* (Oct. 6, '77) [Another super-vague diagnosis]

(13) *Early today there was some blood in his urine, which was sent to a lab.* (Oct. 12, '77) [There are no records of Mathura lab results.]

Satsvarupa's 1983 Srila Prabhupada biography in 6 volumes does **not** describe an illness of diabetes or kidney disease, as is the official ISKCON narrative today, and he describes only old age, travel stress, "over-worked system." One would assume if the diagnosis for Srila Prabhupada's illness was so clear, as claimed by the GBC, that it would have been stated in his official biography? But it was not.

The truth is that their diagnosis only became "clear" when ISKCON leaders began their denials and cover-ups of the poisoning evidence. Even in *TKG's Diary* (1998), no opinion about Srila Prabhupada's 1977 health and medical condition is given except for a myriad of vague, contradictory, misdiagnoses by 40 doctors and kavirajas, such as "internal fever," "gonorrhea," or "no disease, just weakness," none making any sense.

Tamal told Satsvarupa in 1977 it was "psychological and subtle," which could not be diabetes. Hari Sauri's unpublished diary for Oct-Nov. 1977 (printed in 2022) contains a similar train of vague ideas as to what the mysterious illness was. **He never mentioned diabetes once in all his 100 diary pages.** His five volumes of *Transcendental Diary* which goes to Oct. 2, 1976 also gives no clear diagnosis, only a list of **symptoms** like swelling of extremities, indigestion, old age, and **he never mentions diabetes.** Even on hundreds of tape recordings in 1976-77, we find the same vague descriptions, and nothing on diabetes other than Srila Prabhupada himself twice mentioning it casually.

The fact is there never was a clear diagnosis for Srila Prabhupada's 1977 health failure. That is, until the discovery of lethal levels of cadmium in three hair samples tested from 2002-05. ISKCON's diabetes defense that arose in 1998-2000, after the poison

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issue appeared, is not a medical diagnosis, it is a manufactured theory and a dishonest cover-up based on tenuous, conflicting testimonies and memories. If ISKCON members thought some ISKCON gurus poisoned Srila Prabhupada, this could quickly end ISKCON's guru regime, as they all are gurus based on the poisoners' concocted guru system. The GBC's denials of the evidence reveals their desperation.

None of the biographical accounts of Srila Prabhupada's pastimes, including Tamal, Satsvarupa, Hari Sauri, Sruta Kirti, Vegavan, Giriraj, Abhiram, Srutirupa, and others say that the illness was diabetes. The London hospital where Srila Prabhupada had a minor operation has no 1977 medical records, and Dr. McIrvine cannot recall if or which tests were done, if any, although in 1999 he thought it was diabetes.

Only **AFTER** the poison issue arose did this become the GBC's explanation! The GBC has little to substantiate their "*diabetes was the cause of demise*" idea, except for Dr. McIrvine's vague memories. The chart of the parade of doctors, their misdiagnoses, treatments, and results below shows a great confusion, and **that there was no diagnosis at all**. Physicians, scientists, devotees, forensic toxicologists, law enforcement, investigators and medical examiners will find the health history in Volume 4 helpful in future investigations.

PARADE OF DOCTORS, MEDICINES, TREATMENTS

Soon after Srila Prabhupada's serious health crisis on Feb. 26, 1977, a parade of doctors, *kavirajas* and different treatments ensued until his departure 9 months later. One is easily confused by these constant treatment and medicine changes. It is natural to wonder about the unusual nature of Srila Prabhupada's "illness" and his medical care. There was no logic or sense as to why treatments and doctors were switched/ abandoned, one after another. As Tamal said: "*so many doctors and medicines, nothing worked.*" The poisoners knew the nature of the "illness" but everyone including doctors were mystified why Srila Prabhupada withered away in spite of all treatments.

Yes, in 1977 they all knew Srila Prabhupada's kidneys were failing... **but why?** Symptoms were clear: dropsy, indigestion, anemia, no appetite, constant mucus and bronchitis, weakness, etc. But symptoms do not identify the illness nor the proper medical remedy. A symptom is not a diagnosis. Dr. Morris did NAA hair tests which uncovered the cause of Srila Prabhupada's health failure. **It was a massive, homicidal cadmium poisoning.** Perhaps diabetes and kidney problems were concurrent, we do not know for sure, but lethal poisoning was the real cause of health decline (and of diabetes as well).

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The facts confirm a malicious poisoning of the greatest spiritual teacher in this age. The truth of history should be established, justice be served, the culprits identified and punished, and a complete cleansing be made of all the exploits, policies, and deviations that those poisoners injected into Srila Prabhupada's spiritual movement. His faithful followers must maintain, preserve, protect his divine gift to humanity.

WHAT WAS SRI LA PRABHUPADA'S "CAUSE OF DEATH"?

The actual cause of death is often a difficult thing to ascertain in cases where multiple factors are involved. Take the case of Dr. Josephine Brown of Glens Falls, NY, who died at home after being punched by an intruder, who assumed he had killed her, and then burned the house to destroy the evidence. Forensic examinations revealed that the thief had frightened the woman into having a massive heart attack, which was determined to be the "actual cause of death." Murder charges were dropped, as it was found that death occurred prior to the fire and was not due to assault or injury from a fall. So determining the actual cause of death is often a predicament.

Similarly there were many factors present at the time of Srila Prabhupada's departure, any of which, from the technical, medical point of view, or as in the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back, could be the "actual cause of death" at the last moment. There was old age, starvation, heavy metals poisoning, and kidney or liver problems. One might prevaricate that all of these factors contributed to death and thus minimize the significance of poisoning. *However, the only abnormal and unnatural factor was the malicious heavy metal poisoning, a criminal act meant to interfere with divine arrangements and to effect Srila Prabhupada's premature demise by 10-15 years.* We note that heavy metal poisoning causes and exacerbates malnutrition, diabetes, starvation, kidney-liver-heart disease. (see cadmium, diabetes: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19327375: myocardial infarction www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18053980)

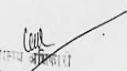
The very discovery of such high levels of cadmium and arsenic overrides the significance of all other diagnoses of Srila Prabhupada's condition, forcing them into the background. Since a massive lethal, homicidal poisoning is proven, then any debate about other health conditions is irrelevant, inconsequential. Srila Prabhupada's primary health problem was heavy metals poisoning. A deliberate and lethal poisoning took place, and that caused a premature, unnatural death. That he expired on Nov. 14, 1977 with adverse health conditions is accepted, but the fact he was poisoned *establishes homicidal intent.*

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The undeniably established heavy metals poisoning was *intended* to shorten Srila Prabhupada's life. The poisoners should be found and punished by the dictates of secular laws. When the GBC claims that there was a natural death and no poisoning, they are wasting our time and insulting our intelligence. As in any poisoning murder, what the health of a victim was prior to being poisoned matters little. Someone shot in the heart with a 9 mm pistol six times... does it matter if they were diabetic or had a weak heart? Homicide is homicide.

DEATH CERTIFICATE: "HEART ATTACK": NO AUTOPSY

Srila Prabhupada's Death Certificate, Mathura, 2004

प्रपत्र-संख्या 10	
नियम 9 देखिए	
उपरोक्त प्रदेश सरकार	जन्म और मृत्यु
स्वास्थ्य विभाग निधो परि वृन्दावन	रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम 1969 को धारा 12 के अधीन
मृत्यु का प्रमाण-पत्र	जारी किया गया धारा 17 के अधीन जारी किया गया।
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित सूचना मृत्यु के मूल अभिलेख से ली गयी है जो उ-प-उ-र-ग-न के	
मृत्यु के	जिले के
मथुरा	वर्सील के
	वृन्दावन के रजिस्टर में है।
[स्थानीय क्षेत्र]	
रु.सी. आर्कित वृद्धत स्वामी	आश्रम
नाम	राष्ट्रीयता
पुत्र	वृन्दावन
लिपि	स्थायी पता
मृत्यु का दिनांक	रजिस्ट्रीकरण संख्या
14-11-77	X
मृत्यु का स्थान	रजिस्ट्रीकरण का दिनांक
कालांतराज श्री रजिस्ट्रीकरण	X
पिता/माता/पति/पुत्र का नाम	
श्री श्री आर्कित वृद्धत स्वामी	
जारी करने वाले अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर	
	मुहर
	 रजिस्ट्रार स्वास्थ्य विभाग, वृन्दावन
दिनांक	
14-11-77	
टिप्पणी-मृत्यु को दश में मृत्यु का कारण सम्बन्ध में विरिदिग्यां जैसा कि रजिस्टर में प्रविष्ट है प्रकट नहीं को जायेगी	
उपधारा 17 (1) का प्रबन्धनात्मक खण्ड	

There was no autopsy or medical examination done by any government health officer, coroner, or doctor upon Srila Prabhupada's departure. This in violation of Indian law; all deaths must be reported and a cause of death determined by the government coroner. This was done with Kutichak's daughter in Vrindaban, mid-1977; she had eaten medicines from the trash. Kutichak took the body to the Mathura coroner's office for a death certificate before burial. But the law was broken in the instance of

Srila Prabhupada's death. Obviously, complying with this legal formality may have exposed the poisoning.

Over 100 days after Nov. 14, 1977, someone went to Mathura and filed for Srila Prabhupada's death certificate, listing the cause of death as "heart attack." There was no signature of the petitioner. If Srila Prabhupada had expired in the West, and especially under suspicion of foul play, certainly tests would have been done by the local coroner and an official autopsy report prepared. Conveniently for the poisoners, Vrindaban has much looser rules and procedures.

Why was the death certificate filed so late, by whom, and why was "heart attack" listed as cause of death? This does not even relate to the

various misdiagnoses at that time. "Heart attack" is yet another misdiagnosis; his heart was strong until the last. Shastri said, "*You are weak, but the heart is strong.*" (Nov. 1, 1977) "*Shastri took note that there was no weakness in Srila Prabhupada's heart.*" (Nov. 7, 1977)

MORE 1977 MISDIAGNOSES

Amongst the misdiagnoses offered in 1977 were:

(1) **Indigestion:** The body's disability to properly assimilate food. Srila Prabhupada's onset of poor digestion resulted from his poisoning. Kidney disease causes indigestion, but cadmium/arsenic poisoning causes indigestion *and* kidney disease.

(2) **Tuberculosis:** Tamal said this was suspected by Dr. K. Gopal in Oct. 1977 because he was perplexed by the respiratory symptoms such as persistent cough. The private investigation team sent Sakshi Gopal and Abhinanada on April 21, 2002 to meet Dr. K. Gopal, Srila Prabhupada's last allopathic doctor at his Vrindaban clinic. Dr. Gopal said he had no idea in Oct. 1977 about diabetes, and insisted that his diagnosis was for *asthma, not tuberculosis*, or a chronic respiratory disorder caused by allergies (heavy metal poisoning will do this).

(3) **No Disease:** This is illogical- then why was there no appetite, extreme weakness, indigestion, photophobia, urinary inflammation and infections, so much mucus, deep constant coughing, etc?

(4) **Just Weakness:** Well. where did the weakness come from?

(5) **Liver Disease:** Cadmium is filtered from the body mostly by the liver, and caused liver problems, which he did not have previously, and which would be related to the extreme indigestion experienced.

(6) **Gonorrhea:** This makes no sense.

(7) **Malnutrition:** Heavy metal poisoning causes indigestion, anemia, loss of appetite and taste, thus no eating leads to malnutrition. (*Horiguchi H, et. al. Cadmium induces anemia, Toxicological Sciences 2011;122 (1):198-210*)

(8) **Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 (Dm2):** Supposedly some doctors, such as Dr. Babur, Dr. McIrvine, and others, believed Srila Prabhupada had diabetes, either a little, a lot, or whatever. *But* the 1977 to 2002 diabetes debate *is now irrelevant* after the discovery of sky-high cadmium in addition to elevated arsenic levels. Lethal poisoning has supplanted diabetes or kidney problems as the actual cause of health decline. More analysis on diabetes:

(a) DM2 is a metabolic disorder with the inability to properly maintain the blood sugar level, resulting in multiple organ deterioration

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and eventual failure. DM2 has an almost invisible late stage development over a 10-20 year period, and then complications develop during several years of poorly controlled hyperglycemia (high blood sugar). [This does not fit with the 18 month rapid health decline.]

(b) The symptoms are many and varied, including fatigue, skin infections, excessive thirst, frequent urination, **increased appetite**, nausea. [This does not match Srila Prabhupada's no thirst, difficult urination, and decreased to no appetite symptoms.]

(c) Complications include blindness, kidney failure, heart and blood vessel disease, boils/ulcers, gum disease, foot/ leg amputation. [Srila Prabhupada's photophobia is not a diabetes symptom, and he had no nerve deterioration in extremities or foot/toe amputations or gangrene as is common in advanced diabetes.]

(d) DM2 victims may or may not be insulin dependent, depending on the management and advancement of the condition. [Srila Prabhupada had no diabetes management program, and was not needing insulin, so his condition was not advanced.]

(e) Diabetes is commonly caused by medications, poisons, drugs including cocaine, prednisone, oral contraceptives. [Cadmium/ arsenic poisoning causes or worsens DM2.]

(f) Sudden weight loss is typical to diabetes mellitus type 1, which Srila Prabhupada definitely did not have. DM2 generally is found in those who are overweight. *"Most people with DM2 do not lose weight."* (Merck Manual 1997) Srila Prabhupada's weight loss was due to poisoning, not DM1.

(g) In DM2, the high blood sugar causes weakness because the body is unable to assimilate sugar into the cells. In 1977 Srila Prabhupada ate little to nothing for days due to indigestion and no appetite. [Srila Prabhupada was not overweight.]

(h) www.diabetesnet.com: **Arsenic and cadmium cause and worsen diabetes:** *"Researchers are now publicizing the health risks associated with the low, but dangerous levels of arsenic that is common in tap water. According to the EPA, exposures to low concentrations of arsenic over many years can lead to diabetes, anemia... recent research into the correlation between arsenic intake and the development of diabetes in populations in Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Thailand and Taiwan. ...a variety of journals have all indicated that there is a direct correlation between exposure to arsenic and the risk of developing diabetes."*

(i) **For arsenic: (x) Arsenic in Drinking Water: 2001:** *"Arsenic*

has been implicated in a variety of adverse health effects, including... diabetes.” (xx) Chin-Hsiao Tseng, *Chronic Arsenic Intoxication in Asia*: “More recent studies also established the association between arsenic exposure and.... diabetes mellitus.” (xxx) “In Bangladesh, a dose-response trend was also observed between the prevalence of diabetes mellitus and arsenic level in water.” (iv) Tseng also published: *Long-term arsenic exposure and incidence of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in Taiwan, 1999*. (v) “Ingested inorganic arsenic and prevalence of diabetes mellitus,” *Am J Epidem* (1994) by Lai MS, et al. (vi) *Diabetes mellitus associated with arsenic exposure in Bangladesh*, Rahman M, 1998. (g) Merck Manual lists as a **cause of diabetes as “poisons that interfere with the production or effects of insulin, resulting in high blood sugar levels.”**

(j) **For cadmium:** (x) “Cadmium toxicity exacerbated the destructive effect of diabetes on the peripheral nervous system.” *Effect on Cadmium in Diabetic Rats*, Demir N, et al 2002 July (xx) “These findings suggest that cadmium may cause prediabetes and diabetes in humans.” *Urinary Cadmium*, Schwartz GG, et al 2003 (xxx) “Cadmium is known to cause hyperglycemia with diabetes-related complications in experimental animals.” *Cadmium Induces Impaired Glucose Tolerance*, Han JC, et al 2003. (iv) “Cadmium increases the oxidative stress induced by diabetes”: *Optic Nerve in Cadmium Exposed Diabetic Rats*, Demir N, et al 2003.

Conclusion: Srila Prabhupada’s had some diabetes symptoms, but all his symptoms match those of cadmium/ heavy metals poisoning. ***The diabetes diagnosis is another misdiagnosis.***

(9) Kidney Disease: There are various kidney malfunctions which decrease the ability to filter toxins and excess fluids from the blood. Amongst the various types of kidney disease, Srila Prabhupada did not have symptoms of urethritis, cystitis, kidney injury, cysts, tumors, kidney stones, bladder stones, or acute kidney failure.

Although no known medical tests determined what type of kidney ailment Srila Prabhupada may have had in 1977, our amateur opinion, judging by his physical symptoms, is that he ***may have had:***

- (i). Uremia
- (ii). Pyelonephritis
- (iii). Glomerulo-nephritis
- (iv). Chronic kidney failure
- (v). Or end-stage kidney failure.

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Various types of kidney ailments display symptoms quite different from each other. E.g., chronic kidney failure does not produce the swelling/ edema that is characteristic to nephritis. Still, kidney ailments are often "complex" and more than one disorder is present. No one knows which kidney ailments Srila Prabhupada had, due to the lack of specific medical tests and *the complication of cadmium/ arsenic intoxication that has been established by hair tests*. The poisoning either caused or aggravated/accelerated his kidney ailments.

Causes of kidney disease: Kidney disease can be caused by diabetes, drug abuse, high blood pressure, and among other things, poisoning by heavy metals. Srila Prabhupada's existing kidney weakness seen in the swelling of extremities on and off long prior to 1977, was surely aggravated by the poisoning. His swelling increased very dramatically in 1977, and this was obviously in reaction to the proven, massive cadmium poisoning.

Symptoms of kidney disease: Gradual kidney failure may show few or no symptoms at first. Mild or moderate kidney failure may show only mild symptoms, and much damage usually has occurred before the symptoms become apparent. The metabolic waste product called urea increases in the blood due to the inability of the kidneys to eliminate it from the body. Nephritis (infection of or damage to the kidneys) causes swelling of the body, called edema or dropsy. Symptoms of kidney disease were seen in 1977: *swelling* due to edema, or fluid retention, *weakness/ anemia, urination in small installments, lack of appetite/ weight loss/ anorexia, nausea/ diarrhea/ gastric pain, high blood pressure, heart problems:* palpitations, irregular or fast pulse, *anuria* (difficulty in urination), *discoloration in urine, unpleasant taste or no taste, insomnia, stomatitis.*

Conclusion: Whatever kidney weakness Srila Prabhupada had before poisoning began was drastically worsened due to the cadmium poisoning throughout 1977. The two fit together like hand and glove. But Srila Prabhupada also displayed another group of symptoms not attributable to either diabetes or kidney disease. These *extra "mystery" symptoms* are unique to cadmium poisoning. The GBC completely and purposely evades this fact.

KIDNEY DISEASE/ DIABETES: ILLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Many DM2 and kidney disease symptoms are similar to those of chronic cadmium poisoning, but three NAA hair analyses finding sky-high cadmium has confirmed that Srila Prabhupada's real diagnosis was cadmium poisoning. Although we know the extent of poisoning,

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we do not know the extent of DM2 or kidney disease, either before or after poisoning, because no records or test results exist. ***The misdiagnosis of diabetes or kidney disease as the cause of Srila Prabhupada's health decline does not account for the cadmium.***

The cadmium was Srila Prabhupada's primary health killer, which *aggravated and accelerated* the diabetes and kidney disease. ***It was a premature and unnatural death.*** From Ellerhorn's Medical Toxicology (1997): "*The most direct way to determine cadmium poisoning is to compare indicators of cadmium exposure, symptoms, and kidney damage to resultant adverse health effects.*" I.e., Srila Prabhupada's cadmium readings combined with his having cadmium poisoning symptoms means he was homicidally poisoned. The GBC's debate about any coincidental diabetes or kidney disease is just a distraction from the poisoning crime.

Hair tests confirm heavy cadmium poisoning began at least by Feb. 26, 1977 and continued until Nov. 14, 1977.

METALS POISONING ALMOST ALWAYS MISDIAGNOSED

Heavy metals poisoning is very difficult to recognize, and there is an extensive list of possible misdiagnoses from *Goldfrank's Text on Toxicology* that have been documented from case histories. Cadmium poisoning is far more rare than arsenic poisoning, its symptoms are also extremely generic and non-specific, and are at least as difficult to correctly diagnose than arsenic poisoning. Cadmium was certainly a superior choice among hard-to-detect methods of homicide; it went undiscovered for 25 years (1977-2002).

Regarding the confusion and difficulty in detecting heavy metals poisoning, Ben Weider said:

"Many medical writers ...have attempted to identify Napoleon's disease by analyzing his signs and symptoms. This has produced surprisingly disparate results. Thus, Napoleon is alleged to have had the following diseases: peptic ulcer, intestinal ulceration, liver inflammation, undulant fever, malaria, dysentery, rheumatoid arthritis, heart failure, congenital extremely slow blood circulation, epilepsy, tuberculosis, pleurisy, severe hormonal imbalance leading to obesity and impotence (dystrophia adiposogenitalis), intoxication from defective teeth, syphilis, gonorrhoea, gout, piles, and severe constipation which, it is said, was fatal owing to auto-intoxication and poisoning by laxatives. ...it is a simple matter to make out a convincing case for every one of these diagnoses. But if what, after all, was a fairly unchanging disease pattern is taken as an entity, and allowance is

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made for all the signs and symptoms and their interrelations, then one cannot escape the impression that all the pieces form an orderly picture of two characteristic syndromes: the chronic and acute types of arsenic poisoning."

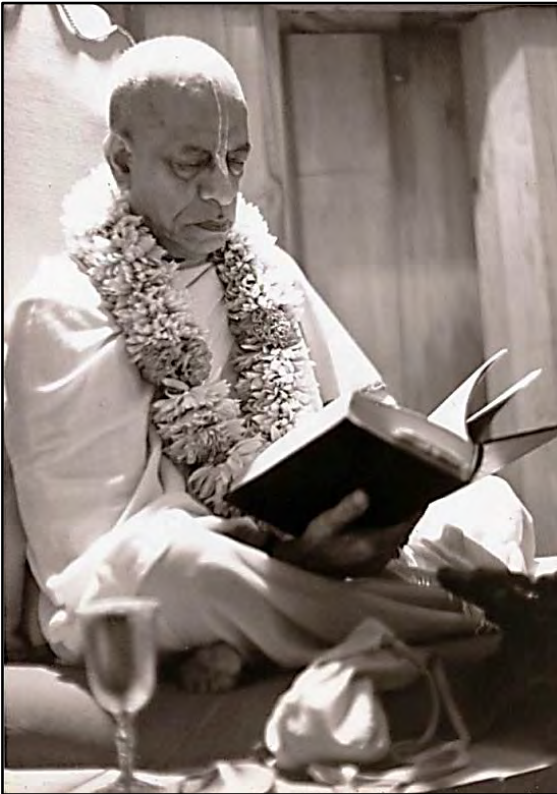
As they would to anyone, these cadmium levels destroyed his health over 10 months, a period of time shown by the hair tests.

YET ANOTHER SPECULATIVE MISDIAGNOSIS

Another misdiagnosis for Srila Prabhupada's health decline is in Brahmananda's book, *Swamiji*. *"Still, after beginning his mission in both New York and San Francisco ...he again suffered from severe heart palpitations and a stroke, which temporarily paralyzed his left side. Devotees later learned he had chronic diabetes, causing heart disease and eventually kidney failure as well."* (p. 72)

This is a total speculation, not supported by anything. Amazingly,

Srila Prabhupada's 1967 stroke is associated with his 1977 mysterious illness as a continuation of his previous heart problems. In 1977 there was no one who thought Srila Prabhupada had chronic diabetes. Forensic discovery of lethal heavy metals poisoning is often taken as a conspiracy theory and many will find some natural cause of death to satisfy their weak and lazy minds.



CHAPTER 9:
REJECTION OF PROPER MEDICAL CARE

TAMAL COMPLETELY CONTROLLED THE SCENE

As 1977 progressed, Tamal, ever the control-freak, tightened his grip over Srila Prabhupada's life. Bhaktisiddhanta das was posted as a security guard by Srila Prabhupada's garden door, and remembers that *nothing happened without the sanction of Tamal*: "A security cordon was set up by Tamal around Srila Prabhupada. As security men we were instructed not to let anyone in without Tamal's OK first." Tamal decided who visited or spoke to Srila Prabhupada, and which medicines and doctors would be accepted or rejected.

He directed the health care, with Srila Prabhupada's input decreasing over the months, and he filtered the news, guests, and letters read to Srila Prabhupada. He was firmly situated as Srila Prabhupada's guardian, advisor, primary caretaker, executor, personal secretary. *Tamal was in control, from an external perspective, and Srila Prabhupada appeared to acquiesce.* Tamal had great latitude in charting the course of Srila Prabhupada's health care, travel plans, and interactions with devotees, guests and doctors.

TKG's Diary (p. 110): "Because I was treating him, Srila Prabhupada acted as though I was his doctor. He told Bhakticharu to consult with me regarding which foods he should be served and asked Upendra to consult me about the kind of massage and bath to give."

Throughout 1977 Srila Prabhupada entrusted his health care to his servants, depending on their best judgment and arrangements. Although he would sometimes initiate some action on his health, generally he deferred to the recommendations and decisions of Tamal. Everyone was intimidated by Tamal and compliant with *his program of avoiding proper medical attention and doctors, cloaked as being spiritually intelligent.* On Nov. 15, Tamal even bypassed the local coroner/ health officer and the required death certificate before Srila Prabhupada was placed in samadhi.

On Aug. 17: *Sruta Kirti: I remember last time when you were sick, you recovered very well in Hawaii. SP: Let us see. Tamal Krishna wants me to go back to... Tamal: I was encouraging SP to... I said that if he goes to the Western temples, that the welcome from his disciples would be so much that he would live for hundreds of years.*

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(ConvBk35.65-71) Tamal conveniently promotes a foreign tour, despite Srila Prabhupada's bad health. Tamal consequently renewed his expired India visa in London, for which he had to exit India.

TAMAL CONTROLLED PRABHUPADA'S MEDICAL CARE

Tamal was responsible for Srila Prabhupada's medicines, assisted by his protégé Bhakticharu. These medicines were locked in Srila Prabhupada's almirah cabinet, and only Tamal and Bhakticharu had access to them. Tamal maintained tight control of all Srila Prabhupada circumstances, guests, doctors, food, drink, and medicines. *Tamal was in control of Srila Prabhupada's medicines and health care, deciding on doctors and treatments.* After the Feb. 26 '77 health attack, Srila Prabhupada increasingly deferred to Tamal for his medical care, although he would propose ideas, kavirajas, and medicines. Tamal listened, but he would regularly just ignore instructions or steer events in another direction. The result was a senseless and endless loop of changing kavirajas and treatments, without any proper medical care.

“In terms of Prabhupada's medicines he would always have his secretary give his final conclusive opinion over what steps he should take and what treatments he should take...” (Tamal, BTG interview)

ACTUALLY PRABHUPADA WANTED TO LIVE AND PREACH MORE

The key feature of Srila Prabhupada's final pastimes was his determination to live longer, as seen by: (1) requesting to go on *parikrama* which he said would cure him (2) consulting many *kavirajas* and employing numerous health treatments (3) trying to complete his *Bhagwatam* project until his last days (4) continuing to preach at every opportunity and with every breath (5) trying to go to Gita Nagari to teach varnashrama dharma (the second half of his mission) (6) trying many varieties of more digestible food (7) allowing devotees to pray for his health (8) considering many healthier climates like Hrishikesh, Kodaikanal, Manipur, Kashmir (9) stating he was being poisoned.

Srila Prabhupada was intent on living, not dying as suggested by Tamal. Tamal's outrageous attribution of such a statement to Srila Prabhupada is another evidence that he poisoned Srila Prabhupada.

That Srila Prabhupada was poisoned out of mercy is a preposterous diversionary ruse to conceal homicide. Did Tamal value his own promotion to institutional guruship more than Srila Prabhupada's extended presence among us? History is replete with examples of those who killed even their family members. We are often surprised by the secret actions of someone we thought we knew or trusted.

REJECTION OF PROPER MEDICAL CARE

The historical record of Srila Prabhupada's last year, especially the last 3 months, shows *his caretakers rejecting proper medical care for Srila Prabhupada*. This was aggressively vocalized and implemented by Tamal and supported by Bhavananda. Although Srila Prabhupada was adverse to allopathic drugs, the primary caretaker Tamal:

(1) Even opposed visits by unintrusive kavirajas, whose treatments were optional and could be decided upon at any stage, and

(2) Never made any effort to obtain a *correct diagnosis* for Srila Prabhupada's mysterious illness.

(3) Throughout 1977 begrudgingly allowed doctors to do their initial inspections and prescriptions, but then within days would discredit them one by one as being unqualified, cheaters, imposters, etc.

(4) Would decline simple medical procedures even if performed "at home" and when Srila Prabhupada did not object.

Tamal restricted the level of medical care to a revolving door of low to medium quality, local, traditional-medicine kavirajas, or those unable to detect poisoning.

There was a perplexing parade of doctors, coming and going, changing, accepting, discrediting, then rejecting, both Ayurvedic and allopathic doctors, even when they were willing to accommodate Srila Prabhupada's wishes. *In retrospect, this was an obvious program of rejecting proper medical care.* Why was there no proper medical care nor even a proper diagnosis obtained? Why were doctors repeatedly engaged, criticized, and discharged? Why was there so much suspicion about allopathic and Ayurvedic doctors? Why was there typically only village kavirajas, babas, vaidyas, and quacks that were consulted, and then rejected? Below is a partial list of a parade of doctors that resulted in confusion, with too many speculative misdiagnoses and treatments.

THE POISONING SABOTAGED TRUST IN DOCTORS, TREATMENTS

Effecting an insidious, creeping health debilitation, the poisoning would discredit all doctors and kavirajas as it superseded their diagnoses, medicines, and treatments. Faith and trust in each new medical practitioner and his prescription was sabotaged by continued poisoning, as everyone thought the ill effects were due to the new medicine or treatment. A sprinkle of cadmium would override whatever good effect a medicine produced.

E.g., Shastri believed his herbs would rejuvenate Srila Prabhupada's strength, but all his efforts were frustrated by a relentless

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health decline. As the unseen poison acted, the new doctor was perplexed and his medicine rejected for causing ill effects. The parade of doctors continued, increasing skepticism in all doctors or medical attempts. But poison cannot be cured, only stopped.

Suspiciously, each time a competent doctor was conscientiously treating Srila Prabhupada with medicines and attention, inevitably there came ill side effects, and this was due to the poison, causing an adverse reaction which was attributed to the treatment and medicines.

[Oh, just see! This doctor doesn't know what he's doing either! They are all idiots, cheaters, Srila Prabhupada! Reject them, and just depend on Krishna and the chanting!]

As Srila Prabhupada said Oct. 8, 1977: *"I came back from London on account of fearing this hospitalization. [...] But after going to London, my body's condition became very bad."* (HSUnpub, p. 23/30) It was best to return to India where Ayurvedic kavirajas would continue to be baffled by Srila Prabhupada's condition.

No medicine or treatment could counter a cadmium poisoning.

Also Bonamali kaviraja was rejected because Tamal fumed that he raised his fees by 20 rupees (\$3 in those days), arguing this was dishonest and contemptible. Bonamali, though Srila Prabhupada's old friend, was immediately dismissed. An atmosphere of intense distrust and suspicion of doctors and medicines, especially allopathic, served the interests of the poisoners. When Satsvarupa came in Oct. 1977, Tamal told him all doctors and medicines had failed, and they could only chant and pray for a miracle. Satsvarupa accepted. Srila Prabhupada lay bedridden, slowly withering away from the cadmium.

The nature of Srila Prabhupada's illness was a mystery, being indecipherable and elusive to all medical practitioners. There was a deep frustration in dealing with the mystery illness, as Srila Prabhupada did not respond to any treatment and he grew worse day by day. The secret poisoning brought about an atmosphere of hopelessness.

In Bombay, Sept. 24, prominent life member Sri KJ Somaiya brought Ram Gopal, an acclaimed Ayurvedic *vaidya*. After taking his new medicines, sure enough, Srila Prabhupada developed heavy mucus and discomfort that same night. Was this due to medicine or more poison? The next day the *vaidya* was dismissed after Tamal said he *"wanted nothing to do with him."* This was a repetitive pattern; each doctor and treatment was rejected by Tamal.

TAMAL'S DOCTOR SCAREMONGERING

The horrors and defects of modern medicine were repeatedly

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described to Srila Prabhupada in what appears to be a *determined attempt to steer Srila Prabhupada AWAY from any proper medical attention. Why?* Was there something to conceal that only modern Western medical techniques could discover? Tamal was especially emphatic about this, a fact that can be seen clearly in the recorded conversations, but, interestingly, not in his own *TKG's Diary*.

In HSUnpub, p. 17: "*Srila Prabhupada called Sachidananda in later and requested him to call another doctor. He asked Tamal for his opinion (who) was negative about the whole thing having become disgusted after so many doctors.*" Some 1977 fearmongering examples:

(1) Oct. 22: Tamal heads up a discussion about the horrors of modern surgery, where scissors were sewed up into the patient, requiring further surgery to remove them later.

(2) Oct. 6: Tamal discourages a father and son team of doctors from coming, saying they may as well ask 20,000 doctors to come.

(3) Oct. 4: Tamal spearheads the rejection of Bonamali, raging over a tiny fee increase, as though this proved a sort of criminality.

(4) Oct. 3: Tamal calls the former doctor in Bombay "hopeless."

(5) Sept. 29: There is discussion headed by Tamal against all doctors and hospitals.

(6) Sept. 25: Due to cough and mucus, the doctor of the day is rejected by Tamal.

(7) Sept. 24: Tamal does not like the new doctor.

(8) Sept. 17: Tamal discourages the idea of taking on a new doctor.

COMMENT: Can we see the pattern here?

This went on all through 1977. Tamal (especially) projected immense prejudice against doctors and medical treatments. This was self-serving, not to protect Srila Prabhupada from "dangerous" doctors, but due to his fear that doctors would discover the poisoning. Tamal:

(1) "*They will introduce so many things- injections, operations- therefore I don't want it.*"

(2) "*No, these allopathic doctors have been totally a failure for you. There's no question of going back to them in any case... and strong medicine he prescribed... He would have created havoc with his testing... if you don't have the disease, then they'll make sure you get it, simply to be right.*"

(3) "*In terms of Prabhupada's medicines he would always have his secretary give his final conclusive opinion over what steps he should take and what treatments he should take...*"

THE PARADE OF DOCTORS IN 1977

1. Jan. 12	Dr. G. Ghosh of Allahabad	Kumbha Mela
2. End Feb.	Dr. G. Ghosh of Allahabad	Mayapur
	Diuretic caused blood in urine	
3. Mar. 7	Bimal Tarka Tirtha, kaviraja	Mayapur
	Ayurvedic medicines, stopped in days, no results	
4. Mar. 26	Dr. Oja	Bombay
	High blood pressure, rest and no strain prescribed	
5. Apr. 5	New doctor	Bombay
	Unknown prescriptions but the treatment was rejected	
6. Apr. 18	Dr. Sharma	Bombay
	Tried to give injection with pills, SP refused to take	
7. June 4-5	Dr Ghosh Kodaikanal	Vrindaban
	Collapsed organs; recommended dialysis etc; treatments refused	
8. June 24	Bhagatji's old baba	Vrindaban
	Medicine of 45 tree barks, SP took, felt better	
9. June 12	Bonamali kaviraja	Vrindaban
	Milk, cow dung ashes, medicines, 3 weeks: no results	
10. Date ??	Triguna kaviraja/Delhi	Vrindaban
	He told Yashoda dasi later he treated SP, details unknown	
11. Aug. 15	Chief Dr of Delhi Ayurvedic Hospital	Vrindaban
	Came and left, Tamal rejected him	
12. Aug. 15	Dr. Khurana	Vrindaban
	Kidney failure; dialysis at temple; but Tamal declined	
13. Aug. 15	Bhagatji's local Vaidya	Vrindaban
	Dropsy, fast pulse; no salt, less strain; no results.	
14. Aug. 25	Bonamali kaviraja	Vrindaban
	Some Ayur. Meds; but SP left for London in 2 days	
15. Aug. 27	Tamal, his own diagnosis	Vrindaban
	SP illness was psychological/subtle, cure was to preach	
16. Sept. 8	Dr. Andrew McIrvine	London
	Kidneys, diabetes, malnutrition; performed circumcision	
17. Sept.8	Dr. Kanodia	London
	Courtesy follow-up check-up after circumcision	
18. Sept. 9	Dr. McIrvine	London
	More liquids, food, protein, antibiotics prescribed	
19. Sept. 24	Ram Gopal Vaidya	Bombay
	Liver/kidney problems; meds, special diet; SP rejected	
20. Oct. 3-4	Bonamali kaviraja	Vrindaban
	Only weakness; diet, Ayur. Meds caused cough, rejected	
21. Oct. ?	Dr. Kapoor's Vaidya	Vrindaban
	Ordered urine test, Vit. B, breathing exercises, massage, supplements, no results after 10 days, treatment stopped	
22. Oct. 12	Dr. Ghosh, Kodaikanal	Vrindaban
	Tamal obstructed his treatment, he left after a few days	
23. Oct. 13	Bhagatji intervened	Vrindaban
	Arranged urine test; kidney infection; pills, SP refused	

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- | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------|
| 24. Oct. 15 | Bonamali kaviraja | Vrindaban |
| | Gonorrhea type disorder? -treatment rejected | |
| 25. Oct. 16 | Dr. G. Ghosh, Allahabad | Vrindaban |
| | Fresh air, protein, posture, urine test, treatment accepted | |
| 26. Oct. 17 | Dr. G. Ghosh & Dr. K. Gopal | Vrindaban |
| | Kidney infection/damage; Lassix, meds, liquids, nutrition | |
| 27. Oct. 20 | Dr. G. Ghosh | Vrindaban |
| | After his prescriptions, he left, Dr. Gopal took over | |
| 28. Oct. 20 | Dr. K. Gopal | Vrindaban |
| | Eat, drink more; treatment was continued for a week | |
| 29. Oct. 22 | Dr. K. Gopal | Vrindaban |
| | Suspected a lung problem, wanted at home X-rays, Tamal rejected | |
| 30. Oct. 22 | Ramanuja kaviraja local | Vrindaban |
| | Kidney, digestion; his ideas & his makharadhvaja rejected | |
| 31. Oct. 25 | Delhi kaviraja gave makharadhvaja | Vrindaban |
| | Self-treatment, makharadhvaja rejected after 3 doses, diarrhea | |
| 32. Oct. 28 | Dr. Damodar Prasad Shastri | Vrindaban |
| | Fresh Ayurvedic Meds to cure kidneys, treatment continued | |
| 33. Nov. 1 | Dr. NL Gupta consulted | Vrindaban |
| | Liver problem; prescribed a poison antidote, but not made, given | |
| 34. Nov. 7 | Dr. D. P. Shastri returns again | Vrindaban |
| | Kidney problem; new Ayurvedic herbal medicine to make blood | |
| 35. Nov. 10 | Sri Ramduttji kaviraja came | Vrindaban |
| | Milk, cough meds, Shastri stays to make fresh medicines | |
| 36. Feb. 1978 | Death certificate obtained in Mathura | |
| | Heart attack listed; an arbitrary misdiagnosis 3 months later | |
| 37. | At least several other unnamed doctors came, gave misdiagnoses and ineffective treatments: | |

THE TOTAL FOR 1977 WAS FORTY DOCTORS.

SRILA PRABHUPADA TRIED VERY HARD TO CURE HIS "ILLNESS"

SP: *My Guru Maharaja was in his last days, these rascal doctors injected... Tirtha Maharaja brought so many big, big doctors. And he protested, "Why are you giving me injection?" He protested. [...] And if you bring a doctor, the rascals will not stop. "Oh, that is our treatment. We must try our best." They will plead like that. "To give more trouble to the patient, that is our business." Inventing new medicines means inventing new means of giving trouble. [...] they will say, "No. There is no guarantee. Let us try, make experiment." [...] Whatever nonsense knowledge they have got, they make experiment, at the risk of other's life. [...] go to a medical man, especially in your country, first of all, you have to give blood, immediately. (laughter) [...] And then other injection. Because I underwent so many medical examination, I have got experience. For my immigration. I think, 3 or 4 times I was under health examination, and blood-taking, and injection. [...] "First of all*

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give your blood; then talk of other things." Better to die without a doctor. (laughter) That's the best principle. Don't call any doctor. Simply chant Hare Krishna and die peacefully." (Conv Feb. 17, 1977)

However, notwithstanding this cautious attitude towards doctors, the historical record clearly shows **Srila Prabhupada wanted qualified doctors and effective medicines to restore his health.** Although he disliked medicines in general, if he thought they would help, he tried them. He was **practical** while aware of the modern medical system's defects. He sent devotees to find *makharadhvaja*. He seemed perplexed by his "illness," and he only took those medicines he had faith in.

After all, why did he continue to vigorously undertake so many cure programs? Why did he himself repeatedly call for kavirajas, doctors? Why did he want to go to Kodaikanal and elsewhere for medical care? **He wanted to be cured with medicines and treatments.** Abhiram das, Srila Prabhupada's nurse for 3 months in 1977, notes Srila Prabhupada was actively involved in his own health care.

Much to the chagrin of Tamal and his caretakers, Srila Prabhupada's approach was to accept the help of anyone who came forward with sincere goodwill, accepting that person was sent by Krishna for service. **Srila Prabhupada was very serious to restore his health.** This is repeatedly seen by his calling for doctors (some that he knew) and by how he made his own medicines and treatments. He was more inclined towards natural and Ayurvedic medicines, and he was correctly suspicious of most allopathic doctors who tended to "experiment" and try this, try that... He took some medicines and not others.

He had a personal policy of avoiding medicines, as seen in his speaking to Dr. Patel in Bombay on Aug. 15, 1976. "*It is my personal, I am trying to avoid, that's all.*" His reluctance to take medicines was also *because no one knew what the health problem was*, and being a pharmacist and medicine compounder, he could understand that: Why take speculative medicines unless the doctor knows what he is doing and has made a correct diagnosis of the illness? *Of course* he would avoid useless medicines. Otherwise, he determinedly tried to cure his ailment, even self-prescribing treatments. He was rightfully suspicious of doctors' injections, drawing blood, and "experimental" treatments.

WHY DID ALL THE TREATMENTS FAIL?

Each remedy undertaken to restore Srila Prabhupada's health produced no lasting results. Adridharan das felt great frustration with these ineffective health care attempts. He and others hoped for a qualified doctor to treat Srila Prabhupada consistently until cured.

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There had already been a *parade of various practitioners*, some good, some bad, all who came and went. Adridharan arranged the last *kaviraja* (Damodar Prasad Shastri) to treat Srila Prabhupada in late Oct. 1977. Despite Shastri's stellar qualifications, his treatments were also ineffective because he had also misdiagnosed the ailment. No doctor was engaged long enough to suspect or detect heavy metals poisoning.

Why was each new treatment discontinued? Why were there *adverse reactions every time* Srila Prabhupada began a new treatment? In the last weeks, Bhavananda and Tamal were "*relieved*" that Srila Prabhupada decided to die peacefully, without further botheration with "*the struggle to live.*" The problem was no one detected the poisoning. ***All the treatments and medicines failed because they treated either symptoms or a misdiagnosis.*** But due to the extreme difficulty in detecting cadmium poisoning, these doctors should not be criticized.

Heavy metals poisoning is usually only detected by modern medical facilities after a long series of tests and elimination of various possibilities, one by one. To ensure the poisoning was *not* detected, the poisoners changed or discredited any half-way proficient doctor that came, and thus perpetuated a sense of total frustration and resignation to Srila Prabhupada's imminent and inevitable departure.

COMPARING SRILA PRABHUPADA'S AND SUSPECTS' MEDICAL CARE

It is ironic and disturbing that 22 years after Srila Prabhupada was repeatedly denied proper medical attention, Tamal himself, using the modern medical system, was diagnosed with advanced prostate cancer that had spread to one kidney, and which was removed by surgery on Jan. 26, 1999. Tamal employed the best physicians at ultra-modern hospitals, spending a reported \$1 million at top-rated hospitals and cancer clinics on his treatments, tests, surgery, medicines, and recuperation. The hypocrisy is that Srila Prabhupada was given free Hari Nam after speaking of being homicidally poisoned.

Having kidney cancer that required removal of one kidney, he no longer had the same aversion to modern medicine he fervently promoted earlier for Srila Prabhupada's protection. Tamal was cured with modern medicine. *Why did Tamal not take the same advice he gave to Srila Prabhupada, and go to Vrindaban to chant and die in complete mistrust of medicine and doctors? Why the double standard? This is Tamal's most shameful **hypocrisy** which speaks volumes.*

Somehow no doctor was appropriate for Srila Prabhupada and all were rejected. Why was Srila Prabhupada so neglected and left in the care of a baba who gave medicine made of bark from 45 trees? But

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later, Tamal was very expert in finding proper medical attention, both in proper diagnosis and treatment, at enormous expense, *when it involved himself personally*. But for Srila Prabhupada there was never even a diagnosis. Of course, now that Srila Prabhupada's lethal poisoning with cadmium has been proven, we know why Tamal did not want hospitals or doctors: *he was afraid the poisoning would be discovered*. (This reveals Tamal's involvement in the poisoning.) He got proper medical care for himself, but none for Srila Prabhupada.

LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY, SUSPICIOUS SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

There was another undeniable factor why Srila Prabhupada never received proper medical attention: a general irresponsibility and incompetence. *Everyone trusted Tamal. No one thought independently*. Note the suspicious circumstances that no devotee could recognize:

- (1) No hospitalization. (2) No competent attending doctor.
- (3) No certified attending nurse. (4) No autopsy.
- (5) Patient says he overheard discussions about being poisoned.
- (6) No report to police about poisoning.
- (7) No pathological investigation undertaken.
- (8) Ten months pass by as patient unexplainably withers away.
- (9) Death certificate issued 103 days later.
- (10) Body interred within 13 hours of death.
- (11) The incorrectly registered cause of death was "heart attack."
- (12) Patient complains about being poisoned.
- (13) When concerns of foul play led to a GBC investigation and arsenic was discovered in a hair sample, the GBC investigation was terminated by the suspects with a whitewash, deceptive cover-up.
- (14) Funds for the investigation were redirected by the suspects to their cover-up book, compiled under direction of the suspects, produced by their disciples with literary support from cronies and beneficiaries.
- (15) The cadmium test results prove there was intent to murder Srila Prabhupada with a lethal heavy metals poisoning.

SUSPECT JAYAPATAKA'S MEDICAL HYPOCRISY

While Srila Prabhupada was attended to by bush doctors, babas, and obscure village kavirajas in 1977 while his very life was hanging on a thread, after Jayapataka's massive stroke in 2008 due to his obesity, he was treated by India's best doctors and elite hospitals, being transported by helicopter for new treatments. In recent years he has received kidney and liver transplants. All the latest and most advanced

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medical therapy facilities are available to Jayapataka Swami. No cost has been spared to maintain his life, while in 1977 Srila Prabhupada's sincere kaviraja Bonamali was angrily dismissed by Tamal 20 rupees. Half-paralyzed, Jayapataka is treated like an avatar everywhere he goes, with huge receptions, banners, crowds, fanfare, far in excess of even Srila Prabhupada's receptions. While Srila Prabhupada's medical attention was pathetic, Jayapataka's has no limitations.

BHAKTIC HARU MEDICAL HYPOCRISY

In 2020, Bhakticharu Swami was diagnosed with COVID-19, and soon voluntarily entered a Deland, Florida area hospital for the best medical treatment. However, in what may be seen as an irony, he had a heart attack and was placed on a respirator in an induced coma, and died. He would have been better off following Srila Prabhupada's example.

NEED TO ASK LOKANATH SWAMI

Also, what does Lokanath Swami have to say about these Nov. 11 poison discussions that he listened to? Tamal puts an end to them by ordering Lokanatha to do kirtan, twice, then thrice. And after the kirtan, nothing at all was done about Srila Prabhupada's being poisoned.

TAMAL REJECTED QUALIFIED MEDICAL CARE FOR PRABHUPADA

Many times in late 1977 Tamal opposed hospital visits, doctors, medical tests, etc. (1) *"I'm not going to let anybody take you to the hospital. ...Neither I'm going to let anybody put any, take any blood specimen or any of those things. It's not required. (Oct. 18, 1977)*

(2) *"So we are not going to take you to the hospital under any condition. Neither... not only is it your order, but we also see absolutely no benefit from these hospitals." (Nov. 3, 1977)*

Srila Prabhupada's 1977 health history shows a band-aid approach to health care coupled with a resolute avoidance of any qualified medical attention or evaluation. ***There was no coherent or intelligent program to address Srila Prabhupada's health problems.*** Understandably, Srila Prabhupada was cautious with hospitals and doctors, as they more easily ruined one's health than improved it. Still, funds and contacts were in hand to select from a range of qualified, sympathetic doctors without experiments, injections, and operations.

Five known opportunities would have provided proper medical diagnostics and treatments on Srila Prabhupada's own terms, but all were dismissed, discredited, or circumnavigated by Tamal, the chief "caretaker." This deliberate avoidance of proper medical care prevented detection of the real cause of declining health, namely the poisoning.

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The poisoners were anxious about each new doctor, who might discover their evil work, and thus they made sure none stayed too long.

ONE: MADRAS GOVERNOR'S ESTATE

On July 31, 1977 the very favorable Tamil Nadu/Madras Governor visited, offering a wonderful opportunity for proper medical care at the Governor's Raj Bhavan estate with "*the best doctors in whole of South Asia. [...] No, they won't give you injections. There, doctors give yogic treatment also, and nature cure treatment.*" Srila Prabhupada told Tamal: "*So accept this invitation and fix up.*" (ConvBk35.24-9)

COMMENT: There is no record of why this prime opportunity for restoring Srila Prabhupada's health was rejected -the best allopathic or Ayurvedic treatment in India for free in a Governor's Mansion without injections, operations, etc. Why did Tamal not take Srila Prabhupada to Madras for qualified, proper medical attention?

TWO: TAMAL'S REJECTS DR. GHOSH (KODAIKANAL)

Iksvaku das got permission from Srila Prabhupada to bring renowned life member Dr. Ghosh, who had a cool climate medical retreat in Kodaikanal, to Vrindaban to treat him and restore his health. Dr. Ghosh came to Vrindaban June 2 but was mistreated by Tamal, with accommodation problems and blocking anything he tried to do to diagnose or treat Srila Prabhupada. Finally he left June 15 in frustration. And Srila Prabhupada never was taken to Kodaikanal.

Dr. Ghosh from Kodaikanal came back to Vrindaban again on Oct. 12. Tamal again was not happy about this. Tamal blocked everything Dr. Ghosh wanted to do, who, further insulted, then soon left. But *Dr. Ghosh first went to fetch Dr. K. Gopal*, a new, young, bright allopathic doctor from Mathura's Rama Krishna Hospital, who tried to diagnose and treat Srila Prabhupada, but he was also rejected after a week.

COMMENT: Was Tamal incompetent? No, Tamal knew exactly what he was doing in rejecting all proper medical care and doctors.

THREE: DR. KHURANA, NAVEEN KRISHNA'S FATHER

Dr. D. R. Khurana, Naveen Krishna das' father, was brought on Aug. 15, 1977 to see Srila Prabhupada, who urged going to a Delhi hospital for kidney dialysis treatment. *But Tamal declined.* Dr. Khurana offered to treat Srila Prabhupada in his temple quarters, arranging for a fleet of Delhi doctors to come with the kidney dialysis machine and other items for tests and treatment. There was no need to go to the hospital. On Aug. 24, Tamal replied to Dr. Khurana by letter and politely declined the offer for dialysis and treatment. Thus Dr.

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Khurana was diplomatically rejected. He was a professional, competent doctor who tried to offer his services to Srila Prabhupada, and it is a great shame that this opportunity was not taken.

FOUR: PEACE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

On Sept. 8, 1977, in London, Srila Prabhupada, having severe pain the previous days, suddenly experienced a medical emergency, not being able to pass urine and fainting. Abhiram, his nurse, convinced Srila Prabhupada to go to a hospital as an outpatient, and promised to restrict unwanted medical procedures. At Peace Memorial Hospital's emergency room they were attended by "surgical resident" Andrew McIrvine, who did a circumcision, after which urinary retention was relieved. Srila Prabhupada returned to the temple the same day, but the urine remained partially blocked, likely due to urinary tract inflammation or infection. In 2000 the GBC obtained statements from Dr. McIrvine, who remembered Srila Prabhupada from 1977.

Dr. McIrvine and the London hospital were engaged only for a minor surgery and the specific crisis event of the day, *not* for any comprehensive evaluation of Srila Prabhupada's health. Is it not strange, to go to a modern London hospital for only 2 hours to unblock the urine, but not take advantage to determine what was actually the cause of the overall health decline? What would be the problem to order a multitude of tests on Srila Prabhupada's urine and blood, return to the temple, and wait for the results? But the poisoning could have been discovered, and so Tamal nixed any idea of drawing blood. He had already created a mood of hate and fear for doctors and hospitals.

Also see Ch. 20 and Volume 1 for greater details on this event.

FIVE: DR. KRISHNA GOPAL FROM MATHURA

Mathura's best doctor, Dr. Krishna Gopal, was brought by Dr. Ghosh of Kodaikanal in mid-Oct. 1977. He was respectful and accommodating, but became perplexed that his medicines effected no improvement after a week. He noted lung irregularities and re-thought his diagnosis of kidney infection, wanting further tests, suspecting asthma, and prescribing an asthma medicine. Immediately he was severely criticized by Tamal (who falsely claimed Dr. Gopal had speculated on tuberculosis). Dr. Gopal wanted to bring an X-ray machine to the temple for examining internal organs, and to get a blood sample for analysis. *Tamal would not approve this* and Dr. Gopal was terminated. Either of these two things could have discovered the poisoning. Radiopaque heavy metals in the lungs and body would show up on the X-rays. *Tamal smelled trouble and rejected Dr. Gopal.*

MORE REJECTED BUT QUALIFIED KAVIRAJAS AND DOCTORS

There were more kavirajas and doctors other than the above five that were qualified, bonafide, and worthy of retaining, but whom Tamal discredited or rejected prematurely due to his secret motive to avoid all good doctors. Generally, Ayurvedic kavirajas would be less able to discover the heavy metal poisoning, although Bonamali did do so and thus declined to resume treating Srila Prabhupada in late Oct. 1977. However, allopathic doctors who were often connected to clinics or hospitals, such as Dr. K. Gopal and Dr. Khurana, had the capabilities to conduct a wide variety of tests. This would surely lead to discovery of the poisoning in due course as their treatments proved ineffective and they searched for answers with further tests (blood and urine).

Tamal made sure no doctor stayed over 4-7 days, by which time they would start to re-assess their original diagnoses. Some of the other rejected doctors that were qualified but unfairly discredited by Tamal:

(1) **DR. GHOSH OF KODAIKANAL.** In time, especially if Srila Prabhupada went to his world reknowned Kodaikanal “Prabhupada Village,” the poisoning would have been discovered.

(2) **DR. G. GHOSH OF ALLAHABAD.** In time, he also would have suspected poisoning. After 2 weeks of his prescriptions being ineffective, he would start considering other causes of the “illness.”

(3) **BONAMALI KAVIRAJA:** He actually detected poisoning in late Oct. 1977 with an Ayurvedic test on a sample of Srila Prabhupada’s urine that was brought to his clinic. But because of this, he declined to resume treatment of Srila Prabhupada. He told other Vrindaban kavirajas about his urine test, and the next step would have been urine tests at a hospital lab for an array of poisons.

(4) & (5) **DR. OJA AND DR. SHARMA IN BOMBAY:** They were rejected quickly by Tamal. But if they been given the chance, after better explaining to them Srila Prabhupada’s treatment preferences, either of them could have suspected poisoning after some time.

(6) **CHIEF DOCTOR, DELHI AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL:** Same here.

(7) **RAM GOPAL VAIDYA, BOMBAY:** Same here.

(8) **DR. KANODIA, LONDON:** If not for Tamal controlling the discussions and limiting the time for guests, here was another competent doctor who could have been simply consulted to review all the frustrations of so many misdiagnoses and treatments. Upendra or Abhiram could have appealed to his medical expertise to analyze the logical next steps in Srila Prabhupada’s medical care. This could have

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led to a series of hospital tests (from home) which would inevitably have uncovered the poisoning, perhaps in just a few weeks. But Srila Prabhupada, right after his circumcision, became very ill again, from probably another dose of poison, compelling him to return to India. This suited the poisoners- to keep moving around and not allow any doctor to determine why there was this mysterious health decline.

(9) DR. KAPOOR'S VAIDYA, VRINDABAN: He was chosen by Srila Prabhupada's erudite, scholarly Godbrother. Given some time, he would have also come to suspect some unnatural cause to Srila Prabhupada's mysterious health condition.

(10) RAMANUJA KAVIRAJA, VRINDABAN: Same here.

(11) SRI RAMDUTTJI KAVIRAJA, VRINDABAN: Ditto.

(12) DR. NAROTTAM LAL GUPTA, VRINDABAN: He was an old friend of Srila Prabhupada who had treated him in years past. Tamal declined to call him to see Srila Prabhupada in October 1977 even after Srila Prabhupada requested it. Shastri consulted with NL Gupta in November 1977 and borrowed some distillation equipment from his clinic. NL Gupta, along with Bonamali and Shastri, concluded that Srila Prabhupada had been poisoned. NL Gupta told Balavanta that he had actually written a prescription for a poison antidote.

Thus we see that several of the rejected kavirajas had come to believe in and/or suspect a poisoning, whether malicious or otherwise (see Ch. 21). It is actually a miracle that Tamal and his poisoning cohorts were not exposed in late 1977, and this near-miss discovery of their crime is reflected in Tamal's Nov. 1977 "mercy-killing" interview with Satsvarupa (see Ch. 3) where he appears quite paranoid about being accused for the poisoning.

May the facts and the historical truth be revealed and known by all of Srila Prabhupada's followers.

CHAPTER 10:
THE MYSTERY SYMPTOMS

12 NON-DIABETIC SYMPTOMS UNIQUE TO CADMIUM POISONING

A careful review of Srila Prabhupada's 1977 physical health symptoms shows that a group of them are not readily reconcilable with Diabetes Type II (DM2), kidney disease, liver disease, heart disease, or anything else suggested by any doctor or ISKCON leader as being Srila Prabhupada's 1977 illness. We list 12 of these "mystery symptoms" below. Of course, the sequelae (complications) of diabetes and renal (kidney) disease could conceivably stretch to include some atypical ailments, *but not the entire group of these unique symptoms at once.*

Although diabetes is a big door through which many consequent illnesses enter, it is highly exceptional that Srila Prabhupada prominently exhibited so many unique symptoms *not* typical to DM2. These symptoms are, however, *unique to cadmium poisoning.* These "mystery" symptoms are unique to cadmium poisoning but not to diabetes or kidney disease. They constitute a dynamic corroboration of Srila Prabhupada's hair tests that found highly elevated cadmium.

Medical symptom analysis is standard evidence in all deaths under suspicious circumstances, and our analysis demonstrates that even if Srila Prabhupada had advanced diabetes in 1977 (which is very dubious) and if he therefore displayed the symptoms of diabetes, he also simultaneously displayed a set of 12 non-diabetes symptoms, which are unique to cadmium poisoning. They are:

- EYES: (1) EXTREME PHOTOPHOBIA/ light sensitive eyes
- EYES: (2) CHRONIC CONJUNCTIVITIS & tearing eyes
- LUNGS: (3) EXCESSIVE MUCUS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS
- LUNGS: (4) COUGH and upper respiratory irritation
- LUNGS: (5) LUNG IRREGULARITIES (short breath, pleurisy)
- MUCUS: (6) COLDS, CHRONIC RHINITIS: wet nose congestion
- LIVER: (7) ABNORMAL: weakness, enlarged, diseased
- VOICE: (8) SCRATCHY, HOARSE, husky, gravelly, weak
- DROOLING: (9) EXCESSIVE SALIVATION, DROOLING
- URINARY: (10) Urinary/kidney infections/inflammation/phimosis
- FACE: (11) EXPRESSIONLESS, colorless, pale, yellowish
- MIND: (12) TEARFUL, SENSITIVE, melancholic, emotional

SYMPTOMS NOT FOUND IN DIABETES, KIDNEY DISEASE

Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 (DM2) is insidious and generally lies hidden. By the time it is diagnosed, often significant irreversible health damage has occurred, typically vascular, heart, neurologic, kidney, or eyesight degeneration. Diabetes can lead to or be associated with a variety of physical ailments: obesity, weakness, dropsy, kidney malfunction, skin infections, just to name a few. It is no wonder some assume Srila Prabhupada had advanced DM2, although no history or records exist to support this. *These 12 “mystery” symptoms exhibited by Srila Prabhupada cannot as a group be attributable to diabetes or kidney disease, but they are typical of cadmium poisoning.* Also, all his other symptoms are compatible with cadmium poisoning, i.e., none of his symptoms conflicted with the effects of cadmium poisoning. Each “mystery” symptom is examined below.

(1) PHOTOPHOBIA

Eye Sensitivity To Light: Photophobia (not skin photosensitivity) is when light hurts the eyes and one avoids light. The GBC claimed a search of the Medline database was unable to find photophobia as a symptom of heavy metals poisoning. To “enlighten” those in the dark on photophobia, a few references in “the scientific/medical world” are:

Photophobia: Arsenic/Mercury: (1) (www.praxair.com) Praxair Technology’s safety sheet on arsenic trioxide where photophobia is listed among the “effects of repeated overexposure.” Eye irritation and tearing are also listed here. (2) Rocky Mountain Arsenal Medical Monitoring Program (www.cdphe.state.w.us) lists the symptoms of arsenic poisoning, and photophobia is included. (3) Healthcentral.com, General Encyclopedia, shows light-sensitive vision, or photophobia, to be caused by, among other things, drugs such as amphetamines, atropine, cocaine, etc. (4) An article by Dr. KK Padlewska at www.emedicine.com about acrodynia, now a rare disease due to increased awareness of poisons, lists one of the symptoms as photophobia in 50% of cases. While acrodynia is caused by chronic mercury poisoning, the effects of arsenic are very similar. (5) PubMed (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) cites an article, March 1989 (Ann Emerg Med) by DiNapoli, Hall, Drake and Rumack from the Dept. of Emergency Medicine, Parview Episcopal Medical Center, Pueblo, CO that documents photophobia as a result of arsenic poisoning. (6) PubMed also cited an article (Schweiz Rundsch Med Prax 1997) by French physicians in Switzerland who documented photophobia as a result of mercury (a heavy metal like cadmium) poisoning.

Cadmium, Photophobia: 175,000 results were found in 2023 when a Google search was made for “cadmium photophobia,” and a perusal of them showed no doubt of photophobia being a prominent symptom of cadmium poisoning, as well as several other types of poisoning like mercury, etc. Some sites:

- (1) http://npic.orst.edu/RMPP/rmpp_inss.pdf and
- (2) www.espimetals.com/msds/s/cadmiumsulfide.pdf
- (3) <https://www.najms.org/article.asp?issn=1947-2714>

There is plentiful evidence from scientific sources to confirm photophobia is a symptom of cadmium and arsenic poisoning. *Further, photophobia is not associated with diabetes or kidney disease.* There are many references to allergic drug reactions, e.g., mustard gas and mercury, resulting in photophobia. Glaucoma sometimes causes photophobia, but Srila Prabhupada did not have the other symptoms of glaucoma. Diabetic retinopathy sometimes results in photophobia in early diabetes, but Srila Prabhupada had no other signs of retinopathy.

HEALTH HISTORY REFERENCES FOR PHOTOPHOBIA

From Srila Prabhupada's 1977 health history (many archival photos show him with sunglasses indoors), showing extreme photophobia due to cadmium poisoning:

- (1) “...put on sunglasses so your eyes won't be hurt by the sun.”
- (2) ...someone asked, "Light?" [...] SP: "Oh. Just make it dark. (sound of curtains closing)" Tamal said, "We'll put your sunglasses on so you won't be disturbed by the light." (Oct. 29, 1977)
- (3) SP was brought onto the balcony veranda and put on his sunglasses. “...he again put on sunglasses, though we were sitting inside a dark room.” (TkgD p. 137)
- (4) No translation work and darkened quarters. Going to the temple in the mornings, he wore his "dark sunglasses.” (Sat:6.361-2)
- (5) Aug. 11, 1977: Guru Kripa gave SP a new pair of Polaroid sunglasses, which he used increasingly, even inside when there is a light on... (TkgD. 50-1)
- (6) Aug. 11, 1977: Coming into the darkened room, SP had the light turned on. Abhiram read the report to SP. (ConvBk 35, p. 50-2)
- (7) “He was reclining on a pillow and wearing sunglasses, which he always does now because his eyes are giving him some trouble.” (Archive letters)
- (8) SP was wearing his sunglasses while lying on his back on a cot on the roof. (Iskcon70, 306-7)

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- (9) Aug. 28, 1977: SP: ...again wearing his "dark sunglasses"... (TkgD.171; Sat:6.374)
- (10) SP came before the altar, slowly removed his sunglasses... (Sat:6.379) (11) At night, in a darkened room, Tamal (said), "...even though he put on his sunglasses, he kept his eyes shut because the light hurt his eyes." (TkgD.190)
- (12) "...eyes would hurt in bright light and he would always wear sunglasses." (Abhiram das, Sept. 2, 1977)
- (13) "Prabhupada's room was very dark except for a nightlight..." (Sat:6.390) (14) The room was very dark due to the windows being covered by curtains to accommodate Srila Prabhupada's sensitive eyes. (SPConv, Oct. 10, 1977)
- (15) Oct. 2, 1977: SP's first order of business was that his servants "closed the curtains and dimmed the lights." (Sat:6.389)
- (16) "...Tamal brought out a flashlight for Pradyumna." (Oct. 14, 1977)
- (17) "Yadubara wanted to film you translating. We can have a little light here while he films for about half a minute?" (SPConv, 21.10.77)
- (18) Jayadwaita: "Flashlight?" (ConvBk:36.14)
- (19) BCS: "Can I see it in the light, please?" SP could not tell that the sun had risen an hour earlier, because the room was so darkened.
- (20) "When Tamal tried to read to SP, he said, 'Is there a flashlight?'" (SPConv, Oct. 28, 1977)
- (21) Nov. 4, 1977: SP: "Get one small light." (ConvBk:36.280)
- (22) Nov. 8, 1977: The curtains were closed again... (ConvBk:36.344)
- (23) Bhaktisiddhanta das saw SP leave Vrindaban for London with dark sunglasses on at midnight.
- (24) SP asked for the light to be turned on. (ConvBk:36.67)
- (25) When Nityananda studied the Archives photos of SP taken in early 1977 (noted in SHPM): "...it was shocking. Most of the scenes showed only a silhouette of Srila Prabhupada in his darkened rooms. He was averse to light."
- (26) He wore "dark sunglasses regularly, even late in the day or in a darkened room. He appeared to have troubles with his eyes, seeing properly, and with sensitivity to light." (Sat:6.358-360)

NAPOLEON'S PHOTOPHOBIA

No one knows if Napoleon's poisoning was deliberate or accidental. But what is relevant is a comparison of the poisoning symptoms in the two cases. Ben Weider, author of *Assassination at St.*

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

Helena, spent 40 years studying Napoleon's arsenic poisoning, which is now widely accepted since new hair tests were done in 2001, showing unusually high arsenic content. Napoleon's arsenical photophobia is well known: (1) "...he displayed symptoms of typical arsenical intoxication of an acute nature: ...sensitivity of the eyes to light" (2) "I accompanied him and was shown into a completely darkened room where General Bonaparte lay in bed. The room was so dark that I could not see..." (3) "Sensitivity of the eyes to sunlight or bright artificial light. The victim may prefer a nearly darkened room."

Napoleon had extreme photosensitivity in his last six months. When the doctor visited Napoleon's darkened bedroom during daytime, it was kept so dark that he could not see Napoleon. Very high arsenic levels were found in many of Napoleon's hair samples (saved by collectors), which explains Napoleon's photophobia. **CONCLUSION:** *Photophobia is a symptom of cadmium and arsenic poisoning, but it is not typical in diabetes or kidney disease. Srila Prabhupada had increasing and obvious photophobia in 1977.*

(2) CHRONIC CONJUNCTIVITIS, BRONCHITIS, RHINITIS

Chronic Cough, Mucus In Eyes, Chest Mucus, Tearing: "Srila Prabhupada still chose not to drink anything although we are making mung jal with the hope that he will take later on. Just before, Tamal Krishna mentioned [to] Kirtanananda he was trying to persuade Srila Prabhupada to drink something. Srila Prabhupada would not do it and complained of mucus." (HSUnpub, p 20) "Any medicine, food, or drink, **anything**, would quickly cause lots of coughing up of thick mucus." (TkgD) Constant mucus and cough are trademark symptoms of cadmium poisoning, but are not seen in diabetes or kidney disease. Chronic bronchitis and conjunctivitis are also not typically associated with DM2. An extensive search of scientific studies on Medline/PubMed showed no relationship between diabetes or kidney disease with chronic bronchitis, mucus, or conjunctivitis. In App. 8 (1977 health history) we see *an unending chronic, heavy bronchitis or cold, month after month, with heavy cough and chest mucus, conjunctivitis (watery irritated eyes with mucus), runny nose, tearing, and general irritation of the upper respiratory system and mucous membranes.* Sources attributing these symptoms to chronic cadmium/arsenic poisoning are:

(1) "With respect to non-cancer diseases, we found.... Diabetes mellitus, and bronchitis..." (Mortality for certain diseases with high

levels of arsenic, Tsai SM, 1999) In other words, those poisoned with arsenic typically developed diabetes and bronchitis.

(2) “*Chronic arsenic poisoning means... symptoms of... chronic bronchitis*” (Endemic chronic arsenic poisoning study, Zaldivar, 1980)

(3) “...*arsenic toxicity. The common symptoms are conjunctivitis...*” (Arsenic in ground water of West Bengal; Das D, Chatterjee A, 1995)

(4) Emedicine.com: mercury or cadmium poisoning is associated with conjunctivitis and photophobia.

(5) www.magneticclay.com/productlist.shtml Symptoms/Diseases related to cadmium: **Bronchitis**, Cancers (bladder, esophagus, larynx, lung, mouth, pharynx, prostate, and stomach); headaches, heart problems, anemia, hypertension, and **kidney diseases**.

(6) Cadmium in drinking water causes **Bronchitis...**
www.triangularwave.com/f6.htm

(7) Armstrong BG (1985): Prostatic cancer and **chronic respiratory and renal disease** in British cadmium workers. Br J Ind Med 42:540

(8) www.canoshweb.org/odp/html/cadmium Morbidity studies identified shortness of breath, obstructive patterns of lung function, **bronchitis**, emphysema in cadmium exposed workers.

(9) Symptoms of cadmium poisoning include rhinitis, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, cough, dyspnea (shallow breath).
www.inchem.org/documents/pims/chemical/cadm

(10) www.environmentallamp.com/effects_of_cadmium Adverse health effects include **bronchitis**

(11) There are endless references showing chronic bronchitis, upper respiratory tract irritation, conjunctivitis, rhinitis, cough, mucus, etc to be classic symptoms of cadmium poisoning, especially in sub-acute levels.

HEALTH HISTORY: BRONCHITIS, CONJUNCTIVITIS, RHINITIS, COUGH

The following are *a few* references in Srila Prabhupada's health history with coughing, chest mucus, mucus in the eyes, with unremitting cold, cough and mucus through 1977. Srila Prabhupada's cough on late 1977 tape recordings is heartrending, especially knowing his chronic bronchitis and conjunctivitis were due to his cadmium/arsenic poisoning.

- (1) 02.26.77: He could not sleep ,he would be coughing so much.
- (2) 03.20.77: Srila Prabhupada (heavy coughing)...
- (3) 03.27.77: SP had a cough...

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- (4) 06.30.77: SP needed a new bottle of eye wash (conjunctivitis)
- (5) 06.30.76: He is still weak and congested with mucus.
- (6) 07.04.76: His respiratory system is quite blocked with mucus.
- (7) 07.05.77: (SP) had a cough... "Until you're over your cold..."
- (8) 07.08.77: Expectrin cough medicine that he's been taking...
- 9) 07.13.77: ...the cough syrup prevented any translation work.
- (10) 07.21.76: Racked by a heavy cold, SP coughed up large amounts of mucus every few minutes.
- (11) 07.27.76: SP was still coughing and full of mucus.
- (12) 07.28.77: SP's eyes were being washed with rosewater 2 or 3 times daily. (13) 07.30.76: He is still full of mucus...
- (14) 08.07.76: ...still coughing but not dislodging the heavy mucus...
- (15) 08.21.76: ...(SP is) coughing up a lot of mucus.
- (16) 08.25.77: ...it is due to mucus...
- (17) 09.15.77: There was mucus buildup, much spitting and coughing
- (18) 09.20.77: (SP) became very congested with a bad cough.
- (19) 09.23.77: (SP's) massage was skipped due to the cough.
- (20) 09.25.77: SP was constipated and coughing.
- (21) 09.27.77: (SP was) still coughing, which even the cough syrup did not help. Mucus was filling his whole system; even his eyes had too much mucus. (22) 10.03.77: ...causing SP to cough at night.
- (23) 10.04.77: ...coughing and spitting mucus all night.
- (24) 10.05.77: But today SP drank milk, and had NO mucus from it.
- (25) 10.06.77: SP's cough was back. Although drinking nothing, cough is coming. (26) 10.09.77: SP spat out some heavy mucus.
- (27) 10.12.77: (SP) coughed more again. (SP coughs heavily)
- (28) 10.15.77: SP answered, "I cannot" and coughed up mucus.
- (29) 10.21.77: There's a medicine for preventing any cough in the lung.
- (30) 10.22.77: Dr. Gopal suspected SP might have tuberculosis due to lung and breathing irregularities and wanted to take chest X-rays. He was confused as to why the cough would not go away.
- (31) 10.30.77: SP had a cough that gradually increased during the day.
- (32) Nov. 1977: We hear SP's bad cough on the tapes.

Does no one else find it unusual for someone to have mucus, cough, colds, bronchitis, rhinitis, etc NON-STOP ALL YEAR?? The accounts of various heavy metal poisoning victims invariably includes descriptions of cough, mucus, bronchitis, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, etc.

MYSTERY OF THE STOP AND START BRONCHITIS

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

An unusual health phenomenon in Srila Prabhupada's last 18 months was his almost constant cough and mucus. These symptoms subsided and resumed even from day to day. While the milk was often blamed, mucus and cough came even during long periods of abstinence from milk, and even when not drinking at all. Often a new supplement, treatment, or condition was blamed for the mucus, *until everything caused mucus*. Eating, fasting, milk, or no milk.

Finally Dr. K. Gopal became perplexed in Oct. 1977 and suspected something other than normal bronchitis. He wanted X-rays but Tamal demonized Dr. Gopal and no X-rays were taken, though the machine would be brought to Srila Prabhupada's rooms. No further investigation into these mysterious symptoms were made. X-rays would detect the radiopaque cadmium and be seen as white spots in the lungs. The constant bronchitis/ mucus is due to ongoing heavy metal poisoning. May/June 1976 was the onset of Srila Prabhupada's constant and heavy mucus congestion, leading to great suspicion the poisoning began at this time. Similar symptoms are noted in chronic arsenic poisoning case studies, such as in Blanche Taylor Moore's victims and Napoleon.

PERSISTENT CONJUNCTIVITIS MYSTERY

Conjunctivitis is bacterial, viral, or allergic. Viral, bacterial clear up in days; allergic can last as long as the irritant is present (Merck's Manual). *Srila Prabhupada's persistent, long-lasting conjunctivitis was an allergic reaction from the poisoning.*

(3) DROOLING (EXCESSIVE SALIVATION)

Not typically associated with diabetes or kidney disease, excessive salivation and drooling is a prominent symptom of heavy metals poisoning.

(1) Cadmium causes excessive salivation: www.indiaagroneet.com/indiaagroneet/Foods%20Technology/Food%20Adulteration.htm

(2) Increased salivation in arsenic poisoning: www.homeopathicdoctor.ca/GSDL/Sample_Reports/Nutrition/r_TotEC24.pdf

(3) Cadmium ingestion is associated with salivation. www.canoshweb.org/odp/html/cadmium.htm#p2b

(4) SCRATCHY THROAT, HOARSE, HUSKY VOICE

Not associated with diabetes or kidney disease, a persistent scratchy, hoarse, husky voice is unique to chemical poisonings like cadmium and arsenic.

(1) www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/pesticides/pdfs/pest-cd2app2v2.pdf

(2) ww.chestnet.org/education/online/pccu/vol15/lessons1_2/lesson02.php

(3) npic.orst.edu/RMPP/rmpp_inss.pdf

(5) LUNG IRREGULARITIES- DYSPNEA, PLEURISY

On Oct. 22, 1977, Dr. K. Gopal of Mathura, after a week of various allopathic medicines, examined Srila Prabhupada again. He was perplexed: the appetite had not improved. The left lung was taking in less air, and he suspected asthma, pleurisy, dyspnea, or a type of lung infection. He prescribed a drug called *Isotoxin* and wanted to bring an X-ray machine to Srila Prabhupada's rooms to do a lung X-ray. Cadmium, being radiopaque, would have showed up.

Bhavananda and Tamal both vigorously nixed the X-rays, then criticized and dismissed Dr. Gopal. Nothing was done regarding Srila Prabhupada's unusual and mysterious lung irregularities, which are characteristic of cadmium poisoning and not associated with diabetes or kidney ailments. But, in 2002 Dr. Gopal clarified he suspected asthma.

(6) URINARY TRACT INFLAMMATION, PHIMOSIS, CIRCUMCISION

In descriptions of the arsenic poisonings of Blanche Taylor Moore, we find their symptoms *perfectly matched those of Srila Prabhupada in 1977*. And the symptoms of cadmium and arsenic poisoning are similar. *“Raymond had nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, extreme weakness, swelling, anemia and blood irregularities, heart irregularities, and failing kidneys. Then his kidneys stopped producing urine and he began coughing up large quantities of mucus. His intestinal tract was not working and he had a weak and raspy voice. He required a painful circumcision due to persistent inflammation and infection of the genital. ...his urine was blocked by inflammation in the urethra.”*

Srila Prabhupada went to a London hospital in Sept. 1977 to relieve urinary retention with a circumcision. The attending ER surgical resident Andrew McIrvine said in 2000: *“His most obvious problem... was urinary retention... caused by a most unusual degree of phimosis... a long-standing scarring and thickening of the foreskin such that he was... virtually unable to pass urine.”*

The unusual scarring and phimosis observed by Dr. McIrvine in Sept. 1977 is highly unusual, and found in heavy metals poisonings. After many months of serious poisoning, this was scarring from chronic urinary tract infections and inflammation, which would block the urine, and thus a circumcision was required.

(7) EXPRESSIONLESS, COLORLESS FACE

Srila Prabhupada, increasingly after his Feb. 26, 1977 severe health attack, exhibited a pale, expressionless, motionless, pallor-less, blank face that was unmistakable and can be noted in photographs of the time. This was also noted by Ayurvedic physician Dr. Mehta in 1997.

(8) SENSITIVE, MELANCHOLIC, VERY EMOTIONAL

Srila Prabhupada, increasingly in his last months, was prone to sudden tears, crying, being very sensitive, melancholic, and prominently emotional, which was very much different than his prior demeanor. Though this should be seen as a transcendental symptom, its external correlative cause is heavy metals poisoning.

LATE DIABETES SYMPTOMS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT

At the bottom of the chart below are listed ten symptoms or complications very typical to diabetes that were not seen in Srila Prabhupada prior to his departure, and this creates great doubt whether he had advanced diabetes. No obesity, excessive hunger or thirst, insulin dependency, diabetic coma, infections, tingling, etc. These ten signs are not all guaranteed in advanced diabetes, but when a large number are absent, it creates grave doubts about an advanced diabetes diagnosis. So what was the primary cause of Srila Prabhupada's health deterioration? Answer: a heavy metals poisoning.

COMPARISON OF MEDICAL SYMPTOMS

A "breakdown" of Srila Prabhupada's medical symptoms:

SET #1: THE "MYSTERY SYMPTOMS": SEEN IN HEAVY METAL POISONINGS BUT NOT DIABETES OR KIDNEY DISEASE; ABSENT IN SRILA PRABHUPADA BEFORE MID-1976, BUT INCREASINGLY SEVERE AFTER; IS EVIDENCE VERY SUPPORTIVE OF THE PROVEN CADMIUM POISONING

1. <i>EXTREME PHOTOPHOBIA</i>	SEVERE	last 9 months
2. <i>CONJUNCTIVITIS, TEARING EYES</i>	SEVERE	last 6 months
3. <i>CHRONIC BRONCHITIS lung mucus</i>	SEVERE	all 18 months
4. <i>CHRONIC COUGH chest irritation</i>	SEVERE	all 18 months
5. <i>LUNG Irregularities short breath</i>	SEVERE	last months
6. <i>CHRONIC RHINITIS runny stuffy nose</i>	SEVERE	all 18 months
7. <i>LIVER: weakness, enlarged, diseased</i>	SEVERE	last 6 months
8. <i>SCRATCHY, HOARSE VOICE</i>	SEVERE	last 9 months
9. <i>LOTS OF SALIVATION, DROOLING</i>	Moderate	in 1977
10. <i>PHIMOSIS, Urethra Inflammation</i>	Severe	by Sept 1977
11. <i>FACE No Color, Expression, Pallor</i>	SEVERE	last 6 months
12. <i>MIND Emotional, sensitive, tearful</i>	SEVERE	last 6 months

SET #2: SEEN IN BOTH HEAVY METAL POISONING AND DIABETES/ KIDNEY DISEASE; AS SEEN IN SRILA PRABHUPADA BEFORE & AFTER HIS PROVEN POISONING:

	BEFORE	AFTER
1. <i>HEART PALPITATIONS</i>	MINOR	Severe increasingly
2. <i>HEADACHE</i>	MINOR	Medium increasing
3. <i>BAD TASTE IN MOUTH</i>	NONE	Severe increasingly
4. <i>PARESTHESIA/ ITCHING</i>	NONE	Moderate late 1977
5. <i>ABDOMINAL UPSETS</i>	MINOR	Moderate to Severe
6. <i>SEIZURES, FAINTING</i>	NONE	Yes, late 1977

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

7. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	SOME	High; On and Off
8. WEIGHT LOSS, no appetite	NONE	SEVERE in 1977
9. DIFFICULT URINATION	SOME	Severe increasingly
10. DISCOLORED, CASTS IN URINE	NONE	Prominent late '77
11. WEAKNESS ANEMIA FATIGUE	MINOR	SEVERE all 1977
12. /SWELLING/ Fluid Retention	ON-OFF	Severe increasingly
13. KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION, UREMIA	MINOR	Severe increasingly
14. KIDNEY STONES	NONE	Suspected
15. LOW URINE CONCENTRATION	NONE	Medium increasing
16. EYESIGHT LOSS	NONE	Severe last months
17. LOSS OF HEARING	NONE	Severe increasingly
18. MUSCULAR WEAKNESS, PAIN	NONE	Severe increasing
19. Osteopenia/Malaci/ Bone Pain	NONE	Moderate late stage
20. ATROPHY Gastrointestinal Tract	NONE	Severe increasing

SET #3: SEEN IN DIABETES/ KIDNEY DISEASE, NOT CADMIUM POISONING.
 NOT SEEN IN SRILA PRABHUPADA BEFORE OR AFTER HIS POISONING,
 STRONGLY INDICATING HIS DIABETES WAS NOT VERY ADVANCED

1. OBESITY, WEIGHT GAIN	NO
2. EXCESSIVE HUNGER: Polyphagia	NO
3. INSULIN DEPENDENCY, Injections	NO
4. INSULIN SHOCK, COMA, FAINTING	NO
5. SKIN, FOOT INFECTIONS	NO
6. EXCESSIVE THIRST: POLYDIPSIA	NO
7. GANGRENE, Amputate Extremities	NO
8. TINGLING IN EXTREMITIES	NO
9. BOILS, ULCERS	NO
10. SWALLOWING DIFFICULTIES	NO

SYMPTOMS ANALYSIS CONCLUSIONS

Eight of the 12 cadmium poisoning symptoms shown at the top of the chart are marked in the Health History (Part 3, Vol. 4) so the reader can see their innumerable manifestations.

(1) A group of symptoms is unexplainable by diabetes (DM2) or kidney disease and were produced by another “mystery” cause.

(2) All the unexplained “mystery” symptoms are consistent with chronic cadmium poisoning.

(3) Chronic cadmium poisoning is not only confirmed by symptoms but is proven by hair tests.

(4) All of Srila Prabhupada’s symptoms (including “mystery” symptoms) were consistent with cadmium/ arsenic poisoning.

(5) Although Srila Prabhupada had some diabetes and kidney problems, his declining health after mid-1976 coincided with his cadmium poisoning, established by testing 1977 hair samples.

(6) Srila Prabhupada’s diabetes/ kidney problems were concurrent to the cadmium poisoning.

(7) Srila Prabhupada’s diabetes and kidney disease were aggravated and worsened by his cadmium and arsenic poisoning.

(8) There are at least ten symptoms typical to diabetes that were *not* seen in Srila Prabhupada. *ALL Srila Prabhupada's symptoms match those of chronic cadmium and arsenic poisoning, whereas many usual advanced diabetes symptoms were conspicuously absent.*

METAL POISONING CASE STUDIES RE: SYMPTOMS

Assassination At St. Helena, p. 433: "... German pathologist, Dr. A. Heffter, a specialist researching in the intricacies of diagnosis in cases of arsenic intoxication, writes that it is unforgivable not to suspect arsenic intoxication when gastric trouble is coupled with conjunctivitis, eczema or weakness in the legs."

Also, Jim Schutze, in his book about Moore's arsenic poisonings, notes the difficulty in recognizing arsenic poisoning: *"Those same symptoms could just as easily steer a doctor toward acute alcohol poisoning, Guillain-Barre syndrome, diabetes mellitus, vitamin deficiency, lupus, blood disease, diphtheria, multiple sclerosis, or a host of other common diseases, including tick bite. In fact, it is the ability of arsenic to duplicate the symptoms of other diseases that makes it so difficult to detect... it remains one of the least accurately diagnosed of all afflictions. ...the possibility of arsenic poisoning simply is not a thought that leaps easily to the minds of physicians."*

Schutze explains that symptoms of arsenic poisoning resemble those of many other diseases, but *"all of these things together can mean almost nothing but... arsenic poisoning."* In hospitals, each separate symptom is analyzed by the respective specialist, and arsenic cases are rarely diagnosed quickly. The difficulty is that arsenic *"attacks life in so many ways and at such a fundamental biochemical level that each of its effects on the body perfectly mimics the effect of some other disease or problem."* And arsenic and cadmium have very similar effects, although cadmium is significantly more lethal.

COMMON SENSE ON COINCIDENCES

Obviously someone with diabetes and kidney disease could also have any of a number of other health problems, such as meningitis, leukemia, or poisoning. That a significant group of the "mystery" (non-diabetes/kidney) symptoms, co-existing all at once, were simultaneously manifest in Srila Prabhupada is highly unusual- such a complete set of respiratory tract and mucous membrane symptoms, on such a prolonged basis, day to day, up and down, more, then less, reveals a hidden and correspondingly applied cause. The probabilities of their coincidence evaporates and the likelihood of a distinct and separate physiological cause approaches certainty.

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

That cause is cadmium poisoning. Critics of a diagnosis of cadmium poisoning by symptom analysis cannot account for these unexplained mystery symptoms. So many symptoms together were ***atypical*** to diabetes/kidney disease. We must account for **ALL** of Srila Prabhupada's physical symptoms, not just some. What are the probabilities of having prolonged, pronounced cough, mucus, salivation, conjunctivitis, and rhinitis due to natural causes? Answer: ***Zero To None.*** *The medical symptoms clearly validate the cadmium poisoning that is proven by the hair tests.*

FORENSICS COMBINED WITH SYMPTOM ANALYSIS

The hair tests show time periods with normal or very abnormal heavy metal levels. We have precise readings of Srila Prabhupada's normal cadmium, arsenic, mercury, and antimony. Since 1977 was a time of 250 X as much cadmium, 20 X as much arsenic, and 8 X as much antimony as he normally had pre-1977, this is a strong proof of poisoning. These levels are not from an accidental/ environmental exposure; it was a malicious homicidal poisoning. There was no way to reach these levels except by ingesting cadmium chemicals in food and drink. In 1977 Srila Prabhupada experienced a mysterious, persistent, undiagnosed, and debilitating "illness." His symptoms are fully consistent with heavy metal poisoning.

The combination of forensics and medical symptoms analysis confirms the poisoning; this is basic, standard medical diagnostic practice. Sometimes symptom analysis is sufficient; but we make a poisoning diagnosis based on much forensic evidence as well. There was *a group of physical symptoms exhibited by Srila Prabhupada which are not attributable to diabetes or kidney disease, but which are typical of chronic cadmium poisoning.*

Chest congestion, heavy mucus/cough, apparent colds/ bronchitis/ rhinitis, heart palpitations/hypertension, weakness in legs, no strength or appetite, indigestion, swelling of extremities, and later, aversion to light, no taste, kidney infection, phimosis. This is a picture of a serious heavy metals poisoning, not diabetes. Note: In Srila Prabhupada's last days, he had great pain in one thigh and leg, and this is another symptom of cadmium poisoning, as was seen in the 1960's Japan "itai-itai" or "ouch-ouch" disease where victims had extreme bone pain.

"Cadmium intoxication also may lead to painful and debilitating bone disease compounded by loss of calcium and phosphate."

PART THREE:
DISAPPEARANCE PASTIMES

SRILA PRABHUPADA HEALTH CHRONICLES

HEALTH HISTORY SUMMARY

- 5.4.1976: **HEALTH DECLINE:** Hawaii, Tamal visits, same day Srila Prabhupada's illness starts with weakness, heart palpitations
- 6.23: New Vrindaban, illness increases with weakness, heart palpitations, indigestion, heavy mucus, prolonged "cold"
- 7.9: New York, SP arrives as Tamal's guest for Rathayatra, his illness resumes again, kidney problems
- 7.20: **HEALTH CRISIS:** SP becomes deathly ill; he lies down on plane trip to London, vomiting, swelling, weakness, great pain, can hardly walk, bedridden for days, cannot eat
- 8.2: Recovers enough to eat a little, walk a little at France farm
- 8.14: Iran, still very weak, slowly recovering, cannot walk much
- 8.27: Back in Bombay, still weak with poor digestion for many months
- 1.13.1977: **HEALTH DECLINE:** Srila Prabhupada is very ill at Kumbha Mela; weak, edema, cold, mucus
- 1.26: Srila Prabhupada collapses in Puri due to sudden leg weakness
- 2.10: SP collapses in Navadwip due to sudden leg weakness
- 2.14: Mayapur; Tamal arrives with GBCs, scaremongering re: doctors
- 2.26: **HEALTH CRISIS:** Srila Prabhupada becomes deathly ill; fever, pain, vomiting, weakness, moaning in bed, cannot eat/walk, skips classes, stays in his quarters, recovers a little over coming months
- 3.10: Srila Prabhupada still in Mayapur, his illness worsens, not eating
- 3.13: Hari Sauri leaves SP's service; Bhavananda & Upendra replace
- 3.22: SP arrives Bombay for pandal program; cannot walk without help
- 5.8: SP goes to Hrishikesh for health recovery in a cool climate
- 5.16: **HEALTH CRISIS:** Hrishikesh: SP suddenly becomes so ill, returns to Vrindaban to die, carried in palanquin and to go to toilet
- 5.17: SP goes to Vrindaban, makes his will, final arrangements
- 5.28: SP instructs GBC about ritviks to initiate on his behalf
- 6.5: **HEALTH DECLINE:** After GBCs leave, another downturn
- 7.9: SP chooses 11 ritviks, signs & sends "Final Order" letter
- 7.12: SP calls for Bonamali kaviraja to tend to his health treatment
- 7.25: Abhiram starts as SP's nurse and assistant (until 10.16 / 83 days)
- 7.27: **HEALTH DECLINE:** Another turn for the worse in SP's health
- 8.25: **HEALTH DECLINE:** SP becomes very ill just before travelling
- 8.27: SP departs for London and the West, bedridden, very weak

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- 9.8: **MINOR SURGERY:** Crisis: urine blockage; goes to hospital for minor out-patient operation
- 9.13: **HEALTH CRISIS:** Health worsens, SP returns to Bombay
- 10.2: **HEALTH DECLINE:** Returns to Vrindaban thinking end is near
- 10.16: Dr. Ghosh and Dr. Gopal treat SP for kidney infection, etc
- 10.22: Dr. Gopal rejected; SP has dream of Ramanuja kaviraja's MKD
- 10.26: SP takes Chandra Swami's kaviraja's MKD 2-3 times, then stops
- 10.28: Kaviraja Shastri arrives, begins SP's final treatment program
- 11.9: SP says he heard someone saying someone has poisoned him
- 11.10: SP says again someone has poisoned him; nothing at all is done
- 11.11: **FINAL DOSE:** The whispers: "Is poison in the milk?" and "Poison's going down" and "Poisoning for a long time"
- 11.14: Srila Prabhupada departs at 7:25 PM; chaos ensues in ISKCON
-

In *SHPM*, an account of Srila Prabhupada's health and medical history from May 1976 to Nov. 14, 1977 was included as a resource, showing Srila Prabhupada's and his caretaker's responses to a worsening, unexplained health crisis. It summarizes the mysterious circumstances of Srila Prabhupada's departure after a progressive illness, with essential medical information. It is useful for medical evidence, misdiagnoses, and physical symptoms analysis.

Reconstruction of Srila Prabhupada's 1976-77 health history required a synthesizing from many sources. No single source fully chronicles Srila Prabhupada's medications, health history, the various doctors, their diagnoses, and their treatments. Some of the sources will be listed as follows:

TkgD: *TKG's Diary* by Tamal Krishna Goswami (1998)

ConvBk: *Conversation Books* (transcripts of Srila Prabhupada room conversations, morning walks)

SPL: Srila Prabhupada Letter: year, month, day (e.g., 77.1.13)

Archives: Bhaktivedanta Archives, NC, USA: various letters

TransD: *Transcendental Diary* by Hari Sauri das (5 volumes)

SPLila: *Srila Prabhupada Lilamrita* by Satsvarupa, 7 volumes

ABHI: Abhiram prabhu's Memoirs, recorded Nov. 1978 (Archives)

SRUTI: Srutirupa dasi Memoirs, recorded Oct., 1978 (Archives)

ISK70: *ISKCON in the 1970's* by Satsvarupa das Goswami (1997)

HSUnpub: Unpublished diary by Hari Sauri for Oct. – Nov. 1977

OCEAN: Bhakticharu Swami's 1977 memoirs Ocean of Mercy

Miscellaneous other biographical sources were also used. A great deal of medical information came especially from the tape recordings

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as transcribed in the Conversations Books. This health history allows us to study Srila Prabhupada's medical conditions in his last year. We briefly back-track to 1975-76 for a few earlier health reports. We believe that Srila Prabhupada's poisoning may have started in May 1976 with the symptoms of illnesses in Hawaii, New Vrindaban, New York, followed by a slow recovery in London, France, Tehran, and India. Since hair analyses prove a massive cadmium poisoning from Feb. through Nov. 14, 1977, it is natural to wonder how far back the poisoning began.

One should be wary of the veracity and truthfulness in some of the biographical accounts, especially those by the poisoning suspects and also to another degree by those who are compromised by institutional/political influence and pressure. Tamal, Bhakticharu, and Satsvarupa's accounts must be carefully examined for contradictory and unusual descriptions of events and statements which are out of the norm or unconfirmed by other sources.

The tape transcripts are of course reliable. Satsvarupa's account is often complained about as making Srila Prabhupada appear like an ordinary man, and sometimes his accounts can be shown as distorted for corrupt purposes, such as his description of the May 28, 1977 talks. Tamal and Bhakticharu have clearly doctored and spiced their books with what they want us to believe. That said, with some salt and discrimination, we can still appreciate a pretty accurate history of Srila Prabhupada in 1976-77.

We have chosen eight of the "mystery" symptoms which are unique to cadmium poisoning and have marked them in the health history to highlight their prevalence and to assist in future research.

