

It has always been our policy that every viewpoint on all subjects before this committee is sought.

These hearings are no exception to that rule. Representatives of the Pennwalt Corp., the largest manufacturer of these products will appear later in the hearings.

Any other companies manufacturing these products are welcome to appear as witnesses upon their own request at anytime.

We are pleased to have with us this morning a group of very distinguished witnesses, Dr. Lester Grinspoon, associate professor of psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, and director of information and evaluation, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, Mass.

Dr. James J. Nora, professor of pediatrics and director of pediatric cardiology, University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo.

Dr. Sumner Yaffe, professor of clinical pharmacology and pediatrics, University of Pennsylvania, and director, division of clinical pharmacology, Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

And Dr. Thaddeus Prout, associate professor of medicine, Johns Hopkins University and chief of medicine, Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Allen Goldman will not be here this morning, but Dr. Yaffe will read Dr. Goldman's statement. Dr. Goldman is associate professor of pediatrics, University of Pennsylvania, and director, teratology unit, Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our first witness this morning will be Dr. Grinspoon.

Doctor, we are pleased to hear from you this morning.

Your statement will be printed in full in the record.¹

You may present it as you desire, and if you wish to expand upon it extemporaneously, you may do so.

STATEMENT OF LESTER GRINSPOON, M.D., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PSYCHIATRY, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, AND DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND EVALUATION, MASSACHUSETTS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. GRINSPOON. Thank you, Mr. Nelson.

First, as I said, I apologize for the length of my statement.

I have provided up a brief history of amphetamines, and I simply summarize as follows: The drug was first synthesized in 1887 by a German pharmacologist. Not much attention was paid to it, and it was put back on the shelf, and it was not investigated until 1910 by G. Barger and Sir H. H. Dale, but again very little came of it until 1928, when an American by the name of Dr. Gordon Alles, who was looking for a synthetic ephedrine substitute, that is, a synthetic amine substitute for ephedrine, began to experiment with it.

Ephedrine was widely used in the treatment of asthma, and there was concern that the natural sources would soon be exhausted.

Gordon Alles looked at amphetamine and dextro-amphetamine, and found through experimentation on himself that these drugs produced a sense of alertness that they combatted fatigue, and it gave a euphoric sense of confidence, even though they kept him awake late into the night.

¹ See prepared statement of Dr. Grinspoon beginning at p. 14704.