men of integrity, assuming there may be a few who do not follow the regulations. This may also be true in politics and in other things. But there is not any ironclad way—this is the point—to make certain mistakes are not made. There is always that possibility that we are going to make mistakes in whatever we do.

Do you have any suggestions in addition to the two specific suggestions you make on page 11 and the one you discuss on page 7 with reference to the peer review committees?

But I believe as one who is, as has been noted, a very junior member of this committee, that the steps that have been taken have merit and they will be met with some opposition, but at least we are stepping off in the right direction.

Senator NELSON. I guess I asked you, do you know how many IND's are currently pending?

Dr. LEY. There are currently approximately 2,700.

Senator NELSON. In the past 12 months, how many IND applications have been submitted?

Dr. LEY. 900 during this last fiscal year.

Senator NELSON. How many IND's does Dr. Stough's corporation have?

Dr. LEY. 114. We would have to do a search to provide the information for the record on how many are currently active this past fiscal year. That we can provide. I do not have it immediately in front of me.

Senator NELSON. I would appreciate it if you could submit to the committee the IND's that Dr. Stough has had submitted and handled in the past 3 years vis-a-vis all others.

Dr. LEY. We will be pleased to make this available.

Senator NELSON. Then the number of people involved if you have that.

Dr. LEY. This will be available.

Senator NELSON. Could you submit the same for the next four or five investigators with the largest number of IND's?

Dr. LEY. There is no problem with this except for the total number of subjects. This will require considerable effort.

All right; yes, sir.

Senator NELSON. You may submit that for the record.[1]

Counsel has some questions.

Mr. GORDON. Dr. Ley, in your statute, you have something about obtaining a signed agreement from each of such investigators that patients to whom the drug is administered will be under his personal supervision or under the supervision of investigators responsible to him; also, that it is necessary to obtain the consent of such human beings or their representatives except where they deem it not feasible or, in their professional judgment, contrary to the best interests of such human beings.

Last summer, the Washington Daily News carried a series of articles on testing of drugs on humans. Let me read some of it to you.

In 1963, Welfare Department physicians tested two new drugs on 67 elderly patients at the city's District of Columbia Village facility.

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[1] See pp. 5678–5679.