- ① EXTREME PHOTOPHOBIA/ CONJUNCTIVITIS/ EYES**
- ② EXCESSIVE MUCUS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS**
- ③ COUGH, COLDS, CHRONIC RHINITIS & CONGESTION**
- ④ SCRATCHY, HOARSE, HUSKY, WEAK VOICE**
- ⑤ URINARY TRACT & KIDNEY INFECTIONS, PHIMOSIS**
- ⑥ EXPRESSIONLESS, COLORLESS, PALE FACE**
- ⑦ TEARFUL, SENSITIVE, MELANCHOLIC, VERY EMOTIONAL**
- ⑧ LIVER ANOMALIES, PROBLEMS**

CHAPTER 11:

DISAPPEARANCE LILA: TO END OF 1976

DECEMBER 20, 1975: *"Prabhupada is not feeling well; swelling in his legs, feet, and hands trouble him. To see his body puffed with fluid is very disturbing. During his massage I pressed gently on Prabhupada's foot with my thumb to show him the swelling. It left an indentation for several minutes. Prabhupada said this is due to uremia, a toxic condition caused by waste products in the blood normally eliminated in the urine. It makes it very difficult for him to climb the steps to his apartment when returning from the temple. Yet, he tolerates the inconvenience without complaint and dismissed the sight of the dent with a smile and a shake of his head."* (TransD, Vol 1)

DECEMBER 24, 1975: Morning Walk, Bombay: Dr. Patel: *You have taken that tablet for passing more urine?* **SP:** *Yes.* **Dr. Patel:** *Daily or..., yes or no.* **SP:** *I am passing (laughing).* **Dr. Patel:** *Yes, sir, but you have got the edema on the leg, and I mean, when...* **SP:** *It is cured. That one tablet, two tablets, has cured.* (Conv: 18.52)

COMMENT: This shows that Srila Prabhupada had some kidney problems well before poisoning had started. Uremia and the resultant swelling, or dropsy, is a clear sign of weak kidneys.

MAY 1976:

At 1:00 AM on May 4, 1976, in Hawaii, Srila Prabhupada rang his bell and Hari Sauri and Pusta Krishna Swami rushed in to attend His Divine Grace. *"Looking strained, Prabhupada informed us that he was ill and would not take his usual walk or give the morning Bhagwatam class. He is again having trouble with uremia, using the bathroom every hour. His feet are badly swollen and he is suffering dizzy spells."*

Coincidentally, Tamal Krishna Goswami and Drishtadyumna had arrived from New York *"with a written report to give Srila Prabhupada on their China preaching endeavors. Since the Mayapur festival, when Srila Prabhupada ordered Tamal Krishna Maharaja to begin something in China, they have been very seriously studying books..."* The report detailed the immense difficulties in trying to preach in China. Tamal said the prospect was hopeless, *"it may be possible fifty years from now."*

Srila Prabhupada said, *"Then give it up. If it is too difficult, don't*

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waste time." Thus the mission to China was cancelled. Srila Prabhupada was impressed with the difficulty of Tamal's China program. Srila Prabhupada dictated a letter to his secretary for all American GBC's, re-installing Tamal to his pre-Mayapur responsibilities as head of the Radha Damodar travelling parties and as a BBT trustee for North America.

Tamal returned to Los Angeles on May 7 and soon thereafter relieved Madhudvisa as GBC for the New York zone.

Hari Sauri said that on May 8, in Hawaii, Srila Prabhupada was *"now feeling a little better."* For a few days he had taken a half tablet of a diuretic daily and the swelling cleared up.

On May 10, Srila Prabhupada complained that he was not sleeping well due to *"feeling ill with dizziness and passing too much urine."* While in Hawaii, Srila Prabhupada went on regular morning walks and dramatically increased his Bhagwatam translations while also spending hours a day with Hayagriva on the upcoming book *Dialectic Spiritualism*.

On May 22, however, Srila Prabhupada rested long in the afternoon and *"complained of weakness due to heart palpitations."*

JUNE-JULY 1976:

Thereafter, Srila Prabhupada seemed to have recovered, and visited Los Angeles, Detroit, and Toronto, having no other striking health problems except for a cold and a serious toothache in Toronto.

He went to New Vrindaban on June 21 and the "illness" returned.

Hari Sauri Prabhu states (TransD Vol. 3, Preface): *"...warning signs of His Divine Grace's deteriorating health grew stronger. He suffered attacks of toothache, high blood pressure, heart palpitations, kidney disease and flu with stoic indifference, and relentlessly pushed himself on despite his weakening bodily condition."*

On June 23, in New Vrindaban, Hari Sauri describes, *"Prabhupada said very little on his walk and the class was short. He is experiencing disturbing heart palpitations and his uremia has caused his legs and feet to swell again... (but) his face is no longer swollen."*

On June 24 Srila Prabhupada had further heart palpitations and did not go on a walk.

On June 25 and 26, again there were no morning walks, and Srila Prabhupada's heart was *"still giving him trouble."*

On June 28 Srila Prabhupada felt *"heart strain"* while riding in a pickup truck on a bumpy road. Later he said, *"Even in this weak*

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(condition)... I am very weak nowadays. Still I am working... I think I shall not be able to go for walks. This morning my heart was beating too much."

On June 30, Hari Sauri describes, "*Srila Prabhupada was not well again today and had an ashen pallor... ⑥ He took only a very short walk...*" and notes that Srila Prabhupada had Pradyumna give class. He spoke for a few minutes at the end to make some comments. "*When Srila Prabhupada is unable to discourse on Krishna conscious philosophy, it is a serious matter indeed."*

Later in the morning Srila Prabhupada began to feel better. However, the next day Srila Prabhupada skipped his walk and his class was short, perhaps fifteen minutes. "*He is still weak and congested with mucus... ② He doesn't eat much of anything..."*

On July 2 there was no morning walk, and on July 3 his health was "*still not good."*

On July 4, Hari Sauri describes, "*His respiratory system is quite blocked with mucus ② making his voice ④ sometimes thick and husky."*

COMMENT: It is interesting to note these symptoms are the same as during his cadmium poisoning in 1977.

Srila Prabhupada arrived in New York on July 9 and was hosted by Tamal Krishna Goswami as GBC and Adi Keshava Swami as temple president.

On July 12 at 2:15 AM Srila Prabhupada called for Hari Sauri. "*...he looked very ill. He was gaunt and complained of severe chest pains and an inability to either rest or work. He had already changed his diet to simple kichari because of these symptoms, but the problem has persisted... Despite his illness during the night, Srila Prabhupada still went on his walk this morning."* At noon Srila Prabhupada again complained of chest pains, which he attributed to "*too much anxiety."* In the afternoon Srila Prabhupada had a pain in his foot, which Hari Sauri massaged for almost two hours.

On July 14, "*illness forced Prabhupada to cancel his afternoon darshan."*

Early in the morning of July 16, while visiting Gita Nagari farm, Srila Prabhupada again called Hari Sauri to his room. Srila Prabhupada was sitting at his desk but was not using the dictaphone. "*He was ashen ⑥, and told me he was experiencing severe kidney pain ⑤ and could not translate. It was the same problem..."* Later that day, back in New York, Dr. Bhagat, a life member, examined Srila Prabhupada. The

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diagnosis was very high blood pressure, a weak heart, and uremia which was probably due to a kidney stone. A diuretic, an antibiotic, a pain reliever, sleeping pills and a psychotropic relaxant were prescribed. No sugar or salt were to be taken either. However, Srila Prabhupada took no medicines and did not change his diet.

On July 20, Srila Prabhupada *"now has a heavy cold ③ which is worsening,"* causing Srila Prabhupada to take only a dry bath and skip his massage. Senior devotees encouraged Srila Prabhupada to delay his scheduled departure that evening so he could rest and recover without the hardship of travel. Srila Prabhupada could not be convinced to stay.

The overnight flight to London was very hard on Srila Prabhupada. *"Racked by a heavy cold ③, Prabhupada spent practically the whole flight lying down, coughing ③ up large amounts of mucus ② every few minutes."* He hardly moved for over six hours.

Coming off the plane, Srila Prabhupada walked slowly, wobbly, and hesitatingly. He was very ill. On the ride to the temple, it was necessary to stop often on the roadside for Srila Prabhupada to vomit.

Harikesa wrote Tamal on July 24, 1976: *"Srila Prabhupada has been very very sick since he has come. On the way back from the airport he vomited every five minutes, we had to stop the car. He did not eat for three days and is very weak."*

Hari Sauri: *"It was alarming because it consisted more of thick, yellow bile and mucus ② rather than food waste."*

Arriving at Bhaktivedanta Manor, Srila Prabhupada went straight to his rooms and *"immediately took rest for the remainder of the day."* Resting until the next morning, Srila Prabhupada *"seems to have recovered a little... He had heart palpitations,"* was very weak, managed to eat only two spoonful's of fruit, refused massage, ate no lunch except a few bites of kichari, and asked Harikesh that arrangements be made to return to Bombay at once. Srila Prabhupada rested all afternoon again, still very ill.

On July 23 and 24 his health improved a little and the *"cold" ③* receded.

The strain of preaching, the stairway, and lectures weakened Srila Prabhupada and on July 26 he rested all morning, *"although he has begun to eat more today."* When George Harrison visited and asked about his health, Srila Prabhupada replied, *"I have old man's disease, cough ③ and cold ③, so coughing."*

On July 27 Hari Sauri notes that SP was still coughing ③ and full of mucus ②.

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The next day Srila Prabhupada flew to Paris, and *"he is at least well enough to walk and resume his travels."* On his first night in France, he resumed some translation work, the first since leaving New York a week earlier.

At the farm in France, Srila Prabhupada is reported on July 30: *"...still weak, and after a very short morning walk... He is still full of mucus ② and alters his diet frequently to speed recovery."*

On July 31, Hari Sauri describes, *"Since we arrived Prabhupada has been resting until late in the morning, after 7 AM. He has not taken a full morning walk since leaving New York. This morning he ate very little for breakfast. He also told us to make all endeavor necessary to prevent him from catching cold ③. He said that, 'With an old body, it means thin blood, and this turns to mucus ②. And when there is too much mucus it blocks the heart, and this is very dangerous.' He has spent the last couple of days sitting quietly in his room, but at least he is once again having his massage in the sunshine and taking a full bath."*

AUGUST 1-OCTOBER 8, 1976:

On Aug. 1, Srila Prabhupada felt strong enough to make a short tour of the France farm grounds.

On Aug. 3, Hari Sauri says, *"It was good to see him eating with relish even though it wasn't much. His appetite appears to be increasing, and he has requested fresh fruit and milk with Chyavana-prash for the morning. 'And when I'm feeling little better, someday we can take puri and...'"* The next day Srila Prabhupada asked for some bada, made with dal paste and some neem leaf powder, which he had not taken since April in Bombay.

Late on Aug. 4, Srila Prabhupada *"...fell silent for a while, occasionally still coughing ③, but at least not dislodging the heavy mucus ② of just a few days ago."*

In Tehran on Aug. 9, Srila Prabhupada again ate some bada which contains neem leaves, something he explained was very good to maintain a good appetite.

On Aug. 11 Hari Sauri observed that Srila Prabhupada ate at regular times in spite of the fasting till noon due to Lord Balarama's appearance day. *"His health is always bad and even to miss one meal would be very detrimental to his body."*

Back in Bombay on Aug. 14, *"Dr. Patel, Srila Prabhupada's Bombay walking partner, showed up... to go out onto Juhu beach with*

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Prabhupada. However, because of the persistent swelling in Prabhupada's legs caused by his malfunctioning kidneys ⑤ he wasn't feeling up to it..."

✪ Hari Sauri dasa ACBSP



In front of Srila Prabhupada there is a golden drinking lota and next to that a gold casket with his tooth in it.

August 15th, 1976.

Srila Prabhupad rang his buzzer early this morning. I entered his room, offered my obeisances, looked up - and got a shock. Srila Prabhupad was smiling - revealing a gap where his tooth should have been.

With mixed dismay and surprise I asked, "Srila Prabhupad, what happened to your tooth?"

Without saying anything, Srila Prabhupad reached down and pulled open the drawer of his desk. The tooth was lying inside. During the night it had either fallen out, or Srila Prabhupad had pulled it out. He had simply put it in the drawer and then gone on with his work. I was both amazed and concerned - another tooth gone and Srila Prabhupada had not said a word.

But then as I sat before him, another thought flashed through my mind. In Sri Chaitanya Charitamrita I recalled how because Maharaj Prataaparudra was unable to personally associate with Lord Chaitanya he obtained a piece of the Lord's clothing which he worshipped as if it were Lord Chaitanya Himself. It occurred to me that at some point in the future my personal service to Srila Prabhupada would stop. However, if I had the tooth, I could worship it instead and get the same benefit.

But I was torn. I knew full well the spiritual master is never to be asked for anything. Yet at the same time I realized that within a second or two he would close the drawer and the tooth would disappear into the bowels of the desk.

I made a snap decision and hoped I wasn't being offensive. "Ahm, Srila Prabhupad? Do you think that I could have that tooth?"

Srila Prabhupad didn't say a word. Reaching into the drawer he picked up the tooth and, with a smile, dropped it into my hand.

Ecstasy! With relief and excitement surging through me, I offered my obeisances and returned to my room, eager to give it a closer inspection.

<http://www.hknet.org.nz/sstp-HariSaurid.html>

4/10/2005

On Aug. 15 Srila Prabhupada gave one of his teeth to Hari Sauri upon request. It had loosened and Srila Prabhupada simply took it out of his mouth the night before and placed it in the drawer of his desk.

COMMENT: This tooth is evidence for the poison investigation.

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A very tiny portion of it can be tested and leave the tooth intact. However, it seems the GBC has taken and hidden it in anticipation of a future police investigation, fearing the results and thus obstructing justice. If the known heavy metal poisoning of 1977 actually began prior to August 1976, as strongly indicated by the health record and the July 20 health attack, this tooth can confirm this.

Hari Sauri says: *"Prabhupada is attempting to treat his disease by adjusting the spicing in his diet. In the morning he instructed Palika to (cook)... We were delighted to see him eat and he told us that the spicing had given him a good appetite."*

In Hyderabad, on Aug. 19: *"We are all fasting for half a day (Vyasa-puja day) but unfortunately Srila Prabhupada is also practically having to fast. He has had bad digestion and is coughing ③ up a lot of mucus ②. He had only a very small amount of fruit for breakfast and simply khichari and yogurt for lunch."*

On Aug. 22, Hari Sauri says, *"Prabhupada's digestive problems are continuing, and so for lunch he elected to have only steamed vegetables and khichari, with a small amount of ghee in a separate bowl."* It is also noted that a month after becoming very ill upon leaving New York, Srila Prabhupada *"...is still not going out for his morning walks."*

On Aug. 27, in New Delhi, Srila Prabhupada's *"physical health is still weak, and so he took the opportunity for a little well-earned rest."*

On Aug. 28, on his morning walk, he was *"still feeling weak. He sat for most of the time on a bench... Since returning from Europe his health has definitely improved."*

In Vrindaban on Sept. 11, Hari Sauri states, *"Prabhupada's health is not very good. He has been suffering from high blood pressure for several days, and today he has toothache. Indeed, he seems to be suffering a **general decline in health** and strength. At this time **last year he was striding strongly down the road every morning** for at least an hour and seemed **quite full of vigor**. Now he rarely takes such walks."* Srila Prabhupada went for a walk on the roof and had strained to manage the last few steps, saying, *"Now I am old."* Harikesh also observed that Srila Prabhupada's muscle tone had declined.

On Sept. 13, Srila Prabhupada is noted as having *"great difficulty speaking very much at the moment due to his high blood pressure."* His classes were becoming noticeably shorter.

On Sept. 19 and 20, Srila Prabhupada felt quite ill due to *"high blood pressure."* Hari Sauri does not say how the high blood pressure

was determined.

On Sept. 30, Hari Sauri again mentions high blood pressure.

In the night of Oct. 7, Srila Prabhupada complained of chest pains.

The above is from Hari Sauri's *Transcendental Diary*, Vol. 2, 3, 4.

Satsvarupa did not include *anything* in his biography from July 20, 1976 to January 9, 1977. Hari Sauri's Vol. 5 of his *Transcendental Diary* covers only Oct. 9 to Dec. 1, 1976 (see below), and he has not published anything for his time as Srila Prabhupada's servant from Dec. 2, 1976 to Mar.13, 1977. The only other known source of information for this time span is the tape recordings transcribed in the Conversations Books.

TransD: Vol. 5, Preface: "*His on-going struggle to establish a good standard of management in his first big temple in India was in tandem with trying to cope with his failing health. High blood pressure was a major problem along with poor digestion.*"

OCTOBER 9-DECEMBER 1, 1976:

Oct. 9: Srila Prabhupada's Indian guests cooked him aloe vera chapattis for breakfast, good for high blood pressure. (TransD:5.9)

Oct. 13: After walking in a park for 20 minutes, Srila Prabhupada became tired and weak, and sat down to rest. (TransD.5.49)

Oct. 14: Due to the strain of the pandal program and his own weak health, Srila Prabhupada has not translated since we have been here. He is requiring more rest. (TransD.5.76)

Oct.17: Indicating Srila Prabhupada's partial recovery from his severe July "illness," we read: "*He ate an unusually large amount, even calling for seconds.*" (TransD:5.118)

Oct. 20: "*Before leaving for Vrindaban this morning, Srila Prabhupada took a short walk...*" (TransD:5.147)

Oct. 29: "*Sometimes in the morning now, Srila Prabhupada is taking his walk by simply circumambulating the temple rather than going outside our temple grounds. His strength is depleted and he complains sometimes of not having any appetite. Despite his blood pressure remaining high...*" (TransD:5.211)

Oct.31: "*Srila Prabhupada is still suffering quite severely from high blood pressure and has hardly been seeing anyone. He is not taking his morning walks on a regular basis, although he does sometimes circumambulate the temple several times before greeting the Deities. But he gives class every day without fail. He has to be seriously unwell before he will consider not speaking on the Bhagwatam.*"

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(TransD:5.234)

Nov. 3: “Srla Prabhupada is also coughing ③ quite a lot and has had a lot of mucus ②, so his voice is a little thick and nasal.” (TransD:5.297)

Nov. 4: “Prabhupada is following his regular schedule, but his health is getting weaker and weaker.” (TransD:5.307)

Nov. 5: “Due to weakness and ill health, Prabhupada is taking some dahlia, cracked wheat, with his milk in the evening. It helps with a better bowel movement... Another thing that has helped his digestion is some water from Bhubaneshwar in Orrisa, from the Bindu Sarovar Lake.” (TransD:5.319)

Nov. 11: “Although Srla Prabhupada is not taking the vigorous early morning walks that he used to, he is still going out regularly, even if it is just to circumambulate the temple three times... A couple of mornings he has also driven out to a nearby lightly wooded area and taken a casual stroll for 20 minutes or a half hour... gaining a little exercise and some fresh air.” (TransD:5.387)

Nov. 13: “Srla Prabhupada wasn't feeling too well this morning. He is still suffering from high blood pressure...” (TransD:5.406)

Nov. 14: “Palika brought in a bowl of dahlia, cracked wheat, made with milk. Prabhupada has been experiencing some weakness and poor digestion... It is a definite help and it is giving him some strength...”

Nov. 20: “...he is spending a good deal of his time simply sitting in the sunshine. The winter sun is healthy and giving him strength... I always follow close behind on the stairs out of fear that he may not have the strength to make it. His health seems to be on a continual decline, and he is commenting more and more on his bodily weakness. (TransD:5.492)

Nov. 21: “Srla Prabhupada ate heartily, supplementing a large mound of rice with dal, subjis, and chapattis. He ate more than he has for a long time and even had seconds... I was concerned about the after-effects it might produce because of his poor digestion. But Prabhupada didn't show any signs of discomfort... because of his poor health he is not keen to remain in Vrindaban in the winter season.” (TransD:5.506)

DECEMBER 26: In Bombay, Giriraj, Srutasrava, Dr. Patel were discussing the challenges from American deprogrammers.

Giriraj: And then Adi Keshava Maharaja is going with a swami? Chandra Swami, some Indian swami in America. He's going with Adi

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Keshava Maharaja to meet the new President of the United States on January 27th. SP: He's going to see? Giriraj: Yes, Jimmy Carter... So Adi Keshava Maharaja and this one Indian sannyasi, they are going to make a representation to the new President. Who is that Indian swami? Srutasrava: His name is Chandra Swami. SP: Chandra Swami? So why...? Guest: He's a young man. SP: He must be Mayavadi. He's taking advantage of this. Guest: He's a man who is following Tantric. SP: So what is this nonsense? This should not be... He should not accompany. He's taking advantage of it. Guest: He's also directly associated with the Prime Minister, this young man. Chandra Swami. (ConvBk:28.72-3)

DECEMBER 27: Chandra Swami again is mentioned by Srila Prabhupada, who apparently had been informed of Chandra Swami's being favorable to ISKCON because it was the only organization converting Christians back to Hinduism. It was also noted that Chandra Swami had spoken to Indira Gandhi about ISKCON in that regard, and that Gopal Krishna Swami knew of him quite well also. Srila Prabhupada then noted that "*Chandra Swami*) said that 'I am not very much interested in Hare Krishna...'" but that he appreciated the conversion back to Hinduism of many people. (ConvBk:28.120-1)

SUMMARY 1976:

Srila Prabhupada had an illness in Hawaii for a few days in May, further illness in New Vrindaban, and then a very serious, critical illness in July upon leaving New York, recovering slowly for many months in Europe, Iran, and India. This "illness" was characterized by general weakness, heart palpitations, swelling, poor appetite and digestion, and respiratory, bronchitis-like symptoms of cough ③, cold ③, and heavy, thick mucus ②.

This is an unusual combination of symptoms to find all at once: digestive, cardiac, and respiratory. This consistent array of symptoms persisted through the second half of 1976, into 1977, and until his departure on Nov. 14, 1977. These symptoms correlate to the proven heavy metals poisoning of 1977, and thus it certainly appears Srila Prabhupada's poisoning began earlier in 1976. The symptoms strongly support this conjecture, although there is no forensic proof of this yet. Further testing of hair samples and teeth would definitely be telling in this regard.

That Srila Prabhupada had a long-standing weakness in the kidneys is acknowledged, and this showed in some of his symptoms, such as difficulty in urinating, swelling of the extremities (Dropsy or

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edema). Yet, the full array of symptoms which began in May-June 1976 and continued throughout 1977, increasing in severity, perfectly resembles the effects of a heavy metals poisoning.

The NAA hair tests described in Part Three, done in 2002-05, have proven a lethal cadmium poisoning. Thus it can be legitimately concluded that this poisoning began when these symptoms began, which was in May 1976, when Tamal visited Srila Prabhupada in Hawaii. And as seen in Volume 2: *Anti-Prabhupada: The Deviant Impact of Tamal Krishna Goswami on the Hare Krishna Movement*, he was definitely capable of poisoning Srila Prabhupada, as judged from his history, character, and mentality.



COMMENT: Srila Prabhupada's hair *Samples Q-2 and A* were collected from his hair clippers and tested in 2002-05, and were found to contain lethal levels of cadmium. The time during which these hair clippers were used was from mid-Nov. 1976 until early Sept. 1977. These samples were thus a mixture of hairs cut during this time period, as they stuck between the clipper blades, and indicate that the cadmium poisoning was underway by late 1976.

This is further validated by the July 20, 1976 health attack and the health history of heavy metals poisoning symptoms from May 1976 onwards. This is fully discussed in Volume 1: *Srila Prabhupada- Triumphant Departure: Complete Book on the Poisoning Evidence*.

CHAPTER 12:

DISAPPEARANCE LILA: JAN.-FEB., 1977

JANUARY 1977:

By January 1977, Srila Prabhupada, after his severe July 1976 health crisis, had partially recovered and was able to still maintain a fairly energetic and busy schedule. But another minor health downturn occurred while at the Kumbha Mela on January 12-13.

JANUARY 8: SP: *So that, some Swami Chand? Hari Sauri: Chandra Swami, minister for Air India. He's supposed to be wanting to see Prabhupada. He's coming to the Mela. Gurudas: I'll look into that. You told me last time... So do you think I should organize this meeting with Chandra Swami also...? Or just meet him to get him to see you. Not any special, but I mean to say that he knows the situation. He can... SP: Or if he wants to see, he may come. He may find out. Gurudas: Yes. He should come to see you. SP: Orissa is good for health? Gurudas: Yes, he (Gargamuni) says. SP: Let him come to Bhubaneshwar, and I want to start a temple. Gurudas: Yes. Your health is...? SP: From yesterday it is good. Gurudas: 'Cause you cooked for yourself. SP: No. Because I could eat a little... Just rice, dahl, and vegetable. That's all, nothing extraordinary. Gurudas: And you put lot of spice in it or not? SP: No. (ConvBk:29.7-13)*

Later, talks with a life member/ doctor: **Guest:** *How is your health? SP: Not good. Guest: No, but you are taking that medicine or...? SP: I stopped that medicine. Guest: Too much bitter, I think. SP: Not only bitter. I got some trouble in the teeth. Guest: Pills are taken or not taken? SP: Pills? No. If required I shall take again. Hansadutta: I heard you're not feeling well. SP: No. (ConvBk:29.44)*

Later, speaking with Mr. Asnani, the lawyer, and another guest: **SP:** *And because my health is not good, if Allahabad atmosphere or Bhubaneshwar atmosphere helps me little, it is... Of all foodstuff, I see the kitri is good for me, little kitri. Mr. Asnani: Easily digested also. SP: So I shall begin again kitri. Guest: I came other day and you were advised by the doctors not to see you. SP: No- doctor says like that. I see everyone. Guest: That was the first day with the doctor. You accepted that doctor's decision. SP: So I did not like that idea. Guest: No, but sometimes, just to keep... So we, all the devotees, always pray to our Lord to give you long physical body and healthy so that the*

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cause which you have taken up in your hand should be completely fulfilled. So for our sake your body has to last... because medically you are not advised to. You talk less... (ConvBk:29.63-7)

Later Srila Prabhupada discusses his own medical neem program: **SP:** *Then I can take two pills in the morning. That will help. This neem, tickly, and bara is very good. But you people say that... (laughs) Hari Sauri:* *The ghee's not. SP:* *Ghee's not good, that I can understand. But without little ghee, we cannot eat at all. Hari Sauri:* *There's no harm for a small amount. SP:* *We have to take very little.*

Srila Prabhupada then asked that Arundhati cook fresh neem leaves in chick pea flour batter, like spinach pakoras, called baras. Neem had a good medical effect on Srila Prabhupada's digestion problems. (ConvBk:29.76)

JANUARY 9: Srila Prabhupada told Gopal Krishna that a certain medicine was "very bitter." Palika was cooking for Srila Prabhupada, and asked today what kind of dahl he would like. (ConvBk:29.144, 152)

Setting out before dawn, Srila Prabhupada walked for an hour on the beach in Bombay so briskly that his disciples "were flagging" behind him. Srila Prabhupada suddenly said, "There is a very big conspiracy against us." Dr. Patel inquired, "By the church? By the society?" Srila Prabhupada answered, "No. Hmm. Now they are determined to cut down this movement." Despite inquiries, Srila Prabhupada would not give further details, but deprogramming was the current issue. (SPLila:6.213)

Ramesvara replaced Jagadish as the monthly GBC secretary, and said in the morning, "Srila Prabhupada, you look well." (SPLila:6.215)

JANUARY 10: The vigor with which Srila Prabhupada gave lectures and had numerous daily meetings, darshans and discussions during early January 1977 is to be noted. Yet, Srila Prabhupada "was now 81 and was bothered by certain persistent illnesses." (SPLila:6.215)

COMMENT: "Certain persistent illnesses" was Satsvarupa trying to put some sense to the 1976-77 health decline when he wrote the biography in 1983. It is a meaningless statement. Aside from some kidney weakness, occasional high blood pressure from stress, and some heart palpitations, his health was previously very good. Until the poisoning began, that is... It seems that the reader of Satsvarupa's biography is being prepared for Srila Prabhupada's oncoming health

deterioration, but he gives no specifics or details.

No train tickets were available to Allahabad for the Kumbha Mela, but R.N. Gupta, Chief Engineer of Railways, arranged for a special car for Srila Prabhupada and the devotees. (SPLila:6.219)

JANUARY 11: En route to the Kumbha Mela by train, Srila Prabhupada preached to his disciples for four hours and then took some lunch. Later, Srila Prabhupada asked, *"You have got sugar candy?"* After Hari Sauri could not find any, Srila Prabhupada asked again, *"Sugar? Where you'll find?"* When Ramesvara offered that Pradyumna had some sweet mango, Srila Prabhupada declined the offer. Again he asked, *"Mango candy? Grape candy?"* Finally Hari Sauri located some mango candy. (ConvBk:29.182-236)

COMMENT: If Srila Prabhupada actually had advanced diabetes, as claimed by the GBC, he would not be taking candy or sugar.

JANUARY 12: KUMBHA MELA Srila Prabhupada arrived in Allahabad at 9 AM and met with his old doctor friend Dr. G. Ghosh from Allahabad. (ABHI)

Arriving at the site of ISKCON's Kumbha Mela camp on the wide riverbanks of the Triveni, Srila Prabhupada became very upset at the poor location, lack of electricity, and absence of food for distribution. Srila Prabhupada asked Bhavananda and the Mayapur devotees to salvage the event with a walking Sankirtan party and book distribution. (SPLila:6.227)

JANUARY 13: All night Srila Prabhupada was very cold, sitting fully clothed by his desk with a small kerosene heater. *"By morning, Srila Prabhupada had a bad cold (3) with runny nose and eyesHis hands and feet were swollen, something that had happened to him before during illnesses."* (SPLila:6.228)

JANUARY 14: Abhiram Prabhu noted: *"Srila Prabhupada was a little swollen, not feeling well, very uncomfortable. His hands and feet were swelling, he was very ill with a mucus (2) problem."* Srila Prabhupada went for a slow walk. Rarely had Srila Prabhupada been so sick, and he was finally convinced to leave for Calcutta.

COMMENT: Edema and conjunctivitis together is peculiar, again pointing at the effects of heavy metals poisoning.

JANUARY 15: R.N. Gupta, again arranged a special private railcar to be brought up from Bombay to Srila Prabhupada take to Calcutta. (SPLila:6.228)

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JANUARY 16: Srila Prabhupada took the train and arrived in Calcutta. (SPLila:6.232)

JANUARY 18: Then: "After the intense cold of Kumbha Mela, Srila Prabhupada had recuperated a couple of days in Calcutta. His head cold (3) had gone away, but the swelling in his hands and feet persisted, as did other maladies (?). Externally, he was diabetic and suffered from poor digestion, as well as from the general dwindling of physical powers common to an 81 year old body. His condition was not suited for continual travel, hard work, frequent lectures, and taxing management. Yet Prabhupada was transcendental to his apparent material condition. Although sometimes he would inquire about cures, mostly he was callous toward his poor health. Even after receiving a doctor's advice or concluding himself what was good for his health, he would often ignore it in favor of what he thought was best for spreading Krishna consciousness." (SPLila:6.232-3)

COMMENT: It is unknown where Satsvarupa received information of Srila Prabhupada's diabetes, which did not require insulin injections. Otherwise, weakness, indigestion, mucus, congestion are all symptoms of heavy metals intoxication.

At 10 PM Srila Prabhupada left for Bhubaneshwar from Calcutta on the Puri Express, arriving the next day at 10 AM. (ABHI)

JANUARY 19: "Srila Prabhupada said that he has no digestion and that he was not feeling strong His digestion was failing him and he could not eat foods cooked in ghee. Srila Prabhupada referred to his kidneys " Srutirupa and Palika cooked for Srila Prabhupada. (ABHI)

"Srila Prabhupada's failing health prevented him from eating fried foods (SPLila:6.236)

Srila Prabhupada said, "Our immediately problem is toward my health. I am not digesting food, so therefore there is some swelling in the hands and the legs."

Ramesvara: That's due to the kidney? **SP:** Kidney or whatever it may be. **Ramesvara:** So is it affecting your translation work? **SP:** That is not affected. That is going on. **Ramesvara:** We know you have a very low opinion of doctors. (laughter) **SP:** I wish to die without a doctor... I may be seriously ill, but don't call a doctor. Chant Hare Krishna.

Gargamuni: But maybe we could give you some temporary relief. **SP:** Yes, but no severe treatment should be accepted. Better not to take. Better to chant Hare Krishna. **Gargamuni:** Maybe for the swelling we can increase the massaging to three times a day. **Hari**

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Sauri: *That's what this guy told me, not to massage very much. At least not while the swelling is there. Actually that medicine that Shiv Sharma gave you, that was reduced. I don't think this homeopathic medicine is any good.*

SP: *So you can give me that. Gargamuni: My father, he also used to get swelling, but this was due to diabetes. SP: I have got diabetes also... There are many gentlemen who take insulin at least once a day.* (ConvBk:29.289-292)

COMMENT: Here is confirmation of his diabetes, but he was not taking insulin. See Ch. 7 on the irrelevancy of diabetes.

Jayapataka Swami was present. Gargamuni said that he was going to leave India proper for "*a few days*" to Dacca in Bangladesh because his visa was expiring. This was a common problem for foreign devotees in India. (ConvBk:29.275)

JANUARY 20: In Bhubaneshwar, Srutirupa dasi, Abhiram's wife, noted in her October 1978 memoirs that she brought Srila Prabhupada "*medicine pills with water*" twice daily at 11 AM and 6 PM.

JANUARY 21: Both Arundhati and Palika could not cook today, so Srila Prabhupada asked if Srutirupa dasi knew how to use his special cooker to prepare his "special diet" lunch. She did and cooked well. (ConvBk:29.332)

JANUARY 23: Satsvarupa das Goswami arrived in Bhubaneshwar around Jan. 23 and replaced Ramesvara as His Divine Grace's secretary for a month. Ramesvara left soon thereafter. Brahmananda visited for at least two days on Jan. 23-24. (SPLila:6.248; ConvBk:30.38-292)

Srila Prabhupada followed a careful diet which he could digest satisfactorily, avoiding ghee and spices. But sometimes he was not so strict, to the distress of his servants. Srila Prabhupada conceded that sometimes he wanted spices, "*otherwise there is no taste.*" (SPLila:6.236-7)

JANUARY 25-27: Early Jan. 25, Srila Prabhupada drove to Jagannath Puri to look at properties, and ended up walking on the beach, remembering his last visit there in 1920. "*Now I am walking with stick.*" Srila Prabhupada and his party stayed the night at the Tourist Bungalows and the next day Srila Prabhupada ate a hearty meal prepared by Gargamuni's cook in the back of his travelling van.

Afterwards the devotees held an impromptu *abhiseka* for Srila Prabhupada at the ocean's edge, with Gurukripa catching Srila Prabhupada's spit and consuming it quickly. Then Srila Prabhupada

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walked to the hotel and was carried upstairs in a chair. That evening Srila Prabhupada spoke at a local pandal program and then went to visit two different Gaudiya Math temples in the area. Srila Prabhupada, sitting in a chair, prepared to leave:

"...he (Srila Prabhupada) began to stand, using his cane as a support, but suddenly, as he was about halfway up, he dropped down again onto the chair. Hari Sauri had to lift him to his feet...Not everyone had noticed Prabhupada's temporary collapse, but Hari Sauri... wrote in a letter...'yet another sign that Srila Prabhupada's health is very quickly dwindling away.'" (SPLila:6.241-7)

At least twice in early 1977 (before Feb. 26) Srila Prabhupada showed sudden leg weakness, in Puri and on Sridhara Maharaja's temple steps in Navadwipa.

COMMENT: Muscle weakness is a conspicuous symptom of chronic heavy metals poisoning.

Gargamuni reminisced with Srila Prabhupada about his 1967 heart attack and how he had to stop the doctors from taking some blood.

SP: *They were examining my brain. Then I thought, 'I must go away.' I told, 'Doctor, I am all right. I can go.'* **Gargamuni:** *They wanted to do so many tests. They wanted to take also from spine.* **SP:** *Yes.* **Satsvarupa:** *They did that. They did give you that spine needle.* **SP:** *Oh. Never call doctor. Never give me hospital. Let me die peacefully if I am in trouble. (ConvBk:30:108-9) (Reminiscences from his 1967 stroke in New York.)*

Srila Prabhupada returned to Bhubaneshwar on Jan. 27, and Palika cooked thin chapattis, rice, etc for Srila Prabhupada's lunch. (ConvBk:30.164)

JANUARY 30: At 2:50 AM this morning, Srila Prabhupada began his translation of the Tenth Canto of Srimad Bhagwatam. *"His words were faint... ④"* (SPLila:6.247)

FEBRUARY 1: Jayapataka was present today in Bhubaneshwar for at least one day. (ConvBk:30)

FEBRUARY 2: In a ceremony, Srila Prabhupada laid the cornerstone for beginning the ISKCON Bhubaneshwar temple. Srila Prabhupada personally asked Bhagwat das to stay and supervise the construction. Later Srila Prabhupada spoke about restricting his diet from ghee which he said *"was not good for him."* Hari Sauri expounded on the benefits of a -fruit diet. (SPLila:6.251-2)

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Satsvarupa wrote: *"We discussed Christ. Srila Prabhupada said that Christ's followers were so low-class that they killed him. I said, 'People say he didn't resist when the soldiers came.' Prabhupada said, 'Oh, does that mean you should kill him? What rascals.' I said, 'Christ is so compassionate that even if one insists on being a sinner, Christ wants to save him.' Prabhupada repeated, 'Yes, Christ is compassionate, but you are a rascal.'" (ISK70: 248-9)*

FEBRUARY 4: Srila Prabhupada left Orissa at 11 PM the previous night and arrived in Calcutta today. (ABHI)

FEBRUARY 6: Srila Prabhupada went on to Panihati today. (ABHI)

FEBRUARY 7: Srila Prabhupada arrived in Mayapur. Srila Prabhupada's room had been decorated with thousands of flowers grown on the property. Later he went to survey the construction work progress, walking about the grounds and inspecting all the rooms of the 700 foot long guest house along the "wall" or property boundary. *"The next few days were quiet."* (ABHI; SPLila:6.253)

Hari Sauri wrote to Radhaballabha, describing the tour of Orissa, said: *"As far as his health goes, Srila Prabhupada is not really any better. The swelling is still there and digestion is still bad, although his appetite is picking up now that his sister is doing some cooking. He is still avoiding ghee and salt though, so that vegetable salt is very important."* (Archives)

FEBRUARY 8: *"But Prabhupada's ill health persisted - an imbalance of pitta and vayu (bile and air), he said. One morning when his servant asked him how he felt, he replied, "Very bad." But sometimes after a "very bad" morning, he would feel much better.* (SPLila:6.255)

FEBRUARY 10: Srila Prabhupada went by car and ferry to visit Sridhara Maharaja's Navadwip Math for lunch. But, *"while walking up the steep stone steps, Prabhupada's legs suddenly gave way, and he collapsed. Fortunately, Hari Sauri was close enough to catch him. It was the second time Prabhupada had collapsed in less than two weeks."* (SPLila:6.255)

Tamal later, in 1998, after the poison issue had appeared into public view, offered a dubious explanation for the weakness in Srila Prabhupada's legs:

"Srila Prabhupada's health was not strong, even at that time. ... he

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could only take short walks...upon **leaving** (Sridhara's Math) he had stumbled and almost collapsed... Apparently the food had been prepared in mustard oil... which... was very difficult for Srila Prabhupada to digest." (TkgD:1)

COMMENT: In Satsvarupa's *ISKCON in the 1970's*, there is no mention of any illness with Srila Prabhupada in Bhubaneshwar, no mention of the collapse at Sridhar's Math, no mention of Srila Prabhupada's terrible, near-fatal fever on February 26, and no mention of the London operation in September. It is clear that Satsvarupa deliberately omitted references to critical health events. Why?

Though Tamal was still in the USA, his diary notes how Srila Prabhupada collapsed on this day in India going **down** some stairs **after** a lunch cooked in mustard seed oil, blaming this for causing indigestion and weak legs. But Hari Sauri, who was Srila Prabhupada's servant at that time, says Srila Prabhupada collapsed going **up** the stairs **before** lunch. Tamal was creating a back-story for why Srila Prabhupada's legs were weak? Heavy metal poisoning causes leg and muscle weakness.

FEBRUARY 11: Srila Prabhupada's legs were still weak.

Jayapataka: *So this morning you won't go, be going on a walk. You're not feeling up to a walk this morning? It affected your kidney or your digestion?* **SP:** *That I cannot say. But the foodstuff is not digesting. That I can say. I am not feeling at all appetite.* (ConvBk:30.325)

COMMENT: Heavy metals poisoning causes indigestion, no taste or a bad taste, muscle weakness, anemia, weak voice, colds, mucus.

FEBRUARY 12: Palika dasi cooked Srila Prabhupada's meals according to his choice and direction. Oil, ghee and spices were avoided because Srila Prabhupada could not digest these things. Pishima came and cooked for Srila Prabhupada also, one day not even allowing Palika into the kitchen. Srila Prabhupada ate her lunch and "became sick. For the next two days he did not take anything except hot milk and medicine." (Prabhupada Nectar, Vol. 3, pg 98-100)

FEBRUARY 14: Tamal arrived in Mayapur today, and stated: "I began my secretarial work for Srila Prabhupada on Feb. 22, 1977. I arrived in Mayapur with His Holiness Brahmananda Swami..." (TkgD:1)

COMMENT: Tape recordings show Tamal's arrival date was about Feb. 14, as he and Brahmananda were present in conversations with Srila Prabhupada from Feb. 14 and on.

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Tamal: *Adi Keshava is here in India... He'll be coming here in about three days, he and Tripurari Maharaja. SP:* *So, when you arrived at the airport? Tamal:* *The airplane that we came on landed in Delhi, and we went down to Bombay yesterday morning. So we stayed the day in Bombay... (and then) we took off in the plane to Calcutta...*

Speaking about the imminent New York deprogramming trial:
Tamal: *As long as we stay within the law they cannot find any fault with us. They are trying like anything, but they cannot find any fault. SP:* *Yes. The poison has already entered. (laughs)*

COMMENT: Srila Prabhupada's poisoning had already started.

Tamal: *I've brought some medicines for you from Bombay. SP:* *Hm. What is that medicine. Tamal:* *I can bring them. I don't know. Brahmananda:* *Were you expecting something? Hari Sauri:* *We already got one big bag full. Tamal:* *Oh. There's so many more things now. Hari Sauri:* *Did Kartikeya give it to you? Tamal:* *I don't know... Giriraj gave them to me. (ConvBk:30.339)*

FEBRUARY 15: In the evening, Srila Prabhupada asked Bhavananda to bring him "one plate" of "freshly prepared" prasadam today at 1 PM. (ConvBk:30.15-6)

Later, Tamal, for whatever reason, launched into a lengthy narration of medical horror stories, supported by Brahmananda and Hari Sauri, leaving the impression that modern doctors were to be avoided at all costs, as they were cruel, careless, callous, inexperienced, etc. Tamal also related to Srila Prabhupada that Jayananda das had cancer and he told about some nightmarish trouble Jayananda had in the hospital. Tamal said he personally went and rescued Jayananda from further harm at the hands of the "crazy" doctors. Tamal explained that doctors were now using electric shock treatments also, as he dramatically reinforced his "avoid doctors" philosophy. (ConvBk:31.29-33)

COMMENT: Actually electric shock treatments started many decades earlier. Within a day of his arrival back in Srila Prabhupada's association, Tamal had already started his fear-mongering about doctors, those who had the means to discover poisoning.

FEBRUARY 16: Srila Prabhupada spoke to Hari Sauri while they overlooked the surrounding land in Mayapur:

"Actually it does not matter even if I die immediately. I have given the basis for everything, and now if they simply manage things nicely and follow whatever programs I have begun, then everything will be

successful." (SPLila:6.256)

FEBRUARY 17: Adi Keshava Swami arrived in Mayapur today and for several days thereafter had lengthy discussions with Srila Prabhupada about American deprogramming cases and the specific court battle in which he himself was a central defendant. (ConvBk:30)

When Adi Keshava Prabhu came from New York, Srila Prabhupada was energetic and showed few signs of illness or weakness. (SPLila:6.260)

Adi Keshava was distressed about how, in his felony deprogramming case, he was on his own, that he had been "dumped" by Tamal who wanted nothing to do with his legal troubles and would not allow any funding from the temple for his legal expenses. Adi Keshava privately explained to Srila Prabhupada what had happened and said, "I can't deal with Tamal." Later, Srila Prabhupada told Adi Keshava privately, "I will take care of Tamal," and offered all funds and other assistance he might need through the BBT and Ramesvara. Accordingly, Srila Prabhupada then asked Tamal to become his permanent personal secretary, which Tamal was definitely not at all happy about. He had come to Mayapur for his turn as the attending GBC for only one month. Once again, Tamal had been removed from his prominent position in ISKCON and uprooted by Srila Prabhupada's intervention. (Adi Keshava interviews, by Nityananda, 1999, 2020)

FEBRUARY 18: Srila Prabhupada, during talks about deprogramming, asked that the light be turned off ①. Soon he asked for some sweet water, some misri. Srila Prabhupada gave many arguments to make a counter-attack against the deprogrammers' false accusations, but emphasized that the devotees should go to court with robes and shaved heads, and presenting all his books in the courtroom. Tamal asked if Srila Prabhupada wanted to go on a walk the next morning, whether he would just walk on the roof, or if going around the pond, and would he need a chair to be carried up the walkway steps. Srila Prabhupada said he would go around the pond without a chair-lift. (ConvBk:31.88-142)

FEBRUARY 19: The first mention of Bhakticharu's presence is noted on this date, when he was Kshirachora Gopinatha. Jayapataka, and Bhavananda were also present in Mayapur. (ConvBk:31.161)

SP: *If Christ were not crucified, then his cult would not have spread so much all over the world. The Christian cult was spread all over the world after the demise of Christ, not during his time. Is it not?*

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Because he was persecuted, his cult became so spread.
(ConvBk:31.163-4)

FEBRUARY 22: Today Tamal officially became Srila Prabhupada's personal secretary, replacing Satsvarupa Maharaja. Each month, by rotation, a different GBC secretary would come to spend a month with Srila Prabhupada. But now, Tamal was Srila Prabhupada's permanent personal secretary and primary guardian-caretaker until Srila Prabhupada's departure on Nov. 14, a total of nine months since Tamal's Feb. 14 arrival. (TkgD: 1)

In a letter some months later, Tamal told Radhaballabha that the GBC had voted and requested him to stay on indefinitely as Srila Prabhupada's secretary. (Archives)

Today Srila Prabhupada ordered a breakfast of soaked mung dal, cucumber and fruits, not the diet for one with good digestion. Srila Prabhupada attended the evening programs and walked with a government minister through displays of extensive ISKCON preaching around the world. Srila Prabhupada was still very active at this time, able to walk around and manage the stairs too. (SPLila:6.264-5)

Hundreds of devotees arrived for the annual Mayapur festival, including 350 on the first Boeing 757 to land in Calcutta. (SPLila:6.266)

FEBRUARY 24: Srila Prabhupada said: *"I am not feeling very well, but I am living in Vaikuntha. I am not fit for this place."* Later on, Srila Prabhupada said, *"So let me take prasadam. Then we can talk some more."* (ConvBk:31.205, 216)

FEBRUARY 25: Bali Mardan said there was a nice house in Australia available for Srila Prabhupada to stay in if he chose, and Srila Prabhupada asked about the climate. *"One can get good appetite? Nowadays I cannot eat."* (ConvBk:31.260)

FEBRUARY 26: CRITICAL HEALTH CRISIS BEGINS

Satsvarupa's biography relates that Srila Prabhupada *"became very ill again."* (SPLila:6.266)

Late in the day, *"Srila Prabhupada's health deteriorated noticeably. Then a very serious illness began. His temperature rose to 104 or 105 degrees. For three days and two nights the high fever continued, and he was always moaning."* Tamal relates that he, Nava Yogendra and Hari Sauri were always attending Srila Prabhupada in shifts, constantly massaging him. Srila Prabhupada could not eat, his body was very swollen, there was great difficulty in urinating, and Srila

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Prabhupada could not even talk to the devotees. He remained confined to his quarters and did not come down for the temple programs. Gradually the fever subsided, and Srila Prabhupada said later that he thought he was going to leave his body. (TkgD:2)

From Prabhupada Nectar, Vol. 4, pg.147: *"In Mayapur, in Feb. 1977, when Prabhupada first started to get really sick, we were taking turns sitting in his bedroom with him. He was just lying in his bed, so one person would always have to be there... If he coughed (3), you would have to make sure he had his spittoon there and a handkerchief to wipe his face, or you would help him with his blanket or give him water, or help him to go to the bathroom... Prabhupada was so sick that he was sometimes moaning, and he could not sleep, because he would be coughing (3) so much."*

COMMENT: This is not an attack of diabetes, which is a slow-motion deterioration, not a sudden onset of cough, stomach distress, weakness, fever, etc. As shown by the test of hair Sample D in 2002, which was cut in early March 1977 and reflects blood contents as deposited into the hair from mid-Feb. to early March (including Feb. 26), this "illness" was a severe cadmium poisoning. It was not diabetes or kidney problems, although these two things are certainly aggravated and accelerated by heavy metals poisoning. The Feb. 26, 1977 symptoms were from the cadmium poisoning. And no one at that time knew exactly what was going on.

Srila Prabhupada's old friend Dr. G. Ghosh from Allahabad came and prescribed various allopathic medicines, "...including Lassix tablets, which helped Srila Prabhupada pass urine. As these medicines were very strong, Srila Prabhupada passed not only urine but sometimes also blood." Therefore Srila Prabhupada was forced to discontinue these medicines. Srila Prabhupada was left extremely weak and semi-invalid, needing help with most activities, including going to the bathroom. (TkgD:2)

Bhavananda began to give massages which helped greatly. *"It was apparent to many who attended the festivals during Gaur-Purnima 1977 that Srila Prabhupada was extremely weak as he required to be carried on a palanquin."* (Dhanesvara das interview by Nityananda)

Srila Prabhupada said, *"The last fortnight I was thinking I was dead..."* (SPLila:6.269)

"This is when Srila Prabhupada began getting ill, and it never stopped. He became weaker and weaker. Some deer musk grains were obtained..." (for Srila Prabhupada's medicine on Mar. 10) (SRUTI)

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COMMENT: Hair *Sample D* showed that the health attack of Feb. 26 was due to a massive cadmium poisoning.

See Volume 1: *Srila Prabhupada- Triumphant Departure: Complete Book on the Poisoning Evidence.*

FEBRUARY 27: While discussing BBT business with Radhaballabha das, there is twice a mention of Srila Prabhupada taking some medicines. (ConvBk:31.291, 294)



CHAPTER 13:

DISAPPEARANCE LILA: MARCH-APRIL, 1977

MARCH 1977

MARCH 2: *"Until recently, Srila Prabhupada has eaten full course meals, with Srutirupa Prabhu cooking for him." (ABHI)*

The GBC meetings endorsed Tamal as Srila Prabhupada's "permanent secretary," and, in addition, another GBC would also rotate monthly to spend time with His Divine Grace. Satsvarupa read the GBC resolutions regarding Tamal's zone, concluding with: *"And also Tamal Krishna Maharaja will retain responsibility for Red China, whatever can be done there."*

SP: *That's very good. (laughter) I asked him to do this last year. Very good.*

Later, Tamal spoke for the GBC:

"Srila Prabhupada, we were wondering that one time when you were ill in Vrindaban you requested that the devotees in our temples around the world could chant kirtan all the time, twenty-four hours, till you recovered your health. So the GBC was wondering whether we could request again for that."

Srila Prabhupada replied: *"Yes... Bhavausadhac chrotra-manobhiramat. This is the real remedy for any disease."*

Soon thereafter Giriraj discussed whether Srila Prabhupada would see guests when he came to Bombay later in the month. *"...if your health permits and if you could come every day (from Kartikeya's to the temple), then we could arrange very leading people for all of those days..." (ConvBk:31.336, 363-7)*

COMMENT: Srila Prabhupada was still very ill and weak from the sudden attack of poisoning on Feb. 26, but he somehow survived this massive and otherwise lethal cadmium poisoning of 20 ppm as found in his hair that grew during this time frame (*Sample D.*)

MARCH 5: *Gaura Purnima: Initiations by Srila Prabhupada including Bhakticharu getting first and second initiation.*

NOTE: *there are no tape recordings for March 3-21 (19 days of missing tapes, coincidentally just after Tamal becomes the secretary).*

MARCH 6, 7: *"Srila Prabhupada is getting sick and his appetite is failing him. He is feeling very bad, but he drank some barley water."*

(ABHI)

MARCH 10: *"Sri la Prabhupada is becoming very, very ill."* Abhiram and Jayatirtha went to Calcutta and returned with Bimala Tanka Tirtha, Sri la Prabhupada's previous, blind Ayurvedic doctor, who prescribed medicines, allopathic and Ayurvedic. An expensive medicine with musk, gold and pearls was procured but produced no visible results. After 2 or 3 days, the doctor left and Sri la Prabhupada discontinued the medicines. Abhiram left Sri la Prabhupada's personal association from March 10 until July 19. (ABHI)

Devotees recall being asked to donate towards the cost of a special medication during the 1977 Gaura Purnima festival, which many mistakenly thought was *makharadhvaja*. Interviewed, Abhiram said the funds collection was for a medicine called Somara-rasayana, prescribed by Bimala Thakur. Abhiram personally went to Calcutta, purchased the ingredients for this medication, and brought these ingredients back to Sri la Prabhupada. (Dhanesvara, ABHI)

"Sri la Prabhupada's health had been bad for months, since he had returned to India, and now it was deteriorating rapidly. He stopped going out for his usual morning walks, and he needed help just going to the toilet... Even using his cane, he needed whoever was attending him to support him by reaching around his waist with one hand and holding his left shoulder with the other. But although his health was bad, he did not want to take any treatment. He did not like allopathic medicine, and he felt that Ayurvedic treatment did not work, because the herbs had lost their potency and the doctors were quacks. Still, when Abhiram Prabhu arranged for a famous Ayurvedic doctor, Dr. Vimalananda Tarkatirtha, to come to Mayapur to treat him, he agreed... I brought him to Sri la Prabhupada's room every morning and evening, and he would examine Prabhupada intently, feeling his pulse, and then prescribe medicine. It was hard to tell how seriously Sri la Prabhupada took Dr. Tarkatirtha or his treatment... (they) had known each other (in Calcutta) when they were younger... the two had long, intimate talks." (OCEAN:105)

COMMENT: *"Sri la Prabhupada's health had been bad"* since his health crisis in New York the previous July, as Tamal's guest, and afterwards he partially recovered while travelling and coming to India. Within days of Tamal's return to Sri la Prabhupada's side, on Feb. 26, 1977, *"it was now deteriorating rapidly"* as a result of a massive cadmium poisoning.

MARCH 13: Hari Sauri finally left Sri la Prabhupada's service after

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almost two years and Tamal became the masseur as well as personal secretary. But Srila Prabhupada did not like Tamal's massages, and Bhavananda took over this service. Giving two hour massages in the morning sunshine, Srila Prabhupada's *"health improved."* Nava Yogendra Swami cooked for Srila Prabhupada, who began to eat again, although he was far from fully recovered.

Earlier Dr. Ghosh from Kodaikanal (not Allahabad) had invited Srila Prabhupada to his health resort in South India, where, he said no one would die. Now Srila Prabhupada remembered this Dr. Ghosh and told Tamal to write and confirm the journey there as soon as possible. Dr. Ghosh was well-known as a natural healer, using massage, dieting and no allopathic drugs. Srila Prabhupada also thought a change of location to be beneficial to his health. But, no word came from Kodaikanal. (TkgD:3) [Did Tamal send the letter?]

MARCH 20: Swarup Damodar came and Srila Prabhupada said, *"Sit down. I am little better today. Sometimes for the last... How many days? I am..."*

When Swarup Damodar mentioned getting a visa for Srila Prabhupada's planned visit to Manipur, Srila Prabhupada said, *"That may be suspended for the time."*

Swarup Damodar: *Prabhupada's health. It may not be so wise.*
SP, to Tamal: *What is this? The same tablet? No.* **Tamal:** *I've gotten a week's supply of these other tablets. I got the prescription filled.* **SP:** *Keep it here... That has given me great relief.*

Tamal: *Oh. Swelling is reduced, Srila Prabhupada?* **SP:** *That I do not know. But internally I am feeling relief.* **Swarup Damodar:** *Swelling here?* **Tamal:** *No. His feet.* **SP:** *Not very much, but there is.* **Tamal:** *Not so much. I think that pill (Lassix?) works for swelling. The swelling is due to urine, not...* **SP:** *(heavy coughing) ③*

Then Swarup Damodar reported to Srila Prabhupada that he had just seen Upendra at the Calcutta airport waiting for some lost luggage, and that Upendra would be arriving that night to join Srila Prabhupada's party as personal servant to replace Hari Sauri. Srila Prabhupada said, *"Oh. He has received that telegram. He is coming from Hawaii?"* Tamal said, *"Yes."*

Tamal reminded about the upcoming Bombay programs: *"A lot of the senior devotees are still there. They've gone from here to Vrindaban, and now they're in Bombay, and they're waiting for your coming."* Srila Prabhupada said, *"I am therefore going. In spite of my so much inconveniences, I am going there."*

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When Srila Prabhupada heard that policemen in Manipur were wearing tilak, he decided to go after all. *"April 5th. No harm. We are... Kodaikanal, we wanted to go by the end of the..."* Tamal then postponed the planned trip to Dr. Ghosh's medical treatment center in Kodaikanal until about April 15 or 20, and go to Manipur first, both of which never happened.

Later Srila Prabhupada was eating and Tamal asked:

"Did this tangerine remove the bad taste? So every day we can give some tangerine. Especially if you can give with this medicine, then it will take away the bitter taste."

COMMENT: Heavy metals poisoning causes all food and drink to taste bad; this is another confirmation of the cadmium poisoning.

Later Srila Prabhupada asked for hot water and a chaddar and said, *"So this tablet is effective. Prepare this."* Tamal and Srila Prabhupada talked about the 8 tablets to be taken twice a day. [It is unknown what medicines these were.]

Tamal: *Nobody can go through it. It's such trouble. An ordinary person can't do it. Unless you have a servant, you can't take kaviraja's medicine.* (ConvBk:31.180-201)

MARCH 22: An invitation has been received earlier from Bombay to participate in their upcoming pandal program, but *"the senior devotees in Mayapur felt Srila Prabhupada was too ill to travel."* But, still, Srila Prabhupada accepted the invitation, being very enthusiastic to preach in Bombay. Driving to Calcutta, Srila Prabhupada and his party flew to Bombay. When Srila Prabhupada arrived at the Bombay airport, Srila Prabhupada was lowered off the plane by hydraulic lift due to his weakness and inability to negotiate the steep disembarkment stairs. Several devotees assisted him in walking and he appeared frail.

Srila Prabhupada, quite upset that his new quarters were not finished as had been promised, refused to go to his old apartment, and he defiantly camped out in his unfinished, under-construction rooms for the night. (SPLila:6.269-70; TkgD:4)

Thereafter he moved to Kartikeya Mahadevia's home, and preached strongly every evening to the thousands who came to the pandal program for the lecture, kirtan and free prasadam. Bhavananda assisted as another caretaker, as Srila Prabhupada *"could not stand and walk without assistance..."* (SPLila:6.272; TkgD: 4)

Srila Prabhupada was carried around on a palanquin, and he attended daily the week long Bombay pandal programs. Srila

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Prabhupada's voice (4) was weak and he remained motionless, yet somehow commanded enough energy to answer questions forcefully but briefly with his limited energy.

"Ever since Srila Prabhupada's extreme weakness of health had occurred in Mayapur, he would often sit for hours alone and silent (6). When he spoke his voice (4) was often hoarse or faint." (SPLila:6.274)

COMMENT: We see many symptoms of heavy metals poisoning. Weak, hoarse voice, physical weakness, lackluster, muscular inability.

MARCH 25: Srila Prabhupada wrote to Gurudas: *"Thank you, yes, I am feeling a little stronger now. On the 28th instant I shall be moving into my new quarters..." (SPL)*

"And as much as he could, despite his ill health... Prabhupada gave them (guests) his time. His health was not good and he was physically weak... Due to his poor health..." (OCEAN:116, 119, 134)

MARCH 26: Bhavananda questioned if Srila Prabhupada should strain himself by going to this evening's pandal program, saying: *"This Dr. Oja says that your blood pressure is about 210 to 220 over 100. He said it should be about 150 over 90. He said any strain moving around will cause this." Srila Prabhupada remarked, "But after taking my meals, I require a little rest. One hour."*

Hari Sauri had come back to visit from Australia for a few days. (ConvBk:32.20-3)

Bhakticharu became a permanent caretaker of Srila Prabhupada and remained almost constantly until Srila Prabhupada's departure, except for 5 weeks while Srila Prabhupada was in London and Bombay in September.

After lunch, Srila Prabhupada stated:

"I have taken six chapattis." Tamal: Six chapattis! Bhakticharu: Do you require anything specific at night? Tamal: By starving you at night, Srila Prabhupada, your appetite in the noontime is becoming increased. SP: No, I should not take at night. At night, a little milk and barley water. Light. (ConvBk:32.26)

Later in the day:

SP: *Still I am eighty percent not good. But twenty percent. Tamal: It's very strange even now, because it doesn't seem to be anything apparently wrong, yet it's not good health. You know, like in Mayapur you were visibly ill, from fever and so many other things. So those visible symptoms have gone, but still, full health is not... SP: Strength, strength. That requires a little time.*

COMMENT: Tamal knew very well what was the cause of Srila Prabhupada's mysterious, unexplained health decline, yet played the part so well of a devoted caretaker, even defending Srila Prabhupada from the dangers and evils of proper medical attention and treatment.

Tamal: *I think it just requires some gradual recuperation... if there is still a chance of going to Kodaikanal for a month, you should take that opportunity.* **SP:** *Yes.* **Tamal:** *It may be Krishna's will that you... I think that if for one month you are under the care of Dr. Ghosh in a very first class healthy weather...*

SP: *I think also. He is a very kind doctor. Whole family is attentive... This misri water and dob water... Always ready. That will clear my urine (5). That I have experimented. And I don't require that exacting tablet (Lassix). That tablet by chemical reaction exacts. And when there is no urine, it exacts blood.* **Tamal:** *That's what's wrong with these modern medicines. They work mechanically. They don't take consideration of the particular conditions.* (ConvBk:32.35-6)

COMMENT: Again Tamal criticizes modern medicines as being "mechanical" while he knows his poison is working secretly.

MARCH 27: Srila Prabhupada's cough had again become pronounced (3). (ConvBk:32.44) [Coughing for many months now.]

Ratan Singh Rajda, a member of Parliament, came to visit Srila Prabhupada, relating how he and 150,000 other political prisoners had just been released after being jailed for 19 months, including J. K. Prakash, J. P. Narayan, and Morarji Desai, after Indira Gandhi's recent defeat in elections.

Srila Prabhupada remarked to Mr. Rajda, *"I am not keeping good health at the moment..."* (SPLila:6.284)

MARCH 30: *"I was expecting to come to Vrindaban to be with my disciples during the Gour Purnima time but I was suddenly forced to change my plans due to illness. Now, by the grace of Krishna, I am gradually recovering."* (SPL)

MARCH 31: Srila Prabhupada moved into his new private rooms upstairs in the Juhu temple. There was lots of light, a constantly blowing breeze and everything was very nicely completed by Surabhi Swami, the architect. (TkgD:5)

Moved in, Srila Prabhupada said:

"I shall go daily (to guru puja in the temple) in the morning. At seven. And I'll stay there half an hour or more... Those who are visitors, they can see me. And for lecturing, on Sunday I shall lecture

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(from *Bhagwatam*)... *Walking should be stopped at least for some time. And if I walk, I may walk on the roof.*" (ConvBk:32.64-5)

APRIL 1977

Srila Prabhupada had long ago stopped his morning walks, and remained almost constantly in his quarters for the next month, except for daily attendance at the morning greeting of the deities in the temple room. Srila Prabhupada arranged for quiet and solitude so that he could focus on his translation work. Srila Prabhupada had no appetite and his health neither improved nor worsened. In early April Srila Prabhupada considered going to Kashmir but postponed those plans when Gurudas sent word that it was very cold there. (TkgD: 5)

COMMENT: It is a slow recovery, if it is possible at all, from a massive cadmium poisoning, as its half-life in the body is 17-30 years. By Nov. 14, 1977, Srila Prabhupada still had 98% of the cadmium that he was given Feb. 26. Cadmium intoxication will not be remedied by any medicine, treatment, diet, resting, etc. Massage will help.

"But Srila Prabhupada had little appetite. He could not eat anything heavy, and sometimes he had no appetite even for a cup of milk. One morning Srila Prabhupada asked for orange juice..." When Bhakticharu took longer than expected to deliver the juice, Srila Prabhupada reprimanded, saying, *"I am sick with no appetite, and when I have a little hunger, then you take hours!"* (SPLila:6.289-90)

Bhavananda Maharaja had been intimately serving Srila Prabhupada since his arrival in Bombay, but now took leave and returned to his duties in Mayapur. Srila Prabhupada said that Bhavananda's massages had been the best, but that *"for my bodily comforts, preaching should not suffer."*

Upendra, who finally arrived around April 1, noted the difference in Srila Prabhupada, his diet and lifestyle. *"His intelligence was ever sharp and alert, and yet his health did not improve...(Upendra) could no longer cook the kichari which Prabhupada had previously liked."* No more kicharis. Glances, nods, hand motions, and "Hmmm's" were common methods by which Srila Prabhupada communicated his desires. (SPLila:6.296, ConvBk:32.102-4)

APRIL 5: Srila Prabhupada gave an interview to a B.T. Koshi of *The Current*, a weekly magazine. At the end, Srila Prabhupada said:

"And from the fifth year to fifteenth year you should chastise the sons and disciples just like tiger. After five years. Mr. Koshi: Using the

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stick. SP: Yes. Tamal: That's how you trained us, Srila Prabhupada... Even though we were not five years old, he treats us just like as if we were five. Because spiritually we are still like that. So he is very strict with us. SP: All these boys I chastise vehemently. Even a little mistake. (ConvBk:32.126)

An unnamed doctor came in the morning to check Srila Prabhupada, and said. *"I would like to have the history of the present program which is going on. It will be apparent that so much will be there. The same thing is going on."*

SP: *I have no appetite. I cannot digest. This is going on.*

After the doctor had left, Srila Prabhupada and Tamal discussed doctors. Srila Prabhupada felt that this last doctor was no good because he had asked about the history rather than ascertain the problem simply from feeling the pulse. Tamal added that present-day Ayurvedic doctors could not make enough money since their cures were too slow to suit people.

SP: *To study Ayurveda is now lost. Nobody takes seriously Ayurveda... As soon as he wanted history I rejected him. He is not Ayurvedic. And Kartikeya was sorry that I did not give him for one and a half hours. Tamal: He wanted you to stop talking to the reporter and begin talking to the doctor. **What good the doctor will do**, but the reporter can do so much good. Srila Prabhupada and Tamal agreed that Bhakticharu and Upendra would make a good crew to serve Srila Prabhupada's needs. (ConvBk:32.128-132)*

During the darshan later in the day, a guest made a request:

"Srila Prabhupada... I have a friend who is M.D., and he is doing research in Hyderabad. He is about 83 years old. So I was just wondering whether you would like to meet him some time for consultation. He has established one Ayurvedic college... whether you would like to take his advantage of the knowledge of the... SP: Yes, I can take advantage, but no medicine.

Shortly after this, Srila Prabhupada inquired whether Gurudas had reported back from Kashmir about the house offered by Dr. Karen Singh.

Tamal: *You are eager to go there, I think. SP: Not very eager. I was eager only that if I simply get regular appetite, then... I can get some strength to work, that's all. So ask them to give me little orange... A little salt. (ConvBk:32.152-154)*

NOTE: *there are no tape recordings April 6-9. Four more days of missing tapes by way of Tamal's hand.*

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APRIL 6: *"Just now I am not completely fit but as soon as I become fit I shall write an introduction to the Kapila book."* (SPL, Radhaballabha)

APRIL 8: Srila Prabhupada met with Parliament member Sri Ratan Singh Rajda and asked him to arrange a meeting with Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Srila Prabhupada would meet important guests around 4 PM every afternoon. (TkgD:5)

APRIL 10: Srila Prabhupada resumed regular translation work again, recording 30-40% of a tape nightly on the Tenth Canto. Srila Prabhupada heard the political news of India from the newspaper daily now, very interested because the new government might afford better preaching opportunities. (TkgD:5-6)

Tamal advised Srila Prabhupada to take some rest, and noted that Srila Prabhupada had translated only a little bit last night, but stopped, which Srila Prabhupada said was due to feeling "sleepy."

Tamal: *Yeah, I mean you are taking so little prasadam that it is not to be expected that you can do very much physical activity... I think simply it is just weakness now... You've been maintaining a fast now for nearly two months.* **SP:** *Yes. I like that. If there is no appetite, what is the use of forcibly eating? When appetite will come, we shall eat. Natural.* **Tamal:** *So we are not at a loss. We can chant Hare Krishna.*

SP: *Yes, I am chanting... What can be done with this physical impediment?* **Tamal:** *Yesterday you were questioning if we had an extra quantity of that, er, to fill up your container... of one of the things that you use... Oh, tooth powder.* **SP:** *Ah, yes, that.* **Tamal:** *Do you know where it is?* **Bhavananda:** *It hasn't been filled up yet?*

Srila Prabhupada confirmed that Bhakticharu had already refilled his container with more tooth powder. Tamal stated that one of the advantages of Srila Prabhupada's fasting was that it cures diseases and was perhaps responsible for reducing his swelling. Srila Prabhupada added that it was his experience that doctors are only after money, sometimes cheating using water injections. (ConvBk:32.155-7)

COMMENT: How was the poison administered? Was it mixed in the tooth powder? Maybe. While Srila Prabhupada was wary of phony doctors and useless medicines, he was not against the principle of medical intervention. This is shown by his repeatedly calling for a new kaviraja after the previous one had "failed." Tamal, on the other hand, never found a doctor he liked until Oct. 28, when an obviously qualified kaviraja (Shastri) came, so he could find no fault in him. By

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then, it was the last days anyway. Srila Prabhupada's imminent departure made it no longer so necessary to avoid proper medical care, as it was too late now. The poisoning has already done its secret work.

APRIL 11: A Parliament member and India's most eminent attorney Sri Ram Jethmalani visited Srila Prabhupada. The guest was quite impressed with Srila Prabhupada and pledged full support for ISKCON's preaching work. (TkgD:6)

Tamal stated to Srila Prabhupada: *"Anyone that is in power too long... There's a saying, "Power corrupts." Anyone who becomes too long in power becomes corrupted. That's why change is required."* (ConvBk:32.183)

COMMENT: Yes, and so the GBCs must also be elected, otherwise if in power for life, they inevitably become corrupted.

Srila Prabhupada's asked about Indira Gandhi, *"Some young yogis she was keeping?"* **Tamal:** *Yes, there was one (Chandra Swami) who was coming to America who seemed to have been very intimate with her. He was able to call her on the telephone. She would come to the telephone. He helped us, though, in our court case. Adi Keshava warned him. Because he was sometimes meeting all these women. Many women were coming to see him in New York. Many fashionable wealthy people. So Adi Keshava Maharaja warned him that 'If you associate with these women, you will fall down.' He liked Adi Keshava very much and helped him, because he could see that he was strict sannyasi.* (ConvBk:32.185)

COMMENT: Reviewing the photographs in the Bhaktivedanta Archives of Srila Prabhupada in Bombay for early 1977, most of the scenes showed only a silhouette of Srila Prabhupada in his darkened rooms. In April 1977 Srila Prabhupada was already very averse to light, having becoming photophobic ① due to his cadmium poisoning.

APRIL 15: Srila Prabhupada instructed that some of his disciples should learn to preach by writing articles. He was very weak and did not have the strength for vigorous preaching as before. (TkgD:7)

Mr. Rajda came to visit again with his family. **Mr. Rajda:** *How is your health now?* **SP:** *Not very good, but as Krishna's mercy going on. These are some of our latest publications.* (ConvBk:32.208)

APRIL 16: Srila Prabhupada sent Bhavananda back to his preaching work in Bengal. Bhavananda had been giving massage and personal service since Srila Prabhupada arrived in Bombay. Massages were up to two hours long, and were giving Srila Prabhupada much

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benefit. (TkgD:7)

"Your suggestion that I come to Fiji for recovering my health is very good. We are now thinking of going to Kashmir... My health is very slowly improving. I am simply trusting in Krishna." (SPL, Vasudeva das)

Srila Prabhupada took medicine before breakfast. Later, a conversation ensued about Jesus Christ.

SP: *Therefore according to history, he retired. That is resurrection. He went to Kashmir. "It is hopeless." Tamal: He didn't die on the cross. SP: It is **not possible to kill him**. Such a great personality, representative of God, he is not killed. That is not possible. Tamal: Simply by putting some wounds. SP: He made a show that "I am killed." That is resurrection. And when you finished your business, then he will go (away)... He was a great yogi. I know that he is powerful representative of God. He sacrificed everything for God. He cannot be ordinary man. (ConvBk:32.241-2)*

COMMENT: This is the correct philosophic understanding. Demons may have tried to kill Prahlad, Christ, or Srila Prabhupada, and the wounds from weapons or results of poisoning may have been visible, but ultimately these pure devotees leave their bodies at their own will or that of Providence. The pure devotee's physical body **will be given up**, but not by the force of weapons or poison. Nov. 14, 1977 was the day Srila Prabhupada decided to enter into "samadhi" while the Ravana thought their poisoning had been successful. (*"Is the poison in the milk?" "The poison's going down... giggle... the poison's going down.*) Yes, they gave poison, but he only left when he was ready to go. This is indicated by a lethal poisoning taking so, so long to work... The Feb. 26, 1977 poisoning was lethal, yet he stayed 9 more months!

APRIL 17: Palika dasi was called by Srila Prabhupada at 4 AM to cook various neem preparations, saying, *"Now I have a taste for neem, and this will also be good for me."*

A young, intelligent devotee, Dr. Sharma, examined Srila Prabhupada's health condition and offered to do Russian translations of the books. (TkgD:8)

Srila Prabhupada ate some *bara* and said Palika's neem preparations were *"very, very good. Have sukta-neem also. Pick the neem."* (ConvBk:32.277)

APRIL 18: Dr. Sharma examined Srila Prabhupada again and found excess water in parts of the body, also noting diarrhea and high

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blood pressure. Srila Prabhupada refused some proposed injections and pills, preferring to stay with his special neem diet.

"Srila Prabhupada has little confidence in western medicines. ...if Krishna likes, He can help him get better. Prabhupada prefers dependence on Krishna to injections and pills and other artificial methods of treatment." (TkgD:9)

Very few devotees were allowed to see Srila Prabhupada and most information to and from Srila Prabhupada was filtered through Tamal. Srila Prabhupada became more reclusive, withdrawn and apparently internalized (7).

Tamal wrote Radhaballabha at the BBT: *"...Regarding the UHER tape recorder... So I am keeping it here as the spare. Regarding the tapes of Srila Prabhupada's daily conversations and lectures, I am doing this, not Upendra. Enclosed please find a list of the tapes which were sent. I have noted on a list which of the tapes are particularly excellent." (Archives)*

COMMENT: A full study of how Tamal must be responsible for up to 240 missing tapes in 1977 is given in Vol. 2: *Anti-Prabhupada*. Here we see he is exceptionally attendant to the tapes he sends to the BBT, so why the hundreds of missing tapes, if not deliberate?

Tamal wrote to Bir Raghava das: *"Srila Prabhupada is continuing his translation work every night even though he is not very fit in health." (Archives)*

SP: *"Do not worry. I have not stopped my business. I am writing at night even though I am not quite fit. Thank you all for your prayers." (SPL, Ranadhir das)*

Srila Prabhupada instructed Tamal and Bhakticharu how to make neem paste compresses for his feet and legs, meant for reducing the swelling. (ConvBk:32.299)

APRIL 19: Srila Prabhupada, due to lack of energy, had a hard time doing translation work last night. (TkgD:10)

APRIL 20: Again Srila Prabhupada had trouble translating last night. Dr. Sharma came, being *"very insistent about Prabhupada's taking the medicine,"* which Srila Prabhupada declined firmly since he had made up his mind not to *"take western drugs."* Tamal criticized the doctor, that Dr. Sharma's *"intention all along had been to get Prabhupada to allow him to be his doctor, rather than translate the books into Russian." (TkgD:11)*

COMMENT: Tamal continues demonizing doctors and injecting

suspicion of others' motives when he was the chief poisoner (see Vol. 2). It is not known what kind of medicine this was.

APRIL 21: Swelling in the hands and legs had decreased almost to nil, and his appetite had increased. His neem diet has continued. Srila Prabhupada thought of going to Lonauli, a cooler highland climate zone between Bombay and Poona. (TkgD:12)

APRIL 22: Srila Prabhupada became "very angry" when "no one could be seen working on the construction." Srila Prabhupada chanted japa throughout the afternoon and evening. (TkgD:13)

Tamal: *I was amazed to see how much you translated last night. You translated more last night than in months, almost 200 digits. I think it was 190. I think eating those pakoras at night is giving you strength.* **SP:** *No, not that. Something must be eaten. I was feeling weakness in the evening. But what can I eat? I have no taste for fruits. Milk also, not very much taste I have got.*

Tamal: *You have a taste for neem?* **SP:** *That is compulsory. Whatever little benefit is there in the leaf of neem... Still I have got taste for neem begon... I think I shall take little, little milk. That will give strength. Milk produces strength. And it is suitable for everyone: children, diseased, invalid, old men. It is such a nice food. Everyone in any condition can get some benefit.* (ConvBk:32.352)

A discussion ensued about Hansadutta's problems in Germany, as he apparently had tried to assume the post of an initiating guru, causing complaints. Discussion of this ensued.

SP: *No, you become guru, but you must be qualified first of all. Then you become... What is the use of producing some rascal guru?*

Tamal: *Well, I have studied myself and all of your disciples, and it's clear fact that we are all conditioned souls, so we cannot be guru. Maybe one day it may be possible...* **SP:** *Hmm.* **Tamal:** *...but not now.*

COMMENT: Yet Tamal and others jumped to be gurus only a few months later? By claiming that, after all, Srila Prabhupada had appointed conditioned souls as some rascal gurus?

SP: *Yes. I shall choose some guru. I shall say, "Now you become acharya. You become authorized." I am waiting for that. You become acharya. I retire completely. But the training must be complete.* **Tamal:** *The process of purification must be there.* **SP:** *Oh, yes, must be there. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu wants that. Amara ajnaya guru hana. "You become guru." (laughs) But be qualified. Little thing, strictly follower...* **Tamal:** *Not rubber stamp.* **SP:** *Then you'll not be effective. Just see our*

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Gaudiya Math. Everyone wanted to become guru, and a small temple and "guru." What kind of guru? No publication, no preaching, simply bring some foodstuff... My Guru Maharaja used to say, "Joint mess," a place for eating and sleeping. (ConvBk:32.356-7)

COMMENT: (Joint mess means a hostel or hotel) On April 22 Srila Prabhupada said, "*I am waiting for that*" and "*purification must be there.*" Then May 28, Srila Prabhupada said that his disciples could become guru "*on my order.*" But no order ever came for disciples to become acharya or full guru, nor can we expect that they would become qualified in the 5 weeks from April 22 to May 28.

APRIL 23: Tamal was explaining an article from a small newspaper describing the "*Moon hoax,*" and said about astronauts that may have been eliminated by the government,

Tamal: *Killing to them is nothing. SP: They can kill even the president. Because they are meat-eaters, there is no mercy... Mercilessly they kill animals, and they have become accustomed to merciless... Tamal: Yeah. (ConvBk:33.2)*

SP: *(sound of metal dishes) ...No taste. Tamal: The milk has no taste or you have no taste, Srila Prabhupada? SP: I have no taste. Tamal: You might have more taste for lassi. That's a little sweet and nice. And it's also very good for digestion. SP: So give me. Tamal: How are you feeling today, Srila Prabhupada? SP: Not feel so... That jhuri (?) was very heavy for me. Tamal: Last night you translated only a little bit? SP: Not feeling well at all... Now I am getting old, old age, not good health, so try to give me relief... from this managerial...(ConvBk:33.3-9)*

COMMENT: Bad taste comes from heavy metals poisoning.

Mr. Dwivedi came from Pohri, near Gwalior, wanting to donate land and buildings to ISKCON. Srila Prabhupada had been considering some travel, maybe to Kashmir or Lonauli, but now decided to go to Pohri for a four day program starting May 5. (TkgD:14)

But he never went to Kashmir, Manipur, Kodaikanal, Lonauli, or Pohri.

COMMENT: One day in April, sitting at his desk in Bombay and speaking to the devotees, Srila Prabhupada smiled and wiggled his loose teeth by pushing on them with his tongue. He opened a desk drawer and showed a tooth which he had hours earlier taken out of his mouth. Later Tamal took the tooth and wore it around his neck. It is now apparently in his samadhi tomb in Mayapur, and is considered to be critical evidence in this case. Testing a tiny portion would either

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confirm or dispute Dr. Morris's findings of lethal levels of cadmium in Srila Prabhupada's hair between late 1976 and late 1977.

APRIL 24: *TKG's Diary* notes that Srila Prabhupada's deteriorated health made it difficult to deal with the management of finance and construction, so more of his time was spent on preaching, chanting, translating. Mr. Dwivedi came again today and Tamal thought that Srila Prabhupada should arrive a day or two early after the long journey to rest sufficiently before the preaching programs would begin.

Tamal: *"I'm only trying to think for your well-being."* Srila Prabhupada added, *"And if I actually feel little healthy, I shall stay there for some time to improve my health."* (TkgD:15; ConvBk:33.21)

APRIL 25: Today Mr. Dwivedi said that he was in touch with Sri Jethi, the President of India, who might be able to open the Pohri programs in person.

Bhakticharu offered to Srila Prabhupada some Chyavana-prash, a herbal health tonic. (ConvBk:33.46-55; TkgD:15)

APRIL 26: Gopal Krishna came and reported on preaching in Chandigarh, Vrindaban, and Delhi. (TkgD:16)

APRIL 27: Srila Prabhupada was very concerned about being cheated in the Bombay construction, so he asked Brij Ratan Mohatta, who agreed, to *"oversee the rest of the construction himself,"* so cheating could be avoided. (TkgD:16)

APRIL 28: There was expectation that the new Prime Minister Morarji Desai would come to Bombay in the next few days, and that he would be agreeable to meeting with Srila Prabhupada. But unless Desai came to see Srila Prabhupada, as was proper that a politician would seek out a sadhu, and not vice versa, Srila Prabhupada would not go to see him. Some disciples could go instead. (TkgD:16-17; ConvBk:33.60-71)

APRIL 29: J.P. Narayan was going to the USA for medical treatment, just having been released from jail and house arrest after 19 months. Srila Prabhupada *"commented that he and J.P. had the same disease."* Apparently J.P. Narayan had gone to Jaislok Hospital without being cured, the same hospital Dr. G. Ghosh had wanted Srila Prabhupada to go to.

COMMENT: Several sources, including Indian media at the time, hinted that J.P. Narayan and many others had been poisoned while in prison under Indira Gandhi's direction.

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On April 5, Gopal Krishna and Giriraj had gone to visit Jaya Prakash Narayan in his hospital room. Srila Prabhupada concluded that hospitals and doctors were no guarantee of a cure, and that *"under no condition should we ever allow anyone to take him to a hospital or administer drugs, even if he was unconscious. He would rather die."*

Srila Prabhupada ate only fruit on this day. (TkgD:17; ConvBk:33.75, ConvBk:32.141)

COMMENT: J.P. Narayan and Srila Prabhupada both had the same ailment. Chandra Swami, the notorious Tantric and Ayurvedic Godman, was closely connected to Indira Gandhi and her political intrigues, possibly involved in the mysterious poisonings of imprisoned rival politicians as rumored in the newspapers. Chandra Swami, involved in assassinations, poisonings, arms deals, terrorists, political bribes, etc, was also the source of Srila Prabhupada's *makharadhvaja* in October 1977. Yet the GBC claims *"nothing to see here..."*

"Srila Prabhupada had no regular doctor. From time to time a kaviraja might show up to give a diagnosis and some medicine. But Srila Prabhupada wouldn't take it very seriously." (SPLila:6.294)

Srila Prabhupada had low opinions of these *kavirajas*, and stopped taking their prescribed medicines, Ayurvedic or homeopathic, whenever they were bitter or produced ill effects. Srila Prabhupada was more interested in preaching than health, which was determined by Krishna regardless of what doctors would do. Srila Prabhupada occasionally would speak of departing from this world, asking his disciples to manage everything nicely without spoiling the work he had done to establish the Krishna Consciousness movement. Meanwhile, Srila Prabhupada wanted to concentrate on writing his books. (SPLila:6.300)

COMMENT: Or so says Satsvarupa, who got most of his info from Tamal, who clearly was trying hard to discredit and reject each doctor. If a doctor stayed around too long, the poisoning could be suspected. Yes, when Srila Prabhupada saw that a particular doctor and medicine was not being effective, he would look for another doctor. But the repeated failure of doctors actually was because no medicine could cure the unknown, hidden poisoning, and then the doctor would be blamed. And this is why cowards and masters of deceit prefer poisoning to serve their nefarious ends.

SP: *But now you can take charge of all money, one or two or three of you, and let me remain free from all management. And only request is, don't spoil it... I can live without any food, simply taking these fruits.*

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There is no difficulty... So, so far my physical necessity, there is no necessity of food... I have seen many men, for rising up, they require help. Tamal: Oh, that's normal in old age. That's not unusual. SP: I can walk, there is no difficulty. But getting up... I can, if I try, I can get up also. Tamal: But why should you take that risk? SP: No, I shall not. I fell down in Calcutta. That is bathroom, very slippery.

Later Srila Prabhupada said: "...mentally to keep the brain, little fruit, milk, is sufficient. So I may live on fruit or milk. There is no difficulty. What is the use of taking chapattis and rice?" (ConvBk:33.75-76)

APRIL 30: SP: "We are not after any degrees like Ph.D. The only title we will accept is to be known as a pure devotee." During the massage, Srila Prabhupada directed how to make a special vegetable preparation. (TkgD:18-19)



CHAPTER 14:
DISAPPEARANCE LILA: MAY-JUNE, 1977

MAY 1977

MAY 1: Srila Prabhupada gave his darshan by standing on his Juhu room's balcony at the request of about three hundred kirtan performers. Srila Prabhupada accepted the decision of his servants to not go as planned to Pohri in Madhya Pradesh, near Gwalior, due to weakness and poor health. (TkgD:21-2)

Patita Uddharan had brought a Ramanuja pandit from South India to Bombay to help design the planetarium and who supposedly knew the layout of the planets in the universal structure. Srila Prabhupada greeted him, "*Hm. Hare Krishna. Jaya. I am little weak.*" When the pandit astronomer could not answer any of Srila Prabhupada's specific questions, Srila Prabhupada dismissed him, and Tamal was emphatically derogatory of Patita Uddharan's intelligence. (ConvBk:33.89-97; TkgD:22)

Srila Prabhupada wrote to Hari Sauri in Australia: "*You will be glad to know that I am feeling a little recovered now and every evening I am again able to do my translation work. Now my only disease is that I have no appetite.*" (SPL)

COMMENT: And in diabetes, type 2, the usual symptom is greater appetite and obesity. So not having an appetite, bad taste, indigestion, was not from diabetes. It was from poisoning, which is proven forensically by the NAA hair tests at MURR 2002-05.

MAY 2: Srila Prabhupada discussed with some Hindu guests about different locations that would be favorable for his health. Bombay was hot in May, and it was decided that they would go to Rishikesh at the base of the Himalayas, where the air, water and climate were very pleasant. Jaidayal Dalmia would make arrangements to allow use of his bungalow there. (SPLila:6.304-5)

Lord Nrsinghadeva's appearance day feast, Srila Prabhupada eating parathas also. (TkgD:23-4)

Tamal: *Today there's a little swelling in your... It seems to come and go. Is it bothering you? Is it disturbing?* **SP:** *Yes. From last night things have gone bad.* **Tamal:** *What in particular, Srila Prabhupada?* **SP:** *There is spasm in the heart.* **Tamal:** *On the heart. Still?* **SP:** *Hm. If*

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I lie down straight... Lie down means spasm. Sit up, not so painful.

Tamal: *Maybe some gentle massaging on the heart would be good.*
(ConvBk:33.104)

MAY 3: Srila Prabhupada shed tears remembering his dear disciple Jayananda, who had recently left his body, and then he later complained of the slow progress with the Bombay construction.
(TkgD:24)

"My health is not very good, the doctors have advised against making the long train journey as well as the vigorous preaching involved." (SPL, Akshayananda Swami)

MAY 5: At midnight, Giriraj Swami came to Srila Prabhupada to inform him of a meeting in the morning with the new Indian prime minister Morarji Desai. Srila Prabhupada decided to send Tamal and Giriraj in his place, and said: *"Actually, with this sickness I cannot sleep at night. Even if I want to, I cannot sleep. Due to this illness, I cannot eat also."* (Satsv 6.303)

COMMENT: Again and again, it is said: "this illness." Yet conspicuously, no one, not even the 40 doctors who came throughout 1977, could put a definite finger on exactly what that elusive illness was. Thus our title: *Srila Prabhupada's Mysterious Health Decline.*

MAY 6: Ratan Singh Rajda brought Tamal and Giriraj to Morarji Desai's office very late and thus the meeting was only a few minutes long. Srila Prabhupada was disappointed at the outcome of this potentially highly productive meeting. (SPLila:6.303-4; TkgD:25)

MAY 7: Srila Prabhupada and his party flew to Delhi from Bombay, and he chose to walk down the plane's steps by himself. That night at 10:30 PM they all took the train to Hardwar. Srila Prabhupada's limbs were greatly swollen again, but His Divine Grace slept better on the train than the whole previous period spent in Bombay. (TkgD:027)

MAY 8: From Hardwar, the party went by car to Hrishikesh to stay at the Swarga Ashram. Srila Prabhupada liked Rishikesh and right away ate hot jalebis and kicharis heartily, and then drank some fresh Ganges water. Later, Srila Prabhupada complained about the absence of chilis to help digest some ghee that was in the lunch. Kirtans were held morning and night, with darshan daily for one hour at five in the afternoon. (TkgD:27-8)

Tamal stated that Srila Prabhupada wanted the fresh hot jalebis because it was the best treatment for a sore throat, which he had at the

time ③. Tamal also acknowledged that he would be the one to personally give the various medicines to Srila Prabhupada during the time of his "illness." Once Srila Prabhupada taught Tamal a type of massage to give relief to Srila Prabhupada wherein the fingertips barely touched the skin. (Tamal's *Matchless Memories* tapes)

MAY 9-10: On this day Srila Prabhupada directed and taught the cooking of many preparations, making chapattis himself. Srila Prabhupada also increased his translation work. (TkgD:29)

COMMENT: There are photos of this pastime, similar to when he cooked his own lunch in New Talavan on July 31, 1975.

MAY 11: Many local people and some Westerners are coming to see and hear Srila Prabhupada in the evenings, asking many questions. Followers of Maharishi also came but were philosophically "*thrashed*" by Srila Prabhupada's forceful preaching. (ConvBk:33.141-150; TkgD:31)

Tamal wrote Radhaballabha: "*Srila Prabhupada's health is slightly improving since we have come here to Rishikesh... the conversations are extremely enlivening as you will be able to tell when you get the cassette tapes.*" (Archives)

COMMENT: We notice how Tamal was very thorough in knowing what was on each tape recording that he made, and thus he would have known which ones should "go missing" because of contents that he found "objectionable."

Srila Prabhupada wrote to Giriraj: "*Yes, my health is improving a very little. The house that we have been given is the best in Rishikesh. It is very nice and the climate is much better than Bombay's.*" (SPL)

MAY 12: Cow's milk was to be obtained wherever he traveled, because this was the bulk of his diet. (TkgD:031)

MAY 13: Srila Prabhupada made plans to go to New Delhi on May 29 and then to Srinagar in Kashmir by May 31. Srila Prabhupada said he did not want to eat food unless it was cooked by his own disciple. (TkgD:32)

MAY 14: Srila Prabhupada "*very much appreciated*" the Ekadasi lunch today and thought he would try to follow a non-grain diet. Bhakti Chaitanya Swami came from Chandigarh with a box of fruits. Srila Prabhupada immediately took some lychees. Travel plans were changed to go on the 20th to Chandigarh, then to Solon on the 23rd. (TkgD:33)

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All went well in Hrishikesh for about a week, and it is noted that Srila Prabhupada's voice ④ was extremely faint. (SPLila:6.307)

There is some film footage of Srila Prabhupada and his entourage in a boat at Hrishikesh on the Ganges. Srila Prabhupada's demeanor was expressionless, emotionless, and bland. ⑥

MAY 15: Last night, with severe windstorms and no power, Srila Prabhupada could neither translate nor sleep, and at 5 AM told Tamal he was feeling very weak. Being massaged for an hour, Srila Prabhupada then felt better. In the night, his hands, legs and feet had swollen again and Srila Prabhupada said that his symptoms were not good. (TkgD:34)

"But on the eighth night (in Hrishikesh), a violent storm hit, and with the storm came a drastic turn in Srila Prabhupada's health. He said the end was near, and he asked to go immediately to Vrindaban..." In the evening, Srila Prabhupada's hands and feet were swollen, and he said: *"From the material point of view, it is not good. Please consider how everything may be turned over to the G.B.C., so that in my absence everything will go on. You may make a will, and I will sign it."* (SPLila:6.307-8)

MAY 16: At 1:30 AM, suddenly Srila Prabhupada called Tamal and Bhakticharu, and said: *"As I was telling you, the symptoms are not good. I want to leave immediately for Vrindaban. If I am going to die, let it be in Vrindaban. What time can we leave by?"* Every time Srila Prabhupada had laid down that night, *"he would have heart spasms."*

Tamal found there were no train seats available from Hardwar to Delhi, so at 10 AM Srila Prabhupada, Tamal, Upendra and Damodara Pandit drove by car for four and a half hours to Delhi, surprising the devotees there with their arrival. Srila Prabhupada stopped on the way for some cucumbers, which he said were good for quenching thirst.

The Kashmir, Chandigarh and Solon programs were all cancelled by the sudden downturn in Srila Prabhupada's health. *"Practically, eating is finished,"* Srila Prabhupada said after resting and eating a little at the Delhi temple. (TkgD:35; SPLila:6.308)

"But one day the sky suddenly became overcast with dense, dark clouds. And a roaring gale began to blow, followed by a torrential rainstorm, which continued throughout the night. The storm uprooted many trees and knocked out the electricity... we set up candles to light the rooms, but without electricity Prabhupada could not translate. At around one, during my shift, Prabhupada rang his bell... When I

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leaned over to hear his words, what he told me left me in shock. In a soft, serene voice, he said, 'The time has come for me to leave my body. Please take me to Vrindaban. I want to leave my body in Vrindaban...' I ran downstairs and woke up Tamal... Srila Prabhupada's health had been poor, but none of us had imagined that his illness was so serious that he could leave his body. We all thought it was a temporary setback..." (OCEAN:160)

COMMENT: In Vol. 3, *Pursuit of Srila Prabhupada's Poisoners*, Bhakticharu Swami, based on the evidence at hand, was deemed 95% for sure as involved in Srila Prabhupada's heavy metals poisoning. A major part of the evidence is based on his repeated, contradictory stories and accounting of events, and changing interpretations of events. That is, his word cannot be trusted at all, and that would include his denials of poisoning Srila Prabhupada.

MAY 17: This morning, staying overnight at the Delhi temple, Srila Prabhupada left for Vrindaban by car at 5 AM. Until now Srila Prabhupada could still walk and stand up, but arriving in Vrindaban, he was carried by palanquin before the Krishna Balaram Mandir deities and then was taken to his quarters, where he was offered worship. Srila Prabhupada spoke solemnly about his return to Vrindaban:

"So I cannot speak. I am feeling very weak. I was to go to other places like Chandigarh program, but I cancelled the program because the condition of my health is very deteriorating. So I preferred to come to Vrindaban. If death takes place, let it take here. So there is nothing to be said new. Whatever I have to speak, I have spoken in my books. Now you try to understand it and continue in your endeavor. Whether I am present or not, it doesn't matter... So you have been taught to serve Krishna, and with Krishna we'll live eternally. Our life is eternal... Body is meant for disappearance... So live forever by serving Krishna. Thank you very much." (ConvBk:33.197)

Srila Prabhupada had but a little cheese at lunch, later telling Tamal, *"Yes, you become my eyes... You must give me complete relief from management... Now take it that I am dead."* Tamal relates, *"Since he speaks often about death, I feel I must now consider how everything should be managed by all of us, as if Prabhupada were not present..." (TkgD:37-38)*

MAY 18: Due to heart palpitations last night, Srila Prabhupada could hardly sleep. (TkgD:38)

Srila Prabhupada's lower room had an air cooler, and in his upper room, devotees had set up a desk, chair and bed on the outdoor

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veranda. Srila Prabhupada instructed Tamal, his personal secretary and trusted assistant, that there were the two things, namely to try to survive and to prepare for death. He wanted to have always some men with him, reading Bhagwatam or doing kirtan. *"Now I am trying to take little food. Pariksit Maharaja would not even take water."* Tamal suggested a will and Srila Prabhupada agreed to dictate one to be signed by witnesses. (SPLila:6.311-312)

"I was staying in Rishikesh hoping to improve my health, but instead I have become a little weaker. Now I have come back to my home, Vrindaban. If anything should go wrong, at least I will be here in Vrindaban. Vrindaban is for residence, Bombay is office for organization, and Mayapur is for worship..." (SPL, Gurukripa)

"For ten days I was staying in Rishikesh in a very nice house on the side of the Ganges River. But my health was not good and so I have come to Vrindaban where I will stay indefinitely." (SPL, Hari Sauri)

MAY 19: In the morning Srila Prabhupada went for an invigorating drive in the car, and enjoyed breathing the fresh air. Srila Prabhupada took a half bath late in the afternoon and met with Sri Sita Ram Singh, a Parliament member from Bihar. (TkgD:39-40; ConvBk:33.198-203)

MAY 20: Srila Prabhupada recalled how Bhaktisiddhanta had made a will on a *"scrap of paper"* that prevailed in court over opposing parties. The will was made before an operation was to take place.

