

Book Reviews

Unhumans: The Secret History of Communist Revolutions (and How to Crush Them), by Jack Posobiec and Joshua Lisee, foreword by Stephen K. Bannon, 258 pp, hard cover, \$16.49, ISBN 13: 978-1-64821-085-3, Skyhorse Publishing, 2024.

To define “Unhumans,” Stephen Bannon in his foreword gives a definition of humans. Humans follow and respect principles of unity, rules of law and order, and basic human rights.

The basic revolutionary tenet is to insert a wedge with an ideology centered around oppressor and oppressed, haves and have nots, privileged and unprivileged.

When and where did this happen? The Communist Party U.S.A. began in 1919 as a grudge between the actors’ guild and the producers in the entertainment industry and spread to academia, followed by infiltration into all the levels of government.

The entire ideology of the Unhumans is built on terror. The authors explain this terrorization using historical accounts. However, examples of various communist revolutions taught in academia leave the student saying that we haven’t really applied true communism or Marxism.

Unhumans detest the successful, the beautiful, and believers in a higher authority above humans, which is God. Once gaining power, Unhumans will not tolerate any opposition and will kill to maintain their power. They have caused more than 100 million casualties in history. This purging includes their own earlier comrades. They do not tolerate any dissidents to their ideology. Conservatives fear them, the authors state, because attempting to reason with unreason is fatal.

One must understand the strategies used by Unhumans in order to counter them effectively. The authors present the military concept called operational preparation of the environment or OPE. It essentially “reduces surprise and risk by influencing the places and people where upon whom future activities will occur.”

Using historical illustrations of the French revolution, Russian revolution, Spanish Civil War, and communist-

supported revolutions in Africa, the authors dissect the Unhuman game plan. The pre-revolution plan has the separation message and the infiltration. The revolution has three acts: incite, seize, and purge. These Unhumans are nonproductive and therefore they have to plunder and use the resources of their sympathizers. These sympathizers are later sacrificed “for the greater good.”

The solution to defeating these Unhumans is in their own playbook. So, the authors suggest similar methods to use against them. Techniques include mocking their ridiculous ideology, for example, calling them out as fake news and showing their hypocrisy.

Answers also lie within the Scriptures. The Bible shows how pride and envy were present from the dawn of time. It was pride and envy that had Cain murder his brother Abel. It was pride and envy that got Lucifer kicked out of heaven. It was also pride and envy that had many kings succumb and fall from grace.

One must also recognize that there is no reconciliation with evil. Evil must be utterly destroyed.

This book is very worth reading for the historical perspectives on how humans have been divided and subjugated into slavery, so that we can recognize the methods of Unhumans and oppose them.

Chandrasekhar Doniparthi, M.D.
Yuma, AZ

Bottle of Lies: The Inside Story of the Generic Drug Boom, by Katherine Eban, 512 pp, soft cover, \$14.99, ISBN-13: 978-0062338792, Ecco, 2020.

This book is a detailed report about the bureaucratic inefficiencies and limitations of quality control in our government’s oversight of medicines reaching the American public. These are compounded by the interest in widespread generic availability to reduce costs. The book is of great importance to doctors and patients because of the now ubiquitous use of generic drugs and the failing culture of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

One example is the story of whistle-

blowing by Dinesh S. Thakur, an ex-employee of Ranbaxy, who confronted both the culture of this specific company and Indian national corporate top-down quality control structures in general. These feature fraud as “business as usual.” While the actions to expose Ranbaxy began in 2004 and finally resulted in a \$500 million fine and numerous exclusions of its products from the U.S. market, the process led only very slowly to FDA actions.

With the outsourcing of manufacturing to less developed countries like India and China, all medications sold in the U.S., if not the finished drugs themselves, have increasingly come to contain imported components. Pharmacy labels placed upon medications typically obscure the nation and corporation producing the drugs.

This primary story regarding Ranbaxy and the Indian corporate culture of lies is well written, annotated, and referenced. Contemporary failures of the FDA to protect patients also include Mylan Corporation’s offering generic EpiPens for \$400, because they could charge this.

While we may perhaps be placated by the fact that the FDA did take actions eventually, the epilogue does not provide reassurance that the FDA had learned or implemented the necessary measures to secure universally high standards for the generic drugs on sale in the U.S. The mentality of this government agency provides for reduced standards for production monitoring abroad. We have seen reports of poisoned dog food and toothpaste with antifreeze, as well as clinically ineffective drugs. One solution to significant side effects and ineffectiveness noted with imported generics, used by Cleveland Clinic cardiologist Harry Lever, M.D., is to prescribe higher cost, “brand name only” preparations.

Should physicians really be our first line of quality control, given these failures of the FDA to do its job? This book is valuable contemporary reading for all physicians, patients and Americans.

Paul M. Kempen, M.D., Ph.D.
Weirton, W.V.