

ignorant of the undercurrent that has been gathered over the country from Mayo to Harvard, to Boston, to Johns Hopkins, to Salt Lake City, to Texas and California.

While James was sick, I wrote all over the country. I tried to find out about this, and I had letters from all these places I mentioned.

We naturally reported it to the AMA. This company can give me credit for not being afraid to speak. I have nothing to lose from here on out, to the government, or Pure Food and Drug, and we assure anyone interested, we are not finished. All of this is small recompense for the life of my beautiful, talented son—in convincing this company—(but not from warning them, that was done months ago) that the laws of Christianity apply as much to a corporation regardless of their wealth and influence as to the lowly man on the street.

If nothing more comes of it, we have lost our son, this company has lost more—for a dollar it has sold its honor and each individual in this concern, who is connected in this travesty of justice will remember it as long as they live and be judged accordingly thereafter.

After he died, I put the family and three little children in the car and took off. We didn't know exactly where we were going, but we thought we would end up at the FDA. I would drive 400 or 500 miles a day and stop at a town. And when we stopped in the evening, I would go through the classified phone book and call just any doctor and ask, "Have you heard of anyone having reactions to this drug?"

Coming across the United States, I picked up 15 cases from California to the FDA. When I finally arrived here in Washington on a Friday afternoon, Mr. Welch's secretary didn't want to let me in. I guess I didn't appear like a professional man. But I had driven all the way across the country, and I said, "I have come from California. I will sit here until he does let me in."

And he was very cordial to me. And he said I was the best agent he had. As a result of my coming across and acquainting him with the ones I had picked up across the country, they did the first survey.

I left Washington and went to Philadelphia and Boston. When I arrived in Boston some 3 or 4 days later, they had picked up 188 cases that they knew nothing about before I made this trip across here.

And then I made a similar trip. We drove 11,000 miles the first year, and 9,500 the second year. I tried to go to all the universities, I tried to see what was going on. I went to Johns Hopkins—I have a letter from Johns Hopkins, by the way.

In 1952 there was a directive from Johns Hopkins that for this drug to be allowed two or three doctors had to sign the order. And they were very careful in Johns Hopkins in 1952, they knew it was a dangerous drug.

Senator NELSON. May I interrupt for a moment? You mean before the drug could be administered in Johns Hopkins as early as 1952, that hospital's practice was to require the countersignature of another doctor on the prescription?

Dr. WATKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. And the head of the service?

Dr. WATKINS. Dr. Conley was head of hematology. He was very kind to me. And he told me he had correspondence with Parke, Davis. I have other letters here—

Senator NELSON. I want to finish the point on the use of the drug in Johns Hopkins as early as 1952. Before it was administered, it was