Tamal: *He recovered from the hernia operation. SP: (laughs) No... He thought it that 'The doctor has been called to kill me.' So he did not undergo the hernia operation. Tamal: He thought the doctor was paid off to kill him. SP: Yes. Tamal: 'Cause sometimes people were paid off to kill him. SP: So he did not go. Tamal: Actually you and your Guru Maharaja are the greatest enemies of modern civilization in this century, Srila Prabhupada.*

Then Tamal explained to a Hindi guest:

Tamal: *So Prabhupada has decided that the best medicine will be Srimad Bhagwatam and kirtan, and no need of any doctors who've promised that 'I will save your life' or anything like that. We shouldn't bring them. And no outsiders. No outsiders. Hindu guest: No medicine for the body? Tamal: No medicine. SP: Whatever medicine I am taking, that... Tamal: He's taking a little bit. Yogendra-rasa he's taking. He's tried so many medicines. That is the point. Every doctor has come, and they've each given their medicine, and he's tried them. But they don't work. This medicine always works, Bhagwatam and*

kirtan.

SP: *...It pleases the ear and mind... Bhagavan, glorification of His activities. Tamal: Prabhupada will come and he'll sit in front of Krishna Balaram every day for a couple of hours, and he's calling some of his, all the devotees here. They'll be here. No... Perfect medicine. SP: No, he's calling all the GBC.*

Then Srila Prabhupada explained what to do after his departure.

"The system of management will go on as it is now. There is no need of changing. The money which is in my personal name in different banks, that is being spent for the society, and it will be society property."

Tamal: *So I was thinking that when Krishna wants His devotee to come back to him, then it seems like He gives the devotee notice... when you were in Bombay you were very much hoping to recover. Seems like you're not... You know... That will seem not to be as strong as it was then, maybe because there's been so many... You've made such an effort to get better and it still hasn't improved. So how long one can keep trying like that? SP: Therefore I do not wish to leave Vrindaban. Tamal: Yeah. SP: If by Krishna's desire I survive, then we shall see later on. Otherwise... (ConvBk:33.204-209)*

MAY 21: Today there was a morning car ride. Now Srila Prabhupada would spend his mornings and evenings listening to kirtan or readings, usually lying in bed with eyes closed. His translation work still continued in the middle of the night, his massage and bath in the morning, and Tamal's daily report on ISKCON news. Tamal would carefully restrict most visitors and letters, answering them all himself and freeing Srila Prabhupada from all worries. (SPLila:6.312)

By now Srila Prabhupada's morning car rides and deity darshans all but ceased. Lying in bed, and sometimes sitting at his desk, he would be mostly silent, but would sometimes speak on Krishna conscious subjects, albeit so weakly that his disciples would need to lean close to hear. *"Eating was almost nil."* Srila Prabhupada requested all the GBC's to be brought to Vrindaban for the preparation of his final will and to prepare for his departure, if it were to come soon. (SPLila:6.314)

Tamal notified the GBC of the urgent situation and called them to Vrindaban on Srila Prabhupada's request. Tamal expressed his mixed feelings; that although he was sad that Srila Prabhupada's health was failing, *he was also happy that Srila Prabhupada seemed relieved by giving up the struggle for life and giving up all worldly concerns.*

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Bhavananda also was sad that Srila Prabhupada was leaving, but also happy that he was leaving this horrible material world to rejoin Krishna. [This refers to statements made in later months] Srila Prabhupada warned the gathered GBC not to *"spoil ISKCON and become another Gaudiya Math by splitting up."* (SPLila:6.315)

COMMENT: Tamal, Bhavananda, and Jayapataka's recorded statements of Nov. 1977 were forensically analyzed by CVSA technology and their acclamations of wanting Srila Prabhupada to live longer were found to be "highly deceptive." In other words, their devotion was highly pretentious. They were the poisoners, after all.

Srila Prabhupada did not take the mid-day heat very well. On the roof, Tamal massaged his heart from front and back, while Bhagatji massaged the legs. Tamal notes that at this time he felt that Srila Prabhupada's desire to *"live was no longer as strong... I felt that he had tried hard to recover since Mayapur, but everything had failed. Since Bombay and Rishikesh he had grown increasingly weaker... it was a great strain for him to remain within his body, which was now malfunctioning so badly. It would be much easier to give up his body and join Lord Krishna..."* (TkgD:41-2)

MAY 22: Srila Prabhupada went for a ride in his car this morning. Later, Tamal was massaging Srila Prabhupada and found a hard knot in his abdomen, and states that *"his condition was deteriorating. For some time we discussed his health, the value of doctors and medicines, and diet. Prabhupada said the defect was in the kidney. The problem was he had no appetite and no digestion."* (TkgD:42-4)

That night, Srila Prabhupada said: *"This disease is not ordinary. It is always fatal. But by His special mercy anything can be done. That is another thing. Lost appetite means life is finished."* (ConvBk:33.210)

Srila Prabhupada had grown very thin, appearing like an ascetic described in the Bhagwatam, saying, *"There is no hope of life...from the physical condition there is no hope."* Srila Prabhupada's voice (4) was hoarse and weak. Speaking about his imminent departure, Srila Prabhupada said, *"You are my body. Then you can do it,"* referring to the pushing on of his movement. Tamal said, *"...for whoever follows the guru, the guru lives with him eternally."* Srila Prabhupada said, *"But if in the kirtan you die, oh, it is so successful. Not the injection and operation- that atmosphere. But in Krishna-kirtan. That is glorious."* (SPLila:6.319)

Several devotees read or disclosed prayers they had made for Srila Prabhupada's restored health, including Tamal, who said, *"...we may all*

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pray to Krishna Balaram to save you." Srila Prabhupada replied, "...you are all pure devotees with no other motive." (SPLila:6.316-323)

COMMENT: Vol. 5 will expose the coup plot of Tamal and his cronies to suppress Srila Prabhupada's vital instructions for the future and their take-over conspiracy as false gurus.

MAY 23: At 3 PM Srila Prabhupada signed his will which was witnessed by Upendra, Tamal, and Bhakticharu. Srila Prabhupada said, *"Your love for me will be tested how after my departure you maintain this institution." (TkGD:44-6) [This quote was not captured on tape.]*

MAY 24: Jayapataka and Bhavananda arrived from Mayapur.

Translating at night has gradually decreased due to its difficulty for Srila Prabhupada, who said to Bhavananda that there was now no hope, *"I can only die. But if Krishna wants (I may live)."*

Today *"Srila Prabhupada was unable to eat. There was no motion in his stomach."*

Ikshvaku returned after spending ten days with Dr. Ghosh in Kodaikanal, reporting that construction on the 15 room house for Srila Prabhupada had been discontinued since he was told that Srila Prabhupada was not able to go there.

"Dr. Ghosh's private clinic/retreat was highly rated, specialized in paralyses. Srila Prabhupada's room was guarded, hard to get in. Srila Prabhupada sat behind his desk looking weak, pale, yellowish ⑥, with a dim voice ④, sagging eyes, sensitive to light ① with blue rings underneath. I explained how I met Dr. Ghosh, a doctor who loved him and that I could ask him to come treat him. Srila Prabhupada was skeptical and asked questions. Then, trusting me, he definitely agreed for the doctor to come. It would take a week for him to arrive. I went to Tamal's office and reported that I was to get the doctor. He said we don't need another doctor, everything was under control; I should not concern myself. He was very skeptical, wanted to know who I was, where I came from, and half the conversation was about my legitimacy of concern for Srila Prabhupada's health. He was upset, pestered and not accepting Srila Prabhupada had agreed for Dr. Ghosh to come. I said I would get the doctor whether he liked it or not." (Ikshvaku das, Oct. 4, 2001)

"Now with the mention of Dr. Ghosh, who was not only a world-famous doctor but also very devoted to Srila Prabhupada as well, a faint glimmer of hope came into Prabhupada's eyes. Although he had refused any doctors and medicines so far, he was now willing to be

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treated by Dr. Ghosh. He said, 'If Dr. Ghosh can make me fit enough, then I will come with him to Kodaikanal for further treatment.' So we wrote a letter to Dr. Ghosh, asking him to come immediately." (TkgD:46-7)

COMMENT: Ikshvaku convinced Srila Prabhupada to allow him to go back to Kodaikanal and bring this Dr. Ghosh to Vrindaban to treat him with his Ayurvedic and naturopathic methods.

MAY 25: Srila Prabhupada took his early morning car ride, chased for a mile by a barking dog. Srila Prabhupada said the dog was thinking, "You have not stopped and obeyed my command."

Atreya Rsi brought fresh fruit from Iran, and Srila Prabhupada took some orange juice. Rupanuga, Adi Keshava, Drishtadyumna, and Balavanta arrived today. Srila Prabhupada asked about Dr. Ghosh (Allahabad) again, but later said to Bhavananda that there was no hope. "I shall appoint some sannyasis as acharyas; the symptoms are very bad." (TkgD:48)

COMMENT: This acharya appointment statement is unverified anywhere else and obviously refers to ritvik acharyas that would be discussed on May 28 and appointed in July; some were not sannyasis.

In his room, Srila Prabhupada would now spend much time lying down and less time sitting up. Srila Prabhupada has had much trouble at night, his sleep and translations were interrupted by heart palpitations, often caused simply by speaking. Massages of the heart area, front and back, were initiated to help calm the heart. Awaking, Srila Prabhupada told Tamal, "Now, either you will see me pass away or eat four chapattis." (TkgD:48)

Srila Prabhupada spoke of how Bhaktisiddhanta sent 700 rupees a month to maintain Bon Maharaja in London, "But he was a waste of money... What he has done? Has he published any books like that?"
Tamal: Well, he has a big degree now. **SP:** (laughs) Nonsense degree. Who cares for his degree? (ConvBk:33.211)

Tamal: I was just inquiring whether you were drinking fruit juice.
SP: Fruit juice is very good. **Bhavananda:** I noticed, Srila Prabhupada, your complexion is yellowish ⑥. Liver is... **SP:** There is no hope of life. Therefore we have called you. This condition is hopeless. We have given our will. Now we can.. If I die in Vrindaban, there is no harm. But Krishna can play anything wonderful. But from physical condition there is no hope... We have become very, very weak. No appetite. **Bhavananda:** What can we do, Srila Prabhupada? **SP:** You can pray to Krishna. That's all. Krishna is all-powerful."

(ConvBk:33.212)

COMMENT: What can they do? Answer: stop the poisoning.

Later Srila Prabhupada spoke about some of his Godbrothers: *"These rascals, Gaudiya Matha."* Srila Prabhupada compared them to a hooded snake that bites without poison. *"Similarly, these people are envious. Although they have become so-called Vaishnava, they are ferocious. They have not acquired the qualification of Vaishnava."* (ConvBk:33.215)

MAY 26: Today a large number of GBC's arrived. For lunch, Srila Prabhupada was offered fruit from many countries, but ate little and drank some orange juice from Jaffa and tasted a puri. Tamal wanted to know where to repose Srila Prabhupada's body after his departure; Srila Prabhupada said he would answer later. (TkgD:49-50)

COMMENT: Srila Prabhupada would still try to be cured in the months ahead, but Tamal was ready for the funeral...

Srila Prabhupada appreciated the kirtans in his room. *"It is very palatable. Not this ordinary medicine, some of them very bitter, pungent. It (kirtan) is always palatable. So kindly administer this medicine. It doesn't matter whether I survive or die. It doesn't matter. Both ways it is beneficial."* (ConvBk:33.227)

Satsvarupa noted, almost as a complaint, that he was regularly commuting between Los Angeles and India: *"Each time we were called, there was an urgency that Srila Prabhupada was about to leave his body any day, so we always had the feeling that we should go there and be with him."*

However, after going, he described that after a while, Srila Prabhupada would seem to get a little better and the GBC would return to their zones, being restless with no service in the midst of the hot Indian summer.

"Tamal told us the position. Srila Prabhupada was not eating, not sleeping, and had written out his will. We should pray and chant and sometimes go in turns to his room to chant and read. My own thoughts are so fallen (?) I am ashamed to even note them here."

A summary of other points made by Satsvarupa are:

*Srila Prabhupada had called for the GBC because his disease was fatal, being the inability to eat. His body was finished.

COMMENT: Again, why the indigestion? What is the disease? These symptoms are not diabetes symptoms.

*There was also some hope; a special doctor was coming, and Srila

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Prabhupada spoke of preaching. [Special doctor? Who was that?]

*Tamal said that if Krishna desires, there could be a recovery.

*There is no talk that Srila Prabhupada is "*disgusted*" with his disciples.

*Until coming to Vrindaban, Srila Prabhupada had been eager to recover, by taking neem with his meals in Bombay and then going to Hrishikesh.

*Between the struggle to survive and the preparation to depart, Srila Prabhupada has decided to come to Vrindaban to die. (ISK70: 279-283)

MAY 27: Today Srila Prabhupada felt a little better and received some "*relief*" from taking Gargamuni's Mahabalesvar fresh strawberry-raspberry syrup, and defiantly ate fried food three times, saying, "*that which is poison can sometimes be medicine.*"

"On May 27 I arrived in Kodaikanal with my bus, planning to drive Dr. Ghosh, his wife and his son Prahlad to the Madras airport. Unfortunately my radiator gave out and so they left on their own." (Iksvaku das, Oct. 4, 2001)

Gopal Krishna was chastised today for pinching pennies and printing books too slowly. Atul Krishna Goswami visited and asked who would take charge of the ISKCON property after Srila Prabhupada had departed. "*Now I can understand there is a very big undercurrent to take our property. Our position, property, everything, is enviable. Now make everything so it is safe.*" (TkgD:50-53; SPLila:6.326-7)

An exact quote from the tape recordings: "*Among yourselves, there is no strong man. That is the defect. All like child. That is the defect. And it requires a very strong man. That is lacking. In every minute details I have poked my nose.*" (ConvBk:33.233)

Srila Prabhupada was disturbed and warned of those who envied the assets of his movement, worried that others would try to take over ISKCON assets after his departure.

COMMENT: We note the greater danger was from within, the take-over of ISKCON by Srila Prabhupada's own ambitious disciples with policies contrary to Srila Prabhupada's instructions. From Vol. 3:

*"On May 27, 1977, Srila Prabhupada **again** spoke about the conspiracy to take over ISKCON after his death and the dangers to his movement by imposter gurus, something he had long understood. He warned to be on guard lest unqualified men pose as gurus, bewilder his disciples, and usurp the post of acharya. His disciples likely thought he*

referred to Vrindaban caste Goswamis or his Godbrothers, whom he often criticized as "envious," but in fact, the most dangerous enemy to ISKCON was **within ISKCON**, namely some of his "most advanced" disciples. In hindsight, this is now obvious. It is indeed ironic and duplicitous that 10 months later Bhavananda became a false guru."

SP: Just now everything is going on, but after my demise it may be taken away from your hand. **I understood it long ago.** So how are you going to guard yourself? That is the problem. **Bhavananda:** There will be men, I know. **There will be men who want to try to pose themselves as guru.** **SP:** Very strong management is required and vigilant observation. (ConvBk.36.1977)

Srila Prabhupada wanted his will completed immediately. It was done within days and Srila Prabhupada felt relieved. Today, the GBC met and drew up a draft will to arrange for at least three GBC directors to sign on every ISKCON property before it could be sold. (TkgD:50-53; SPLila:6.326-7)

Kirtanananda asked Srila Prabhupada if he could trade his old age with his disciples' youth. Srila Prabhupada answered, laughing: "No, why? You are my body. So you live on. There is no difference. Just like I am working, so my Guru Maharaja is there. Bhaktisiddhanta Saraswati. Physically he may not be, but in every action he is there... So I am not going to die. Kirtiryasya sa jivati. One who has done something substantial, he lives forever. He doesn't die." (ConvBk:33.248-9)

Later, Srila Prabhupada, as he was fond of doing, made an imitation of a man choking at the point of death:

"Ghara, ghara, ghar... Choking and... But in the kirtan if we die, oh, it is so successfully... Injection, operation... Who needs it?... Krishna-kirtan death, glorious death. Oxygen gas, (laughs) dying and so much trouble. Never call. Please accept my request. Chant Hare Krishna, bas, and let me die peacefully. Never be disturbed, call doctor- no. Chant Hare Krishna. Go on chanting." Later Srila Prabhupada said further, "So I have called you for this purpose. So if death is to take place, let me die in your association and chant Hare Krishna. There is no harm. That is glorious." (ConvBk:33.252,256)

MAY 28: Srila Prabhupada went for a car ride through the Vrindaban streets and the forests. Being encouraged by Yasodanandan's prayer to stay longer with the devotees, Srila Prabhupada ate some solid food and displayed a more positive mood. Late in the afternoon, Narayan Maharaja came and led kirtan and gave

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some medical advice. (TkgD:052-3)

The GBC discussed the will which would protect and secure the various ISKCON properties and bank accounts, but had some other questions. Then the famous "*appointment tape*" conversation regarding initiations after Srila Prabhupada's departure took place. (ConvBk:33.269-70)

A committee of six, including Tamal, were set up for governing the Mayapur-Vrindaban Trust. In Bombay, the signers were Tamal, Gopal Krishna and Giriraj, and in Los Angeles, Ramesvara and Satsvarupa. (ConvBk:33.266-7).

COMMENT: Satsvarupa's biography cleverly altered Srila Prabhupada's actual May 28 statements, called the "*appointment tape*," by portraying Srila Prabhupada's choosing "*ritviks*" as the appointment of regular gurus. However, decades later even the GBC admits there was ***no appointment*** of gurus, so Satsvarupa is exposed as a dishonest promoter of a hoax. ISKCON now has a no-objection, rubber-stamp certification system for new gurus "*authorized*" ***by the GBC*** to initiate their own disciples.

For four plus decades ISKCON has evolved through numerous interpretations of Srila Prabhupada's instructions regarding gurus and initiations. Satsvarupa's 1983 book differs greatly from the actual tape transcriptions. Vol. 6 in this series will compare Satsvarupa's version in his ISKCON "*authorized*" biography (Vol. 6, pgs. 324-5), and Tamal's version in *TKG's Diary* (pg 52-53), with the actual transcription of tape recordings (ConvBk:33.269-270), and note the stark differences and omissions. Many even believe the tape itself was doctored and edited. Also, Tamal confessed in Dec. 1980 that Srila Prabhupada never appointed any gurus, but only ritviks.

MAY 29: Jayatirtha remarked, "*You're feeling a little stronger today, Srila Prabhupada?*" Srila Prabhupada replied, "*Yes. Little improvement is there... I am very much confident of this medicine because nobody is prepared to die. That much strength I have got. Generally people do not like to die. But I will be very glad to die if Krishna wants... I have no objection either way. But I am not afraid of death. That much strength I have got. Why shall I be afraid?*" (ConvBk:33.277)

Srila Prabhupada chastised Bhagwat and Gargamuni for not keeping their heads clean-shaven. (ConvBk:33.285)

MAY 31: Tamal describes that three devotees took sannyas

initiation today, but mistakenly identifies one as Bhaktiruci Swami instead of Bhakticharu Swami. This is indeed strange, as they were very close. (ConvBk:33.289-293; TkgD:55-56)

JUNE 1977

There are 14 days of missing tape recordings from June 3-16. Another big chunk of Tamal's missing tapes.

JUNE 1: The first days of June brought hope of recovery, and Srila Prabhupada wanted to start his morning car rides again. Srila Prabhupada began a new routine of going to see the deities every morning while kirtan was held. Srila Prabhupada often sat in his private garden next to his main downstairs room, and it is noted that his voice ④ was still *"soft and weak."* (SPLila:6.330-1)

Narayan Maharaja's assistant, Sukhananda das brahmachari, came today to do expert massage and apply hot and cold compresses. Srila Prabhupada asked him to stay on for some days. Thus, Sukhananda would, on most days, come three times a day for this treatment which helped Srila Prabhupada greatly, but it did not increase his appetite. Tamal quotes Srila Prabhupada:

"Now it is not so bad. I am drinking fruit juices. It is hot, but by midnight it cools off. There is no need for me to eat cereals, except that sometimes, someone must help me to the bathroom. And gradually, I will increase my translating."

Tamal also notes that, *"During the gurukula kirtana, Prabhupada is drooling more and more. These are transcendental symptoms."* (TkgD:57-8)

COMMENT: Drooling is also unique a heavy metals symptom.

Encouraging Swarup Damodar to press on with his scientific preaching: *"I can give you ideas... So I wanted to see that you are all busy. That I want because now I am becoming invalid. I cannot move very swiftly here and there. But if you move, I take pleasure."*

Sometimes Srila Prabhupada would go up on the roof, and today he asked Kirtanananda for some cut oranges. (ConvBk:33.302)

JUNE 2: Srila Prabhupada asked to resume his morning car rides, and, carried down to the car, he said, *"Soon I will get down and walk myself."* (SPLila:6.328)

During Srila Prabhupada's massage, Sukhananda applied hot and cold compresses on the belly; Srila Prabhupada appreciated these massages greatly.

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Dr. Ghosh from Kodaikanal finally arrived with his family and examined Srila Prabhupada, felt his aura, and diagnosed the disease as anxiety over the movement and devotees. Srila Prabhupada agreed, and Dr. Ghosh assured that he would be cured, wanting to bring Srila Prabhupada to Kodaikanal in south India for treatment and recovery. He was organizing a "Prabhupada Village" there with a nice house for Srila Prabhupada under construction. Ghosh's treatments were combined with Sukhananda's massages. (TkgD:058-9)

Dr. Ghosh made a diagnosis, prescribing medicines, treatments, and blood pressure monitoring. SP did not follow this program, but took his massages. (Sat:6.328)

"On June 2 Dr. Ghosh arrived in Vrindaban, shifted room to room and asked to pay. June 12 I arrived and solved his accommodation problems. He told me of the troubles he had with Tamal. (1) He was not allowed to conduct a complete diagnosis, including tests, X-rays or a urine lab analysis. (2) He could not administer a time plan therapy treatment, without upsetting the massage routine. (3) His medicine was rejected by Tamal. (4) His failure to distance Srila Prabhupada from management and allow him to relax.

*"We met with Bhagatji (Vishvambar Dayal) where we discussed how Prabhupada was fully in Tamal's hands and there was not much Dr. Ghosh was allowed to do. **Bhagatji was of the opinion that a conspiracy** was going on but nobody could confirm this. When Hansadutta and I stayed with Bhagatji in May for a week, he was already talking about a conspiracy against Srila Prabhupada, but I did not understand what he meant. Dr. Ghosh asked me to promise that Srila Prabhupada would stay in Vrindaban; any climate change would be bad for his health. He said his treatment proposal was at first rejected by Tamal but later accommodated into the existing massage treatment. He tried to take full charge of Srila Prabhupada's treatment and recovery with massage, food management, etc, practically moving in with Srila Prabhupada, whose health improved; he again gave classes. But Dr. Ghosh said he was bumping into corners every which way he turned. Then I had a hard time seeing Srila Prabhupada. I only could see him mornings in the temple, weak but confident.*

"Tamal implemented a new rule: 'Srila Prabhupada cannot be disturbed.' Once I saw Srila Prabhupada receiving an oil massage. His body was thin and fragile; massages activated the blood flow and was a stimulant. One day Srila Prabhupada was walking a few steps with two devotees. I thought the long awaited improvements had come; he

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was getting better. But we had no access to Srila Prabhupada; we all speculated from the outside. Dr. Ghosh thought there was not much more he could do in this situation, but he believed if Srila Prabhupada would remain under stable conditions in Vrindaban, he had a chance to recover by year's end. Tamal would not even talk to him. Srila Prabhupada appeared trapped under Tamal's intense control over him." (Iksvaku das, Oct. 4, 2001)

Bhavananda told Dr. Ghosh that Srila Prabhupada was taking fruit juice, some cooked vegetables and black cow's milk. The GBC reviewed a draft of a will with Srila Prabhupada. A provision stated that all properties and accounts were the property of ISKCON, and Tamal suggested that Dr. Ghosh could be a witness at the signing. (ConvBk:33.307-319)

Dr. Ghosh made a diagnosis (but what was it?), prescribing medicines, treatments and blood pressure monitoring. Srila Prabhupada did not follow this program, instead continuing the massages, hoping for recovery in six weeks. Satsvarupa's biography misidentifies Dr. Ghosh as from Allahabad instead of Kodaikanal. (SPLila:6.328)

JUNE 3: Dr. Ghosh's treatments were combined with Sukhananda's treatments: *"hot and cold massages three times a day, special organ massages, spinal nerve massages, etc. Prabhupada slept well and ate three and a half puris with fried portals."* (TkgD:059)

At the end of May, (actually in early June) after the assembled GBC had completed Srila Prabhupada's final will and made arrangements for the future management and protection of ISKCON, they all returned to their places of service around the world. Srila Prabhupada's health seemed to improve a little, and he even ate and digested some fried food, talking of resuming his translation work. (SPLila:6.329)

The *Times of India* ran a front page story entitled, *"Srila Prabhupada Seriously Ill,"* but a few days later, on page three, the paper responded to a statement from a devotee under the title, *"Srila Prabhupada Now Better."* This confirms the improvement in Srila Prabhupada's health. (SPLila:6.332)

COMMENT: This was the mystique of Srila Prabhupada's disappearance pastimes. Sometimes he would become worse, due to the poisoning, which was at lethal levels but somehow it was not lethal for him, and then he became much better. This can only be explained in that he was a mahabhagwat pure devotee who was not subject to the laws of material nature, being fully transcendental to material nature.

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JUNE 4: Srila Prabhupada spoke with Dr. Ghosh of going to Bangalore and on to Kodaikanal for health recovery, yet, at the same time, stated, *"I am not leaving Vrindaban until I am well."* Dr. Ghosh's opinion was that there was a grave danger of a fatal coma due to very high urea content of the blood, and thus Srila Prabhupada's condition was critical.

COMMENT: This indicates failing kidney function. The proven cadmium poisoning would be responsible for the rapid deterioration of the kidneys, as seen in many scientific studies.

However, Srila Prabhupada admitted to feeling better from the massage program, which Sukhananda said would cure Srila Prabhupada within six weeks. Srila Prabhupada managed two chapattis for lunch, after which Dr. Ghosh took a blood pressure reading and wanted to start certain unspecified treatments. Srila Prabhupada became irritable, confiding to Tamal later, *"They will introduce so many things-injections, operations- therefore I don't want it. Gradually he is introducing so many things."* (TkgD:060)

COMMENT: Keep in mind that Tamal was the chief poisoner, so it is vital to take everything he said with a pound of salt. We know Tamal always wanted to get rid of any good doctor, so it is not at all certain that Srila Prabhupada actually said this.

Satsvarupa's biography notes that Srila Prabhupada's *"moods moved and varied within the realm of transcendental emotions ⑦..."* He felt a burden to his caretakers and became upset over a disciple's carelessness. (SPLila:6.333)

JUNE 5: Srila Prabhupada was so weak he could not go on the morning car ride. In the morning, Dr. Ghosh concluded that Srila Prabhupada had no chance of recovery. *"His organs were finished; his body was filling with urea."*

Dr. Ghosh recommended going to Delhi for dialysis and other treatments, and, if Srila Prabhupada did not want this, then he should be made as comfortable as possible by kirtan and no worries. Srila Prabhupada asked Bhavananda for help in removing the rings from the fingers of his swollen hands. (TkgD:60-61)

COMMENT: Ikshvaku's account differs much from Tamal's.

JUNE 6: Again there was no morning car ride; even sitting was too tiring for Srila Prabhupada. Most GBC's had returned to their far-flung posts around the world, but a few returned from Delhi upon hearing of this recent downturn in health. Dr. Ghosh and Sukhananda's

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treatments seemed to have improved Srila Prabhupada greatly today, with the swelling reduced more than in many weeks. Tamal says, *"The alternate hot and cold compresses and frequent massages throughout the day and night seemed effective, and Dr. Ghosh was hopeful."*

Srila Prabhupada took a bath in a tub and liked it so much he arranged for it three times a day from now on. Upon request, Srila Prabhupada was taken to see the deities, and he sat under the tamal tree in his palanquin-chair gazing upon Their Lordships Krishna Balarama. (TkgD:62)

Tamal wrote to Kirtanananda: *"Srila Prabhupada's health has not at all improved. Dr. Ghose [Kodaikanal], who we were waiting for, has finally arrived, but he is not very hopeful of Srila Prabhupada's condition."* (Archives)

JUNE 7: Srila Prabhupada awoke in the night very weak due to the massaging having been too hard, *"suitable for a horse."* Upon awakening in the mornings, the first order of business was to have his back scratched.

COMMENT: This is another symptom of heavy metal poisoning, namely itchy skin.

Temperatures sometimes reached 130 F degrees in the Vrindaban summer daytime. Srila Prabhupada was transported to the temple, the garden, the roof, or the car by his rocking chair palanquin. Tamal believes that the massaging was reducing the swelling. Appetite and taste have not returned yet, however. Mr. Arora, the lawyer, came today to have an affidavit signed and to register the will. (TkgD:63-4)

Tamal wrote Hansadutta: *"Unfortunately, His Divine Grace's health has taken a turn for the worst. Prabhupada's body is practically worn out and all of the internal organs are no longer functioning properly. This includes the kidneys, the liver, and the heart. Dr. Ghose is here giving him treatment throughout the day but he himself admits that there is no way to know exactly what will be the outcome."* (Archives)

JUNE 8: Now Dr. Ghosh predicted that Srila Prabhupada would walk again within a week, being past the worst stage (after saying a few days earlier the opposite). Since Sukhananda was giving the massage treatments, and Srila Prabhupada refused to take any medicines, cow urine, or even the Yogendra Ras he had taken for ten years, Dr. Ghosh decided to return to South India, thinking there was little he could do. *"Dr. Ghosh seemed a little frustrated, since he had practically not been*

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able to treat Prabhupada at all." Asked how he was feeling, Srila Prabhupada said, "Now there is some hope. Before it was hopeless." (TkgD:64-5)

Srila Prabhupada instructed his disciples to focus on his instructions and not his physical condition or presence. He said, "I may stay or go, but in my books I will live forever." Srila Prabhupada thrived on reports of devotees preaching, especially those of book distribution. Taking very little food, it appeared he was being sustained by kirtan and these good news preaching reports.

In touring the new Gurukula building, Srila Prabhupada's voice (4) was again noted by Satsvarupa to be "soft," and "sometimes lost in the noise of construction." At one point, Srila Prabhupada commented, "my life is ending." (SPLila:6.337-342)

Tamal wrote Yasomatisuta in Hong Kong: "Srila Prabhupada's health has deteriorated since Mayapur. In fact his health has become so bad that Srila Prabhupada came to Vrindaban and said, 'Now I will prepare for my departure.' We are giving him constant massage and other treatments." (Archives)

JUNE 9: Srila Prabhupada often slept soundly through the day, as he had last night. Srila Prabhupada "declared that if Upendra and Bhavananda could take care of him," like Sukhananda had been doing, then surely he would recover. In the afternoon, Srila Prabhupada asked, "All the doctors are leaving; does it mean it is hopeless?...So long as there is no appetite it is hopeless. Good sleep means appetite will increase."

Later, Srila Prabhupada said: "Whatever I have wanted to say, I have said in my books. If I live, I will say something more. If you want to know me, read my books. Now I'm not going to travel here and there anymore, no more speaking to large gatherings. Let my disciples do that. Physically I am unfit." (TkgD:65-6)

Tamal wrote Bhumata dasi, Krishnanandini's mother and a black devotee from Cleveland: "As you know, Srila Prabhupada's health has not been good and now His Divine Grace is seriously ill." (Archives)

JUNE 10: Last night Srila Prabhupada translated again after many days of not doing so. Srila Prabhupada complained that Dr. Ghosh was mixing naturopathic, Ayurvedic and allopathic practices. "Why Dr. Ghosh prescribes cow urine?" Tamal surmised that he was observing ecstatic, transcendental symptoms in Srila Prabhupada, as described in the Nectar of Devotion:

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"He can be seen with his eyes closed, always meditating with an intense, concentrated expression. Sometimes he stretches his neck, and sometimes he drools in his sleep and his body shakes. Sometimes there is loud belching." Tamal has now fully taken over Srila Prabhupada's correspondence, answering them himself, almost always without reading them or the replies to Srila Prabhupada for review. (TkgD:67)

COMMENT: Again, Tamal's entries about doctors (and much else too) cannot be trusted unless verified by other sources.

JUNE 11: Srila Prabhupada was not pleased Bhavananda wanted to return to Mayapur rather than stay on. (TkgD:69)

JUNE 12: Srila Prabhupada wanted to go for a car ride today, but became upset when Tamal was gone to chant in the local forests. (TkgD:70)

JUNE 13: Srila Prabhupada had heart palpitations preventing him from translating at night. Bhavananda had left, so Satadhanya became the new masseur. Srila Prabhupada requested that a regular palanquin be constructed for his transport to replace being moved around in his rocking chair. (TkgD:070-1)

JUNE 14: According to Tamal, Srila Prabhupada is quoted as saying, *"I have analyzed the disease as blood pressure. When I eat foods not easily digestible, it forms gas that pushes up on the heart. I will change my diet. And this Brahmi oil gives me great relief."* Srila Prabhupada then instructed Bhakticharu Swami as to what to cook and how. Satadhanya and Sukhananda both gave massages today. Alice Coltrane visited. (TkgD:71-2)

COMMENT: This blood pressure self-diagnosis is unverified by any other source. The actual problem was the now proven poisoning.

JUNE 15: Srila Prabhupada met with Krishnan Meyer, who will return to Vrindaban with his wife in a week. (TkgD:73)

*"Finally, Dr. Ghosh left on June 15, **frustrated and rejected**. On June 25 I left for Madras, thinking Prabhupada's health was improving. On Nov. 11 a sadhu baba came to me saying, 'Your gurudeva is very ill, you must go see him.' I left for Vrindaban and arrived Nov. 14, 6 pm in Srila Prabhupada's room. I saw the Kaviraja testing Srila Prabhupada's breath with the cotton swab. The day after Srila Prabhupada's disappearance the GBC met. I was staying in Hansadutta's room, and he told me that during the meeting he became*

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disgusted, walked out and paced the halls. Hansadutta told me, 'They are already fighting over his inheritance.'" (*Iksvaku das, Oct. 4, 2001*)

JUNE 16: Srila Prabhupada recalled an unpleasant situation in Los Angeles in Aug. 1970, when he called Tamal in Paris to come and take him back to India. *"I want to go back. There is some conspiracy... I do not wish to recall that. It was intolerable... I made my headquarter in Los Angeles. And they made a conspiracy against me."*

Tamal replied, *"It was such a shock to you. We were massaging your heart and reading Krishna book. And you developed a very bad cough."* **SP:** *That conspiracy was... (break)* **Tamal:** *I could understand later on how it... very subtle.* **SP:** *Very.* **Tamal:** *Anyway, now we're trained to the point where that **can never reoccur**. Not... Never. That could only happen because we were so new at that time.* (ConvBk:33.327-8)

COMMENT: The conspiracy to replace Srila Prabhupada with unqualified rascal imitators **DID REOCCUR**, just months later as some senior men who poisoned the Acharya orchestrated a hoax and a coup to take-over Srila Prabhupada's divine mission as phony successors.

JUNE 17: Srila Prabhupada invited his Godbrother Sruti Maharaja to visit, and yesterday and today he has been with Srila Prabhupada. (TkgD:76-8) In Los Angeles Satsvarupa received word that Srila Prabhupada was feeling better. (ISK70.291)

JUNE 18: Today Srila Prabhupada had lengthy discussions with Yasodanandana and Bhakti Prema Swamis about designing a model of the universe for the planned Mayapur planetarium. (ConvBk:33.330-342)

JUNE 19: His Divine Grace translated some last night, in spite of trouble from flying insects. Srila Prabhupada drank pineapple juice from Manipur and milk *"in various ways throughout the day."* Milk was important to restoring Srila Prabhupada's health. (TkgD:78-9)

JUNE 20: Last night, Srila Prabhupada's heart was giving pain, and he awoke early. He was unhappy to hear from Gopal Krishna that the Bombay opening was delayed due to slowed construction. (TkgD:80)

Swarup Damodar had returned to Vrindaban to visit Srila Prabhupada, and said in the garden: *"You look better today, Srila Prabhupada."* (ConvBk:33.351)

JUNE 21: Tamal recounts a story told by Srila Prabhupada

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(unverified elsewhere): *"One of my Godbrothers' wife was an adulterer. When her son found her out, he said he would tell his father. So the mother poisoned him. And when the father found out his son was poisoned by his mother, he committed suicide. The only hope of Western civilization is to chant Hare Krishna. Otherwise they are finished!"* (TkgD:81-2)

JUNE 22: Srila Prabhupada, during a scientific preaching strategy conversation, said: *"You are all young men. Who wants to become an invalid man like me? With three men I have to walk. Nobody wants. But you have to accept, compulsory."* (ConvBk:34.31)

During a private Bhagwatam class in his garden, Srila Prabhupada became quite upset that the BBT book editors had changed a word in the translation; the meaning was changed and completely confused. Srila Prabhupada ordered there be no more changes and that in the next printing the book should be reverted back to the old version. (ConvBk:34.20-7)

COMMENT: Yet, somehow, since shortly after Srila Prabhupada's departure and continuing to the present, his books have been massively and unnecessarily tampered with in a supposed improvement editing program. Outrageous!

JUNE 23: Tamal asked how he was feeling, Srila Prabhupada answered that as long as he was sitting and translating, there was no problem, but to walk, he required help. Srila Prabhupada remembered his early days in New York when he was alone. (TkgD:84-5)

Tamal wrote to Guru Kripa: *"Srila Prabhupada's health is a lot better than when you were here. He is eating regularly now, although not very much. And every night he is translating again. During the morning from 9:30 to 10 he goes before Krishna and Balaram for darshan and the devotees sing bhajans. So his health has improved, although not that much."* (Archives)

Tamal wrote to Kirtiraja: *"You will be glad to know that Srila Prabhupada's health has come to the point where he is able to translate regularly in the evening. His health is not very much improving but neither is it deteriorating any further."* (Archives)

JUNE 24: Bhagatji came to Srila Prabhupada with a unique medicine made from 45 different trees by an *"old Baba."* Srila Prabhupada's swelling had increased since the cold water treatments were discontinued due to Srila Prabhupada's dislike of the icy water austerity. Srila Prabhupada commented about the new medicine: *"I*

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cannot make so many experiments. Everyone says in four days you will be cured. Dr. Ghosh said I would walk in four days. But actually he left in four days." Later Srila Prabhupada took this medicine and by June 28 thought it had been effective, asking for more to be gotten. (TkgD: 086, 89, 93) [TkgD is Tamal's diary, and is full of disinformation.]

Srila Prabhupada has been translating and also has been talking more lately. Bhagatji had brought six days' worth of the new medicine, to be taken twice daily. (ConvBk:34.40-58)

JUNE 25: The tape recording marked June 26 is, according to Tamal, June 25. Srila Prabhupada toured and inspected the new Gurukula building, emphasizing more students and less managers were needed. (TkgD:87-9)

JUNE 26: *No tape recordings.*

Srila Prabhupada slept well the previous night and was taking Bhagatji's medicine. Srila Prabhupada spoke about the intelligence of the mongoose, who, if bitten by a snake, rushes to rub himself against a particular plant to counteract the poison. Srila Prabhupada later cried when Tamal voiced appreciation for his books. He chastised Upendra for leaving the cabinet doors open. (TkgD:89-90)

JUNE 27: *No tape recordings.*

Jaidayal Dalmia and family visited and Mr. Arora delivered the original Final Will back from the registrar. An incredible (literally) incident is purported to have occurred in the middle of the night, when Srila Prabhupada called for Tamal. Tamal reports: "*Amongst the GBC, have you selected one after me who will succeed?' I replied that we felt that we should manage together as a group, that none of us was more qualified than the others. 'Yes, each of you can be acharya of your zone.'*" Then Srila Prabhupada told Tamal not to worry about finally going to China, but to stay as his personal secretary, "*so that at least one of you will be properly trained up.*" (TkgD:91-2)

COMMENT: This surely never happened and is fatal to the authenticity of Tamal's diary. Unbelievable, unconfirmed, bogus.

JUNE 28: Srila Prabhupada asked if more of the herbal medicine had been brought from Bhagatji's old Baba, and Tamal asked if they should bring the Baba to see Srila Prabhupada.

Tamal: *No, no... And then, if it works, we can bring him. I'm still not fully satisfied. I think it works, but I'm not sure. SP: Working very slowly... Slow and sure. Tamal: Yes. But let us see.* (ConvBk:34.102-3)

COMMENT: And this was Tamal's policy: reject all qualified doctors, like the five excellent medical men that are listed in Ch. 9, and instead to leave Srila Prabhupada with old babas and quacks. While Srila Prabhupada was given tree bark, Tamal later spent a million to cure his prostate and kidney cancer with the best of modern medicine.

JUNE 29: Srila Prabhupada took some Phillips Milk of Magnesia, a laxative. Bhakti Chaitanya Swami came to report on preaching in Delhi and north India. (ConvBk:34.111-121)

JUNE 30: During his afternoon translation work on June 30, Srila Prabhupada could not see properly and called for eye drops, which were lost, causing some inconvenience while new drops were located. Srila Prabhupada's eyesight had become so poor by now that he could hardly do his translation work. (TkgD:096-8)

When an unmarked bottle of clear liquid was delivered third hand to Srila Prabhupada through Tamal, Srila Prabhupada asked, "What is that?" Srila Prabhupada grilled Tamal for verification of its source, and Tamal said it was supposedly rosewater from Seth Visanchand. Quite irritated, Srila Prabhupada emphasized that its purity could only be known by confirming its origin. Tamal agreed to look into it. The eyewash cup had also been misplaced. Srila Prabhupada also wanted to know why it had been so difficult to find a common eye-washing cup "from any medical shop." Upendra had not shown the bottle of Optrix eye wash to Srila Prabhupada that he had brought back from a shop in town. (ConvBk:34.136-8)

Srila Prabhupada again had conjunctivitis; his eyes runny and filled with mucus (2). Adi Keshava remembered the "conjunctivitis" at this time. Since Srila Prabhupada stopped Sukhananda's massages, his swelling was worse than in many weeks, and he spoke of perhaps using Lassix tablets again. (TkgD:096) Srila Prabhupada asked that some special creeping herb called punarnava be sent from Mayapur.

Satadhanya: *It is good medicinally?* **SP:** *For me. This medicine, what I am drinking, that is punarnava. Yes, as much as possible... Then I can prepare this medicine. And I know that is the medicine for my disease, punarnava... It is available here also.* **Tamal:** *So they should get it here, then.* **SP:** *Yes, I have asked him.*

Later in the day, Tamal mentioned that Mahaksha had gone to get the herbal medicines at a place some three hours distant, and would return late in the evening. (ConvBk:34.124-130)

CHAPTER 15:
DISAPPEARANCE LILA: JULY, 1977

JULY 1977

JULY 1: Srila Prabhupada met with the famous American musician Alice Coltrane after he went to see the Krishna Balaram deities. (TkgD:99)

Tamal discussed with Srila Prabhupada the loans that Jayapataka had taken from funds which Tamal was apparently managing. *"After I received the second payment, I said, "This is very good. If you continue to pay off to me, you can expect to get more loans."* (ConvBk:34.150)

Tamal then explained how his tourist visa was going to expire soon, requiring him to leave India for some time before being able to return to India on a renewed tourist visa.

Tamal: *The visa people gave me notice earlier that on such and such date I have to leave, and I have to think how to appeal.*

Srila Prabhupada suggested Tamal simply write to Indian Immigration that his name has been submitted to the Home Minister for special consideration for permanent residency.

Tamal: *Yeah, by the time I write my letter, my name will be one of the people on the list, so it's a fact... Yeah, I mean, I'm your personal secretary... SP: "...he's acting as secretary, so important, and he's serving."* (ConvBk:34.151)

Tamal said, regarding Srila Prabhupada's going to attend the temple opening in Fiji: *"I think it may be too difficult for you to go there at this time."* Tamal read a letter from a devotee which stated: *"...and now you are better. We are informed by the devotees that Guru Maharaja is better."* **SP:** *You reply that I am progressing little.* (ConvBk:34.162-3)

JULY 2: Srila Prabhupada went for deity darshan, and Bhakticharu continued his service to Srila Prabhupada. (ConvBk:34.184,196)

In the evening, Srila Prabhupada went upstairs to his quarters, having been in his garden. (TkgD:101)

JULY 3: Satadhanya was assisting with Srila Prabhupada's personal service. (ConvBk:34.199)

Tamal asked many questions about the shape of the earth, as discussions were taking place regarding the plans for the Mayapur

Planetarium. Then he felt that he had offended Srila Prabhupada, so he went and apologized. Srila Prabhupada replied that there was nothing wrong, but after a while he called for Tamal.

"Why you are thinking this way, that I am offended?" My mentality seemed to disturb Prabhupada. He said, 'Now the atmosphere is disturbed. I cannot translate.' The emotions produced by this situation were very difficult to understand." (7) (TkgD:103)

Krishnan Meyer and wife were initiated today by Srila Prabhupada and the fire sacrifice done by Yasodanandana Swami. Srila Prabhupada again spent the afternoon in his personal garden. (TkgD:104-5)

JULY 4: *No tape recordings for this day.*

Usually Srila Prabhupada awakened around 6 AM, when he would sit up and Tamal would scratch his back. Later, Tamal took care of banking matters. Srila Prabhupada's son Vrindaban De came, wondering about the arrangements on the apartment Srila Prabhupada will leave for his ex-family to live in. (TkgD:105-6)

JULY 5: Srila Prabhupada drank pineapple juice and had a cough again (3). Tamal advised waiting another day on taking Lassix:

Tamal: *Until you're over your cold, (3) it's better not to take anything strong. That Lassix is like a brahmastra. It's like an ultimate weapon. It should only be used as a last resort.* Srila Prabhupada regularly received massages. (ConvBk:34.218-238)

Srila Prabhupada had "a cold" (3) the last two days. He relieved constipation with "a medicine called Purnarnava." (TkgD: 08)

JULY 6: Srila Prabhupada preached to his son and went upstairs in the evening, but still had a cough (3). (ConvBk:34.243-52)

JULY 7: Srila Prabhupada still had his "cold," (3) took a third of a Lassix tablet, and urination was easier that day. Tamal gave an hour and a half oil massage in the early morning sunlight.


"Because I was treating him, Srila Prabhupada acted as though I was his doctor. He told Bhakticharu to consult me regarding which foods he should be served and asked Upendra to consult me about the kind of massage and bath to give." (TkgD:110-111)

Tamal wrote to Harikesh: *"His health is maintaining, not getting any worse but not significantly better."* (Archives)


JULY 8: Srila Prabhupada appointed nine of his senior disciples who will initiate devotees in the future for Srila Prabhupada as ritvik representatives (date of July 8 as per Tamal's diary). Srila Prabhupada's

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cold ③ has not improved, and Vick's Vaporub was used. Srila Prabhupada wanted a very strong massage. (TkgD:111-2)



INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS
Founder-Acharya / His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada



July 9th, 1977

To All G.B.C., and Temple Presidents


Dear Maharajas and Prabhus,

Please accept my humble obeisances at your feet. Recently when all of the GBC members were with His Divine Grace in Vrindavana, Srila Prabhupada indicated that soon He would appoint some of His senior disciples to act as "ritvik" - representative of the acarya, for the purpose of performing initiations, both first initiation and second initiation. His Divine Grace has so far given a list of eleven disciples who will act in that capacity:

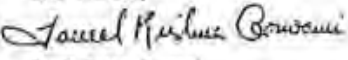
His Holiness Kirtanamanda Swami
 His Holiness Satsvarupa das Goswami
 His Holiness Jayapataka Swami
 His Holiness Tamal Kirta Goswami
 His Holiness Hridayananda Goswami
 His Holiness Bhuvananda Goswami
 His Holiness Kamsadutta Swami
 His Holiness Ramesvara Swami
 His Holiness Harikessa Swami
 His Grace Bhagavan das Adhikari
 His Grace Jayatirtha das Adhikari

In the past Temple Presidents have written to Srila Prabhupada recommending a particular devotee's initiation. Now that Srila Prabhupada has named these representatives, Temple Presidents may henceforward send recommendation for first and second initiation to whichever of these eleven representatives are nearest their temple. After considering the recommendation, these representatives may accept the devotee as an initiated disciple of Srila Prabhupada by giving a spiritual name, or in the case of second initiation, by chanting on the Gayatri thread, just as Srila Prabhupada has done. The newly initiated devotees are disciples of His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the above eleven senior devotees acting as his representative. After the Temple President receives a letter from these representatives giving the spiritual name or the thread, he can perform the first vastra in the temple as was being done before. The name of a newly initiated disciple should be sent by the representative who has accepted him or her to Srila Prabhupada, to be included in His Divine Grace's "Initiated Disciples" book.

Hoping this finds you all well.



APPRECIATED

Your servant,

 Tamal Kirta Goswami
 Secretary to Srila Prabhupada

The Krishna Consciousness Society, 1000 East 97th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44131, U.S.A. (216) 761-1371
 New York Office: 110 E. 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (212) 695-5500

Tamal pointed out to Srila Prabhupada that the cough ③ medicine he has been taking, called Expectrin, contains one fourth chloroform,

which might cause drowsiness. (ConvBk:34.275)

JULY 9: *No tape recordings from this day.*

At night, Srila Prabhupada took some of the cough ③ medicine which contained chloroform and alcohol and he slept many hours, not translating. (TkgD:112)

Srila Prabhupada, upon awakening in the mornings, was too weak to sit up on his own strength and a disciple would need to pull him up by his arms. Few devotees were visiting Vrindaban, and fewer still were allowed to visit Srila Prabhupada. His health seemed stable, not improving but also not at a crisis level as it had been in May. Srila Prabhupada remained very weak because he was eating so little. (SPLila:6.342)

On July 8 and 9, Srila Prabhupada chose 9, and then two more, to total 11 disciples as ritviks to initiate disciples on his behalf in the future "henceforward." Tamal sent out letters to this effect, one signed by Srila Prabhupada himself, now called by many as "the Final Order."

JULY 10: After hearing of the Muslim attack on Mayapur where two devotees were seriously injured, Srila Prabhupada became emotional ⑦, crying with choked voice. (SPLila:6.348)

During July, Srila Prabhupada worked well on his Bhagwatam translations, despite his physical infirmities, which included heart palpitations, faint voice ④, and such weakness that it was difficult to even sit up. Massages were given often, little ones, big ones. Srila Prabhupada was simply not eating anything of significance. (SPLila:6.349)

Tamal wrote to Hansadutta: "*Srila Prabhupada is suffering from a cold ③ just now, but amazingly enough his translation work has doubled.*" (Archives)

JULY 11: *No tape recordings.*

Srila Prabhupada's son departed and Prabhavananda came from Mayapur to tell a different story of the Muslim attack than had been reported in the newspapers. (TkgD:114)

JULY 12: *No tape recordings.* Bhakticharu wrote 40 years later:

"He asked me to go look for an Ayurvedic doctor named Vanamali Kaviraj, who had treated him previously, and request him to come... (Bhakicharu) found Vanamali... Finally Vanamali agreed, and I took him to the temple on a rickshaw... Prabhupada rarely agreed to take any kind of treatment, even Ayurvedic, but he'd had good experience

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with Vanamali before, and now he was allowing the doctor to treat him. This had created quite a sensation among the devotees, and many were gathered around Prabhupada's bed while Vanamali Kaviraj, sitting on a chair, felt his pulse for a long time, paying very close attention. Srila Prabhupada's kidneys were not functioning properly, the doctor reported, and as a result he was having difficulty urinating. That, in turn, was causing the swelling of his legs and pain in the body. Tamal KM confirmed that this was also the diagnosis of other doctors, including Vimalananda Tarkatirtha in Calcutta...

"I suggested that if he showed me how to prepare the medicine, I could make it. He liked that idea and took me to a nearby field, where he showed me two different herbs, called punarnava and patharkuchi, and collected their leaves. Back in the kitchen, he showed me how to extract their juice and added two different salts- one white (sodium nitrate), the other reddish-pink. I started to prepare the medicine and give it to Srila Prabhupada three times a day. I would fetch Vanamali Kaviraj in Prabhupada's car to come treat him every afternoon, and I began cooking for Prabhupada regularly again. Gradually his condition began to improve... Sometimes he would go on a morning walk... As Prabhupada's health improved, so did his appetite. Each morning he would tell me what he wanted for lunch- and often how to prepare it." (OCEAN:171-4)

Srila Prabhupada called for a "Sri Bonamali Das," an Ayurvedic kaviraja who had treated Srila Prabhupada many years ago. "The physician, after examining Srila Prabhupada, said the trouble was inability to pass stool and urine. The pulse was very fast: 118." Bonamali prescribed a week-long milk-only diet plus some medicines, and the rubbing all over the body of cow dung ashes. No bath or massage was allowed afterwards. (TkgD:115)

COMMENT: Bhakticharu forgets to mention the cow dung ash treatment, and he is completely mistaken that Srila Prabhupada could walk at this time. His ghostwriter did not do well with the details.

Nityananda interviewed Bhakticharu Swami by phone in Nov. 1998, and was told this: (paraphrased)

"In the summer of 1977, prior to Srila Prabhupada's decision to go to the West, in very poor condition of health, Srila Prabhupada one day spoke with Bhakticharu Swami. Did Bhakticharu know of a particular bazaar in Vrindaban? No, but he could find it. Srila Prabhupada asked Bhakticharu to find an old friend named Bonamali, who was an Ayurvedic physician. Bhakticharu brought Bonamali to see

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Srila Prabhupada and Bonamali examined Srila Prabhupada. Bonamali was sure he could cure Srila Prabhupada's illness and prepared two fresh local herbs plus two salts, one being sodium nitrate. These preparations improved Srila Prabhupada's condition markedly, giving new strength and improved function of the bowels.

“Bhakticharu offered that Bonamali could stay in the guesthouse to prepare the fresh herbs daily, but Bonamali could not, so Bhakticharu was shown where to collect the herbs and how to prepare the potion. Bhakticharu Swami was in charge of Srila Prabhupada's medicines. Thus Srila Prabhupada was treated with Bonamali's prescription by Bhakticharu Swami, and his condition improved so much that Srila Prabhupada felt able to travel to the West. Bhakticharu Swami said he did not notice any uremic frost on Srila Prabhupada (as Tamal writes about), the white crystalline dust which is produced by the perspiration of those with kidney disease. He also noticed that Srila Prabhupada's hands and feet would swell often, but that the swelling would decrease when Srila Prabhupada would pass urine. During this time Bhakticharu Swami cooked for Srila Prabhupada and was the administrator of all medicines.”

COMMENT: Bhakticharu had studied chemistry in a German university, so even after 21 years he remembered one of the salts used in Bonamali's medicine, namely sodium nitrate. And he appears a very good chemist, knowing chemical salts and how to prepare medicines, etc. Perhaps he also knew about cadmium salts and their use?

JULY 13: *No tape recordings.*

The ash treatment began today, but Srila Prabhupada, by afternoon, was disturbed because he could not translate or rest without his regular massage and bath. In the evening he took both anyway, and felt better. In the night, the cough ③ syrup prevented any translation work. (TkgD:115)

JULY 14: *Srila Prabhupada's swelling is down to less than in many months, "which undoubtedly has been working to help the passing of urine and thus reduce the swelling."* Srila Prabhupada discussed medicines with Tamal and Bhakticharu, agreeing to take Bonamali's medicines, but not the ash treatment. Bonamali came again today. (TkgD:116)

Srila Prabhupada took a little of some special preparations sent from Yamuna and Dinatarine, as well as some digestive spices. When Tamal offered to give another Lassix tablet because the feet were swelling again, Srila Prabhupada declined, saying, "No, let me see," but

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mentioned that he had a bowel movement earlier. Srila Prabhupada asked for something from the medicine cabinet which Upendra had put in it, and also asked that the chalk be put away. (ConvBk:34.292-3)

JULY 15: Translation work last night was more than any day since February. Due to rain, Srila Prabhupada sat on the porch instead of going to the garden. Gauridas Pandit took leave of Srila Prabhupada's service today due to visa expiration. Tamal, who differs with Gauridas's accounts of Srila Prabhupada's instructions regarding *ritviks* and future initiations, minimized his role in serving Srila Prabhupada:

"Gauri das, who was simply the servant of the servants of Prabhupada, was thus blessed." (TkgD)

COMMENT: Here is another indication that Tamal's diary was doctored. Tamal developed a conflict of memories with Gauridas in 1989 regarding what Srila Prabhupada spoke about the ritvik arrangements for future initiations. In 1990 Tamal wrote in the ISKCON Journal that Gauridas was just a minor assistant and thus could not actually be considered Srila Prabhupada's servant, and so, he would not know about any ritvik instructions. Then Tamal's 1998 diary reinforces this minimization of Gauridas's position to discredit Gauridas's claim of hearing Srila Prabhupada say that ritviks were also meant for initiating on His Divine Grace's behalf *after* his departure, not just before. So we doubt this diary is an actual account from 1977: it is back-doctored (like backdating a check), trying to validate the GBC's concocted guru system and Tamal's disinformation about Srila Prabhupada's health in 1977.

Srila Prabhupada, himself a pharmacist and chemist, instructed that equal amounts of calcium chloride, China clay and chalk be mixed, producing "the pure ingredient" of the *kaviraja's* prescribed cow dung ash, *"which itself consists of only sixty percent calcium chloride."* Similar to baby powder and having a cooling effect, this mixture was rubbed all over Srila Prabhupada thrice daily. Srila Prabhupada said, *"Like Lord Shiva."* Later, Srila Prabhupada became very emotional ⑦ and began to cry when speaking of the Mayapur devotees who had been attacked by a crowd of thugs. (TkgD:117-8)

JULY 16: *No tape recordings.*

The previous evening, Srila Prabhupada exerted much energy speaking with Bhagatji, and as a result did not translate much in the night. Tamal has been encouraging Srila Prabhupada to conserve his energy by speaking only to important persons. (TkgD:120)

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JULY 17: Tamal asked Srila Prabhupada, *"It seems like your voice has become a little congested ③ tonight. Are you feeling congested?"*

Later, Srila Prabhupada said, *"They say, 'You are great, great, great.' But don't make it small while I am living... And people are recognizing I am great. Don't make me small. I'll not give much trouble, but I am now invalid. What can I do?"* (ConvBk:34.337-341)

JULY 18: Prabhavananda took sannyas initiation, becoming Bhakti Prabhava Swami. A report came from Jayapataka about Mayapur and the recent trouble there. (TkgD:120-2)

Abhiram came to Vrindaban (Tamal says the 19th) and spoke to Tamal at length. (ConvBk:34.329)

Abhirama and Tamal were good friends. Tamal wrote to Viswakarma, Toronto temple president: *"You will be glad to know that His Divine Grace's health is gradually improving. Although Prabhupada cannot move around or sit up without assistance, still his work goes on unhindered."* (Archives)

JULY 19: In the morning, Srila Prabhupada's *"swelling was the least I have seen."* Srila Prabhupada attributed this to the calcium chloride (lime) powder, of which he had experience as a child of fifteen with beriberi fever. The oil massages and bathing are discontinued for several days. Bonamali came again, explaining that due to Srila Prabhupada's age and condition, the medicines he was giving were mild. (TkgD:122)

Abhiram visited Srila Prabhupada, whom he noted to be *"very ill, requiring a lot of physical assistance. It was taxing upon Upendra and Tamal."* (ABHI)

Tamal wrote to Krishna Katha: *"Generally I am only reading 'good encouraging news' to His Divine Grace..."* (Archives)

JULY 20: This morning Srila Prabhupada commented to Tamal as he looked at his hands and legs, *"It is reducing so much, soon I will be only bones."* (TkgD:125)

Srila Prabhupada received news from Hansadutta in Ceylon and dictated a reply, *"Nobody is going to disturb you there. Make your own field and continue to become ritvik and act on my charge. People are becoming sympathetic there. The place is very nice."*

Hearing of the Sunday feast menu in Ceylon, Srila Prabhupada said, *"I want to eat, but I cannot... Although I cannot eat, simply by hearing the names, I am satisfied."* (ConvBk:34.353)

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JULY 21: Pranavdas Gupta, influential, wealthy and from Delhi, gave a report on an astrological reading he had received about Srila Prabhupada. The report indicated stomach troubles and great difficulty until Sept. 7, but then ten years or more of good health. Three readings had been solicited, another being from Asutosh Oja as was obtained by Yasodanandana.

Tamal: *So now we have one. That is one horoscope. Now we make comparison the next two that come in. They're both coming tonight to give reports. Bhakti Prema has returned, and Yasodanandana Maharaja has returned. So after we hear all three, then, if necessary, you can consult a kaviraja. Or everyone may say the same thing. Then we'll all know if it's confirmed.* (ConvBk:34.358)

Some gentleman brought some massage oils for Srila Prabhupada, but oil massage was only used every few days or so because Bonamali kaviraja advised against massages. Srila Prabhupada liked them because, *"It makes the whole body soothing."* (Conv.34.360)

JULY 22: Srila Prabhupada requested Abhiram to assist with his care, and Abhiram went to Mayapur to bring back his wife and things, returning late on July 25. On July 22, while speaking with Tamal, Srila Prabhupada again became emotional, crying (7) and closing his tearful eyes when he thought of his disciples' sincere service. (SPLila:6.354)

Abhiram writes that Srila Prabhupada had to be carried under his arms when going to the bathroom. (ABHI)

Tamal wrote to Radhaballabha: *"His Divine Grace just does not want to hear such letters anymore. I only read to him 'good news.' All management he wants us to handle. Srila Prabhupada no longer personally replies any of his letters. The last letter he signed was a letter to Ambarish Prabhu, perhaps one month ago."*

Radhaballabha was upset with Tamal due to not getting replies from His Divine Grace directly, and Tamal challenged Radhaballabha to seek recourse from the GBC if he did not like how Tamal was managing his affairs as personal secretary to Srila Prabhupada. (Archives)

JULY 23: *No tape recordings.*

Srila Prabhupada was visited by his old friend Sri Hitsaran Sharma in the evening. (TkgD:128)

JULY 24: Gaurasundara came with a new wife to Vrindaban and met with Srila Prabhupada, who asked about his previous wife Govinda dasi. (ConvBk:35.1-4; TkgD:128-9)

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Tamal wrote to Giriraj: "*Srila Prabhupada has been putting all over his body throughout the day a powder composed basically of calcium carbonate which absorbs water through the skin. As a result of this powder recommended by one Ayurvedic physician of Vrindaban, as well as some medicine also given by the same physician, the swelling in his body has nearly reduced to normal.*" (Archives)

JULY 25: *No tape recordings of this day.*

Srila Prabhupada has not had oil massages for a few days, as they had been discouraged by the *kaviraja*. But powder massages continued daily. Today he got a short "*bird bath*." Abhiram arrived back from Mayapur with his wife Srutirupa dasi, reporting that the Mayapur ISKCON devotees were still in jail. (TkgD:129-130)

JULY 26: Dr. Kapoor arrived amidst positive worldwide preaching reports. Bonamali arrived to find that in three weeks, Srila Prabhupada's pulse has gone down from 118 to 62 and "*that the internal fever had gone.*" The *kaviraja* thought that Srila Prabhupada's appetite would return within two weeks. Srila Prabhupada now washes his tongue in the mornings with lemon and ground ginger. Srila Prabhupada discontinued Gaurasundara's massage today due to his hands being too hot. (TkgD:131)

COMMENT: In hindsight, it seems utterly amazing that this medical uncertainty went on so long. What is "internal fever"? Because Tamal had such a tight control on all visitors, what was to be said to Srila Prabhupada, which doctors would be acceptable, etc... No one else even dared to question Tamal's arrangements or the quality of medical attention that Srila Prabhupada was given. This was Tamal's being a control freak while he managed the poisoning.

At 8:30 pm, Tamal asked if Srila Prabhupada still wanted his massage, since they were about an hour late in their schedule due to enlivening preaching reports that came in. (ConvBk:35.9)

When Srutirupa dasi, Abhiram's wife, came to Vrindaban to serve Srila Prabhupada, she observed that he had no appetite, eating very little, maybe a palmful a day, and that the previous three weeks she heard he had taken only 2 or 3 sips of milk a day. Bhakticharu Swami was cooking for Srila Prabhupada. (SRUTI)

JULY 27: *No tape recordings of this day.*

Abhiram notes that Srila Prabhupada's health is very deteriorated, translating has decreased to very little, and that he is restless at night.

Satsvarupa's biography then describes: "*Towards the end of July,*

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Prabhupada's health seemed to be worsening again. And again he mentioned that the end might come at any moment. Tamal Krishna had been acting as Srila Prabhupada's personal secretary for six continuous months, and he had become Prabhupada's eyes and ears and his spokesman, especially in dealing with ISKCON management. And he had also become a personal confidant, assisting Srila Prabhupada in his transcendental moods." (SPLila:6.355)

Alex Kulik and his wife, of Prasadam Distribution International (PDI), came to visit Srila Prabhupada. (TkgD:132)

JULY 28: Srila Prabhupada's translation work in the last few days was decreasing; yesterday and last night there was none. Upendra and Tamal observed a change in Srila Prabhupada's "*disposition*" through the last week. He was increasingly weaker from not eating anything for many days. At 10 PM, Srila Prabhupada called Tamal to his room, appearing "*very depressed*" and said, "*I think no one recovers from this disease. It is called dropsy. Look it up in the dictionary. My present health is so weak that death can take place at any time.*" Tamal found the definition of dropsy to indicate swelling of the body due to liquid in the skin and muscles. Srila Prabhupada's eyes were being washed with rosewater ① 2 or 3 times daily, and now they appeared cloudy. It appeared to Tamal that Srila Prabhupada was not feeling encouraged to struggle for life. (TkgD:133-5)

COMMENT: We doubt the veracity of Tamal's report that Srila Prabhupada named his disease as "dropsy," which is only a symptom of some other disease, such as diabetes or heavy metals poisoning. Dropsy simply is not a disease nor can it be a diagnosis of Srila Prabhupada's health condition. It is like saying mucus is a disease; it is only a symptom of a viral or bacterial respiratory infection (or of poisoning).

Tamal now proposed traveling to the West on a preaching tour. His rationale was that the transcendental enthusiasm in doing so and the love of his disciples would give Srila Prabhupada increased will to live. Srila Prabhupada became "*very enthusiastic about going abroad,*" and asked that three astrologers be consulted, "*whether I should go, whether I shall be cured, how long I shall live.*" Srila Prabhupada became hopeful, saying, "*Tamal is arranging a big party.*" (SPLila:6.357, TkgD:133-135)

COMMENT: Tamal's India visa expired on Aug. 14, 1977. He would soon be overstaying and so needed to exit India soon, disrupting his program of being personal secretary, master controller, and chief poisoner. Tamal conveniently promoted a foreign tour, despite Srila

Prabhupada's bad condition. Tamal consequently renewed his India visa in London in September.

Satsvarupa relates: *"Prabhupada said that according to allopathic medicine, the only hope for him was to enter a hospital and undergo intensive medical treatment. According to Ayurvedic medicine, however, there were specific medicines."*

Srila Prabhupada was wearing "dark" sunglasses ① regularly, even late in the day or in a darkened room. He appeared to have troubles with his eyes, seeing properly, and with sensitivity to light ①. (SPLila:6.358-360)

Yasomatinandana came from Ahmedabad to report on the 100 acre farm that had been donated to ISKCON by Seth Bhogilal Patel.

Yasomatinandana: *How are you feeling? SP: Not very good. Old man's disease... So it is not very good to live like an old man. It is troublesome. Body will be weakened, and all kinds of disease will be strong. Unless one is very strong in body, old age means suffering.*

Later, Gopal Krishna came to discuss about books and Diwali cards. **SP:** (laughs) *So I thought that unless he brings some book, he won't come. Because every time I criticize him, "Where is the book? Where is the book?" (ConvBk:35.10-23)*

Satsvarupa: *"Lately I've been thinking I should go and be with TKG and Srila Prabhupada. I would go if invited for the purpose of writing the biography of His Divine Grace." (Isk70:295)*

COMMENT: This is indicative of Satsvarupa (and some others) already being certain of Srila Prabhupada's pending physical departure.

JULY 29: *No tape recordings of this day.*

Srila Prabhupada said to Tamal, *"I was praying to Krishna, 'What is this slow death?'... I must enthuse them..."* Thus a proposed itinerary was read by Abhiram and Tamal to Srila Prabhupada, who became very eager to go to the West. Said Tamal, *"Srila Prabhupada, by going West, I know you will recover."* Srila Prabhupada replied quickly, *"May Krishna make your words fulfilled." (TkgD:136)*

JULY 30: *No tape recordings of this day.*

Srila Prabhupada awoke and used the spittoon, *"saying that this spitting was another problem."* ② He commented that the interpretation of his spitting and drooling as being a transcendental symptom was sahajiya thinking. Sitting up, he said, *"This disease is in the kidney, so wherever I go, this kidney ⑤ will go... According to medical science, the only cure is cutting or dialysis. But kaviraja*

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medicine says there is cure." Srila Prabhupada was brought onto the balcony verandah and put on his sunglasses ①. Tamal feared Srila Prabhupada may be developing eye problems since *"later in the day he again put on sunglasses ①, though we were sitting inside a dark room."* (TkgD:137)

Three different astrological reports came in today, brought by Yasodanandana Swami, Dr. Sharma and Bhakti Prema Swami. Bhakti Prema's *"was useless, Dr. Sharma's "was fair,"* and Yasodanandan's, done by Asutosh Oja of Delhi, *"seemed the most reliable."* All three were read to Srila Prabhupada, and all agreed that August and September would be the worst months for health and that travelling should be avoided. Asutosh Oja recommended wearing a blue sapphire to mitigate the negative effects of Saturn.

Srila Prabhupada said: *"So it is not hopeless. At least for the next five weeks, keep me very carefully. For the time being, no travel. Secure this blue sapphire, and chant Hare Krishna."* *"I am suffering because my belly department is not working."* (SPLila:6.359, TkgD:137-8, ABHI) Tamal wrote to Mahabuddhi: *"P.S.: Srila Prabhupada had us consult three different astrologers regarding his travelling. All three strictly advised against travel at this time, so Srila Prabhupada has decided to stay in Vrindaban for now."* (Archives)

JULY 31: Satsvarupa's biography summarizes July as a time when Srila Prabhupada continued to have no appetite, hardly eating anything in the past six weeks. Srila Prabhupada was irregular in his various daily activities, including sleep, massage, translating, etc. He gave permission that devotees may recite a prayer on his behalf: *"My dear Lord Krishna, if You desire, please cure Srila Prabhupada."* (SPLila:6.359)

Srila Prabhupada was proud of his having translated 85 points worth on the dictaphone during the night.

REJECTION OF PROPER MEDICAL CARE

In the afternoon, the governor of Tamil Nadu/Madras, Sri Prabhudas Potwari, came to visit quickly for only a half hour. (TkgD:138)

SP: *...difficult to go from this room to that room. Unless one or two men help, I cannot go even to the toilet. Governor: I see. Whose treatment is going on? Tamal: One local kaviraja, Ayurvedic doctor. (Bonamali) Governor: I see. I invite you warmly to come to Madras. Stay at Raj Bhavan (governor's mansion). And we have the best*

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medical team of Madras government at your disposal. We have got the best doctors in whole of South Asia. The physicians are the best government doctors... very good physicians. SP: Thank you very much. But I am not very inclined for medical treatment, their injection, operation. (laughs) Governor: No, they won't give you injections. They also... There, doctors give yogic treatment also, and nature cure treatment...

Srila Prabhupada then preached about the temporary nature of the body, quoting often from Bhagavad Gita.

SP: *...at the present moment, I am suffering because my belly department is not working nicely... They discussed the trouble in Mayapur and the governor said tomorrow he would speak about it with Indira Gandhi.*

Governor: *So I would request you to come to Madras, and we'll arrange some of your lectures also. SP: (to Tamal) If possible, take me there. Madras is not far away. It takes about two hours from Delhi. Governor: From Delhi only one and a half hour...*

SP: *Think over. His Excellency is inviting. It is a good opportunity. Governor: We'll keep Maharaja in our Raj Bhavan in very comfortable place to stay. It's like ashrama, because in our lands in my garden we have got 1300 deers of various type. We feel as if we are in Valmiki-ashrama... SP: So accept this invitation and fix up.*

Governor: *Very good trees... 200 mango trees in our compound. Various fruit trees. Everything beautiful. Nearly 200 acres of land ... very fine, very cool... There is our small bungalow on the sea also. SP: So when you think it will be suitable? Governor: ...I'll be in Madras on the 8th back. Then I am there. SP: Eighth, August...*

Then Srila Prabhupada asked the governor for help with obtaining permanent residency for a list of his foreign disciples, and the governor promised to discuss the matter with the Home Minister the very next day. **Governor:** *Don't take much strain... because your life is precious to.. And that should not be... I will help to my best. (ConvBk:35.24-29)*

Afterwards, Srila Prabhupada appeared enthused by the invitation to Madras, where he said there were "many good Ayurvedic kavirajas. I am 50 percent decided. If you agree, then we will go." Tamal notes, "I said I would have to contemplate the trip first." (TkgD:139)

"Afterwards, Srila Prabhupada appeared enthused by the invitation to Madras, where he said there were 'many good Ayurvedic kavirajas. I am 50 percent decided. If you agree, then we will go.' Tamal notes, 'I said I would have to contemplate the trip first.'"

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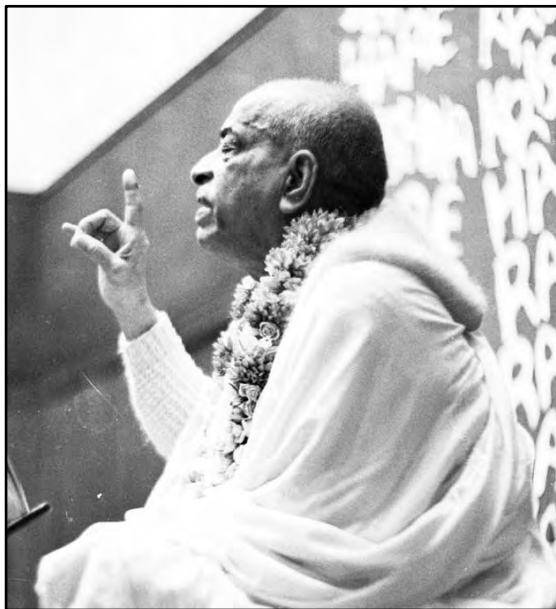
(TkgD.139) *“Srila Prabhupada and his servants discussed the merits of travel to Madras and other places around the world.” (Sats:6.359)”*

COMMENT: First, we can see that in 1983 Satsvarupa was using Tamal's diary to fill in his biography, as he quotes directly from it. There is no record of why this prime opportunity for restoring Srila Prabhupada's health was rejected (there are no tape recordings for the next 8 days!). Here was a chance to receive the best allopathic or Ayurvedic treatment in India for free in a Governor's Mansion without injections, operations, etc. Why was Srila Prabhupada not taken to Madras, where there was qualified medical attention? Why did Tamal reject this opportunity for proper medical attention?

“Srila Prabhupada and his servants discussed the merits of travel to Madras and other places around the world.” (SPLila:6.359)

“Having a bit more energy, Srila Prabhupada was able to accept more visitors. The governor of Tamil Nadu, Prabhudas Patwari, came to see him... Prabhupada sat up in his bed (and he could walk?) to greet him...” (OCEAN:178)

COMMENT: There was a resolute avoidance of any *qualified*



medical attention or evaluation. *There was no coherent or intelligent program to address Srila Prabhupada's health problems.* This deliberate avoidance of proper medical care prevented detection of the real cause of declining health, namely the poisoning. The poisoners were anxious about each new doctor, who might discover their evil work, and thus made sure none stayed too long.

CHAPTER 16:
DISAPPEARANCE LILA: AUGUST, 1977

AUGUST 1977:

There are no tape recordings for August 1-8. Eight days in a row.

AUGUST 1: By now, Srila Prabhupada was "bedridden." "There was constant sickness now, being sick all day today with pain in the right side of his chest." (ABHI)

Srila Prabhupada did no translation work last night or today, and other activities had become irregular while his sleeping has increased. (TkgD:141)

AUGUST 2: "Srila Prabhupada is worse than he has ever been, taking some milk and fruit juices only. Today he has been vomiting, eating nothing, and there is nausea and lack of digestion." Srila Prabhupada had slept the whole night and most of the day, awaking at 1:10 AM. (ABHI)

COMMENT: One could try to explain these symptoms as due to this or that. But because the NAA hair tests 2002-05 revealed lethal levels of cadmium poisoning throughout 1977, it is common sense that these symptoms are from heavy metals poisoning instead. It would seem the cadmium produced this vomiting, nausea, indigestion, and a worsening of the physical condition.

Tamal quotes Srila Prabhupada: "I can no longer see properly. My brain is not working." Tamal characterizes: "Prabhupada has become very weak. Never in his life has he been this ill." The kaviraja came and analyzed that the previous swelling was actually transformed blood and that the reduction in swelling was like losing blood. "Therefore, Prabhupada was experiencing weakness and poor vision."

Although Srila Prabhupada has practically not eaten in over a month, the kaviraja believed the main problem would be solved when Srila Prabhupada's appetite would gradually return, which he expected. Srila Prabhupada still managed to go to see the deities every morning, however, and enjoyed the dancing in kirtan by the gurukula boys. In early evening, Srila Prabhupada drank some apple juice, but later he vomited and "felt very ill all night." (TkgD:141-2)

Srila Prabhupada thought of going to London and then America, particularly the Gita Nagari farm. Satsvarupa's biography notes that this

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talk was accompanied by increased weakness, lessened conversation, no translation work and darkened quarters ①. Going to the temple in the mornings, he wore his "dark sunglasses" ① and sat expressionless ⑥ before the deities and in kirtan. Srila Prabhupada is quoted, "*I am going through a difficult time and am now feeling restless.*" (SPLila:6.361-2)

Tamal wrote to Hrishikeshananda in Bangkok:

"As you may know, His Divine Grace has been very ill since Gaura Purnima. Practically he is invalid and just to go to the latrine he requires the assistance of two persons. On his instructions we have contacted two astrologers and they have recommended the wearing of blue sapphire of 7 carats weight. If it is possible for you to procure such a gem and send it to His Divine Grace here in Vrindaban, this could be very beneficial for his health. He is suffering from an acute case of dropsy and now even his translation work has become affected." (Archives)

AUGUST 3: In the morning, Srila Prabhupada remained nauseated. (TkgD:142)

AUGUST 4: After awakening, and while Tamal scratched his back, Srila Prabhupada explained how to bury his body with salt and where to build a memorial. It is to be noted that Srila Prabhupada's swelling was "*very minimal,*" even though the ash treatment was now used less often. Tamal mentioned that it appeared that the *kaviraja's* medicine was working, but Srila Prabhupada said he had stopped it. "*I've taken the medicine (Bonamali's) for three weeks. Now let me depend on Krishna. The astrologers say the time is bad.*"

[Bonamali's medicine taken from July 12-Aug. 3.]

From hearing Yasodanandana Swami's astrological report repeatedly, Srila Prabhupada drew some enthusiasm to go in some weeks to the West. The reading mentioned stomach and digestion troubles for two more years. No travel was recommended until Aug. 10 or 11, and if there was no improvement, he should wait until Sept. 4 or 5. Srila Prabhupada, although very weak, was still able to sit at his desk in the main sitting room. (TkgD:143-4)

Tamal wrote a letter to Bhagavan: "*Srila Prabhupada's health has taken a slight turn for the worse. He has not eaten practically in one month except for taking milk. So now he has become very very weak. He has not translated for the past week. The swelling has gone away due to the treatment of a Kaviraja who is now going to attempt to*

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revive Srila Prabhupada's taste or appetite which is the actual problem." (Archives)

Satsvarupa: *"Just received word that Srila Prabhupada is 'worse than ever' in ill health - dropsy. He has given us a prayer to say: 'My dear Lord Krishna, if You desire, please cure Srila Prabhupada.'" (Isk70:295)*

AUGUST 5: Srila Prabhupada could not sleep from the previous afternoon until 3 AM this morning; he blamed the *kaviraja's* medicine. He still could not do any translation work. Srutirupa dasi began cooking for Srila Prabhupada today, asking for singhara and kachori, but he noted, *"And anyway, where is appetite?" (TkgD:145)*

Srila Prabhupada ate some solid food cooked by Srutirupa, since Palika was in Bombay. (ABHI)

AUGUST 6: Abhiram recorded that Srila Prabhupada *"started to eat again, but his eyesight is gradually failing. He could not properly see a deity of himself that was brought for his inspection. He sat up today to chant, which was unusual."* Srila Prabhupada was in such condition that he neither rose nor spoke ⑥ when important guests came to visit. (TkgD:146)

AUGUST 7: Srila Prabhupada awoke from a night's good sleep, and, in the afternoon, hearing Asutosh Oja's report again, said of Saturn's movement into his 8th house in Sept. and Oct., *"Indirectly, this means fatal. From the circumstances, it appears hopeless."* There was discussion of Srila Prabhupada's father who did not eat in his last four months. (TkgD:146)

COMMENT: Now the hint that Srila Prabhupada's ailment was perhaps hereditary. We want to see Tamal's original diary.

AUGUST 8: Abhiram recorded that *"Tamal is filtering through all the letters and reports to Srila Prabhupada, bringing only positive news to His Divine Grace. Srila Prabhupada only takes solid food very occasionally."*

Tamal's entry for the 7th appears to include the 8th as well.

Gopal Krishna and Surabhi came. Srila Prabhupada complained of money squandering in Bombay and became very angry that Gopal Krishna was being penny-wise, pound-foolish by not printing books quickly enough. Srila Prabhupada spoke wryly of Gopal's projected Bombay opening date, *"Do it. Do it. But after all, do it in time. I'm not going to live for long."*

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Srila Prabhupada was very critical of Mahatma Gandhi, who he said wasted 50 years accomplishing nothing, yet distorted the sacred Bhagavad Gita.

Surabhi Swami related how he had gone to consult a numerologist, the former advisor of the Maharaja of Mansingh of Jaipur. The reading cautioned that the next three months were very critical. The advice was for taking milk from a black cow, fruit juice and Tulasi. Bhagatji was searching for a black cow, and when Srila Prabhupada asked what medicine was recommended, Surabhi replied, *"No medicine."* Tamal said, *"Good doctor."* (ConvBk:35.30-34)

Tusta Krishna Swami wrote to Srila Prabhupada: *"I have just learned you are ill again."* When Srila Prabhupada heard the devotees in New Zealand were having 24 hour kirtan for Srila Prabhupada's health, he said, *"That is the only way I will recover."* (Archives)

AUGUST 9: Srila Prabhupada rose early, the sun shining on him. Guru Kripa Maharaja arrived and presented a blue sapphire ring for counteracting the planet Saturn's ill effects (maybe from Hrishikeshananda in Bangkok?) Tamal observed that Srila Prabhupada seemed to be losing his health and strength by the day.

"He speaks less and with more difficulty. His sleep is not sound. He walks with more difficulty. Worst of all, I have trouble encouraging him because I am increasingly aware of how hard this period is for him." Srila Prabhupada often asked to hear the astrologer's report. Today he took his massage just after noon today. (TkgD:148; ConvBk:35.38-40)

AUGUST 10: Bhakticharu Swami attended Srila Prabhupada every morning from 3:30 to 5:30 AM. Today Srila Prabhupada remarked how the blue sapphire was having a good effect, giving good dreams. He thought of going to Hawaii for his health, as Guru Kripa had advised him of the ideal climate there.

Srila Prabhupada questioned why the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and reviewed the astrological reading again.

SP: *"So if I feel little strength, I shall go to Hawaii... So you can bring milk?"* Pradyumna began to read Chaitanya Charitamrita. In the evening, asked how he felt, Srila Prabhupada answered Tamal, *"Not at all good. I am very, very weak."* (TkgD:49-150; ConvBk:35.41-4)

AUGUST 11: Thursday: After a night of having difficulty sleeping, Guru Kripa Maharaja gave Srila Prabhupada a new pair of Polaroid sunglasses ①, which Srila Prabhupada used increasingly,

even while indoors when there is a light on and also when going to the temple for deity darshan. (TkgD: 50-1)

Prabhavishnu Swami came and reported on his preaching in Bangladesh and Nepal. Bhakticharu Swami came with some medicine:

SP: *Actually I do not like to take. What do you think? Should I take?* **Tamal:** *This is that kaviraja medicine?* **Bhakticharu:** *Yes.* **Tamal:** *Well, I don't see how it is having so much effect.* **SP:** *No effect.* **Tamal:** *Powder isn't working effectively, and milk is keeping you going. I don't see that this medicine is doing anything. It's not giving you appetite.* **SP:** *Not even taste.* **Tamal:** *No. It's giving you bad taste. You don't like to take it.*

SP: *So your opinion not to take?* **Tamal:** *My opinion is that if you feel that... I don't see that it's having any effect. I think the milk is the best thing, milk, mango milk like you're taking, little juices. This is for creating appetite, I think.* (ConvBk:35.47)

In the afternoon, Srila Prabhupada called for Tamal and asked, "...continue this kaviraja or shall we change? If we have to change, whether that astrologer has got any information?" (ConvBk:35.50)

"Now the kaviraja's medicine is doing nothing." (TkgD:151)

Abhiram and Yasodanandana Swami returned from Delhi with an expanded analysis from Asutosh Oja and his elderly father, both expert astrologers, elaborating on the initial report received July 30. Coming into the darkened ① room, Srila Prabhupada had the light turned on. Abhiram read the report to Srila Prabhupada. Abhiram described the details, including a warning, "Then he mentioned that there may be some trouble from... maybe financial or maybe from juniors, from subordinates."

COMMENT: Yes, danger from poisoners amongst his servants.

Abhiram explained that Feb. 28, 1978, six months hence, was the calculated fatal date, but that since Srila Prabhupada was an exalted devotee, he could well live beyond that date. It was up to the will of the Supreme Lord. If Srila Prabhupada survived these next difficult months, there was shown to be up to five years after that with good health.

Abhiram had also arranged for Sunday that the chief resident physician from the Ayurvedic Hospital in Delhi, plus his physician wife and another Ayurvedic professor, would come to examine Srila Prabhupada. This hospital physician had already recommended pearl with oxidized gold and the bark of the Arjuna tree. (ConvBk:35.50-52)

Tamal quotes Srila Prabhupada: "Throughout the Society, we

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should be prepared. Take it for granted, the day is given. Now do everything carefully. Everyone knows when there is no appetite, it is warning: life is over." (TkgD:152)

Satsvarupa was in Los Angeles: *"Now I am thinking I should go to India and render service to my spiritual master, as he is very ill. Three months ago, all GBC members rushed to his bedside in Vrindaban. Then he made all legal preparations for his departure. But he appeared to recover a little and thus we left him. New word is that he is 'even worse,' but we have not been ordered to gather... Still, I think I should go." (Isk70:297)*

AUGUST 12: *No tape recordings for this day.*

Srila Prabhupada thought of asking Palika dasi to come from Bombay for a few days to cook South Indian *iddli*, but then changed his mind, saying, *"I have no taste. What is the use?"* Tamal then summarizes his observations: *"For the past few days, Prabhupada had been very quiet, almost transcendently morose ⑦. He would hear the correspondence without making any comment." (TkgD:152-3)*

AUGUST 13: Tamal describes that a report from Hansadutta came this day regarding the public defeat of Dr. Kavoor in Ceylon (ConvBk 35, pgs. 53-62). Tamal describes some intimate discussions with Srila Prabhupada in his diary, pgs. 153-4.

AUGUST 14: *No tape recordings for this day.*

Tamal asked Srila Prabhupada if he could go for bathing in the Yamuna, but Srila Prabhupada discouraged the idea. *"I also feel that as long as Srila Prabhupada is so ill, I have no right to think of such things as sporting in the Yamuna." (TkgD:154)*

Tamal wrote Giriraj: *"I always remember our walk on the beach with Dr. Patel when Srila Prabhupada said, 'Giriraj makes so many friends and our Tamal Krishna is expert in making enemies.'"*

Tamal wrote to Hansadutta: *"He now sits every morning on the veranda before going to the temple for darshan at 9:30. He was reclining on a round bolster pillow and wearing sunglasses ①, which he always does now because his eyes are giving him some trouble." (Archives)*

AUGUST 15: *No tape recordings for this day.*

"Today was the day of doctors." Abhiram brought the head physician from an Ayurvedic hospital in Delhi, who checked Srila Prabhupada with a stethoscope. Tamal says, "Immediately I concluded

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he was bogus," and delineates five reasons why he thought so. What were the results of this medical examination is unknown, except that this physician left (rejected, in other words).

Later, Srila Prabhupada's disciple Naveen Krishna brought his father, Dr. D. R. Khurana, to see Srila Prabhupada. Dr. Khurana urged Srila Prabhupada to go to a Delhi hospital for kidney dialysis treatment. *But Tamal declined.* Then Dr. Khurana offered to treat Srila Prabhupada in his own Vrindaban temple quarters, arranging for a fleet of Delhi doctors to come with the kidney dialysis machine and other items for tests and treatment. There would be no need to go to the hospital. Tamal waited over a week to reply in the negative. (*Naveen Krishna das, 2016*)

"When he [Dr. Khurana] saw Prabhupada did not want that, he suggested an Ayurvedic hospital in Delhi, not knowing that the bogus chief physician had already made his appearance earlier." (TkgD:155)

COMMENT: Again we see Tamal is highly motivated to dismiss the best doctors. This was a disturbing pattern throughout 1977.

Before noon, Bhagatji appeared bringing a *vaidya* recommended by Seth Bishan Chand, who then took the pulse, and offered to return that evening and the next morning. Srila Prabhupada appreciated that this *vaidya* seemed very careful.

Srila Prabhupada said, *"Regarding the Bhagwatam translation, when I get inspiration I will take it up. Don't try to force me. I am going through a difficult time and am now feeling restless. It is not mechanical."* (TkgD:155)

AUGUST 16: *No tape recordings.*

In the middle of the night, Guru Kripa and Tamal were called by Srila Prabhupada, who could not sleep, feeling disturbed. He questioned the authenticity and honesty of Bhagatji's *vaidya*, and wanted to find out about him.

Bhagatji's *vaidya* came again in the morning and tested a urine sample with a drop of oil, exclaiming, *"You will be cured!"* and promised to restore Srila Prabhupada's appetite. At 11 AM Bonamali and Bhagatji's *vaidya* met together and with Srila Prabhupada, agreeing that the past treatments were appropriate and coordinating on a joint program from that point on. The *vaidya* would stay with Bhagatji nearby for a week, and declined payment.

Coincidentally, Srila Prabhupada had felt better these last few days, which Tamal suggested was due to the blue sapphire. Srila

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Prabhupada replied, "Yes, otherwise how this vaidya has suddenly come? No one called for him?" (TkgD:156-8)

AUGUST 17: Satsvarupa, Srutakirti, Balavanta and Madhudvisa arrived and Srila Prabhupada became choked with emotion ⑦ in speaking to Madhudvisa, who was returning from his departure and giving up of sannyas status. In Vol. 2: *Anti-Prabhupada*, the incident of Tamal discarding the tape of this conversation is given, which substantiates how Tamal eliminated tapes he did not want others to hear, leading to about 240 "missing tapes." (see Vol. 2)

Srutakirti showed Srila Prabhupada some candles that the devotees were making in Hawaii.

Srila Prabhupada spoke: "...according to my horoscope, these are my last days. But if Krishna saves, that is a different thing... It doesn't matter I leave this body. Even in death I'll live." **Srutakirti:** I remember last time when you were sick, you recovered very well in Hawaii. **SP:** Let us see. Tamal Krishna wants me to go back to...

Tamal: I was encouraging Prabhupada to... I said that if he goes to the Western temples, that the welcome from his disciples would be so much that he would live for hundreds of years. (ConvBk:35:65-71)

Later, Tamal spoke with the devotees and explained that Srila Prabhupada's mood seemed to change depending on who was present and what news he received; he explained Srila Prabhupada's plans to travel back to America via London. Satsvarupa states that Srila Prabhupada wanted to hear only good news; it "inspired him to continue." (SPLila:6.363)

Bhagatji's *vaidya* came and found the pulse to be high, and advised Srila Prabhupada not to strain himself. "He said four things were bad for Prabhupada's illness (dropsy): salt, sleep during the daytime, unnatural air movement (from the fan), full bathing." He gave a regimen of taking milk five times daily. (TkgD:159)

COMMENT: Obviously this would not counter a lethal poisoning. And there were no proper medical tests done. Just a series of local, no-name, semi-Ayurvedic "kavirajas." That were all rejected.

The *vaidya* said it would take four days for the medicine to begin to act. (ConvBk:6.366)

Srutadeva wrote to Tamal: "I was just told that Srila Prabhupada's eyesight is failing..." (Archives)

Satsvarupa: "Tamal said that Srila Prabhupada's illness is psychological and subtle. A few days ago he was very bad. Gurukripa

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Swami brought a sapphire ring and twelve men with him, and Srila Prabhupada has improved. He was talking of going to the West... Srila Prabhupada is very thin. We watched through the doorway as he ate his lunch. He takes a little of his vegetable on his chapatti and eats here and there... about three fourths of a chapatti and a little vegetable." (Isk70:02)

There are no tape recordings from August 18 to October 2, except one from Aug. 29, a long list of missing tapes. Why?

AUGUST 18: There are no known tape recordings from Aug. 18 for a total of 45 days, the longest stretch of "missing tapes." The Bhaktivedanta Archives requested Tamal to advise whether there were any tapes made during these days, and whether some might still be sitting in the Dallas temple. Tamal replied that he did not remember if there were tape recordings made during these 45 days and that he had looked in Dallas, but had found none. (Archives)

COMMENT: The missing tapes issue is fully discussed in Vol. 2.

Srila Prabhupada decided to go to the West immediately and then postponed that decision at the request of the *vaidya*. (TkgD:160)

Satsvarupa: *"Suddenly Srila Prabhupada said he definitely wants to travel to the West to the Pennsylvania farm. As for his health condition, he said, 'The worst thing that could happen is death and I am not afraid of that.' He wants a cooler climate. He said he is slowly dying here. 'Let there be change, good or bad. I've decided. Let me go. I've tried to be cured here for the last six months. I have still a taste for milk, a little taste, so it is not hopelessness.' Everyone assured him that (in Gita Nagari) there would be enough milk to bathe in." (Isk70:302)*

AUGUST 19: Medicines given by the *vaidya* seemed to be too strong, as during the night there were incontinent bowel movements. Srila Prabhupada seemed weaker than usual. Srila Prabhupada was anxious to go to the West immediately, but there were problems getting his passport and green card, and Srila Prabhupada appeared mentally exhausted by all the uncertainty. (TkgD:161-2)

Satsvarupa: *"...we hear His Divine Grace wants to leave as soon as possible. 'I'm disgusted,' he said. 'These kavirajas come, say they will get me well in four days, and then later they say it will take a long time.' 'Just get me out of here,' he asks TKG. He has said, 'These are my last days.' He's asking about direct flights to London, but he had to be carried to the bathroom in a chair. No translating for weeks." (Isk70:303-4)*

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AUGUST 20: Bhagatji's *vaidya* gave an overdose, and switched to another medicine. But Srila Prabhupada did not take the medicine and called for Bonamali to come. *"The vaidya has not proven satisfactory."* (TkgD:162)

COMMENT: Another rejection, a pattern encouraged by Tamal to produce a distrust and disgust in all doctors.

