

The table reveals that insulin increased the risk of congestive failure over oral hypoglycemic agents and other treatments in both men and women aged 45 to 74 years.

This finding, from this classic non-controversial prospective study of 18 years which reviewed 5,209 men and women, is in contradiction to the findings of the briefer UGDP study reporting on 823 patients. The Framingham study is, however, consistent with the findings of Paasikivi study.

We find it exceedingly disturbing that the great Framingham study, acknowledged as a true landmark, was neither referred to by Chalmers in the editorial or in the Biometric Report. To the best of our knowledge it also has been conspicuous by its absence from press releases.

Our cursory review of the UGDP study and other studies such as the Framingham study points out that valid scientific controversy exists with respect to any conclusions to be drawn in this area at this time. There exists important scientific studies challenging some of the fundamental assumptions and conclusions drawn from the UGDP study. In the light not only of the UGDP findings but of the controverting studies there is need for new, truly unbiased and well controlled objec-