Preparations continued to go to the West, and a letter arrived from Panchadravida Swami in Mexico offering to exchange his youth for Srila Prabhupada's old age. Srila Prabhupada is quoted by Satsvarupa:

"Surely, I am practically living on your prayers. I haven't eaten in the last six months... So many devotees are praying, it cannot be frustrated. I think this is why I am feeling inspiration to go out. In this condition, anyone else would prepare for death, but I am going on a tour." (ConvBk:6.363-4)

COMMENT: Diabetes and a recurring kidney infection that was treated with antibiotics cannot explain the indigestion, no appetite, weakness, anemia, no taste, mucus, colds, conjunctivitis, melancholy, photophobia over six months since the major Feb. 26 health crisis. But the hair tests reveal the actual cause: lethal cadmium poisoning.

AUGUST 21: Satsvarupa, Rupa Vilas, and three gurukula boys, as per Srila Prabhupada's instruction, went to the Yamuna River to deposit the cremated remains of Jayananda Prabhu into the sacred waters. (Isk70:Isk70:305)

In the evening a report arrived that Abhiram had *"secured"* the passport and that the American consulate in Calcutta was helping with Srila Prabhupada's green card renewal. Upon hearing the news from Tamal, Srila Prabhupada, lying in bed, *"began to clap his hands, saying, 'Give me good news and keep me alive! I think if I go to London, I will be half cured.'"* Srila Prabhupada reminisced about how he began his movement in New York, and *"thought with anticipation of his forthcoming tour."* (TkgD:163-5)

Satsvarupa says, *"Srila Prabhupada spoke on, carried by waves of transcendental emotion ⑦ and carrying his loving disciples with him. 'When I go to America,' he said, 'especially Los Angeles and New York, I feel at home.'"* (ConvBk:6.367)

Satsvarupa noted that in the evening Srila Prabhupada was wearing his sunglasses ① while lying on his back on a cot on the roof. Abhiram had consulted the astrologer again, who said travel on the 29th would be good. Srila Prabhupada's voice ④ was tiny and weak. (Isk70:306-7)

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AUGUST 22: Tamal went to Delhi for booking plane tickets for Srila Prabhupada's party. Meanwhile, K.J. Somaiya arrived to visit Srila Prabhupada, who broke down and cried when he saw His Divine Grace's deteriorated condition. Tamal returned by 9 pm. (TkgD:165-6; SPLila:6.368)

Satsvarupa: *"We think there will be a delay of three or four more days to get clearance out of the country for TKG and Upendra..."* But Srila Prabhupada was ready to go immediately with Srutakirti and without Tamal. (Isk70:307) [Clearance on their visa overstay?]

AUGUST 23: *"Srila Prabhupada is scheduled to leave Saturday, five days from now. Various formalities are required for his entrance to England. Now he says he very much wants to live. I walked him to the bathroom on my shift today. First I had to pick him up in my arms to a sitting position in his bed. He is so weak."* (Isk70:308)

AUGUST 24: Kutichuk's slightly retarded, young daughter took some pills found in a temple garbage heap and within minutes was in a coma, dying some time later. Srila Prabhupada commented, *"This is the danger of allopathic medicine... No one gave her, this is destiny."* The next morning, however, Srila Prabhupada said to Tamal, *"I am thinking about the girl taking poison. It is a little mysterious."*

Among Srila Prabhupada's assistants and servants at this time were Satsvarupa, Guru Kripa, Madhudvisa, Srutakirti as well as Tamal, Balavanta, Abhiram and Upendra. (TkgD:166-7)

While waiting for his US green card, Dr. Arkasomayaji, Ph.D, an astrologer and qualified academic from Tirupati, sent a horoscope, with supporting calculations and planetary positions. Hearing the report, Srila Prabhupada confirmed, *"The calculation is good. He is a learned scholar."* Tamal gives the report in his diary, which glorified Srila Prabhupada's exalted position and asserted that Srila Prabhupada would overcome his present illness by his own spiritual strength, living at least until Jan. 19, 1984. (TkgD:167-8)

COMMENT: From two astrologers now, we see that if not for the poisoning, Srila Prabhupada's horoscope indicated another 6+ years. But a few Ravana-like men have stolen from us this blessing. Just imagine if Srila Prabhupada stayed with us until 1984 or beyond?

Tamal replied by letter to Dr. Khurana and his kind offer to bring the dialysis machine and a team of doctors from Delhi to Vrindaban for treating Srila Prabhupada:

"SP very much appreciates your offer to treat him and care for

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him. Because he is just now under the treatment of an Ayurvedic Kaviraja he prefers to continue this treatment for some time. Besides this, as you know, he is travelling to the West to visit his temples there, with the thought that the devotional love of his disciples will be the best medicine of all..."

Thus Dr. Khurana was diplomatically rejected. He was a professional, competent doctor who tried to offer his services to Srila Prabhupada, and it is a great shame that this opportunity was not taken. By a few simple dialyses in his own quarters, Srila Prabhupada could have gained much strength and extended his time, but the risk was that the poisoning would be discovered, so Tamal killed the idea.

Departure for London was scheduled for early in the morning of the 26th, the day after next. (SPLila:6.368)

AUGUST 25: In the middle of the night Srila Prabhupada called Tamal and reassured him that he knew how to deal with some troublesome Vrindaban bankers that came the evening before.

Then, during the night, Srila Prabhupada *"was very sick. All night, he was awake and moaning. He said, 'Last night there was colic pain. It was a death-like pain. Just thinking of it, I am horrified. It is due to mucus ②. Indigestion. It is a very critical situation.'" Due to the "severe pain,"* Bonamali was brought, who gave lavan bhaskar (black salt), saying it was acid indigestion, but that Srila Prabhupada's condition was actually better. (TkgD:168-9)

Many devotees urged Srila Prabhupada not to go to London. (SPLila:6.368)

Srila Prabhupada tried to vomit all the previous night and all through the day, and considered taking a Lassix tablet. *"If he passed urine and stool, he would automatically regain his appetite. For six months, all doctors and medicines have failed to produce an appetite."*

COMMENT: Sounds like another dose of poison...

At about noon, it was learned there was an airport strike in London. Tamal stated:

"Because of his indigestion, Prabhupada decided to postpone going to London. Since we were scheduled to leave Vrindaban tomorrow morning, our departure was delayed." In the evening Srila Prabhupada called for his servants and asked for help. "He could not sit in any one position for more than a few minutes because of the pain. I (Tamal) felt the area which appeared to be in the colon."

Guru Kripa and Upendra, assisted by Madhudvisa and Tamal, gave

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enemas. Srila Prabhupada tried Bhagatji's suggestion of drawing out "the gas" by placing some cotton with hing on his navel. Then Tamal gave a "strong dose of Phillips Milk of Magnesia. During the night Srila Prabhupada became relieved." (TkgD:168-9)

COMMENT: The laxative cleansed the colon, perhaps filled with the last dose of poison, which caused the pain and "gas."

AUGUST 26: In the morning, Srila Prabhupada was weak but was no longer suffering from intestinal pain, or as Tamal says, "from the gas." Balavanta Prabhu returned from Delhi in the morning with the original tickets, yet uncanceled and still valid for Saturday the 27th. Tamal was asked by Srila Prabhupada to file for His Divine Grace's American citizenship. Preparations went all day for leaving at midnight. (TkgD:169)

AUGUST 27: At 12 AM, Srila Prabhupada's party left for the Delhi airport in a caravan of three cars, with Srila Prabhupada lying in the back seat of his Mercedes, on a mattress with a quilt and a pillow. His feet and hands were slightly swollen. Srila Prabhupada assured his friend Bishan Chandra Seth, upon leaving Vrindaban, that "if the trip became too difficult, he would return immediately." After two hours over badly damaged roads, the caravan reached the Delhi airport, where Srila Prabhupada remained lying in his car with the doors open. Bhavananda had just been released from jail in Mayapur, and met Srila Prabhupada at the airport. (TkgD:169-170; SPLila:6.368-9; Isk70:308)

Departure was not smooth, and when Srila Prabhupada was finally moved by wheelchair to the plane, he was more swollen than in many weeks. A party of eight, including Tamal, Guru Kripa, Pradyumna, Arundhati, Abhiram, Srutirupa and Upendra, accompanied Srila Prabhupada. (TkgD:170)

Abhiram describes that at the Delhi airport, "Srila Prabhupada seemed to withdraw within himself, not looking or advising..." ⑥

On the unusually exhaustive flight Abhiram worried about the cabin pressure and Srila Prabhupada's blood pressure. Landing in Rome, Srila Prabhupada waited in an airport lounge for four hours while the flight was delayed. Above London the plane circled above for several more hours due to the strike. Twenty hours after leaving Delhi, they finally landed at Heathrow Airport. As Srila Prabhupada emerged from the plane, the devotees greeting him were shocked to see him so thin, weak, expressionless ⑥, and wearing dark sunglasses ①. (ABHI; TkgD:170)

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Srila Prabhupada *"appeared like a powerful sage who had been undergoing long austerities for the benefit of humankind and who had become transcendental to his body, although living in it."* (SPLila:6.372)

Srila Prabhupada went through immigration quickly and upon arriving at Bhaktivedanta Manor, he went to see the deities Sri Sri Radha Gokulananda and then went to his quarters. All the devotees came to sit with him in his room, and he tasted various fruits from a large plate made up for him. *"Then, being very tired, he took rest."* (TkgD:170-1)

AUGUST 28: At 2 AM, Tamal and Bhagavan went to see Srila Prabhupada, just awakened, who was feeling well. When Bhagavan presented some newly printed books, Srila Prabhupada shed tears ⑦ from his eyes and rubbed Bhagavan's head in deep appreciation, saying, *"You have no problems."* Soon Srila Prabhupada came gliding down the stairs to the temple room, borne by carriers in his palanquin, again wearing his *"dark sunglasses ①."* Srila Prabhupada sat almost expressionless ⑥ during the ecstatic kirtan, although Satsvarupa notes there were tears ⑦ behind the sunglasses ①. The devotees chanted and danced, knowing the great inconvenience that Srila Prabhupada had taken just to be with them. (TkgD:171; SPLila:6.374)

AUGUST 29: Srila Prabhupada had some pain around the left kidney and asked that Kruschen Salts be prepared, a drink which Srila Prabhupada took, but then complained of its bitterness. Srila Prabhupada rested peacefully all day. *"He talked hardly at all. He was constantly in trance as he sat absolutely still with his eyes closed."* (TkgD:172)

COMMENT: Decades after 1977, the Bhaktivedanta Archives collected a 19 min. tape of Srila Prabhupada speaking with an Indian devotee in London, Mahavishnu das, asking about local Ayurvedic shops. But all the tapes recorded between mid-Aug. and Oct. 1, under the care of Tamal, mysteriously are missing.

Medicines cannot cure a lethal heavy metals poisoning.

Tamal requested the London devotees not to sing the guru-puja prayers as *"it created too much emotion ⑦ for Srila Prabhupada."* Srila Prabhupada confided he no longer wanted to return to India, saying about the Indian government and countrymen, *"They do not appreciate me. By such treatment, I have lost my health... I am doing such great work and they are suspecting CIA."*

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Srila Prabhupada *"became choked with tears in anguish,"* saying, *"I sometimes cry."* (7) (TkgD:172; SPLila:6.376)

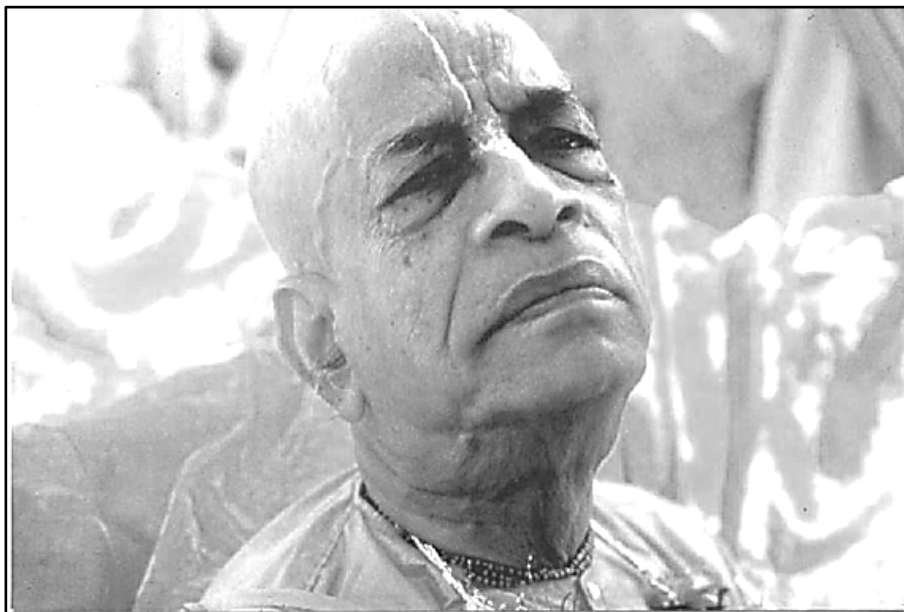
AUGUST 30: Jayatirtha finally arrived and Srila Prabhupada admitted he was now feeling better. Srila Prabhupada spoke inspiringly about developing Gita Nagari, which he had just recently re-named, being formerly called New Varsana.

"I want to introduce varnashram at our Pennsylvania farm, the biggest problem of life is solved: food." (TkgD:173; SPLila:6.377)

AUGUST 31: Srila Prabhupada was consuming mostly juices and had some trouble passing urine (5), but resting well. (ABHI)

Srila Prabhupada has been *"resting very soundly."* Srila Prabhupada again confided to Tamal that he was concerned that the Indian government would imprison him due to the Mayapur attack by local thugs and the political prejudice against the foreign devotees.

"They would have ruined me, humiliating me by placing me under arrest. If I had been put in that small jail cell, I would have died." (TkgD:174)



CHAPTER 17:

DISAPPEARANCE LILA: SEPTEMBER, 1977

SEPTEMBER 1977

There are no tape recordings for the entire month of September.

SEPTEMBER 1: A favorable newspaper clipping arrived from Mauritius written by a reporter who had met Srila Prabhupada on the train to Rishikesh some months earlier in January. (TkgD:77)

Abhiram reports that Srila Prabhupada ate well, took bath and his swelling went down.

SEPTEMBER 2: Abhiram noted that over just some little thing or other, Srila Prabhupada would immediately begin crying ⑦ very easily. This was characteristic of this time, that at least once or twice a day Srila Prabhupada would become choked up or cry ⑦ because he "was so sensitive." Each morning in the Bhaktivedanta Manor temple room, Srila Prabhupada would sit before the deities while the devotees had enthusiastic kirtan.

Abhiram presented a new pair of high-quality Zeiss sunglasses ① to Srila Prabhupada that were purchased by his wife, Srutirupa dasi. These new sunglasses replaced the old ones, which looked like "biker shades." Abhiram notes that Srila Prabhupada's "eyes ① would hurt in bright lights and he would always wear sunglasses." Abhiram Prabhu said, "He ate better today than for as long as I have been with him," and that Srila Prabhupada was passing urine easier now. (ABHI)

SEPTEMBER 3: Abhiram notes that Srila Prabhupada's feet are swelling again and that he was in a very "upbeat mood," expecting to tour the U.S. soon. (ABHI)

He asked about his party's future itinerary, showing he was thinking of moving again. (TkgD: 178)

Srila Prabhupada's emotions ⑦, reports TKG, "are much more noticeable recently. Whereas before, he would always check his sentiments, now he no longer does so completely, perhaps because of his physical weakness. He cries frequently ⑦ and with only slight provocation." Tamal interprets this as due to Srila Prabhupada's being immersed in Krishna prema, and that he would look more beautiful with tears ⑦ flowing from his eyes while experiencing transcendental ecstatic symptoms. Tamal says, "All glories to Srila Prabhupada... who

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is enabling the devotees to relish these drops of transcendental love of God, which now pour forth from his person!" Srila Prabhupada had only a little maha-prasadam for lunch, assisted by Abhiram, and he shed tears ⑦ when Jayatirtha took his leave and again when he received a telegram from Siddha Swarupananda Swami. (TkgD:178-9)

COMMENT: Being tearful, ultra-sensitive, unusually emotional, melancholic, was a symptom unique to heavy metals poisoning. But nevertheless, Srila Prabhupada was always in transcendental ecstasy.

After arrival in London, Srila Prabhupada's emotions ⑦ were more prominent and that they were noticeably unchecked now as differentiated from previously, when they were rarely displayed. *"He frequently cried in ecstasy... at any moment tears ⑦ might come... The tears would pour down his cheeks..."* (SPLila:6.376-7)

SEPTEMBER 4: Today, Srila Prabhupada did not eat anything. (ABHI)

Ghanashyam came out from behind the Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe and gave his report of preaching there. Srila Prabhupada was very pleased, stroking his neck and head for a long time. In the evening, he had pain in his left kidney, and a hot salt compress was applied for relief. (TkgD:181)

SEPTEMBER 5: Srila Prabhupada had trouble again in passing urine ⑤ today. (ABHI)

When Harikesh Swami arrived, Srila Prabhupada became very emotional ⑦, and shedding tears with a choked voice, rubbed his head. When he was shown color photos of the Los Angeles Rathayatra, Srila Prabhupada again began to shed tears ⑦. Then he sat meditatively in silence for two hours. (SPLila:6.378-9)

He had eaten practically nothing for days except some "7-Up" soda, but today frequently took some royal jelly with honey from Upendra. His digestion was not improved, his appetite was still lacking, and he had been having pains in the kidney area. (TkgD:182-4)

Tamal wrote to Srutadeva: *"Your suggestion for Srila Prabhupada's improved health by the use of chicory is very kind. But Srila Prabhupada prefers now to depend upon Krishna, and therefore your prayers to the Lord for Prabhupada's recovery will actually be the most effective medicine."* (Archives)

Tamal wrote to Swarup Damodar: *"Srila Prabhupada will probably be coming to the US quite soon, perhaps in a week's time..."* Tamal wrote to Siddhaswarupananda in Hawaii: *"Srila Prabhupada is*

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getting very nice rest here at Bhaktivedanta Manor. There were so many things to worry about in India, but here there is no difficulty for Prabhupada to get unbroken, peaceful, recuperative rest and he is taking full advantage of the very serene atmosphere." (Archives)

SEPTEMBER 6: Today was Janmastami, and Srila Prabhupada took milk and rested throughout the day, but had diarrhea. (ABHI)

Srila Prabhupada went to see the deities at the Bury Place temple. Carried on a palanquin, Srila Prabhupada came before the altar, slowly removed his sunglasses ① and tears ⑦ flooded from his eyes. The journey totally exhausted Srila Prabhupada. He slept until midnight upon his return to the manor. (SPLila:6.379 & TkgD:185)

Srila Prabhupada himself wrote to Vasudeva in Fiji: *"Now I have come to the West in a broken condition of health. In such condition no one would think of touring. An ordinary man would prepare for death. But I am not afraid of death, so why not let me see once again all of my beloved disciples and the Temples all over the world."*

COMMENT: This was the last letter signed by Srila Prabhupada.

SEPTEMBER 7: On Vyasa-puja day, Srila Prabhupada went to the temple room where Tamal gave a 45 minute speech on Srila Prabhupada's life history and achievements, during which Srila Prabhupada shed many tears ⑦. Srila Prabhupada had swelling again, and acute pain in the genital area. (TkgD:186)

SEPTEMBER 8: Both the swelling and genital pain had increased by the next morning due to complete inability to pass urine ⑤. Consultations by phone revealed that this inability was very critical and could lead to coma and death within hours. (TkgD:186)

Abhiram describes that Srila Prabhupada could not pass urine. While being carried by Abhiram and another devotee to the bathroom, Srila Prabhupada began to shake, his eyes rolled up and he had a seizure, his body stiffening. He fainted and his breathing stopped. Lying him down on his bed, Abhiram noted that Srila Prabhupada's heart was *"violently palpitating."* Srila Prabhupada regained external consciousness, took bath and explained that his urinary tract ⑤ was blocked completely. He could not pass urine. Srila Prabhupada ordered an ambulance and Srila Prabhupada was taken to the public Peace Memorial Hospital in Watford.

Srila Prabhupada was soon able to pass urine at the hospital after a circumcision was performed by a young intern Andrew J McIrvine, who was mystified at the unusually and extremely thickened, long

foreskin ⑤ removed from Srila Prabhupada's body. The skin had totally blocked the urinary tract ⑤. The doctor "*had never seen such a thing in his life.*" The bladder and prostate gland were found to be not excessively enlarged. (ABHI & TkgD:186-7)

COMMENT: Another result of heavy metals poisoning is severe inflammation and chronic infection of the urinary tract. This was seen in Srila Prabhupada's on-off urination difficulties as the urethra was almost blocked by inflammation and a highly unusual thickening of scar tissue called phimosis. This phenomenon is seen in arsenic poisoning cases too. Vol. 1: *Srila Prabhupada- Triumphant Departure:*

"From the description of Blanche Taylor Moore's arsenic poisoning victim Raymond Reid, his symptoms perfectly matched those of Srila Prabhupada in 1977. Cadmium and arsenic poisoning symptoms are similar.

'Raymond had nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, extreme weakness, swelling, anemia and blood irregularities, heart irregularities, failing kidneys. Then his kidneys stopped producing urine and he began coughing up large quantities of mucus. His intestinal tract was not working and he had a weak and raspy voice. He required a painful circumcision due to persistent inflammation and infection of the genital. ...his urine was blocked by inflammation in the urethra.'

"Srila Prabhupada had a circumcision at a London hospital by the attending ER surgical resident A. McIrvine, who said in 2000: 'His most obvious problem... was urinary retention... caused by a most unusual degree of phimosis... a long-standing scarring and thickening of the foreskin such that he was... virtually unable to pass urine.'

"The unusual phimosis observed is not typical to diabetes or kidney disease, but found in heavy metals poisonings. After many months of serious poisoning, this was a scarring from chronic urinary tract infections and inflammation, which would block the urine, and thus circumcision or urethral tubing is required."

McIrvine's analysis, according to Abhiram's November 1978 recollections, was that Srila Prabhupada's *difficulties in passing urine* ⑤ *had produced a back pressure on the kidneys, causing gradual damage and a buildup of uric acid in the body, weakening the body, causing the nausea, non-digestion and a malnourished body of only 60 to 70 pounds.* (ABHI)

COMMENT: McIrvine was not aware of nor suspected poisoning, and he was an intern, a resident at the time in 1977, becoming a doctor later, and he was not a "surgeon" as described by the GBC in their

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NTIAP. (See Ch. 20 for the London hospital visit full details.) Yes, the urine was restricted and caused back pressure on the kidneys, but this urethral restriction is not documented prior to 1977, and was the result of the heavy metals poisoning. This is an example of how insidious heavy metals poisoning is... as its results fool even doctors to diagnosis its destruction as just old age or commonly seen ailments. But after the MURR hair tests 2002-05, now we know what happened.

A. McIrvine had commented Srila Prabhupada "*was living on his will alone.*" (SRUTI)

Returning to the Manor the same day, Srila Prabhupada was examined and checked by an Indian life member, Dr. Kanodia, who confirmed the success of the operation. (TkgD:187)

Satsvarupa's biography glaringly omits any reference to Srila Prabhupada's emergency visit to the hospital and his operation there, and simply reports, "*The next day Srila Prabhupada's health suddenly became much worse... suddenly his plans changed... he now requested that he be taken back to India... The health crisis seemed to pass...*" (SPLila:6.379)

"His health had been good... However, soon after... the 6th and 7th of Sept., his health had suddenly taken a turn for the worse- he had developed a urinary-tract infection ⑤ and had a minor operation. ...his condition had deteriorated. He had hardly been able to eat and had very little energy." (OCEAN:212)

COMMENT: Note the total gloss-overs by Satsvarupa and Bhakticharu Swamis... making it all sound so normal and natural.

SEPTEMBER 9: Dr. McIrvine came to visit Srila Prabhupada and stressed plenty of liquid and some protein would be necessary for healing, advising against Dr. Kanodia's antibiotics. At the urging of Abhiram, Srila Prabhupada decided to live on juices alone. He fainted once more while being carried to the bathroom later that night. (ABHI; TkgD:187-8)

SEPTEMBER 10: Abhiram began keeping a record on the amount of liquids ingested and passed by Srila Prabhupada, about one liter a day. By the use of a urine bottle, total volume out of the body was checked against total intake to guard against dehydration. (ABHI & TkgD:188)

Swarup Damodar came and Srila Prabhupada became very tired preaching to him, having heart palpitations worse than when in Vrindaban. After resting several hours, Srila Prabhupada asked Tamal

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to review the astrological readings now that the critical days had come. Srila Prabhupada said, *"Let us have a laugh."*

Tamal says the discussion revealed that: *"Prabhupada had hoped to see an improvement in his health, which would have encouraged him to go on to America. Unexpectedly the situation grew critical, necessitating an operation. Now, being weaker than ever before, he was thinking of not going to America. Rather he felt that he might die soon and wished, therefore, to see the Bombay temple opening."* (TkgD:188)

Tamal tried to encourage Srila Prabhupada to continue with the plan to go to America, and they *"decided to wait a few days to see whether his condition improved."* Srila Prabhupada *"was not appearing well,"* and had little control over bowel movements or passing urine. Srila Prabhupada was adamant about following Dr. McIrvine's recommendations; plenty of liquids and now an all-purpose food supplement called Complam. (TkgD:189)

COMMENT: We note that on the few occasions that a real, qualified physician came to help Srila Prabhupada, he recognized their value and insisted on following their medicine and treatment programs. This was the case in this instance and in several others as well.

Tamal wrote to Giriraj: *"Srila Prabhupada has just undergone a minor surgical operation which seems to have come out successfully. His Divine Grace is resting but is very very weak, at least as weak as he was in Vrindaban."* (Archives)

Tamal wrote to Hansadutta: *"His health however has not very much improved and two days ago he developed a block in passing urine. After about 12 hours of not being able to pass urine, we had to rush him to a hospital on his insistence, where a minor surgical operation was performed in which they opened the hole of the urinary tract ⑤ wider so that he could pass urine. After a few hours he returned to the Manor and it appears that the operation was successful. It is impossible for him to stand up even with assistance. Last night he attempted to go to the toilet but fainted. So he is more or less completely bedridden."* (Archives)

SEPTEMBER 11: After the circumcision ⑤ on Sept. 8, Srila Prabhupada should not have had further difficulty in passing urine due to physical blockage in the lower urethra tract ⑤. Yet three days later, on the 11th: *"Srila Prabhupada says there is still difficulty in passing urine ⑤- He blames it on the protein supplement."* (ABHI)

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Amounts of urine passed in the last three days were decreasing, not a good sign. Tamal, Pradyumna and Abhiram discussed at length about whether to go on to America, stay in England or go back to Bombay for the upcoming temple opening. (TkgD:190)

Satsvarupa [erroneously] describes that the health crisis seemed to pass, but Srila Prabhupada doubted his ability to go to New York. Srila Prabhupada thought he had traveled as far as possible, and wanted to return to Bombay and Vrindaban. He resumed his visits to the temple room every morning. (SPLila:6.379)

SEPTEMBER 12: Brahmananda had arrived from Africa and pleased Srila Prabhupada by dancing nicely in the morning kirtan. The amounts of urine had increased again and Srila Prabhupada looked better, saying, "*Probably because I am thinking of returning [to India]. I am homesick.*"

He made a final decision to leave for Bombay the next day, saying, "*If I survive this time, we shall do Vrindaban parikrama. You can carry me in a palanquin.*" Later, Srila Prabhupada told Tamal to arrange for going the very next morning, and by staying up much of the night, all was made ready for a party of four on British Airways, first class seating. (TkgD:190-1)

However, something which Tamal omits from his diary, Brahmananda says Tamal defiantly, flatly refused to do the re-ticketing and insisted Srila Prabhupada go on to America. Brahmananda had to take over the re-ticketing arrangements as Srila Prabhupada wanted. (Swamiji)

SEPTEMBER 13: Srila Prabhupada and party left London for Bombay, boarding the plane by forklift. Srila Prabhupada took the trip without difficulty and rested well on the plane. (TkgD:192-3)

SEPTEMBER 14: Arriving today in Bombay, Srila Prabhupada rested soundly the whole day. Measurements of urine were not possible as Srila Prabhupada was using the toilet. He refused the Complian, saying it was not a fresh food, and gave up the regimen he had agreed upon, saying, "*I shall try to live on milk and fruit juice. Nothing artificial.*" Srila Prabhupada said about A. McIrvine: "*I could understand when he wanted blood that he would begin his allopathic treatments.*" (TkgD:193-4; SPLila:6.380-1)

COMMENT: Or so says the doctor-bashing Tamal. And Satsvarupa got his biography info from Tamal, so he parrots the same.

Abhiram, having arrived from England separately, notes that "*Srila*

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Prabhupada appears to be getting stronger," and that the massages by his servants are giving him relief. (ABHI)

SEPTEMBER 15: Abhiram reports mucus ② buildup, much spitting and coughing ③, and that Srila Prabhupada's sleeping at an angle while propped up on pillows was introduced to help cope with the mucus interfering during rest. Satsvarupa notes that Srila Prabhupada took only a little fruit juice and mung bean water. Tamal relates that Srila Prabhupada remained almost motionless and silent in bed all day ⑥, with no strength despite taking juices, milk and Complian. Satsvarupa states that when Tamal asked how Srila Prabhupada was feeling, the reply was "*Crisis.*" (TkgD:194; SPLila:6.381)

SEPTEMBER 16: Tamal notes that Srila Prabhupada seemed weaker, similar to yesterday. The passing of urine was adequate, more than half of the liquids taken. (TkgD:194-5)

SEPTEMBER 17: Srila Prabhupada appeared to be getting worse every day, now using a bedpan for passing urine. When Srila Prabhupada wanted to call a certain Bombay doctor who had cured a Mrs. Wallior's father from apparently the same ailment he had, Tamal said:

"I presented a number of arguments against calling another doctor and told why I felt at this time it was not necessary." Tamal says, "Srila Prabhupada said, 'Your advice is always very nice,' and he decided not to call anyone." (TkgD:195)

COMMENT: Tamal now stops any doctor from coming. Why did Tamal himself not go to Vrindaban and chant, when he found he had advanced cancer of the prostate and kidney 20 years later?

Late in the day, Yadubara showed Srila Prabhupada some projected movies, and even though Srila Prabhupada put on his sunglasses, he kept his eyes shut because the light hurt his eyes ①. Srila Prabhupada could not see the movies anyway, neither could he recognize those who came before him except by recognizing their voices. "*His eyes were almost completely failing him.*" (TkgD:196)

SEPTEMBER 18: When Kartikeya Mahadevia came to visit, he was shocked at Srila Prabhupada's condition. Srila Prabhupada sat up, interested in the latest Indian politics, and preached against the bodily concept of life. (TkgD:196-7)

SEPTEMBER 19: Tamal states, "*Prabhupada's condition having grown worse, we now attend to him constantly.*" Up till now, Tamal

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spent half his shift with Srila Prabhupada; now it is constant. (TkgD:197)

SEPTEMBER 20: That night, Srila Prabhupada became very congested ③ with a bad cough ③ which he blamed on being given buffalo milk instead of cow milk. Abhiram remembers that Srila Prabhupada sent him out to find topa-kul berries from Bengal in downtown Bombay, a difficult task. Finally he found some from a street vendor. Mixed with flowers of the drumstick tree, a tea would be made tomorrow for increasing Srila Prabhupada's appetite.

COMMENT: Again, we see that Srila Prabhupada was not suicidal; he continuously came up with new ways to try to stimulate his appetite and maintain his life for more preaching. We read in Part One that later Tamal would claim in his "mercy-killing" interview of late Nov. 1977 that Srila Prabhupada wanted "medicine to die now," which is a deceitful and offensive characterization of the pure devotee.

Meanwhile Srila Prabhupada also took some Tulasi tea. Srila Prabhupada also agreed to try some vegetable broth that Abhiram would make. Today Srila Prabhupada could only manage to sit up in his wheelchair for a minute before returning to bed. (TkgD:198, ABHI)

SEPTEMBER 21: Srila Prabhupada had no longer been able to go for the daily morning greetings of the deities in the temple, and instead had a photo of the deities fixed onto the bedpost to see always. (SPLila:6.383-4)

Abhiram notes that *"Srila Prabhupada is not well today; Srila Prabhupada said "I feel that at any moment I could die." Srila Prabhupada has no strength and started taking vegetable broth every day." Srila Prabhupada passed liquid stool, stating, "I may pass away at any moment, because there is no vital force." (TkgD:199)*

SEPTEMBER 22: Later Srila Prabhupada became emotional ⑦ in speaking with Gargamuni, and began to cry. In the afternoon, Srila Prabhupada spoke to his servants and Brahmananda:

"The whole machine has gone bad. You cannot expect a young body like yours. Besides it is material. When I was younger, I would always recover." (TkgD:199-200)

SEPTEMBER 23: Srila Prabhupada *"was not at all well today."* He took Horlicks, a food supplement made from grains that his mother had given him as a child, but a cough ③ was the result. Sitting in a wheelchair and wrapped with a chaddar (large shawl), he was still *"shaking slightly,"* even though it was warm. His face was colorless ⑥,

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and his extremities were swollen more than usual. His health had turned worse still. The massage was skipped due to the cough ③.

"We felt that the remedy of vegetable juice, Complian, etc. was unsuccessful."

Srila Prabhupada called a meeting and it *"was obvious we had to take a new direction in Prabhupada's care."* It was decided to find the best Ayurvedic physician in Bombay and that Ram Gopal *vaidya*, another Ayurvedic physician, would also be brought. He spent the day lying quietly in bed. (TkgD:201)

SEPTEMBER 24: Sri K.J. Somaiya brought Ram Gopal *vaidya* in the afternoon, who quickly diagnosed Srila Prabhupada's ailment as liver ⑧ and kidney problems. He prescribed some Ayurvedic medicine and a diet. Tamal was not pleased with this doctor, as he states:

"We were not very satisfied with this vaidya, whose manner of acting was not appealing. After he left, I expressed my doubt to Srila Prabhupada, saying that I wanted nothing to do with him. Since the vaidya spoke only Hindi, Srila Prabhupada asked Yasomatinandana to remain. I said that Yasomatinandana should deal with him, since I did not want to do so. Prabhupada reproved me, saying that this mood of non-cooperation was not good."

COMMENT: Reading this history, it is incredible that Tamal only allowed, and very begrudgingly at that, local Ayurvedic practitioners, and that the actually good doctors like those at the Madras Governor's Estate, Dr. Khurana, Dr. Ghosh, the London hospital, and in a few weeks, the best one of all, Dr. Gopal, would be shunned and rejected with such disdain and suspicion. Obviously there was a mysterious health decline that needed to be properly diagnosed. It was not just kidney infection, urinary infection, liver problems. Those were the results of another, hidden cause. Blood and urine tests were needed. Abhiram convinced Srila Prabhupada to go to the hospital for just "some minor plumbing" and with a minor circumcision was able to restore the critical ability to pass urine. But why did the caretakers stop with only an emergency circumcision? What would be the big deal to do more urine and blood tests at a professional hospital? ANSWER: Tamal would not allow it, fearing the poisoning would be discovered. And Srila Prabhupada acquiesced, in humility and acceptance. He would consent to the drawing of a little blood sample; his position was not to be admitted to the hospital and die hooked up to tubes and be subjected to allopathic "experimental" try this-try that "treatments."

Srila Prabhupada urged following the treatment the Bombay

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vaidya had recommended for eight days. Tamal continues: "I pointed out that the *vaidya* would be out of town for five days, during which time his disciples would attend Srila Prabhupada. Furthermore, he had asked about cardiograph tests, and he chewed pan while taking Prabhupada's pulse."

COMMENT: And what would be so wrong with cardiograph tests that could tell more about the heart's condition? And everyone in India chews pan. All doctors drink tea and coffee as well, but that does not disqualify them as doctors. Tamal was just looking for reasons to reject each doctor, one by one, while waiting for the poison to exact its toll.

Srila Prabhupada took some sandesh made by Kuladri, and also a few spoonful's of chiku and papaya. (TkgD:202-3)

Abhiram notes that Srila Prabhupada was weaker and took no vegetable broth this day, but took Horlicks and Complian instead.

SEPTEMBER 25: Abhiram says Srila Prabhupada was constipated and coughing ③. Tamal notes that the whole previous night Srila Prabhupada's sleep was interrupted by constipation and too much mucus ②. Thus Srila Prabhupada rejected this Ram Gopal *vaidya* since apparently his treatments were problematic. Tamal coaxed Srila Prabhupada to cough ③ up much of the mucus ② and then gave him Phillips Milk of Magnesia. Srila Prabhupada's limbs were swollen "more than ever," and Tamal assesses that due to mucus, there was difficulty in passing urine. Mr. Somaiya had supplied a hospital bed, which was installed in the sitting room.

COMMENT: The cadmium caused mucus, cough, and indigestion to surge with every intake of food or liquid. And this was blamed on the medicine, and then the new doctor was rejected. How could all the naïve devotees around Srila Prabhupada think this was a normal, natural illness? Srila Prabhupada wanted very much to eat and live, but the poison was frustrating all attempts with mucus, cough, etc.

In the early afternoon, Abhiram and Upendra gave Srila Prabhupada an enema, "completely cleansing his bowels." After all this, Srila Prabhupada was left extremely weak. (TkgD:203) Abhiram noted in his diary, "Srila Prabhupada felt relieved... and seemed to be more alert externally."

SEPTEMBER 26: During the afternoon, Srila Prabhupada sat up and put on his spectacles, holding a photo of Radha Rasabihari, the Bombay deities, in his hand. Tamal had to point out Their lotus feet, and Srila Prabhupada meditated in this way a long time while Tamal

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read Srimad Bhagwatam. That night, however, Tamal relates that Srila Prabhupada could not sleep at all, having mucus ② and cough ③, which even the cough syrup did not help with. (TkgD:204)

Satsvarupa noted that in Los Angeles: *"Now we hear again that Srila Prabhupada's health is in crisis, 'the worst.' He is lying on his back and even to turn is a great effort. His secretary has called saying that all GBC men should come to Bombay at the end of October for the grand opening of the temple there."* (Isk70:311)

SEPTEMBER 27: Srila Prabhupada stopped taking Horlicks until his mucus ② lessened. (ABHI)

Tamal writes: *"Prabhupada was completely exhausted. Mucus ② was filling his whole system, and his legs and hands were very swollen. Even his eyes had much mucus ②. I felt nearly hopeless, seeing his condition. He asked for caranamrita from the deities."*

K.J. Somaiya brought the governor of Madras, Mr. Potwari, and they were *"amazed to see Prabhupada's condition."* At night, he said that his condition had progressed from bad to worse, and he had Abhiram attend him all night. Also, Srila Prabhupada resumed taking Ram Gopal's medicine. (TkgD:204-5)

SEPTEMBER 28: *"Most amazingly,"* Srila Prabhupada's condition **suddenly became much better**, with hardly any mucus, and he had awoken well rested after a night's sound sleep. He met with K.J. Somaiya and the governor, and at their urging, agreed to see Ram Gopal *vaidya* again. Srila Prabhupada's signature *"was very unsteady,"* and that he was very weak. Tamal suggested that Srila Prabhupada give power of attorney *"to someone to sign on his behalf."* Srila Prabhupada agreed. (TkgD:205)

Tamal wrote to Hansadutta: *"Since coming back to Bombay his health has steadily deteriorated and he is very ill now. He has requested that every GBC man must come to Bombay for the opening ceremony which will take place on October 22. Thereafter Srila Prabhupada plans to go to Vrindaban Dham where he intends to make a grand parikrama of the entire Vrindaban area..."* (Archives)

SEPTEMBER 29: Srila Prabhupada convened his leading disciples to discuss his idea of returning to Vrindaban to be treated by the Bonamali *kaviraja*. (TkgD:206)

Satsvarupa's biography chronicles how Srila Prabhupada called the locally available GBC men before him to discuss about whether he should stay in Bombay and wait three or more weeks until the temple

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opening, or go early to Vrindaban for parikrama while still able. It was decided by Srila Prabhupada to go on to Vrindaban. Srila Prabhupada also invited discussion on the best course of treatment.

Tamal read out loud a recent letter from Srila Prabhupada's friend Dr. G. Ghosh (Allahabad), who advised going to a good hospital for a thorough check-up and treatment. Tamal warned of the specter of intravenous feeding, something he knew Srila Prabhupada wanted to avoid. Tamal said that modern doctors were at least more effective than most Ayurvedic doctors. Abhiram protested strongly against going to a hospital. Upendra suggested that Srila Prabhupada could be treated in his own house without having to go to the hospital. (SPLila:6.386-7)

COMMENT: Abhiram was swayed by Tamal, who fiercely opposed hospitals and doctors, denigrating them at every turn. But this was exactly what was needed: to determine the actual reason no medicine or previous doctor's treatment had been effective, and, actually, why each had been counter-productive. Tamal pushed for just chanting and "depending on Krishna," while Upendra had a good solution- treatment by good doctors at home. Tamal nixed the idea by frightening everyone that doctors would start cutting, tubing, experimenting, and thus kill the patient anyway. What a lying rascal!

There was discussion about the negative effects of too many devotees going to Vrindaban to be with Srila Prabhupada in his last days. Construction in Bombay and preaching worldwide would be disrupted. But Srila Prabhupada nevertheless *asked that all his disciples be called to come be with him* in Vrindaban. Apparently, however, Tamal caused a different message to be sent to Ramesvara in the USA: "*send only the leading disciples.*" Hari Sauri was sent ahead to Vrindaban to prepare things there in advance of Srila Prabhupada's arrival, and in Bombay preparations were made for Srila Prabhupada's departure for Vrindaban. (TkgD:206-8)

Tamal wrote to B.D. Joshi of El Cerrito, CA: "*His Divine Grace is very ill at present. While in London he underwent a minor surgical operation and afterwards he returned to India. His return to India was to see the opening of the Bombay temple, but it was also determined by his failing health. Now he is completely bedridden and cannot even turn in his bed without the help of an assistant. His condition is most precarious. His Divine Grace has stated that if he is able to survive this very trying disease, then after Vrindaban he will return to America.*" (Archives)

Hari Sauri came back from Australia, and coincidentally, from this

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day the normal flow of tapes being sent to the BBT resumed after a total blank of 45 days, non-stop.

"2:15 AM: (Srila Prabhupada) is staying permanently in his bedroom now and his condition is very bad. Tamal told me that he had not eaten anything solid for one and a half months. Now he takes a glass of mung water, one of grape juice, and another of Complan (a protein drink). A few days ago he took a few spoonful's of fruit and a piece of sandesh... but this caused so much difficulty that they had to give him an enema... I was amazed to see how much his body has become reduced. The legs were so thin. Later... I was only shocked to see how much Srila Prabhupada's bodily condition has deteriorated. He is ten times worse than he was in June... Practically he has no flesh on his body. It is just skin and bone. I could see his heart beating as the skin on his ribs moved up and down, with every beat... His body is so weak he requires assistance to turn on his side in bed. (HSUnpub:1)

SEPTEMBER 30: Due to road closure between Delhi and Vrindaban, it was decided Srila Prabhupada would take the first-class section of the 11 AM "Deluxe" train to Vrindaban tomorrow morning. In the evening, Mr. Asnani and a notary came, and Srila Prabhupada gave power of attorney to Tamal and Giriraj. (TkgD:209)

COMMENT: Giriraj was close to Tamal, compliant, obedient.

CHAPTER 18:

DISAPPEARANCE LILA: OCTOBER 1977

OCTOBER 1977

OCTOBER 1: In the early morning, Srila Prabhupada signed letters, and then was carried downstairs at 9:30 AM, to leave behind hundreds of tearful devotees, as he departed Juhu in Bombay for the last time. Srila Prabhupada took the train for Vrindaban. Brahmananda carried Srila Prabhupada in his arms, in and out of the car and train. He later remarked how light Srila Prabhupada was, as though no weight at all. (TkgD:211; SPLila:6.389-390)

OCTOBER 2: Arriving the next morning at 7:30 AM in Mathura, Srila Prabhupada came back to Vrindaban in a much more deteriorated condition than when he had left only a month ago. Srila Prabhupada's first order of business was that his servants "*closed the curtains and dimmed the lights.*" ① Srila Prabhupada again had called all his GBC men to Vrindaban, as he had in May, except now it was for the purpose of his final pastimes, and gradually they began to arrive. Tamal asked whether the previous *kaviraja* (Bonamali) should be recalled, and Srila Prabhupada agreed. (SPLila:6.389)

Srila Prabhupada took some mung water and spinach water and requested Bhagatji to keep a cow ready to supply him with fresh milk. Tamal reports that Srila Prabhupada's hearing had dimmed so that he could not hear the temple bells ringing. Srila Prabhupada gave instructions on memorials and a museum to honor him after his departure. Srila Prabhupada instructed Kuladri not to allow anyone to cook for him without his permission. Tamal opines that this referred to Pranava's wife, who cooked that day. (TkgD:212-3)

COMMENT: It appears that Srila Prabhupada suspected foul play. Several times he ordered a non-caretaker to be his *exclusive* cook. Otherwise, previously, the cooks usually was Bhakticharu Swami.

Abhiram's wife Srutirupa dasi explains in a *Prabhupada Memories* video that Srila Prabhupada asked her to cook for him and NO ONE else, with her husband assisting if necessary. She and Abhirama were part of Srila Prabhupada's caretaker team from July 25 to Oct. 16, 1977. Srila Prabhupada also asked his sister Pishima to cook for him, and when she did in Oct. 1977, it was the first full meal Srila Prabhupada ate in months, and he did with great relish. Srila

Prabhupada also instructed Kuladri das on Oct. 3, 1977 that no one should cook for him without Srila Prabhupada's permission. From these and other instances, we see Srila Prabhupada's aversion to the prevailing cooking arrangements, meaning he knew he was being poisoned with tainted food at least 5 weeks before he outright said so on Nov. 9. It looks like he did not want to eat or drink from his caretakers. This was not suicidal, but survivalist.

Sandamini dasi recalls helping Palika cook for Srila Prabhupada in 1977, and when the remnants came back: *"I said, 'Oh I'll help you transfer the plates.' But she understood my mind and she said, 'Yes, you can do that, but Prabhupada just said that when he's sick like this, that no one should take his remnants.'"* Was Srila Prabhupada concerned that those taking his remnants would also be poisoned? The deniers protest that if Srila Prabhupada was being poisoned in his food, those who took his leftovers would also be poisoned. But, no one was allowed to take his leftovers.

"The ride was difficult for Srila Prabhupada. Any manhandling causes distress. His body is so weak and fragile... we lay Srila Prabhupada on his bed and closed all the curtains to dim the light... ① he tried to move some pillows... he said he wanted to be on his side... he spoke so softly ④ I could hardly hear him and due to being so weak he could not move over himself... Practically he has only enough strength to move his arms... asked Tamal whether Srila Prabhupada's legs were paralyzed... Now he does not go to the bathroom... an operation in London... doing a complete circumcision as there was scar tissue causing the blockage. (HSUnpub:2-4)

COMMENT: The GBC poisoning deniers explain that Srila Prabhupada had a congenital defect which constricted his urethra, causing back pressure on the kidneys, thus his kidney problems, etc. But they cannot explain the "most unusual" scar tissue that required a circumcision to unblock the urine flow. It is a sign of heavy metals poisoning, which is what caused the blockage, back pressure, etc. Congenital restriction is total speculation, unsupported by anything.

Srila Prabhupada slept well for 3 hours, awakening about 12:45 PM. There was cooling rain and Tamal secured Srila Prabhupada's agreement to call the Bonamali *kaviraja* tomorrow. Srila Prabhupada's voice ④ was very weak and low. Srila Prabhupada agreed to take darshan of the temple deities, Krishna-Balaram, starting tomorrow. Srila Prabhupada took some mung dal water and spinach water, and asked for some watered down milk later.

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Srila Prabhupada's eyes were so bad he could not tell Akshayananda Maharaja's presence several times today already. Neither could he hear the temple bells ringing. *"In this condition, even I cannot move my body on the bed. Only chance you should give me- let me die peacefully, without anxiety. I have given in writing everything... Disaster will happen if you cannot manage it. Hm?"*

Hari Sauri was present. In the evening, after Srila Prabhupada had drunk milk for the second time today, Tamal repeats, *"Prabhupada said scratch hard."* (ConvBk:35.72-82)

Satsvarupa: *"We arrived and heard that there is a slight improvement. They thought he was going to leave his body at any moment. Everyone was called to be here at the end. Now it is a little different. The kaviraja came today... and said his life is finished, but Srila Prabhupada himself has said Krishna may continue his life if He desires. TKG showed me a daily log they keep of what "food" he takes and what he passes as urine. He drinks about two glasses of liquid a day. Has not had more than that daily or any solid food for months.*

"I'll be doing some of His Divine Grace's correspondence. TKG says that without a shirt on, Srila Prabhupada is so thin you can see the thumping of his heart. Hardly any flesh. I saw him lying in bed, very thin, but they are more hopeful today than they were. He is more diminished in his body than ever. Talk of a big Vrindaban parikrama here around Oct. 15. He has four servants: Abhiram, Upendra, Kuladri, and Bhakticharu Maharaja or Hari Sauri- and one is always with him." (ISK70.311-2)

OCTOBER 3: Bonamali came and after examining Srila Prabhupada, ascertained that there was total weakness, but no illness. The prescription was for taking Complian, milk, pomegranate and grape juices mixed with honey, plus some medicines. Milk was producing much mucus ②, causing Srila Prabhupada to cough ③ at night and disturbing his rest. The *kaviraja* insisted, though, that the *"cough should come out. When the cough ③ comes out, it will take out the disease."* Powdered milk was nixed; only pure cow's milk should be taken. Srila Prabhupada should be covered by woolen cloth, not to be exposed, and bathing should be by damp towels only.

Srila Prabhupada then instructed Tamal: *"The kaviraja said my life is finished, now by the grace of Krishna. So under the circumstances, whatever medicinal instructions he gives, strictly follow properly... so if you are trying for my life, try very seriously. That is my formula. No negligence. Whatever he advises, that is good."* Tamal did not like

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Bhagatji or Sacidananda for translating with the *kaviraja* and helping with the medicines. Tamal said, *"Whoever does this medicine with the kaviraja should be intelligent person."* Tamal recommended, and Srila Prabhupada approved, that Bhakticharu be telegraphed and recalled from Mayapur to Vrindaban to help. Srila Prabhupada said the Bombay *kaviraja* was *"hopeless,"* and Tamal commented how he was a materialist businessman, chewing pan.

Hansadutta arrived and gave a report on his preaching and the political situation in Sri Lanka. *"After speaking more animatedly than he had for days, Srila Prabhupada lay down, exhausted."* When Tamal asked if he could go to check on Srila Prabhupada's rooms at the Radha Damodar temple, permission was denied. Then Srila Prabhupada was taken to see the Krishna Balaram deities in his chair, which exhausted him so much that he returned to bed soon. Tamal discussed banking problems with Srila Prabhupada, and Tamal and Giriraj, with their new power of attorney, went out to the bank to deal with those problems. (TkgD: 214-5, ConvBk:35.83-94)

"The kaviraja said... grape juice was alright mixed with honey. We had been giving it sugar water but he said no. Pomegranate juice was also advised and large raisins mashed with honey into a paste was advised or strength... Tamal asked how they could recommend milk when his cough was so bad. Srila Prabhupada replied that it is counteracted by ginger... Srila Prabhupada was coughing ③ on and off and also he is getting bed sores. Tamal... wants Bhakticharu to come (from Mayapur). In the afternoon he took some of the medicines prescribed by the Kaviraja; some powders mixed with the juice of various leaves... In Delhi we tried to get pure musk (good for the heart) but it costs Rs 1000 for about 20 grams. (HSUnpub: 7-11)

"Srila Prabhupada is far less active than a month ago. No longer speaking, no walking, no solid food, no positive will to go and preach in the West, no expression of fervent desire to live. We're doing all-night chanting vigils by his bed. Not to mention no more walks, no more work on the Srimad Bhagwatam, no touring temples, nor answering mail. Hansadutta and Brahmananda cried, because if he doesn't eat or even drink, how can he continue to live? His body, as he said, is a bag of bones, and he is not eating anything, so how can he continue for long?" (ISK70.314-5)

OCTOBER 4: Abhiram notes that Srila Prabhupada slept poorly the night of Oct. 3, coughing ③ and spitting mucus ② all night. Tamal relates that on the morning of Oct. 4, Srila Prabhupada declared in an

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almost inaudible voice ④ that the *kaviraja's* medicines were a "complete failure." Srila Prabhupada was "drowsy" from the expectorate taken during the night, and his "whole body was more swollen than in many months." The *kaviraja* came in the morning, and it was quite difficult to understand what was being advised for Srila Prabhupada's problematic cough ③ and mucus ②. The *kaviraja* suggested massaging with a hot cloth soaked in ginger juice. (ConvBk:36.94-101)

There were two cough ③ medicines, one of which, it turned out, deliberately was increasing the cough ③, as the *kaviraja* thought this to be necessary to remove mucus ②. Srila Prabhupada said, "The havoc caused, the medicine." Tamal then observed, "The swelling has increased since yesterday. It was never so much as today. The mucus ② was never so much as today." Srila Prabhupada said he could not even digest the medicine.

There was some talk of chloroform and drowsiness. Tamal said, "What we want is to stop the coughing ③, not an expectorant," protesting about experiments with medicines and questioned why the *kaviraja* should give musk, which supposedly would give strength to the heart and body. But the heart was good, as shown by the pulse. Abhiram asked, "But where do we get real musk?" Upendra was told by Srila Prabhupada to no longer awaken him for taking medicine, but to let him sleep. (TkgD:215, ConvBk:35.94-96)

At 10 AM, Upendra bathed Srila Prabhupada and changed the sheets. Hansadutta returned to talk more about Sri Lanka and how Indira Gandhi was arrested the previous night. Srila Prabhupada said, "Hm, don't touch politics," referring to Hansadutta's public political criticisms he had made in Ceylon.

Later, after Hansadutta's kirtan, Giriraj and Tamal gave the results of their meeting with local bankers. Bali Mardan said, "Scratch with your nails," explaining how to scratch Srila Prabhupada's back. Hansadutta said, "Srila Prabhupada, you've become so thin."

A little later, Srila Prabhupada said, "Back side itching." Srila Prabhupada asked for four raisins ground with honey. Bali Mardan confirmed that the GBC men would start arriving in the coming few days. (ConvBk:35.97-101)

Today, Srila Prabhupada abstained from all medicines. Tamal states that after learning Bonamali had raised his fees, Srila Prabhupada said he should not be called again. Srila Prabhupada had earlier declined Dr. Ghosh's offer (Kodaikanal) to prescribe treatment, and

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opted for kirtan "treatment" over any local doctors as well. (SPLila:6.392)

But now, Srila Prabhupada had Tamal write to Dr. G. Ghosh of Allahabad, inviting him to come and treat him personally, not in a hospital, but in his own quarters. (TkgD:215)

“During the night Srila Prabhupada coughed ③ a lot due too much mucus ②. The Kaviraj’s medicine increased the cough ③ so Srila Prabhupada did not rest much. Also the swelling in his arms and legs increased tremendously. The Kaviraja came to see him. He prescribed ghee and ginger juice, hot, and applied externally to his chest to bring out any mucus ②. After some discussion the Kaviraja explains that the medicine is meant to bring out the mucus ②. Srila Prabhupada said the medicine caused havoc... and eventually decided not to take any medicine until he felt a little better. The Kaviraja also recommended musk for Srila Prabhupada’s heart and to help clear any cough ③.” (HSUnpub:11)

OCTOBER 5: At 7 AM Srila Prabhupada awoke and asked for his bath. Tamal told Srila Prabhupada, *“We should depend on Krishna, not on these kavirajas.”* Tamal bathed Srila Prabhupada and rubbed calcium carbonate mixed with honey on his back to assist with the healing of bed sores. Srila Prabhupada was too weak to visit the deities, and to try to reduce the lingering and persistent swelling, he instructed that slake lime be combined with newly ground tumeric and water, making a paste to apply to the swollen parts of his body. (TkgD:216)

COMMENT: Again Srila Prabhupada self-prescribed natural, ingenious remedies to abate various aggravating symptoms. But the poisoning continued to deceive everyone, and Tamal pushed for only chanting, with no doctors, medicines, treatments, or kavirajas.

The GBC men began to arrive in Vrindaban. Srila Prabhupada drank milk three times without getting mucus, and thought that this was perhaps due to the enema given earlier. (ABHI)

When Hari Sauri spoke about how an astrologer in Delhi would be studying Srila Prabhupada's horoscope, Srila Prabhupada advised, *“Don't waste money for this astrology,”* and asked for, *“Bhagwatam reading and kirtan.”* Srila Prabhupada requested more kirtan to be held in his quarters. Again, Srila Prabhupada asked Upendra to scratch his itching back. There was talk of the powder being rubbed on Srila Prabhupada's body. Some telegrams were read about how devotees all over the world were increasing their service and making prayers to Krishna, in hopes of Srila Prabhupada's recovery. Tamal took rest at

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9:30 PM. (ConvBk:35.101-105)

Satsvarupa Maharaja saw an entry in the medical logbook, *"I'm not hungry. Let me hear kirtan."* When Srila Prabhupada sat up and asked that his back be scratched, Satsvarupa volunteered, doing so too softly at first and told by Srila Prabhupada to *"actually scratch."* His back was *"so thin and bony"* and his hands and feet were covered with tumeric. (ISK70.316)

COMMENT: A Google search shows heavy metals poisoning causes hypersensitivity, rashes, and itching of the skin. The torture that Srila Prabhupada underwent was horrific. His bedsores were also caused or aggravated by the poisoning.

Directed by Srila Prabhupada, Hari Sauri prepared a paste from slaked lime and dried turmeric root to help with swollen feet and hands. Srila Prabhupada took some Complian drink and one and a half teaspoons butter. *"Now Srila Prabhupada is so weak that every little item has to be done for him... Then he asked me to scratch his back because it was itching."* (HSUnpub:12-13)

OCTOBER 6: Srila Prabhupada's cough ③ was back. (ABHI)

Paramananda, president of the Gita Nagari farm project in Pennsylvania, arrived and Srila Prabhupada expressed his regret for not having been able to go there. Paramananda's wife, Satyabhama, had made a woolen shawl *"from scratch"* for Srila Prabhupada from their own sheep's wool, and Srila Prabhupada immediately wrapped himself completely in it. Srila Prabhupada went for deity darshan and then circumambulated the temple, followed by an enthusiastic kirtan. Then Srila Prabhupada met with Gopal Krishna, and they discussed book printing and distribution. (TkgD:217-9)

In the early afternoon, Srila Prabhupada complained to Tamal, *"Although drinking nothing, cough ③ is coming."*

COMMENT: The poisoning was causing mucus and cough even without any drinking or eating. Why did no one suspect something unusual about these bizarre, unexplainable symptoms? And if anyone did, Tamal quickly squashed any idea of using doctors to unravel these mysterious health symptoms and health decline.

Tamal answered, *"Swelling is not very much reducing. Why you're not drinking anything, Srila Prabhupada? I noticed yesterday you did not drink much."* Srila Prabhupada answered that he was not inclined and, further, it would only result in coughing ③, which Upendra said, *"It's just starting again."*

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Tamal: *Maybe when Dr. Ghosh comes he can give some relief from the coughing ③.* **SP:** *You have written him?* **Tamal:** *Yes. The real problem is the digestion. There's no digestion. Anything you take... instead of forming blood, it forms mucus ②. You're not as warm as you were yesterday, but you're still a little warm. The rest of your body is not warm. Your head is not so warm. Your pulse is very fast. I don't know what to say, Srila Prabhupada. It's certainly bewildering. I can only expect somehow Krishna has to do something, unless Dr. Ghosh with some Western-type medicine can do something.* **SP:** *This oil massage is pleasing.* (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Tamal was not at all bewildered, he knew exactly what was going on, as he lied through his teeth constantly.

Srila Prabhupada was brought to the temple arotike and kirtan for half an hour in a palanquin, and then circumambulated the temple before returning to his rooms. After resting most of the afternoon, Srila Prabhupada complained that “*he could not drink but still he was coughing mucus ②... when he drinks there is cough ③... also asked me to make him ‘Yogendra rasa.’ This was the only medicine that remained.*” (HSUnpub:15)

Around 2 PM Srila Prabhupada asked for *Yogendra rasa*, an Ayurvedic medicine that he was taking years until a year ago, although he took some this year in April to June. Hari Sauri then went to prepare rice water, honey and “*smashed*” cardamom at Srila Prabhupada's detailed request. Srila Prabhupada asked Tamal to send a second telegram to call Bhakticharu back to Vrindaban for personal service.

SP: *“Kaviraja's, his mentality I did not like.”* **SP:** *We are not hesitating to pay, but this mentality...* **Tamal:** *Yes, exactly. The point is if that a man has this mentality, then how much can we trust him for medicine? It means he's dishonest man. He's becoming dishonest...* (ConvBk:35.106-113)

COMMENT: Bonamaili *kaviraja* apparently had doubled the fee for a visit from 5 to 10 rupees, and 55 rupees for two days of medicine. Tamal thought this was too much, what a cheap Charlie! At the rate of 8 rupees per dollar in 1977, Tamal complained that Bonamali would charge \$1.25 to travel several miles from Gopinath Bazaar to Raman Reti for a treatment visit, and also that \$3 was too much for a day's medicine. But this was just Tamal's excuse to reject another doctor, who, if any one of them stayed on too long, might begin to suspect the poisoning (and 3 weeks later, Bonamali actually did discover the poisoning!) Tamal's expertise was too make others look really bad...

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Then Tamal gave Srila Prabhupada a powder massage for half an hour. Srila Prabhupada then called for Sacidananda to discuss doctors. Srila Prabhupada thought of another Vrindaban kaviraja-doctor he knew, who also practiced allopathic medicine with his son in Loi Bazaar, Vrindaban (Narottam Lal Gupta). Tamal says Srila Prabhupada decided to call for them, but then postponed it until tomorrow as it was inauspiciously a Thursday afternoon. (TkgD:217-9)

COMMENT: As is clearly ascertained from studying the conversations carefully, noting sequence of events, speakers, and content, sometimes the dates on the Archives' tapes were in error. They were dated after recording, so the inaccuracy is understandable.

Srila Prabhupada said, "Why not consult with father and son?", referring to the Vrindaban allopathic doctors he had thought of yesterday. Sacidananda noted they had a Raman Medical Store in Loi Bazaar.

Tamal: *He's a doctor, famous doctor. Cures people.*
Sacidananda: *He has medical store.* **Tamal** (reconsiders): *I don't advise it, Srila Prabhupada. I don't think it's a good idea to do. Because I don't see why we don't consult all 20,000 doctors. I mean, why is he... Sacidananda just happened to be... He goes to the shop and he sees the man's shop. Why not wait for Dr. Ghosh or call Dr. Ghosh here? I mean, what I'm trying to say is that if I go to Mathura, I'll also pass many medical shops, so I could consult any one of those men, probably, just as well.* **Sacidananda:** *That's a fact.*

Tamal: *That's a fact, huh.* **SP:** *They have got good practice.*
Tamal: *Because Vrindaban is small, so everyone has to go to whoever is the doctor here. They are kaviraja or allopathic?*

Sacidananda: *He also using both, kaviraja also.* **Tamal:** *He's both. He says can do either one with him. You can take allopathic or kaviraja. He gives both. Whatever the patient likes. Right?... Allopathic. I think we're letting ourselves in for trouble when we call these doctors... My personal opinion is that when you call these doctors, you're simply... we are simply letting ourselves in for more trouble, because they're not going to study the case very carefully. They're just going to start prescribing. Your case is so delicate that the slightest wrong diagnosis and medicine creates havoc.*

SP: *No, they have good practice.* **Tamal:** *But the same thing, as they were recommended, similarly, this kaviraja in Bombay was recommended. We can call him, but...* **SP:** *Consult him.* **Tamal:** *I've lost hope with these doctors, Srila Prabhupada. I'll consult if you insist,*

but I... I mean... I've lost hope. **SP:** And they also know me very well.

Tamal: So you want me to bring them here?

SP: No, he'll (Sacidananda) bring. **Tamal:** He can bring them here, and then they can examine you. **SP:** Yes. **Tamal:** All right. Sometimes you were doing business with them? **SP:** No, no. As Vrindaban inhabitant. This father came to speak here last year. **Tamal:** Oh. Should I send another telegram for Bhakticharu? I think it might be helpful. (ConvBk:35.106-113)

COMMENT: The doctors NL Gupta and son Liladhar did not come to see Srila Prabhupada, as apparently Tamal had firmly nixed this idea, and he avoided this new doctor. But NL Gupta soon became involved behind the scenes, outside of Tamal's control, when Shastri went to see him for consultations and borrowing distillation equipment.

Srila Prabhupada asked Tamal if he had written to Dr. Ghosh in Allahabad requesting him to come, and Tamal confirmed that he had.

Tamal quotes Srila Prabhupada as saying, "These doctors will come and give something to try and save. I don't want to be saved. Dr Ghosh may come for the clinic he wants to develop, but not for treatment." Tamal writes, "I asked whether the two doctors from Vrindaban should come. Prabhupada answered, 'No. Better to take your advice for kirtan... Better you don't pray to Krishna to save me. Let me die now.' Prabhupada lay there for some time; then sitting up, he suddenly said, "Anything to ask before I depart?" Srila Prabhupada only drank once all day. (TkgD:217-219)

COMMENT: Tamal's claims above are unverified and dubious.

Srila Prabhupada also discussed the expense of the new gates on the road, lately renamed Bhaktivedanta Marg, and took some mint tea with honey. Srila Prabhupada was still able to sit up regularly, but soon would lie back down to rest.

Late that night, Kirtanananda arrived, and Srila Prabhupada spoke with him briefly about Prabhupada's Palace and New Vrindaban. Srila Prabhupada said, "Hm. Let us see which palace I am going." Then Srila Prabhupada took rest. (ConvBk:35.106-13)

Satsvarupa noted: "The doctor says he has no particular disease now. He is exhausted. His internal organs aren't working. The body is coming to an end. When Srila Prabhupada awoke at 4:45 AM, Abhiram moved him onto his side, and Satsvarupa scratched his back for half an hour. Brahmananda said the kaviraja said Srila Prabhupada's life is finished. He is so weak He cannot even make his signature. He can't turn in bed." (ISK 70.318-9)

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OCTOBER 7: While Tamal was absent, apparently very early in the morning, Kuladri, Kirtanananda's right hand man from New Vrindaban, came in and delivered gifts and a check. "...*dakshina, eight thousand dollars... With the new system of initiation that you've initiated, he asked them to write you a check for \$111 for each devotee he's initiating for you.*" A silver thread crocheted bead bag, precious jewelry, onyx boxes, a new set of silk clothes, and a star sapphire ring were presented to Srila Prabhupada as gifts.

Srila Prabhupada, putting on the ring, said, "*So, why don't you find out some bride?*" and the devotees laughed. It was decided to return most of the gifts to the deities of New Vrindaban, and the money for developing New Vrindaban. Srila Prabhupada tasted some ice cream Kuladri had brought and expressed concern for the safekeeping of the valuable gifts.

A little later, Tamal asked Srila Prabhupada, "...*so how will you live, Srila Prabhupada? If you stop drinking everything, how will you get any strength? You're tired of trying anymore?*" (ConvBk:35.113-9)

Srila Prabhupada called for Kirtanananda and explained, "*I have accepted your gifts, and now you can utilize for developing. (New Vrindaban)*" Srila Prabhupada saw photos of his New Vrindaban palace, admiring the artistic workmanship, offering to provide money for New Vrindaban, but Kirtanananda gratefully declined. "*You are fulfilling my dream, New Vrindaban... He is the first student... When I was in the storefront, he was bringing carpet, bench, some gong, some lamp. In this way... service attitude. Jaya. Live long, serve long.*" (ConvBk:35.113-119)

"*I scratched Srila Prabhupada's back for him for over an half hour. After 10 minutes he told me to scratch hard and then after another ten minutes he said scratch very hard. I was scratching so hard I was scared of cutting...*" (HSUnpub:19)

Srila Prabhupada had mucus ② and was restless, and his transcendental words were "*sometimes difficult to understand.*" A bronze bust of His Divine Grace was brought for inspection, and Srila Prabhupada appreciated it very much, although he had great difficulty in seeing it due to his weakened vision. (ABHI)

Taking Complian in the morning, Srila Prabhupada declined to drink again all day even though there was no coughing. Srila Prabhupada said, "*Survive?*" and laughed. Tamal responded, "*Yes. We're not ready to let you go yet.*" Hari Sauri changed Srila Prabhupada's mattress with a special one sent from America which was

supposed to be better for [the poisoning] bed sores. (TkgD: 219-221)

Just before morning parikrama, Bhaktiprema Swami visited. He had been away for some time, but now had shaved up again and had returned to ISKCON. Srila Prabhupada rubbed his head while sitting in his wheelchair, crying ⑦ a little, and said, "By Krishna's grace you have come. Good for us, good for you." Srila Prabhupada rode in his palanquin around the temple, took darshan of the deities, and then sat under the courtyard's tamal tree during kirtan.

Tamal says, "He seemed very weak and his eyes had a tendency to roll up. Gaining control of his body, he moved his head very slightly to the rhythm of the kirtan." Circling the temple again, Srila Prabhupada went back to his quarters for another powder massage for the swelling. (ConvBk:35.113-119, TkgD: 219-221)

COMMENT: As many have noted, Srila Prabhupada's last months were a testament as to how a great soul prepares to depart from his physical body by absorption in kirtan, Bhagwatam, and great tolerance of all material conditions.

Asked about medicine by Tamal, Srila Prabhupada said, "I am taking *Yogendra rasa*, which is the strongest Ayurvedic medicine. I want strength for hearing the prayers. Otherwise, if my senses become weak...?" Tamal said, "We want you to live," to which the response was, "I have no objection." Later, Tamal reports, Srila Prabhupada said it "was too difficult to make the effort any longer." (TkgD: 219-21)

Srila Prabhupada spoke so weakly and hoarsely ④ that Brahmananda Swami had to bring his ear almost to Srila Prabhupada's mouth to hear. (SPLila:6.393)

"SP replied, his voice ④ uncharacteristically soft in these final days." (Swami In A Strange Land, J. Greene, p. 259)

OCTOBER 8: Srila Prabhupada awoke after passing the previous night "fairly well," but by early morning, it required the taking away of the special American mattress before Srila Prabhupada could be comfortable. At night either Abhiram or Kuladri attended to Srila Prabhupada, and in the day, either Hari Sauri, Tamal or Upendra were present. Other devotees would also always be there for having kirtan. (TkgD:221-23)

Tamal wanted to read the astrological report that Hari Sauri had gotten from Delhi to Srila Prabhupada because he thought the analysis and predictions to be accurate and that Srila Prabhupada would want to know the negative indications. It was done devotionally and at no

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charge by Gopesh Kumar Ojah, whose son Asutosh Oja had done a reading earlier in the summer. The entire period up until April, 1978, was very negative, due to Saturn's effect, especially Oct. 8, 11, 24, 25, Nov. 20 to 22 and Dec. 3 and 4. The chanting of Shiva mantras was (inappropriately) advised, but Srila Prabhupada said, "*Chant Hare Krishna. It is finished.*" (ConvBk)

Tamal quotes Srila Prabhupada as saying, "*We have the maha-mantra.*" (TkgD:221-23)

Tamal reports that Srila Prabhupada now looked very "*serene,*" and in an apparent resolve to prepare for departure, is eating and drinking little to nothing. On Oct.7 and 8, only one glass of liquid per day were taken plus some drops of caranamrita every few hours. Today Srila Prabhupada sat up only twice, briefly, and in the afternoon took his second dose of 100cc of grape juice that day. (TkgD:221-23)

Hansadutta consulted with Srila Prabhupada about how to develop preaching in Sri Lankha, and was told to do as Kirtanananda had done in New Vrindaban. Srila Prabhupada began coughing ③. (ConvBk)

"The general feeling for the last few days had been gradually more and more hopeless for Srila Prabhupada staying with us. Gradually he has cut down what bit of fluid he was taking and now he wants only caranamrita. Preparation for Samadhi and final ceremony are now openly discussed." (HSUnpub:30)

Tamal says Srila Prabhupada called for Brahmananda and encouraged him to preach enthusiastically in Africa. Srila Prabhupada requested that especially two songs would be chanted in his room: Brahma Samhita and the maha-mantra. He asked not to be taken to the hospital, saying he came back from London to avoid hospitalization. Upendra dropped the small Sony tape recorder (*Hari Sauri says it was a tape*) on Srila Prabhupada's shoulder, who said, "*Be very careful.*" (TkgD:221-23)

Srila Prabhupada asked again which were the critical days by astrological calculation, and Tamal offered, "*I think this program of kirtan and just taking very little drink whenever you are thirsty, this is the right program, because I am seeing how peacefully you are resting, more than in many days. And now you should not struggle so hard. If Krishna wishes, then He will do.*" (ConvBk)

Tamal wrote, "*Prabhupada rested throughout the day, completely peaceful and quiet, hearing the kirtan. Guru Kripa Maharaja chanted for three hours in the afternoon. Now, there was no difficulty and no struggle for bodily existence.*" (TkgD:221-23)

COMMENT: Yes, and the poisoners wanted his bodily existence to end as soon as possible so they could take his place.

Bhakticharu Swami, now finally back in Vrindaban on Srila Prabhupada's request, in the morning went to Narayana Maharaja for getting details on the burial ceremony of Vaishnava acharyas. At 6:30 PM in the evening (as per TkgD:221-23), Srila Prabhupada asked that Narayana Maharaja be picked up by car and brought to him tomorrow.

Bhagwat arrived and spoke with Srila Prabhupada briefly. Srila Prabhupada's hearing was failing, as he usually could not recognize or hear devotees in his room. Bhakticharu telegrammed for Jayapataka, Bhavananda and Satadhanya Maharajas to come from Mayapur at once. (ConvBk)

Narayana Maharaja was brought tonight instead of tomorrow, with some of Srila Prabhupada's Godbrothers, and the discussions centered on making funeral arrangements and preparations for Srila Prabhupada's departure. On Srila Prabhupada's request, Narayana Maharaja pledged to give all advice and assistance necessary, and upon feeling Srila Prabhupada's pulse, which he said was all right, he took his leave. (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Clearly, the advice and guidance Srila Prabhupada asked for was limited to the samadhi and burial ceremonies. Others claim, but without any proof, that Srila Prabhupada later asked for siddhantic and philosophic guidance for his disciples from Narayana Maharaja. But this would contradict the numerous written instructions Srila Prabhupada had given in the previous 5-7 years, to very, very strictly avoid his Godbrothers and the Gaudiya Math.

In his diary, Tamal apparently translated some Bengali portions and also re-phrases the English portions of the conversation between Srila Prabhupada, Narayana Maharaja, and Tamal. Srila Prabhupada asked about using the salt in the burial and instructed that flowers from the funeral ceremonies be taken to Mayapur for a "*puspa-samadhi*," or memorial shrine containing sacred flowers. (TkgD:221-23)

"Prabhupada looked at us all and lifted his hand, palm open, and said, "Don't fight amongst yourselves." (ConvBk)

Satsvarupa supplements this account, saying that Srila Prabhupada appeared resigned to his imminent departure, and advised consultations with Narayana Maharaja about arrangements and ceremonies for departed Vaishnavas. Srila Prabhupada chose the site for his samadhi, the place for entombment of his physical body. Srila Prabhupada asked pardon from some visiting Godbrothers for any offenses he might have

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made in the course of preaching in the past. (SPLila)

Jayatirtha arrived at 11:30 PM with Harikesh, Hridayananda, and Balavanta. Bhagwat spoke more about preaching in Orissa and building construction in Bhubaneswar with Srila Prabhupada at 2 AM. (TkgD:221)

Srila Prabhupada's room "was very dark ① except for a nightlight behind the head of Srila Prabhupada's bed." Srila Prabhupada had not eaten or drunk anything for days and the devotees were becoming full of anxiety and agitation, feeling that Srila Prabhupada was resigned to departing this world soon. Srila Prabhupada even refused to drink anything. (SPLila:6.390-401)

Abhiram saw bags of salt stocked behind the temple, realizing they were imminently meant for Srila Prabhupada's body when placed in his samadhi. (ABHI)

Satsvarupa wrote: "*Some say there are still questions we haven't asked about who will initiate in the future, but actually, he has said it. Politics lurking among the devotees for sure... the patience of vultures. Waiting in the wings for the aftermath.*" Also Satsvarupa notes: "*Some GBC's are hoping to ask Srila Prabhupada some last questions.*" (ISK70.323-5)

COMMENTS: Whenever questions arose in 1977 about future initiations, Tamal would squelch them, stalling until Srila Prabhupada's departure, and he prevented anyone getting clarifications from Srila Prabhupada about arrangements for future initiations and gurus. This is verified above. Tamal would not allow this and refused in July to allow Yasodanandan, and later, Gurukripa to ask Srila Prabhupada how the new ritvik process would work. In Oct. 1977 Jayadwaita urged Satsvarupa to clarify the future initiations issue directly with Srila Prabhupada, but Tamal refused to allow this. No one could see Srila Prabhupada or "disturb" him without being approved by Tamal first.

"Yesterday he had only one big drink in the morning and then nothing else. Today... he drank a full glass of grape juice and then asked for more. But because it was immediately available, he lay back and took no more. (ConvBk:35. 119-20, 125, 129-138)

OCTOBER 9: Srila Prabhupada slept long last night and his pulse was weak in the morning. Srila Prabhupada's care involved doing almost everything for him as he lay in his bed. Srila Prabhupada was bathed as much as possible while lying down, then sat up against some pillows to finish bathing.

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Srila Prabhupada suddenly said, "*Yasomatinandana...*" and Guru Kripa immediately began to chant that transcendental song. As Srila Prabhupada hardly had the strength to sit up, there was no possibility of going for Deity darshans or temple parikrama. He declined to drink anything more after just taking a few spoonful's of caranamrita, and, as was done regularly, he had his back scratched for 15 minutes. He also complained of cough ③. (TkgD)

Srila Prabhupada's eyesight had deteriorated so much that he could only see a few feet in distance and would not be able to recognize the devotees sitting in the room except by their voice. "*His arms and legs are very thin. He lies back and his voice ④ is small, but his face can still be expressive. Only very minor movements by Srila Prabhupada. He mostly seemed peaceful.*" Laborers were tearing down an old brick building (godown) in the front of the temple, preparing a samadhi site.

"I saw Srila Prabhupada being bathed with a sponge. His body is like the picture of Rantideva- ribs sticking out, hip bones, no extra skin anywhere. To move any limb at all requires a servant's assistance. The question is how can he gain weight." (ISK70.324-7)

SP: *Let me drink hari nama amiya vilasa... and charanamrita, (?) -diet. Diet and medicine. Let me depend on these.*

Srila Prabhupada asked about the guesthouse and prasadam arrangements, being pleased with the report. (ConvBk)

When Srila Prabhupada spat out some heavy mucus ②, Hari Sauri observed that this was just as "*the doctor said would happen. Without strength the body cells weaken; the blood turns to mucus ② and the body clogs up.*" Srila Prabhupada expressed concern about developing mucus ② if he drank more liquids, and frowned on both the Complian and Shaklee protein drink. (TkgD:)

COMMENT: The mucus is a reaction to heavy metal poisoning.

At 11:15 AM, Srila Prabhupada awoke from a nap and asked Tamal about the meeting he and others were having. Tamal explained they were discussing how to set up the Gita Nagari farm as an ideal community based on Srila Prabhupada's teachings. Srila Prabhupada said, "*So go on... Let us make some community... Do it nicely.*" (ConvBk)

About 12:30 PM, devotees failed to persuade Srila Prabhupada to drink anything. Upendra thought that Srila Prabhupada would become dehydrated. Srila Prabhupada complained of mucus ②, and said, "*I feel no inconvenience. I am afraid of cough ③.*" When Abhiram asked if he would take water, Srila Prabhupada replied, "*You discuss amongst*

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yourselves and decide what you want me to do." Abhiram asked, "About recovery?" and Srila Prabhupada replied, "I don't want." (TkgD)

At 1:25 PM Srila Prabhupada called for Tamal. (TkgD) Srila Prabhupada, speaking very weakly and with great difficulty, said: "If I want to survive, of course, I'll have to take something. It is not possible to survive without taking any food. But my survival means so many, one after another, as you say... It requires... Therefore I have decided to die peacefully in...(Vrindaban)" (ConvBk)

His voiced ④ had trailed off, and everyone sat stunned for several minutes. (TkgD) Tamal reassured Srila Prabhupada that he had provided for everyone, including his ex-family. (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada heard a devotee sniffing, and asked, "Why do you want me to survive?" (TkgD)

Tamal answered, "They want you to survive." Srila Prabhupada replied, "If I want to die, this is the way of peaceful death." Tamal: "Yes." SP: "Go on chanting." Kirtan resumed again. (ConvBk)

Tamal discloses further discussions not found in the tape recordings: "I told Prabhupada that everything was in the hands of Krishna. Prabhupada then opened his eyes."

SP: *Krishna wants me (to do) as I like. The choice is mine. Krishna has given me full freedom. Brahmananda: It doesn't matter whether you live or die, you will always be with Krishna; and we will be with you because we will follow your instructions. SP: Whether I live or die, I will always be Krishna's servant. If Brahmananda has assured me that this movement will go on, then better let me die peacefully.* (TkgD)

COMMENT: Too many details given in TKG's Diary seem to come from an unknown and unavailable source, namely the missing tapes. We also highly suspect Tamal used the available tapes in many places in his diary, as they are almost word for word the same. How could he get such complex and precise narrative sequences in many places where there are no available tapes? And do the same by copying from the available tapes? This is explored in Vol. 2.

Some GBC and sannyasis met in the next room to discuss the situation and the meaning of Srila Prabhupada's words, "The choice is mine." Kirtanananda encouraged his Godbrothers to go back to Srila Prabhupada and to ask that he stay, noting that recovery would be no problem for a great yogi such as Srila Prabhupada. At 3:30 PM, all crowded around the bed and Kirtanananda broke down sobbing, head

on the side of the bed. (TkgD)

Srila Prabhupada said, "Who?" and someone answered, "Kirtanananda." "So what you want? Eh?" Finally, crying but gaining his composure a little, Kirtanananda pleaded emotionally, "If Krishna gives you the choice, don't go. We need you." **SP:** *That is your trouble now, distress.* **Tamal:** *Yes, Prabhupada.*

Brahmananda: *We have all met together, Srila Prabhupada. We want you to remain and lead this movement and finish the Srimad Bhagwatam.*

Srila Prabhupada considered and uttered several "Hmmm" sounds, then yawning, very casually said, "All right." (ConvBk)

"It was the most completely casual decision on life or death ever made. At that moment, we understood Prabhupada's supremely independent position. He could stay or go as he chose." (TkgD)

SP: *So give me something to drink.* **Kirtanananda:** *All glories to Srila Prabhupada!* **SP:** *That is real affection.* (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada sat up to drink a full glass of grape juice. Later that day Srila Prabhupada took vegetable broth, speaking stronger and longer. The dreary mood changed to one of hope and optimism, as the news spread that Srila Prabhupada decided to stay. (SPLila:6.405-7)

Tamal characterizes the occasion with, *"The entire atmosphere completely changed... Instead of withdrawing his energy as he has done steadily for the last few days, he came to life again."* (TkgD)

Abhiram also noted that on October 9, after taking no liquids for days due to fear of cough (3), Srila Prabhupada began eating again and decided to stay longer. Shaklee protein and vitamins as well as Complian and barley water became part of Srila Prabhupada's diet. (ABHI)

As Tamal and Giriraj had power of attorney from Srila Prabhupada, there was much discussion in these final months about transfer of funds and dealings with various banks. Some accounts were also being arranged to provide stipends to Srila Prabhupada's ex-family members. (TkgD)

Srila Prabhupada ate some fresh strawberries and received reports from Tejiyas about Hyderabad and Ramesvara about preaching in the royal palace to the Shah's family. Later Srila Prabhupada asked, "Why not scratch hard?" Tamal: "Why not scratch with nail?" Srila Prabhupada, "Whole area... Anyone can scratch very hard?" Kirtanananda: "I'm afraid you won't have any back left."

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Jayatirtha reported on book distribution in England and there was enthusiastic talk of worldwide preaching activities. When Brahmananda spoke that Srila Prabhupada and his teachings were greater than Christ.

Brahmananda: *"So if you remain here more, more years, then certainly this Krishna consciousness movement will spread all over the entire world."* **SP:** *"I am willing."* **Brahmananda:** *"Actually we can make this whole world Krishna conscious."* **SP:** *"Yes. It is not difficult."* (ConvBk)

Thus, late in the day, Srila Prabhupada retired and slept well that night. (TkgD:234-246; ConvBk:35.125-128, 139-151)

OCTOBER 10: Srila Prabhupada spoke with Tamal and Bhavananda at 7 AM (Tamal says PM, but we think in error). Bhavananda gave news from Mayapur, including how the court case was reversing in their favor regarding the Muhammedan attack.

Tamal: *Your pulse is strong and nice.* **SP:** *What is the attitude of our Godbrothers?* **Bhavananda:** *Favorable and helpful.*

Bhavananda said it was time to send out the Hare Krishna Boat along the Ganges again, and that there were 160 devotees in Mayapur, 86 of them Gurukula boys. Subhaga and Bhakticharu also gave preaching reports. Asked if he would like something to drink, Srila Prabhupada said, *"I have no thirst."* (ConvBk)

"SP: 'Things are coming bad to worse.' He increased his liquid intake today to 450 ml mixing some glucose in his drinks." (HSUnpub:42)

Srila Prabhupada said, *"So, for myself, I may live or not live. It doesn't matter."*

Tamal: *"Everything is still incomplete, what to speak of the fact that we are all very much neophyte still. We need you more than anything else. This movement has to last 10,000 years. We're not ready yet. We're still very much conditioned and contaminated... Due to your being in this condition, I am not seeing very... I've not been very alert to looking at those things because I was worried about you."*

COMMENT: Tamal responded with a protest that Srila Prabhupada had already agreed to live. As was Tamal's standard style, he was always the most vocal of Srila Prabhupada's servants, regularly praising and encouraging Srila Prabhupada, all while being, beyond a reasonable doubt, the chief poisoner.

Shortly afterwards, Tamal said: *"Actually, Srila Prabhupada, the*

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motive behind which we do everything is to please you. You must be present to accept whatever service... We are not very good servants, but whatever little we do, we do for you. Without you being present, we would lose our very reason for working hard and serving." (ConvBk)

Later, Srila Prabhupada asks if it was cloudy outside, but Tamal pointed out that even though the weather was clear with the sun shining, the room was very dark ① due to the windows being covered by curtains to accommodate Srila Prabhupada's sensitive eyes. Tamal and Upendra discussed with Srila Prabhupada what he should eat without causing a cough ③ or mucus ②. (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada took some Complian and barley water, but then coughed ③ for quite a while as the drink at once turned to mucus ②. (TkgD)

A Hindi woman named Shaktimata came from Vancouver and offered to make non-mucus ② forming drinks and liquid foods for Srila Prabhupada, who, after speaking with her, said, "Give her to prepare. I cannot take thick. Only thin..."

A little later, Tamal said to Srila Prabhupada, "I have no idea. I want you to know that I don't know. I don't know what to say medically what to do." (ConvBk)

Talking was very tiring, and Srila Prabhupada complained of weakness. After a sponge bath, Dr. Kapoor arrived and asked if a doctor named Hakeemji had come. Told no, Dr. Kapoor said, "You should call some good doctor from Agra, from Mathura. Dr. Vyas of Mathura is good... Isn't there any doctor amongst the disciples of Prabhupada who can stay here for some time?"

Giriraj: *Well, there are doctors, but actually it's very difficult to find a doctor that the treatment is effective. So it's very difficult. Dr. Kapoor:* *But there should be some qualified doctor who stays here permanently for the purpose of checking him out from time to time, because you are all laymen. If there is any complication, you don't understand it. So if there doctor by his side always... In the present condition of Prabhupada it is necessary that you always have some good medical advice available here. So if you had one of the disciples of Prabhupada... There was one Dr. Batnagar, I think, who retired as civil surgeon of Mathura...*

SP: *Sometimes they recommend hospitalization, and I don't like that. Dr. Kapoor:* *No, that wouldn't be good for you... If you want a vaidya, an old vaidya, experienced one, I can bring Raj Vaidya Pandit Lakshmi Narayan. SP:* *Where is he? Dr. Kapoor:* *He's here in*

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Vrindaban. He was principal of Ayurvedic College in Jaipur... He's a good friend of mine. I think he would come.

Srila Prabhupada said that his old Allahabad friend, Dr. G. Ghosh, had been summoned to Vrindaban. Srila Prabhupada recounted how the politician J.P. Narayan was admitted to a Bombay hospital and, "Again he was sent to foreign country. This is the difficulty. They want up-to-date scientific treatment, which means taking blood, injection, operation, like that."

Dr. Kapoor: *Yes, yes. No, you can't stand all that... I think Raj Vaidya Pandit Lakshmi Narayan. Let him examine... he can feel the pulse and say exactly what is wrong. SP: He can be brought now? Dr. Kapoor: I can try. SP: So give him... Giriraj: I'll arrange a car. (ConvBk)*

COMMENT: Srila Prabhupada's Godbrother Dr. Kapoor knew what to do- he could see that the devotees were hopelessly neglecting Srila Prabhupada's proper medical attention. Actually a controlled hospital visit, not allowing injections, surgery, or other radical procedures, and with advanced urine and blood tests (yes, drawing a little bit of blood would be necessary, but that's all)—would give a proper diagnosis by discovering the poisoning. But the oppressive fear-mongering by Tamal was that doctors and hospitals were "dangerous" and must be avoided at all costs and in all circumstances. But this was the methodology of a poisoner to evade being discovered.

When Dr. Kapoor went outside and was waiting to go by car with Sridhara Swami to try to fetch the Lakshmi Narayana *vaidya*, another old Ayurvedic doctor was called in. He had taken a vow of silence, and wrote medicinal prescriptions on a slate. "As Dr. Kapoor was leaving, the Agra doctor (Lakshmi Narayan) happened to be passing by in a car. Prabhupada said it was Krishna's arrangement." (TkgD)

There was a lengthy session and discussion while the *vaidya* Lakshmi Narayana examined Srila Prabhupada and made recommendations. The *vaidya* agreed injections would be cruel, and recommended checking the blood pressure and sending a urine sample for examination at a laboratory. He suggested breathing exercises would help to reduce the cough (3). He suggested changing posture every two hours and regular massage. He thought that there was a Vitamin B complex deficiency and urged Abhiram to start giving the vitamin supplements on hand already. "But it will only be effective if given." (ConvBk)

Upendra referred to the medical journal and saw that about 275cc

of liquid were being taken and passed over the last four days. The doctor did not want anything done for the swelling or "edema," saying the swelling would naturally reduce when Srila Prabhupada regained some strength.

Upendra: *"Same thing the doctor in London said."* The *vaidya* said, *"It is mainly a question of improving the appetite,"* and suggested some salt would help. Upendra told the *vaidya*: *"But Prabhupada hasn't got any taste."* Srila Prabhupada admitted he liked lemons, so the *vaidya* said lemons would help in restoring appetite. (ConvBk)

The *vaidya* said Srila Prabhupada should drink as much fluid as possible, and that treatment for the edema, or swelling, could be ascertained after obtaining a urine test report. The *vaidya* prescribed three syrups, Neurovian, Santivini, and Digiplex, one tablespoon of each thrice daily with whatever juices being taken. The *vaidya* suggested 100 to 150 grams of glucose daily and avoiding water since it had no nutrition.

Upendra said, *"But Prabhupada doesn't feel thirsty either."* The *vaidya* said, *"That is due to deficiency of the... and ulcers of the mouth. They are there. They are in intestines..."*

Srila Prabhupada said, *"I have no desire for water."* Finally, the *vaidya* encouraged some protein intake, at least some whey perhaps, if Srila Prabhupada did not like anything else. (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Once again, a new doctor came, who was also deceived by the secret heavy metals poisoning, which can only be discovered with a series of hospital urine and blood tests. He came but once, assumed it was starvation due to no appetite, and made prescriptions based on that mistaken diagnosis. The poisoners' strategy was to keep each doctor's involvement down to a few days only, and thus no one would ever get to the point of suspecting a poisoning. One source summarized the typical covert poisoning method:

"The doses are increased and reduced to create the impression that the 'patient' with a mysterious illness is getting better from some treatment, and worse from another treatment. Then the dose is much increased so that no one is surprised when there is a severe turn for the worse that defies medical diagnosis or doctors' medications."

Satadhanya came to speak with Srila Prabhupada, begging him to stay with the devotees for some time longer, *"because we are very weak and are still attached to material sense gratification."* Due to "strain" in his left leg, Srila Prabhupada had some Vicks salve applied and rested his bent leg on a pillow for support. (TkgD)

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Upendra asked if there was some pain. Srila Prabhupada answered, *"Not pain, but veins straining."* (ConvBk)

The GBC met, deciding they all would stay at least another week and chant for Srila Prabhupada. Harikesh showed Srila Prabhupada seven new books he had just published, including a Yugoslavian Sri Isopanisad. Jayatirtha, Ramesvara and Harikesh gave competing reports of book printing and distribution in their different zones.

Then both Srila Prabhupada and Harikesh began to cry ⑦ as Srila Prabhupada spoke, *"He was rotting here, typewriting. I said, "You go." I had ten servants... He thought that I am degrading him. No. Now you understand?"* Harikesh replied, *"Yes, I understand, Prabhupada."* Harikesh Swami thanked Srila Prabhupada, and said, *"Now you just have to become better, more healthy."* To this, Srila Prabhupada replied, *"Healthy? I have nothing to do with this body. Have to do with your work."* (ConvBk)

In this way Srila Prabhupada showed his complete dependence on Krishna and how he wanted to save time and energy for preaching. Next, Bhagavan arrived and described the book distribution marathon in progress in his zone which was meant to encourage Srila Prabhupada to stay with the devotees longer, to which Srila Prabhupada said, *"Bhaktisiddhanta Saraswati will give them blessing."*

Asking again which days were astrologically critical, Srila Prabhupada quipped, *"I think every day is crisis (laughs). Things becoming bad... Things becoming bad to worse."*

There was discussion about the upcoming scientific conference being held at the Vrindaban temple in a few days, and Brahmananda showed some books printed in Africa. (ConvBk)

It was noted that Srila Prabhupada increased consumption of liquids (including glucose), totaling 450 cc for the day. That night was restful. (TkgD)

(TkgD:246-251; ConvBk:35.152-181; SPLila:6.393)

OCTOBER 11: Dr. Kapoor came in the morning with the *vaidya* Lakshmi Narayana, and Srila Prabhupada began taking some of the prescribed medicinal syrups. Srila Prabhupada felt intoxicated (ConvBk), and this was analyzed as due to taking glucose and protein after several days of fasting, (TkgD)

Brahmananda at first thought there was codeine or alcohol in some of the medicines. (ConvBk)

Dr. Kapoor questioned Rupanuga about his over-sized, six foot

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long set of japa beads, asking why they were not Tulasi wood as required by tradition. Rupanuga and Brahmananda said that since Srila Prabhupada had chanted on them, now the beads were Tulasi. Dr. Kapoor then observed, "*Prabhupada seems to be slightly better today. He takes interest in other things and wants to speak.*"

They then discussed the upcoming scientific conference, and Srila Prabhupada noted that matter, when mixed, produces some reaction, just like acid and soda make effervescence, and then said, "*It is nonsense that matter gives life. That we want to prove... Life is superior energy. Apareyam. Matter is useless. The scientists are speculators, most of them...*"

About 150 guests were expected. Dr. Kapoor felt Srila Prabhupada was being strained by the discussion, so he decided to leave. (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada had been speaking only with great effort. (TkgD)

At noon, Atreya Rsi and Parivrajakacharya Swami arrived with a large plate of fresh fruits and juices from Tehran, and Srila Prabhupada took some sweet lemon juice. The first Parsi language magazine, called Bhakti, was shown to Srila Prabhupada, who then said, "*I understand that you go to the royal family and talk with them for hours. So it is very good sign.*" Srila Prabhupada preached encouragingly to them, and asked about the Tehran restaurant program.

Atreya Rsi: *You should come and visit us, Srila Prabhupada. SP: I am ready to go immediately. Atreya Rsi: Jaya. You will come, Srila Prabhupada. There are millions of people waiting for you. SP: And now you have to take a bundle of bones. That is the difficulty... Persians, they are Aryans. When they were attacked by the Muhammedans they fled from Persia to India.* (ConvBk)

Tamal relates that Srila Prabhupada called for Parivrajakacharya to come forward to the bed, and then stroked his head, saying, "*Thank you very much. You are a great rajarshi. Do it very nicely. Don't commit mistake. Present the philosophy. Make them rajarshis.*" (TkgD)

Parivrajakacharya: *These people, they are the door to people all over the world who are rulers, because they are the closest friends of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, King Hussein of Jordan, King Constantine and Queen Tina of Greece. They... have great opulence and great intelligence and who simply lack spiritual knowledge. SP: Raja. And if we turn them rishi, then our mission is fulfilled.* (ConvBk:35.183-199)

COMMENT: The royal family of Iran fled during the Iranian revolution of 1979, and the king died thereafter in exile in Panama.

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“Srla Prabhupada complained about the feeling of intoxication but this was explained away as being due to taking glucose and protein drink after not taking anything for the last few days. He has not taken any of the syrup prescribed by this doctor but today he is taking some of his medicine... Asked if he was any better today Srla Prabhupada said on the whole he is not any better... Srla Prabhupada turned and said to Parivrajakacharya, ‘So you take care of your health.’ I said, ‘It is your health that we want to take care of, Srla Prabhupada.’ Today he took 620 ml of juices, most since Sept. 30.” (HSUnpub:46)

Around 6 PM, Srla Prabhupada called for Tamal, who explained that he was just attending a big meeting for planning how to nicely develop the Gita Nagari farm. Drishtadyumna Swami's brother, a prominent architect, had come to Vrindaban also. But Srla Prabhupada responded with how he had been impressed that high class customers at the Tehran restaurant were volunteering to wash dishes and serve the tables, saying, *“They are so gentle.”* Next Giriraj reported some banking business he had done today. (ConvBk)

Total liquids for the 11th was noted to be 620 cc, more than in two weeks. Kirtanananda Swami convinced Srla Prabhupada to sit up and breathe deeply. (TkgD:251-256)

OCTOBER 12: Early, Srla Prabhupada took more Persian sweet lemon juice, but was coughing ③ more again and had trouble sitting up due to a sore on his seat. Lokanath arrived and gave a report from Bengal. (TkgD, Conv)

Unexpectedly, Dr. Ghosh from Kodaikanal came at mid-day, and appeared shocked at Srla Prabhupada's condition, and Tamal was not happy about this. Srla Prabhupada was not interested in his treatments and said nothing. Tamal blocked everything Dr. Ghosh wanted to do, who was insulted and then soon left. But *Dr. Ghosh first went to fetch Dr. K. Gopal*, a new, young, bright allopathic doctor from Mathura's Rama Krishna Hospital. Hari Sauri and Upendra filled Dr. Ghosh in with a brief health history of the last several months. When Dr. Ghosh went out, Srla Prabhupada called for Tamal and asked, *“Did you send telegram to this doctor?”* But Tamal did not know who called for this Kodaikanal Dr. Ghosh, but he suspected someone in particular.

COMMENT: Dr. Ghosh from Kodaikanal arrived unexpectedly, and he was shunned by Tamal, soon leaving very disappointed. But first he went and brought Dr. Krishna Gopal, a young specialist from the local Ramakrishna Hospital, to examine Srla Prabhupada.

The tapes show Srla Prabhupada had acquiesced to Tamal's

negativity of all doctors. Tamal opined that by inviting doctors from hospitals, there would certainly be tubes, operations, and drugs, as though it was a situation that could not be managed or controlled. Better stick with the common kavirajas who did not recommend hospitals or poison-detecting medical procedures (like the X-rays Dr. Gopal wanted- see below).

SP: *I said you don't ask him about anything. Tamal: ...I would never communicate (with him). We already had our business with him four or five months ago. We already rejected him. Kirtanananda: It seems that someone has to be in charge of your care. One day it's this allopath, one day this quack, that quack. That's not good. I'd like to see you ask one of us... I'll be glad to do it. Anyone... Take charge of your care, and we can do the best we can...*

SP: *But we have already asked Dr. Ghosh of Allahabad, but he has not yet come. Tamal: No, he hasn't. We received a letter from him. I think he may have missed our letter, but he said that any correspondence should be sent to Allahabad and would be forwarded to him. But he hasn't come yet. SP: You can see that letter. He is qualified man. Tamal: Dr. Ghosh's letter, you remember, he suggests that we immediately take you to that Bombay hospital. Hari Sauri: He wanted to do that last March when he saw you there at Mayapur. (ConvBk)*

COMMENT: Again, Tamal reinforces that hospitals were death traps. And we see how well everyone has been fooled by the poisoning, which Tamal used to reject all doctors, one after another.

Soon thereafter, Kirtanananda Swami, who has assumed the role of chief health caretaker, and Tamal spoke with Srila Prabhupada further on the question of whether to pursue bringing the Allahabad Dr. G. Ghosh to Vrindaban for medical evaluation and possible treatment.

SP: *He is qualified man. Kirtanananda: He's qualified. He's your friend. He's very understanding. But, of course, putting ourselves under his care means we have to follow his instruction. SP: He instructed hospitalization. Tamal: Yes, hospitalization. Kirtanananda: Ultimately, whatever he says we have to do if we're going to accept him. But he's also very understanding, and I think in your condition there may be no need for hospitalization. We need to get some regular care established. There has to be a regimen for recovery.*

SP: *No, that I have already explained. I don't want to go to the hospital. Kirtanananda: So that is not necessary. (Srila Prabhupada coughs ③ heavily) (break) SP: Come here. (heavy coughing ③)*

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Mucus ② is generating , either you take milk or fruit juice. I have given my opinion in that correspondence. And he's qualified man. If you want him, then somebody may go to him and talk. Kirtanananda: Yes, that should be done. We'll do that today. SP: He wanted to retire and start a clinic here. Kirtanananda: So he can come now. SP: So we can help. Kirtanananda: Yes. It's a very good idea. (ConvBk)

"Srla Prabhupada had some more sweet lemon juice this morning but now he is coughing ③ up much more than usual. We tried to sit him up to prevent the coughing but he complained of pain around his seat where he has a sore now... Dr. Ghosh (Kodaikanal) arrived... Srla Prabhupada asked who had called him. He had already rejected the doctor's treatment last June. However he is willing to receive some personal treatment. Kirtanananda offered to take charge of Srla Prabhupada as far as administrating some kind of medical care. Srla Prabhupada said twice that was alright but there must be no hospitalization. Srla Prabhupada coughed ③ up some mucus and said that with milk and fruit juice the result is that mucus ② is generated. During the night Srla Prabhupada passed blood and pus ⑤ in his urine. He spent the afternoon sitting up in spite of his sore, because as soon as he lays down he fills up with cough ③." (HSUnpub:47)

Tamal: "Dr. Ghosh from Allahabad was also discussed and Prabhupada said a man should be sent to see him. He wanted Prabhupada to go into a nursing clinic, which Prabhupada absolutely rejected. However, he was willing to receive some personal treatment. Later, about 2:30 PM, Prabhupada suggested to try by telephone first as it might be quicker. Eventually Lokanath Swami left by train." (TkgD)

Jayapataka arrived about 1 pm (as per TkgD) and gave Srla Prabhupada a report on preaching in Bengal and Orissa and also how the Mayapur attack court case was reversing in their favor. The Muhammedans wanted to have the charges against them dropped, but Srla Prabhupada said that was up to the government, not us. Jayapataka also described the prasadam distribution in Bengal, and mentioned how he and Bhavananda had consulted a "tantric" astrologer who said after Nov. 28 Srla Prabhupada would recover and live another seven years. Pishima, Srla Prabhupada's sister, arrived with her son from Calcutta, and she spoke in Bengali to Srla Prabhupada. (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Reports have been given that Srla Prabhupada told Pishima in Bengali that he was being poisoned.

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Srila Prabhupada spent most of the afternoon sitting up to avoid the coughing of mucus ② that occurred as soon as he lay down. Asked if he wanted anything to drink, again Srila Prabhupada said, "*Let me drink harinama abhilasa,*" and again Hari Sauri replied, "*That is the sweetest nectar.*" (TkgD)

For Oct.12, Satsvarupa reports that Srila Prabhupada had mucus ② and cough ③ again, very badly all day. Srila Prabhupada began translating again with the help of Pradyumna and Jayadwaita Swami. Kirtanananda Swami took charge of feeding Srila Prabhupada specified and increasing amounts of liquids, hoping to lead Srila Prabhupada to recovered health. (SPLila:6.415) (TkgD:256-7; ConvBk:35.199-200, 181-2, 201-7)

Srila Prabhupada asked, "*Who is the doctor?*" Bhagatji replied, "*Dr. Gopal in Rama Krishna Seva Ashram. Physician. He's an M.D. He is the best doctor in Mathura district.*" There were tablets and a syrup, after which a blood sample for testing was requested. Srila Prabhupada said, "*But that is the difficulty... Let me taste the tablet.*" (ConvBk)

But Srila Prabhupada never took the tablets. He appeared determined not to take further medicines. (TkgD)

SUMMARY: DR. KRISHNA GOPAL

Mathura's best doctor, Dr. Krishna Gopal, was brought by Dr. Ghosh of Kodaikanal Oct. 12, 1977. He was respectful and accommodating, but became perplexed that his medicines effected no improvement after a week. He saw lung irregularities and re-thought his diagnosis of kidney infection, and wanted further tests, suspecting asthma and prescribing an asthma medicine. Immediately he was severely criticized by Tamal (who instead claimed Dr. Gopal had speculated about tuberculosis). Dr. Gopal wanted to bring an X-ray machine to the temple for examining internal organs, and to get a blood sample for analysis. But Tamal would not approve this and Dr. Gopal was terminated and rejected after a Tamal-Bhavananda rant about the pending evils if they continued using his services. Either of these two things, X-rays or blood sample tests, could have discovered the poisoning. Heavy metals deposits in the lungs and body would show up on the X-rays. *Tamal smelled trouble and rejected Dr. Gopal.*

OCTOBER 13: Speaking more with Jayapataka, Srila Prabhupada said of the Mayapur incident, "*Everything will be settled up. Don't be disheartened... Yes, they are gundas (thugs)*" They discussed the purchase of neighboring land in Mayapur and Srila Prabhupada instructed how to build a canal next to the long guest building.

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(ConvBk)

“Samples of Srila Prabhupada’s urine have been sent to the doctor due to the blood and pus ⑤ passed last night. He asked his sister Pisima to cook for him because he cannot drink fruit juice, so he may as well eat something solid. The last time he took anything solid was in Bombay last month. Despite Kirtanananda’s protests, Srila Prabhupada took a dozen spoonful’s of solid food at lunch. Later he took some puffed rice with cream, very little. Srila Prabhupada complained that he had no taste (appetite and digestion). So he settled for a drink of sweet lemon.” (HSUnpub:51)

Tamal translates Bengali into English that Srila Prabhupada asked Bhakticharu to ask his sister for forgiveness for any offenses, as she was also his Godsister, being initiated also by Bhaktisiddhanta Saraswati. Bhakticharu protested, *“You can’t ever commit offenses, Srila Prabhupada...”*

But Srila Prabhupada responded, *“I am a little temperamental person. Often I used to use words like rascal, etc. I never compromised. They used to call it **kurul niye prachara**. Preaching with a pickaxe. Kurul in one hand and Bhagwatam in the other hand. That’s how I preached.”* Srila Prabhupada also announced that Pishima would cook for him today, whether for good or bad. (TkgD)

Hrdayananda arrived from Brazil with newly printed Krishna Book trilogies in Portuguese, reporting that 100,000 had been printed.

SP: *Ah. Hrdayananda has come... Thank you very much. Printing of book is our real work... Print more books... This is life. This material world and the bones... The bones are not our... This is life. We are not concerned with bones and stones. Our real concern is the living force... So there is a science by which you can sustain life - only bones. Hiranyakasipu did it, practically.*

Tamal: *You are also doing it, Srila Prabhupada. SP: So take care of the bones as long as possible... Print books, and as I have given in my will, half, print again, and half spent for propaganda as you like. In this way go on. In this way, in all languages, distribute. Thank you very much. Hare Krishna. (ConvBk)*

In the morning, Tamal opened the curtains and window to get fresh air. (ConvBk)

Tamal makes note: *“When Bhakticharu mentioned that Lokanath Maharaja had gone to get Dr. Ghosh of Allahabad, Prabhupada said it was not really necessary but that there was no harm.”* Apparently Kirtanananda hoped Dr. G. Ghosh would be able to enforce some

discipline of medical treatment. (TkgD)

Abhiram das notes that Srila Prabhupada's urine ⑤ was milky and reddish, with small particles of blood clots. Abhiram took a sample to a local lab for testing and the results showed the presence of both blood and pus ⑤. Srila Prabhupada ate a handful of food, and the next day the urine had cleared. That night Srila Prabhupada slept well, having his itchy back relieved earlier by some oil. (ABHI)

Srila Prabhupada's urine from the previous night was full of pus ⑤ and blood clots, and Bhagatji took a urine sample for analysis, returning with a doctor's prescribed pills, reporting that otherwise death could be the result within days. Srila Prabhupada declined to take the pills. (TkgD)

Srila Prabhupada received and spoke with Krishna das Babaji and Ashrama Maharaja. Ramesvara showed photos from the Bhagwatam and the Fiji temple opening, and the Los Angeles and New Vrindaban temples to Srila Prabhupada's Godbrothers, who very much appreciated the wonderful activities around ISKCON.

SP: *I have given them the philosophy of "American money and Indian culture." Combined together, the face of the world will change. Don't keep Indian culture airtight, and don't keep American money for sense gratification. Use it for Krishna. (ConvBk)*

Just then Gopal Krishna arrived with a copy of the new **Scientific Basis of Krishna Consciousness** in Hindi meant for the upcoming Bhaktivedanta Institute conference. Srila Prabhupada approved of Ramesvara's proposal to compile books from Srila Prabhupada's lectures and talks.

Kirtanananda, trying to nurse Srila Prabhupada back to health, began to be more aggressive, saying, *"Drink. This is to be drunk, not spit out. Drink it, whole thing. Please, Prabhupada! How will you ever get well? Come on! (laughs) ...Get a cloth."*

Upendra: *He rinses his mouth. Kirtanananda:* *He can take a little more. Your body needs more, Prabhupada. Srila Prabhupada, you know, mother Yasoda, she was very fortunate because she could completely forget that Krishna was God, and she would simply tell Krishna, "You have to do it." Unfortunately, my love is not that great, because I can still remember you are my spiritual master.*

SP: *I am doing your order. (laughter)*

Kirtanananda: *Thank you very much. One more? Half water. Thank you... Srila Prabhupada, you're not really going to try and eat that khicori are you? SP: Really? Why not? (ConvBk)*

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Kirtanananda opposed Srila Prabhupada suddenly taking the rich food that Pishima was cooking for him, fearful there would be some negative reaction. But Srila Prabhupada was fixed, saying: *"So my body is now dead according to medical point. You cannot give life. So let it be doomed.... This is a dead body."* Upendra announced, *"Prasadam has come, Srila Prabhupada."* Srila Prabhupada said, *"So you can for the time being, disperse. Let me... Whatever possible, I'll take."* (ConvBk)

Tamal elaborates that Pishima cooked five preparations with great love: kachori, shukta (stew), fried eggplant, cauliflower, chutney. *"Srila Prabhupada ate quite heartily for the first time in many months."* He took some lavan bhaskar and lay down again. Kirtanananda came back into the room. (TkgD)

Some devotees were worried that eating like this after fasting so long could cause a severe reaction. (ISK70.329-330)

Srila Prabhupada said, *"Medical science finished."* Hari Sauri added, *"When all these doctors come, they can't understand how it is that you're still here."*

Kirtanananda explained the need for taking the tablets given by the doctor for clearing up the blood and pus (5) in the urine.

Srila Prabhupada was anxious for Swarup Damodar's return, and he did come today. The two spoke at length about the arrangements for the scientific conference starting tomorrow. Srila Prabhupada asked for Kirtanananda, who stated during the discussions: *"Srila Prabhupada, even the astrologers all say that you are transcendental, that if you want, you can change your horoscope. And that's what you told us, that Krishna said the choice is up to you."*

Srila Prabhupada soon replied, *"So something to eat. What shall I eat?"* Swarup Damodar reviewed some of the guests he had lined up to speak at the conference, and Srila Prabhupada was very pleased, saying, *"...arrange for such conference one after another, many... Do something for that before my departure. I can see something."*

Srila Prabhupada asked about the prasadam standard, concerned about the coming guests.

Tamal: *I personally feel that the prasadam here at lunchtime is some of the nicest prasadam I have eaten ever. SP:* *So kindly maintain this standard. That is very important item. I am not eating, but I am hearing (laughter) and getting the appetite.* (ConvBk)

Late in the afternoon, Puri Maharaja, Ashrama Maharaja, Ananda Prabhu and a group of other Gaudiya Vaishnavas came to visit Srila

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Prabhupada. *"They talked and sang for Srila Prabhupada, and even massaged his body."* The public defeat of Dr. Kavoor by Hansadutta in Ceylon was relished, and when Puri Maharaja asked how Kavoor could be called a *"doctor,"* Srila Prabhupada told a joke. (ConvBk)

"A bridegroom was selected. So, the other party, bride's party, they inquired how the bridegroom was quite qualified. So they said, "He's a doctor." Then they inquired, "What kind of doctor? Doctor of philosophy, doctor of medicine, or...?" So he said, "No, no, no. He's not all these nonsense. He's a big doctor." What is that? "Conductor." (laughter) (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada asked for his Godbrothers' forgiveness for any offenses he might have committed, saying he was *maha-patita* (most fallen). His guests immediately protested, saying, *"No. You are maha-patita-pavana (deliverer of the most fallen)."* (ConvBk)

Puri Maharaja said, *"Your body is divine. You are fully conscious. Tirtha Maharaja was unconscious for fifteen days in the hospital. This is the symptom of your divinity."* (TkgD)

Tamal showed the guests the standard photo package of ISKCON preaching around the world, and then sumptuous prasadam was served.

Later, Tamal spoke to Srila Prabhupada: *"At noontime you seemed to be getting a little taste. Did you have a little? You said gradually."* Srila Prabhupada replied, *"And now... Just now, I have no taste ."* Tamal: *"So I don't think there is any problem. I mean, what you ate today was more than I saw you eat in three months, Srila Prabhupada. You ate a Love Feast today."*

Srila Prabhupada asked that the Persian sweet lemons be saved aside to make juice whenever he desired some. Then he asked, *"Where is Kirtanananda? He is annoyed?"* Tamal laughed (ConvBk), knowing that Kirtanananda was upset about Srila Prabhupada's refusing allopathic medicines and breaking the regimen he had prescribed. Later in the day, Srila Prabhupada took some sandesh. (TkgD)

Paramananda came to say farewell, as he was returning to the USA tomorrow. Drishtadyumna introduced his architect brother, Bill: *"He's helping us to design the community plan for the small village and the temple... to help set up an ideal Vedic community."* Srila Prabhupada said, *"Keep always engaged yourself in Krishna activity."*

At 9:30 PM Srila Prabhupada asked for two teaspoons of glucose. Swarup Damodar explained that conference guests were arriving for tomorrow's conference, and that already there were suggestions and support for a Bhaktivedanta Institute in Delhi or Bombay. (ConvBk)

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Kirtanananda asked if Srila Prabhupada wanted to take the urine pills ⑤. Srila Prabhupada said, *"No. That much, warm glucose, that much, and nothing more possible. You don't increase or decrease... And preserve those sweet lemon...And chant Hare Krishna."*

Tamal asked, *"Should we have some chanting now, Srila Prabhupada?"* **SP:** *Yes, chanting twenty-four hours.* (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada seemed determined to decline any medications, wanting glucose and sweet lemon juice only as medication. (TkgD) (ConvBk:35.213-241; TkgD:257-265)

OCTOBER 14: Upon awakening, Srila Prabhupada called for Pishima and asked her to chant Nrsinghadeva mantras over him while massaging his chest. Srila Prabhupada, confined to his bed, had two paintings put at the foot of the bed, one being Krishna Balarama, the other Radha and Krishna. Amazingly, in the morning, the first urine for ten hours turned out to be once again clear and free of blood. (TkgD)

COMMENT: This was a recurring phenomenon, that one day Srila Prabhupada's health was very bad with cloudy, bloody, pus urine, or heart palpitations, or weak pulse, or high blood pressure, or bad cough and much mucus, etc. Then, somehow, amazingly, his condition became normal again, and these factors would disappear. The only explanation is that Srila Prabhupada was a mystic yogi, a perfected self-realized soul, the ambassador of the Supreme Lord, and that the poison and physical debilities could not conquer him. He miraculously survived such high, lethal levels, of heavy metals poisoning from at least Feb. 26 and for another 9 months until he decided to depart.

Srila Prabhupada inquired about the conference, and Tamal gave a glowing report of the decorations, inaugural fire sacrifice, prasadam, and seating arrangements. The devotee scientists were dressed very formal and everyone wore badges.

Tamal: *...if anyone else dared to do such a thing as this, to prove by science that life comes from life, it would be a very immature attempt... it would not have very much weight. But here they are coming face to face with people who are actually scientists, and they will not be able to deny our arguments. I think that your Guru Maharaja is very pleased with this program, Srila Prabhupada.* **SP:** *I have given the ideas. Now you give the shape.* **Tamal:** *We want some more ideas also. You have to give enough ideas for at least 10,000 years.* **SP:** *(chuckles softly)* (ConvBk)

The conference began a little late, but was well attended. Bhagatji had a lunch program at his house and he invited all the senior devotees,

and Srila Prabhupada allowed Tamal to go as well. (ConvBk)

Atreya Rsi and Parivrajakacharya chanted for Srila Prabhupada for hours before returning to Tehran. Srila Prabhupada asked for and looked at a photo of Krishna Balaram for a long time, even though he had very poor eyesight. All day, Srila Prabhupada would ask for a spoonful or two of sacred Yamuna water while lying down. Later in the morning, a strong oil massage was given, and Srila Prabhupada preferred to take prasadam before his bath.

"But unlike yesterday, he had no taste and hardly ate anything."
(TkgD)

SP: *Up-to-date gentlemen, they hate to come, Vrindaban. They know it is a place for gundas. Pandas means gundas (thugs). (laughter)*
Tamal: *But Srila Prabhupada, you are expert at preaching to the gundas... We were all gundas. I think that your coming to America was no less fearless than Lord Chaitanya when He went into the Jharikhanda forest to preach, Srila Prabhupada. In fact, we were worse than the animals that Lord Chaitanya had to deal with. At least an animal keeps to his nature... Animals you can expect something...*
(ConvBk)

Asked whether he would like to sometimes hear Bhagwatam rather than kirtan, Srila Prabhupada said Bhagwatam hearing was a little straining.

Srila Prabhupada asked Bhakticharu to go and see Bonamali, the Vrindaban *kaviraja* who had cared for Srila Prabhupada last summer, and, explaining the current condition, see if he would come again.
(TkgD)

Swarup Damodar and the other devotee scientists came to report to Srila Prabhupada during a break in the conference. There did not seem to be much debate due to a lack of opposition speakers, but Dr. O.B.L. Kapoor's mayavadi lecture was defeated very expertly by Madhava. Bhavananda noted that Srila Prabhupada had only taken 200 cc of liquid so far today, so Srila Prabhupada agreed to take some sweet lemon juice.

A telegram arrived to report the results of the French week-long book distribution marathon. A total of over 25,000 hardcover Bhagavad Gitas! Srila Prabhupada then commented: *"Yes. We do not want liberation. We want to serve the purpose of the Goswamis, in association with pure devotees. To stop birth and death is not our purpose. Tandra carana sebi bhakta sane bas, janame janame hoy ei abhilas."* (ConvBk)

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About 5:30 PM, Srila Prabhupada asked Hari Sauri whether he should start taking some milk tomorrow, but Hari Sauri discouraged the idea out of fear for the mucus ②. Srila Prabhupada again said he could not taste anything. Hari Sauri asked if he would like soup and vegetable juices, and the answer was: "Cannot take. No taste." Thus Srila Prabhupada would not eat because to do so was very unpalatable.

COMMENT: Heavy metals poisoning causes indigestion, *no taste or a bad taste*, muscle weakness, anemia, weak voice, colds, mucus.

The devotee scientists again came to see Srila Prabhupada while the visiting scientists were in the evening temple services. Five radio and newspaper reporters had come, and the first day of the conference was deemed a success. (ConvBk)

After 8:30 pm, Upendra said: "Whatever you say, Srila Prabhupada, is being recorded, and then Tamal Krishna and Hari Sauri, they're all busy copying down, rewriting into their diaries, because your words are so nectarine." (ConvBk)

Late in the evening, Pradyumna helped Tamal review with Srila Prabhupada the Delhi astrological report once again but in much greater detail, and Srila Prabhupada asked what was the predicted "fatal" day. The indications from Sept. 1977 through April 1978 were all very negative, as were the prashna chart and annual chart. Disease, ineffective medicine, hospitalization, and no recovery were indicated. The recommendation was for japa and havana.

SP: *So this japa, maha-mantra japa, and Bhagwat patha, that I am doing.* **Tamal:** *And you should try to drink and eat whenever you have a little desire... You shouldn't try to fast until death.* **SP:** *No. That is useless. Do you recommend that?* **Tamal:** *No, definitely not... You shouldn't artificially fast or stop eating.* **SP:** *No, no. That is suicidal.* (ConvBk)

"Srila Prabhupada asked Pisima to make dal and roti for him. He showed no discomfort from the solid food yesterday, so he will take again today. He takes sips of Yamuna water every 15 minutes or so. He took a little roti and dal, but had no taste for it." Srila Prabhupada decided against milk due to risk of mucus ②. (HSUnpub:55)

Then Srila Prabhupada instructed Pradyumna to start reading from the Bhagwatam "from the point where I have stopped," and with Jayadwaita, he again resumed his translation work. Srila Prabhupada told Upendra to keep the honey close by and, miraculously, began translating and composing purports to the Bhagwatam while lying prostate in bed. Srila Prabhupada asked Pradyumna to sit on the bed

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because "I cannot hear properly," and Tamal brought out a flashlight ① for Pradyumna. Tamal held the tape recorder, and word for word translations were followed by commentary of the verse. Srila Prabhupada said to go slowly, and asked for discussion, and then expert editing. (ConvBk)

"We gathered around Prabhupada's bedside, as he gave the immortal nectar of Bhagwatam at the point of death. We were reminded of Krishna das Kaviraja who, on the request of the Vaishnavas, completed Chaitanya Charitamrita despite so many physical disabilities." (TkgD)

Satsvarupa Goswami, "visiting secretary to Srila Prabhupada," wrote to Ms. Anna Pashel of W. Los Angeles: "Out of your loving concern for Srila Prabhupada you have invited him to come to the US and go under the care of your physician. But now he has become too weak to travel. Be assured he is getting all medical advice, what is more important, personal care and prayers from his devotees. After so many doctors tried to prescribe cures for Srila Prabhupada and mostly failed, she (Pisima) has come and given Srila Prabhupada prasadam cooked by herself and it is the first solid food he has been able to eat in months." (Satsv. letter) (TkgD:265-8; ConvBk:35.242-274)

COMMENT: "After so many doctors tried to prescribe cures for Srila Prabhupada and mostly failed..." Yes, this is the insidious nature of heavy metals poisoning: it looks like old age, diabetes, and many other common ailments, but treatment for these things never works because cadmium poisoning can only be stopped, not cured.

OCTOBER 15: During the previous night Srila Prabhupada received massage with hot mustard oil from Rupanuga, and had asked that a special oil be prepared from smashed mustard seeds and camphor. Heated on a charcoal stove and applied all over the body with massage, it would warm and stimulate him. "If this rubbing goes on, I think I can eat." Srila Prabhupada said that by the devotees keeping his body fit, he could work, and he asked Bhagatji to bring a masseur to use the special oil.

Bhagatji brought Nathiram from Vrindaban, who added some opium to the oil and proceeded with the massage treatment. Nathiram found a knot in the intestines and thought this was the reason there had been no hunger. "He applied a hot water bottle as well as neem leaves to keep the heat."

Requested by Bhakticharu the day before, Bonamali came and checked the pulse, saying it was good and that there was only

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weakness, no complaint in the body. Srila Prabhupada asked Pishima to make chana dal, a soup. Srila Prabhupada could not even click the button for the dictaphone; he has almost no body left. (TkgD; ISK 70.331-2)

In the morning Tamal observed that Srila Prabhupada's urine was "very colored again." ⑤ Tamal explained to Srila Prabhupada that the cure to his disease was simply to drink sufficient liquids for cleaning out the "**bodily poisons.**" "If you take no liquid, then it's very dangerous. You don't have to eat anything."

Thus Srila Prabhupada agreed to drink a half cup every four hours or so. Tamal asked why Srila Prabhupada had been drinking so little the last few days, and Srila Prabhupada answered, "I cannot..." and coughed ③ up mucus ②. Tamal: "I don't think this milk should be given again... it has caused maybe this mucus ②." Srila Prabhupada could not hear very well at all, and Bhagavan had to say his name thrice before being recognized. (ConvBk)

Nava Yogendra Swami came from Africa with many nice presentations and gifts, including a large silver cup and a sandalwood Deity of Krishna. Giriraj entered the room and presented Srila Prabhupada with a coat worn by the Sri Nathji deity, donated by the Maharaja of Udaipur. The Maharaja had converted a palace into a deluxe hotel, ordering 301 Bhagavad Gitas to put in the rooms.

Giriraj and Tamal reviewed the current bank business of fund transfers out of the Vrindaban Punjab Bank to Bombay and Delhi. Srila Prabhupada said, "Hm? What is that pish-pish?" -referring to some whispering in the room. Tamal and Giriraj were whispering about how they had been instrumental in the transfer of the local bank manager. (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada gave instructions about banking matters. "Very carefully deal, and as far as possible, don't keep money in the bank. Invest in books and expansion. That is my request. If you keep money, there will be so much trouble."

Nathiram's massage was appreciated by Srila Prabhupada, who at one point complained of some pain in one hip. Jayapataka complained that one of his preaching parties had gone from Bihar to Bombay to Delhi to Vrindaban to try to find some books to distribute. This upset Srila Prabhupada and he repeatedly emphasized that the money in the bank should be converted into books.

"Why depend on one printer? ...arrange many printers. Never mind the price. Huge stock should be maintained. Why unnecessarily

keeping in the bank? Hindi books can be distributed all over the world. Similarly Gujarati, and English to Australia. Why money should be kept in the bank?" (ConvBk)

Vishvambar offered his youth to Srila Prabhupada, who said, "No... you live on." Vishvambar then asked that he stay and complete his Srimad Bhagwatam, and Srila Prabhupada responded, "That is my desire also." **Vishvambar:** *Will Krishna not fulfill your desire?* **SP:** *Oh, Krishna is independent.*

Giriraj then read to Srila Prabhupada a prayer to Lord Krishna he had composed asking for Srila Prabhupada to receive a new body. Srila Prabhupada said, "Excellent... I am getting little glimpse. He may agree to your prayer, yes... Now stock books immediately. There is no question of becoming miserly. So why stock lacking? Why this mismanagement? I give you open order. Print more than necessity."

When the discussion turned to the Bhubaneshwar temple, Srila Prabhupada again re-emphasized, "That construction is not so important as printing of books." (ConvBk)

After the second day of the Bhaktivedanta Institute conference, Swarup Damodar reported the program's success to Srila Prabhupada, who replied, "Yes. Make it an ideal institution." Srila Prabhupada could not see well, saying, "Who are you?" and the reply was, "Abhiram, Srila Prabhupada."

SP: *Massage. There is oil?* **Bhagwat:** *Dry the oil into the skin by rubbing.* **SP:** *Whose hand is cold?* **Bhagwat:** *Oh. My hand. Bhagwat. I am sorry. I will not touch you. I am very cold.* **SP:** *(laughs)* (ConvBk)

Bhagwat asked Srila Prabhupada if he had taken some of the dal and roti prasadam yesterday, and Abhiram said, "Just tasted." **Bhagwat:** *Oh. Just tasted.* **SP:** *Simply touch.* **Bhagwat:** *How was it tasting?* **SP:** *It was very tasteful, but my tongue has no taste. Maybe gradually by stimulating the body...*

A little later, Swarup Damodar translated Srila Prabhupada's Bengali, "Prabhupada says by activating his muscles, by massaging, that will generate energy. That will bring appetite." (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada said that in spite of all their scientific advancement, the scientists could still not "capture the real thing," the spirit soul. Then he told a story: "When Socrates was condemned to death, the judges inquired that "How Mr. Socrates wants to be entombed?"... Socrates (said): "First of all capture me. Then to the question of entomb me." (ConvBk)

When the urine cleared up, Srila Prabhupada asked what it was that

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had caused the change. Upendra, Hari Sauri and Tamal then spent a long time discussing and speculating on various factors of the past few days. Hari Sauri simply thought that the Persian citrus drinks were too strong for the kidneys, causing the blood and pus (5) to come out and make the urine cloudy. (ConvBk)

Tamal wrote to Vidyananda: "*Srila Prabhupada is lying very ill in his bed and is being chanted to 24 hours a day...*" (Archives) (ConvBk:35.275-297; TkgD:268-270)

OCTOBER 16: At 3 AM, Srila Prabhupada translated one Bhagwatam verse with a long purport. Beforehand, he had told Abhiram, "*It is a nasty world. The only safety is to take shelter of Rama... When there are so many inconveniences. Very nasty world.*"

At the end of the translation session, Srila Prabhupada instructed Pradyumna that he and his wife Arundhati should take great care to edit the translation and purport of one verse a day. Then Pradyumna said, "*I think your commentary on Srimad Bhagwatam will go down in history as one of the best commentaries.*" Srila Prabhupada replied, "*Let us try for that... In this way let us pull on. Fight between maya. Sit up for a while and chant beads.*" (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada's cough (3) returned this morning, maybe due to a little milk he had drunk the day before. Srila Prabhupada took cough (3) syrup and drank pomegranate juice with his gold straw, and was concerned about possible pneumonia. Nathiram was now giving massage twice daily.

Bonamali *kaviraja* came again and analyzed Srila Prabhupada's very discolored urine (5) as due to a gonorrhea-type disorder which could possibly block the ureter completely, the urine containing semen. Bonamali proclaimed there was no illness, simply weakness.

Srila Prabhupada had a lunch of vegetable broth and fruit paste.

Lokanath Maharaja finally returned with Dr. G. Ghosh of Allahabad after tracing him all the way to Darjeeling and undergoing a grueling, bone-breaking journey back to Vrindaban. (TkgD)

COMMENT: So now Bonamali *kaviraja*, Dr. K. Gopal, and Dr. G. Ghosh, all three were coming to see and treat Srila Prabhupada.

"Srila Prabhupada had a very bad morning, coughing (3) up large amounts of very thick jelly-like mucus (2). He had drunk some milk yesterday evening. Asked why he was not drinking more, he said he cannot. He also drank some pomegranate juice with his golden straw. Then he took a mix of papaya, coconut-milk, avocado and pepper and a

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little *subji* for lunch. Srila Prabhupada was given a prolonged enema treatment and he felt better. He is actually very weak and talks with a very low voice (4). He decided to stay and struggle in this way. Only 250-300 cc's per day. He is very weak. Dr. G. Ghosh came later; he advised some sugar and channa, and gave a massage, followed by the masseur's massage for another two hours. (HSUnpub:57)

Dr. G. Ghosh examined Srila Prabhupada, asking many questions and giving many instructions. There had been no bowel movement for six days and daily glucose and salt enemas were recommended. The previous urinalysis report was not available, but Tamal said "It will just be coming. Just coming." Dr. G. Ghosh then went to bathe in his quarters at the guesthouse. Lokanath Swami told Srila Prabhupada that Dr. G. Ghosh liked him very much, and had dropped everything at once to come, even though his daughter had protested.

SP: "He is the only person remaining. Otherwise all my contemporary friends gone." (ConvBk)

Upon returning, Dr. G. Ghosh stressed the importance of getting a new urinalysis and reducing the swelling.

COMMENT: The results of this urine test and all others, perhaps 5 or 10 in total during 1977, are lost and no one knows what they said.

Dr. G. Ghosh thought that the citrus juices had not been responsible for the bloody and cloudy urine (5). He demonstrated the correct massage techniques to all those who did massages for Srila Prabhupada. The posture should be changed every hour or two; grape juice, some Horlicks, chana and some dahi.

He opened the window for more oxygen and fresh air, saying less people should be in the room. Srila Prabhupada complained of coughing (3) and mucus (2), which Bhakticharu said resulted from as little as the 60 cc of milk taken last night. The car was readied and took Dr. Ghosh to obtain the urinalysis. (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Very possibly the milk was the avenue of poisoning, which could conveniently be blamed for the mucus. On Nov. 11 we will see the whisper, "Is the poison in the milk?"

Abhiram sought Srila Prabhupada's permission to leave his service, turning over his responsibilities to Bhavananda and Satadhanya. (ABHI)

COMMENT: Abhiram later explained that when he saw the stack of bags of salt outside the temple, made ready for the funeral and samadhi ceremonies, he could not face the anguish of the thought, and so he asked to be excused from his nurse service.

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Satsvarupa's biography gives practically no details about Srila Prabhupada for Oct. - Nov. save a few pages of philosophizing over his impending departure. Thus, coupled with the mid-Oct. departure of Abhiram, we are left only with the accounts in *TKG's Diary* and the Conversations Books. In the evening, Baradvhaj and Jayatirtha described to Srila Prabhupada the plans for a doll exhibit in either Washington or London. Srila Prabhupada was encouraging:

"So you have made the outline first class. Now, if it is carefully done, at least in the Western country, it will be a very, very wonderful thing." (ConvBk) (TkgD:270-2; ConvBk:35.298-317)

OCTOBER 17: Dr. G. Ghosh stressed that reducing the number of persons in Srila Prabhupada's room would increase oxygen and decrease the spreading of germs, so the kirtan party moved into the next room. Srila Prabhupada met with Acyutananda Swami, who was on his way to preach in America. Govardhan came from Detroit and gave a report. Tamal took permission to bathe in the Yamuna, but Srila Prabhupada asked for him twice while he was gone, saying he felt alone. Also, Upendra had been laid up with a cold. (TkgD)

Dr. G. Ghosh also found no problem with the liver or stomach, and asked Srila Prabhupada to eat more solids and lots of liquids. Pishima cooked many wonderful preparations such as puris and fried eggplant which Srila Prabhupada *"ate very heartily. Dr. G. Ghosh gave vitamin C, B-complex and Lassix tablets."*

Dr. G. Ghosh came with Dr. Gopal. Dr. Gopal appeared very expert and was well mannered. Srila Prabhupada's pulse was 96 and a full array of medications was prescribed for what was diagnosed as a serious chronic kidney infection ⑤. The two doctors agreed on this diagnosis. Dr. Gopal was better versed in the latest available medications, however. (TkgD:272-4)

"Dr. Gopal diagnosed a severe kidney infection ⑤ which could be fatal if not treated. He gave some medicines and stressed increase of liquid intake. The pulse was 96 but it skipped a beat every 18. Blood pressure normal at 130. Srila Prabhupada's urine was very dark, so he needs to drink more liquids. Srila Prabhupada drank a full glass of Complan. The caretakers struggled to encourage Srila Prabhupada to take his medicines and drink more." (HSUnpub:64-6)

"Dr. G. Ghosh did whatever he could. He personally took a urine sample to Agra for testing and then advised that Prabhupada should take not only liquid but also some solid food, like chena (fresh cheese) mixed with sugar, and he prescribed an enema with glucose and salt."

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He showed us how to massage Prabhupada's body from the feet upwards to improve circulation and help the blood move toward the heart, and how to massage his stomach in a clockwise direction." (OCEAN:220)

The tapes recorded the examination of Srila Prabhupada by Dr. G. Ghosh and Dr. Krishna Gopal and their recommendations. Excerpts:

Bhavananda: *He's been taking glucose in fruit juices. He hasn't taken today very much. Dr. Ghosh:* *Every hour, a sip, sip. If he can't take at one time, let just him sip every half an hour a teaspoon. Otherwise it is very low. SP:* *Teaspoonful I can take. [...]*

Bhavananda: *Would you like a blanket around you, Srila Prabhupada? (This is about noon.) Dr. Ghosh:* *(indistinct)*

Tamal: *Urine, urine? To do what? Take blood pressure? Dr. Ghosh:* *Stomach is all right. Liver is all right. So then only what have got to do is to eat. [...] SP:* *I saw you yesterday. (?) Dr. Gopal:* *I examined you yesterday. Bhavananda:* *There's bad cough ③ when he takes any milk. Give him very deep cough. (ConvBk)*

Bhavananda discussed with the doctors about the prescribed medications, which could be all mixed together and given thrice a day.

SP: *So, what doctor says? Bhavananda:* *I was just discussing with them. They've given a, a series of medicines. That one doctor, Dr. Gopal, said that you have a chronic kidney infection ⑤, and they both, Dr. Ghosh and Dr. Gopal, say it is very serious, that if it's not treated, that it could develop into uremia, which could be fatal. So he's given a whole group of medicines. However, the medicines can be combined. They say everything is functioning well, but the kidneys are not. Renial, they call it renial infection ⑤.*

Tamal: *Renal. Renal damage. Bhavananda:* *Chronic. And Dr. Gopal, just like all the other doctors, both Ayurvedic and allopathic, they all insist that you have to take more liquid. They said you should measure how much you pass urine today. Say you pass 250 cc's of urine. That means tomorrow you should take that amount plus 400 more in liquid. Each day. Tamal:* *Always 400 more than the urine passed. Bhavananda:* *...You should take any sort of liquid- milk, juices, water, anything. He also said that you have to take rich protein foods. Milk, curd, chana, Proteinex, fruits, juices...*

Tamal: *Bhagatji says that this Dr. Gopal is the best doctor in Mathura district. Very, very expert doctor, he said. He seemed pretty competent. Bhavananda:* *Everyone... All the doctors agree that your liver and digestion, spleen, is all in good working order. Tamal:* *And*

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also the blood pressure is normal. It's 130. **Bhavananda:** But he said that your pulse is so weak that every 18 beats it skips a beat, misses, because you're in such weakened state. **Tamal:** But he was hopeful in general. **SP:** So do it. (ConvBk)

Lassix tablets and hydrogen peroxide mouthwash were not approved by Dr. Gopal, and Dr. Ghosh subsequently agreed. Thus the program was outlined: a mixture of medicines three times a day, more liquids and more nutrition. In the midst of all the medical hub-hub, Srila Prabhupada discussed with Tamal and Giriraj a final opening date of Dec. 29 for the Bombay temple, using a few local brahmanas instead of a whole troupe of fifteen or more South India brahmanas. (ConvBk:35.318-326)

"He was hardly audible and did not talk much anymore. Dr. Ghosh has stressed that the drinking of lots of fluids to clear out the kidneys, saying the stomach and liver are alright.

OCTOBER 18: Before mangal arati, Srila Prabhupada had Bhavananda, who was on the "night shifts," summon Tamal, telling him, "I cannot sleep. This allopathic medicine does not agree." Srila Prabhupada had not been able to rest properly all night and was quite exhausted. (TkgD)

When Dr. Ghosh came in the morning, he asked if Srila Prabhupada had taken the Complian yet, and Bhakticharu said no. Dr. Ghosh found the pulse to be definitely improved, and observed that the swelling had gone down. But Srila Prabhupada could not rest well, and Srila Prabhupada appears to have suggested discontinuing the allopathic medicines, blaming them for his restlessness, and calling for Bonamali instead.

Tamal: But if I can give my opinion, Srila Prabhupada? **SP:** Hm? **Tamal:** But you have been sleeping a lot, Srila Prabhupada... You were sleeping so much yesterday, and even while you're taking these medicines. In other words, the idea with the allopathic medicine is that it does many good things. So I'm sure Dr. Ghosh could recommend something to help you sleep. **SP:** And they will help this, this, this... (ConvBk)

Bhavananda noted that the urine had cleared up due to the allopathic medicine, and asked Srila Prabhupada to take it for at least one more day.

Hari Sauri: It definitely seems to be having a good effect. **Tamal:** The only bad effect is that you're having a little difficulty last night in sleeping. Is there any other bad effect? **SP:** That is the worst effect.

Tamal: *But the kaviraja could give something for inducing sleep, or Dr. Ghosh could give something. [...]*

Bhavananda: *We can cut the dosage of the medicine in half.*

Tamal: *Why not just give something that helps Prabhupada to sleep? That's the easiest thing. [...]*

Tamal: *The main thing, Srila Prabhupada, is... You have to get strength, get rid of the disease, and be able to rest nicely. That we have seen, that the kaviraja's medicine is not so effective, neither simply doing without any medicine is so effective. We have not tried allopathic medicine, because within a few days or two you always stop it. Whenever you take for one day, then you say, "No more." If you want to get better, you have to take some cure. No cure- that is not good. And switching from one thing to the other, that is also not good. Why not follow some series of cure, regular, and stay with it for some time?... So in such a critical condition, why not take help? What can be gained by switching to this Bonamali? (ConvBk)*

Next, Tamal and Bhavananda try hard to convince Srila Prabhupada to drink much more than he has been. Srila Prabhupada responded, "I cannot take so much."

Bhavananda: *They said that one of the symptoms of this infection - this poisoning - is that you become averse to taking any liquid or any food... (ConvBk)*

Tamal emphasizes that Srila Prabhupada's digestion was fine; whatever little he did eat had been digested. Tamal also noted in the afternoon that the urine had become darker and cloudy (5), because, in over ten hours, only 150 cc of liquid was taken.

Bhavananda: *And he [Dr. Gopal] also was able to analyze your inability to eat and drink as a result of this poisoning from the kidney infection (5).*

COMMENT: This is an introduction of the poison word used for medicine or infection, meant to blur the distinctions between all three.

Abhiram: *They both agreed on it was the same disease. Tamal:* *But as to treatment, Dr. Gopal seems to be more aware of the more modern and up-to-date discoveries that science has made than Dr. Ghosh. SP:* *When I don't take anything, I feel more comfortable. Tamal:* *But you don't get better. That is the policy of death.*

SP: *So let me die peacefully. Tamal:* *But we already explained to you that we don't want you to die. Hari Sauri:* *But the other day you said that to fast like this means suicide. SP:* *Now I am puzzled. Tamal:* *What, Srila Prabhupada? SP:* *Puzzled.*

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After much encouragement, Srila Prabhupada finally agreed to drink a whole glass of Complian and some fruit juice.

A little later a conversation took place about the ritvik initiation arrangements made in the July 9 Letter.

SP: *Hare Krishna. One Bengali gentleman has come from New York?* **Tamal:** *Yes. Mr. Sukamal Roy Chowdury.* **SP:** *So I deputed some of you to initiate. Hm?* **Tamal:** *Yes. Actually... Yes, Srila Prabhupada.* **SP:** *So I think Jayapataka can do that if he likes. I have already deputed. Tell him.* **Tamal:** *Yes.* **SP:** *So, deputies, Jayapataka's name was there?* **Bhagavan:** *It is already on there, Srila Prabhupada. His name was on the list.*

SP: *So I depute him to do this at Mayapur, and you may go with him. I stop for the time being. Is that all right?* **Tamal:** *Stopped doing what, Srila Prabhupada?* **SP:** *This initiation. I have deputed the, my disciples. Is it clear or not?* **Giriraj:** *It's clear.* **SP:** *You have got the list of names?* **Tamal:** *Yes, Srila Prabhupada.* **SP:** *And if by Krishna's grace I recover from this condition, then I shall begin again, or I may not be pressed in this condition to initiate. It is not good.*

Then Srila Prabhupada spoke about how Dr. Ghosh's proposals for a health curriculum in the gurukula were unnecessary, as health would be natural from rising early and following proper standards of cleanliness. Spiritual training was more important, anyway. (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada discussed with Jayapataka about ISKCON's application with the Bengal government for obtaining clear title to some property in Panihati. (ConvBk)

Tamal lists this incident on October 19, even though in the Conversations Books it is recorded just prior to the gift of a painting to Dr. Ghosh, which Tamal shows as being on the 18th.

Massages also were a regular feature of Srila Prabhupada's care. Before the day was over, Srila Prabhupada had drunk more liquids and passed more urine than any other day since record-keeping was begun (1000 cc and 495 cc). Srila Prabhupada regularly asked who was there beside his bed, as he could not see them.

SP: *Who are present here now?* **Tamal:** *Giriraj, Jayapataka, Bhavananda, Hari Sauri, Bhagavan and myself. We are all sitting around you, Srila Prabhupada.* (ConvBk)

Dr. Ghosh came in and talked with Srila Prabhupada, Who said, "...mind, niveshaya, fix up in Krishna. This is Rupa Goswami method," and then presented an oil painting as a gift to Dr. Ghosh. (Con, TkgD) (TkgD: 274-9; ConvBk:35.327-349)

OCTOBER 19: There is no tape recording for today.

COMMENT: Tamal told the Archives that many days there were no tapes because Srila Prabhupada was too sick to speak. However, Tamal has two pages worth in his diary for Oct. 19, so obviously there was lots to record, and so where is this tape that was obviously made? Perhaps there was some follow-up discussion from yesterday about the ritvik initiations, and Tamal disappeared it?

Again Srila Prabhupada complained that the allopathic medicines had prevented sound sleep the previous night. There was no visible improvement in the condition, and although the pulse was strong and the taking of liquids and the passing of urine had increased, Srila Prabhupada continued to have no strength, lying silently, and not able to move without help.

Bhakticharu Swami cooks, Satadhanya and Upendra attend to Srila Prabhupada's physical needs, and Bhavananda and Tamal struggle to maintain the taking of medicine and drink. Tamal says Srila Prabhupada *"lamented throughout the day, ⑦ 'Why the kaviraja is for everyone, but not for me?'"* when Bhavananda and Giriraj both went to see Bonamali for minor ailments. (TkgD)

Dr. Gopal thought strength would come within a few days, and deemed the frequent bowel movements as favorable and natural and *"indicated the elimination of poison."* When Srila Prabhupada was fed mashed potatoes and custard by Bhakticharu Swami, he vomited *"after hardly a mouthful. So much mucus ② and saliva immediately came out."* Srila Prabhupada had also vomited yesterday when trying to eat solid food, and so Srila Prabhupada became *"completely averse to trying."* Srila Prabhupada was disturbed by frequent bowel movements, and argued with Bhakticharu of the use of eating when there was no sign of increased strength. (TkgD)

Srila Prabhupada requested Baradhvaj to sing *parama karuna* and play the harmonium, which Srila Prabhupada appeared to enjoy greatly. Hansadutta also led a kirtan, during which, Srila Prabhupada *"lifted his hands and arms and said, 'Jaya! Everyone join together and chant Hare Krishna.'" Mahamsa Swami came to report on the Hyderabad farm project. (TKG 280-1)*

OCTOBER 20: Again Srila Prabhupada had trouble sleeping during the previous night, and he vomited again when trying to eat in the morning. Srila Prabhupada's *"skin has taken on a shiny appearance, as if he were perspiring."* Dr. Gopal fed Srila Prabhupada four spoonful's of cold custard and reduced the medicine by half due to

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Srila Prabhupada's complaints: *"Constant medicine is disgusting. Constant medicine gives brain trouble."* Srila Prabhupada translated early in the morning. (TkgD)

Dr. Gopal's visit:

Dr. Gopal: *Vomiting?* **SP:** *There was some tendency.* **Dr. Gopal:** *There was some tendency, but you never had.* **SP:** *Had little.* **Dr. Gopal:** *Do you feel any difficulty during urination?* **SP:** *Not at all.* **Dr. Gopal:** *It is passing without any hesitation.* **SP:** *I think so.*

Bhavananda then showed the medical journal with a record of only 290 cc urine being passed yesterday. After Dr. Gopal asked what else he could take besides some water and Srila Prabhupada answered, *"Harinama,"* Dr. Gopal said:

"Yes, yes, I understand. For your body, I can say. Can you take little bit of ice cream or cold custard?" **SP:** *Yes... Best thing is harinama... Let me hear Hare Krishna and peacefully pass away.* **Dr. Gopal:** *But I think I am not making any hindrance in your normal routine. And whatever medicine I am giving you, I will cut it down by fifty percent now.* **SP:** *If I can pass in that way, that will be very nice.* (ConvBk)

Dr. Gopal then observed that the swelling had gone down very much, and Bhavananda said that for Srila Prabhupada to keep his legs raised up on pillows for more than a short time was too uncomfortable. Dr. Gopal asked if Srila Prabhupada liked warm or cold foods better, and the answer was cold. Dr. Gopal said not to be concerned about the diarrhea and discussed the insomnia, noting that it had been Srila Prabhupada's tradition not to sleep much at night anyway.

After eating the cold custard, Srila Prabhupada said, *"I... I'm feeling nicely... after eating."* Dr. Gopal asked Srila Prabhupada to eat a little every hour or two if possible. *"And a little water, either plain water or with the electro powder, you can do."* **Bhavananda:** *That electro powder will reduce the nausea?* (ConvBk)

Dr. Gopal asked that a little water be given regularly so that Srila Prabhupada's mouth would not stay dry. Devotees reported that Srila Prabhupada had slept a few hours yesterday and about five hours this morning. Dr. Gopal asked if Srila Prabhupada wanted to change his sleeping hours, and Srila Prabhupada said no.

Dr. Gopal: *No. You want to provoke the sleep? You just take little more liquids, number one. Two: whatever you like, you take. I will reduce your medicine by fifty percent. And don't worry for these loose stools.* (ConvBk)

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Srila Prabhupada discussed with Tamal more on the Calcutta apartment (flat) being given to his son Vrindaban Chandra De. Hari Sauri reported that the 11,000 Gitas printed in India and sent to Australia by Gopal Krishna were almost all distributed, so Srila Prabhupada asked Tamal to tell Gopal Krishna to hire more printers, as there was no shortage of funds. (ConvBk)

SP: *Why kirtan has stopped?...Tired?* **Upendra:** *They are hanging on for every word you say, Srila Prabhupada.* **SP:** *Hanging?* **Tamal:** *They were eager to hear your words.* (ConvBk) (TkgD:282; ConvBk:35.350-358; ConvBk:36.14)

OCTOBER 21: Srila Prabhupada took no medicine this day and was much more relaxed and alert. In the early afternoon, Srila Prabhupada tried to eat from the feast for Lord Rama's victory over Ravana, but was unable due to everything tasting bad to him. (TkgD)

In the morning, Dr. G. Ghosh came to say farewell to Srila Prabhupada, as he was returning to Allahabad. Srila Prabhupada observed that although his family life was a failure, Dr. Ghosh's was very successful. There was some talk about Dr. Ghosh's opening a dispensary at the Krishna Balaram Mandir, but no conclusions were reached. (ConvBk)

Dr. Ghosh felt confident that Srila Prabhupada would be *"in good hands with Dr. Gopal."* (TkgD)

At about 9:30 AM, Tamal comments that Srila Prabhupada had just slept *"many, many, many hours,"* and that *"you slept at night pretty much also, Satadhanya Maharaja reports."* Srila Prabhupada said he felt good, *"But I have no desire to drink even."* (ConvBk)

Tamal: *For some time your urine had become very dark ⑤. So the medicine was supposed to clear it up. Now your urine is clear. And, of course, the medicine was also supposed to help you to recover your strength, but that has not happened. ...the purpose of the allopathic was that during the time when your urine became very dark, we wanted to make it, you know, take away **the poisons** that were causing the urine to become dark... And the other thing was that we were hoping somehow to get you back to more strength, give you more strength by taking away whatever disease was there.* (ConvBk)

COMMENT: What poisons would he be referring to?

Tamal suggested that Pishima cook a feast for Srila Prabhupada since today was the victory day celebration of Lord Rama over the demon Ravana. Srila Prabhupada agreed, saying, *"Hm. I'll take."* Later,

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the recorder captured Tamal saying, "...today, Srila Prabhupada? Maybe the medicines are having some good effect." (ConvBk)

Various preparations were suggested to Srila Prabhupada for Pishima to prepare, bundi laddhu, lugdu, luci, etc. Sometimes brahmi oil would be rubbed on Srila Prabhupada's head. At one point, Srila Prabhupada very seriously admonished his servants, saying, "Gravity should be maintained. And laughing means taking things trifling. That is not allowed. This is the etiquette. Understand me right or not?" Tamal answered, "Yes, Srila Prabhupada. We understand very well. We apologize that we were taking too lightly." (ConvBk)

The room was dark ①, as revealed by Tamal's statement: "Yadubara wanted to film you translating. Is that all right? You don't mind. We can have a little light here while he films for about half a minute?" Srila Prabhupada consented, and then commented, "Yadubara has freedom to do anything." (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada is informed that he has taken no medicines since yesterday, and apparently he asked when this was decided and why.

Bhavananda: *Very early this morning... Tamal and all of us have met and thought that "Let us..." Our position is to serve you according to your desire. Since you didn't request any medicines, we felt that we shouldn't try to... From what we've seen, today you've rested very much deep sleep, and the vomitous nausea has disappeared."*

COMMENT: First Bhavananda and Tamal are fighting to get Srila Prabhupada to take the medicines because that is how he would be cured, then they mysteriously change course without asking, and discontinue the medicines. Bhavananda points out that without the medicine there are no more negative effects. What's going on here? It is another clever maneuver to create more confusion, and to encourage adopting a policy of no more doctors and medicines.

Srila Prabhupada asked what were the present medicines.

Bhavananda: *There's so many medicines, but today you haven't taken any. There is medicine for the infection ⑤ in the kidney. There's medicine for the heart. There's medicine for passing urine. There's medicine for preventing any cough ③ in the lung. There's vitamin supplement... That's five different medicines. We felt yesterday that your... When the doctor came you told us that to take so many medicines is disgusting, and that it bothers your brain. And I know that I personally feel that my position is simply to follow your instruction and command as my very life and soul, not to try and force my idea or feeling onto Your Divine Grace. So we all of us felt that you had given*

us so many hints." **SP:** *So medicine kirtan.*

Tamal continues to explain to Srila Prabhupada that since no medicine was requested at five in the morning when Srila Prabhupada briefly awoke, none was given and that it was up to Srila Prabhupada to ask for it if he wanted to take it.

Tamal: *Formerly, even if you didn't ask, we were encouraging you, 'Please take medicine, please take medicine, please take medicine.' So today we decided that whatever you ask, that we will do. So therefore, as you did not ask for medicine, we didn't give medicine... so you direct what you want to be done... It's not good for us to over... to too much push something upon Your Divine Grace. If you want to have the kaviraja, then we can call the kaviraja (Bonamali). Whatever Your Divine Grace considers to be the best course of action... I think we can wait until tomorrow and see the results of NOT taking any medicine are. If you want to, you could do that. (ConvBk)*

COMMENT: Here we are a week into Dr. G. Ghosh and Dr. K. Gopal's cooperative treatment program. Why are they trying to emphasize that the medicine was causing the negative effects of nausea, diarrhea, and sleeplessness? Is it to precipitate another rejection of doctors and medicines? This has the strong smell of manipulation. Whereas all along the devotees were pressing that medicine and treatment be taken, now they did a 180 and are waiting for Srila Prabhupada to ask for it? This was a very expert deceit by Tamal.

SP: *"If you are puzzled and I am patient...?"* **Tamal:** *We are not puzzled for treatment. It's a spiritual consideration.* **SP:** *Treatment is material.* **Tamal:** *Yes, and the treatment is having some success, because you are remaining alive.* **SP:** *So go on with the treatment.* Thus, by Tamal's account, the medicine was to be continued, and also that Dr. Gopal would come only when called. (TkgD)

COMMENT: "Only when called;" the rejection has begun.

In the morning, Srila Prabhupada reviewed the edited translation work, instructing those in the room, *"You all hear and comment."* Tamal characterizes the translation sessions as very different from in the past when Srila Prabhupada would lock the doors to prevent interruption. Now he involved the devotees present, sometimes preaching or lecturing, asking often, *"Is it clear?"*

Jayapataka reported that 14 Muslims had been arrested in Mayapur for the summer attack on the temple; the situation had reversed favorably. (TkgD)

After noon arati the feast was brought to Srila Prabhupada, who,

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starting with the laddhu, tasted and spit it out, not finding it agreeable at all. One after another, he similarly rejected all the preparations, "*being unable to taste any of them satisfactorily.*" (TkgD:282-286)

In the evening Srila Prabhupada translated for more than an hour, and then lectured strongly for another hour.

Jayadwaita: *You've been speaking so strongly just now that I was sorry that I suggested that we stop. So now I'm glad that you're continuing. Flashlight?* ①

Later, Dayananda came from Tehran with a crate of fresh fruit, and spoke with Srila Prabhupada about the restaurant and his job with Univac, a computer company. Baradhvaj described in detail to Srila Prabhupada the almost completed FATE museum in Los Angeles. (ConvBk:36.14-42)

OCTOBER 22: When awakening at 7 AM in the morning, Srila Prabhupada said he had dreamt of a *kaviraja* wearing large Ramanuja tilak marks who was preparing *makharadhvaja*. Bonamali had previously been supplied with musk, gold and pearls and had recently delivered to Bhakticharu what was supposed to be *makharadhvaja*. Srila Prabhupada had not taken any yet, because it was recommended that Srila Prabhupada become stronger first and also wait for cooler weather. (ConvBk)

Gopal Krishna arrived from Bombay, and when Srila Prabhupada asked, "*What news?*" -he gave his report on book printing and distribution. Throughout his report, Tamal often commented negatively on his service.

SP: *Anyway, do things very carefully. I am already dead. But still, I am giving you instruction as far as I can. And this is not life, a bundle of bones.* **Gopal Krishna:** *You are still the inspiration for everything we do.* (ConvBk)

When Dr. Gopal came, Bhavananda asked whether it was a problem for Srila Prabhupada to take Bonamali's *makharadhvaja*. Dr. Gopal seems to have thought the Bonamali medicine was not *makharadhvaja*, but *moti-dristi*, which was similar but weaker, although both are prepared from the same ingredients. He said it would not interfere with the medicines he was giving. (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada told Dr. Gopal, "*Regarding food, anything as soon as I hear the name, I become afraid.*"

Srila Prabhupada had still not improved in strength. Now Dr. Gopal seemed perplexed as to why there was no improvement in Srila

Prabhupada's condition. He was not getting strength after taking his medicines for almost a week. Listening to the breathing, Dr. Gopal suggested there may be a lung problem and prescribed a strong anti-tubercular drug, and further, suggested X-rays. Thus Srila Prabhupada and his caretakers concluded that Dr. Gopal's treatment was a failure, and that the doctor was now simply speculating.

COMMENT: The private investigation team sent Sakshi Gopal and Abhinanada Apr. 21, 2002 to meet Dr. K. Gopal at his Vrindaban clinic, who clarified he had *no indications Srila Prabhupada suffered from diabetes*. He was also emphatic that his diagnosis was not tuberculosis, but *ASTHMA* or a chronic allergic respiratory disorder [note: a heavy metal poisoning symptom]. Tamal's tuberculosis account was false. Dr. Gopal had seen his medicine prescription in the display case at the Vrindaban ISKCON Prabhupada Museum, and advised it be checked to corroborate his 1977 diagnosis of asthma, not tuberculosis. An asthma diagnosis fits with the effects of cadmium poisoning, namely chronic cough, bronchitis, and *lung anomalies*.

Tamal and Bhavananda set Dr. Gopal up to be rejected and seem to have concocted the tuberculosis story. Dr. K. Gopal was still at the Ramakrishna Vrindaban hospital in July 2020.

Comparing *TKG's Diary* with the transcript (ConvBk 36.43-51) on how Dr. K. Gopal was rejected Oct. 22, we see Tamal sanitized his diary entry. In the transcript we see Bhavananda and Tamal demonizing Dr. Gopal at length, but the diary mentions nothing at all about this.

SP: *Eh? What is that? No. This doctor's treatment is failure.*
Tamal: *Yes, he's starting to guess.* **SP:** *They will simply guess.* **Tamal:** *Oh, he's guessing.* **Bhavananda:** *On and on.* **SP:** *So it is failure. Now take makharadhvaja, one dose, and leave everything to Krishna.*
Bhavananda: *Yes. We felt that your dream, Srila Prabhupada, was very significant.* **SP:** *Doctor treatment finished. Don't try any... They will simply guess and make huge complication.* (ConvBk)

Tamal and Bhavananda gave their opinion that the clearing up of the urine may have been due to the increase in liquid intake and not Dr. Gopal's medicines. Bhakticharu Swami pointed out that the allopathic medicine cleared up the urine. Tamal said: *"The urine has been clear for five months in a row, so when it got unclear for three days and Prabhupada wasn't drinking anything, then as soon as he drank it became clear. So I can't conclude that it was the doctor."* (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Tamal knew better than everyone, doctors, even Srila Prabhupada (see Vol. 2). Not allowing any tests on blood samples,

how does Tamal expect Dr. Gopal to proceed? Actually Tamal saw Dr. Gopal's competency and worried he would soon suspect poisoning. If the medicines prescribed for a certain diagnosis, such as kidney infection, are not working, then the problem must be something else. And in a few more days, Dr. Gopal would have suspected poisoning, he would have said so, and then reported it to the local police.

Bhavananda elaborated on how Dr. Gopal *"was stumped as to why you (Prabhupada) had no appetite"* and how Dr. Gopal thought there might be a lung infection due to taking less air in the left lung, which *"...generally is denoted also by lack of appetite- of some tubercular or pleurisy or pneumatic nature."* Swarup Damodar added: *"So he's prescribing that antituberculin drug called Isotoxin. That's also called Isonayazid."* Tamal protested, saying *"But he doesn't even know... if it's tuberculosis."*

Adi Keshava then added, *"That is a very, very strong drug, very, very strong. It has a very heavy effect."* Srila Prabhupada next states, *"Then he'll say, 'Remove to the hospital'... Then who will take care of me? Hm? ...Don't move me to the hospital. **Better kill me here.**"* (ConvBk)

COMMENT: "Better kill me here?" Did Srila Prabhupada already know he was being poisoned? This very plain, clear statement strongly confirms Srila Prabhupada knew they were trying to kill him.

Swarup Damodar then encouraged taking X-rays to test the tuberculosis theory, but no X-rays were never taken. Tamal opposed it, even though the X-ray machine could have been brought to Srila Prabhupada's room. Heavy metals are radiopaque and would show well on the X-rays. Tamal then adds,

"Actually the whole thing only began when Dr. Ghosh (Kodaikanal) came... you didn't want Dr. Ghosh to come, but it was too late. ...we were obligated to try these allopathic medicines. It was Dr. Ghosh who brought Dr. Gopal... you always don't like the allopathic. You never like it very much." (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada next said, *"I'll treat myself. Let the kavirajas come. And makharadhvaja... Then I will give direction. Simply I want to know about the makharadhvaja, consulting both the kavirajas... And stop all medicine."* Then Bhavananda said, *"His desire was to remove you from here somehow or other. First to remove you for an X-ray, then..."*

Tamal added, *"Another trick they have is that you have one trouble, so they give you a medicine, but the medicine causes a worse*

trouble. And eventually such bad trouble is created that they get you depending on them, and then they say, 'Now the only thing left, you must come to the hospital for operation.' **Then they kill you.**"

Next there was given a long series of medical horror stories told by Bhavananda, Tamal, Swarup Damodar and Adi Keshava, and Srila Prabhupada also recalled an incident of medical bungling. The mood was decidedly very anti-allopathic doctors. (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Tamal and Bhavananda heavily criticized Dr. Gopal's ideas for X-rays, changing the asthma suspicion to that of tuberculosis, and thus he was rejected. An anti-doctor narrative was pushed by Tamal starting when he first came in February, which was supported by Bhavananda, and then others just chimed in.

Why not bring the X-ray machine to Srila Prabhupada's quarters? The fear-mongering about Dr. Gopal killing Srila Prabhupada in a hospital operation is ridiculous nonsense, like kids talking about ghosts. Actually, it was Tamal and company who were killing with the poison.

Next there was discussion on the merits of moving Srila Prabhupada to Mayapur, where the room ventilation was better, and the climate was warmer and there were fresh vegetables grown by the devotees. Plans were discussed on the best method of travel and who should go on the team for Mayapur. Srila Prabhupada said, "*And if there is any danger, Bhavananda has got his gun.*" (laughter) (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada sent Bhakticharu Swami to search for a Ramanuja *kaviraja*, possibly the one from the dream. Late in the day, he found a *kaviraja* at the Janaki Vallabha temple and brought him back to Srila Prabhupada. Checking the pulse, he diagnosed a malfunctioning of the kidneys and the digestion, and agreed to return the next day. (TkgD:287-290)

The Conversations Books (mistakenly under the date Oct. 20) record an interesting discussion, summarized and excerpted as follows:

Srila Prabhupada asked Tamal what he thought of the Ramanuja *kaviraja* that was brought in. Then Tamal converses with Bhagatji about the situation. Bhagatji clearly wants that Srila Prabhupada's urine be tested by Dr. Gopal and that the X-rays be taken by bringing the machine to Srila Prabhupada's room. In this way he thought a proper diagnosis could be made and proper treatment obtained.

However, Tamal vigorously criticized allopathic doctors and medicine, telling more medical horror stories like how someone had a scissors left inside someone after an operation. Bhagatji questions: "*Why sometimes pus ⑤ and blood comes out of the urine?*" Tamal:

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"Only for two or three days." Bhagatji: "Why is it? They have to test it. They have to find out. That is the reason of all this." (ConvBk)

Again, Tamal had his way, and no Dr. Gopal or X-rays or urine tests were done. Tamal's controlling dominance won out.

Tamal recounts how the Ramanuja *kaviraja* that day felt Srila Prabhupada's pulse and immediately diagnosed malfunctioning kidneys and a nearly extinguished fire of digestion. They discussed how the Ramanuja *kaviraja* had looked at the medicine that Bonamali had just recently completed preparing from musk, pearls and gold, and emphatically declared it not to be *makharadhvaja*. (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Makharadhvaja also has mercury as an ingredient.

Tamal: *Prabhupada gave us an opportunity to try this allopathic medicine... And factually you saw he was vomiting, dizzy, and losing sleep. Then yesterday we didn't give any medicine, and he was much better off. You heard how he was speaking strongly... So Prabhupada said... "Then no more allopathic. It is finished." ...it didn't work... But that whole science of Western medicine is very speculative. It's guessing work... And as soon as we agree to X-ray, X-ray is only the first step... it means you are ready to take his treatment.*" (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Did anyone think that this was not true and a gross exaggeration? They could stop a doctor's treatment anytime, at the beginning, the middle, or whenever it is thought that the treatment is becoming unacceptable or erroneous. After all, they rejected so many doctors in this way already, including Dr. Gopal after a week, and there were no strings attached or dangers at any time. Tamal's logic is so obviously faulty, until one understands what his real motive was.

Tamal emphasized how even though all doctors and *kavirajas* had agreed the problem was malfunctioning kidneys, including the London intern, Dr. Gopal was now "guessing" as to the problem, speculating and experimenting with medicines. Tamal explained how there had been no change with Srila Prabhupada's lungs in the last week, so why did Dr. Gopal suspect a lung problem now?

Tamal worried whether Bonamali had cheated them with the supposed *makharadhvaja* and Srila Prabhupada said, "*Bonamali is no use.*" The conclusion, Tamal claimed, was that these allopathic doctors were useless. Tamal encouraged the use of Ayurvedic *kavirajas*, if a qualified one could be found. Bhagatji offered to bring one from Mathura that he knew to be qualified, but Tamal said it would be best to see what the Ramanuji *kaviraja* would do tomorrow. (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Tamal has now effectively ended any further

involvement with Dr. Gopal. Why? He was afraid that further tests and examinations of Srila Prabhupada, such as X-rays, would reveal the heavy metals cocktail poisoning. Dr. Gopal, as an investigative physician trained how to treat his patients effectively, knew there was something unusual taking place, something he was having difficulty diagnosing (heavy metals poisoning is difficult to recognize). If he was allowed to continue his tests and doctor's research, he would have soon discovered the heavy metal poisoning. After asthma was ruled out, he may have come to suspect poisoning, and done a urine test for poisons. Dr. Gopal was getting too close to solving the mystery, and that was why Tamal vigorously opposed further involvement with Dr. Gopal.

Tamal then gloatingly described how they had foiled the local bankers' suspected plan of waiting for Srila Prabhupada to die and then keeping the ISKCON deposits. (ConvBk:36.32-57, 1-13)

OCTOBER 23: Early in the morning, Srila Prabhupada's left leg was beginning "to feel very heavy," and he asked Tamal if he thought it might be paralyzed. His legs were massaged for two hours until the professional masseur came at 8 AM. The Ramanuja *kaviraja* came in the late morning, again stating that the preparation prepared by Bonamali was not *makharadhvaja*, thus causing great hesitancy to use it for Srila Prabhupada.

COMMENT: Again, Tamal propagates his anti-doctor, anti-medicine narrative-- and created a paranoia of being cheated. Tamal's purposes were served by using this and other opportunities to promote fear and dread of all doctors, and thus he succeeded in having none of them stay more than a week or so before they were falsely framed and rejected. One must put himself in Tamal's shoes and criminal mindset to understand this history of doctors being rejected.

The *kaviraja* was asked by Srila Prabhupada about going to Mayapur, but the *kaviraja* said that the jerking of the train would damage his internal organs and thus travel would be dangerous. He advised waiting a few weeks. He had patients at his dispensary to attend to every day and thus he could only make fresh *makharadhvaja* at his own dispensary. It would cost 3500 rupees, and he emphasized that it was the only medicine "that would be effective at this late stage." (TkgD)

The *kaviraja* left while the devotees tried to decide what to do, as now there was considerable doubt in trusting the authenticity of anyone's *makharadhvaja*. Srila Prabhupada repeatedly stated that he did not want to be hospitalized under any circumstances.

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Srila Prabhupada said, "*Allopathic treatment is horrible and they are peacefully cheating. I am frankly speaking, becoming afraid of these doctors.*" He then directed that the devotees try to find a bonafide Ramanuja *kaviraja*, giving ideas of who and where to contact. Gopal Krishna and Adi Keshava went to Delhi "*for phoning,*" apparently because the Vrindaban phone was still out of service. (TkgD:290-293)

OCTOBER 24: There is no doctor or *kaviraja* treating Srila Prabhupada at this point. The masseur is still coming daily, however. There was discussion on how to obtain the *makharadhvaja* and it was decided to send Smara Hari Prabhu to south India on this mission, where the Ramanujas were prevalent. There was also discussion about travelling to Mayapur to stay in a warmer climate, and how they might be able to ensure the reliability and purity of whatever *makharadhvaja* medicine that might be found and obtained.

Srila Prabhupada was concerned that the maker of the medicine be sincere and experienced. When Tamal suggested that the Bonamali-made so-called *makharadhvaja* be used as medicine until a Ramanuja *kaviraja* who could make new *makharadhvaja* was found, Srila Prabhupada said to wait. (ConvBk:36.60-64)

Tamal spoke to Srila Prabhupada about discrepancies he suspected in the ingredients and pricing of the *makharadhvaja* available from both the Vrindaban Ramanuja *kaviraja* and Bonamali, calling them all cheaters. As a result, Bonamali's *makharadhvaja* was not used, and none was ordered from the Vrindaban Ramanuji *kaviraja* either.

Adi Keshava and Satadhanya had gone to Delhi yesterday to search for a Ramanuja *kaviraja*. Thus expectations for *makharadhvaja* were focused on Delhi and south India. Once again, when it was time for a bath, Srila Prabhupada asked for the light to be turned on. Darkness was all that Srila Prabhupada's extremely photophobic ① eyes could tolerate. (ConvBk:36.67-68)

Then Adi Keshava called from Delhi, regarding a Chandra Swami:

"...a very prominent sadhu friend from New York who happened to be in Delhi. He had called his friend, Candidasa, who knew the best kaviraja available, one of the Ramanuja sampradaya. Candidasa phoned the kaviraja, who amazingly had just completed a ten-day preparation of makharadhvaja. Candidasa had saved seven tolas and was going to donate them to Srila Prabhupada." (TkgD: 294)

ConvBk36.71-2: Bhavananda brings some news to SP: "*And the other one is that Adi Keshava Maharaja, he has a friend in Delhi named Chandi Das. He's a big yogi, I think? ...He has quite a bit of*

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money. And so Adi Keshava called him up, and he had a kaviraja in the Ramanuja sampradaya. And Chandi Das went to see his kaviraja, and his kaviraja had just gotten finished mixing makharadhvaja medicine. He'd been preparing it for the past ten days. And Satadhanya Maharaja and Adi Keshava were just now going over to see this kaviraja. That Chandi Das has purchased seven tolas of the medicine for Your Divine Grace as a gift. They are going over to pick it up."

Srila Prabhupada laughed and said, "Just see. Krishna arranges... Very good... So very good news." Then Bhavananda said, "And that kaviraja in Delhi said that no, the gold is absorbed in the medicine." Bonamali had said that the medicine just passes through the gold and does not absorb it. Srila Prabhupada wanted the dosage information to be obtained also. (TkgD:293-5; ConvBk:36.58-72)

OCTOBER 25: In the morning, Srila Prabhupada was feeling all right, but with no physical energy. Waiting for Satadhanya and Adi Keshava to bring the *makharadhvaja* from Delhi, Srila Prabhupada "became anxious," saying that the *makharadhvaja* dealing was another mystery in that just exactly when the *kaviraja* was contacted, he coincidentally was just finishing the preparation of the medicine. (A chance out of thousands)

Tamal relates, "I reminded him that Candidasa was paying; but Prabhupada said, 'Whether Candidasa or we pay, if the man cheats...' I said, 'Anyway, we have our real medicine- harinama.'" Later Srila Prabhupada asked again not to be taken to a hospital, and decided not to go to Mayapur, but stay in Vrindaban, thinking he might die en route. (TkgD)

The Conversations Books relate Satadhanya's arrival:

"I have brought the makharadhvaja from the kaviraja in Delhi. This kaviraja, he's not Ramanuja-sampradaya, but many people say in Delhi that he's the foremost kaviraja in India. He treats the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, and all the ministers also. So many people trusted him, and he mixed this medicine... He was mixing it for some other person, but when he heard that you were ill, he gave it to us... There's different kinds of makharadhvaja, six kinds. This is the most potent kind. This is called siddha makharadhvaja. This contains gold and pearl and musk and mica and many other ingredients." (ConvBk)

It must be noted that now the story has changed. The medicine was not made by a Ramanuja *kaviraja*. Srila Prabhupada asked what was the cost, and Satadhanya replied, "Nothing. We got it for free because we got it through one influential man named Chandra Swami."

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Tamal: "Oh, Chandra Swami. That's that person Adi Keshava was always working with."

COMMENT: Tamal already knew the night before where the medicine came from, so why does he say "Oh" as though it's news?

SP: "That means he is honest, that's all." **Tamal:** "You met Chandra Swami?" **Satadhanya:** "No, he's in Madras. This is 48 doses, two doses a day... 24 days medicine... But he did say that what the other kavirajas said about dosage was very wrong... it would have been detrimental... One tola. He said that's not sane... He just said it's very powerful medicine." (ConvBk)

Thus they had received not seven tolas, but 48 packets, each weighing two ratis or half a gram. Srila Prabhupada said, "They charged nothing. Then he is honest." He then put the *makharadhvaja* in the charge of Tamal and Bhakticharu, the former to keep locked up, the latter for giving to Srila Prabhupada.

That evening Srila Prabhupada, encouraged by Bhavananda, took his first dose of *makharadhvaja* with honey on his gold spoon. A little earlier, Srila Prabhupada had declined his regular massage due to becoming "black and blue," although up till now he had enjoyed the masseur's work. (TkgD:295-9)

Then Srila Prabhupada requested Hansadutta to arrange for parikrama around the temple on the next day, saying, "Instead of dying-train jerking (laughs) or aeroplane jerking- why not parikrama? Die or live, it doesn't matter... Either in palanquin or make a stretcher, but have parikrama... So arrange like that with leading men. Let me have parikrama. If I live, that's all right; if I die, that's all right." (ConvBk:36.73-79)

OCTOBER 26: Srila Prabhupada said he was "puzzled," and he expressed doubt about continuing the *makharadhvaja* or any effort to live. He felt that devotees were avoiding him, saying, "Now I have become poisonous." (TkgD:299)

However, the devotees noted that Srila Prabhupada seemed stronger after two doses of the *makharadhvaja* and was sitting up for almost an hour, longer than in a long time, and then was not tired after the temple parikrama. (ConvBk)

Then Srila Prabhupada decided to take *makharadhvaja* only once a day and observe the results. Later, he decided to cease it altogether, complaining that it was causing loose bowel movements even though he was not eating. The conclusion, he said, was that the medicine was taking his strength away, not giving it back. (ConvBk:36.86-93)

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Tamal asked Srila Prabhupada, "How can we reject the medicine so quickly?" Srila Prabhupada replied, "Because it is reacting so adversely... Don't give me any medicine. Simply chant and parikrama." (TkgD)

Upon questioning, Srila Prabhupada was told by Tamal that the *makharadhvaja* was being kept locked in his almirah "to make sure it was not lost or anything." Srila Prabhupada wanted to see one of the doses, to see the color of the powder. Using a mirror, Tamal showed Srila Prabhupada, who wanted to know from which *kaviraja* the *makharadhvaja* had come. Tamal said it was from the Delhi *kaviraja*, not Bonamali. Bhavananda said, "The *kaviraja* said because the gold is oxidized into gold sulphur..." (tape turned off). Later Srila Prabhupada mentions a medicine called *svarna-sindhu*, similar to *makharadhvaja*, and that his father used to take *makharadhvaja*. (ConvBk)

Srila Prabhupada said, "If I can continue this *parikrama*, that is *spiritual cure*." There was discussion about expanding the *parikrama* out into the Vrindaban area, perhaps camping out for several days. In the discussion with Srila Prabhupada about the merits of the *makharadhvaja*, Bhavananda said:

"Srila Prabhupada feels all hope is frustrated. The *makharadhvaja* medicine is to give strength, but now he's passing stool, so all the strength he has is lost. At the same time, Srila Prabhupada, you're taking a lot of liquid intake now. There has to be some stool. You're taking almost 1000 milliliters a day, 960, 890, like that. So that's quite a large amount." (ConvBk)

Bhakticharu Swami then said, "Another thing is that this is a very strong medicine, and Bonamali Prabhu was hesitant to give it at this point because it was too strong for his..."

SP: "Therefore I say stop it. **Bhavananda:** Still, we saw some positive signs. Of course, it might not have been from the medicine, but it is... You appear stronger. You went on *parikrama*, you sat up. **SP:** But, I mean to say, from medicinal point of view, it is not at all hopeful. All is..." **Bhavananda:** ...also that Persian melon. We've been giving you that Persian melon juice. That is a diuretic. Let us not give that, take one more... See how the night goes. In the morning take another dose of *makharadhvaja*.

Tamal then opines that it may not be due to the *makharadhvaja* that Srila Prabhupada has increased his bowel movements. (ConvBk)

Then there is a very interesting excerpt in ConvBk36.92 where Bhavananda says: "*Baradhvaj Prabhu* was just telling me that he's

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noticed- he's been massaging your legs- that your legs and feet are warmer today than they were yesterday. I have noticed over the past three or four days that your feet have been cold. Extremities, your hands and feet, have been very cold..." (ConvBk) (TkgD:299-301; ConvBk:36.80-93)

OCTOBER 27: In the morning, Srila Prabhupada again did temple parikrama. Srila Prabhupada was convinced to take a third dose of the *makharadhvaja*. Srila Prabhupada translated twice, and during the second evening session, there was a bowel movement again. Tamal reports: *"The passing of stool has continued to increase to a serious degree."* (TkgD)

Srila Prabhupada noted that, *"Too much sleeping means weakness."* Tamal replied, *"Yeah. Bhavananda felt it was due to not sleeping at night that you were sleeping during the day. But you slept an awful lot today. But yet..."* Tamal noted that there was less urine but more stool, which he thought was normal. Bhakticharu wanted to check the clearness and color of the urine in the darkened room ①, saying, *"Can I see it in the light, please?"*

On another occasion, Srila Prabhupada could not tell that the sun had risen an hour earlier, because the room was so darkened ① to accommodate his photophobia. When Tamal tried to read a newspaper article to Srila Prabhupada, he said, *"Is there a flashlight?"* Bhakticharu noted that, *"Even the swelling is down."* (ConvBk)

Bhakticharu fed Srila Prabhupada some rice and plantain, which was meant to counteract the loose bowels. (ConvBk) That night, at 1:00 AM, Srila Prabhupada called Tamal and Bhavananda, demanding, *"Stop the medicine for one day and consult the kaviraja in Delhi."* Srila Prabhupada implied that whatever little blood he had left was being changed into stool by the medicine, robbing his little remaining strength. (TkgD)

Tamal: *I agree... Srila Prabhupada. I think it's a good idea to stop the medicine for a day and to consult the kaviraja, and also to try to drink something else besides only fruit juice... Hansadutta... said when he would take this fruit juice diet, he said there's no question of passing stool... So the fact that Prabhupada is passing stool is very unnatural, at least for taking fruit juice. He's not eating anything, so how can he pass stool four times? What is the stool coming from if he's not eating?*

SP: *Whatever little blood is there.* **Bhavananda:** *I think it's a mistake, Srila Prabhupada, to take this strong medicine without having the kaviraja actually come and diagnose himself and...* **SP:** *Yes.*

Satadhanya: *Actually the kaviraja said to me that he never prescribes medicine without first seeing the patient. SP: So bring him. And stop medicine. (ConvBk)*

COMMENT: First they convinced Srila Prabhupada to start the medicine; now they remembered it shouldn't be taken without the *kaviraja's* presence. These are the qualified caretakers of the spiritual master of the universe? Doctors may have been better after all!

They spoke about Swarup Damodar going to Delhi to try and bring the *kaviraja* who gave the *makharadhvaja* to examine Srila Prabhupada and determine the correct course of action. They thought to bring one of the Bonamali pills to see if the Delhi *kaviraja* could tell whether it was *makharadhvaja* or something else useful. Tamal said: "*Something is amiss, that instead of coming out as urine, it comes out as stool.*" (ConvBk)

When Bhavananda reminded Srila Prabhupada, "*But you did say Krishna advised you through that dream to take that makharadhvaja medicine.*" Srila Prabhupada responded, "*But Krishna directed Ramanuja Vaishnava.*" (The Delhi *kaviraja* was a Shiva follower)

Then Tamal said, "*Jayapataka had called... they have arranged for one Ramanuji kaviraja there in Bengal side...*" Bhavananda added that this Bengali *kaviraja* was recommended by L.M. Bangor. Srila Prabhupada asked if this Ramanuja *kaviraja* could come to Vrindaban, to be the very last doctor. After one more, then no more.

Tamal then asked Swarup Damodar to call Adridharana, the Calcutta temple president, to see about flying the Calcutta *kaviraja* to Delhi and then bringing him to Vrindaban. Adridharana found the *kaviraja* and proceeded to try to make arrangements to bring him to Vrindaban.

Srila Prabhupada said, "*Bring one Ramanuja. He has the makharadhvaja...*" (as in his dream) (ConvBk) Then, reviewing the last two days' experience with the "Delhi" *makharadhvaja*, Srila Prabhupada said, "*It is acting adversely. If still I take, then, knowingly...*"

Trivikram finished the sentence, "*Drinking poison.*" Swarup Damodar asked whether the Delhi *kaviraja* should be consulted even though they would bring the new Calcutta *kaviraja*. But since he was not a Ramanuji, the *makharadhvaja* did not match the dream anyway. (ConvBk:36.94-119)

Tamal concludes: "*We all sat surrounding Srila Prabhupada. We had waited so long for this makharadhvaja, and now it had turned into*

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poison. We sat silently, confused. Satadhanya Maharaja then called Calcutta and told Adridharana to bring the Ramanuja kaviraja immediately." (TkgD:302-305)

COMMENT: The complete analysis and details of the Oct. 24-26 *makharadhvaja* episode is given in Ch. 22: *Srila Prabhupada's Medicines*.

OCTOBER 28: The Conversations Books start this day off with Tamal explaining to Madhava das how important it is that Srila Prabhupada continue to take as much fruit juices as possible. Srila Prabhupada is noted as again asking for his back to be scratched. There was *parikrama* again, which Srila Prabhupada enjoyed. Srila Prabhupada's son came and there was a long discussion about Vrindaban De's book business and his loan from the BBT. (ConvBk)

Whenever someone would enter the room, Srila Prabhupada would either ask or be given the identity of that person, since his eyesight had become so poor. Srila Prabhupada "*was in great anxiety*" as to why the *kaviraja* was taking so long in arriving. Satadhanya Swami confirmed that Adridharana had stated he was going to bring the *kaviraja* by plane that morning, but that no word had been received yet.

Throughout the day, Srila Prabhupada seemed very emotional ⑦ about the fact the *kaviraja* had not yet arrived. Srila Prabhupada had a little diarrhea in the morning, and was reluctant to drink anything. At the mention of solid food, Srila Prabhupada said, "*Rice I cannot touch even. If I hear about rice, any solid food, immediately...*" Tamal commented, "*Vomiting tendency. Hm. Then fasting?*"

Then there is some discussion with Tamal about bank "*passbooks*." Tamal recapped the recent events: "*First we had that Madhva, not Madhva... Ramanuji came from Sri Rangaji temple, and he seemed to be a cheater. Then this one... We got this medicine from that sakta-kaviraja, and that medicine turned out to be poison. And now this kaviraja who's supposed to be coming from Calcutta...*" (Conv)

Just as Adridharana arrived with the Calcutta *kaviraja* at almost midnight, Srila Prabhupada began to cry ⑦ while telling Tamal to guide his former son in the spending of the "*inheritance*" money. The *kaviraja* was a Marwari with Ramanuja tilak, middle-aged and named Damodar Prasad Shastri. Srila Prabhupada and the *kaviraja* spoke extensively in Hindi, and the devotees filled the *kaviraja* in about urine reports, the record of fluids, eating habits, the dropsy diagnosis and the swelling, when the blood was in the urine, what allopathic medicines were taken, and other bits of relevant information.

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Shastri felt the pulse, used the stethoscope and ruled that *makharadhvaja* was inappropriate. Bhakticharu related, "He's saying that in this condition, Prabhupada can't take *makharadhvaja*. That any medicine that contains mercury and arsenic is poison to him." Bhavananda agreed, saying, "That's what Prabhupada said."

The *kaviraja* said a list of medicines would be made, and that he believed that Srila Prabhupada would recover due to having a strong heart. His medicines would repair the bad liver (8) and kidneys, then *rasayana* would increase the strength of the overall body. In 10 to 15 days he thought Srila Prabhupada might be recovered enough to travel to Mayapur, but not yet, not in his present condition. Srila Prabhupada responded, "Take his chart and strictly follow. I'll not object. I'll strictly follow. This is the last resort. Whatever it may be. No more trials." (Conv, TkgD) (TkgD:305-307; ConvBk:36.120-154)

OCTOBER 29: Early in the morning, Srila Prabhupada again became emotional and was crying (7), feeling sorry he could not return his servants' service, saying, "Please excuse me." At 8 AM, Shastri came and prescribed various medicines, and said that the intestines have no digestion or secretions due to extreme shrinking.

Bhavananda noted how the kidney malfunctioning had caused Srila Prabhupada's skin to shine with salt, a condition called uremic poisoning. One kidney was in better condition than the other. If the *kaviraja*'s medicine worked, results would be immediate; if not, Srila Prabhupada could expire soon. *Makharadhvaja* was discussed, and only one kind was recommended as acceptable, that made of mercury, gold and sulfur, costing 200 rupees per tola. Musk was unnecessary; it was usually used for sexual potency.

Srila Prabhupada's day was irregular, sleeping until 5 PM, being very weak and tired. Then Srila Prabhupada took the first medicine, being personally prepared by Shastri after collecting ingredients himself in the Vrindaban forests. Srila Prabhupada ate three spoonful's of loki and talked with the *kaviraja* for an hour in the evening. (TkgD:307-309)

There was a discussion in the morning between Tamal, Bhakticharu and Shastri, deliberating how a special apparatus was required for distilling Srila Prabhupada's medicines. Shastri advised that Srila Prabhupada drink at least a kilo of milk a day and that he stay in Vrindaban for 10 to 15 days to recover sufficiently before undertaking the journey to Mayapur. Shastri needed to return to Calcutta and wanted to bring a young *kaviraja*, different from any that

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were used before, from the Ramanuja Sri Rangaji temple to administer the treatment program while he was absent in Calcutta. (ConvBk)

Later, about 10:30 AM, Tamal, Bhavananda and Satadhanya Maharajas reported to Srila Prabhupada a turn of events. Tamal relates the result of some talks with Shastri:

"...he was thinking to leave, but now he's agreed to stay on for at least five or six days. We convinced him that 'You stay here and you take Prabhupada to Mayapur personally.' ...Then he described what's wrong with you and how he's going to be treating it. He said he wouldn't take any money..."

Tamal explains that Shastri was wanting to establish a charitable dispensary in honor of his own father, who was a religious man, and Tamal said, *"I'm thinking if he cures you we will give him a nice donation towards that charitable dispensary."* It was related how Shastri drove in Srila Prabhupada's car to downtown Vrindaban that morning to obtain necessary medicinal ingredients, and how Shastri was very confident of his diagnosis and medicines. (ConvBk)

Tamal explained how Shastri was devotional and first-class, and that he had emphasized that it would be undesirable to leave Srila Prabhupada under the care of the younger *kaviraja* assistant, stressing how Shastri should personally see to the treatment program. Srila Prabhupada said that he had taken some Horlicks earlier, and Upendra offered some grape juice. (ConvBk)

Later, Swarup Damodar asked, *"Light? ①"* Srila Prabhupada began to speak in Hindi, and Upendra pointed out that there were no Hindi-speaking disciples present just then. Srila Prabhupada responded, *"Oh. Just make it dark. ① (sound of curtains closing)"* Apparently Srila Prabhupada could not recognize by eyesight who was present even when there was light in the room. Tamal said, *"We'll put your sunglasses on so you won't be disturbed by the light. ①"* (ConvBk)

There is note how Shastri was chanting mantras constantly while preparing Srila Prabhupada's medicines. Tamal described how Adridharana had preached to Shastri, as he was to be called from then on, for ten hours on the way from Delhi, and that he was now very favorable towards Srila Prabhupada's mission of saving the fallen souls.

Later in the day, Bhakticharu said of Shastri, *"He's saying that the more Srila Prabhupada sleeps, it's better for him."* Tamal replies, *"Really. He's sleeping a lot. Today you were sleeping a lot, Srila Prabhupada."* (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Most of everything spoken by Shastri (Oct. 28-Nov.

14) was in Hindi, which has only been translated by the Bhaktivedanta Archives in recent years, now reflected in their Vedabase.

Then discussion took place regarding how Srila Prabhupada's diarrhea had ceased, which Tamal again blamed on the *makharadhvaja*. Tamal asked Shastri why Srila Prabhupada had no thirst, and Bhakticharu translated the reply, "*He says it's not good to have too much thirst. It's better in this condition. He's not eating anything. To have the thirst is a kind of disease when the bile secretion increases.*" Shastri then said, "*No wind.*"

Adridharana was assisting Shastri, but Srila Prabhupada wanted to know about the young *kaviraja* assistant. Unknown to Tamal, apparently, Bhakticharu had taken Shastri to see the Rangaji *kaviraja* earlier, to consult him and certain medical textbooks. Shastri liked him for being his assistant, and wanted him to come to see Srila Prabhupada the next day to become prepared to carry on the treatment while he would be gone to Calcutta. (ConvBk:36.155-167)

OCTOBER 30: Srila Prabhupada dealt with his former son, Vrindaban De, quite forcefully, and Panchadravida Swami said, "*Srila Prabhupada, your voice ④ is much stronger now.*" Srila Prabhupada "*had a cough ③ that gradually increased*" during the day, "*perhaps because of taking Horlicks in the morning.*"

Shastri used a herbal medicine to reduce the increased swelling and had obtained an assistant *kaviraja* from the Rangaji temple. The assistant would care for Srila Prabhupada when Shastri had to return to Calcutta, and would also help in the distillation of medicines. Shastri decided to stay a few days more.

Srila Prabhupada ate some solid foods, including sukta and cabbage subji, but could not eat parathas and eggplant, saying, "*No taste. It is desired, but no taste. The juice has taste. Now if I can just take some milk, I will become strong.*" (TkgD:309-311)

Srila Prabhupada was still going daily on temple parikrama. Tamal and Bhakticharu discussed with Shastri:

Tamal: *There's a little swelling today here, Srila Prabhupada, around the eye. And the hands are kind of swollen. **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) **Tamal:** What's that, Bhakticharu? **Bhakticharu:** When the skin sags, that means that it's... **Tamal:** Going away. Yeah, but here it's... **Bhakticharu:** I was telling him that it comes and goes. **Tamal:** Yeah, it comes and goes. But in the eye it's very much today. (ConvBk)*

Shastri was informed that Srila Prabhupada had only a small bowel

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movement "the day before yesterday" and there was discussion in Hindi about milk, Horlicks and coughing ③. Later Tamal asked, "How do you feel that this kaviraja's medicine is affecting, Srila Prabhupada? Can you feel a change or..."

Srila Prabhupada answered, "Yesterday I felt some. But this massage is always (welcome)." Then Srila Prabhupada had a Bhagwatam translation session with Jayadwaita and Pradyumna. (ConvBk:36.168-184)]

OCTOBER 31: Srila Prabhupada expressed concern about being possibly left in the care of the assistant *kaviraja* if Shastri went back to Calcutta. The *kaviraja* agreed to allow Srila Prabhupada to leave for Mayapur in two days, and plans were made for travel. Bhavananda said to Srila Prabhupada, "You seem to be better." Srila Prabhupada answered, "Yes." Tamal countered, "I want to see some proof of being better. You should be able to sit up or turn over."

Srila Prabhupada took cough ③ medicine with his milk and barley water, and passed more urine than any other recorded day, clear and 650 cc. Late in the evening, the *kaviraja* noted good progress in Srila Prabhupada's recovery. For six hours he distilled 22 ingredients to make an extract called *brikka-sanjivani-arak*, meant to revitalize the kidneys. (TkgD:311-3)

There was a discussion about Shastri wanting to return to Calcutta and Tamal strongly expressed reservations about the younger *kaviraja*'s competency and feared his possibly taking Shastri's place. It was decided to try to keep Shastri with Srila Prabhupada a few more days and then, in spite of Shastri's contrary advice, take Srila Prabhupada to Mayapur so that Shastri could easily come for further treatment by coming and going from nearby Calcutta, where there was already a stock of the required distilled medicines. Tamal was quite emphatic about avoiding the junior *kaviraja*.

COMMENT: This was all part of his program of rejecting proper medical care for Srila Prabhupada, limiting doctors and *kavirajas* so the poisoning would not be discovered.

Meanwhile, Shastri was distilling medicines for over six hours at a facility in Mathura. Renewal of strength would come from a return of appetite, and this was the desired result hoped for from Shastri's treatments. Apparently, due to cough ③, Bhakticharu elected to not give Srila Prabhupada milk the previous night, although Shastri had supplied cough ③ medicine to be put in the milk. Bhakticharu said, "Kaviraja is stressing on milk and barley." (ConvBk)

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Tamal, Bhakticharu and Srila Prabhupada discuss about persuading Shastri to stay in Vrindaban as long as possible before going to Mayapur, which would be done when Shastri returns to Calcutta and only if there are distinct positive effects from the medicines. Srila Prabhupada asks to sit up by leaning on some pillows and Tamal, translated by Bhakticharu, tells Shastri:

"So Srila Prabhupada seems to be feeling a little bit of benefit already from the treatment... He feels a little confident under your care." Earlier (p. 188) Bhavananda said, *"...we're all feeling that you're feeling some effect. You told me the other night."* Srila Prabhupada confirmed, *"Yes."* (ConvBk)

Then Tamal explained to Shastri how any assistant *kaviraja* would not be trusted or wanted if Shastri left, and that Srila Prabhupada would want to go to Mayapur in that event so Shastri could continue monitoring Srila Prabhupada's recovery by regular visits.

Shastri replied that the drier climate in Vrindaban would make recovery twice as easy, and that Srila Prabhupada's condition had progressed positively over the last three days. It was decided to arrange for going to Mayapur in two days, after Shastri understood how Srila Prabhupada would be comfortably handled during the 10 hour journey. Then Tamal said, *"The urine was a little brown today."* (ConvBk)

Later, after the visit of Sri Narayan and Rama Krishna Bajaj, Shastri came to examine Srila Prabhupada and Tamal said, *"The main thing we saw today, Prabhupada passed more urine than ever before, and very clear-colored."* Bhakticharu translated Shastri's Hindi, advising that Srila Prabhupada should speak less and, *"He is saying it's impossible, that he had cough ③ today, and tomorrow there is no sign of it. So these are all Srila Prabhupada's pastimes..."*

Tamal was asked to save early morning urine samples for Shastri's examination, and then said, *"Srila Prabhupada, you also ate a little bit of vegetable, and you said there was a little taste today."*

Swarup Damodar reported that the urine amount was 500 cc. Shastri explained that Srila Prabhupada's kidney medicine was difficult and time-consuming to make, prepared from 22 ingredients, carefully distilled. Srila Prabhupada drank the medicine, and Shastri explained that it was called *vrkka sanjivani*, an extract for revitalizing kidneys. Then Srila Prabhupada took rest. (ConvBk)

Later, Shastri had a long talk with Srila Prabhupada in Hindi and then left the room. Srila Prabhupada, Tamal, Adridharana and Bhavananda discussed the situation. They appreciated Shastri for

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making his own pure and undiluted medicines, by his own hand, and how he had immediately offered his services free due to Srila Prabhupada's position as exalted devotee. Adridharana described how he found Shastri to have many good Vaishnava qualities.

Srila Prabhupada said, *"This is last resort. Whatever it may be. Is that all right?"* Tamal then said, *"We might as well try. We've tried everyone else."* Then Bhavananda said, *"He did agree with your own diagnosis, Prabhupada. He said makharadhvaja at this point would be poison and today you said that it was poison."*

Adridharana said, *"He (Shastri) said there will be improvement, in a few days, two or three days... His mind is not made up. I'll have to talk to him and ask him to stay longer."* Tamal: *"At least for a few days he should stay here and see how the medicine is working."* Tamal then urged Adridharana, who was staying in the same room with Shastri, to go and talk to him before retiring. (ConvBk)

After again discussing arrangements for Srila Prabhupada's family "pensions," Srila Prabhupada spoke about Shastri, *"So take his chart (treatment) and try to follow. This is the last resort... He appears to be very hopeful."* Tamal replied, *"They all say that your heart is very strong... that because the heart is strong, they say there's no question of dying. And actually that agrees with the astrologers."* Further:

SP: *Somebody said tuberculosis. Tamal:* *Yeah, that was that allopathic Dr. Gopal. Adridharana:* *He was guessing. Tamal:* *He was guessing but he gave the recommendation for a strong anti-tubercular medicine. SP:* *No, no, therefore I am not going to. Tamal:* *No, these allopathic doctors have been totally a failure for you. There's no question of going back to them in any case... and strong medicine he prescribed... He would have created havoc with his testing... if you don't have the disease, then they'll make sure you get it, simply to be right. SP:* *So I shall remain in his (Shastri) treatment... strictly follow. (ConvBk:36.184-212)*

Late that night, at 2 AM, Srila Prabhupada had a "very lively conversation with Bhavananda Maharaja" about various topics. (TkgD:311-3) Tamal wrote to Tulasidas in South Africa: *"He was so much interested (in your report) that he even put on his glasses and looked very carefully at the photographs and news clippings you sent... Srila Prabhupada's health is still very poor but he is going to Mayapur in two days' time to be under the treatment of an especially good Kaviraja."* (Archives)

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CHAPTER 19:

DISAPPEARANCE LILA: FINAL DAYS

NOVEMBER 1977

NOVEMBER 1: Srila Prabhupada went on temple parikrama and then met with Rama Krishna Bajaj, Sri Narayana and the head of Auroville. Shastri checked Srila Prabhupada in the morning, saying, "You may not care about your body, but I will see that you get all the proper foodstuffs and medicines. I will never leave you." (TkgD)

Srila Prabhupada got some good sleep at the end of the night, and apparently took some Horlicks while speaking with Shastri in Hindi. (ConvBk)

A long discussion ensued regarding the overall situation, complicated by Srila Prabhupada's complaint of fainting during the temple circumambulation. Srila Prabhupada asked that once around would be sufficient, and expressed doubts about the treatment, as there was no dramatic turnaround yet. Srila Prabhupada took milk and barley in the morning and 12 spoonful's of solid food for lunch.

Plane tickets were reserved for Delhi to Calcutta, and Satadhanya had already gone ahead to Mayapur, but it was decided that Srila Prabhupada would stay in Vrindaban for ten days to regain strength, taking Shastri's medicine even if Shastri had to leave. Then Shastri would return and take Srila Prabhupada to Mayapur. Srila Prabhupada concluded, "If he cannot stay, let his medicine remain and let him go." (TkgD, Con)

Bhakticharu spoke encouragingly, "Actually the kaviraja has left it up to you, Srila Prabhupada. He said that the way you have cured your cough ③ and cold ③ in just a day, in just a few hours' time, the same way you can cure all your disease if you want, just yourself, without any medicine. ...and ever since you started taking the medicines there has been some good effect, like you started passing more urine, you started getting a little appetite, little taste, your swelling has gone down, to some extent." (ConvBk)

Of conspicuous note is how Srila Prabhupada several times asked whether he was a burden to his caretakers, and Bhavananda remarked, "Srila Prabhupada, something must have happened that you're feeling somehow that we think that you have become a burden. But we don't feel that way at all..." (ConvBk)

COMMENT: Apparently Srila Prabhupada was now aware of being poisoned, thus feeling like an unwanted burden. In the following week, he will announce that he thought he was being poisoned.

Tamal also revealed, *"Prabhupada, you fainted... Although you don't remember sometimes, you have fainted at least a half dozen times in the last month or two. I know you don't recall it, because we did not say anything. But we have seen you faint... falling backwards a little bit in bed when you were sitting up. In extreme weakness, fainting is natural... The blood does not circulate properly in the head, and one faints."* (ConvBk)

After these discussions, Srila Prabhupada called for Shastri, who checked the pulse and blood pressure, which was good at 160. Shastri said, *"You are weak, but the heart is strong. There is little blood in the system, and this causes weakness and fainting."* Srila Prabhupada was asleep before 10 PM. (TkgD)

Tamal noted that the swelling was reduced. (ConvBk) (TkgD:315-319; ConvBk:36.212-227, 242-249)

NOVEMBER 2: In the morning, Srila Prabhupada joked that he was not to fault for changing the plans of going to Mayapur. The lawyer was too late in coming the previous night to complete documents for the new Bhaktivedanta Swami Charity Trust, and the cars from Delhi arrived at 4 am, too late to return to Delhi for the 7 am flight to Calcutta. The trip to Mayapur thus did not take place. (TkgD)

This morning Srila Prabhupada drank little and did not want barley water. Tamal noted after Srila Prabhupada awoke later in the day, *"This resting is very good. Kaviraja said that two things, resting and passing urine, are signs of recovery for you. Sleeplessness is bad. But constant resting means that the body is getting a chance to renew itself and take strength. He said that we should look for that resting as a sign of gradual recovery, called 'rest and recuperation.'"* (ConvBk)

After working on medicine preparations till 11PM the night before, Shastri and Adridharana had left for Calcutta, to return in about a week to ten days and then to stay in Vrindaban for at least a week. Shastri had sent word in the middle of the night that the road from Vrindaban to Delhi was too bad for Srila Prabhupada's health and reaffirmed that the trip should be cancelled. In the morning, the young Ramanuja kaviraja assistant came to check Srila Prabhupada. *"Checking the pulse, he said there was more energy."*

However, Srila Prabhupada skipped the parikrama due to weakness. Srila Prabhupada's mood changed as seen in Tamal's

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statement, *"I mean for the past few days you've been saying that you want to live. Now suddenly you say that you want to die. As your disciples, our duty is to help you fulfill your desire. It seems like your desire is to die in Vrindaban. But it's very hard for us to execute that service... to assist you in dying."* (TkgD & Conv) (TkgD:319-323; ConvBk:36.228-241, 249-261)

NOVEMBER 3: *"In the early morning, Srila Prabhupada asked Bhakticharu Maharaja to soak chickpeas and almonds."* Gaura Govinda Maharaja arrived from Orissa and Giriraj Swami returned from a visit to Nepal. Srila Prabhupada found a little taste in some avocado for lunch. (TkgD:323-324)

SP: That is my only request, that *at the last stage don't torture me and put to death.*

COMMENT: Why is he speaking so plainly about being tortured and being put to death? It seems he was well aware of being poisoned, which he would reveal a week later, and, even if being poisoned, he at least wanted that his caretakers would not take him to a hospital.

Oct.22: Better to kill me here.

Oct. 31: Am I too much of a burden?

Nov. 3: Don't torture me and put to death.

Yes, Srila Prabhupada knows he is being poisoned by some of his caretakers. He accepted it without protest, only wanting to remain at the temple and to go on parikrama (Nov. 11).

NOVEMBER 4: Hansadutta and Baradhvaj returned from Delhi and Chitsukananda gave a report of preaching in San Francisco. Gaura Govinda Maharaja reported on the total mismanagement of the recent annual Jagannath Puri Rathayatra festival. (TkgD)

Srila Prabhupada asked for kirtan again, doing without much of it while Hansadutta and Baradhvaj had been away. Bhavananda asked Srila Prabhupada, *"Is there any pain this side?"*

Satadhanya Maharaja returned from Calcutta, bringing portals and jinga for Srila Prabhupada to eat. He related how the Bengal devotees were disappointed when Srila Prabhupada did not come off the plane, having made ready a large reception party.

Tamal spoke about Srila Prabhupada's upcoming trip to Mayapur, suggesting that they take the Taj Express from Mathura to Delhi to avoid the bad roads. Tamal said, *"This time, until the kaviraja comes, from now until then, you should rest as much as possible, take these medicines. I think it's having a positive effect. You mentioned this*

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morning that when you sit up you feel a little stronger now." (ConvBk:36.262-9: listed as Nov. 3, in error)

Srila Prabhupada took milk at 8:15 AM, and 10:30 AM asked for more, instructing Bhakticharu Swami, "So, every two hours give me something. Hm? Little, little." Bhakticharu and Tamal offered to bring Srila Prabhupada various things besides milk and barley, such as fried portals, chapattis and rice. Srila Prabhupada chuckled, saying, "I'll not be able to take. Better not bother. This fruit juice or milk." It was decided that chewing and solid foods were too difficult for Srila Prabhupada, so Bhakticharu suggested making a portal soup with avocados besides the standard menu of barley water and barley milk.(ConvBk:36.274)

Shastri was expected to return by Nov. 11 or 12, a week away. Tamal observed, "You look very peaceful, Srila Prabhupada." (ConvBk:36.275-6) Then:

SP: *So far I am thinking, I'm not improving in strength. And how can I improve by drinking little barley and milk and little fruit juice? I have no appetite for anything else. In case I... Most probably, I am diminishing my strength. So...* **Tamal:** *How? I don't see that you're diminishing in your strength.* **SP:** *Yes, I cannot sit.* **Tamal:** *But you haven't been able to sit for a long time... Now when you try and sit up, you always fall over to the side.* **SP:** *...From the fact I can see that I have no appetite. Then how can I increase my strength?* **Tamal:** *He (kaviraja) states that you can't expect to eat as long as the liver ⑧ and kidneys are not functioning properly... he says that he can get it to function properly.*

COMMENT: The GBC idea that Srila Prabhupada's ailment was just diabetes and weak kidneys does not explain the liver anomalies, nor the weak voice, anemia, mucus, colds, bad taste, no appetite. There is something much bigger going on than diabetes and kidney problems, as is seen from the "mystery symptoms." (see Ch. 10)

SP: *He says, but I practically see.* **Tamal:** *He also says that his medicine cannot be judged over a period of five or six days.* **SP:** *I mean in case I do not increase... Then what I will do?* **Bhakticharu:** *Srila Prabhupada, the Ayurvedic doctor was telling that one great factor is your willpower...* **SP:** *I am losing my willpower, because practically I see that I am becoming more and more weak.*

Bhakticharu: *Don't you think there has been a slight improvement, Srila Prabhupada? Over the last few days there has been a little improvement?* **SP:** *What is that improvement?* **Bhakticharu:**

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Your intake has increased. Your voice ④ sounds stronger than before.
(ConvBk:36.276-280:)

Srila Prabhupada worried they might put him in the hospital at some point, but Tamal reassured him that would never happen. Srila Prabhupada said that in case the treatment failed, *"Yes, that starving and chanting and a little ganga-jala (Ganges water) or... In this way let me pass away peacefully.*

Bhavananda said, *"Fasting, that you can always do. But let us see this treatment through. We have hopes in it."* (ConvBk:36.280)

When Krishna das Babaji came in to visit, Srila Prabhupada requested, *"Get one small light. ①"* Srila Prabhupada began speaking to his Godbrother before he came in, not able to tell that he was not there yet. Krishna das Babaji was astonished to see Srila Prabhupada's extremely depreciated physical condition while still maintaining such perfectly clear consciousness.

Srila Prabhupada again emphasized that under no kind of circumstances should Tamal allow Srila Prabhupada to be hospitalized. Tamal agreed, and related the story of Samjata, a devotee in Orissa, that had been hospitalized after severe illness and suddenly had died, possibly from the allopathic drugs given by hospital doctors.

Tamal concluded, *"We see one example after another that these hospitals, they are simply meant to kill, not to save life."* Srila Prabhupada concluded later, *"This is the decision, that in case it does not improve, let me die here..."*

COMMENT: Again Tamal is fear-mongering about hospitals. Yes, many people go to hospitals and die because they are already very ill, but hospitals can also discover heavy metals poisoning.

Later, Tamal observed, *"Improvement hasn't come yet. Simply because you're drinking more, passing more urine, is not the sign of any improvement."* (ConvBk:36.280-2)

When the Ramanuja *kaviraja* assistant came on his own volition to check on Srila Prabhupada, he was not allowed to do so, but was given a report by Bhakticharu Swami. Tamal noted that after a few days, Srila Prabhupada finally had a good bowel movement and felt relieved.

COMMENT: Certainly this was Tamal who placed this restriction on the Ramanuja *kaviraja*, as part of his avoiding doctors, as much as he could get away with. The poisoning program was almost complete.

Tamal said, *"One thing I feel, that while there hasn't been any great improvement, on the other hand, I do not find that there has been*

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any negative reaction or any regression since the time the kaviraja's treatment began. Of course, Your Divine Grace says that you feel weaker now than you did a week ago. If that's a fact, then..."

The discussion continued with Srila Prabhupada, Tamal and Bhakticharu. Srila Prabhupada seemed to have more trouble sitting up, slumping over to the side. (ConvBk:36.301-4)

Tamal makes an interesting statement:

"So for another week or ten days, Srila Prabhupada, we should carry on, and let us see... I think that this is the last kaviraja that we should take the help of. If his medicine works, that's very welcome. And if it doesn't, then I don't think that we should try any more kavirajas or any doctor. We've tried enough... At least we've seen that with other kavirajas there were so many negative effects. Remember? Now, with this kaviraja, nothing has even happened badly with the medicine he's prescribed..." (ConvBk:36.304)

COMMENT: Tamal deviously is ascribing the negative effects of his poisoning to all the different medicines and treatment regimes. Yet no one came to think something was weird about this? So many different medicines and treatments all had the *same* negative effects?

Srila Prabhupada complained that upon turning on his side or sitting up, at first he would become very dizzy. Tamal noted how Srila Prabhupada's improvement could be expected soon due to the positive signs of increased urine, taking milk without getting cough (3) and reduced swelling. Bhakticharu noted that glucose gives temporary energy, but when stopped, one becomes more weaker than before.

However, Shastri's program will very gradually build up a more permanent strength. After fifteen days of curing the liver (8) and kidneys, then Shastriji would begin to administer strength-increasing medicines such as *makharadhvaja*. (ConvBk:36.305-6)

COMMENT: Shastri's powerful, natural, herbal medicines definitely were working to ameliorate many of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning symptoms (although unable to "cure" poisoning), a testimony to Shastri's expertise. But it was a step forward while the poison took three steps backward, and Srila Prabhupada's strength and appetite never improved. Then in the next week came the final dose, on Nov. 11 with the poison whispers: "*The poison's going down*" and "*Is the poison in the milk?*".

Srila Prabhupada was reluctant to take the medicines that evening. Bhakticharu explained, "*There are two different types of medicines. One, I'm supposed to give once in the morning, once in the evening.*

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And another one is in the noontime and late in the evening. And there's one medicine, that's sometime in the afternoon."

Srila Prabhupada said the medicines were very bitter, some being powders, some distilled liquids. Bhakticharu suggested adding some glucose to improve the taste. Srila Prabhupada said, "Give me," and swallowed the medicine. (ConvBk)

(TkgD:324-327; ConvBk:36.262-307)

NOVEMBER 5: *"Today, after passing stool five times, Prabhupada said that all medicine should be stopped. We were afraid that while the kaviraja was in Calcutta, there would be some side effect in discontinuing the medicine."* Tamal called the local assistant Ramanuja kaviraja, who came and prescribed ginger and honey to add to the original medicines.

With insight, Srila Prabhupada arranged to pay the Ramanuja kaviraja, to ensure any necessary future return. *"Even though it was decided that he should come each day, it was obvious to everyone that he was not at all expert."*

COMMENT: Again, so says Tamal that this Ramanuja kaviraja was not expert. However, Shastri was satisfied with him. Tamal is discrediting all the doctors, and we should not fall for his deceit.

In the evening, Srila Prabhupada amended his will and the registration papers for the Bhaktivedanta Swami Charity Trust. Tamal writes; *"Because his hand could not move properly, the signatures were quite unsteady..."* (TkgD:329)

Conversations Book 36:310-323:

Tamal: *The medicine can be given for ten or twelve days and everything will go exactly according to some plan... The kaviraja probably can adjust very easily to stop stool from passing. Naturally, if you stop the medicine, maybe the stool will stop, but that doesn't actually solve the problem. That doesn't cure the disease. The disease is not that you're passing stool. That's a side effect of, perhaps, the medicine or maybe something you're eating. The medicine is required for getting better, but now, if the medicine causes you to pass stool, if that's actually the reason, then it has to be adjusted.*

COMMENT: Just see Tamal's sharp logic and intelligence, applied either honestly or dishonestly, according to his hidden purposes. Tamal always used his intelligence to manipulate, such as in finding clever ways to reject each and every doctor.

Satadhanya: *Just a couple of days ago, Srila Prabhupada, you*

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were constipated, and you were thinking that it was necessary to take an enema.

Tamal: *But stool passing this many times is not right either. Passing stool five, six times, that is not right. It's obvious that it's a result of something. It's either the medicine or the diet. Prabhupada says it's the medicine, just like last time when he took that makharadhvaja, and he was right. It was the medicine...(break) So if by giving you some other small medicine at the same time, you can still take this medicine and you don't pass stool, then that's the best thing. This only a kaviraja knows... and maybe for this small thing we should call that assistant who was here yesterday. That's why that kaviraja from Calcutta arranged for there to be an assistant here, in case... This is a common ailment that people have, diarrhea or passing stool too often, loose bowels. That's not a very major problem.*

SP: *No, you have to stop. Tamal:* *No, that's not necessarily the only solution, to stop... that is not the only way. Another way may be that that they add some other kind of medicine which stops the passing of stool. The medicine you're getting is supposed to be doing good to your kidney and liver (B). That it causes you to pass stool, that is not good, but at the same time, it may be doing good for the kidney and liver... What we want is that you should not pass stool too much and at the same time you can still have your kidney and liver healed. Naturally, if you stop taking medicine, the stool may stop passing. [...]*

Tamal: *...I don't think that requires a highly learned kaviraja. That's a common ailment... not a very difficult ailment to take care of. SP:* *So consult him. Tamal:* *...we're putting some hope on this kaviraja from Calcutta. If eventually he is shown that his medicine didn't work, then I won't, I wouldn't say anything. But I'm going on the argument that his medicine is doing some good. So I don't want to see it stopped. So you have no objection if we consult the other kaviraja, do you? SP:* *What can be done? Tamal:* *...I'll tell Bhakticharu to consult him. (break)*

Later, the Ramanuja kaviraja assistant came to check Srila Prabhupada.

Kaviraja assistant: *(Hindi) Bhakticharu:* *He's saying that for controlling the stool he's going to just give juice of ginger roots and honey mixed together, and just that. He's not going to give any other medicine for that. Bhavananda:* *Gentle. Tamal:* *That will stop the stool?*

Bhakticharu: *He's saying yes. He doesn't want to change this*

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medicine. He says that none of these medicines has any ingredient that might cause stool or make him pass stool. (Hindi) He's saying that passing stool is due to the old stool that was in the stomach. That is coming out. They are not laxatives, as such... He's saying that these two agents are natural digesters, both ginger juice and honey... (Hindi) Now, last few times, Srila Prabhupada has passed very light stool and liquidish. So ginger root and honey will make it sort of thicker. (ConvBk)

Later, after the signing of the documents, Tamal said: *"Your signatures were quite good, Srila Prabhupada... Some of them were very good. They remarked that the signature was strong."*

Tamal wrote to Tusta Krishna Swami: *"Srila Prabhupada's health has not shown any marked improvement. He is still quite critical."* (Archives) (ConvBk:36.308-323; TkgD:327-329)

NOVEMBER 6: Srila Prabhupada asked Tamal at 3 AM to read the Bhaktivedanta Swami Charity Trust document to him, and an error was found, which Giriraj corrected the same day at the registrar's office (the word Swami had been omitted in error).

"Srila Prabhupada sat up for bathing his face; but in the middle of bathing, he had to lie down, he was so weak. When it was time for him to eat, he said he could no longer sit up; however, he would (be able to) take very little prasadam while lying down. We could understand Prabhupada's condition was becoming very serious, that unless we did something immediately, Prabhupada would soon stop eating altogether."

Thus Satadhanya and Bhakticharu were sent to Mathura to call Adridharana for bringing the Calcutta *kaviraja* (Shastri) immediately. The phone in Vrindaban had been disconnected for over a week due to an unpaid bill. (!) Adridharana was reached. Later in the day, Tamal and Bhavananda were able to convince Srila Prabhupada to continue taking the medicine and drinking liquids until Shastri arrived. (TkgD:329)

SP: *Wherever you kept, keep, I shall remain. The institution depends on the GBC. Tamal:* *Yes. I think that the time that you always were looking forward to- of the GBC managing things- has come, and that if you can survive, then you can simply be free to translate... (and) chant. SP:* *Yes. (ConvBk36.315)*

Tamal again summarized for Srila Prabhupada the plan for dealing with his health crisis. They would follow Shastri's treatment for some more days, then when Shastri returned from Calcutta, it might be time

to start the strength-giving medicine if the kidneys and liver ⑧ are sufficiently restored. Then Srila Prabhupada might be able to go to Mayapur, and if the medicine was not effective, they would fall back on hari-nama medicine. Meanwhile, Tamal observed, Srila Prabhupada's liquid intake and urine have recently doubled. Srila Prabhupada responded: "*There is no alternative.*" (ConvBk)

Tamal: *No. There's no alternative. There's no question of going to any more kavirajas. This is the last one. He's the best we've found, and if his medicine doesn't work, then let us simply depend on Krishna... We're all praying to take some disease from you. We're all praying to take over your disease on us.* **SP:** *What is that sound?* **Tamal:** *That's one of the brahmacharis shaking out the dust in the rugs. In my office we have some rugs, so he takes them outside and shakes them. He's a nice brahmachari, young boy from the Gurukula, from Mexico.* (ConvBk)

COMMENT: It is this Mexican Gurukula boy that is the same Bhaktavatsala das who overheard about 8 senior disciples discussing the poisoning of Srila Prabhupada.

Then Tamal goes on: "*So I think it's nice that he (Shastri's local assistant) comes. There should be someone with a little bit of knowledge who we can consult each day. He may not be as expert as the Calcutta kaviraja. Still, he is more expert than we are. And he was appointed by the Calcutta kaviraja to come and check up on you and see how you are doing, see if there were any side effects. The real question is that your kidney and liver ⑧ should be getting better. There's no doubt that you're getting weaker now. That I can see. I've never seen you this weak.*"

SP: *Very weak. I sit up, oh, everything...* **Tamal:** *Finished. No, I could see that when you were sitting up, everything was becoming dislocated... You can't sit up very much...* (ConvBk)

Thereafter, Srila Prabhupada did not want to be sat up for drinking any more. He would drink what he could while lying down, although Tamal said it would be hard for Srila Prabhupada to drink as much as he had been while lying down. Bhakticharu, Bhavananda and Tamal then tried to get Srila Prabhupada to drink more than the mere 50 cc of barley water that Srila Prabhupada had taken. **SP:** "*No more... I cannot.*" (ConvBk)

Tamal: *It's difficult. This means you will stop practically getting any nourishment at all now. So then we should call the Calcutta kaviraja. Prabhupada's not being able to maintain his program. So*

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we'll call the kaviraja from Calcutta, Srila Prabhupada, because now you are not able to keep up the program which he fixed up. And this other kaviraja, he can't do anything this difficult. Usually by this time (of the day) you've drank about 400 cc's of liquid or more. Today you haven't even drank 100 cc's yet. So in this way you will go back to about two or three weeks ago, when you were planning to depart...

SP: *What is the use of calling him?* **Tamal:** *...the main problem you're feeling is that you have no strength.* **SP:** *So how he can give strength?* **Tamal:** *...Just like makharadhvaja is for giving strength.* **SP:** *Makharadhvaja was not giving strength.* **Tamal:** *No, that was not makharadhvaja. That kaviraja said that was not makharadhvaja.*

COMMENT: Apparently Tamal is confusing Bonamali's *moti-dristi* with Chandra Swami's *makharadhvaja*?

Bhavananda: *And he also said that in your condition now you can't take makharadhvaja.* **SP:** *I cannot take anything. I feel comfort only lying down.* (ConvBk)

Further discussion confirmed that Srila Prabhupada did not have the strength to drink more than just the little he would take, and that Shastri should be called back from Calcutta at once to see what could be done to increase Srila Prabhupada's strength. Srila Prabhupada stated regarding his willpower to remain, *"That strong desire has now disappeared."* (ConvBk)

Tamal: *One thing is that this kaviraja's medicine has never had any adverse effects. Everybody else's medicine has had some adverse effects except for his... He did not say that the medicine he gave you would make you stronger... So what is the harm if we call him and let him give the medicine which he says will give you strength? ...You are feeling hopeless... But as we are hopeful still... He is our last hope. We have to admit, if his medicine does not work, then we simply have to depend solely on Krishna... We also accept that if this kaviraja is not successful, then finish with all kavirajas and medicines... (break) [...]*

Tamal: *Bhakticharu and Satadhanya have gone to Mathura, Srila Prabhupada, to call the Shastri from Calcutta.* (ConvBk)

The assistant Ramanuja *kaviraja* came again, saying that the heartbeat had increased a little. There was some confusion about the medicines.

Upendra: *Did we give him medicine so far today?* **Bhavananda:** *Yes.* **Swarup Damodar:** *Which medicine?* **Upendra:** *I don't know.* **Bhakticharu** *never writes which one it is.* **Bhavananda:** *That one that you boil up.* **Upendra:** *Oh. What's it say? It's the one you boil, cook for*

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some time. Maybe he knows... It's the one you cook for some time.

Bhavananda: *Where is the prescription?*

Kaviraja assistant: *(Hindi) Swarup Damodar: He's saying that among those medicine, first one or second one has some ingredients that give some little strength... Actually Prabhupada rested very well from nine to two o'clock last night. (Hindi) Prabhupada said, 'No appetite.'* (ConvBk)

Tamal emphasized that Shastri's treatment program should be followed strictly until the *kaviraja* arrived from Calcutta, thus enabling him to analyze the results of his medicines and treatment program. Srila Prabhupada agreed. Tamal said that Srila Prabhupada would only be inconvenienced for sitting up when it was time for eating or taking medicine, and then only briefly for a minute or so. In this way Srila Prabhupada would not be strained or discomfited.

SP: *If there is no appetite, how there will be strength?* (ConvBk)

When Upendra wanted to sponge-bathe Srila Prabhupada, he remarked that, *"We can't use hot water."* This was a regimen followed due to a particular health condition. Tamal said:

"And we will not ask you to do anything exerting. Sometimes only Bhavananda and I will personally sit you up for a minute only to drink something. And then the kaviraja will be here very shortly. Then he can give the advice what to do. We simply want to give one try with this kaviraja. If it doesn't succeed, then we simply... I'll lock my office and we'll simply chant hari-nama. But as we are a little hopeful..." (ConvBk)

Bhagatji visited with Srila Prabhupada, and there was discussion about visiting Manipur devotees and a lecture Swarup Damodar was to give at Agra University. (ConvBk)

(TkgD:329-332; ConvBk:36. 324-331)

NOVEMBER 7: Shastri arrived at 4 AM with Jayapataka Swami, who had accompanied him from Calcutta on an all-night sleepless journey. Jayapataka gave a report about Mayapur. *"When we asked Prabhupada to drink, he retorted, "How can I drink? There is no thirst, no hunger. I cannot sit up."* (TkgD:332-3)

"Prabhupada was becoming increasingly weaker, despite the medicine. The kaviraja said all organs, except for the kidneys, were all right. There was no blood, marrow, flesh or muscles." Shastri had decided to stay with Srila Prabhupada for the time being, even though he had dying patients back in Calcutta. (TkgD:332-3)

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Jayapataka brought a champa flower garland, the sweet smell of which Srila Prabhupada was able to appreciate somewhat. Thus Tamal said that there must be some taste as well, so Srila Prabhupada agreed and asked for very thin dal (bean soup) and Gujarati rotis (flat bread). Vishnutattva and his wife, both Gujaratis, cooked the rotis, dal, mashed potatoes, dhaniya (coriander) and tomato chutney. Srila Prabhupada ate a little, complimented the cooks, and asked about malpoora. (TkgD:332-3)

Tamal writes:

"Everything in Srila Prabhupada's body was drying up. Although the kaviraja had high hopes, improvement would be slow, because Prabhupada's getting better would mean that he would be perfectly well for ten years. At present, his body was unable to tolerate the really strong medicine because of the kidney trouble. Since the kaviraja wanted to see Srila Prabhupada every two or three days, he had to take him to Mayapur. If the medicine worked that was now being given, Prabhupada would be able to leave in one week; but he would have to go to Mayapur even if the medicine didn't work, because the kaviraja, wanting to see Prabhupada almost daily, was unable to remain in Vrindaban for three months." (TkgD:332-3)

Upon arrival early in the morning, Shastri took note that Srila Prabhupada's swelling was much less than before, and that there was no weakness in the heart. Tamal noted that since Shastri had left, Srila Prabhupada had not gone on parikrama. Srila Prabhupada asked Jayapataka for a report on Mayapur. (ConvBk:36.331-353)

SP: *"My lifetime... (laughs) It is now very brief. At any moment I can..."* **Jayapataka:** *"We're all praying that Krishna will give your strength back."*

The flight from Calcutta was delayed three hours, and Jayapataka and Shastri had been up all night coming to Vrindaban through Delhi, so they then went to take rest. (ConvBk:36.331-353)

Later Shastri came to see Srila Prabhupada again, discussing Srila Prabhupada's diet with Bhakticharu and Tamal. Srila Prabhupada did not appear interested in eating rotis, dal or malpooras, but expressed interest in *shrikand* (thick sweet milk). Shastri wanted to wait three more days before starting his strength-giving medicines. After some time, Tamal inquired from Srila Prabhupada as to how he was feeling. Srila Prabhupada replied to the negative, as again there were loose bowels.

Tamal: *We'll bring that to his notice. Now that he's here, all of*

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these things can be adjusted. Actually, Srila Prabhupada, he explains that because of the fact that you have not eaten for so many months, all of your inside has become dried up and shriveled, and therefore you cannot expect that you'll be healed very quickly. He says it will take time, but it can be done. (ConvBk:36.331-353)

Satadhanya related that the bowel movements were small, once the previous morning and then this day in the afternoon. Tamal reassured Srila Prabhupada that the bowel movements were normal, although perhaps a botheration. While Tamal wrote letters in the next room, Srila Prabhupada rested while being attended by Satadhanya and Bhavananda. Panchadravida came and gave a report about Latin American preaching. Srila Prabhupada resisted sitting up to drink grape juice, wanting to simply stay lying down.

Tamal returned later to report a number of points he discussed with Shastri:

(1) Srila Prabhupada was brought to him at the last possible moment; six months earlier would have made a cure so much easier.

(2) The main problem was the kidneys, which were working, however, otherwise there would be no urine.

(3) The medicine over the last week has been working to improve the kidneys, resulting in the increase of urine.

(4) There is very little blood due to no eating for so long, resulting in great weakness and practically no muscles left.

(5) Due to weakness, strong medicines must be avoided or given very gradually in small amounts, very carefully.

(6) A new medicine was started today for making new blood, the effectiveness of which would be noted from the pulse, even if increased strength was delayed.

(7) Sitting up to eat strains the heart; better to eat lying down.

(8) Solid food was not necessary, and certain foods were restricted, such as ghee, dahi, malpoora.

(9) Shastri believed Srila Prabhupada's chances of full recovery were quite good if the treatment was followed for three or four months.

(10) Shastri had seen worse cases who survived, and would work very slowly with the treatment plan, encouraging Srila Prabhupada to keep up good spirits. (ConvBk:36.331-353)

NOVEMBER 8: Shastriji found Srila Prabhupada to have a strong pulse, and said that in four or five days, Srila Prabhupada would be fit for parikrama. Shastriji recommended the wheat supplement, Horlicks,

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be resumed now. Shastriji worked very hard, being dedicated to the healing of Srila Prabhupada, and searched for five hours in the forests for specific herbs without success. The swelling had increased by evening, and Srila Prabhupada had four bowel movements and passed urine ⑤ 14 times, a little each time. Srila Prabhupada observed, "I think I am feeling a little strength."

A urinalysis report was returned from Dr. Gopal at the Ramakrishna Mission Hospital. There were much too many pus ⑤ cells due to very poor kidney functioning, where blood was being converted into pus. This was a very serious situation; there was pain in the left kidney, but no kidney stones were detected. (TkgD:334-5)

After another discussion with Jayapataka and Tamal about the ISKCON preaching successes around the world, Shastri again visited Srila Prabhupada, speaking in Hindi, translated by Bhakticharu or Swarup Damodar. Yesterday's report: 1000 cc's liquid taken, 475 cc of urine. Tamal noted that Srila Prabhupada's eyes ① felt better after being washed with rosewater. Shastriji predicted that his new medicine would enable Srila Prabhupada to resume going on temple parikrama in about four or five days. Jagadish and Tamal related that the passing of urine ⑤ was somewhat painful, and coming "in installments." Bhakticharu noted that the distilled *arak* medicine for the kidneys would need to be increased. The curtains ① were closed again, and Srila Prabhupada requested soft kirtan, taking rest.

(ConvBk:36.344-353: listed incorrectly as Nov. 7)

NOVEMBER 9: An acquaintance of Srila Prabhupada, Balaram Mishra, came with Shastri to see Srila Prabhupada. Balaram Mishra wanted to offer Tulasi leaves to Lord Narayan for Srila Prabhupada's health. Srila Prabhupada casually told him he thought he was being poisoned. Throughout the day, and also in the next day, Srila Prabhupada, Shastri, Tamal, and other caretakers discuss his poisoning. For a full transcription with extensive insights and analysis, see Vol. 1: *Srila Prabhupada – Triumphant Departure: Complete Book of Poisoning Evidence* and also Chapter 2 above. Here we include some key excerpts of these "poison discussions" as follows:

SP: (Beng) Suddenly I fell sick. Everything was all right, I don't know what happened. Is work going on well? **Balarama Misra:** (Beng) Yes.

SP: (Beng) **(Someone said that poison has been given... may be true.)**

Balarama Misra: Hmm? **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) What are you saying?

SP: (Hindi) **Somebody says that someone has given poison.**

Kaviraja: (Hindi) To whom? **SP:** (Hindi) **(To me.)**

Kaviraja: (Hindi; 07:28) Who told that?

SP: (Hindi) **All these friends.**

BCS (Bhakticharu): (Beng) Who said that Srila Prabhupada?

SP: (Beng) **They all say. TAMAL:** Krishna das?).

Kaviraja: (Hindi) **Who would give you poison? And why?**

TAMAL: (07:35) **Who said that, Srila Prabhupada?**

SP: **I do not know, but it is said.** (Bells ringing)

Devotee whispers: (07:53-57) ...it's Poison.

Later:

Kaviraja: (Hindi; Time 25.15) This thing Maharaja. How did you say today **that someone said somebody gave you poison?** Did anyone tell or you got some indication somewhere?)

SP: (Hindi) **No, someone said that these kind of symptoms manifest if someone is poisoned. Maybe there is such a mention in some book.**

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Yes I know that such things happen if raw mercury is administered. Or there are some other things also which can cause such illness. But who will do such a thing to a Godly person like you. According to me if someone has such thoughts for you then he is a rakshasa/ demon.

Later:

TAMAL: Srila Prabhupada? You said before that you... **that it is said that you were poisoned?**

SP: No, these kind of symptoms are seen when a man is poisoned.

He said like that, not that I am poisoned.

TAMAL: Yeah. Did anyone tell you that, or you just know it from before? **SP: I read something.**

TAMAL: Ah, I see. That's why actually **we cannot allow anyone to cook for you.** **SP:** That's good.

TAMAL: Jayapataka Maharaja was telling that one acharya, Sankaracharya, of the Sankaracharya line - this is a while ago - he was poisoned to death. Since that time, none of the acharyas or the gurus of the Sankaracharya line will ever take any food cooked except by their own men. **SP: My Guru Maharaja also.**

TAMAL: Oh. You, of course, have been so merciful that sometimes you would take prasada cooked by so many different people.

SP: That should be stopped.

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Tamal read a report from Jitarati about preaching in China. Tamal discussed with Srila Prabhupada about his family's stipend arrangements, and later, the project in Bombay. Srila Prabhupada signed the amendment to his will, which he could hardly see, requiring Tamal to place his hand in the right spot.

"At night, the kaviraja examined Srila Prabhupada and found the pulse to be very weak. Prabhupada has felt cold all day, asking to be covered by a quilt. This condition was due to so little blood. Prabhupada's urine was very cloudy ⑤ and brown. Though he has taken about 800 cc of liquid, much of it was in the form of medicine." (TkgD:335-8) ConvBk 36.354)

Tamal read a letter to Srila Prabhupada from Jitarati about China. There is discussion about one of Srila Prabhupada's sons, who seems to think he is being cheated in the matter of his stipend and inheritance. (TkgD:335-338; ConvBk:36.354-363- shown as Nov.8 in error)

NOVEMBER 10: There was a discussion about Balaram Mishra and a temple that he wanted money from Srila Prabhupada to repair.

"During Bhavananda's shift, Srila Prabhupada was very restless. "Now it has become unbearable. Why am I suffering like this?" Srila Prabhupada threw off his covers. Bhavananda Maharaja asked, "Are you feeling some pain?" Prabhupada responded, "No, it is all mental." Bhavananda called for Shastri and Tamal, and some medicine was quickly given that "immediately relieved the pain." Shastri noted that Srila Prabhupada's "pulse was missing some beats. Privately, the kaviraja said to us that since last night, he has become hopeless about Prabhupada's condition."

At noon Shastri came to see Srila Prabhupada again. That morning he had spent hours in vain in the forests looking for special medicinal herbs. The pulse was 90 per minute, stronger than the 115 earlier that morning. Blood pressure was read as 140/75, which was very normal. *"Now the heart was in order."* Shastri was amazed to witness the extraordinary fact that Srila Prabhupada was *"suddenly able to become better."*

COMMENT: Once again, Srila Prabhupada mystically restored his physical condition and Shastri was amazed at the sudden improvement, whereas the night before he had been hopeless, with conditions all appearing very bad. This is the only way to understand how Srila Prabhupada was able to endure a massive lethal poisoning as proven by hair sample tests to have taken place on Feb. 26, 1977, some 9 months before. Who can live for 9 months after a massively lethal

heavy metals poisoning? Answer: only one who has the spiritual power to rise above material limitations and conditions, and this also applies to his imparting spiritual knowledge and granting purification directly into the soul, the heart, of his sincere followers (diksha), even if materially "limited" by not being physically present.

Shastri went to Delhi to procure the medicines which he wanted to help Srila Prabhupada pass urine *"all at one time, rather than in small amounts."* (ConvBk:36.331-353)

Nitai Chand visited from Mayapur and spoke with Srila Prabhupada. Tamal says it was now the morning of Nov. 10. (TkgD:338-340)

COMMENT: However, the detail with which Tamal chronicles the conversation between Srila Prabhupada and Nitai Chand, being so lengthy and detailed, leads us to think he got it from a missing tape. This was not included in the available tapes. Did Tamal keep missing tapes and use them to fill in his *TKG's Diary*? Throughout *TKG's Diary*, it is often seen that he must have used missing tapes. See Vol. 2 for further analysis on this issue.

Shastri arrived and Bhakticharu noted that Srila Prabhupada's restlessness and pain were less than in the night. The color of stool indicated the liver was working, and Shastri found the heart to be good, summarizing that pathologically there was nothing wrong and the general condition was good. (ConvBk:36.363)

Tamal wrote to Jitarati in Hong Kong: *"...So this is the fourth time that Srila Prabhupada has told me to forget about preaching in China. You may stay there and do as you like, but I will not go to China. I have my directions from Srila Prabhupada, so I cannot disobey them."* (Archives)

Then the poisoning discussions begin again, for the second day:

Bhakticharu (BCS) (Beng) What was that problem? Mental distress?

SP: Hmmm. **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) **Say, say.**

SP: (Hindi) **That same thing – that someone has poisoned me.**

BCS: (Hindi) Oh, okay, he thinks that someone....

Kaviraja ((Hindi): Listen, this is the understanding that some demon (may) have given (poison)... Charu Swami... some demon has given [poison]. **BCS: Someone gave him poison here.**

Kaviraj: Charu Swami... **BCS:** Yes.

Kaviraj: (Hindi) This can happen. It's not impossible. Sankaracharya was there, someone gave him poison. For six months he suffered.

There is glass you know? Bottle glass? It was ground and fed in food. What befell him; after twelve months leprosy spread inside his body. Everyone suffers their karma. But the medicine I have given, the poison cannot stay. I give a guarantee, that even if there are effects, they will not stay. Because right now I cannot detect [poison] has been given to him. If it is found that his kidneys go bad, then it could be by sickness or astrological reason or by poison.

TAMAL: Prabhupada was thinking that someone had poisoned him?

BCS Yes. **TAMAL:** That was the mental distress?

BCS: Yes. **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) This is what [he] says, then **there must be some truth in it. In this there is no doubt.**

TAMAL: What did Kaviraja just say?

BCS: He said that when Srila Prabhupada was saying that, there must be **something truth behind it.**

TAMAL: Sheessssh! (Everyone begins speaking together)

Kaviraja: (Hindi) **It's some rakshasa... the poisoner...** will put something in pan. What to say... something in milk. To eat, [he] will put a medicine in pan, by the morning whole life can be forgotten.

TAMAL: Srila Prabhupada, Shastriji says that there **must be some truth to it if you say that. So who is it that has poisoned?**

(then- 13 seconds silence- Srila Prabhupada never answers)

Conversations resume again:

Kaviraja: (Hindi) **The biggest poison is mercury.**

BCS: (Hindi) That was Gaya, that which...

Kaviraja: (Hindi) No, no. That was Svarupa Guha. You read about it didn't you, Swamiji? In Calcutta? **SP:** Hmm.

Kaviraja: Svarupa Guha? **BCS:** (Hindi) He doesn't know [about it].

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Her husband had given it. For it there is no medicine or antidote. Such a heavy dose was given. It's what we call Rashkapoor. **BCS:** (Hindi) No. That mercury was in, the makharadhwaja.

Kaviraja: (Hindi) No, no. That's not mercury. It's called by another name. **BCS:** (Hindi) Okay.) **BHAV:** What did he say?

BCS: He said that it's quite possible that mercury, it's a kind of poison... **TAMAL:** That makharadhwaja... **BCS:** Rashkapoor?

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Aamer Rash. That's one preparation. **It's very poisonous.** **BCS:** (Hindi) Is that like makharadhwaja?

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Makharadhwaja is nectar, although not suitable for him [SP], that's a different story. But that [Raskapoor] is poison for everybody.) **BHAV:** What medicine was he taking before that?

BCS: (Hindi) What? **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) Nothing.

BCS: He was referring to a case, a big murder case in Calcutta, the husband poisoned the wife.

BHAV: Guha. **Kaviraja:** (Hindi) Svarupa Guha... the case is now...

BCS: Shankara Bannerjee was...

BHAV: Our lawyer is the... (he giggles/snickers: *Highly unusual, why?*)

TAMAL: No poison is strong enough to stop the Hari Nam, Srila Prabhupada.

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Right. Before the Holy Name... How much poison was given to Mira, a single drop was enough to kill a man. Mira drank it all. Poison when offered to the Lord becomes nectar.

Devotee: Prahlad Maharaja. **BCS:** Prahlad Maharaja.

Kaviraja: (Hindi) Halal gave Mira a stronger dose of poison than Prahlad got. It was so strongly made... Like there is one poison in allopathy, even till today nobody can tell the...

TAMAL: Would you like some more kirtan Srila Prabhupada?

COMMENT: If anyone reads these poison discussions carefully, it becomes obvious that: (1) they are all talking about homicidal, malicious poisoning, not about medicines, accidents, or anything else (2) they all are acknowledging that Srila Prabhupada was homicidally poisoned, offering no argument against such an idea, etc. None of these caretakers told Srila Prabhupada that his thinking that he was being poisoned was absurd, beyond ludicrous, a dangerous theory, or the work of Kali-chelas, etc, like they all said from 1998 and on.

NOVEMBER 11:

COMMENT: Srila Prabhupada nor the caretakers are recorded or known to have spoken of the poisoning again, aside from secret discussions amongst themselves. And the police were not notified. There were no meetings of the GBC or with devotees. Somehow it was all just forgotten, suppressed, ignored... until the tapes were released in the mid-1990's and the foreign language portions were translated.

Early in the morning, Srila Prabhupada spoke with Bhavananda and Giriraj. Calling for Tamal, he said: *"I am not getting strength. Even to lift my leg, I need help. Practically my left leg is not working. What should be done now, you consider."* Tamal called for Shastri, who then

recommended milk, but not yogurt.

Yesterday Shastri had gone to Delhi and consulted Sri Ramduttji, whom he considered the best *kaviraja* in India. Ramduttji, a specialist in kidney and heart problems, said that Srila Prabhupada's "*disease could definitely be cured and that the most immediate necessity was to increase his strength. For that purpose, milk was very important.*"

Shastri told Srila Prabhupada that he would "*give medicine to control the cough ③ and the passing of stool. The kaviraja said that he was not afraid of the disease, rather of Prabhupada's weakness.*"

Shastri asked Srila Prabhupada for his cooperation for one week, saying he would cure him by then, and that he could go to Mayapur in 15 days if he took the medicines he was prescribing. Srila Prabhupada noted that there was very little space in his stomach, so Shastri advised eating a little bit many times.

Srila Prabhupada complained that devotees were avoiding him, so more devotees began to stay in his room at all times. (TkgD:340-348)

TKG's Diary says Lokanath Swami did not arrive until the 11th, but according to the tapes/ConvBk Tamal asks him to lead kirtan at the end of the mental distress/ poison conversation which Tamal shows as being on the 10th. So, Lokanath arrived on the 10th. Lokanath explained to Srila Prabhupada that, "*we just had a big kirtan, but I could chant some more. I have come a long way to see you and chant for you. So if you allow I will chant.*" Srila Prabhupada said, "*Yes.*" Then there is a break in the recording. (TkgD, ConvBk)

COMMENT: It appears that Lokanath returned sometime the next day, as Tamal verifies, to give book distribution and preaching reports as well as talk about his trip to Badarinath. This is in ConvBk36.368-9 as Nov. 8, but must be on Nov. 11 instead. Lokanath then left the room, but Tamal says Srila Prabhupada called Lokanath back and asked him to return at 4 o'clock, which was the 11th. Thus Srila Prabhupada's proposing Vrindaban parikrama took place on Nov. 11, as shown in *TKG's Diary*.

TKG's Diary notes that Srila Prabhupada said, "*Lokanath, I want to discuss something very important with you. What time is convenient?*" Four o'clock was set as the time to meet, but shortly thereafter, Srila Prabhupada called for Jayapataka and Bhavananda, and spoke of going on parikrama. (TkgD)

ConvBk: Srila Prabhupada proposed that he be taken on pilgrimage to various holy places, camping at night and cooking outdoors. He did not want to expire locked up in his room.

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SP: *"I wish that you GBC manage very nicely and consider I am dead and let me travel all the tirthasthana, without any responsibility... You have tried doctor, kaviraja, medicine, everything. Everything has failed. Now suppose I am taking the risk of death (by parikrama), what is wrong? I have bequeathed, properly you can manage. Hm. It is to be admitted failure, the so-called medical treatment, failure... All seriously consider this submission and let me go."*

Srila Prabhupada seemed to reject any further attempts to restore his health and to go on a final parikrama. Bhavananda seemed to think this would happen after Srila Prabhupada recovered. Jayapataka expressed concern for Srila Prabhupada's health. Hansadutta and Giriraj approved of the plan. (ConvBk36.369-372)

The devotees left Srila Prabhupada's room to discuss the parikrama proposal. Lokanath left for Mathura to find a suitable bullock cart for hire, while some discussed how to dissuade Srila Prabhupada from going on parikrama in a cart, thinking it would jeopardize his frail life. Then the devotees return to Srila Prabhupada for more discussion.

ConvBk36.373 (Tape 19), during this discussion, there are found in the background a series of extraordinary and incriminating whispers. These whispers have been forensically analyzed by multiple top-notch audio forensic laboratories and verified to be about poison and poisoning, and are available for hearing online.

SP: *Hm. You make me flat. (break) (Whisper: Push real hard. The poison's going down. (Giggle) Poison's going down.)*

COMMENT: The phrase *"The poison's going down"* is very audible and clear. Almost anyone can hear it very well, especially with a good sound system and headphones. The whispers are online.

Then the recorder is turned off and later, back on. Jayapataka talks about Srila Prabhupada's dream. Srila Prabhupada replied, *"No no, he's sincere. I'll drink milk. Whatever strength is obtainable, there will be."*

In the middle of his statement, there are undecipherable whispers. Jayapataka then said, *"Like to follow the same treatment, only while traveling."* Then follows this very clear whisper:

"Is the poison in the milk? Uh Huh."

COMMENT: Tamal is the speaker of both whispers, and the affirming voice is Bhavananda, and he is also the one giggling in the previous whisper above. The speakers' identities have been verified.

Two minutes later, at 1:30 PM, Bhakticharu gives Srila Prabhupada something to drink, which Srila Prabhupada said was too sweet after Bhakticharu asked if it was too hot. (ConvBk)

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COMMENT: Only milk is hot; not juices or water. So, was there poison in Bhakticharu's milk? That is the logical assumption here! Many audio forensic laboratories from 1998 to 2020 have confirmed the same findings, certifying these whispers to be a poisoning conspiracy by some of Srila Prabhupada's caretakers. Forensics labs: Owens, Reames, French, Mitchell, McCaffrey, SkyLab, and a global investigative laboratory in a comprehensive 2020-2023 study.

See also Ch. 3 above for the full transcript and forensic analyses of these "poison whispers" and Vol. 1: *Srila Prabhupada- Triumphant Departure: Complete Book of Poisoning Evidence* (Amazon Books)

(Tape 46 Side A: ConvBk36.373)

Bhakticharu: *Srila Prabhupada, shall I offer you some milk now?*

SP: *Yes, give a little hot.* (Srila Prabhupada drinks milk) **Bhakticharu:** *Is it hot enough?* **SP:** *It's too sweet.* **Bhakticharu:** *Please wipe you hand, Srila Prabhupada.* **SP:** *Inaudible.* **Bhakticharu:** *Would you like a little water, Srila Prabhupada? You don't want to drink water?* **SP:** *No.*

Then Tamal asked Srila Prabhupada if the devotees in the room could go to take lunch prasadam and return at four o'clock to discuss the parikrama plans. It was agreed Lokanath would also come to the afternoon meeting to organize parikrama starting the next day, the 12th. (ConvBk)

The devotees return to Srila Prabhupada's room. Tamal said, *"Spiritually he (kaviraja) is in complete agreement. So from a medical point of view, he said that you would not at all be able to withstand this kind of trip. He said that in a bullock cart, moving around, bumping on the road, you might not be able to live more than a couple of hours. He's here now. He wanted to speak to you."*

Shastri discouraged the parikrama idea, and Tamal, Bhavananda and Swarup Damodar also tried to dissuade Srila Prabhupada, deeming it too strenuous an endeavor. Srila Prabhupada proposed to experiment by doing a shorter, local Vrindaban parikrama, one that would be a two hour fast walk or, by bullock cart, maybe five to six hours. Srila Prabhupada then asked that his Godbrothers Krishna das Babaji and Indumati be brought from Madhava Maharaja's Mandir for advice. (ConvBk:36.75-378)

After a break in the recording:

Tamal: *This seems like suicide, Srila Prabhupada, this program. It seems to some of us like it's suicidal.* **SP:** *And this is also suicidal.* **Tamal:** *Hm. Prabhupada said, "And this is also suicide." Now you*

have to choose which suicide. **SP:** The Ravana will kill and Rama will kill. Better to be killed by Rama. Eh? That Maricha, if he does not go to mislead Sita, he'll be killed by Ravana; and if he goes to be killed by Rama, then it is better. (ConvBk:36.378-380)

COMMENT: Srila Prabhupada compared staying in his room as suicide, being killed by Ravana, and this is chilling. So a Ravana was in his room and he knew he was being poisoned, as he had already said this in the previous days. But going on parikrama, even if he dies, is preferred because then he would die by Rama's hand, not by Ravana's. Srila Prabhupada identified his killer as Ravana, and he compares himself to Marica who will be killed by either Ravana or Rama.

Srila Prabhupada felt that his death in his rooms by Ravana was imminent, and by going on parikrama, he would be cured. Clearly Tamal is the Ravana who casually offers two choices of "suicide." Srila Prabhupada was pointing out Tamal as his assassin, as the Ravana.

See Appendix 9 with further discussion of "Ravana will kill."

Tamal noted that Srila Prabhupada was beginning to show improvement from Shastri's treatment, and that Shastri thought Srila Prabhupada would get a heart attack within an hour or two from the rough road on a parikrama. Srila Prabhupada then stated that the parikrama would cure him. Hansadutta thus observed: "...we have to consider whether Srila Prabhupada's opinion is more or less than the kaviraja's..."

In the middle of page 380, while Shastri is speaking Hindi, Tamal is heard speaking softly and clearly, "**We know he's trying to trap us.**" And then, "**He's as sly as they come.**"

COMMENT: Trying to trap us? Sly as they come? It seems Tamal and Srila Prabhupada both knew the other knew what was going on, and that there was a competitive psychological intrigue. Tamal knew Srila Prabhupada knew he was being poisoned by him. Srila Prabhupada also knew Tamal knew this. This fits in with Tamal's teasingly coy statement, "*now choose which suicide.*"

Then Tamal said, "*We're voicing different opinions...*" - (ConvBk36.378-380)

COMMENT: This whisper was previously and erroneously thought to be: "*Put poison in different containers.*" This error was rectified upon proper professional forensic analyses.

Lokanath returned to inform Srila Prabhupada that he had found a bullock cart in Mathura for 100 rupees, which would be coming that night at 11 o'clock, ready for going at 5 AM in the morning.

(ConvBk:36.380)

Then Srila Prabhupada discussed with many senior devotees how the Vrindaban bullock cart parikrama program would be organized. (ConvBk:36.381-389)

Krishna das Babaji came later in the evening, who spoke with Srila Prabhupada convincingly about not going on a parikrama (TkgD:347).

Another whisper is found ConvBk36.391, just after Jayapataka asked, "*Should there be kirtana, Srila Prabhupada? You like kirtan?*"

There is a Bengali phrase, then, in the background, Jayapataka stated, "**Poisoning for a long time...**" Srila Prabhupada, sounding surprised, asked, "**To me?**" Then another voice said, "*That's really original.*" Next, Jayapataka states, "**Get ready to go.**" Some have reported that they hear: "**Take it easy, get ready to go,**" then a few seconds later, "**The poison's in you Srila Prabhupada.**" Then, "**He's going under... He's going under.**" Then we all can hear Hansadutta's kirtan begin, and the recording ends. (ConvBk)

COMMENT: The Mitchell, Owens, Isha, and Mahabuddhi private audio studies, and a 2020-23 global forensic investigative laboratory study- all confirmed Jayapataka was telling Srila Prabhupada about the final dose of poisoning, hours before Srila Prabhupada passed away.

Next on the tape, Tamal and Bhavananda both pleaded with Srila Prabhupada not to go on the parikrama, and Srila Prabhupada finally relented. "*All right... I cannot refuse your request... No, no, I cannot put you in anxiety... So I shall do what you like... Left-hand, right-hand. I cannot refuse.*" Thus it was decided that devotees would take the bullock cart on Vrindaban parikrama the next day on Srila Prabhupada's behalf. (ConvBk:36.391-2)

COMMENT: The chronological integrity of these tape recordings has been researched in numerous instances to be "time-line" jumbled by as much as several days. Whether "**poisoning for a long time**" took place on Nov. 11 or late on Nov. 13 when Srila Prabhupada entered a coma (actually, internal consciousness, or "samadhi"), is uncertain. See Vol. 1 for more regarding misdated tapes.

Tamal said, in relief: "*Actually, Srila Prabhupada, we're so much attached to you that you practically drive us to madness sometimes. Tonight we were becoming mad.*" (ConvBk:36.393)

COMMENT: This statement and others by Tamal, Bhavananda, and Jayapataka were forensically examined by a widely-accepted CVSA technology and found to be highly deceptive, or lies. See Ch. 3.

Tamal encouraged Srila Prabhupada to continue to follow Shastri's

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treatment, as already he was taking a half kilo of milk with no stool, no mucus or adverse effects. Srila Prabhupada called for Shastri, who had been very disappointed at the prospect of Srila Prabhupada's parikrama, and spoke very kindly to him. Srila Prabhupada had taken 500 cc of milk. (ConvBk:36.394)

Tamal relates: *"Tomorrow, he (kaviraja) will give medicine for building muscles. The next day, he wants to go to Jaipur for medicine. For now the kaviraja was giving medicine made from crushed pearls and will be giving crushed emeralds later, which are even more powerful than crushed diamonds."* (TkgD:348)

Srila Prabhupada told the joke about a professor from Scottish Churches College who would say "juty" instead of "duty." Srila Prabhupada asked that the *"left corner of the waist"* be briskly massaged. It was arranged that Krishna das Babaji and Bon Maharaja would be picked up by car to come for prasadam two days hence (the 13th?). (ConvBk:36.395-8)

Shastri came again to see Srila Prabhupada, who admits to feeling stronger. Bhakticharu said:

"He's saying that Prabhupada's pulse is ninety, which is normal, and he gave three other medicines for Prabhupada's heart. That missing beat that Prabhupada was having- that's no more there... he hasn't seen a body like Srila Prabhupada's. In one moment it is very critical, and the next moment it's in perfect order. And he is now absolutely confident that Prabhupada is going to get well... And he's just requesting Srila Prabhupada that he keeps on taking the milk and the fruit juice and the medicine." (ConvBk:36.398-9)

COMMENT: Again, here is confirmation of Srila Prabhupada's transcendental position and that a pure devotee cannot be killed, but leaves his body at his own timing.

"At 9:30 AM... Srila Prabhupada is incredibly thin but his hands and feet are noticeably swollen. He is so weak that he can only move the lower parts of his arms, and only to raise his hand as a signal. If he wants to move his legs or turn over, he requires assistance. As for parikrama to Govardhan, finally the kaviraja said it would be fatal. Even circumambulating the temple, sometimes 7 times, was too straining and the Kaviraj wanted it stopped." (HSUnpub:Nov.11)

NOVEMBER 12: TKG's Diary, p. 348, relates that the next morning Srila Prabhupada again wanted to go on parikrama, even though the previous night he had agreed not to. Tamal asked: *"You were thinking to travel again, Srila Prabhupada?"* Srila Prabhupada

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replied, "Not now." Lokanath then returned from going into Vrindaban with the Gurukula boys and a large group of devotees doing kirtan with the bullock cart.

It was Govardhan Puja day, and a large feast was to be served after noon *arati* worship service. The time was 11:35 AM. Srila Prabhupada asked Lokanath and Tamal to make up a tour of where to go on parikrama when Srila Prabhupada would be a little stronger. He said, "...since a long time I have got a desire."

Srila Prabhupada wanted to purchase at least four vehicles for the upcoming tour of India's holy places. Plans were discussed how the preaching tour would distribute books and have evening programs wherever they traveled. (ConvBk:36.400-4)

"The rest of the day passed with Prabhupada taking rest most of the time, and devotees always performing kirtan. In the evening, Prabhupada talked a long time with Swarup Damodar. Around 11:30 PM, he complained of pain in his left thigh, the same leg which he has had us keep elevated on a pillow for so many weeks now. Prabhupada took 900 cc of liquid, including 550 cc of milk, and passed 560 cc of urine, but no stool." (TkgD:350)

The last incident recorded for Nov. 12 was Bhavananda wanting to move Srila Prabhupada to remove the bedsheet. Srila Prabhupada said, "You'll bruise... It is already bruised enough." Tamal concurs, "It is already rough and bruised." Bhavananda slightly lifted Srila Prabhupada's shoulder and pulled out the sheet. (ConvBk:36.405)

COMMENT: These bedsores were just as likely painful skin rash-irregularities caused by the poisoning (which is forensically, irrefutably proven by a series of NAA hair tests 2002-05. See Ch. 1).

"During the night Swarup Damodar and Bhavananda had been attending Srila Prabhupada, helping him to turn, and giving him massages. At 8 AM the Kaviraj felt Srila Prabhupada's pulse and stated that it was perfectly normal again; he had never seen, of his many patients, one who had a body like Srila Prabhupada's. One day it would be in disorder then the following day everything would be perfect. Also the blood pressure is not abnormally high. The Kaviraja again assured the devotees that if Srila Prabhupada takes the medicine prescribed then all would be well." (HSUnpub:Nov.12)

COMMENT: A common objection to the "idea" that Srila Prabhupada could have been poisoned is that Krishna would have protected his pure devotee. This is discussed in Vol. 1. Noted is that although Christ was crucified, he did not die, and then went to

Kashmir. Also that Haridas Thakur “faked” his death when whipped by the Muslim ruler’s soldiers. And that Prahlad and Mirabai were not affected after drinking lethal poison. Similarly, Srila Prabhupada, although lethally poisoned on Feb. 26, 1977, and most probably before and after as well, did not succumb to the poison because he is above the laws of nature (and poison.) He departed his body at the time chosen by himself and Lord Krishna.

NOVEMBER 13: Srila Prabhupada had severe pain in his left leg. It subsided after a while, and Srila Prabhupada slept deeply from 2 to 3 AM. At 3 AM the pain resumed, and with help, Srila Prabhupada was moved from side to side. Srila Prabhupada asked for a coal stove on which to heat salt compresses for applying heat to his thigh. Srila Prabhupada moaned from the pain while Tamal found and rubbed on some Sloan's liniment.

"...but this did not bring sufficient relief... The devotees had stopped kirtan and were surrounding his bed. The kaviraja was also present. It was concluded that rubbing witch-hazel had produced too much coldness. Prabhupada said, 'Upendra wants to give cold to get rid of cold.'"

Hot water bottles also brought little relief. Only when Tamal used a heating lamp, did Srila Prabhupada become calmer. A hot plate was found; Upendra alternated with two hot salt poultices. Srila Prabhupada was now able to rest again. (TkgD:350-1, ConvBk:36.405-6)

Later Srila Prabhupada felt very cold, wanting many blankets, but then also threw off the blankets. The pain was only in the left leg.

Bhavananda: *Prabhupada was saying he is heavy all over his body. Just before all this pain, he was feeling heavy.* **Bhakticharu:** *(Hindi) Kaviraja: (Hindi) Indian devotee: Which side? The left side of the body?* **Bhavananda:** *He said all over.* **SP:** *(Hindi)*

Bhavananda: *Also he called me. He was feeling very cold, and so many blankets and quilts.* **Bhakticharu:** *Medicines might have caused some cold in the body. Milk is also quite cooling.* **Tamal:** *Srila Prabhupada? Are you feeling a little relief now? Try and take some rest now, Srila Prabhupada.* **Bhavananda:** *The swelling's gone down every day. It's not increasing. Have you noticed?* (ConvBk:36.405-6)

Tamal continues by noting that the pain returned again and again, every three hours, at 6 AM, 9 AM, noon and 3 PM. Ironically, during all this, Srila Prabhupada drank 1150 cc, half of it being milk, and he passed urine sufficiently. (TkgD:350)

In the evening, as planned, Krishna das Babaji and Bon Maharaja

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came for prasadam. Bon Maharaja was impressed by the photos and documents shown to him which illustrated ISKCON's preaching around the world. Srila Prabhupada spoke with Bon Maharaja several times in Bengali. (TkgD:351, ConvBk:36.407-9)

Tamal's last entry for Nov. 13 was that Srila Prabhupada spoke with Bhagatji, quoting Bhagavad Gita 2:44. (TkgD:351)

COMMENT: However, in ConvBk.36. 405, this Bhagatji incident is recorded prior to the early morning recording about Srila Prabhupada's pain in the left thigh and being so very cold. Again, many tapes were marked with wrong dates and so the exact timeline of events (and whispers, etc) cannot be known for certain. Thus it would seem the last whisper "*poisoning for a long time*" would have taken place on Nov. 13, not Nov.11.

Satsvarupa wrote in his own diary:

"Don't wish for Srila Prabhupada's departure. Pray he recovers. Hope against hope. The cat meowing... the man shouting on the phone... Why am I writing this as if I am crazy?" (ISK70.334)

"Srila Prabhupada complained of the cold but his covering quilt is too heavy and is removed. His left leg was causing pain, and he insisted all the covers be removed. He has caught a cold (3) and is very weak." (HSUnpub:Nov. 13)

NOVEMBER 14: *"Today, the attacks continued in regular three hour intervals. Prabhupada was in deep consciousness, not external. The kaviraja came frequently, but Prabhupada took medicine only with great efforts on behalf of Bhakticharu Maharaja. When the attacks came again, Srila Prabhupada moved his right arm back and forth gracefully in the air, but we could not properly understand him.*

"Although we all wanted to help him, we felt we could not. The kaviraja confirmed that Prabhupada's condition was very serious. No entry was made in the medical journal, because Prabhupada had not passed any urine... We could all understand the end was approaching. Thus the room was packed with devotees, and chanting was continuous." (TkgD:351)

The GBC did not approve Shastri's request to catheterize Srila Prabhupada for emptying of the bladder. Srila Prabhupada had before disliked how Tirtha Maharaja expired with tubes in his body.

"Besides, catheterization would have prolonged his presence only a short while; and we could now sense that our beloved Srila Prabhupada wished to return back to Godhead, back to home. We tried

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everything and it failed; thus, we informed the kaviraja of our decision and he agreed and understood, being himself a devotee." (TkgD:351-2)

COMMENT: *"We tried to poison him so many times and end it quickly, but all our attempts somehow failed, and this dragged on so long. But finally we were highly relieved when Srila Prabhupada, being merciful, fulfilled our wishes and departed from this world so we could grab and divide up his assets. And, in his service, we began our crooked 'as good as God' businesses of false enjoyment."*

"At 11:30 AM Srila Prabhupada was completely uncovered and awake and the devotees were surrounded, all gently massaging various parts of his body. He occasionally moved his hand in the air. The Kaviraj said that since Srila Prabhupada had not passed any urine that his liver would be very affected and predicted he would only live for 6 to 10 more hours."

Shastri knew that Srila Prabhupada was experiencing great pain and that he would depart when we wanted, that he had complete control. Asked to pass urine, Srila Prabhupada spoke his last words: ***"Iccha nahin hai"*** meaning ***"I have no desire,"*** words with broad and deep meaning.

Bhakticharu gave some drops of water into his mouth and sometimes Srila Prabhupada would wave his hand around or make some noise or sound.

His breathing was very slight, and at the end it became very heavy, heaving. Shastri leaned over and saw by reading Srila Prabhupada's lips that he said, "Hare Krishna." (HSUnpub:Nov. 14)

The devotees crowded around Srila Prabhupada very tightly. Pishima, Srila Prabhupada's sister, came in and repeatedly asked Srila Prabhupada if he had eaten something, but there was no answer. She put Ganges water in his mouth. Bon Maharaja, Krishna das Babaji, Ananda Prabhu and Narayan Maharaja came and sat on benches at the side of the bed.

"They sat and watched intently, observing Srila Prabhupada's consciousness. Narayan Maharaja spoke in Srila Prabhupada's ear, but there was no response; but when Bhakticharu Maharaja spoke into Prabhupada's ear, telling him that Narayan Maharaja and others were present, Prabhupada slowly raised his left hand to his head in salutation and started crying."

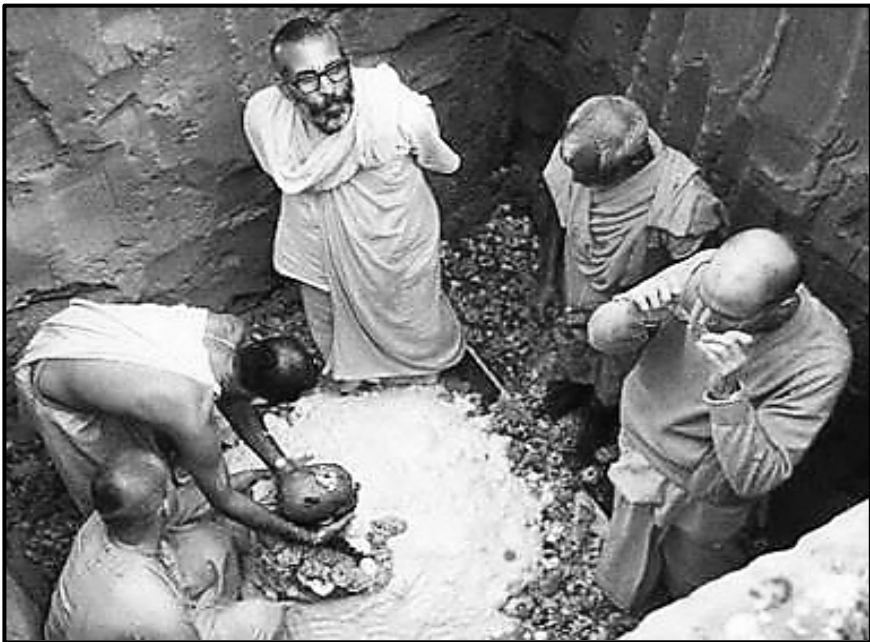
Srila Prabhupada's Godbrothers thought the attacks were not painful, being only movements of the body airs, noting Srila Prabhupada's perfect consciousness. They left after some time,

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promising to return upon being called. (TkgD:352)

Bhakticharu remembers: *"The day he left his body sometime during late morning or early afternoon it seemed that the pain in his left thigh became so acute that he started to writhe. By that time he had stopped speaking. The last time he spoke was the night before, at about 12 o'clock, and he told the Ayurvedic doctor from Calcutta about some discomfort he was feeling. When Prabhupada started writhing in pain, making some faint moaning sound, Bhavananda Maharaja, who was sitting on the bed next to him held him tightly and from that time onwards Srila Prabhupada became very still and practically did not move at all.*

"From time to time he only opened his mouth and I poured some Yamuna water, which he drank with great relish. Although his body became totally still, yet his tongue was constantly vibrating. Srila Krishnadasa Babaji Maharaja, a Godbrother of His Divine Grace, pointed out that Srila Prabhupada was chanting the holy name incessantly." (from an ISKCON statement, May 1998)



L to R: brahmachari, BCS, Narayan M, Ananda das, Tamal

Shastri thought there were only two or three hours left. Devotees chanted and waited. The last attack was at 3 PM, when Srila Prabhupada rubbed his hand quickly back and forth across his heart. Upendra took the hint and massaged the heart area.

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For four hours, *"Prabhupada was very peaceful. At 7:25 PM, Prabhupada opened his eyes, which were very clear, more so than in many months. His mouth opened, his tongue moved, and then he became still."* Shastri could detect no movement of air by placing a cotton swab under the nostrils. Srila Prabhupada had departed. (TkgD:353)

The time, 7:25 PM, was the most auspicious time of the day. Srila Prabhupada was brought before the temple deities and kirtan was held all night.

At 6:30 AM, on Nov. 15, Srila Prabhupada was taken on Vrindaban parikrama, visiting the seven major temples. He rode sitting up and tied onto his palanquin, giving his last darshan to all the Vrijibasis who poured out from their homes and the temples to give their worship and final farewells.

At 9:30 AM the funeral ceremonies were held and Srila Prabhupada's transcendental body was interred in his samadhi site.

Salt was poured around and nine inches deep above his body, then the hole was filled with dirt. Arati was done to Srila Prabhupada's picture, placed on a small mound over his transcendental repose.

Later, a glorious memorial shrine was built on that spot. (TkgD:353)

HEALTH HISTORY CONCLUSIONS

Studying the above health history chapters, it should be clear:

(1) Tamal and Bhavananda were fixed on rejecting any decent and proper medical care for Srila Prabhupada, lest the poisoning would be suspected, mentioned, or discovered through doctors' tests.

(2) The "mystery symptoms" which are not typical to diabetes or kidney disease were extremely unusual. How can someone have constant colds, unending cough, and heavy mucus for a year? Why the inability to digest, having a bad taste, weak and hoarse voice for so long? Why the peculiarly over-emotional condition with pale, yellow and expressionless face?

(3) There may well have been some degree of diabetes, but it was not advanced nor insulin dependent, and was totally irrelevant, as there was definitely something else which caused the extreme weakness, no appetite, and no digestion.

(4) Some of the caretakers were thick and soupy with their phony devotion, and acting like fully surrendered disciples, while praying for Srila Prabhupada to die... so they could take-over the movement and sit in the seat of the Acharya.

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(5) The poison whispers, as well as many other conversations, were conspicuously unusual, and fit in much better with a poisoning than with devoted caretakers.

(6) The fact that 2002-05 forensic NAA hair tests determined Srila Prabhupada was maliciously given lethal levels of heavy metals in 1977, over 10 to 18 months, is confirmed by the health history.

(7) Srila Prabhupada was homicidally poisoned.

SRILA PRABHUPADA SAMADHI, RAMAM RETI, VRINDABAN



PART FOUR:
MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACTS

CHAPTER 20:
THE LONDON HOSPITAL VISIT

THE LONDON "SURGERY" AND DR McIRVINE

On Sept. 8, 1977, at Bhaktivedanta Manor near London, Srila Prabhupada, having severe pain the previous days, suddenly experienced a medical emergency, not being able to pass urine and then fainting. Abhiram das, his personal nurse, convinced Srila Prabhupada to go to a hospital as an outpatient, and promised to restrict unwanted medical procedures. At Peace Memorial Hospital's emergency room they were attended by "surgical resident" Andrew McIrvine, who did a circumcision, after which urinary retention was relieved.

Srila Prabhupada returned to the temple the same day, but in the following days the urine remained partially blocked, presumably due to urinary tract inflammation. In 2000 the GBC obtained statements from Dr. McIrvine, who remembered Srila Prabhupada from 1977. Dr. McIrvine's memories of diabetes and kidney problems were featured in the GBC's book *NTIAP*, supposedly refuted the poisoning (but not sure how it does?) They boasted that their interview with Srila Prabhupada's "surgeon" disproved poisoning, since it was only diabetes. Of course, it is not an either, or, question, when obviously any diabetic can be poisoned. Such is the slippery deceit of the GBC. They create a false premise and then "defeat" it.

DR. McIRVINE CONFIRMS DIABETES

NTIAP (Ch. 2) features Dr. Andrew J. McIrvine, FRCS, who gave an **apparent** confirmation that Srila Prabhupada had diabetes (but which proves what?) Jan. 7, 2000 he gave his memories:

*"Srila Prabhupada was presented to me in the emergency room of Watford General Hospital... obviously in poor health and showed signs of renal failure and was found to be diabetic. These diagnoses were made on clinical suspicion confirmed by blood and urine analysis. His most obvious problem was urinary retention. **This was caused by a most unusual degree of phimosis.** That a long-standing scarring and thickening of the foreskin such that he was at the time of his admission*

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virtually unable to pass urine. This process would have taken many years to develop and during that time could well have produced back pressure enough to result in renal problems- as more often happens with prostatic obstruction.

*“...I am sure he would not have withstood a general anesthetic. Somehow we persuaded him to have a circumcision to relieve the problem, which I carried out in the ER under local anesthetic. He made a good recovery and was able to pass urine normally... Unfortunately his renal failure was by that time well advanced and irreversible, caused by a combination of diabetes and **phimosis**.”*

COMMENT: This phimosis was most likely due to chronic urethral infections and inflammation from the proven and massive heavy metal poisoning, which is known to cause phimosis and skin irregularities. But doctors rarely consider a poisoning diagnosis at first; only after exhausting all other possibilities, and the London hospital and Dr. McIrvine only saw Srila Prabhupada for 2 hours.

DR. McIRVINE MAKES INTERESTING CLARIFICATIONS

NTIAP blared: “Prabhupada’s Surgeon Confirms: Diabetes To Blame.” But did Dr. McIrvine do blood and urine tests to confirm diabetes, kidney failure, and no poisoning? So, to find out, in late 2001 (this was before the cadmium discovery) Nityananda exchanged emails with Dr. McIrvine to further clarify Srila Prabhupada’s 1977 medical condition and the events at this London hospital:

Nityananda das (ND): *“I wrote a book detailing the evidence ...that strongly indicated Srila Prabhupada had been poisoned, a factor which likely caused/ contributed to death. I have read ...that you were contacted about your memories of Srila Prabhupada’s condition and treatment. ...about diagnosing diabetes, phimosis, renal failure and the minor operation. Aside from having symptoms peculiar to chronic arsenic poisoning which are not found in diabetics, Srila Prabhupada also had 20 times the normal amount of arsenic in his hair. I and many others who are involved in trying to get to the bottom of this matter would very much appreciate if you would help us with a little further understanding of the case. Below I have some additional questions.”*

McIrvine (MC): *“I will answer your questions best I can- but this was a long time ago- I was then a surgical resident in Watford- I very much doubt any written records remain. ...unfortunately there was never any suspicion of poisoning at the time and **no test would have been done to substantiate the argument in either direction.**”*

ND: What type of blood and urine analysis was done? Would

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those tested samples still be available for further testing?

MC: *He came only to the emergency room ...so we would not have had full hospital notes opened. ...we usually only keep records for 7 years max. I would **probably** have done just simple tests, Hb, BUN, electrolytes, I do not think we would have kept tissue samples.*

ND: Could poisoning have exacerbated his diabetes, renal failure?

MC: *Yes.*

ND: Would a diagnosis of diabetes preclude the possibility of concurrent poisoning? **MC:** *No.*

ND: Unless arsenic is confirmed by specific tests, would it not be missed entirely? **MC:** *Yes.*

ND: What was it that indicated diabetes and renal failure?

MC: *The blood tests- specifically urea (BUN) and creatinine.*

ND: One of the symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning is the thickening of skin in certain places of the body: could this possibly explain his most unusual degree of phimosis?

MC: *Very unlikely- this looked like a gradual problem probably developing over many years. I am afraid this is all from memory rather than actual records...*

COMMENT: A year of heavy metals poisoning can produce this kind of phimosis, as seen in Raymond Reid's poisoning, due to constant urethral inflammation and infections resulting in scar tissue. And as seen below, it is almost certain no blood tests were done.

NO HOSPITAL RECORDS WERE FOUND

Investigation by Balavanta and Nityananda found that Peace Memorial Hospital was moved to another site in 1986 and then became Watford General Hospital. Peace Memorial became a nursing home. All medical records were moved to the new hospital, but "*a major trawl was conducted for any records old enough to be destroyed as part of a housekeeping exercise.*" Hospital records were routinely destroyed after 7 years. Balavanta hired Alexander Harris solicitors to search for Srila Prabhupada's medical records, but none were found, if any ever existed.

NO BLOOD TESTS WERE DONE

It is understood that Tamal and Abhiram did not allow any blood tests. Abhiram says he convinced Srila Prabhupada to go to the hospital only with assurances they were only going "*for some minor plumbing work.*" The urgent reason for the Emergency Room visit was to relieve urinary retention, accomplished by a circumcision.

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Abhiram said he had to convince the doctor to accept Srila Prabhupada as an ER patient only for the urinary retention/blockage problem, and nothing else, and on the condition that intravenous feeding and general anaesthetics were unacceptable. When various routine tests were about to proceed as per hospital policy, Tamal and Abhiram strenuously declined. Drawing blood for tests was certainly refused by the caretakers. In London no blood tests were done.

In Bombay on Sept. 14, days after the hospital visit, Srila Prabhupada said:

"I could understand when he wanted blood that he would begin his allopathic treatments."

Tamal, Oct. 18, 1977 said he would not allow blood tests: *"...I mean we're not going to let them do anything bad [or] let anybody take you to the hospital. I wouldn't have done it in London, except that you yourself said we should do it. Otherwise your instructions told to everybody, 'Don't let them take me to a hospital.' So we're not thinking like that. Neither I'm going to let anybody put any, take any blood specimen or any of those things. It's not required."*

Perhaps a urine test was done, as indicated by Dr. McIrvine's 22 year old memories. But since the urine was totally blocked, and upon circumcision the urine was dramatically released, it is dubious that a urine sample was actually captured. Regardless, even so, no tests for poisoning were done and neither would poisoning be discovered with any of the usual basic urine tests that Dr. McIrvine mentioned.

Since Srila Prabhupada only spent a few hours in the emergency room and was not admitted as a patient to the hospital, and Dr. McIrvine said, *"...would not have had full hospital notes opened,"* and the caretakers' extreme prejudice against tests, *it is sure no blood tests were done.* Dr. McIrvine said "probably" *only simple tests* were done. He does not remember, nor are there any existing records, and the caretakers also do not remember if there were any tests done. Blood tests: surely not. After all, any test results would have come back *after* Srila Prabhupada had already left the hospital, so it is really doubtful they were even given any attention or scrutiny (if there were any).

METAL POISONING DETECTED ONLY BY SPECIFIC TESTS

Many devotees just assume that a poisoning would have been discovered simply by going to a hospital. But discovery of poisoning requires numerous, specific, and costly tests to check for each poison such as mercury, cyanide, thallium, arsenic, etc. *Specific laboratory tests are required to detect specific poisons, and each test could take*

days to be completed. No one suspected poisoning much less order a test for cadmium, a very unusual poison. Heavy metal poisoning may require *several hospital visits and many tests* before being discovered, if the victim does not die first.

Attending physicians will **not order** specific tests for poisoning **unless it is suspected.** Heavy metals poisoning is difficult to discover, as it presents symptoms common to many other causes and ailments. Although Srila Prabhupada was suffering from a sky-high cadmium poisoning, the doctor, devotees, and hospital never suspected poisoning, and various treatments, doctors, and medicines continued. Simply going to the ER would not result in a discovery of poisoning.

GBC'S HULLABALOO OVER DR. McIRVINE

(1) In Sept. 1977 Dr. McIrvine was not “Prabhupada’s Surgeon.” He was an ER surgical resident, not a doctor yet and in graduate medical training under the supervision of an attending physician. He performed a circumcision on a patient he had never seen before, and only saw once more the next day on a personal visit to the Manor. The GBC gave a false impression that major testing and diagnosis work had been done by a professional surgeon, thus dispelling the poison theory. Let us not conclude too much from Srila Prabhupada’s 2 hour ER visit. Dr. McIrvine’s imperfect memories “testimony” without any medical records is not a tell-all, iron-clad “testimony” of much at all. Any doctor would **assume** diabetes and kidney problems based on these appearances, even without tests. The GBC hyped the “surgeon testimony” as though this disproved a poisoning. **But it does not.**

(2) Going to a hospital for an ER day-patient circumcision procedure does not mean poisoning would have been discovered by blood tests, of which there were none. Were there any tests for poisoning? McIrvine clarified: “...*no test would have been done...*”

(3) There are no medical records of any tests or doctor’s notes, just **vague memories.** Diabetes or kidney disease was never documented, quantified, or recorded on paper, audio tape, or in any spoken memory. ISKCON leadership insists Srila Prabhupada’s illness was diabetes, but this means nothing and is totally irrelevant. So what if there was diabetes? It does not change the proven fact of cadmium poisoning. The question: *Was Srila Prabhupada poisoned?* is already settled. Yes, he was. The GBCs claim that “*Diabetes to Blame*” implies Srila Prabhupada’s death was due to diabetes and not poisoning. Confirming diabetes does not disprove poisoning. Dr. McIrvine: “*Unfortunately there was never any suspicion of poisoning at the time and no test*

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would have been done to substantiate the argument in either direction.” Dr. McIrvine confirmed poisoning would exacerbate diabetes and that the two can exist together.

(4) Dr. McIrvine did not dispute the evidence of arsenic poisoning.

(5) Later the *NTIAP* author wrote an open letter giving a new theory, namely that Srila Prabhupada's poisoning was simply a buildup of toxins due to kidney failure: *“That Prabhupada was being poisoned- by his own toxins due to kidney failure brought about by advanced diabetes- was diagnosed by Dr. Andrew McIrvine...”* But this speculation is not derived from Dr. McIrvine's “testimony” and ignores the fact that Srila Prabhupada was poisoned with heavy metals, which cause and worsen kidney disease and diabetes. The deceptive inference is that the poison “theory” is only based on speculation and some faulty symptoms analysis. This, supposedly, confirms a natural death.

(6) **Appraisal Of Dr. McIrvine:** Dr. McIrvine's answers were honest and his cooperation is appreciated. However, in 2002, Nityananda wrote him again to advise him of the sky-high cadmium NAA findings in Srila Prabhupada's hair samples. Unfortunately, he said he stood by the diabetes diagnosis because he had seen the *“cadmium orange dyed paint”* that Hare Krishnas use which *“externally contaminated”* the hair samples. He was referring to the religious “tilak” marks on our foreheads, which is actually a beige clay with no cadmium based orange paint. This ignorant speculation on his part actually takes the cake and ruins his credibility quite well!

(7) **Diabetes Is Not Confirmed As Cause Of Death:** Medically speaking, it is not plausible that Srila Prabhupada's illness from May-July 1976 to Nov. 1977 (before which he was in very good health, Ch. 6) can be attributed to diabetes or kidney failure, as these conditions rarely progress from a mild condition to death in the span of a year or so. *Unless, of course, they are accelerated by lethal levels of cadmium.* The health decline was due to poisoning, which is unnatural. Rather, the result of poisoning was diabetes and kidney failure. The GBC claims of *“longstanding serious diabetes and kidney disease for many years which led to a natural death in 1977”* is not supported by anything or anyone other than their own cover-up propaganda initiated after the poison issue arose in 1997. But even if true that there was diabetes, still, a proven lethal cadmium poisoning took place in 1977.

(8) **Diabetes Type 1, Type 2, Insulin:** *NTIAP* stated that insulin was only for those with type one diabetes (which is totally incorrect). DM2 also requires insulin as it progresses. Endocrinology Diabetes and

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Metabolism (Gerald Bernstein, MD): *"Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease that results in destruction of the insulin producing cells. People with this type of diabetes must take insulin. Type 2 diabetes is a multimolecular disorder that causes, first, inadequate insulin secretion. It may be the amount or the way it is secreted. Second, most with type 2 also have a resistance to the insulin they make. Double whammy. Exercise, a proper diet to control weight may minimize the amount of medication you need for years but this is a progressive disorder so as you get older so does your ability to produce insulin. Sooner or later, diabetics will need insulin. It also may be advantageous to start insulin before that time to keep your blood glucose normal which leads to a better quality of life and reduce risk for complications."*

On average a DM2 patient will start taking insulin 14 years post-diagnosis. That Srila Prabhupada was non-insulin dependent means his diabetes was not yet at a late stage, and this was so even in his last month. The GBC hullabaloo that Srila Prabhupada expired from diabetes, and not poisoning, is simply deceit by ignoring the proof of heavy metals poisoning.

ABHIRAM MEMORIES 1997

Abhiram stated, Nov. 5, 1997: *"Dr. McIrvine, made a very clear and definitive diagnosis of Srila Prabhupada's condition, namely that:*

(1) he had, due to diabetes (and dropsy) suffered swelling which affected the flow in his urinary tract (5) over many years

(2) That he had since birth a slightly constricted urethra (5) which further reduced the urinary flow. (This was the reason for surgery and gave a great deal of relief to Srila Prabhupada)

(3) The combination of these two major factors had put a constant and harmful back pressure on his kidneys, which along with a general deterioration due to age had inflicted serious renal damage. (Srila Prabhupada complained to me that he had difficulty urinating and finally was blocked completely leading to this surgery.)

(4) The kidney failure would naturally cause an increase in uric acid in his system, which would probably affect digestion and appetite. Both being prominent symptoms in Srila Prabhupada's condition.

(5) The loss of digestion, appetite led to malnutrition which caused an already aged and intensely taxed system to go into a total collapse.

"The above is, I believe, an accurate account of the diagnosis of the doctors who examined Srila Prabhupada at Peace Memorial Hospital on 8th September of 1977, and all of my/our observations

prior and subsequent to this generally confirmed this diagnosis."

COMMENTS ON ABHIRAM'S STATEMENT

There is no evidence that Srila Prabhupada had urinary restriction or blockage before 1977 when he was being poisoned. To assume it was congenital or "many years" is speculative. The unusual phimosis was from poisoning and caused urinary blockage. No digestion or appetite could be from diabetes. But what of the 12 mystery symptoms (not typical to diabetes; Ch. 10)? And what of the cadmium?

CONCLUSION

In light of the proven lethal, sky-high cadmium levels, any diabetes was *irrelevant*. Before mid-1976 Srila Prabhupada's health was very good. Diabetes will not advance one in good health to death in a year. The cadmium caused a catastrophic health decline, and any diabetes he may have had does not negate the cadmium poisoning. The correct diagnosis for 1977's "illness" is cadmium poisoning.

If a man with a weak heart is shot by a Magnum 38, what is to be blamed for his death? If an elderly man is poisoned at lethal levels, did he die from old age? If a diabetic is lethally poisoned and then expires, should malicious homicide be ruled out because he had diabetes? Since lethal poisoning is confirmed, any illness becomes secondary to the *unnatural cause of death by poison*. *There is no use debating if Srila Prabhupada's health decline was due to pre-existing diabetes or kidney disease, because the cadmium levels were lethal.*

Cadmium poisoning causes, aggravates, and accelerates diabetes, liver malfunction, and kidney disease, and it was the unnatural assailant on Srila Prabhupada's health, superseding any underlying natural illnesses. His hair tests have proven lethal cadmium poisoning, confirmed by a list of "mystery" health symptoms unique to heavy metals poisoning and atypical to diabetes or kidney disease. From 1966 to 1997, diabetes was never spoken of as the cause of death, even among those closely associated with him. Either Srila Prabhupada's diabetes was a very well-kept secret (where even his close servants did not know), or he did not have any significant diabetes.

But the diabetes debate does not negate lethal cadmium and elevated arsenic poisoning.

CHAPTER 21:

FOUR KAVIRAJAS AGREE ON POISONING

Four kavirajas (Ayurvedic physicians) in Oct. and Nov. 1977 each independently and collectively arrived at a diagnosis of poisoning for Srila Prabhupada. Reliable and independent sources with multiple confirmations provided different pieces by which this conclusion was reached. This is based on published materials and interviews with Balavanta, Nalinikanta, and other, as well as the tape recordings, the kavirajas themselves, and their descendants. A few dots in the picture were connected using common-sense, and **two places are marked below in bold underlines** that are logical assumptions. We are confident of the following accounts and conclusions below.

Bonamali kaviraja had an Ayurvedic practice and dispensary in Gopinath Bazaar, Vrindaban. Srila Prabhupada was his old friend before going to America in 1965, and he used to visit his dispensary to talk about philosophy and medicines. On July 12, 1977, after Srila Prabhupada had come back to Vrindaban to prepare for his physical departure, he called for Bonamali to diagnose and treat his persistent, unexplained illness. Bhakticharu was sent to ask for Bonamali, who came and diagnosed an inability to pass urine or stool. He prescribed a week-long, milk only diet, cow dung ashes over the body, and various medicines. After three weeks Srila Prabhupada discontinued this program, though it seemed to have been beneficial. Although Bonamali was not officially dismissed, other kavirajas and doctors continued to visit and make prescriptions during and after Bonamali's program.

Naveen Krishna das and his father Dr. Khurana of Delhi came to see Srila Prabhupada on Aug. 15, 1977. Dr. Khurana's offers of assistance and advice were not taken. Tamal sent a letter to Dr. Khurana explaining that Srila Prabhupada was already under the care of a kaviraja. The chief doctor from a prominent Ayurvedic hospital in Delhi also came, but after a few days, he was rejected due to Tamal's critical attitude towards him. On Aug. 27 Srila Prabhupada left for London, ending all treatments. On Sept. 8 Srila Prabhupada went to a London hospital for a minor operation to improve the ability to pass urine. On Sept. 13 Srila Prabhupada flew to Bombay, and on Oct. 2 he traveled by train back to Vrindaban.

MORE PHYSICIANS AND DR. K. GOPAL

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On Oct. 3 Bonamali once again examined Srila Prabhupada, thinking there was no illness and only weakness, recommending a special diet and medicines to gain strength. One medicine produced more coughing and Srila Prabhupada decided not to use Bonamali again, asking Tamal to invite his old friend Dr. G. Ghosh from Allahabad to come treat him instead. Tamal declared Bonamali to be a “dishonest man,” supposedly for raising his fees by a few rupees.

But both Gopal Chandra Ghosh of Vrindaban Institute (another old friend of Srila Prabhupada) and Bonamali's son Braj Dulal Goswami deny this is true. Was Tamal creating deliberate misgivings about Bonamali? Gopal Chandra Ghosh quoted Bonamali as saying, “*I do not even want to sell them [medicines for Srila Prabhupada].*” On Oct. 6 Srila Prabhupada asked Tamal to call another local kaviraja, Narottama Lal Gupta, who was also an old acquaintance. But Tamal resisted this.

On Oct. 10 the retired principal of the Jaipur Ayurvedic College, Raj Vaidya Pandit Lakshmi Narayan, was brought and an examination resulted in recommendations involving diet, supplements, and medicines. On Oct. 12 Dr. Ghosh from Kodaikanal arrived unexpectedly, and he was shunned by Tamal and he soon left very disappointed. But first he brought Dr. Krishna Gopal, a young specialist from the local Ramakrishna Hospital. On Oct. 15 Bonamali came again and proclaimed there was no illness, simply weakness. The next day Dr. G. Ghosh of Allahabad finally arrived.

“He personally took a urine sample to Agra for testing and then advised that Prabhupada should not take only liquid but also some solid food, like chena (fresh cheese) mixed with sugar, and he prescribed an enema with glucose and salt.” (Ocean of Mercy, p. 220)

These and all other urine test results are lost. Dr. G. Ghosh brought Dr. K. Gopal again on Oct. 17, who thought the makharadhvaja prepared by Bonamali (not yet taken) was *moti-dristi*. A serious chronic kidney infection was the diagnosis and medicines were prescribed. By Oct. 22, Srila Prabhupada had still not improved in strength. Dr. K. Gopal was perplexed why there was no improvement in Srila Prabhupada's condition. Tamal and Bhavananda heavily criticized Dr. Gopal's ideas for X-rays and he was rejected. Dr. K. Gopal was still at the Ramakrishna Vrindaban hospital in July 2020.

DREAMING OF THE MAKHARADHVAJA

On Oct. 22 Srila Prabhupada had a dream of a Ramanuja kaviraja who would supply genuine makharadhvaja, and Tamal sent devotees out in different directions to search for him. A local Ramanuji kaviraja

was brought to see Srila Prabhupada and also said Bonamali's medicine was not makharadhvaja. Ultimately makharadhvaja was obtained in Delhi from a Shaivite kaviraja through the arrangement of the notorious Chandra Swami. Srila Prabhupada took 3 doses and then stopped due to some diarrhea. By Oct. 27 no doctor/kaviraja had been attending Srila Prabhupada for days. Late at night Adridharan in Calcutta was called to confirm approval for his bringing to Vrindaban a Ramanuji kaviraja that had been found in Calcutta, a Damodara Prasad Sharma "Shastri." It was thought he was the kaviraja from Srila Prabhupada's dream.

BONAMALI'S URINE TEST

Oct. 27, 1977: While discussing the two different batches of makharadhvaja (Chandra Swami and Bonamali) with Srila Prabhupada:

Tamal: *It may be we should take on Bonamali again?* **SP:** *And stick with him?* **BHAV:** *Kaviraja must be there all the time. (TKG's Diary, p. 304)*

Bonamali had been absent from Srila Prabhupada's care since Oct. 15, and despite Tamal's earlier accusations about his "dishonesty," it was decided to call him again. Two devotees were then sent on Oct 27 or 28 to request Bonamali's return to Srila Prabhupada's care. This was confirmed by Bonamali's son, Braj Dulal Goswami (BDG), who has continued the family Ayurvedic practice and dispensary after his father's death. A 2001 interview of BDG by Jitarati, Mandapa, and others at his Vrindaban medical shop was recorded on a 25 min. audio CD, paraphrased, summarized as follows:

"My father was treating Srila Prabhupada, but he stopped... some other kaviraja was treating. When they came back again later [late Oct.] to my father for treatment, he was cautious, knowing other kavirajas were also treating Srila Prabhupada. He did not want to become involved without first doing urine sample and basic examination as a standard practice. He said to the two devotees who had come, 'I will not treat until I have urine sample.' I was 17 at the time and was my father's compounder. I was standing right there [points to a place nearby]. The next day the two devotees came back by rickshaw and brought the Swamiji's urine sample in a 50 gram Dabur honey jar. Bonamali lifted this bottle up to the sunlight. The urine sample contained three layers, three rings, and the colors were separate. My father turned and said to me, 'This is poisoning. The first layer is blood, the second is bone, and the third is marrow. This is slow poison. After giving this poison; the man will die slowly, slowly... no one can judge what is happening.' This thing my father explained me

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then and there, and he told them also, the two devotees, 'I think it is poison.'”

Bonamali then declined to resume Srila Prabhupada's treatment, for two reasons: (1) that other kavirajas were involved, and (2) the confirmation of poisoning from the urine test. *Braj Dulal Goswami explained that his father must have been afraid now that poisoning was understood.* Bonamali's diagnosis of poisoning was the first known instance of someone becoming aware of the real cause for Srila Prabhupada's health decline. BDG did not know if his father had determined the type of poison involved. He was also asked about how blood, bone and bone-marrow enters urine, and he said slow poisoning saps the energy and rots the body internally. This is amazingly verified:

SP: *Bichar hi... jo idhar me to... sarte sarte bilkul sab energy nasht ho gaya. Usliye parikama jayega.* (My thoughts are... that here... I am rotting and rotting. All my energy is wasted. That is why I want to go on parikrama.) Tape T-46A; ConvBk Vol. 36. “*Prabhupada was becoming increasingly weaker, despite the medicine. The kaviraja (Shastri) said all organs except for the kidneys, were all right. There was no **blood, marrow, flesh, or muscles.**”* (TKG's Diary, p. 332) Abhinandana in 2004 confirmed: “...in 1997 I visited Bonamali's son. He is ready to testify, he is my friend. He said he saw the test tube of urine with the dhatus (bone, blood, flesh, marrow etc) separated in layers and different colors. Bonamali said, 'You see, this means poisoning, his body is dissolving, and my medicine is useless, therefore I will stop treating Him.'”

DR. GOPAL GHOSH WITNESSES BONAMALI'S URINE TEST



Dr. Gopal Chandra Ghosh, Srila Prabhupada's old friend and Head Librarian at Vrindaban Research Institute, was at Bonamali Kaviraja's dispensary, on Oct. 27/28, 1977. As seen in *Our Srila Prabhupada* by Mulaprakriti dasi, Dr. Ghosh was Bonamali's good friend. He personally witnessed Bonamali's Ayurvedic analysis of Srila Prabhupada's urine, and in 2002 described the incident to Sakshi Gopal das when interviewed at the Institute (which preserves old historical documents and artifacts):

"Bonamali put down a plantain leaf. I was standing behind him looking over his shoulder. He had Swamiji's urine sample in a Dabur honey bottle. Carefully he put down a drop on the leaf and then added

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some Vedic powder. First the liquid went green and then slowly it turned a dirty brown. He did this thrice. Then he turned to us and said, **'This is poison. Swami Prabhupada has been poisoned.'**" The double confirmation of Bonamali's urine analysis by Dr. Ghosh and Braj Dulal Goswami brings this evidence far above the uncertainties of hearsay and rumors. The Dabur honey bottle is a detail which two separate witnesses confirmed when interviewed separately, and confirms the credibility of both accounts.

Nityananda: *"In March 2004 I visited Vrindaban. I found Dr. Ghosh at the Vrindaban Research Institute. Eighteen months earlier he had suffered a stroke and heart attack, and was now very deaf, irritable, and almost unable to walk. My communication attempts turned to writing my*

questions on paper. 'Did you witness Bonamali perform a urine test for Srila Prabhupada, and what was the result?' He became quite agitated and began loudly stuttering. I pointed to the question again and again. Finally he said coherently: 'I heard about this urine test from Bonamali- I used to visit his shop very often- but because of my illness, my stroke, heart attack, I

cannot now remember the results. But you should go and ask Bonamali's son Braj Dulal Goswami, he will tell you everything.'

"Dr. Ghosh then meticulously wrote down from his sharp memory Braj Dulal Goswami's name, clinic name, and exact Vrindaban address. Obviously he did not want to tell me the urine test results that he very well remembered. Again I asked, and he said in a guarded tone: 'Yes, the urine test showed something very untoward, something very unusual. Maybe the medicines caused the very negative results of the urine test. Ask Braj Dulal.' Was it poison, I asked? Dr. Ghosh became agitated and animated, and said I should go and study the artifacts, waving his arms at the exhibits. The exhibits were interesting, but his testimony more so. He would not confide in a white Westerner. Sakshi Gopal was Bengali and Dr. Ghosh had confided in him in 2002.

I AM FROM HAWAII, USA & MY FRIEND
 SAKSHI GOPAL FROM AUSTRALIA
 ASKED ME TO VISIT YOU.

 DAUGHTER FAMILY I AM HOUSE-BUILDER
 SITA-RAM RADHA-GOVINDA/HOME
 MY HOUSE Dr. Braj Dulal Goswami;
 Sri Radha Govind Hermedic
 Gopinath Bazar, Vrindaban Pharmacy
 DID YOU WITNESS BONAMALI PERFORM
 A URINE TEST FOR SRILA PRABHUPADA
 AND WHAT WAS THE RESULT?
 - NO - He was told about it.
 CAN YOU TELL ME WHAT HE TOLD YOU?
 - He forgot + advised that I see
 Braj Dulal whose name address & shop name he
 remembered well -

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He knew Braj Dulal would explain his father's urine test, so referred me there to get the real story which he himself was reluctant to go on record with. Also he was wary of the ISKCON complex which was almost next door."

CONFIRMATION FROM BRAJ DULAL GOSWAMI

"During my 2004 Vrindaban pilgrimage I could not catch up with Braj Dulal Goswami. He was filmed in a 2005 documentary shown on Star TV in India wherein he again confirmed his father's determination of poisoning. URL: www.youtube.com/watch?v=0h4YmilaL-c In March 2010 my mother-in-law visited BDG in Vrindaban and put me on the phone with him. I spoke to him from Fiji, and asked whether he had seen his father test Srila Prabhupada's urine and heard his father declare that Srila Prabhupada was poisoned.

"He was at first rather cautious, but gradually relaxed and opened up. He was concerned for his life, stating that ISKCON was very powerful, that he was now 50 and had to think of his family and their



future safety and livelihood. Since he had spoken to Sakshi Gopal in 2002, he no longer had patients or customers from ISKCON. After he spoke on the 2005 Indian television documentary arranged by Sakshi Gopal, he had indirectly received warnings from ISKCON that what was done was done, but he should not be involved with the poison controversy again. But he said he was devoted to the truth, and he stood by his statements in JFY and on the Star TV show.

"However, if he was to make these statements in print with an attorney or to a court, he asked how we could protect his family. Braj Dulal had been intimidated and was now cautious about further exposing his family to danger. I thanked him and promised to visit him on my next trip to Vrindaban." (Nityananda das, 2012)

The photo above is from Mulaprakriti dasi's book *Srila Prabhupada: A Friend To All*. Braj Dulal Goswami is a brave man dedicated to the truth, even at personal risk. He is a significant witness and we pray for his health and safety. The interview notes of Dr. Ghosh of the VRI are included above as well.

GOVINDA DAS AND BONAMALI KAVIRAJA

That Bonamali kaviraja was convinced of Srila Prabhupada being maliciously poisoned was confirmed by a note written to Nityananda

das after *SHPM* was published (1999). Kusa dasi, ex-wife of Srutakirti (Sriila Prabhupada's servant 1972-5) and Honolulu ISKCON temple president in 2002, wrote that her close friend Govinda dasi had visited Bonamali sometime after Sriila Prabhupada's departure and was told "What have they done to Swamiji? It appears Sriila Prabhupada has been poisoned." It was not until 2015 that Nityananda das was able to clarify this with Govinda dasi and Kusa dasi. Govinda dasi wrote:

"I saw a Bengali doctor in Vrindaban named Banamali Kaviraj. I saw him a number of times in past, and I knew him fairly well, had been to his home and he also did some puja for me once. He was very brahminical, a simple, saintly person... I had left India soon after the big Kumbha Mela [Jan. 1977]. Kusha and I had traveled to the Kumbha Mela with Sriila Prabhupada... From there we went to Mayapur, Calcutta, and then I returned to the US. ...when I next went to Vrindaban, perhaps a year or two after his disappearance I went to see Banamali Kaviraja. As I sat in his office, these were his exact words: 'What happened to your Swami Prabhupada? What did they do to him?! He was well when he left here? What did they do to him!?' I don't know why, I just started crying. Then he just shook his head, exasperated, and said, 'Never mind, never mind.' ...I didn't know what he was talking about... But he was upset, and definitely seemed to think that someone had done something to Sriila Prabhupada. His mood was one more of outrage. So this is the factual history. Sadly, I was not there, as we were told he going to live another ten years."

Kusa dasi, however, insisted on one detail: "*Govinda dasi, I do remember you saying the doctor said, 'It appears that your Sriila Prabhupada has been poisoned.'*" Govinda dasi then replied: "*If Kusha remembers my saying this, then it is true. She has the memory of a she-elephant, so if she says I told her this, it is true, even though I can't remember that part. She has a better memory than me.*" Partrikananda also reported in 1998 that a kaviraja asked: "*What happened to your guru? He was in good health.*" This confirms Govinda's recollection.

On May 30, 2022 Govinda dasi again confirmed her testimony: "*A [year or so] later, when I was in Vrindaban, I went to the Bengali Ayurvedic Vanamali Kaviraj. He began to say loudly to me, 'What did they do to him?! What did they do? He was well when he left here for the West. What did they do to him?!' [...] I began to cry. He then said, 'Never mind.' He saw I did not know what happened. Now I know.*"

DAMODAR SHASTRI TAKES UP THE TREATMENT

Just before midnight on Oct. 28, Damodar Prasad Sharma

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“Shastri,” the Ramanuji Calcutta kaviraja, arrived with Adridharan in Vrindaban. He enthusiastically took up Srila Prabhupada’s treatment, confident in success in a full recovery. He finding fresh herbs from local forests and preparing medicines. Shastri needed an assistant kaviraja, herbal ingredients, and glass distillation equipment to prepare his medicines. Srila Prabhupada sent Shastri to Narottama Lal Gupta at his Ayurvedic clinic near Loi Bazaar, to borrow distillation equipment. Dr. NL Gupta told Nityananda in 2004 he went into the forests with Shastri to find herbs for medicines, advising Shastri about Srila Prabhupada’s medical history and previous treatments, and that Shastri also consulted with Bon Maharaja and Vishwambhar Goswami of Radha Raman Mandir, both now deceased.

Shastri met an unnamed young kaviraja at the Vrindaban Rangaji (Ramanuja) temple, and employed him as his assistant. On Oct. 29 Bhakticharu and Shastri went to see him. Shastri also went to Delhi for advice from an elderly expert at the Ayurvedic College, and he also went to Bonamali’s dispensary. Shastri diligently, enterprisingly networked in Vrindaban and Delhi, and he built an informal Ayurvedic team to collaborate in treating Srila Prabhupada. However, Dr. NL Gupta did not favor Bonamali, saying he was not a certified, college-trained physician, and it was clear there were very poor relations between the two families.

PRABHUPADA’S OLD FRIEND NAROTTAMA LAL GUPTA

Narottama Lal Gupta kaviraja first met Srila Prabhupada at Kesi Ghat (in the 1950/60’s) when he treated him for malaria. After a long time, Dr. NL Gupta again met Srila Prabhupada around Oct. 6, 1977 after some devotees came to his dispensary saying that Srila Prabhupada had asked to see him. ConvBk Vol35.122, records Srila Prabhupada’s desire for Sacidananda das to bring a father and son doctor team near the post office and Loi Bazaar to see him. *Tamal strongly opposed the idea.*

This doctor team, who practiced both Ayurvedic and allopathic medicine, was Narottama Lal Gupta and son Liladhar. Srila Prabhupada said this doctor was famous, expert, and had spoken at a temple function. Dr. NL Gupta came and was both happy and surprised to see Srila Prabhupada; he saw his condition was very serious. But Dr. NL Gupta’s efforts at treatment were confused and mixed up with those of other kavirajas and doctors, and no one’s treatment was effective. New physicians and treatments had become increasing frequent. Dr. NL Gupta was just one in the parade of 1977 doctors. Dr. NL Gupta and

son still had their offices near the Loi Bazaar Post Office as of 2004.

THREE KAVIRAJAS DECIDE ON POISONING

After a week or so, when the combined, tireless efforts of Damodara Shastri, Dr. NL Gupta, Bonamali and others met with no results, they shared their frustrations in improving Srila Prabhupada's condition. Shastri learned about Bonamali's poison test and told NL Gupta about it, somewhere outside the ISKCON temple in early Nov. 1977.

Dr. NL Gupta told Sakshi Gopal das in 2002 (summarized):

"When it was discovered that the medicines were having no effect, the three kavirajas working on Swamiji met to discuss the problem. After much deliberation all three of us expressed the same opinion that Srila Prabhupada's body had been poisoned. In all possibility the poisoning was chronic and had been administered over a period of many months. Srila Prabhupada was also saying that he had been poisoned.

"When we coupled his complaint to the unresponsive nature of his illness, we concluded that no matter how many purias (medicines/doses) we prescribed, Swamiji would not respond to the treatments. Unless we prepared a formula to first treat the poison in Swamiji's body, nothing was going to work. So we began searching for the necessary ingredients to combat the poison. But in that time Srila Prabhupada left his body. I still have the formula somewhere, it will take some looking to find it."

The poison antidote prescription was written down on a paper, but Dr. NL Gupta could not find it in his dispensary and its whereabouts are now unknown. Dr. NL Gupta gave one possibility of the antidote's location: Srila Prabhupada's disciple Gaurimata dasi came to him to ask for some of His Divine Grace's "relics." He obliged her with some old prescriptions and letters, perhaps including the antidote document. Gaurimata passed away in recent years and when Vidya dasi (formerly married to Bhaktisiddhanta das) was contacted, she replied:

"I am sorry but I do not know of these prescriptions and medical papers you are referring to? I was Gauri's main care giver and did take care of all her material possessions after she left but have no memory of these precious artifacts of Srila Prabhupada's. If she had those from before, perhaps she gave them to someone else before she passed."

Some prescriptions are in Vrindaban ISKCON Srila Prabhupada museum's safe or displays. Copies were obtained from Daivi Shakti

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dasi by Sadhusangananda in the mid 90's. In 2004 Nityananda saw 3 medical prescriptions written by Shastri in the display showcase of the Vrindaban ISKCON museum.

After his 2002 interview with Dr. NL Gupta, our Australian team member wrote Nityananda:

“Yes, I interviewed Narottama das kaviraja in Vrindaban. His revelations were amazing. He openly disclosed to me many things that confirmed Srila Prabhupada was poisoned. There is no doubt in my mind he would have said the same to Balavanta... hasn't Balavanta [told] what Narottama told him? When I went back later, his son Lila practically threw me out.”

The following year in 2003 Sakshi Gopal went again with Jitarati das to speak further with Dr. NL Gupta, but his son Liladhar would not allow it. Liladhar had more or less taken over the clinic although his father still saw a few of his own longtime patients. The son had decided to be “neutral” and would not be pulled into the poisoning controversy. When Nityananda went to see NL Gupta in 2004, his son again prevented his father from saying much.

BALAVANTA AND NALINIKANTA CONFIRMATIONS

Balavanta's March 2000 report to GBC: *“I informally interviewed Dr. Narottama Lal (Gupta) who attended Srila Prabhupada in Vrindaban. He informed me that there should be no arsenic (99.9% certain) in Makhharadhwaja. He also stated that in his opinion, Srila Prabhupada had symptoms of liver damage. This, he thought, could lead to kidney damage and could also be responsible for swelling.”*

(ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5596182: Cadmium poisoning causes liver damage.)

Balavanta and Nalinikanta went together to interview Dr. NL Gupta in Vrindaban on Apr. 9, 1999, and their separate testimonies and their written notes to our investigation team (PTC) were obtained for this chapter. All this amounted to much more than what was reported by Balavanta in his brief report to the GBC. Following is a composite report with the complete information: (by Nalinikanta, Nityananda)

“There were three Indian doctors involved in the last treatments of Srila Prabhupada: Dr. NL Gupta, Damodara Shastri, and Bonamali. Srila Prabhupada told each of these kavirajas that he wanted nothing but what they gave him and that Srila Prabhupada would make note of it by writing it down. All three kavirajas became worried because they noted what appeared to be poisoning symptoms. All three were certain Srila Prabhupada was not suffering from advanced diabetes, and they

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decided the problem was an external cause, which appeared to be poisoning. Tamal was warned that no strong medicines, especially those that might have arsenic [or mercury] in it, should be given to Srila Prabhupada. This shows they did not believe the poisoning was intentional. NL Gupta thought Srila Prabhupada had a liver disease.

“At first the three kavirajas did not suspect malicious poisoning, but may have later come to think it was intentional, and not the result of inappropriate or too many medicines. Nalinikanta saw an impression of distrust and suspicion from NL Gupta regarding an intentional poisoning, writing on Feb. 7, 2016: “I was there in person (1999). The younger Dr. Liladhar Gupta first received us and Balavanta explained that he was doing an investigation of the poisoning of Srila Prabhupada and wanted Dr. Narottama Lal Gupta's opinion. Dr. Liladhar Gupta first asked ‘Are you from the GBC?’”

“Balavanta said no, that this was an independent investigation. So after getting this assurance, then Dr. NL Gupta came downstairs to the room and he told us that yes, he had seen all the symptoms of arsenic poisoning. What I remember is that he was brief, and said yes, he saw all the symptoms of arsenic poisoning and he had said this to the people in Srila Prabhupada's room. That was it. The son did not contradict what his father said, did not say anything much. Then we left and they said if we come again he would meet us again.”

We note that at this time Balavanta had already received the hair test results from Dr. Morris showing elevated arsenic.

DR. N L GUPTA INTERVIEW IN 2004 by Nityananda das

In March 2004 I interviewed the elderly Dr. NL Gupta who still attended to walk-in patients most mornings of the week. I took my Hindi friend Yogesh with me to translate. After discussing his relationship with Srila Prabhupada, I asked if he thought Srila Prabhupada had been poisoned, and he suddenly became very nervous and agitated.

He said (paraphrased): *“There was no poisoning. In the last month some of Prabhupada's urine was brought, and I tested it. But it showed*

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no poisoning. This is the proof.” I reminded him of what he had told Balavanta and Nalinikanta in 1999, before his son Liladhar had started giving ISKCON Ayurvedic seminars abroad. Then he said: “Damodara Prasad Shastri and I determined that Srila Prabhupada was poisoned due to too much Western medicine that was not properly prescribed. The overload of toxins became poison.”

Before I could ask if the urine test showed poisoning after all, Dr. NL Gupta walked out. Soon his agitated son Dr. Liladhar Gupta rushed in and took over the interview quite aggressively. I calmed him down with a paid medical consultation on my own health. Then I told Liladhar that Bonamali, as confirmed by Braj Dulal Goswami, had done a urine test in late Oct. 1977 and confirmed an intentional, malicious poisoning which was not from medicines, and he emphasized with great animosity that Bonamali was not a college-trained Ayurvedic physician.

He did not know if Shastri had consulted with Bonamali. I mentioned that his father was brought some of Srila Prabhupada's urine to test for poison. Liladhar replied (paraphrased): *“Yes, but that urine test was not capable of checking for poisons; it was to gauge the bodily strength, how much age is left, like a pulse reading. No longevity was left. He had no life remaining. Even if Prabhupada was poisoned, what good will it do to bring it up now? The kidneys and liver were malfunctioning due to an over-exposure to toxins from medicines. He had a long-term, pre-existing kidney ailment that caused swelling of the hands and feet.”*

This really sounded like he was coached what to say by ISKCON's foreign seminars sponsors. Why would a urine test show there was no poison if it was not for testing poison? Father and son had contradicted each other about this urine test. Why had their testimony to me changed from what they told Balavanta (1999) and Sakshi Gopal (2002)? Were they pressured to deny poisoning? My clear impression was that father and son were not being honest, intimidated by ISKCON (or why the agitation?) The economic stakes in their future ISKCON business tours would be a powerful motive.

Liladhar proudly gushed about going to America to teach Ayurveda and that he was going again soon. Surely, to speak truth to me would end his career and commercial prospects in ISKCON, just as had happened to Braj Dulal Goswami. Telling me about New York (where I grew up), it was like he had gone to heaven. Amusing, sad. Still, I got some confirmation of the earlier interviews. **(END)**

SRI LA PRABHUPADA TOLD ABOUT THE POISONING

From all of the above, we conclude that, at some point in early Nov., Shastri, Bonamali, Braj Dulal Goswami, Dr. NL Gupta, Liladhar Gupta, and Dr. Gopal Chandra Ghosh, at least six persons, had come to know of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning, either *intentional or accidental*. Surely these six relayed this very newsworthy conclusion to others, and this news circulated amongst the Vrindaban locals outside ISKCON.

On Nov. 9 Srila Prabhupada repeats this news himself: "*Someone says that I have been poisoned.*" This someone who told him was an unknown outsider. The next day he said "*Someone has poisoned me*" also that someone had told him that he had the symptoms of poisoning.

We surmise that one of these 6 persons, or someone they had told, confidentially informed Srila Prabhupada that he had been poisoned and he had poisoning symptoms. This news came either directly from one of his kavirajas, or through others they had told. Tamal did not know Srila Prabhupada had been told, evident because Tamal repeatedly asks Srila Prabhupada *who* told him.

POISONED INTENTIONALLY OR ACCIDENTLY?

The question arises whether these six believed Srila Prabhupada was poisoning was intentional or accidental. Some thoughts:

- (1) How could they know either way?
- (2) They did not know which poison or medicines were responsible for this condition.
- (3) It would have been natural to assume poisoning was from too many medicines (although this is not a plausible theory).
- (4) If anyone suggested Srila Prabhupada was maliciously poisoned, this could invite trouble from the poisoners and be an uncomfortable position, maybe even dangerous.
- (5) Thus their suspicions of malicious poisoning would be kept discretely -Bhagatji also thought some conspiracy taking place.
- (6) Dr. NL Gupta said Tamal was warned not to give any strong medicines, but was Tamal told about their poisoning conclusion?
- (7) They assumed accidental poisoning because they had no proof otherwise.
- (8) When Srila Prabhupada said he was being poisoned (intentionally), Shastri accepted it as true, confirming their suspicions of poisoning.

DP SHARMA "SHASTRI" ACCEPTED POISONING

Kamsahanta das' son Namacharya had long attended the Mayapur

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gurukula. Dr. Ramesh K. Sharma, the son of Damodara Prasad Sharma (“Shastri,” Srila Prabhupada's last kaviraja), used to visit Mayapur and the two became very good friends. In 1994 Dr. R K Sharma confided to Namacharya that his father Damodara Shastri spoke often to him about how Srila Prabhupada had been maliciously poisoned. We note that the poisoning of spiritual teachers in India is quite common, so the stigma of speaking about this privately on the fringes of ISKCON would have been negligible. In May 2002 our Asian team found Damodara Prasad Sharma's son, Dr. Ramesh Kumar Sharma, at their family home, Kalakar St, Calcutta.

*When Dr. Ramesh K. Sharma was asked if his father Damodara Prasad Sharma had told him that **Srila Prabhupada was poisoned, he nodded, yes, to the affirmative.***

It was confirmed by the son that his father Shastri had passed away in 1996. Unfortunately, Srila Prabhupada's last kaviraja expired prior to the rise of the poison issue. One less eyewitness; we should interview the remaining relevant persons and witnesses before they also pass away. May the truth of Srila Prabhupada's disappearance be known.

Kamsahanta das stated that Damodara Prasad Shastri himself never went back to an ISKCON temple after Srila Prabhupada passed away. He was a good-hearted and faithfully religious man, and the poisoning must have affected him deeply. It is no surprise that he never spoke out in the face of such a powerful organization as ISKCON. What good could it accomplish?

ADRIDHARAN'S PERSONAL OPINION

The GBC's *NTIAP* (p. 48) reprinted Adridharan das' statements in 1999 about his association with the last kaviraja, whom he had brought from Calcutta to treat Srila Prabhupada and with whom he stayed in the same room in Vrindaban for two weeks in 1977. Just after the poison discussions on Nov. 9, 1977, Adridharan says he privately asked Shastri what he thought Srila Prabhupada meant by his statements on poisoning. Shastri supposedly told Adridharan that although he at first thought Srila Prabhupada was talking about a malicious poisoning, later he concluded he “*was actually referring to the effects of poison having been administered via bad medicine.*” But this could simply reflect Shastri's fear of repercussions from unknown poisoners.

In the poison discussions, Shastri dismisses Tamal's suggestion of *makharadhvaja* and there were a total of 10 confirmations from those present that Srila Prabhupada was being homicidally poisoned. No one spoke of bad medicine, but about malicious poisoning and various

homicidal criminal poisoning cases in India. Shastri's son clarified his father had often told him Srila Prabhupada was poisoned. This directly contradicts Adridharan's opinion.

"I visited their Kalakar Street clinic in Bagh Bazar, Calcutta in Jan. 1995. His son was not very informative. He stated that upon returning from Vrindaban in 1977 his father said Srila Prabhupada may have been poisoned, but did not go into any detail. At that time Damodara Prasad was at his Village in Rajasthan, on the opposite side of the country, but I failed to visit him." (Abhinanda das) (Shastri's son may well have been reluctant to speak openly.)

CONCLUSIONS

On Nov. 9-10 Srila Prabhupada and his caretakers engaged in the "poison discussions." It was very clear to everyone Srila Prabhupada was thinking he had been maliciously poisoned. The poisoners worried they would be discovered. The very next day, Nov. 11, the poison whispers occur on the tape recordings: *"the poison's going down," "Is the poison in the milk?" "poisoning for a long time."* Did the poisoners decide to finish their work with a final dose? The answer is obvious.

The "poison antidote" prescribed by Dr. NL Gupta, probably to cleanse the liver, was never prepared or given, as Srila Prabhupada departed within days. Shastri believed Srila Prabhupada had been poisoned, seen in the poison discussions and in his son's testimony.

Another valuable witness is the young kaviraja from the Rangaji temple, who needs to be interviewed. All this information was assembled 20+ years after Srila Prabhupada's departure. Dr. Gopal Ghosh, Dr. NL Gupta, and Braj Dulal Goswami, when interviewed separately, provided complementary and compatible accounts. This is a powerful confirmation through witnesses and medical evidence that Srila Prabhupada was poisoned and confirms the forensic hair tests evidence, which is the final conclusive proof.

Four kavirajas:

(1) Damodar Prasad Shastri, (2) Narottama Lal Gupta, (3) Braj Dulal Goswami, (4) Bonamali Kaviraja.

CHAPTER 22:

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MEDICINES

In the Oct. 1977 discussions, Srila Prabhupada asks who is responsible for the medicines that he was being given. Tamal answers that the medicines are locked in Srila Prabhupada's almirah, a cabinet, and that only he and Bhakticharu have access to them. Tamal maintained a very tight control of all circumstances around Srila Prabhupada, including guests, doctors, food and drink, and medicines. As Srila Prabhupada's permanent secretary, *Tamal was in total control of Srila Prabhupada's medicines and health care.*

WHAT IS MAKHARADHVAJA (MKD)?

According to *Prakruti: Your Ayurvedic Constitution*, by Dr. R.E. Svoboda, "Anyone who wants to use mercury for rejuvenation **must be exceptionally careful about its source**, and must be sure that it has been properly prepared... The quantity of mercury in any one pill is very small thanks to the processing procedure known as Bhavana... Makharadhvaja (MKD) benefits all sorts of acute disease states, including especially respiratory ailments like cold, influenza, and pneumonia, and all sorts of chronic conditions, such as low blood pressure, general exhaustion, and nervous or mental debility... It is best to take MKD during coldest season of year so that their powerful innate fire does not increase pitta."

Srila Prabhupada was, in fact, very cautious about the authenticity of the *makharadhvaja* from Bonamali, Chandra Swami, and the Rangaji kariraja. Dr. G. Ghosh, who was 82 in 1977 and a respected Allahabad allopathic doctor, said that any medicine which contains mercury and arsenic would be inappropriate for Srila Prabhupada. Damodara Shastri stated that *makharadhvaja* (MKD) was not suitable for Srila Prabhupada due to his weakened condition. As far as is known, none of his medicines had any arsenic, and Srila Prabhupada's hair mercury levels tested normal in 5 samples.

CHANDRA SWAMI AND THE MAKHARADHVAJA

On Oct. 20, 1977 Srila Prabhupada had a dream of a Ramanujavidya preparing *makharadhvaja* medicine, and Tamal had devotees go out to look for this medicine. Adi Keshava and Satadhanya went to Delhi and were directed by Chandra Swami's secretary to pick up a course of *makharadhvaja* from a local kaviraja, paid by Chandra Swami

(who was in Madras).

Tamal and the GBC said the poison Srila Prabhupada spoke of on Nov. 9-10, 1977 was referring to *makharadhvaja* supplied through Chandra Swami, only taken 3 times, ending Oct. 26. But Srila Prabhupada did not refer to this medicine when saying, "*Someone has poisoned me.*" The October *makhardhvaja* is not "someone" and it does not explain how the poisoning started months earlier in Feb. 1977, as is proven by forensic hair tests.

Chandra Swami was an expert in poisons and herbs, and is a very plausible source of the cadmium. Chandra Swami stands out so starkly in the lineup of persons present during Srila Prabhupada's last two years that *of course* he is suspected in the now proven poisoning of Srila Prabhupada. *In any crime, his type of character would be the first to be investigated.* Yet, there is no proof Chandra Swami was involved, but his connection to ISKCON and Tamal is conspicuously suspicious.

Given the following facts, it is only natural to suspect Chandra Swami was possibly connected to Srila Prabhupada's poisoning: (1) Chandra Swami supplied the *makharadhvaja* that SP took in Oct. '77. (2) Chandra Swami may have supplied poison given to imprisoned politicians like JP Narayan in 1975-77. (3) Chandra Swami has been associated with assassinations and murders. (4) Chandra Swami was close to several devotees, and likely Tamal, even staying in the NY ISKCON temple for a couple of days in 1976 (testimonies below).

We doubt that Chandra Swami, almost surely in Madras at the time, and without physical access to the apothecary jar of freshly made *makharadhvaja*, *could taint the medicine* that was to be donated to Srila Prabhupada. Instead, we wonder if Chandra Swami gave advice or poison to those who administered the cadmium, but we doubt the *makharadhvaja* was poisoned. Because of Chandra Swami's notorious history and proximity to Tamal and ISKCON 1976-77, he is a person of interest.

LEGITIMATE QUESTIONS

NTIAP p 109: "...tries to insinuate all kinds of unsubstantiated facts regarding the 'connection' with Chandra Swami... However, all of these allegations are totally speculative, and have no basis in factual evidence or testimony..." But, having reviewed Chandra Swami's history and rap sheet, one cannot help but wonder, *what is the relationship between Srila Prabhupada's poisoning, Tamal, and Chandra Swami?*

The questions are many, derived from substantial and warranted

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suspicions. In 1977 Srila Prabhupada did not accept an invitation to meet Indira Gandhi due to her questionable character. Yet Srila Prabhupada was given "medicine" obtained through Chandra Swami, a close ally of the same Indira Gandhi that Srila Prabhupada refused to meet. It is also overly coincidental that Indira Gandhi's 1976 political prisoners developed the same kidney ailment that Srila Prabhupada had.

Considering Srila Prabhupada's enemies in India, and Chandra Swami's connection with politicians and international intrigue, would going to Chandra Swami for medicine not now be seen as out of place? Chandra Swami was a very easy and likely source to obtain poisons and instructions for their use. The cadmium came from somewhere. No one on the radar screen is a better possible source than the Chandra Swami. We do not think Chandra Swami's *makharadhvaja* was poisoned, as this would not explain the proven cadmium poisoning from at least 8 months earlier. But he could have given the cadmium in 1976. Chandra Swami died May 23, 2017.

POISONING INDIRA GANDHI'S POLITICAL PRISONERS?

Morarji Desai was imprisoned by Indira Gandhi during her proclamation of emergency rule (19 months, 1975-77), along with 150,000 opposition politicians. Indira Gandhi was defeated in elections March 1977. The jailed opponents were released and the Janata party, led by J.P. Narayan (who was too ill) selected Morarji Desai Mar. 24, 1977 as the next PM. J.P. Narayan had called for massive civil disobedience in protest of Indira Gandhi's corrupt regime in June 1975, leading to his arrest. J.P. Narayan was released to house arrest after 5 months due to very bad health.

There were stories in the press in 1977 that Gandhi poisoned J.P. Narayan and others in jail. J.P. Narayan was in a Bombay hospital in Apr. 1977 when devotees went to visit him. Srila Prabhupada, then also in Bombay, noted J.P. Narayan had the same kidney disease as he had. J.P. Narayan went to the USA for treatment, but died two years later in 1979. In a letter to VNN.org on Dec.13, 1997, Bhagavat das wrote "...It was said in certain circles that when Indira Gandhi held JP Narayan under house arrest she had poisons slowly administered that caused the deterioration of his kidneys and his death."

Nara Narayan das wrote on 12.29.97: "*During the 'emergency' of Indira Gandhi... she imprisoned most of the important members of the opposition to the Congress party, including the Maharani of Jaipur who wrote a book exposing Indira Gandhi's excesses. When the*

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prisoners were released, many of them had kidney failure. When I was in India in 1976, many ISKCON friends whispered how kidney poison was administered to Indira's political enemies (in jail). In 1977... kidney poisoning of important men was well documented. ...At that time, kidney poison was being discussed in the (Indian) newspapers."

Nov. 9, 2004, the *Hindu* newspaper reviewed "*UNFINISHED REVOLUTION — A Political Biography of Jayaprakash Narayan*," by Ajit Bhattacharjea, wherein it was said: "*There were suspicions that JP Narayan was poisoned in prison and that this could have hastened his death.*"

RELEVANCE OF HIS NOTORIETY TO THIS CASE

This notorious tantric herbalist "godman" Chandra Swami regularly visited and once stayed at the New York ISKCON temple for a couple of days in late 1976 when Tamal was the resident GBC in charge there. Chandra Swami became good friends with NY temple president Adi Keshava Swami and gave him assistance defending against phony kidnapping charges. In Oct. 1977 Chandra Swami arranged for a donation of makharadhvaja to Srila Prabhupada.



Chandra Swami may have been linked to the poisoning of jailed Indian politicians in 1976. He has an incomparably dark history of unsavory associations, suspected and accused of fraud, bribery, terrorism, arms dealing, murder, and more. He was highly implicated in Rajiv Gandhi's 1991 assassination but was never tried. He was capable of mind reading, magical feats, and owned an opulent pink granite palace in Delhi. Due to the notorious scope of Chandra Swami's alleged activities, which includes poisoning, influence-peddling, assassinations: ***Was Chandra Swami the source of the poison of which Srila Prabhupada spoke, or the source of the cadmium which has been found in Srila Prabhupada's hair?***

ISKCON leaders say the poison Srila Prabhupada spoke of on Nov. 9-10, 1977 was referring to *makharadhvaja* supplied through Chandra Swami, although taken only 2-3 times, ending Oct. 26. We strongly disagree Srila Prabhupada referred to this medicine when saying, "Someone has poisoned me." (see Ch. 2) The October *makhardhvaja* does not explain how the poisoning started in Feb. 1977,

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as proven by *Samples A* and *D*. Given the following 4 facts, why is it so hard to suspect Chandra Swami as possibly connected to Srila Prabhupada's poisoning?

(1) Chandra Swami supplied the *makharadhvaja* that *NTIAP* claims was the "poison" Srila Prabhupada spoke of Nov. 9-10, 1977.

(2) Chandra Swami may have supplied poison given to imprisoned politicians like JP Narayan in 1975-77.

(3) Chandra Swami has been associated with assassinations and murder, including arms dealing, terrorist organizations.

(4) Chandra Swami was close to several devotees, especially Adi Keshava Swami, and likely Tamal, even staying in the New York ISKCON temple for a couple of days in 1976 (Bhagwat Maharaja, Sevananda).

Chandra Swami is a plausible source of the cadmium, especially since the prime suspect Tamal likely met him in New York in 1976 and since Chandra Swami was an expert in poisons and herbs. Chandra Swami stands out so starkly in the lineup of persons present during Srila Prabhupada's last two years that *of course* his involvement in the poisoning should be suspected. In any crime, his type of character would be the first to be investigated. Nevertheless, there is no actual evidence Chandra Swami or Adi Keshava was involved in Srila Prabhupada's poisoning. We chronicle the history and details about Chandra Swami for the record since his connection to ISKCON is so conspicuously suspicious.

THE MOST LIKELY HISTORY OF EVENTS

The most reliable account is the tapes. Our leaning is to the following summary of events:

Adi Keshava called Chandra Swami at his Delhi number, but he was in Madras, and he spoke to his secretary, who phoned Chandra Swami, who arranged to pay for the *makharadhvaja*, which had just been completed. Adi Keshava and Satadhanya then went to the Delhi kaviraja and picked up the *makharadhvaja* that had been donated to Srila Prabhupada by Chandra Swami. Satadhanya brought it to Vrindaban, forgetting to mention the letter.

The tapes confirm the *makharadhvaja* was arranged for and donated *courtesy of Chandra Swami himself*. Satadhanya (on tape) and Adi Keshava (interviews) confirm CS was in Madras.

DID CHANDRA SWAMI DONATE TAINTED MAKHARADHVAJA?

We doubt that Chandra Swami, almost surely in Madras at the

time, and without physical access to the apothecary jar of freshly made makharadhvaja, *could taint the medicine* that was to be donated to Srila Prabhupada. The reasons are:

(1) The makharadhvaja manufacture was just completed after a 10 day process, and 48 ready-made packets, only a portion of a larger lot, were taken from the jar's contents and given to Srila Prabhupada

(2) This clinic was highly reputable and serving the PM and many members of government

(3) The medicine was personally handed over by the Delhi kaviraja who was highly reputable

(4) The clinic was very public and poisonings are surreptitious. Too many witnesses.

(5) Hair tests show cadmium poisoning began at least by Feb. 1977, and perhaps even in mid-1976... poisoning is never retroactive.

(6) Anyway, only 2-3 doses were taken.

But many others will still suspect the makharadhvaja was poisoned, and this question can be settled by testing the leftover 45 packets which Srila Prabhupada never took. Are they still in Srila Prabhupada's Vrindaban quarters? The GBC says the makharadhvaja was "like poison" whereas others suspect the makharadhvaja was actually tainted with poison, but October medicine cannot cause the previous February poisoning. Srila Prabhupada discontinued the *makharadhvaja* because it caused one day of diarrhea, and he mentioned it was "like poison" (not 2 weeks later, as the GBC claims). We also note the GBC tested the *makharadhvaja* (MVAJ) in Australia in 1999 and there was nothing unusual in it.

We wonder if Chandra Swami gave advice or poison to those who administered the cadmium, not whether the makharadhvaja was poisoned. But this idea is also complicated by the July 20, 1976 "attack" which was before anyone knew Chandra Swami (unless at that time a different poison was used). Still, because of Chandra Swami's notorious history and proximity to Tamal and ISKCON 1976-77, he is a person of interest.

THREE DIFFERENT SUPPOSITIONS REVIEWED

There are three different suppositions about the *makhardhvaja* in relation to poison, and they are:

(1) As stated in the GBC's *NTIAP* (p. 52), when Srila Prabhupada spoke of being poisoned on Nov. 9-10, he was simply referring to 2-3 doses of *makharadhvaja* that he stopped taking on Oct. 26, two weeks

earlier. This theory is debunked in Ch. 37.

(2) Our position is that Srila Prabhupada found the *makhardhvaja* too strong and not helpful, saying Oct. 28 it was “like poison,” and that 2 weeks later on Nov. 9-10 he was not referring to the *makhardhvaja*, but he was speaking about a malicious, homicidal poisoning as was acknowledged by all his caretakers in a lengthy Nov. 10 discussion.

(3) Many suspect that the *makharadhvaja* was tainted with poison. We already explained why we do not accept this. The leftover *makharadhvaja* could be tested again, specifically for cadmium, to put this idea to rest and to further clear the field.

It is also very coincidental that Indira Gandhi's prisoners developed the same kidney ailment that Srila Prabhupada had. Considering Srila Prabhupada's enemies in India, and Chandra Swami's connection with politicians and international intrigue, would going to Chandra Swami for medicine not be out of place, if they had known about Chandra Swami? He was a likely source to obtain poisons and instructions for their use.

The cadmium came from somewhere. And no one has appeared on the radar screen as a better possible source than the notorious Chandra Swami. Again, we do not think that the *makharadhvaja* received through Chandra Swami was poisoned, and this would not explain retroactively the proven cadmium poisoning from at least Feb. 1977, 8 months before. Chandra Swami died on May 23, 2017, cremated the next day. No VIP's attended; he went to the next life alone. Another person of interest gone; and soon all.

MAKHARADHVAJA TAKEN ONLY 3 TIMES, NO SERIOUS REACTIONS

Srila Prabhupada took one dose of *MKD* Oct. 25, 1977 and 2 doses the next day (ref: medical notebook), then discontinued it (only 3 doses out of 48 obtained). Tamal and Bhakticharu took charge of all medicines and their administration. On Oct. 26 Srila Prabhupada said the *MKD* was “*not acting.*” On Oct. 27 Srila Prabhupada had diarrhea with no other ill effects. The caretakers thought they saw an improvement, not a worsening, in Srila Prabhupada's condition. They blamed the kaviraja who made the *MKD* for being a Shakta. Tamal suggests that Srila Prabhupada “*take rest from the other thing that he has taken,*” that is, not take any more *MKD*.

Srila Prabhupada decided to discontinue its use despite the objections of his caretakers. Some may think that *MKD* contributed to Srila Prabhupada's debilitated health, but they do not know that only 2-3 doses were taken over two days and it was never taken earlier or

afterwards, so that is hardly possible. The medicine obtained by Abhirama after Gaura Purnima (March 1977) was not MKD but an expensive Ayurvedic preparation called somara rasayana which did not contain any mercury, but which had gold, musk, and pearls, prescribed by Bimal Tarka Tirtha (with no mercury).

CARETAKERS SEED "POISON" WORD INTO DISCUSSIONS

In Srila Prabhupada's conversations we hardly find any mention of the word "poison" previous to Oct. 1977, but then it was suddenly often used by caretakers, and Srila Prabhupada also. Why? It was used in reference to medicine or infection, not actual poison. Discussions were peppered with "like poison" or "poisonous." This seems a deliberate *seeding* of the poison word into conversations... to blur the difference between "like poison" and the real poisoning? Was it meant so that all future talk of poison could then be blamed on "bad medicine?"

The inter-substitution of the words poison and medicine was peculiar. Was this intentional, to render everyone numb to a real poisoning, to create confusion if this leaked out? It appears a deliberate act to obscure the actual poisoning, to water down the idea of actual poisoning, describing medicines as poison, as a clever distraction from the secret poisoning that might be suspected or detected.

This confounding use of opposites is strange:

(1) It first came up Oct. 18 (a week before the MKD) when Bhavananda talked about Srila Prabhupada's kidney infection as "poisoning," referring to the blood and pus in his urine.

(2) On Oct. 25 Panchadravida stated: *"If the devotees are staying away, it is not because you are poisonous. It is because we are poisonous."*

(3) On Oct. 27 Tamal says: *"That medicine (MKD) turned out to be poison."*

(4) *In late Oct. Tamal said, "...it had turned to poison."*

(5) TKG's Diary: *"Satadhanya had also arranged earlier for the makharadhvaja, which had proved poisonous."*

(6) Trivikram Swami, on Oct. 27, probably after talking with Tamal, referred to the MKD as *"drinking poison."*

(7) On Oct. 28 Tamal, Bhavananda, Bhakticharu (suspects) all chime in with multiple references to the MKD as *"poison to him."*

(8) Srila Prabhupada called the MKD *"poisonous."*

(9) "you said that it was poison. **SP:** Yes. [...] ...taking poison."

(10) **BHAV:** He did agree with your own diagnosis, Prabhupada.

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He said makharadhvaja at this point would be poison and today you said that it was poison. **SP:** Yes. [...] ...taking poison. The body is already finished. Upendra: What is that? **TAMAL:** He said, "If you think I'm taking poison, that the body is already finished." **SP:** So dead body, you take poison or ambrosia, it is the same..." **SP:** So dead body, you take poison or ambrosia, it is the same..."

(11) Ameyatma das recalled the confusion (in 1977, and which remains today): "*When Baradraja returned from India, he told us also that Srila Prabhupada said the MKD was poisoning him... and asked that it be stopped, and that Srila Prabhupada claimed it was not made correctly. ...the MKD was then stopped.*"

ISKCON poisoning deniers have used "*the medicine was the poison*" argument repeatedly:

(1) *NTIAP* p. 52: "...when he is talking about the effects of the MKD."

(2) p. 13: "*When referring to poison, Prabhupada was merely hypothesizing about the possible effects of improper medicine. The symptoms could resemble poisoning, he noted.*"

(3) Tamal, p. 146: "*Some have suggested that even if one intentionally poisoned Prabhupada, the medicine he was given acted as 'poison.'*"

(4) *BCS*, p. 198: "*Soon after the arrival of the MKD Srila Prabhupada started to speak about poison. Therefore it seemed to me that he was speaking about the adverse effect of MKD.*"

(5) *BCS's* book *Ocean of Mercy* also says the talk of poisoning was due to the bad effects of the MKD.

(6) Tamal curiously interchanged the words poison and medicine in his two final pastimes books.

(7) Later when Damodara Shastri was participating in the "poison discussions" on Nov. 9-10, 1977, he also interchanged the words poison and medicine. This confounding use of opposites is odd. Perhaps he picked up this confusing habit from Tamal or Bhavananda who appear to have introduced blurry distinctions between poison and medicine a few weeks earlier. Here are translations of Shastri's words:

(a) "There is an edible medicine that is put in pan... by morning you could forget your whole life."

(b) "This (poison) does not come (packaged) as a medicine for you... We call it Rash Kapoor."

(c) "MKD is nectar. It is not suitable for him (SP). That's a

different story. For the rest it becomes poison.”

THE “MEDICINE IS THE POISON” THEORY HAS SERIOUS FLAWS

Tamal engaged in the same curious interchange of the words poison and medicine in his two books, *TKG's Diary* and *Prabhupada's Final Pastimes*. Now, decades later, the GBC conveniently claims that when Srila Prabhupada spoke of being poisoned on Nov. 9-10, 1977, he was only referring to the medicine from Oct. 25-26, 1977. This idea was introduced by Tamal himself early after the poison issue first arose in 1997. They insist Srila Prabhupada could not have been poisoned maliciously by any of his own loving disciples, and therefore any talk of poison in 1977 must be about adverse effects from medicines that were "like poison."

Misinformed and ill-informing parties have posited that when Srila Prabhupada said “Someone has poisoned me,” this was simply in reference to the ill effects of the 2-3 doses of MKD medicine he took 2 weeks earlier. This deceptive ruse contradicts Srila Prabhupada's statements about being poisoned. Yes, the MKD had some minor ill effect, namely some diarrhea, five times in one day.

But “the medicine was the poison” false theory falls apart after a review of the facts. First, hair *Sample A* was cut in early March 1977 with 19.9 ppm cadmium. How does medicine taken in late Oct. relate to hair levels in March? The GBC never links the scientific facts in the hair tests to the “poison discussions.” Their dishonest methodology is to separately fault each piece of evidence. There is more:



(1) How does talk of slightly adverse medicinal effects in late Oct. relate to Nov. 10 talks (2 weeks later) of murder, rakshasas, homicide, lawyers, ground glass in food, and restricting Srila Prabhupada's cooks? The two things have ***nothing to do with each other***. It was 14 days after the MKD was taken, the diarrhea ended 12 days earlier, and Shastri's new program of different medicines, including vrikksan jivani, had been underway for 10 days. The old history of MKD and Srila Prabhupada speaking of being poisoned on Nov. 9-10 are too far apart to have any relation. The GBC tries to connect the two things to confuse us. Also, talk of diarrhea and murder are quite different.

(2) Srila Prabhupada was being poisoned by heavy metals since at least Feb. 1977 (proven by *Sample A*), and then there is talk of poison in reference to non-poisonous things- this is all too coincidental. Real poisoning is obscured by talk of medicines being poison.

(3) In a late Nov. 1977 interview Tamal claims Srila Prabhupada asked for “medicine to die.” (Ch. 3) Of course, it is poison that kills and

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medicine that cures, unless we listen to Tamal and others using these two words interchangeably. Tamal's mercy-killing interview has extreme deception as to what was poison or medicine. The current GBC theme that the medicine was the poison is highly suspect as well.

APPENDIX 4 - TEST RESULTS FROM PRABHUPADA'S MEDICINE	
	
SCIENTIFIC SERVICES	
	Enquiries : Dr Henry A OLSZOWY Phone : 32749071 Fax : 07-32749074 Our Ref : -1MX263/263:HAO
DATE: 06/01/2000	
<u>ANALYTICAL REPORT</u>	
CLIENT	INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONS P.O.BOX 83 INDOORCOOPILLY QLD 4068
CONTACT	: DAVID HOOPER
CLIENT ORDER NO	: .
DATE RECEIVED	: 06/01/2000
DATE COMPLETED	: 06/01/2000
NUMBER OF SAMPLES	: 1
SAMPLE ID	: MVAJ1
SAMPLE TYPE	: AQUEOUS SOLUTION
<u>ANALYSIS REQUESTED</u>	<u>METHOD OF ANALYSIS</u>
Identification (XRF Scan)	MXM-006; XRF
XRF = X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry	

(4) Srila Prabhupada would know if medicine from two weeks earlier was poisoning him. Instead, on Nov. 9-10, Srila Prabhupada spoke of someone *telling him* he had been poisoned, and that he also thought he had been poisoned, *but he did not speak of being poisoned by any medicine*. Otherwise, why did Srila Prabhupada not just say he

thought he had been poisoned by MKD? Why speak of being poisoned on Nov. 9-10 if it referred to a day of loose bowels two weeks earlier?

(5) Srila Prabhupada did not refer to MKD when he said “*Someone has poisoned me.*” How can medicine be “someone”?

(ABOVE: GBC tested the leftover MKD; but found no poison)

(6) Why on Nov. 9-10 did Srila Prabhupada speak how he heard from “all these friends” that he had been poisoned, if it was medicine? Medicines are friends?

(7) Tamal asked “Who is it that has poisoned?” and not “Which medicine has poisoned?”

(8) Why would Srila Prabhupada be evasive about who had poisoned him, not answering Tamal’s question, if it was due to the medicine that everyone already knew about? Srila Prabhupada himself did not even allude to medicine when he said “Someone has poisoned me,” yet rascals try to confuse us with their devious misassociation of two unrelated events.

Reading the “poison discussions” (Ch. 2), it is clear Srila Prabhupada was not speaking of medicine as poison on Nov. 9-10. The caretakers acknowledged Srila Prabhupada was speaking about a malicious, homicidal poisoning, responding with discussion about murders, criminal cases, poison in food, rakshasas, etc. Unfortunately, many have never read these conversations and yet they still take positions and make statements that are woefully contrary to the facts. To connect the two incidents is wrong.

The theory that “*Someone has poisoned me*” refers to the Oct. 25-26 medicine makes no sense and is only meant to deceive the lesser informed. There is no connection between the two events. It is a scam by those trying to cover-up the poisoning and deny that Srila Prabhupada spoke of being actually poisoned. The 1977 conversations clearly show that the talk of poisoning was not about bad medicine or bodily toxins that had built up over the years. These are cheap and deliberate diversions from the truth. Srila Prabhupada clearly spoke about homicidal poisoning, as was acknowledged by his caretakers.

Tamal was the innovator of this medicine is the poison narrative.

THE DEEPLY FLAWED “MEDICINE IS THE POISON” IDEA

Now, decades later, the GBC deceitfully claims that when Srila Prabhupada spoke of being poisoned on Nov. 9-10, 1977, he was only referring to the MKD medicine from Oct. 25-26, 1977. They insist Srila Prabhupada could not have been poisoned maliciously by *any* of his

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own loving disciples, and *therefore* any talk of poison in 1977 *must* be about previous medicines with adverse effects that were "like poison." Ill-informing parties have posited that when Srila Prabhupada said "Someone has poisoned me," this was in reference to the ill effects of the 3 MKD doses he took *a full two weeks earlier*.

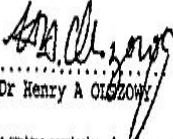
But this ruse does not fit with Srila Prabhupada's words about being poisoned. Yes, the MKD had some minor ill effect, some diarrhea. But "*the medicine was the poison*" false theory does not match the facts. Hair *Sample D* was cut in early March 1977 with 19.9 ppm cadmium, so how can Oct. 25-26 medicine affect hair levels many months prior? So that medicine was NOT the poison.

MORE ON WHY MEDICINE WAS NOT THE POISON SPOKEN OF

There is more: (1) How does talk of adverse medicinal effects Oct. 25-26 relate to the Nov. 10 talks of murder, rakshasas, homicide, lawyers, ground glass in food, and restricting who cooked for Srila

Prabhupada, *two weeks later*? The two things have *nothing to do with each other*. It had been 14 days since the MKD was taken, the diarrhea had ended 13 days earlier, and Shastri's new program of different medicines, including *vrikkasan jivani*, had been underway for 10 days. The taking of MKD and Srila Prabhupada speaking of being poisoned are weeks apart and completely

disconnected to have any relation. By Nov. 10, MKD was old history. The GBC artificially connects the two things just to confuse us. Diarrhea and murder are quite different.

99MX263:HAO Continued.			
RESULTS			
The following components were identified in the sample by XRF scanning. Major indicates >1%, minor 0.1 to 1% and trace <0.1%. These limits are only approximate and are intended to serve as a guide only.			
Sample "MVAJ" (99MX263):			
Major Components: Iron			
Minor Components: Aluminium, Silicon, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Chloride Potassium.			
Trace Components: Zinc, Copper, Manganese, Calcium, Titanium.			
COMMENTS:			
The results relate to the samples as received. The responsibility for sampling rests with the client.			
 06/01/2000 Dr Henry A GISZOW			
Note: This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written permission of the Laboratory.			
Queensland Health Scientific Services	PO Box 506	Phone (07) 32749111	Fax (07) 32749113
37 Kessels Road	Auchenfield	International Code 61	
Coopers Plains QLD 4108	QLD 4109		

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(2) That Srila Prabhupada was secretly, maliciously poisoned since at least Feb. 1977, and there is talk of poison in reference to non-poisonous things- ***is suspicious and not coincidental***. The real poisoning is being obscured by loose talk of medicines being poison.

(3) In Tamal's Nov. 1977 taped interview he claims Srila Prabhupada asked for "*medicine to die.*" But it is poison that kills and medicine that cures, unless we listen to Tamal and cronies using these words interchangeably. Tamal's mercy-killing interview involved extreme deception as to what was poison or medicine, and the current GBC also deceives that the medicine was the poison.

(4) In 1998 Bhagwat das wrote: "*Srila Prabhupada was, during his grihasta days, the manager of a pharmaceutical house. He designed, manufactured and marketed his own pharmaceutical preparations. Srila Prabhupada was very conversant with how herbs, chemicals and poisons interacted with the human body. Srila Prabhupada also owned his own pharmacy in Allahabad where he sold prescriptions where he would have had knowledge of drug interactions with the body. So even from a practical point of view we must concede Srila Prabhupada was educated enough in medical science to know if he were being poisoned...*" Srila Prabhupada, being a medicine compounder, pharmacist, and realized pure devotee, would know if medicine from two weeks earlier was poisoning him. Instead, on Nov. 9-10, Srila Prabhupada spoke of someone telling him he had been poisoned, and that he also thought he had been poisoned, ***but he did not speak of being poisoned by medicine***. If it was the medicine, why did Srila Prabhupada not just say the medicine was poisoning him?

(5) Why speak about being poisoned on Nov. 9-10 if it referred to a day of loose bowels two weeks earlier? This makes no sense.

(6) Srila Prabhupada did not refer to MKD when he said "*Someone has poisoned me.*" Someone is not a medicine.

(7) Why on Nov. 9-10 did Srila Prabhupada speak about having heard from "*all these friends*" how he had been poisoned, if it was medicine? Medicines are friends? The conversations negate the GBC theory that the medicine was the poison Srila Prabhupada spoke about.

(8) Oct. 25-26, Srila Prabhupada did not experience pain, fever, or vomiting from the MKD that comes with serious "poisonous" effects. Actually the MKD was NOT poisonous, as it only some caused some diarrhea, just as other medicines did previously.

(9) Tamal asked: "Who is it that has poisoned?" "Who" is not a medicine, or he would have asked: "*What is it that has poisoned?*"

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(10) Why was Srila Prabhupada evasive about *who* had poisoned him, not answering Tamal's question, if it was just the medicine everyone knew about? Why did Srila Prabhupada not say he was poisoned by medicine? He did not say in the "poison discussions" that bad medicine was the poison, yet ISKCON tries to confuse by associating two unrelated events.

Reading the "poison discussions" it is clear Srila Prabhupada was not speaking on Nov. 9-10 of medicine as being poison. The caretakers acknowledged Srila Prabhupada was speaking about a malicious, homicidal poisoning, responding with discussion about murders, criminal cases, poison in food, rakshasas, etc. Unfortunately, many devotees have still not read these conversations and yet they make statements that are woefully contrary to the facts. To explain the "poison discussions" they make MKD a scapegoat. The theory that "*Someone has poisoned me*" (Nov. 9-10) refers to the negative effects of medicine on Oct. 25-26 makes no sense, meant only to deceive.

Connecting the two incidents is dishonest, a scam trying to cover-up the poisoning and deny that Srila Prabhupada spoke of being actually poisoned. They try to make MKD the scapegoat. The theory that "*Someone has poisoned me*" from Nov. 9-10 refers to the negative effects of the MKD medicine on Oct. 25-26 makes no sense and is only meant to deceive the uninformed. There is no connection between the two events. The 1977 conversations show that the talk of poisoning was not about bad medicine (or bodily toxins that had built up over the years). These are deliberate perversions of facts and truth. It is a scam by those trying to cover-up the poisoning and deny that Srila Prabhupada spoke of being actually poisoned, as was clearly acknowledged by his caretakers.

Garuda das, ISKCON scholar (2020): "*I came to determine that the Kaviraja Ayurvedic doctor blew it. Unless those formulas are exact and precise, they can end up acting as poison, which is what happened in Prabhupada's case.*" Which of the 40 kavirajas would that be? How does that explain the 10 months of sky-high cadmium in the hair samples since Ayurvedic medicines never have any cadmium? With the constant changes to new treatments, medicines, and kavirajas/ doctors, which medicine can explain 10-18 months of health decline? And why did the caretakers discuss homicidal poisoning and rakshasa poisoners, if it was bad medicine? These false denials contradict the facts.

THEY ALL SPOKE OF POISON, NOT MEDICINE

No medicine Srila Prabhupada took had truly poisonous effects; at

worst there was mucus, diarrhea, cough, etc, which were the results or symptoms of the heavy metals poisoning. Srila Prabhupada was not speaking of MKD when he said, "*Someone has poisoned me.*" Srila Prabhupada said he heard others speaking of how he was being poisoned, ***which makes no sense if he was talking about medicines.*** Still, the GBC uses "the medicine was the poison" as their "not-poisoned" defense to bewilder the naïve and ignorant.

The conversation on Nov. 10 was about *rakshasas*, and who (not what) could possibly do such a thing, the Svarupa Guha and Sankaracharya poison murders, and "who is it that has poisoned you?" The kaviraja said there must be truth to it. The discussions were clearly about intentional poisoning and not about adverse medicinal effects. Srila Prabhupada did not say, "***Something*** has poisoned me," or "The medicine has poisoned me." The poison deniers use talk of medicine from weeks earlier to re-define the Nov. 9-10 talks as innocuous. ***But this subterfuge strongly implies complicity in the very same poisoning they are covering up.***

NO POISON IN MAKHARADHVAJA TEST BY GBC

Was the *MKD* donated by the notorious Chandra Swami (Volume 3) tainted with poison? Could this explain why the poisoning? Actually, the GBC tested the *MKD* by X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRF) at Queensland Health's Scientific Services in Australia on Jan. 6, 2000 (*NTIAP*, p.221-2). ***No poison was found.***

Strangely, there was no commentary on their *MKD* test in *NTIAP*, maybe because their test disproves "the medicine is the poison" theory! The *MKD* had no poison, so *NTIAP* said nothing about it. Perhaps these test results were included just to "pad" the book, to look good with (unexplained) scientific findings? Sample "MVAJ1" had no detectable mercury, arsenic, or cadmium, and primarily had iron, with traces of aluminum, sulfur, zinc, copper etc. So, without the essential ingredient of mercury, was it fake *MKD*? Maybe.

Genuine *MKD* has mercury "sublimed" by an Ayurvedic "bhasma" process and would be present in very tiny amounts. Their XRF test method was calculated in %, or parts per hundred rather than parts per million, which is very inaccurate. *MKD*'s medicinal mercury would be far less than 1%. This XRF test could not detect the mercury levels in genuine *MKD*. The *MKD* was tested by an inaccurate method and should be retested accurately with better equipment to see its mercury contents. But anyway, Srila Prabhupada was lethally poisoned with cadmium, which is never has an ingredient in *MKD*. And his mercury

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levels were normal in 5 of his hair samples.

TIMESWISE, MKD CANNOT EXPLAIN POISONING

Timeswise, the MKD, taken Oct. 25-26, cannot explain the steady drastic health decline that Srila Prabhupada underwent from Feb. 26, 1977 (or earlier). *Sample D* was hair cut in early March 1977 and reveals **lethal cadmium poisoning had already been underway in Feb. 1977, eight months before the October MKD was taken. Poisoning is not retroactive.** Srila Prabhupada's health was fully deteriorated by cadmium poisoning by late Oct. How can the MKD, with no cadmium content, result in lethal cadmium poisoning 8 months before it was taken?

Also, we note that Satadhanya and Adi Keshava witnessed a highly reputable compounder of medicines take 48 doses of individually paper-wrapped packages from a stock in a large jar, in the front of a clinic full of clients. Chandra Swami had arranged to pay for the medicine, but he was away in south India at the time. (Volume 3) Further, this already prepared MKD was intended for another client, but some was given for Srila Prabhupada in deference of his spiritual status. **Thus it was very unlikely to be poisoned medicine.** The 45 doses of leftover MKD are still in ISKCON Vrindaban's Prabhupada Museum and could be accurately tested to determine its composition. Still, after 3 doses, the only ill effect was a day of diarrhea, which was common in those last months.

Srila Prabhupada wanted to confirm the MKD's authenticity, as he questioned its source, the uncanny "coincidence" of finding it readymade, its preparation just completed at that exact time, and how it



was free of charge. On Oct. 24, as Srila Prabhupada lay prostrate, Tamal opened a one dose package and allowed him to visually inspect it carefully, using a mirror. Srila Prabhupada checked the color and texture, as it might be fake medicine.

The "medicine is like poison" explanation may sound good to one who never read the 1977 conversations (Part 2), but it is actually rubbish. Indeed, **anything** Srila Prabhupada ate or drank as

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

food or medicine could have been tainted with poison, so why zero in on the *MKD*? Tainting something more innocuous and regularly consumed, e.g., water, fruit juice, or milk (seen in the whispers) would be far less awkward. This was not like the CIA trying to smuggle poisoned chocolates into Fidel Castro's room.

The caretakers had full access to all that Srila Prabhupada ate or drank, so why bother tainting the medicine that came from outside rather than the milk? Actually, the source of the *MKD*, Chandra Swami, is more to be suspected for supplying cadmium to the poisoners, who then tainted something in Srila Prabhupada's personal kitchen. The *MKD* cannot explain the 8 months of cadmium poisoning.

MKD IS NOT THE POISON PRABHUPADA SPOKE ABOUT

In Feb. 2002 Bhailal Patel, then president of the National Federation of Indian American Associations, wrote: *"It is clear to me, by hearing the available tapes of the room conversations of the time, that His Divine Grace referred to the said poisoning as a deliberate act of somebody poisoning him, not in the sense of some toxic side effects of medicines. When we met in Alachua ...nobody present had any different understanding after hearing the tapes and seeing the translations, than that Srila Prabhupada was raising the topic of somebody intentionally poisoning him."*

Saying Srila Prabhupada spoke of bad medicine is a cover-up tactic by the GBC and perhaps those who put the cadmium in what Srila Prabhupada consumed. The GBC has resorted to many dishonest tactics to discredit the evidence that Srila Prabhupada was poisoned. Talk of medicine as poison was a deliberate smokescreen to confuse us back in 1977, and the same is true again today. If the GBC really were honest, why don't they just test a Srila Prabhupada tooth or hair sample that they have in their possession?

BALAVANTA'S TEST RESULTS ON YOGENDRA RAS

In 1997 Balavanta obtained from Hari Sauri das three small glass vials of medicine pellets from Srila Prabhupada's Vrindaban quarters, and had them tested for cyanide and strychnine (a stab in the dark out of many things to test for). The results were negative, and no other tests were done. When Nityananda received Srila Prabhupada's hairclippers from Dr. Morris in 2005, these vials were included. The Yogendra Ras came to Dr. Morris after being tested by the National Medical Services in Pennsylvania. Balavanta's report in March 2000 included the test results. Yogendra Ras is pinkish-reddish pellets (unlike *MKD* which is

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a deep red powder) and an Ayurvedic medicine made from gold, iron, tin, and purified mercury, sulphur, silica, and pearl.



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3701 Widah Road
Willow Grove, PA 19090
Phone: (215) 657-4900
1-800-522-6671
Fax: (215) 657-2972

DATE OF REPORT: February 11, 1998

TO: Ledford, Mayfield & Ogle
787 S. Yonge
Post Office Box 4118
Ormond Beach, Florida 32175-4118
Attn: William H. Ogle

Ref: c/o William H. Ogle
NMS Control No. 980888
NMS Accession No. 97-198546

EXAMINATION: Heavy Metals Screen
Strychnine and Cyanide Screen

SPECIMENS: The following item was received via Federal Express No. 1963540051 on 11/28/97.

Item 1. One (1) metal canister contained three (3) glass vials, sealed with corks, which contained a dark red powder.

Item 2. Hair clippers (no analysis)

ANALYSES and FINDINGS:

- Inductively coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrophotometry (ICP-AES) of all three (3) samples in item1 detected the following:

Elements (ug/g)	Item 1a	Item 1b	Item 1c
Boron	90	82	110
Aluminum	4900	4000	5000
Manganese	280	270	300
Mercury	1700	1160	1340
Lead	90	None detected	None detected

Note: Values are approximate

- Microdiffusion and microchemical color tests did not reveal the presence of any potentially toxic concentrations of strychnine and cyanide on one (1) item chosen at random.
(Detection limit range: 50 to 100 ppm)

Comments:

The above findings for the metal screen may have been a result of environmental contamination.

Sincerely,

George F. Jackson, Ph D.
Division Head of Criminalistics

Srila Prabhupada had taken it for many years but had stopped in late 1976 according to Hari Sauri. In April 1977 (date on the vials is April 16) he resumed again until June 1977, according to Tamal. On Oct. 7, 1977 Srila Prabhupada said he was again taking it, but we do

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not know for how long. It treats diabetes, frequent urination, urinary tract ailments, and many other health conditions. It balances vata and pitta. These 3 vials are now in a Vrindaban temple museum.

In March 2004 Dhananjaya told Nityananda that Srila Prabhupada sent him in 1975 to a Delhi chain of Indian Ayurvedic shops for high quality Yogendra Ras (purified mercuric oxide). The pellets were crushed and taken with honey to control high blood pressure. Cadmium is not an ingredient in MKD or in Yogendra Ras. Srila Prabhupada's medicines still in the care of the GBC should be re-tested for specific elements.

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S HEDGES SNUFF

Srila Prabhupada sometimes used Hedges menthol snuff for congestion or "to defeat brain fog." Srutakirti das, 2016:

"Snuff! ... It was usually gotten in England. Srila Prabhupada took it at 1 or 2 o'clock in the very early morning when he was translating to relieve pressure in the head and for circulation, as far as I know..."

Since Srila Prabhupada rarely took snuff in 1977 when there was little translation work, we doubt snuff was a good medium for poisoning. Doubtful it was tainted with cadmium, but a test would tell; some of Srila Prabhupada's snuff is secured at a Vrindaban museum.

CADMIUM-TAINTED MEDICINE?

MKD is made with gold, sulfur, and mercury, and sometimes with other beneficent ingredients such as musk, pearls, and mica. ***However, cadmium is never an ingredient in MKD or in any other Ayurvedic medicine.*** Cadmium has no biological benefit, as it has no medicinal properties in small amounts like arsenic and mercury do.

Srila Prabhupada's catastrophic cadmium levels cannot be explained as coming from medicines and can only be due to malicious, homicidal poisoning. The forensic hair tests show poisoning by cadmium, and not by mercury, as is found beneficially in MKD in tiny quantities. Dr. Morris' five hair tests showed normal mercury, even in those with high cadmium.

When any cadmium is sometimes found in Ayurvedic medicine will be in very tiny traces due to component impurities. Anyone may ingest tiny amounts of cadmium from impurities in medicine, food, air, etc., which could conceivably result in cadmium levels a few times more than normal, but ***never*** the 250 X normal Srila Prabhupada had. No one in the scientific literature has ever had these ***unprecedented*** cadmium levels. App. 3 shows Srila Prabhupada's cadmium is "off the

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chart.” Expert opinions (Vol. 1) say these levels cannot come from food, medicines, environment, industrial contamination, water, air, soaps- they could only come by a deliberate malicious poisoning intended to kill.

Was there cadmium in the any other medicines that Srila Prabhupada took? This theory arose after some Ayurvedic medicines in recent years were tested and found to have heavy metals impurities slightly above acceptably safe levels, with lead, mercury, or cadmium. The amounts of impurities thus found were tiny and does not mean Ayurvedic medicines use cadmium as an ingredient. It means modern, industrial impurities at very low-levels had found their way into the medicine, but these accidental trace impurities could not produce the ± 16 ppm cadmium found in Srila Prabhupada's hair, even if he had taken hundreds of bottles of such tainted medicine. Cadmium impurities in medicines could not even explain a tiny fraction of the cadmium found in Dr. Morris' tests.

Also, if there were cadmium, arsenic, and mercury impurities in Srila Prabhupada's medicines, why were his cadmium and arsenic highly elevated ***but his mercury normal?***

There is no credence to the idea that his cadmium came from tainted medicines. *The sky-high cadmium values speak of a deliberate, massive poisoning that simply cannot evolve from slightly impure medicines.* Do the math. In 1977 Srila Prabhupada did not stick with any medicine long enough anyway, even *if* they were slightly tainted.

Note: cadmium levels in medicines do not translate to the same levels in hair, but instead will result in a tiny fraction thereof due to the great difference in mass between the body and a medicinal dose. *Slightly tainted medicines would explain nothing.* But the GBC tries their best to come up with baseless, deceitful theories just to confuse us. That is their expertise.

SUBLIMATION IN AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

Cadmium has no biological benefit. *It is never used as an ingredient in any Ayurvedic medicine.* There are some medicines which use tiny amounts of lead, gold, silver, mercury, arsenic, and antimony (but never cadmium), which have some beneficial biological function. But even then, only as a “*bhasma*” compound such as in combination with sulfur and after being sublimely “purified” by an Ayurvedic process called “*bhavana*.”

Thus the mercury or arsenic acts medicinally upon the body; *it does not accumulate in the body due to its unique and innocuous*

chemical composition, **but is expelled**. Again, cadmium is never used in Ayurvedic medicine.

This cadmium poisoning was possible only by deliberate, homicidal poisoning. And yes, cadmium is everywhere in tiny amounts, and Ayurvedic medicines may sometimes be contaminated with very tiny amounts of cadmium, even sometimes slightly above acceptable “safe” levels. But this cannot result in levels 250 X above the average normal.

The GBC tested two of Srila Prabhupada's Ayurvedic medicines and found everything normal. To reach Srila Prabhupada's sky-high cadmium levels could not come from snuff, Ayurvedic medicine, inks, cosmetics, shampoo, air, water, or food. His levels were far too high, and all these suggestions might result in only ***slightly*** elevated levels. Deniers like to pontificate with pseudo-science just to create doubts.

TOXIC BUILDUP DUE TO SO MANY MEDICINES?

Another dumb GBC theory about how Srila Prabhupada was poisoned (but then why do they also say he was not poisoned?) is that he took so many medicines in his last years that he developed a toxic “build-up” of “chemicals” which then acted like poison. But that generality does not explain the specific sky-high cadmium or elevated arsenic. Trace amounts of a toxic element in a medicine cannot accumulate to Srila Prabhupada's sky-high cadmium levels. If so, thousands of people would have died from cadmium poisoning, not just the one case in question.

When it gets too difficult to completely deny the poisoning, the GBC then attempts to explain it as accidental. Actually Srila Prabhupada took few medicines, and impurities in them would be inconsequential. He disliked them and typically he took them only for a few days, if at all. This is seen in his health history (Vol. 4). Rather than face the actual cadmium hair test data, the GBC speaks of toxic build-up, a total speculation, creating another baseless doubt.

Yet another crazy theory: some suggest Srila Prabhupada's cadmium levels came from medicines containing zinc with cadmium impurities (since cadmium is refined from zinc deposits). However, when looking at the 0.2-0.4% ratio of cadmium to zinc in natural deposits, this theory does not hold up, because, in order to accumulate 250 X the normal amounts of cadmium, one would die from zinc toxicity long before accumulating the levels of cadmium seen in Srila Prabhupada's hair.

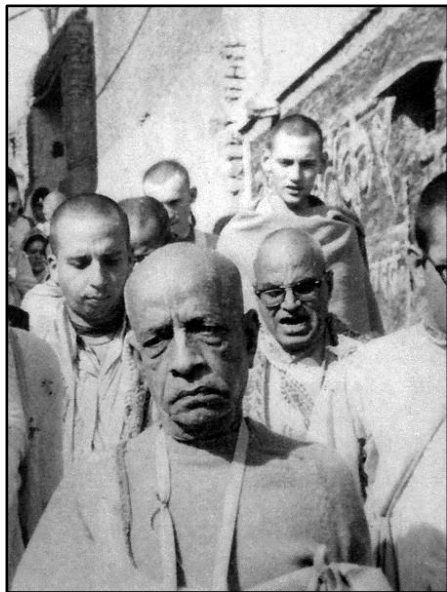
SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

Srila Prabhupada's sky-high cadmium did not come from a medicine, food or drink containing zinc. Nobody has died from zinc medicines. *We need to identify a poisoning route unique to Srila Prabhupada.* There is not enough cadmium in zinc supplements to amount to even a tiny fraction of Srila Prabhupada's cadmium levels, *and Srila Prabhupada took no zinc supplements anyway.*

BAD MEDICINE OR HOMICIDAL?

Nowhere in the Nov. 1977 poison discussions does anyone accept that Srila Prabhupada was complaining about bad medicine. We think that Tamal, just after the poison discussions, may have convinced Shastri to this effect. But which medicine could that have possibly been? The MKD? No, since it was taken only 3 times two weeks earlier stopped because it caused diarrhea for a day. Neither would it be the medicines that Shastri was giving for the previous 10-12 days, which were all natural herbal tinctures. Yogendra Ras was stopped June 1977.

And during the poison discussions on Nov. 10, all caretakers clearly acknowledged that homicidal poisoning was what Srila



Prabhupada was referring to. So why did Srila Prabhupada not make clear that he was speaking of bad medicine if that was what he meant?

Srila Prabhupada's silence, after Tamal asked who poisoned him, affirms a homicidal poisoning, not from any medicine.

Srila Prabhupada's health began a dramatic decline on Feb. 26, 1977, 9 months earlier. So what medicine was taken consistently through those many months that could kill? ***There was***

no such medicine. There is no validity to the flawed "bad medicine" theory. How can a variety of medicines that heal and strengthen the body, taken sparsely and mostly herbal or Ayurvedic, kill someone? The GBC deniers cannot support their flawed theories. This medicine idea is ridiculous.

CHAPTER 23:
CRIMINAL METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

The cadmium poisoning was an extended ingestion of small amounts of cadmium with insidious, hidden, deadly effects and then sometimes punctuated with heavier or more acute doses. The hair tests and medical history of Srila Prabhupada show that *the poisoning was chronic over a minimum of 10 months and up to 18 months.* (Vol. 1, Ch. 8) Srila Prabhupada's poisoners would necessarily have been "very close" to administer periodic doses of cadmium.

A trusted servant would be the only one with the access to carry out a secretive tainting of food or drink which Srila Prabhupada then ingested. Because it was not a one-time poisoning, with the hair tests and physical symptom history showing that cadmium poisoning started between May 1976 and Nov. 1977 (up to 18 months, in a chronic manner), the poisoners needed regular access to Srila Prabhupada, and that would rule out outsiders like Gaudiya Math members, Vrindaban caste brahmanas, or occasional visitors. It was those stationed around Srila Prabhupada.

Cadmium would produce the slow health debilitation and starvation syndrome seen in Srila Prabhupada's health history. Small doses of "cosmetic" poisoning would result in a feeling of malaise and increased weakness. Between the first two major episodes of July 20, 1976 and Feb. 26, 1977, Srila Prabhupada recovered somewhat while traveling without Tamal. *Hair tests confirm massive cadmium poisoning in 1977, and medical symptoms indicate it may have started in May to July 1976,* or up to 18 months in all.

POSSIBLE AVENUES FOR ADMINISTERING CADMIUM POISONING

Here are some possible avenues by which cadmium could have been given to Srila Prabhupada for oral ingestion through the tainting of any of his exclusive, regularly used personal ingredients:

(1) Sprinkled on top of food, as claimed by the Mexican schoolboy witness Bhakta Vatsala das (Vol. 1, Ch. 35)

(2) Sprinkled in milk, water, or fruit juice (readily dissolvable).

(3) Mixed in his kitchen's sugar or salt jar,

(4) His tooth powder. Items 1, 2, 3, 4 are most the most likely.

(5) Dry powder Horlicks or Complan food supplements

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(6) Special vegetable salt

(7) His *Hedges* snuff powder (but not used much),

(8) His cooking spices in his personal, unguarded kitchen

(9) Medicinal compresses used in a few 1977 treatments (absorbed through skin, but this was seldom)

(10) Mixed in various medicines. But we note that no one medicine was taken throughout the 18 months.

A tiny sprinkle of cadmium salt crystals, what might fit on the very tip of a key, would produce another downturn in health. Cadmium is potently poisonous. No one else ever used Srila Prabhupada's personal items, meant strictly only for his use, so an insider could secretly taint any of those items, and watch the gradual homicidal poisoning.

Then, administer periodic sub-acute, higher doses, such as on July 20, 1976, and in 1977, Feb. 26, May 16. According to Bhaktisiddhanta das, Srila Prabhupada's food preparation was done in a separate kitchen which no longer exists, attached to his apartment and supervised by Tamal and Bhakticharu. The temple kitchen did not cook for Srila Prabhupada, although sometimes deity offerings were sent over.

On Apr. 10, 1977, Tamal, Bhakticharu, and Bhavananda were all involved in refilling Srila Prabhupada's tooth powder container:

Tamal: *Yesterday you were questioning if we had an extra quantity of that, er, to fill up your container... of one of the things that you use... Oh, tooth powder.* **SP:** *Ah, yes, that.* **Tamal:** *Do you know where it is?* **BHAV:** *It hasn't been filled up yet?*

White, tasteless cadmium powder could easily be mixed with Srila Prabhupada's tooth powder and absorbed over the gums just like nicotine in chewing tobacco. Or cadmium could be mixed with Srila Prabhupada's other personal items.

POISONING, LITTLE BY LITTLE

The progressive history of Srila Prabhupada's declining health, with ups and downs, plateau periods, and sudden onsets of worsening, suggests a scenario of a *steady "maintenance" poisoning punctuated by periodic, more intense doses*. The mysterious and persistent "ailment" appeared to be *"Srila Prabhupada's body being old and worn-out from constant travelling and preaching."* (TransD)

Travel was prevented, avoiding new doctors or treatments which might uncover the true nature of the "disease." The accumulating cadmium would wreak havoc through 1977 because half of it is not expelled from the body for 17-30 years. The constant anemia, lack of

appetite, no taste, and muscle weakness resulted from a background of regular poisoning to produce a chronic invalidism and chronic starvation.

But now we know that behind Srila Prabhupada's gradual health deterioration was *the accelerant of heavy metal poisoning*. The poisoners prolonged the poisoning over time, lest suspicions be aroused by a sudden death. It needed to look natural, being a frustrating, gradual, unexplainable decline of health over a year. If other than a prolonged illness, then an autopsy or investigation might discover the poisoning. It was also necessary until Srila Prabhupada made his will and *legally* turned over management and bank accounts to his disciples, or ISKCON's assets would have ended up in a legal limbo.

His body gradually lost weight, becoming weaker, from being unable to eat or digest, from the kidneys "spilling" sugar and protein into the urine, from no taste or appetite. *Assassination at St. Helena*, p 505: *"The dosages (chronic arsenic intoxication) may be small enough that none will produce immediate distress, though a general sense of discomfort and sickness will be apparent and may baffle diagnosis."*

One source summarized the typical covert poisoning method: *"The doses are increased and reduced to create the impression that the 'patient' with a mysterious illness is getting better from some treatment, and worse from another treatment. Then the dose is much increased so that no one is surprised when there is a severe turn for the worse that defies medical diagnosis or doctors' medications."*

FINAL DOSE ON THE VERY NEXT DAY AFTER THE POISON WHISPERS

Finally, after a program of chronic poisoning had reduced Srila Prabhupada's health to the brink of extinction by Nov. 1977, a final dose was administered, clearly indicated by the forensically confirmed, tape-recorded murmurs and whispers about poisoning on Nov.11. As protocol, a tape recorder was routinely left on in Srila Prabhupada's room to capture all his words, and the "poison" whispers were also captured, and repeatedly confirmed by audio experts to contain the word "*poison*." The poison whispers:

(1) **Jayapataka:** *"Poisoning for a (long) time..."*

(2) **Tamal:** *"The poison's going down... (someone giggles) the poison's going down"*

(3) **Tamal:** *"Is the poison in the milk?" Bhav: Uhhuh.* (Two minutes later SP is heard drinking milk.)

After Srila Prabhupada said several times (Nov. 9-10), *"Someone has poisoned me,"* and all his caretakers extensively acknowledged homicidal

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

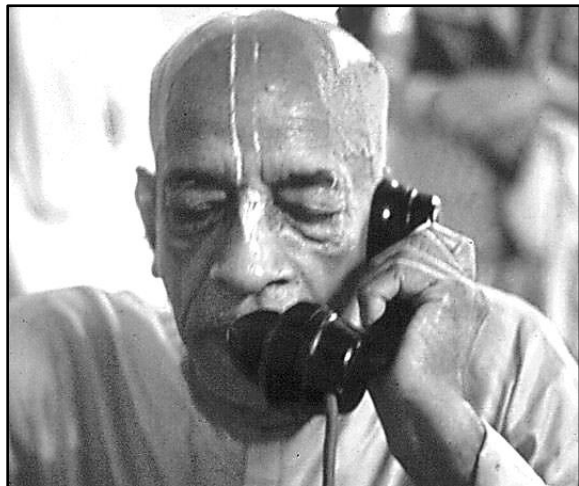
poisoning (Nov. 10), the very next day, Nov. 11, the certified whispers about poisoning are found in the background on tape recordings. A chance coincidence? No. Did the poisoners become alarmed that Srila Prabhupada had discovered them and would name them? The likelihood of several poison whispers, out of 1000s of days, popping up the day after the "poison discussions," is not coincidental. It was the consequence of Srila Prabhupada's stating he thought he was being poisoned. The poisoners rushed to finish before being caught.

Srila Prabhupada (*whom Tamal whispered about: "He's as sly as they come"*) was now on to them and the situation was now critical. Is it coincidence that caretakers, after discussing homicidal poisoning and acknowledging Srila Prabhupada was very distressed about being poisoned, that they just ignored the matter, and then whispered about poisoning him the next day? The statistical probability of these three coincidences three days in a row is next to zero.

INSIDIOUS AND VIRTUALLY UNDETECTABLE

Arsenic and other insidious poisonings are routinely overlooked and unrecognized, what to speak of cadmium, although there are a number of cases- see Vol. 1, Ch. 9. *Cadmium is a "masquerade" poison like arsenic, and is virtually undetectable.*

In *Unnatural Death: Confessions of a Medical Examiner*, Dr. M. M. Baden explains that autopsies rarely can tell poison is present, and



separate, expensive tests for each possible poison are necessary. Heavy metals are usually missed by medical examiners, physicians, homicide investigators, and coroners.

There is only a 10-15% detection rate in poison murders.

CHAPTER 24:
THE POISONING COVER-UPS

ISKCON POISON COVER-UPS START IN 1997

The initial official ISKCON statement was issued Dec. 7, 1997 by Bir Krishna Maharaja (GBC vice-chair, guru) and Ravindra Svarupa (guru, GBC, Tamal ally) was the result of Tamal's furious protests:

*"Certain **conspiracy theorists** have been propagating allegations that Srila Prabhupada met his demise due to intentional poisoning by his own disciples. The GBC considers this both absurd and offensive. [...] the GBC is convinced that no such evil deed or even intention existed at the time. The GBC is certain that Srila Prabhupada's passing away was due to entirely natural causes, as his doctors stated.*

*"Some persons have claimed that they heard the word 'poison' whispered on a tape [...] one can read into the whisper almost anything one chooses. Nonetheless, some persons are bent on establishing **the false and malicious theory that some of Prabhupada's own disciples conspired to poison him.** To refute this charge beyond the slightest doubt, the GBC has given the original tape over to independent forensic experts for detailed analysis. The singular purpose is to lay to rest **malevolently motivated theories about Srila Prabhupada's passing.** [...] the report of taped whispering conspirators is a false alarm."*

BALAVANTA'S GBC INVESTIGATION INCOMPLETE, THEN AXED

Soon after Balavanta was assigned by the GBC in Dec. 1997 to conduct an "independent" investigation into the question of Srila Prabhupada's 1977 poisoning, he went silent. After two years, at the March 2000 annual India GBC meetings, he finally presented his *initial* investigative report. It was brief, ambiguous, inconclusive, and he advised further investigation, noting that his GBC funding never came as had been promised. It was hardly a comprehensive investigation but it had several valuable discoveries and solid research. There were no interviews with any of the suspects.

Balavanta reported on interference to his investigation. *"I obtained additional samples of Srila Prabhupada's hair to submit to Dr. Morris for analysis. He was prepared to perform these tests (pro bono or cost-free) when he was contacted by a Mr. Hooper [Deva Gaura Hari] from Australia who said he was also working on the investigation. Mr.*

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Hooper was not working with me and I do not know him or his role in your investigation. Following this contact, Dr. Morris decided to assess a substantial charge (\$6000) for his tests. I contacted you (GBC) to ask for the funds to complete the study, but they have not been forthcoming.”

After the GBC gave Balavanta \$8000 initially, he received no more funds. The GBC poisoning suspects Tamal, Jayapataka, and Bhakticharu (all GBC members) secretly commissioned a pseudo-investigation to counter Balavanta report and Nityananda's book of evidence, *Someone Has Poisoned Me* (1999). Balavanta's work was terminated. The suspects paid for a fraudulent sham "investigation" done by their own disciples, presented at the same GBC meetings as a book titled *Not That I Am Poisoned*, which denied there was any evidence of poisoning. Case closed.

Any honest investigation was thwarted by GBC denials, deceit, obfuscation, subterfuge, and stonewalling with one cover-up after another. The GBCs all fell in line behind Tamal and the suspects to confront the common threat of the "poison theory." Truth and facts be damned. Tamal relentlessly stressed the pressing political necessities.

TAMAL FEEDS DENIAL POINTS TO THE GBC

NOTE: the following are twisted and deceitful falsehoods and hypocrisies crafted by Tamal to mislead and confuse, and suppress the truth of Srila Prabhupada's disappearance pastimes...

- (1) Whisper is the swelling's going down, not poison's going down
- (2) Makharadhvaja was the poison Srila Prabhupada spoke about
- (3) The caretakers loved Srila Prabhupada and could not poison him
- (4) We cannot take what Srila Prabhupada said too seriously
- (5) Srila Prabhupada passed away from natural causes like diabetes
- (6) Srila Prabhupada, in great suffering, asked for medicine to die now
- (7) Why poison someone who was already about to die anyway?
- (8) To think senior devotees like Tamal would poison Srila Prabhupada is a most dangerous spiritual calamity and great offense
- (9) Srila Prabhupada said he was not poisoned
- (10) To address the poison issue is putting devotee's lives at danger (such as Tamal, who complained to the GBC he felt in danger)
- (11) There is no poisoning evidence, just speculation and envy from faultfinders and enemies of the movement
- (12) The arsenic came from the water Srila Prabhupada drank in India
- (13) Srila Prabhupada's hair arsenic was a normal level and harmless
- (14) Hair analysis cannot determine abnormal levels of body poisons

- (15) The “poison” whispers cannot be used as evidence because they are indecipherable and imaginary, and whatever one wants them to be
- (16) The poisoning proponents are envious troublemakers, lost souls
- (17) If legal authorities have not arrested anyone, there was no crime
- (18) It is prohibited to discuss the poison issue as ISKCON policy as some threats had been made based on false accusations
- (19) Simply pretending that the obvious evidence is invalid

TAMAL LEADS THE GBC IN FALSEHOODS

Tamal's propaganda war is denial of the truth.

(1) *“The smart way to keep people passive and obedient is to strictly limit the spectrum of acceptable opinion, but allow very lively debate within that spectrum.”* Noam Chomsky

(2) *“No, no, truth is there, but they cannot present the truth rightly. That is rascaldom. Truth is there; that is certain. But they cannot present the truth in right way.”*(SPConv, 17.11.75)

Led by Tamal, the ISKCON misleaders' first big lie, in early 1978, was that Srila Prabhupada had appointed 11 successor acharyas. Then so many more lies, intrigues, and falsehoods came, just to defend the original lie of removing Srila Prabhupada and his unchanged instructions. This is the nature of deceit: once started, it simply becomes more and more complicated. The liar himself no longer knows what is truth or lie. On June 2, 1975, Srila Prabhupada explained:

“That is the way of falsehood. If once you speak something false, then to protect that falsehood you have to take to so many other falsehoods. This is the way of falsehood.”

“No man, for any considerable period, can wear one face to himself and another to the multitude, without finally getting bewildered as to which may be the true.” (Nathaniel Hawthorne)

The nature of lying is such that once detected, it destroys faith and trust very quickly. The GBC has wonderfully accomplished the destruction of trust in themselves through their lies, fraud, and dishonesty- understood by almost all its former members. And Tamal was the master of deceit. The falsehoods propagated by ISKCON misleaders since 1978 need to be exposed and undone, especially regarding the ***poisoning of Srila Prabhupada's body and mission.***

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE?

The official 2000 GBC resolution, *“There is no evidence at this time to support the allegations of poisoning of Srila Prabhupada,”* ***makes a mockery of ISKCON leadership.***

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

(1) "...a man who is sleeping. If he is actually sleeping, he may be wakened by various means, but there is no doubt that he must wake up. However, if a man is pretending to be asleep there is no way at all to rouse him up." (SPL 9 July, 1970)

(2) "It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends upon his not understanding it." (Upton Sinclair)

(3) "We see that untruthfulness, illusion, inability to ascertain the correct thing to be done, etc are characteristics of the mode of passion. A symptom of asuric mentality is the tendency for deceit. In the Ramayana, the story of Ravana disguising himself as a sannyasi, as a deceitful ploy to capture and snatch Sita devi, is one of the prime examples in the Vedic literature of this dangerous and devious mentality." (Yasodanandan das, 2016)

The "no evidence" Tamal/GBC position is duplicitous and deceptive: their finding of fabricated faults in the mountain of evidence is meant to sow doubts in the minds of the innocent and uninformed. They are disinformation experts. ISKCON has resorted to all conceivable devices of cover-up to forestall the recognition by its members and congregations of the overwhelming and convincing evidence that Srila Prabhupada was poisoned, surely by his leading men in 1977, some of whom still remain in ISKCON.

As seen in Vol. 1 (*Triumphant Departure, Complete Book of Poisoning Evidence*) the GBC and Tamal-led suspects tried to explain away the heavy metals by disparaging the character and motives of the evidence messengers, by fraud in misrepresented cherry-picked scientific studies, with smoke and mirrors tactics, using false witnesses and shady characters-for-hire in their defense, and denying everything with an air of righteousness as they sit upon their institutional thrones which are eroded by the termites of decadent corruption. The series of orchestrated cover-ups on the evidence that Srila Prabhupada was homicidally poisoned, by those who have held powerful positions in ISKCON since then, reveals how corrupted the institution, for which Srila Prabhupada had such high hopes, has become.

THE EVIDENCE IS BRANDED THE POISON CONSPIRACY THEORY

That ISKCON organized their first cover-up with Hari Sauri and Jahnu in 1998, just after the GBC purchased the stolen "Poison CD" from "Jagannath das Puripada." Their next cover-up was the suspects' book *NTIAP*. Then in 2020 came a 400 page book and accompanying hour video aptly titled *Deception*. Obviously this issue is sensitive and ISKCON leaders are very afraid of the truths about Srila Prabhupada's

disappearance. They cannot afford to ignore the evidence; they feel compelled to react with further cover-ups each time the evidence hits the news wires. We sense a very palpable desperation of intense ridiculing, lampooning, and over-the-top, audacious denials and derogations of anything and everything. They are circling their wagons and their time is running out. The truth is closing in on them.

Meanwhile the poison conspiracy theory has become the poison conspiracy FACT. It is just a question of who will actually look at the evidence without bias. Institutional indoctrinants wearing blinders will remain in ignorance of the facts, unfortunately. By their own choice.

SWEEP THE SCANDALS UNDER THE RUG

ISKCON denials are a recurring theme in its history. *Betrayal of the Spirit* (p. 118-21) describes the mid-80's dilemma for *ISKCON World Review* editors in covering up the constant bad news of guru fall downs and debacles. Credibility in the leadership was eroded due to the guru scandal cover-ups. New Vrindaban declared they had nothing to do with the murder of Sulochan in 1986, where community residents were instructed not to speak to media or police. Standard policy was to hide all internal problems from the authorities. The massive child abuse scandal in ISKCON was covered up by its leadership for decades by a deliberate stonewalling and resistance to change or investigation.

Tamal pioneered ISKCON's cover-ups culture and suppression of Srila Prabhupada's instructions. With his material talents, he set the example for materially ambitious ISKCON leaders, exactly how to exploit the spiritual movement for one's own sense gratification. Tamal also led the way in the use of hypocrisy, falsehood, deceit, and cover-ups as the means in becoming successful little modern-day Ravana's.

OLD AND SENILE?

"I personally overheard a private conversation between Shyamasundar das [1967] and Tamal Krishna Goswami in the Colaba Post Office flat of Kartikeya Mahadevia. Tamal was angrily blaming Srila Prabhupada for trying to keep the Juhu Beach land. He said, 'He is old. Old and senile. He is simply attached to that land! We will never be able to build on that land. He is simply old and attached.'" (Nara Narayan das, Mar. 12, 1997)

Shyamasundar das in 1998 denied this account. Maybe he doesn't remember. But In Shyamasundar's *Chasing Rhinos with the Swami Vol. 3*, he clearly recounted Tamal's offensive attitude in Bombay 1973. The historical fact is Tamal disobediently sold the Juhu land without permission. He did so because he lacked faith in Srila

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

Prabhupada's vision for the Juhu land, as he himself later admitted. And he audaciously took over Srila Prabhupada's quarters in the Juhu temple *as his own rooms* just 4 years later!

But confirmation of Nara Narayan's account comes from Sruta Kirti in *What Is The Difficulty?*, p. 76: "*The history of the Juhu project is very long and I do not know all of the details, but I do know that everyone was ready to give in to Mr. Nair's antics, except for His Divine Grace... He was determined to acquire this particular piece of land... Some disciples [Tamal] questioned why Srila Prabhupada was so attached to this property, to the point of being offensive.*"

Tamal's offensive characterization of Srila Prabhupada's statements as the meaningless stutterings of a nearly dead, senile, and paranoid ordinary person is utterly amazing. We see how far Tamal and others have minimized Srila Prabhupada's stature and transcendental position, to further their corrupt policies of self-aggrandizement by dishonestly criticizing the evidence Srila Prabhupada was poisoned. *This is their hellish mentality*: to compare Srila Prabhupada to an ordinary, conditioned soul. In so many ways, they are relegating Srila Prabhupada into the background, namely, behind themselves.

BHAGWAT MAHARAJA CONFIRMS IN 1998

"Some have been diminishing the words of the pure devotee SP by portraying him as an ordinary man. Some are the same devotees who I argued against over 20 years ago about the same thing. I have heard statements like 'he was old and sick and could not understand, he was senile, usually old Indian men who are dying think they are being poisoned, he was confused,' and other mundane assessments of SP. If these assessments are accurate then how could he translate SBhag until his last days? Are we to accept that last translation work was the ranting of a confused, senile old man?" (Bhagwat Maharaja, 1998)

This is two years before the GBC endorsed *NTIAP*, wherein this same garbage was included as official policy, reflecting this "senile" mentality propagated by Tamal right from the start of the poison issue.

SBhag 10.3 Foreword, published just after Srila Prabhupada's departure, notes how he was unaffected by his physical condition.

(1) *"A Vaishnava does not take birth under the jurisdiction of karmic law. His birth and disappearance are transcendental. The wise have declared that the servants of Vishnu are eternally engaged in the liberated service of the Lord and hence are free from the laws of material nature."* (Hari-bhakti-vilasa, 10.113)

(2) *yasya deve para bhaktir/ yatha deve tatha gurau/ tasyaite kathita hy arthau/ prakacante mahatmanau* "Only unto those great souls who have implicit faith in both the Lord and the spiritual master are all the imports of Vedic knowledge automatically revealed." [Svet. U. 6.23]

BHAKTICHARU BOOK OCEAN OF MERCY'S HEALTH EXCERPTS

Bhakticharu's book *Ocean of Mercy* is also striking in its *lack of specific descriptions* about Srila Prabhupada's severe decline of health in 1977. Bhakticharu was with Srila Prabhupada from Jan. 10 and on. He says nothing in his book of memories about the Feb. 26 sudden, drastic health attack when prayers for Srila Prabhupada's health (and very life) were advised by leaders and when Srila Prabhupada lay bedridden for days, moaning in pain, and unable to give classes. Why does he omit this major event? On p.105 is the first mention of health: "*Srila Prabhupada's health had been bad for months, since he had returned to India [late 1976] and now it was deteriorating rapidly.*" He inaccurately describes a gradual decline from late 1976 without any major health attacks. Everyone at the annual Mayapur festival, including all the foreign devotees, was very aware of Srila Prabhupada's sudden health problems, except Bhakticharu?

His book's only further health descriptions are 4 items:

- (1) p. 116: "...despite his ill health..." (late March 1977)
- (2) p.119: "His health was not good and he was physically weak..." (March)
- (3) p.134: "Due to his poor health..." (April)
- (4) p.160: "*Prabhupada told him [Tamal] the same thing. 'Please take me to Vrindaban. The time has come for me to leave my body. I want to leave my body in Vrindaban.'* Srila Prabhupada's health had been poor, but none of us had imagined that his illness was so serious that he could leave his body. We all thought it was a temporary setback, that he would soon get better..."

About the health attack in Hrishikesh (#4) he only describes Srila Prabhupada wanting to go back to Vrindaban. Actually, late May 15, there was a sudden turn for the worse with great pain and heart palpitations. Satsvarupa described: "*...and with the storm came a drastic turn in Srila Prabhupada's health. He said the end was near, and he asked to go immediately to Vrindaban.*"

Arriving in Vrindaban May 17, Srila Prabhupada could no longer walk and began preparations for his departure, drafting a final will. Yet the only descriptions we get from Bhakticharu are the above very brief mentions above of poor health, with no details. If his book is supposed

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

to be about Srila Prabhupada's last year, why has he omitted anything about Srila Prabhupada's health condition? Such as about his physical symptoms, like photophobia, rhinitis, mucus, cough, no appetite, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, urinary infections, etc? It is a cover-up.

Bhakticharu *makes it sound like a vague gradual deterioration that no one saw unfolding*, as though Srila Prabhupada quietly faded away naturally and with no conspicuous symptoms. *This is very suspicious. Why he doesn't tell us about symptoms, medicines, doctors?* Now we know it was due to lethal cadmium poisoning, the levels of which produced very obvious and outstanding health symptoms, which are suspiciously undescribed by Bhakticharu. His deception is sickening as he rewrites actual history.

Then he claims Srila Prabhupada told him to stop cooking for him: *"he was going to stop eating and drinking in order to give up his body..."* to which Tamal replied: *"What can we do when Srila Prabhupada makes such a decision and gives us such an order?"* Rather, what else could Srila Prabhupada do, being poisoned? BCS then says: *"And nobody could have imagined that his condition would deteriorate so quickly."* (p. 211)

No one, that is, except the poisoners who were giving the cadmium to Srila Prabhupada. Bhakticharu says nothing about diagnoses, diabetes, kidneys, causes of illness, and very little about all the doctors that came and went, or about medicines, other than the *makharadhvaja*. Bhakticharu has evaded the health issue almost entirely although that was exactly what his service was all about as a caretaker!. He was giving Srila Prabhupada all the medicines and applying all the treatments prescribed by dozens of doctors throughout 1977, so why does he tell only 2% of the story? This information is very conspicuous by its *absence*, and creates more suspicion. It is another cover-up.

"I told Shastri about what Srila Prabhupada had said about feeling like he had been poisoned, but he brushed that aside. 'When someone feels pain or discomfort,' he said, 'he may say something like, 'I have been poisoned.' Don't worry about that. Srila Prabhupada is a pure devotee of Krishna, these are all his pastimes.' ...Shastri thought for a minute and then said, 'Makharadhvaja is like nectar, but it is very strong. It is a tonic. Therefore, the body must be able to absorb it. To give the medicine without even seeing the patient's condition was not right. Whoever gave it like that made a mistake. Besides that, it is prepared from mercury, so if the mercury is not cured properly its effect can be quite harmful.' I began to see what a big mistake had been

SRI LA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

made. 'What can be done now?' I asked. Although Shastri tried to console me, a terrible weight remained in my heart. I told Tamal about the conversation [...] but he reminded me that it was Srila Prabhupada, after his dream, who had wanted to take it." (p. 225-6)

COMMENT: *This is all manufactured history. These conversations never happened. Obvious concoctions.* Actually Shastri believed that Srila Prabhupada WAS poisoned, according to his son, Dr. Ramesh K Sharma. Further, in the tape recordings we see Shastri believed Srila Prabhupada's poisoning **must be true**, that it was due to a rakshasa, and asked why anyone would want to do this, etc. Read the transcriptions. The bogus idea Srila Prabhupada was talking of medicinal ill-effects as "like" poison was answered above in this book.

Makharadhvaja was only taken 3 times Oct. 25-26, then discontinued. So what does "**Someone** has poisoned me" on Nov. 9-10 have to do with **something** 2 weeks earlier? Bhakticharu is trying to mislead us that Srila Prabhupada was only "feeling **as if** poisoned," brushing aside Srila Prabhupada's poisoning complaint as a discomfort. BCS is purposefully obscuring history. **Bhakticharu also contradicts his earlier explanations as listed above.** He is engaged in a cover-up.

GBC RESOLUTION: THERE IS NO POISONING EVIDENCE

To understand how the ISKCON GBC has covered-up the poison evidence with their book of lies, fraud, and deceit, we review their position as recorded in the 2000 GBC resolutions:

"POISON CONTROVERSY: *Where As, the book NTIAP published by Ministry for Protection of ISKCON establishes that: Srila Prabhupada's medical history shows no evidence of poisoning, but rather confirms diabetes as the major factor in His Divine Grace's deteriorated physical health; Forensic (hair) analysis does not show any evidence of poisoning, in that the amount of arsenic is compatible with environmental levels and with normal physiological functioning. Recorded conversations indicate that Srila Prabhupada did not believe he was poisoned. Analysis of 'whisper evidence' is inconclusive or can be shown to correlate with spoken conversations of the time.*

WHERE AS, *the report submitted by Balavanta das, commissioned by GBC Executive Committee, does not contradict the conclusions of the more detailed investigations by Ministry for Protection of ISKCON;*

617. (Statement) It Is Resolved That: (1) There is no evidence at this time to support the allegations of poisoning of Srila Prabhupada. *This conclusion is based on two independent reports commissioned by*

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

the GBC body, (2) The GBC body endorses NTIAP as the most detailed and comprehensive exposition of the allegations to date, and it recommends this book strongly to devotees who may have been affected by or who are interested in this issue. Approved by: (GBCs, including) Bhakticharu Swami, Jayapataka Swami, Tamal Krishna Goswami.

ISKCON's cover-up of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning hides the truth and real history of Srila Prabhupada's disappearance pastimes. It does not matter how definitively the poisoning is proven: the full spectrum dominance of the GBC in ISKCON is such that their lies are impossible to kill off, and they manage to implant their lies as the truth in the minds of enough members to successfully conceal the truth.

The ISKCON institutional narrative is that anyone challenging ISKCON's version of truth is dishonest or mad. The last leg of religiosity, truthfulness, is severely crippled and wavering, this being a dark time for what remains of a pure spiritual movement left to us only 45 years ago by Srila Prabhupada. ISKCON suppresses the poison evidence to preserve the status quo of ISKCON leadership.

This same leadership is suspected of poisoning Srila Prabhupada in 1977, and then hijacking, as aiders and abettors, the movement as phony gurus who have since established their guru franchises with temples, wealth, and followers. The future of Srila Prabhupada's mission, the Hare Krishna movement, is undermined by their refusal to properly investigate the poisoning of the Founder-Acharya.

For this travesty, the complete ISKCON leadership must be removed, as they have seriously breached their duty by placing material considerations above the cause of truth and faithfulness to Srila Prabhupada. ISKCON leaders care only about their livelihoods and positions. The poison issue threatens their livelihood and positions. Naturally if ISKCON leaders' complicity in this poisoning is exposed, they stand to lose everything they have and possibly go to jail as well for being complicit in the crime by concealment or aiding and abetting.

EVIDENCE TAMPERING?

In Oct. 2020 Dhananjaya das (Germany) visited Mayapur: "*Hari Sauri das has Srila Prabhupada's tooth and hair samples. In Mayapur Dhananjaya went to see Hari Sauri, who showed him all his Prabhupada items. He asked, 'Do you still have Srila Prabhupada's tooth and hair samples?' Hari Sauri said, 'No, someone came and took them.'* Interestingly, instead of wasting money slamming the poison theory, all the GBC has to do is test the tooth and hair they took from Hari Sari and release the results! Instead they hide the facts and

evidence, and fool us with a ridiculous video to appease Indian donors and zombie followers.”

COVER-UP CULTURE IN THE CORRUPTED INSTITUTION

ISKCON has resorted to all conceivable cover-up devices to forestall the recognition by its members and congregations of the overwhelming, convincing evidence that Srila Prabhupada was poisoned by his own men in 1977.

They tried to explain the heavy metals with the drinking water in India, by alleging defects in the testing methodology of Dr. Morris, by disparaging the character and motives of the evidence messengers, by faulting the science of hair analysis, by cheating and cherry-picking scientific studies, by shopping around for contrary fraudulent scientific opinions, with smoke and mirrors tactics, using false witnesses and shady characters in their defense, and simply denying everything with an air of righteousness as they sit upon their institutional thrones, riddled and weakened by the termites of corruption (see Vol. 6).

The series of orchestrated Srila Prabhupada's poisoning cover-ups by those who took over ISKCON upon his departure (see Vol. 5) reveals how corrupted the institution, for which Srila Prabhupada had such high hopes, has become. First was Hari Sauri's Ministry cover-up in 1998, then a book of fraud and lies (*NTIAP*) in 2000, and finally their *Deception* book with a flaky hour video in 2020. ISKCON leaders are very afraid of the truth about Srila Prabhupada's disappearance.

ISKCON denials are its recurring theme song. They cannot simply ignore the massive evidence in silence; they are compelled to react with further cover-ups each time the evidence hits the news wires. *Deception* exudes a palpable desperation of intense ridiculing, lampooning, and over-the-top, audacious denials and derogations of everything. They are circling their wagons and running out of ammo. The truth is closing in on them.

Dhira Govinda das, Child Protection Office ex-chairman, 2015:

“In places like Mayapur, where the most egregious abuse took place, the abuses were covered up again and again. There is a culture of cover-up.” In 2004 he reported: *“In addressing cases of neglect of supervision by gurukula headmasters in schools where abuse was extensive, the CPO met with impassioned resistance from GBCs and other leaders... Considering the extent of child suffering and maltreatment in some ISKCON locations, a secular court would very possibly find criminal neglect on the part of [...] the administrators.”*

An ISKCON unaccountability culture prevails with defiant denials

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

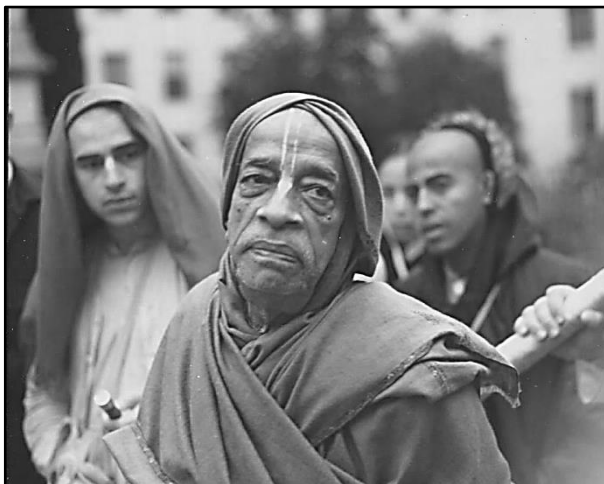
of clear, obvious evidence. Srila Prabhupada's poisoning is more vile than child abuse: it is the horrible poisoning of the greatest saint and pure devotee, the very foundation of our spirituality and the Hare Krishna Movement. **ISKCON cover-ups are now the norm.** ISKCON's response to the poison issue is nothing less than criminal obstruction of justice and many heads will roll when their walls of denial crumble into dust. That day cannot come too soon. The truth will prevail.

Its response to the poison issue is **criminal obstruction of justice** and many heads will roll when their walls of denial crumble into dust, eroded by the relentless march of truth. That day is coming and it cannot come too soon. Truth will prevail.

"Secrets, lies, and hypocrisy are the hallmark of the GBC regime. A cover-up is very strong evidence of a crime, and the GBC has repeatedly engaged in covering up the poison issue. If there is no substance to it, why do they suppress it?" (Nityananda das, 2021)

*"It is imperative to think for yourself, because **deception** is everywhere and the truth is often ridiculed. The problem is the privileged insiders will fight any reform tooth and nail, so the only real way to advance the interests of the common good is for the rigged, rotten, corrupt, unsustainable status quo to crumble to dust." (ZeroHedge)*

Mayeswara das, his trashy book *Deception*, and the GBC's cheating cover-ups are covered more in Vol. 7: *Kill Guru Become Guru- Crushing the Naysayer Cheaters*



EPILOGUE:
CONCLUSIONS

CRIME OF THE MILLENIUM

The poisoning of Srila Prabhupada's body with ultra-high levels of cadmium, rejection of proper medical attention, concealment of Srila Prabhupada's instructions, changing his request for all to come and see him in his last days, the conspiracy to falsely claim they were appointed as the next acharyas, the deviations from Srila Prabhupada's teachings... this constitutes one of the most sinful of all crimes since the crucifixion of Jesus Christ over 2100 years ago.

Yet, most devotees who owe their very soul to Srila Prabhupada cannot do anything about this travesty (or will not having been compromised by propaganda, association, and facilities from a corrupted organization). They may have become weak from poor association and mundane distractions. But when the society of devotees finally come to understand what happened and regain their spiritual strength and purpose, all hell should break loose as the truth rises above the darkness that now prevails. The internet has helped increasing numbers of sincere devotees understand how evil forces are enslaving the world through deceptive economics and politics, and ultimately the same forces have corrupted ISKCON.

There is a titanic struggle between Godless materialism and Lord Chaitanya's mercy. The clarion call is to help Srila Prabhupada restore his mission as it was during his manifest presence.

Srila Prabhupada's medical symptoms and health history do not in themselves prove that he was poisoned, and that is not the purpose of this book. But, in light of the fact that his heavy metals poisoning has been proven by forensic science with NAA hair tests in 2002-05, it is very interesting that the medical symptoms and health history are fully confirmatory.

And this answers to those who would falsely, shallowly, and misleadingly propose that these symptoms are only supportive of a natural death from diabetes, kidney failure, or heart attack, etc.

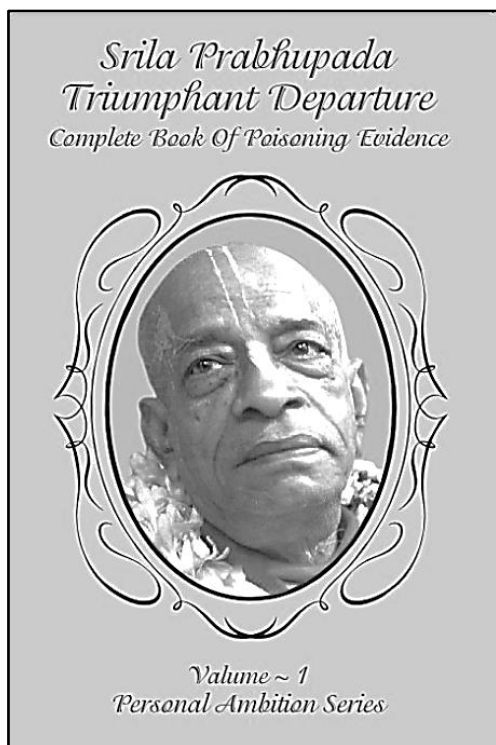
APPENDIX I:

VOL. 1: TRIUMPHANT DEPARTURE

Volume One of this Personal Ambition Series (*Triumphant Departure*) presented the complete evidence that Srila Prabhupada was indeed lethally and homicidally poisoned with primarily cadmium (and elevated levels of arsenic, antimony as well) from mid-1976 until Nov. 1977. This malicious attack on Srila Prabhupada will be confirmed in due course by secular, legal authorities, a court or law enforcement agency, but meanwhile the evidence is irrefutable and complete, more than sufficient to convince any honest person, and goes far beyond Srila Prabhupada's own infallible words. This crime was committed. Srila Prabhupada's poisoning was settled in 2002-05 with a series of neutron activation analysis hair tests prepared by the GBC themselves.

The official 2002 GBC resolution, "*There is no evidence at this time to support the allegations of poisoning of Srila Prabhupada,*"

makes a mockery of ISKCON leadership. Srila Prabhupada's statements about being poisoned, the forensically certified whispers of caretakers poisoning Srila Prabhupada, and astronomical levels of cadmium in three hair samples are proof positive that Srila Prabhupada was maliciously, homicidally poisoned. The arrogant denials by all of the suspects while they defended each other in whitewash cover-ups and in the face of so much solid evidence, saying there is zero evidence, *is in itself a flashing red neon light which says, "We did it!"*



APPENDIX 2:

VOL. 2: TAMAL: ANTI-PRABHUPADA

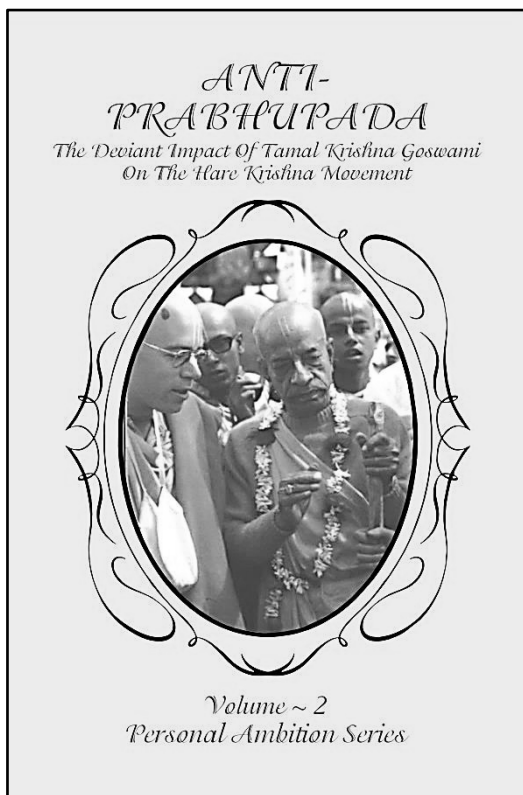
“So who is it that has poisoned?” (Tamal, Nov. 9, 1977)

Volume Two (*Anti-Prabhupada*) establishes beyond a reasonable doubt, based on a mountain of direct and circumstantial evidence, that Tamal was one of Srila Prabhupada's poisoners. He would be convicted of murder in a court of law, so complete and weighty is the evidence.

The issues of offenses (*aparadha*) against devotees, blasphemy, and the definite phenomenon of rascals, demons, and anti-spiritual forces inside the Hare Krishna movement is explored at great length through shastra and logic in Volume Two.

Tamal passed away in 2002 and Bhakticharu in 2020. Jayapataka and Bhavananda remain in the top echelons of the ISKCON organization as gurus or powerful managers. Suspects should be interviewed, as suspects or witnesses, to compare various accounts and ascertain actual events, who

is lying, hiding something, etc. Unfortunately, the suspects are not cooperative. Why? Astonishingly they claim it has already been investigated, namely via their own dishonest, contradictory denials and their series of crooked cover-ups.



APPENDIX 3:

VOL. 3: PURSUIT OF HIS POISONERS

Volume Three examines the natural suspects in the now forensically proven 1977 heavy metals poisoning of His Divine Grace AC Bhaktivedanta Swami Srila Prabhupada, ISKCON Founder-Acharya. These suspects, or persons of interest, are listed as such only due to the evidence and circumstances which implicate them in this “crime of the millennium.” Next, we go to the question of *who did it?* Tamal, as Srila Prabhupada’s chief caretaker and personal secretary, even directly asked Srila Prabhupada this question. Srila Prabhupada did not answer. The taped room conversations of Nov. 9-11, 1977 show that all Srila Prabhupada’s attendants and caretakers were told by Srila Prabhupada three times over two days that he thought he had been poisoned, that this was the cause of his mysterious health decline, and they all discussed the poisoning at length and acknowledged it without any argument.

But Tamal did not act alone. Tamal was the primary poisoner and mastermind with help from others. Who are they? This is the subject of Volume Three- the likely accomplices of Tamal and the evidence for each. The evidence is strongest against Tamal Krishna Goswami, but in the case of Bhavananda and Bhakticharu Swami, it is also very compelling. There are serious grounds to suspect Jayapataka Swami and Satsvarupa das. Chandra Swami, a notorious character who befriended many New York devotees in 1976 (and likely Tamal too), stands out like a sore thumb as someone who may have given the heavy metals poison and/or instructions on its use. Motive, means, and opportunity clearly implicate Srila Prabhupada’s senior (and very ambitious) disciples. The hidden hijacking history of ISKCON given in Volume Five reveals their motive-- to eliminate Srila Prabhupada and take his assets, Acharya seat, worship, institution, etc for themselves. It is what it is, and we should make conclusions based on history, facts, testimonies, and evidence, and not sink one’s head in the sand of conformity and ignorance.

To question the involvement in Srila Prabhupada’s poisoning by these primary suspects is not improper, provided one carefully sticks to the facts, investigative protocols, and avoids baseless accusations.

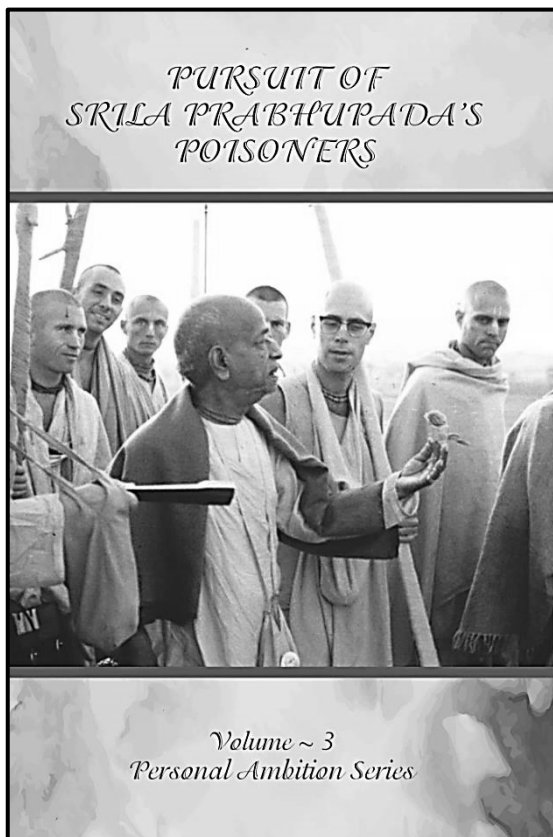
The poisoners were necessarily very close to Srila Prabhupada.

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

Historically, poisoners are usually a trusted confidant or close associate with direct access to the victim. They would be clever, good actors, intelligent and manipulative, patient, knowing the inner workings of Srila Prabhupada's life, habits, health, and medical situation.

They had an overwhelming motive to remove Srila Prabhupada from the scene, and what they stood to gain was to them worth the risks and karma of committing such an abominable deed. They are the contemporary Ravana's who cause millions to suffer every day, stealing Srila Prabhupada's assets, corrupting the mission, and interfering/blocking access to His Divine Grace.

They are: *UTTAMA APARADHIS* (ultimate offenders). The following chapters are on the suspects other than Tamal, and the evidence for each person of interest who were either directly involved or as active or silent colluders or consenters.



APPENDIX 4:

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S TRAVEL ITINERARY 1976-77

1976:

Jan 01 -Jan 02 Madras
Jan 03 -Jan 09 Nellore
Jan 10 -Jan 12 Bombay, Calcutta
Jan 15 -Mar 22 Mayapur/Haridasapur: Mayapur Fest. Tamal exiled to China
Mar 22 -Mar 24 Calcutta
Mar 24 -Mar 28 Delhi
Mar 29 -Mar 29 Modi Nagar
Mar 30 -Mar 30 Aligahr
Mar 31 -Apr 10 Vrindaban
Apr 11 -Apr 11 Delhi
Apr 11 -Apr 17 Bombay
Apr 18 -Apr 26 Melbourne: Health is strong, brisk walks in cold mornings
Apr 27 -Apr 28 Auckland
Apr 28 -May 02 Fiji Islands (Vanua Levu)
May 03 -May 31 Hawaii: Tamal visits, pleads not to go to China, SP gets ill
Jun 01 -Jun 10 Los Angeles
Jun 11 -Jun 15 Detroit: No sign of any health problems
Jun 16 -Jun 20 Toronto: his cold, mucus, cough returns
Jun 21 -Jul 01 New Vrind: Weeks of weakness, heavy cold, cough, very ill
Jul 02 -Jul 06 Washington, DC
Jul 07 -Jul 09 Baltimore, Washington, DC
Jul 09 -Jul 14 NY (Rathayatra): As Tamal's guest, SP's swelling reappears
Jul 15 -Jul 15 Gita Nagari Farm, PA. Not well.
Jul 16 -Jul 20 New York: Leaving SP becomes ill, on plane extremely ill
Jul 21 -Jul 27 London UK: Vomiting, in bed for days, no eating or walks
Jul 28 -Jul 28 Paris
Jul 29 -Aug 05 France farm
Aug 06 -Aug 07 Paris: Next 6 months, slowly recovers his strength a bit
Aug 07 -Aug 13 Tehran: Travels, Asia, India
Aug 13 -Aug 15 Bombay
Aug 16 -Aug 16 Hyderabad
Aug 17 -Aug 24 Hyderabad
Aug 25 -Sep 02 Delhi
Sept 03 -Oct 08 Vrindaban

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

Oct 09 -Oct 10 Aligarh
Oct 11 -Oct 12 Delhi
Oct 13 -Oct 18 Chandigarh
Oct 19 -Oct 19 Delhi
Oct 20 -Nov 30 Vrindaban
Dec 01 -Dec 01 Delhi
Dec 02 -Dec 05 Hyderabad
Dec 06 -Dec 17 Hyder Farm
Dec 17 -Dec 17 Train
Dec 18 -Dec 20 Venkatesvara
Dec 20 -Dec 21 Bombay
Dec 22 -Dec 22 Poona
Dec 23 -Dec 31 Bombay

1977:

Jan. 1 -Jan 10 Bombay
Jan 11 -Train Hardvar
Jan 12 -Jan 15 Allahabad/ Kumbha Mela
Jan 16 -Jan 18 Calcutta
Jan 18 -Jan 18 Train to Bhubaneshvara
Jan 19 -Jan 24 Bhubaneshvara
Jan 25 -Jan 25 Jagannath Puri
Jan 25 -Feb 02 Bhubaneshvara
Feb 03 -Feb 03 Train to Calcutta
Feb 04 -Feb 06 Calcutta
Feb 07 -Mar 01 Mayapur Festival, Tamal comes 16th, SP deathly ill Feb 26
Mar 02 -Mar 30 Bombay Pandal, cannot take walks, no appetite
Mar 31 -May 06 Bombay Juhu New Quarters
May 07 -May 07 Delhi
May 08 -May 15 Rishikesh for health, but becomes extremely ill late May 15
May 16 -May 16 Train to Delhi: back to Vrindaban, thinking death is near
May 17 -Aug 27 Vrindaban GBCs come/Final Will
May 28 -Conversation about future initiations
July 9 -Order by Letter about ritvik representatives
Aug 28 -Sep 13 London: Minor operation Sept 8, health declines further
Sep 14 -Oct 02 Bombay: SP cancelled his US tour, bed-ridden, very weak
Oct 03 -Nov 14 Vrindaban: GBCs come, poison whispers and discussions
Nov 14 -SP departs/intrigue/ambitions/full takeover by March 26, 1978

APPENDIX 5:
TRUTH FILMS AND HIDDEN GLORIES

VIDEO ONE: “Kill Guru, Become Guru: The Forensic Breakthrough”

<https://www.youtu.be/PIBqNBMBpVY>

On May 4, 2017, a 54 min. film on the history of the private investigation into Srila Prabhupada's poisoning and how the scientific forensic breakthrough into proving Srila Prabhupada's poisoning was accomplished by discovery of sky-high levels of cadmium in 3 authentic Srila Prabhupada hair samples. The “poison issue” was resurrected and again brought to the attention of the Hare Krishna movement after about 15 years. By 2022 there were 36,000 views and hundreds of very appreciative comments. The message was that SP's poisoning had now been definitely proven with hard scientific proof.

VIDEO TWO: “Poisoning Objections Answered”

<https://www.youtu.be/watch?v=gOLeHjRhZMc>

On June 27, 2017 PTC released a second film of 41 minutes, and by 2022 there were over 13,000 views. A review and more in depth look of the evidence was undertaken and 20 common objections to Srila Prabhupada's poisoning were answered or refuted. It was necessary to deal with emotional and illogical objections such as: Srila Prabhupada could not have been poisoned because no one saw it happen. Emphasis was placed on the scientific proof of cadmium poisoning. Some responses:

“I live close to Dallas temple... devotees here are stating openly that if this truth about Srila Prabhupada becomes known widely it will destroy Hare Krishna movement. I have the opposite opinion.”
(Anonymous)

VIDEO THREE: Crime Of The Millennium: Prabhupada's Poisoning

<https://www.youtu.be/watch?v=IMuUqqZDqTQ>

A third film was released by PTC of 31 minutes on Aug. 28, 2017 and by 2022 there were 21,000 views. This film reviewed further evidence in Srila Prabhupada's poisoning, and demanded that the ISKCON leadership publicly accept the scientific proof of the crime of the millennium, apologize for their cover-up of the facts and evidence, and resign from their posts sooner the better. It called upon devotees to remove the ISKCON leaders and elect new ones who could respond to the ramifications of the truth about Srila Prabhupada's poisoning. It

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also called upon devotees to take a public stand on the issue and to restore Srila Prabhupada's mission and mercy by going back to "Square One," as though it were the day after Srila Prabhupada's departure. By open discussion, debate, research, and study the proper understanding of Srila Prabhupada's teachings could be ascertained. On various public Facebook pages and websites, discussion and comments were 95% in agreement and favorable of the evidence and films. Of course, there was absolutely no response from any ISKCON leader nor the GBC on the issue, just dead silence. One comment: *"There are still followers of Srila Prabhupada who are sincere, active, not silent, spreading his mission. Nothing is fully lost and there is still hope. By the association with Srila Prabhupada and his sincere followers will the whole world be purified."*

VIDEO FOUR: In Pursuit Of Prabhupada's Poisoners

<https://www.youtu.be/watch?v=6unXi7jzSiI>

A fourth film of 25 minutes was released by PTC Oct. 5, 2017 and by 2022 there were 58,000 views. This film focused on the suspects and the evidence implicating them, and has been the most watched of all the films, showing intense interest in the evidence implicating the prime suspects in Srila Prabhupada's heavy metals poisoning.

VIDEO FIVE: Reward On Prabhupada's Poisoners

https://www.youtu.be/watch?v=GZg_rNP6HiY

A fifth film of 102 seconds was released by PTC Oct. 13, 2017 and by 2022 there were 2,000 views. It offered on a cash reward of US\$50,000 for information that would lead to the felony conviction of anyone for poisoning Srila Prabhupada. No information has been forthcoming, but it is a tall order to obtain a criminal conviction.

VIDEO SIX: We Could Have Done That: Poison Prabhupada

<https://www.youtu.be/watch?v=XoRz1ENORFg>

A sixth film, 24 minutes, released by PTC, July 25, 2018: by 2022 there were 5,000 views. This film focused on Tamal's mercy killing BTG interview where he claims Srila Prabhupada wanted an assisted suicide, undoubtedly his defense for poisoning Srila Prabhupada if the matter became public. But Tamal never brought it up again.

POISON EVIDENCE WEBSITE

WEBSITE: <http://killgurubecomeguru.org>

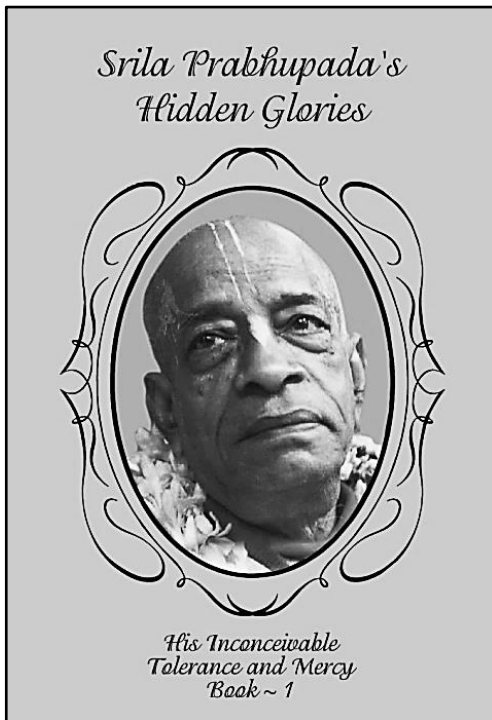
SRILA PRABHUPADA'S HIDDEN GLORIES

Hardcover 2 volume set, 880 pg each, years in production.

SRILA PRABHUPADA'S MYSTERIOUS HEALTH DECLINE

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SET OF TWO HARDCOVER BOOKS



BOOK ONE: HIS INCONCEIVABLE TOLERANCE AND MERCY

These books thoroughly examine the misconceptions, deceptions, lies, deceit, and denials regarding the facts and evidence that Srila Prabhupada was gradually poisoned with heavy metals. Poisoning is common in history, and the rewards of absolute guruship, wealth, power, fame, and devoted followers was sufficient for some to undertake a secretive poisoning. Srila Prabhupada tolerated his own poisoning similar to how Jesus Christ tolerated his crucifixion. The cover-up of Srila Prabhupada's poisoning is the foremost issue in the Hare Krishna movement and all those who desire its success must decide how the evidence dictates changes to the established order. Suggestions are made as to how this may be done. Sincere souls must come forward now to defend Srila Prabhupada's legacy and mission, and remove the poisoners and their accomplices from any influence in the mission.

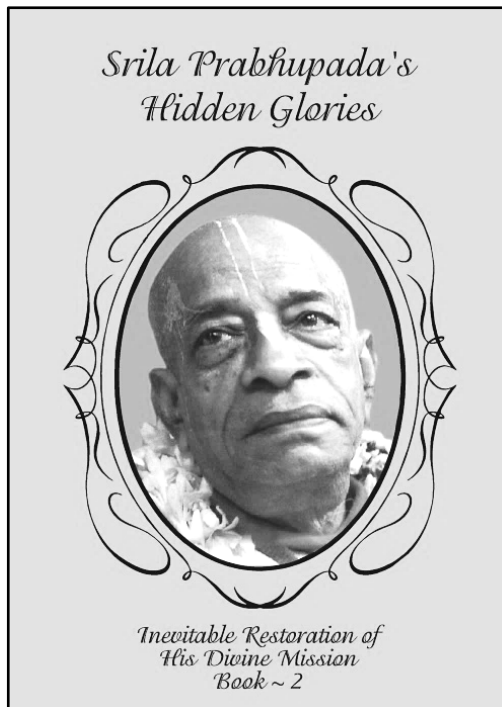
Book One deals with the evidence, facts, scientific forensic tests, philosophy, and analysis regarding Srila Prabhupada's

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“disappearance,” specifically his cadmium and arsenic poisoning by some of his caretakers. They then hijacked the Hare Krishna movement by deception and the hoax they were appointed as successor gurus.

Book Two continues the history of how these Ravana's, with their supporters and followers, then poisoned Srila Prabhupada's mission and mercy by converting a spiritual institution into a criminal enterprise. Srila Prabhupada's physical poisoning was done to “gurujack” the movement and exploit its assets just as Ravana wanted Sita. As Christians speak of the anti-Christ or the evil that corrupts Christ's teachings, we are now dealing with the anti-Prabhupada deviations which have corrupted Srila Prabhupada's books, teachings, institution, and blocked His Divine Grace/mercy and Mission. When we look behind the curtain of phony respectabilities, we see the effects of poisonous influences that have adulterated Srila Prabhupada's mission where the cheated become the new cheaters. How can Srila Prabhupada's faithful followers restore the Hare Krishna Movement as it was when he left to us?

BOOK TWO: INEVITABLE RESTORATION OF HIS DIVINE MISSION



APPENDIX 6:
WHO IS BEHIND THIS BOOK?

“A global body of very serious and dedicated followers of Srila Prabhupada with massive resources have been working quietly for years to bring these issues to full understanding in all the different forums trying to follow Srila Prabhupada. No stone will be left unturned in establishing the truth in facts and philosophy on all these issues and doing what is necessary to drive out the deviations and give back to Srila Prabhupada his global mission the way he wants it. All we want is the truth. If it is being hidden from us, then we will go looking for it. And find it we did...” (Naveen Krishna das, 2020)

Working together, these individuals searched for an identity moniker and agreed upon ***Prabhupada Truth Commission***, a fully independent panel, not politically aligned or otherwise biased, adopting freedom of thought and expression as essential for spiritual advancement and the discovery of truth. Unfortunately the corrupted ISKCON does not want truth and resorts to political repression to maintain institutional control and an artificial organizational harmony. Civil philosophical discussion and exchange of views and realizations is healthy because: **(1)** it helps an individual to attain self-fulfillment. **(2)** It assists in truth discovery. **(3)** It strengthens the capacity of an individual in participating in decision-making. **(4)** It assists us to form our own beliefs and communicate them freely to others. Prabhupada Truth Commission is an informal association of followers of Srila Prabhupada dedicated to research the truth of Srila Prabhupada's disappearance pastimes and the true history of ISKCON. This book is a collaborative effort by devotees, some junior, some senior, aiming to uphold the truth and please Srila Prabhupada, wanting the facts and evidence properly presented as a record for the future. Input came from many worldwide, many who had never met each other in person.

Former temple presidents/ GBC members and many other senior devotees have contributed to this book, as well as a few ISKCON moles. Those in exile, either forced out or self-imposed, have worked together to establish and distribute the truth in a historic struggle against the cover-ups and stonewalling from ISKCON.

Truth is an end in itself, always worthy and necessary.

APPENDIX 7: CADMIUM POISON HOMICIDE CASES

WAS CADMIUM POISONING EVEN POSSIBLE IN 1977?

The GBC insists the idea of homicidal cadmium poisoning is ludicrous because: (1) it was unknown in 1977, (2) and there are no such cases on record. **Both are totally untrue.** Knowledge of poisoning methodologies were readily available in 1977 in literatures and medical publications. The 1960's discovery of Napoleon's high arsenic levels in hair brought much attention to the subject of poisoning. Those involved in the 1977 poisoning may well have read the 1972 book *Who Poisoned Napoleon?* From *Toxicology of the Eye* by WM Grant (1974): "Ingestion of cadmium salts has caused severe and sometimes fatal poisoning." Many sources confirm cadmium is entirely suitable for homicidal poisoning and was well known as such before 1977. Many cadmium poisonings were studied from the 1950's and the most well-known is Japan's "itai-itai" incident involving hundreds in the 1960's with cadmium poisoning of rice fields. That there have been no cadmium homicide cases is also not true at all. We found many of them (below).

FOURTEEN CADMIUM POISONING CASES

(1) Turgut Ozal, the President of Turkey (1989-1993) died suddenly Apr. 17, 1993. A suspicious heart attack indicated an assassination by deliberate poisoning. His remains were exhumed Oct. 2, 2012 and a leaked autopsy report revealed a high level of "strychnine creatine" (leads to respiratory arrest in 20 minutes and could cause a heart attack). The autopsy report was destroyed by the authorities, test results went missing, and an inquiry interrupted. The Kurdish separatists claimed Ozal was poisoned by the Turkish special services. An autopsy of his exhumed remains revealed four poisons. The banned insecticide DDT was 10 X the normal. ***"Experts also detected the presence of cadmium in his body. In addition, experts also found the radioactive elements americium and polonium. Experts said his body was weakened with americium and polonium over a long period of time, and with the use of DDT [and cadmium], ingested in food or drink, his death was accelerated."*** (2) Aug. 8, 1995 the funeral for a prominent Moscow



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businessman was attended by the Russian prime minister and noted dignitaries. Ivan Kivelidi and his secretary were *killed with cadmium* smeared on a phone and in their tea.

(3). John Harris Trestrail III, of the Center for the Study of Criminal Poisoning, in his database of 900 poisonings worldwide, documented one case of murder by cadmium. (4). July 23, 1981: Two youths (14 and 15) gave cadmium chloride mixed in a drink to 11 children who suffered as a result, but no one died. (5) John Creamer was arrested Dec. 19, 2002 in Florida and indicted for his wife's murder. *"Cadmium toxicity and the death resulting from that is extremely rare. This is my first case. We are dealing here with a combination. So it's not the pure cadmium, but I've given the cause of death as combination of cadmium, alcohol and Xanax. The combination would cause suppression of the respiratory center."* Searching his home, deputies found three containers of cadmium. Before her death, Jayne Creamer had told her sisters, hairdresser and others she feared her husband had been poisoning her. Detectives accused him of slipping cadmium into his wife's drink.

(6) In early 2019 a California chemical engineer, David Xu, was charged with lacing a colleague's water with cadmium, which was not fatal. He was caught on a video recording. (7) Cadmium (7 X normal) is one of the toxic substances that Italian prosecutors detected in the



blood of Imane Fadil after her death from organ failure in hospital. The 33-year-old Moroccan-born model had been a key witness in the "bunga bunga" sex party trial of former Italian PM Silvio Berlusconi. She died in hospital on Mar. 1, 2019, and suspicions that she was poisoned are under investigation. She shared suspicions she had been poisoned after falling gravely ill in Jan. 2019. (8) Robert W Hall

describes a postmortem laboratory analysis of the sub-occipital proximal hair of Patrick H. Sherrill, who, on Aug. 20, 1986 committed mass murder, and then committed suicide. Akathisia, alcohol, and prior psychiatric history were eliminated as possible explanations of his behavior. The analysis revealed very elevated levels of cadmium and lead. An underlying, immunotoxic biochemical pathology due to heavy metal poisoning may have affected inhibitory control mechanisms. (PsyncINFO, 2012)

(9) Yukai Yang, a chemistry student at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania was charged for poisoning his roommate in Dec. 2018.

He mixed thallium and cadmium in drinks, food, and mouthwash, and the victim still suffers ill effects. **(10)** In 2018 a 57-year-old man was arrested in the deaths of 21 co-workers at a valve manufacturing plant in Germany. The suspect “Klaus O.” was convicted in 2019, sentenced to life in prison for poisoning his colleagues by spiking their sandwiches with *high levels of cadmium and mercury*, caught on a surveillance camera. In a search of his home police discovered a makeshift laboratory where they found a number of heavy metals, including lead acetate, cadmium, lead, and mercury. Two suffered serious kidney damage. A third has brain damage and is currently in a vegetative state, unlikely to recover. One eventually died. **(11)** Jan. 16, 2003: Three Pennsylvania family members were to be exhumed with suspicions of cadmium poisoning in 1995 and 1997. Ann Nagg’s body had already been exhumed in connection with the homicidal cadmium poisoning of a fourth person, Russell Repine.

(12) July 8, 2019: The son of Nigeria’s Muslim leader Sheikh Ibrahim al-Zakzaky warned about the deteriorating health of the 66-year-old cleric, who has been held in detention along with his wife for more than three years. He was shocked by his father’s worsening medical condition after visiting him, stressing that he needed to be immediately hospitalized as “large and dangerous quantities of lead and cadmium have been found in his blood.” Islamic Human Rights Commission (UK) received reports Zakzaky’s health had further worsened. IHRC sent a medical team to Nigeria to examine Zakzaky and wife and said the treatment they require can only be accessed outside Nigeria. Islamic Movement in Nigeria also said he was poisoned in prison and required urgent medical care abroad. **(13)** Aslan Bzhania accused the leader of Abkhazia (on the Black Sea), Raul Khajimda, of poisoning him. He is the top challenger to incumbent Khajimda. Along with 2 security guards, he was hospitalized in Moscow. “*According to the results of the analysis conducted in a Munich laboratory, heightened levels of mercury and aluminum were found in Bzhania’s blood, as well as a heightened level of benzodiazepines and cadmium.*” (May 17, 2019)

(14) Suspected murder: *Acute Cadmium Ingestion* (Buckler Et Al 1986) “A woman (age 17) was admitted to hospital with facial swelling and vomiting. She was too ill to provide any history. She had facial, pharyngeal and neck swelling and was hypotensive. Subsequent gastric washout (roughly 3 hours after ingestion)



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produced a white crystalline material confirmed to be cadmium chloride. She suffered a respiratory arrest, becoming hypothermic [...] Full supportive measures including chelation treatment... were unsuccessful, and she died 30 hours after admission... There was hemorrhagic necrosis of the stomach, duodenum and jejunum, focal hepatic necrosis and slight pancreatic hemorrhage. At autopsy the following cadmium concentrations were measured: blood 23 mg/l, urine 17 mg/l, liver 0.4 µg/kg wet tissue, lung, 0.2 µg/kg. The patient had ingested a massive dose of 150 gm of cadmium chloride, and although the initial diagnosis was delayed, it seems unlikely that any treatment would have prevented the membrane dysfunction and destruction of tissue. The case illustrates the catastrophic effects of ingested cadmium on organ function.”

(15) One notable case of cadmium poisoning was the case of Japanese singer and actress, Noriko Sakai, in 2009. She was allegedly poisoned by her husband, who laced her food with cadmium in an attempt to harm her. Sakai survived the poisoning, but her husband was charged and sentenced to 18 years in prison for attempted murder. (ChatGPT May 7, 2023)

(16) Another example is the case of former Russian spy Alexander Litvinenko, who died in 2006 after being poisoned with a dose of radioactive polonium-210 that was laced with cadmium. The poisoning was suspected to be a politically motivated assassination. (ChatGPT May 7, 2023)

Sixteen cases of cadmium poisonings. *Note:* 90% of poisonings go undetected, so we can assume hundreds of cadmium homicide poisonings have taken place worldwide in recent times. Political assassinations worldwide appear to be using cadmium as one ingredient in a mixture with others, just as was done with Srila Prabhupada's heavy metals cocktail which included arsenic and antimony.

ACCIDENTAL CADMIUM POISONINGS ARE COMMON

Still, aside from those who develop cancer or kidney failure after many years of environmental or occupational exposure, quick death from cadmium poisoning is not common. Most human cadmium studies and case histories involved typical environmental exposure and a few instances of occupational exposure wherein very long-term effects resulted from low-level chronic poisoning. The body of medical literature shows cadmium to be a rare poisoning agent. But using cadmium salts to poison someone is very feasible, it is very poisonous and can kill very effectively and secretly. We have listed 14 examples

above, a list that is not complete. By the 1940's cadmium became prolific in modern industrialized society and accidental cadmium poisoning was frequent, and it was soon understood as very poisonous. Cadmium poisoning studies began with Friberg/1950, Bonnell/1955, and cadmium's causing critical, life-threatening kidney malfunction was well known in medical circles by 1977. Most cadmium poisoning studies focus on hazardous occupational or environmentally contaminated situations, such as Polish factory pollution.

Accidental cadmium poisoning examples: (1) Dr. Aggarwal, an Indian toxicologist, reported that in Japan a patient died when he was mistakenly given an injection of cadmium chloride instead of calcium bromide. (2) In 1960's Japan, a large-scale soil and water contamination resulted in "itai-itai" (ouch-ouch) disease with brittle bones, great pain, kidney failure. Residents on the Jinzu River also had osteomalacia due to disturbed phosphate reabsorption resulting from atrophy of the proximal tubules of the kidney. This came from the upstream Mitsui Mining's industrial cadmium pollution in the river, used for drinking and rice field irrigation. (3) Cadmium pollution-related disease was found in New Zealand due to unregulated aerial spraying with cadmium pesticides for decades, with large areas of agricultural land having many times the acceptable limits, resulting in contaminated produce. Especially root crops such as turnips and potatoes absorb cadmium from the soil. NZ potatoes should only be eaten sparingly. (4) In 2001 a de-forested area in Honduras had caused naturally cadmium-contaminated soil to run-off and spoil a local town's water supplies. Over 400 were admitted to hospitals and thus far 11 died with kidney failure symptoms.

(5) A hospital patient was accidentally injected with cadmium chloride instead of calcium chloride; and he died. (6) Consumption of cadmium contaminated oysters in Tasmania led to nausea and vomiting in victims. (7) Fatalities have resulted from using oxy-gas flame to cut cadmium-plated objects, or grilling with cadmium-coated refrigerator racks, or using high temperature flames with cadmium-bearing solder. (8) In 2016 there were news stories about cadmium plated or cadmium alloy costume jewelry responsible for illnesses all over the world. Cheap jewelry was traced to remote Chinese factories where jewelry manufacturing costs were lowered by use of cadmium due to its low melting point. Soldering fumes and dust caused much disease. (9) Medical Case History: Adult, Acute Cadmium Inhalation (Lucas et al., 1980) "*A welder worked for 30 minutes with an oxyacetylene torch and silver solder. He was in a large airy building, high ceiling, large open*

doors... *He became dyspnoeic with a persistent non-productive cough within hours. His symptoms worsened and he died 5 days later. Both lungs showed changes typical of acute pneumonitis. The rod of silver solder had 20% cadmium. The case illustrates that death from cadmium fume inhalation can occur in an apparently well-ventilated environment, particularly if the presence of cadmium is not suspected.*"

(10) Another mass cadmium poisoning case (BBC, Sept. 18, 2012): "*Sri Lanka Kidney Disease Blamed on Farm Chemicals:*" a study of thousands of farmers who developed serious health problems pointed to chemical pesticides and fertilizers. 15% of the mostly rice farmers in one province suffered with various stages of kidney failure. Investigations by testing blood, urine, tissue, and hair samples suggested arsenic and cadmium had contaminated food, air, or water. Cadmium is found in some fertilizers and arsenic in some pesticides, most from China, notorious for dangerous chemicals. Central American farmers are also noticing a similar "epidemic" of kidney disease problems.

(11) Mikheil Shaakashvili, former president of Georgia, was found in Dec. 2022 by his medical team to have been poisoned in prison with high levels of a bevy of heavy metals: arsenic, bismuth, barium, and mercury. Exotic cocktails of heavy metals in poisonings is a creative affair, and cadmium would have been a logical choice for anyone with some chemistry background. To say, "it was not possible in 1976 because it was unknown," is another attempt at creating doubts and disinformation.

ABOUT CADMIUM POISONING AND SYMPTOMS

Cadmium is a naturally occurring metal used in various chemical forms in metallurgical and other industrial processes, in alloys, pigments, fluorescent lighting, batteries, motor bearings, plastics, chemical reagents, solders, galvanization, electroplating. Cadmium is in pesticides, phosphate fertilizers, and electronic components and nuclear reactor control rods. Cadmium (and arsenic) are by-products of lead, zinc or copper mining. Pure cadmium is rare; its common compounds cadmium acetate, chloride, sulfate are most soluble, odorless, tasteless, colorless, extremely toxic. defiled by civilization's touch. Cadmium was safely locked up in nature prior to modern industry, exposure negligible by diet, water or air. Cadmium is now regulated with fewer poisoning episodes. Since the early 1950's, when the hazards of cadmium exposure were recognized, the toxic effects of cadmium have been better understood. Toxicological properties of the several different

salts and oxides of cadmium are similar, although differences in absorption and distribution lead to different effect levels. Cadmium salts, oxides, and the Cd⁺² ion are all soluble to various degrees. Cadmium is a cumulative toxicant and can be absorbed by the body via air, water, food, dust, fumes, or soil through breathing, ingestion, and the skin. Once the accumulation rate in the body exceeds the rate of excretion, and the critical concentration is exceeded in the kidneys, detrimental health effects follow.

The sky-high cadmium findings hair demanded research of medical literature for chronic cadmium poisoning symptoms, especially those not typical in Diabetes Type 2 or kidney failure. Srila Prabhupada *clearly had all the signs of chronic cadmium poisoning in his medical symptoms.* (Ch. 10) **Toxicity:** Cadmium is extremely toxic, with acceptable levels *one tenth* that of most of the other toxic metals. Its effects are many, but it mainly affects the kidneys, the cardiovascular system, and causes cancer. Cadmium has no known beneficial biological function or effect. **Degenerative Diseases:** Cadmium is involved in all of the major diseases of our time, including cancer, diabetes, arthritic syndromes, heart disease, kidney disease, and others. Cadmium replaces zinc in the body, required for over 100 critical enzymes, including those needed for proper immune system activity, digestion, cardiovascular health, etc.

CADMIUM FOCUSES ON THE KIDNEYS

Cadmium poisoning most frequently affects the kidneys, and once cadmium-induced proteinuria is detected, it is usually irreversibly progressive. Dr. Friberg, who did many studies on heavy metals: *“When discussing the kidney damage from cadmium, it is important we make it clear we are talking about serious, but often insidious effects on the vital organs. The kidney has a reserve capacity but once this is consumed, symptoms may appear in swift succession and the condition of the patient then deteriorates rapidly.”* The critical concentration level of 200 ppm cadmium in the renal cortex, when reached by accumulations over time, signifies a descent into kidney failure/disease. Severe cadmium-induced renal damage may develop into chronic renal failure and uremia at which point dialysis or kidney operation is needed (which was Srila Prabhupada’s diagnosis by Dr. Khurana, Aug. 1977).

Cadmium-induced renal damage is compounded due to there being no medical treatment for cadmium accumulation in the kidney. Recently, chelating techniques were found for cadmium poisoning, the first sign of which is decreased reabsorption of filtered low-molecular-

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weight proteins, indicating damage to renal tubules. Even after exposure ends, damage continues. Cadmium affects kidney vitamin D metabolism with subsequent disturbances in calcium balance and bone density. Tamal, June 7, 1977: *“Unfortunately His Divine Grace’s health has taken a turn for the worst. Prabhupada’s body is practically worn out and all of the internal organs are no longer functioning properly. This includes the kidneys, the liver and the heart.”* Studies confirm cadmium poisoning targets these organs, just as Tamal said.

OTHER EFFECTS OF CADMIUM POISONING

Toxicological Profile: Cadmium, US Dept Health/ Human Services (1999): (1) Animals had birth defects, many other negative physiological effects due to cadmium poisoning. (2) Cadmium is toxic to a wide range of organs and tissues, but primarily the kidneys/liver. (3) Cadmium alters zinc, iron, selenium, copper metabolism. (4) Cadmium reduces the blood’s glycogen levels and increase blood glucose levels. (5) Lung damage follows air inhalation or gastrointestinal ingestion of cadmium, often related to liver/ kidney damage. (6) Gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting occur at higher cadmium doses. (7) Cadmium poisoning increases blood pressure. (8) Cadmium causes anemia due to reduction of iron uptake and absorption, resulting in weakness. (9) Cadmium may lead to painful and debilitating bone disease with loss of calcium, phosphate and causes gastrointestinal tract atrophy, reducing ability to absorb essential elements such as calcium, phosphates. (10) Cadmium accumulates in the liver (and kidneys), causing liver damage and death at higher levels. (11) Decreased body weight, rates of growth (incl. hair) are common findings. (12) Many cancers are related to cadmium. (13) Majority of studies focus on effects of occupational/ environmental cadmium exposure, so effects of deliberate, higher levels in homicidal poisonings are not as well understood. (14) Cadmium levels in blood, urine, liver, kidney, hair, other tissues are used as biological exposure indicators. Blood cadmium levels are more indicative of recent exposure than whole body burdens. Urine cadmium levels primarily reflect total body burden of cadmium. Hair reliably indicates cadmium body burden, esp. at higher levels. Exogenous hair contamination is primarily in those exposed at lower levels but not usually in hair cut close to the scalp. (15) Liver & kidney tissues accumulate cadmium, measured by NAA or X-ray fluorescence analysis.

APPENDIX 8:

CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER'S STATEMENT

DELAWARE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Office of Chief Medical Examiner Forensic Sciences Center

Richard T. Callery, M.D., F.C.A.P. Dir., Forensic Sciences

Laboratory

February 5, 1999.

Re: Srila Prabhupada

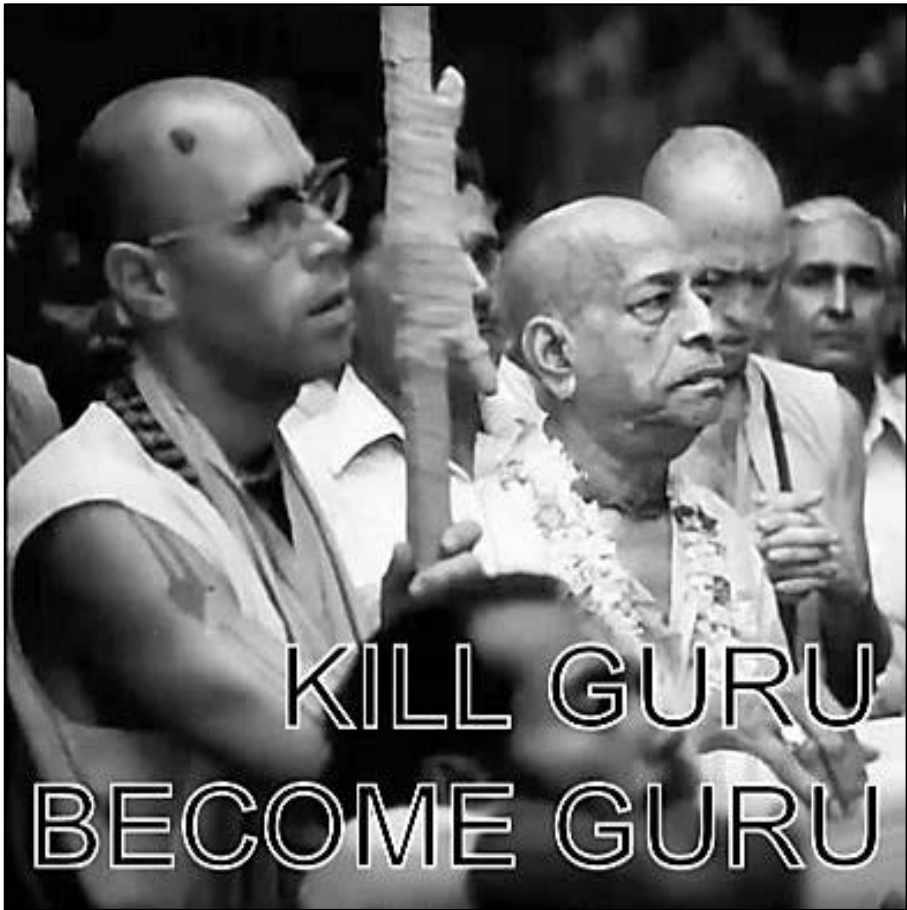
Dear Mr. Ogle: I have reviewed your letters of Jan. 7, 1998 and Jan. 6, 1999, with the two-sheet chronology of events from late 1976 to Oct., 1997, and the toxicology report from the Univ. of Mo-Columbia, Jan. 6, 1999. In your cover letter you state that Srila Prabhupada turned 81 year of age the Aug. prior to his death. During 1977, he progressively grew thin, becoming emaciated weighing no more than 75-80 pounds. At the time of his death, he was completely bedridden and could not walk or move himself. You also state that he had a history of multiple myocardial infarcts and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus related to age that was controlled. I note that the report from the Univ. of Mo-Columbia indicates that the arsenic concentrations found in the hair was approx. 20 times higher than what would be considered normal for unexposed individuals living in the US. You have discussed with me his living status and he was not exposed to endemic arsenic concentrations noted in some areas of India significantly prior to his death and that the hair trimming recovered from the shaving device would have been those expected to be found there from use shortly before his death.

Chronic arsenic poisoning can give a variety of symptoms, many of which are non-specific and likely to also be those associated with debilitating illnesses of other causes. Chronic arsenic poisoning results from a rather continuous exposure to very low concentrations of arsenic or repeated ingestions of small doses over varied intervals of time. In continuous exposures, gastrointestinal disturbances may be slight or non-existent and non-specific complaints of anorexia, weight loss, weakness and malaise predominant although dermatitis, stomatitis, peripheral neuropathy and hematological disorders may indicate possible arsenic poisoning. If the exposure was intermittent rather than continuous, the periodic ingestion of small doses of arsenic would be expected to produce gastric disturbances in addition to the other signs of chronic arsenic poisoning. It is my opinion, to a

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reasonable degree of medical certainty, that this individual, with the history of multiple myocardial infarcts (heart palpitations) and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and considering his age, would be an individual in frail health in which a chronic administration or exposure of arsenic leading to toxic levels would be expected to be a significant contributing condition to his death. If I can be of any further assistance in this case, please contact me. Yours sincerely, Richard T. Callery, M.D., F.C.A.P.

Chief Medical Examiner, Director Forensic Sciences Laboratory



APPENDIX 9:
THE RAVANA WILL KILL

RAVANA WILL KILL, RAMA WILL KILL

Srila Prabhupada made it very clear he was being killed by a Ravana if he stayed in his Vrindaban quarters. What else could it mean? Some have suggested Srila Prabhupada was not in full control of his faculties at this time. But we reject this, and it is really not difficult to understand Srila Prabhupada's clear message. Some observations on this very unusual Rama-Ravana conversational riddle:

- (1) Srila Prabhupada interprets Tamal's word "suicide" as "kill."
- (2) What is the choice between Ravana and Rama?
- (3) Is Tamal Srila Prabhupada's Ravana?
- (4) Srila Prabhupada compares himself to Marica.
- (5) What choice of suicides was Tamal offering?
- (6) Tamal was so cool, sarcastic, smug, and quick with his reply about choosing which suicide (listen to the tape).
- (7) Tamal showed no concern about the "suicidal" situation nor ask who was "the Ravana."
- (8) Why does Tamal offer suicide as a choice?
- (9) How would the parikrama cure Srila Prabhupada?
- (10) How does "choose which suicide" relate to "medicine to die" in Tamal's mercy killing interview?

CONCLUSIONS: Srila Prabhupada said to stay in his room was being killed by Ravana, or suicide. But going on parikrama, even if he dies, is preferred because then he would die by Rama's hand, not by Ravana's. Srila Prabhupada identified his killer as Ravana, and he compares himself to Marica who will be killed by either Ravana or Rama. Srila Prabhupada felt that his death in his rooms by Ravana was imminent, and by going on parikrama, he would be cured. Clearly Tamal is the Ravana who casually offers two choices of suicide. Srila Prabhupada was pointing out Tamal as his assassin, as the Ravana.

Why did Tamal offer suicide, either by poison or parikrama? It seems Srila Prabhupada was saying this also. He compared himself to Marica, knowing in the future his name would be used by the Ravana to mislead the movement, just as Marica misled Sita into the hands of Ravana. Ravana (Tamal) disguised himself as a sannyasi to deceive

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Sita (the movement), Ravana performed great austerities to achieve his ambitions, but Ravana was fooled and only got a false Sita.

Similarly, sannyasi Tamal underwent great austerity to gain his “rewards,” and “kidnapped” a false ISKCON by misleading the devotees. Just as Ravana ultimately served to increase Rama’s glories and failed to win Sita, so Srila Prabhupada’s glories are increased by being poisoned by “the Ravana” --and those abducting ISKCON will fail. Srila Prabhupada’s mission will be rescued from the Ravanas and be restored. Note that the previous day, Shastri had fortuitously spoken about a *rakshasa* giving Srila Prabhupada poison.

Thus Srila Prabhupada called his poisoners as Ravanas. Who was “the Ravana” who “will kill,” that Srila Prabhupada wanted to get away from by going on parikrama, *if not Tamal?* This “Ravana will kill” episode occurs a day *after* Srila Prabhupada spoke of being poisoned, and *right after the poison whispers* in the recorded room conversations. He already hinted he had heard his disciples talking about his being poisoned (“all these friends”- or, those in his room).

TAMAL EFFECTIVELY CONFESSES TO THE POISONING

By connecting 4 key admissions and statements by Tamal from the 1977 conversations, we see that Tamal effectively confessed to poisoning Srila Prabhupada.

(1) **Tamal:** “Who is it that has poisoned you?”

(2) **Tamal:** Prabhupada asked for medicine to die, and we could have done that...

(3) Tamal was in full charge of Srila Prabhupada’s medicines and health care.

(4) Tamal remarked, “Now you have to choose which suicide.”

Simply connecting the dots, Tamal’s confession is seen. Solving a dilemma, crime, or problem often requires stepping back to get a fresh perspective. This analysis is for those with faith in Srila Prabhupada’s words and with some transcendental insight. This is not a typical confession, but this analysis is certainly thought provoking.

When we study the “poison evidence” closely, we will be soon convinced Srila Prabhupada was indeed poisoned. The evidence is too massive to be anything else. The heavy metals levels in his hair. Srila Prabhupada himself said he thought he was poisoned. The forensically certified whispers, the motives, witnesses, truth indicators, medical symptoms and other facts, and so on- all contribute to the clear conclusion of a poisoning. On Nov. 9, 1977, everyone in Srila Prabhupada’s room acknowledged that Srila Prabhupada’s being

poisoned was true. They concluded this in their own words, and on tape: Shastri, Bhakticharu, Bhavananda, and Tamal Krishna Goswami.

TAMAL'S REVISION OF THE "CHOOSE WHICH SUICIDE" INCIDENT

Tamal altered this Rama/Ravana conversation in his *TKG's Diary* (p. 345-6). He re-engineered the talks, rewriting history; here we see his "sanitization" skills. Compare the actual version above his below: **"Jagadish:** *Why do you want to go on parikrama?* **SP:** *Let us call Krishnadas Babaji and then decide. Either Ravana will kill, or Rama will kill. Better to be killed by Rama. If Marica doesn't go to mislead Sita, he will be killed by Ravana; and if he goes, he'll be killed by Rama.*" We gave many arguments for accepting the advice of the kaviraja. **"SP:** *But I think I will be cured by the parikrama.*"

Conspicuously, Tamal has removed himself from the conversation completely, and his saying *"Now you have to choose which suicide."* Subtle but brutal is how Tamal attempts to re-package himself as the hero of the "final pastimes." We are keenly aware of his rewriting tendencies and his dark pen. Another example: he omitted outrageous, controversial pages from his book *Servant of the Servant* when it was reprinted in 1991 after the zonal acharya system fell from favor.

TAMAL ANGRILY ACCUSES HANSADUTTA

In 1998, Urdhvaga das wrote to Tamal, stating: *"...you suddenly screamed, pointing your finger at Hansadutta, yelling: 'Yoooouu want to kill Prabhupada, because he will die if he goes on parikrama!' I was standing right there witnessing everything."* Why would Tamal want to accuse someone else for trying to kill Srila Prabhupada?

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SHASTRIC QUOTES ABOUT RAVANA’S NATURE

Ravana was a fully demoniac person, and manifested all the principal evil and materialistic qualities found in a degraded man. Some quotes about the nature of Ravana to compare to the poison suspects:

(1) **Ravana Kidnapped Sita As Sannyasi:** “*Subhadra was kidnapped by Arjuna in the dress of a sannyasi. Don't learn this*

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business, sannyasis.) But Krishna planned it, that "You come..." Because ...if he comes as ordinary Arjuna, then he will be recognized ...Therefore he covered himself as a sannyasi, just like Ravana. Ravana also kidnapped Sita devi as a sannyasi." (SPLecture: June 22, 1973)

COMMENT: The "Ravanas" in Srila Prabhupada's movement are dressed as sannyasis to facilitate their exploitation of the innocent.

(2) Ravana's Policy Of Insulting Sita: *"So to show the example... because Sita was kidnapped, Sita was insulted, or Ramachandra was insulted, the retaliation was Lord Ramachandra killed not only Ravana, but the whole dynasty, finished. Only for one woman. He could create so many. No. Because atatayinah, aggressed over. Just to teach people that anyone, if he is aggressor, he must be killed."* (BGita Lecture July 26, 1973)

COMMENT: Similarly the Ravanas (pretender gurus) who stole the false ISKCON will be removed, defeated. Imitating the acharya, disobeying his orders, and enjoying his assets will prove futile.

(3) Ravana's Policy: *"Ravana's policy was kingdom of God without God. Kingdom of God means everyone is prosperous, happy in every respect. That is considered as kingdom of God so far materially considered. So Ravana wanted. He was materialistic. [...] svarna-lanka means at that time Ravana's kingdom [...] was covered with gold everywhere. [...] It was very prosperous and rich country. And the policy was without God. Material civilization means like that..."* (SPLecture, May 24, 1969)

COMMENT: Once Srila Prabhupada was poisoned and removed, the rascals could establish their own kingdoms, but without the real Acharya. Similarly, Duryodhana wanted Krishna's army, not Lord Krishna himself. And as Ravana and Duryodhana were baffled, all the unauthorized gurus will become baffled in due time.

(4) Ravana's Fault: *"Just like Ravana. He was very much materially advanced. He was very good scholar in Vedic literature. He was son of a brahmana also, very powerful. But he did not believe in Rama, God. That was his only fault. Therefore he is described as asura, rakshasa. Similarly, Kamsa, Hiranyakasipu. So anyone, however materially he may be advanced in education or knowledge, may be Ph.D. [...] if he does not believe in God, he is to be supposed that maya has taken away his real knowledge."* (BGita Lecture Apr. 5, 1971)

COMMENT: SP's poisoners were unconcerned about retribution from the laws of God, as they lacked faith in Srila Prabhupada's exalted position, being greedy to enjoy his assets, unconcerned of offenses.

(5) Ravana's Associates All Punished: *"All the fights in Mahabharata or in Ramayana, it was meant for chastising the godless... Lord Ramachandra, chastised Ravana. So he went to Lanka [...] 'This rascal demon is a godless person; so therefore he must be punished.' Anyone who joined with him, everyone was punished."* (SPLecture Jan. 9, 1974) **Comment:** Those who have supported Tamalism, exploiting ISKCON as unauthorized gurus, will be punished. Sincere followers will restore the mission as it before 1977.

(6) Ravana Captured False Sita: *"Ravana could not kidnap Sita-devi as she is. That is not possible. ...when Ravana came to kidnap Sita, Sita-devi disappeared from there and she kept a maya form, false form, and Ravana kidnapped her. [...] here a false form was kidnapped, and when Sita-devi was tested, putting her into the fire, she entered into the fire and the maya Sita was burned and the original Sita came out. So it was not possible for Ravana to touch even the lotus feet of mother Sita."* (SPLecture Oct. 3, 1976) **Comment:** Those who poisoned Srila Prabhupada to exploit his assets could not touch Lord Chaitanya's spiritual movement; they gained an illusory ISKCON.

(7) Ravana's Philosophy:

(a) *"Ravana. 'Bring Rama's wife, Lakshmi, Sita.' This is demonic. He was a great devotee of Lord Siva, [...] first-class demon, rakshasa. [...] because he was not a Vaishnava, therefore he had no good qualification [...] Ravana thought that 'I shall enjoy the Lakshmi of Narayana.' But that is not possible. You can think like that. So everyone is after Lakshmi. The Ravana's philosophy. The whole world is after material acquisition, lakshmi. [...] Then you'll be finished, just like Ravana."* (BGita Lecture Oct. 7, 1973)

(b) *"The material opulences... are temporary... men of meager intelligence desire temporary happiness. [...] one of the disciples of Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati Thakur wanted to enjoy the property of his spiritual master, and the spiritual master, being merciful toward him, gave him the temporary property, but not the power to preach the cult of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu all over the world. That special mercy of the power to preach is given to a devotee who does not want anything material from his spiritual master but wants only to serve him. [...] Ravana [...] tried to abduct the goddess of fortune Sita devi from the custody of Lord Ramachandra, he could not possibly do so. The Sita*

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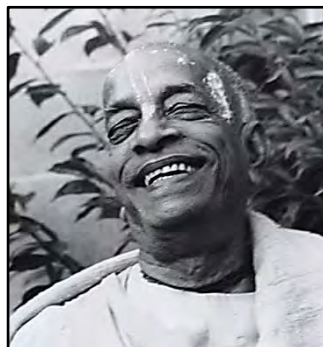
devi he forcibly took with him was not the original Sita devi, but an expansion maya, or Durga devi. As a result, instead of winning the favor of the real goddess of fortune, Ravana and his whole family were vanquished by the power of Durga devi.” (SBhag 5.18.22 Purport)

COMMENT: Those interested in ISKCON's material assets poisoned Srila Prabhupada and are “enjoying” as unauthorized gurus. As Bhaktisiddhanta was “merciful” by allowing one of his disciples “*to enjoy the property of his spiritual master,*” Srila Prabhupada has been merciful in allowing his disciples to enjoy his ISKCON properties. But the pleasure and benefits achieved in this way are temporary and lead to spiritual ruination, as happened to Ravana. The actual spiritual ISKCON has eluded these rascals and gone elsewhere while they are busy satisfying their material ambitions. Tamal was the leader of these Ravana-nugas, as he led them into temptation and doom.

SUMMARY

“Ravana will kill” is full of significance and meaning. Srila Prabhupada, who spoke of being poisoned on Nov. 9-10, wanted to go on parikrama (even if he dies) on Nov. 11 and not stay in his rooms. He said if he stays, he will be killed by Ravana, and if he goes, he will be cured (or killed by Rama). Better to die by Rama than by Ravana. What does Tamal mean, “*Now you have to choose which suicide,*” where his tone of voice is unmistakably smug with sarcastic amusement? This is a subtle admission of complicity in the cadmium poisoning.

Also, just as Ravana used Marica to mislead Sita, so the ISKCON Ravanas (bogus gurus/ sannyasis), have misled millions, using Srila Prabhupada's name without following his instructions. ***In his name only... lip service... a mask of guru bhakti.*** At least Ravana cast off his disguise and revealed his identity after kidnapping Sita, but fraudulent sannyasis in Kali Yuga never give up their disguise even after exposed as cheaters. Ravana's ten heads kept rejuvenating. Likewise, Tamal was repeatedly resurrected after each self-made calamity. Why does ISKCON adore Tamal but ignore his influence of disobeying the Acharya? Because they are today dependent on the doctrines that came from him!



APPENDIX 10: SOURCE OF THE CADMIUM

1.0: INTRODUCTION

Dr. Morris (MURR) in 2002-05 found three of Srila Prabhupada's hair samples cut in 1977 to have an average of 15.73 ppm cadmium, an extremely elevated amount, and in other pre-1977 hair samples, he found cadmium levels commensurate to normal societal levels.

Those not adhering to the principles of truth, those who stand to lose by the truth becoming known, those who are invested in the truth being hidden, will come up with an endless stream of objections and fault-finding of facts and evidence, as has been done in the matter of Srila Prabhupada's forensically, scientifically proven homicidal poisoning with heavy metals in 1977. The ISKCON leaders and GBC-guru cartel desperately want to cover this truth with doubts, denials, and deception because it seriously threatens the continuity of their sham guru business and institutional corruptions. Accordingly, they have set forward various clever (but false, or baseless) arguments in an appearance of righteous denials of the truth. Some objections to the conclusive evidence of the monstrous crime of poisoning the Founder-Acharya of ISKCON, His Divine Grace AC Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada are listed below.

1.1: WAS PRABHUPADA'S CADMIUM FROM THE HAIRCLIPPER OIL?

After receiving Dr. Morris' findings of 20 times normal arsenic in 1977 hair removed from the blades of Srila Prabhupada's hairclippers, Balavanta (Wm. Ogle) thought maybe the Wahl hairclipper lubricating oil contained arsenic. In Feb. 1999 Balavanta called Exxon (USA), learning that *all lubricating oils cannot have arsenic*. Balavanta received a Material Safety Data Sheet on petroleum lubricating oils with its ingredients, which were *absent any significant arsenic*. A later test by the GBC itself in 1999 at Scientific Services, a health services department of the Queensland, Australia government, on a sample of the Wahl brand hairclipper oil was found *to have NO significant arsenic*.

The Wahl clipper oil was not specifically tested for cadmium, but it is obvious that if this oil was not the source of the lethal cadmium levels in Srila Prabhupada's three hair samples. If, over the course of the last century, any commercial product, e.g., drinking water, food, jewelry, clothing, etc, had health-debilitating amounts of cadmium (or

anything else), it would quickly become known from its effects on health. But still, in the cases where this has occurred, it was always only *a tiny fraction* of Srila Prabhupada's hair cadmium, in "*trace*" amounts, not lethal levels. These cases, e.g., ceramic mugs, industrial pollution, etc, resulted in hair levels of far less than 1 ppm cadmium, compared to Srila Prabhupada's 1977 average 15.73 ppm.

Also Srila Prabhupada's hair *Samples ND-2 and J* had normal cadmium and arsenic, and they were exposed to the same clipper oil and massage oil, as was Srila Prabhupada's system for many years, all along. If these oils were a source of cadmium, then extreme levels of cadmium would be present in ND-2 and J as well, but they are not. So any idea that clipper oil or massage oil could result in the lethal levels of cadmium found in *Samples Q-2, A, and D* are illogical and disproved by the results from *Samples ND-2 and J*.

Sample M was not Srila Prabhupada's hair and so is not relevant.

A simple Google search "Does hair clipper oil have any toxic ingredients?" produces this result:

"Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin. Ingestion: Not expected to be harmful if swallowed. Inhalation: Not expected to be harmful if inhaled. Contains a petroleum-based mineral oil." The Material Safety Data Sheet (Chevron) for Wahl Clipper Oil is found at: <https://northamerica.covetrus.com/content/sds/022573.pdf> No safety problems!

Also Srila Prabhupada's hairclipper head was tested by Chemical Solutions Ltd in PA, USA (Feb. 8, 2008) for cadmium content and found to have 12 parts per Billion, which is infinitesimal, and cannot result in hair levels of a multiple of 1333 at 15.73 pp Million. *Srila Prabhupada's hair levels of cadmium did not come from clipper oil or the clippers themselves. (Hidden Glories, Bk One, p. 87, 674, 680-1)*

1.2: MUSTARD OIL (MASSAGES, COOKING), SHAMPOO, COSMETICS?

Mustard seed oil was used to massage Srila Prabhupada daily, including his head, so was cadmium added to the massage oil? Recent analyses have found very tiny trace amounts of cadmium in some mustard seeds and oils. But this feeble hypothesis is crazy- Srila Prabhupada's masseurs (and millions of others) would have absorbed cadmium through their hands and food as well, and become ill, *but this never happened*. So, mustard seed oil does not lead to cadmium poisoning.

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Massage oils are excluded as an external cadmium/arsenic source. Selenium dandruff shampoos can result in high hair selenium values due to “external contamination.” Hair dye, creams, sprays, straighteners, and chemicals can cause external contamination and produce false positives in hair tests. These external chemicals can be adsorbed into the hair. Therefore the personal history and habits of a person should be learned to reasonably rule out the possibility of external hair contamination. *Srila Prabhupada did not use these compounds*, and further, none of them would contain *such high amounts of cadmium*, arsenic, or antimony as was found in his hair. The cadmium source was NOT EXOGENOUS, but endogenous, or internally assimilated from the blood. Also, external contamination cannot explain Srila Prabhupada's “mystery” medical symptoms documented in various books.

In the GBC book *Deception*, p. 37, there are three quotes from a 2001 Hair Analysis Panel Discussion to try and establish that Srila Prabhupada's ultra-high cadmium could have come from exogenous sources, namely air dust, shampoo, massage oil, or anything external. The problem of external sources contaminating hair and thus getting a false reading for what was inside the body is a real one which scientists face all the time. However, it does not apply to this situation because the cadmium levels were far higher than what any known external source of contamination could produce. That Srila Prabhupada's 1977 hair had 250 X normal levels conclusively rules out any plausible external contamination. Also Dr. Morris examined the hair samples beforehand under a high-powered microscope and found no significant external contamination.

All these arguments, such as the cadmium in medicines, massage oils, shampoo, air, dust, smoke, pesticide-treated food, etc- are thus fatally faulty. Trace contaminations never result in 250 X normal.

(Hidden Glories, Book One, p. 145, 345, 218, 835)

1.3: WAS IT FROM THE WATER SRILA PRABHUPADA DRANK?

The GBC book *Not That I Am Poisoned* proposes that Srila Prabhupada's elevated arsenic levels came from the water he drank while staying in India, as there is an environmental health crisis due to machine-dug, deep-bore water wells made AFTER Srila Prabhupada's 1977 passing away. But how could he drink water from wells that did not yet exist? Further, the GBC tested in 1998 the water sources from which he drank in 1977, in both Vrindaban and Mayapur, and they

were found to have NORMAL arsenic levels. Thus, the GBC debunked this “water theory.”

Also in 2004 Dr. Morris at MURR tested a container with Srila Prabhupada’s “last drinking water,” saved as a sacred relic since 1977, and it was found to have NORMAL arsenic (20.28 ppB), cadmium (3.71 ppB), and antimony (1.23 ppB). It is impossible, from these levels, to result, even in 100 years of drinking, the levels that Srila Prabhupada had in his hair.

Srila Prabhupada’s heavy metals levels did not come from the water sources he used in India. (*Hidden Glories, Book One, p. 203-14*)

1.4: WAS IT THE AYURVEDIC MEDICINES SRILA PRABHUPADA TOOK?

Srila Prabhupada’s Ayurvedic medicines in his last 18 months:

(a) Yogendra Ras: contains traces of assimilated *mercury* which is good for health. He took this until Nov. 1976, and then again in April-June 1977 for 2 months. But the mercury in Srila Prabhupada’s hair tests were NORMAL.

(b) During March 1977 Srila Prabhupada took some Somarasayana, which has no cadmium.

(c) Starting in March 1977 and until November 1977, Srila Prabhupada began to take various Ayurvedic medicines as his health declined. Before March, he did not consistently take any Ayurvedic medicines except Yogendra Ras. Hair Sample D with 19.9 ppm cadmium was cut about March 8 and reflected blood contents since about Feb. 10, a time *before various Ayurvedic medicines were taken*. Thus Sample D rules out Ayurvedic medicines being the source of his ultra-high cadmium. And from March 1977 he took various medicines, but only for short periods before changing to a new kaviraja’s medicine (if he took ever them at all).

(d) In recent history it was found that *some* Ayurvedic medicines had TRACE amounts of cadmium, 100’s or 1000’s of times less than what Srila Prabhupada had in Samples D, A, Q-2. Any idea that such slightly tainted medicines could explain his cadmium levels is RIDICULOUS and scientifically untenable. No Ayurvedic medicine contains cadmium as a deliberate ingredient, as cadmium has NO POSITIVE biological function, unlike arsenic or mercury etc. Any medicine, food, water, etc can only have lethal levels of cadmium) or anything above “trace” levels) due to an intentional poisoning.

(e) On Oct. 25-26, 1977 Srila Prabhupada took 3 doses of Makharadhvaja, obtained from a very reputable kaviraja and clinic, and then stopped it. How can 3 doses in October 1977 explain the cadmium

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found in Srila Prabhupada's hair that was cut from mid-Nov. 1976 until early Sept. 1977 (Samples, D, A, Q-2)? It is impossible. *The Makharadhvaja was taken AFTER these hair samples were cut.*

(f) Further, the GBC itself tested Srila Prabhupada's leftover Makharadhvaja medicine on Jan. 6, 2000 and *it had no cadmium and normal mercury*. As the GBC agent, Balavanta also tested, on Feb. 11, 1998 at National Medical Services, PA, USA, Srila Prabhupada's leftover Yogendra Ras from April 1977 and it had no cadmium or arsenic, and normal mercury.

(g) Srila Prabhupada, according to his personal servant, sometimes took Triphala Churna (laxative) or Lavan Bhaskar (black salt for digestion). If these had lethal levels of cadmium, millions of others would have become seriously ill or died over the prior centuries.

(*Hidden Glories Bk One, p. 162-8, 182, 193, 211, 221, 248, 470, 783-7*)

1.5: WAS THE CADMIUM FROM ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION?

There is no rational accidental or environmental explanation for these cadmium levels in the samples of Srila Prabhupada's 1977 hair. Dr. Morris summarized that Srila Prabhupada, at the time represented by that hair sample, had about 20 times normal levels of arsenic. In his opinion, this would not result from typical environmental factors, but required ingestion of unusual amounts of arsenic. The likelihood of environmental contamination causing 2.6 ppm in Srila Prabhupada's hair is almost zero, confirmed by Dr. Morris.

There is also no plausible explanation how Srila Prabhupada acquired these astronomical cadmium levels by environmental pollution, accidental exposure, occupational hazard, etc. Environmentally exposed cadmium levels in modern history have not exceeded even a fraction of Srila Prabhupada's average 16 ppm. Average *normal* cadmium levels are 0.064 ppm. Average *exposed* cadmium levels are 0.387 ppm, or 6 X normal. Yet, Srila Prabhupada had average 250 X normal. Srila Prabhupada was not exposed environmentally, accidentally, or occupationally to excessive cadmium. His cadmium levels are unprecedented and are not even found in those who have major environmental or occupational exposure and accidents.

Srila Prabhupada's levels of cadmium were far beyond anything seen in cases of environmental contamination, and this fact is the basis for the conclusion of homicidal intent. (*Hidden Glories, Book One, p. 13, 78-9, 131, 134, 136-8, 140-3, 149, 152, 156-9, 177, 182, 186, 204-222, 247-9, 261, 294-9, 480, 713, 731, 737-40, 826.*)

1.6: DID DR. MORRIS MAKE MISCALCULATIONS?

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It is very unlikely Dr. Morris made an error in his calculations on the cadmium in Srila Prabhupada's hair. He has done thousands of neutron activation analyses on tiny samples for several decades, and this is his unique expertise and in which he is superbly qualified. Through those thousands of earlier tests he would have perfected and refined his techniques, eliminating any meaningful errors. His report states a 95% accuracy was achieved ($5\% \pm$ higher or lower). This variance factor would not change his findings to a significant degree. We can justifiably have millions of times more confidence in Dr. Morris' results than in the dishonest, fraudulent denials of ISKCON's GBC, who are politically motivated to deny the "poison conspiracy." Dr. Morris, on the other hand, has no motive to find elevated levels of anything. We should simply take it that the forensic scientific breakthrough discovered "accidentally" by Dr. Morris is the truth of Srila Prabhupada's final year. Why has the GBC not arranged to test other Srila Prabhupada hair samples that have hidden?

Dr. Morris did three separate hair tests wherein he found sky-high cadmium levels in Samples A, D, and Q-2, all similarly elevated in cadmium. He would have had to make the same miscalculation three different times in that 3 year period, during which he did countless other NAA tests by which he would have corrected any lingering anomalies in his testing regime. Dr. Morris was not doing NAA tests to measure cadmium for the first time. On each of Dr. Morris' three cadmium tests, he uniquely refreshed his testing calibrations and calculations, coming up with similarly elevated levels of cadmium each time, and he also found similar levels of arsenic, antimony, and mercury. Seven tests, four elements, and a total of 22 values that fit together without contradictions. This consistency and cross-correlation in the 3 cadmium tests, one arsenic test, and the two normal pre-1977 hair tests strongly validates his findings as very accurate and reliable.

Flaws in Dr. Morris' scientific procedures can be speculated upon in assessing the credibility of his findings in relation to the cadmium levels in Srila Prabhupada's hair during parts of 1977. But, Dr. Morris's findings, while not infallible, are definitely not to be taken lightly. Dr. J. Steven Morris, at a high degree of professional scientific competence, followed rigorous procedure in his analysis and calculation of Srila Prabhupada's hair samples. Yes, if there had been a greater mass of hair, the measurements could be more accurate. But he chose Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) as the best method available for that mass. And we can be 95% confident that, even if the lowest value amongst the ranges for the three hair samples of Srila Prabhupada

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were true, then, still, on average, Srila Prabhupada's hair contained about 215 X above average, or 21,500% above average. (Calculated as- $[(14.9) + (19.9) + (12.4)] / 3 = 15.7 / \text{vs } .062$ ppm average cadmium in human hair). We understand of course that such measurements are subject to error. So, for example, if the measured amount of cadmium in hair is, say, 30%, 60%, or even 200%, above normal, then that's not necessarily an indication that the body has a significantly elevated cadmium level. But, 21,500%?

Dr. Morris found roughly equal high levels of cadmium in three hair samples, namely 12.9 to 19.9 ppm. And he found normal levels of cadmium in other samples. This is a consistency that speaks very strongly of their accuracy. If Dr. Morris had incorporated erroneous methodology in his tests, the results would not have these cross-correlations and consistencies. The probability of major error in these hair tests (Dr. Morris has done thousands of NAA tests over many decades) is practically NIL. (*Hidden Glories Bk One, p. 142, 257, 703*)

1.7: HAVE THERE BEEN OTHER MALICIOUS CADMIUM POISONINGS?

Yes, over two dozen cases have been documented in *Srila Prabhupada- Triumphant Departure: Complete book of Poisoning Evidence* (Amazon Books). Homicidal cadmium poisoning is not unknown, impossible, implausible, etc as the GBC claims. Cadmium is very suitable as a deadly poison, as any chemist would know.

1.8: HOW WOULD THE POISONERS KNOW TO USE CADMIUM?

The use of cadmium in an extended, gradual poisoning implies the involvement of someone knowledgeable in its lethality and in its homicidal applications with proper doses. The poisoners may have been connected to a poisoning "professional," as cadmium was not a well-known poison in 1977. Or it could just be someone with a good chemistry knowledge. Bhakticharu Swami studied chemistry for 6 years and as his college study major in Germany up to 1976. Any chemist knows cadmium's suitability as a homicidal poison and that it causes symptoms that are difficult to recognize and are common to many ailments. (*Hidden Glories, Book One, p. 429, Ch. 36*)

1.9 HOW COULD THESE LETHAL CADMIUM LEVELS HAVE HAPPENED?

ANSWER: Only by a deliberate, malicious, homicidal poisoning, given surreptitiously in one's food or drink.

ALL GLORIES TO SRILA PRABHUPADA!