it is questionable whether "pesticides, herbicides, gasoline additives," and so on " . . . should count as drug hazards" but in any event they hardly support the contention that modern drug hazards are minor compared to those in the pretechnological era.

The only way to close the credibility gap is for the spokesmen for science to speak plainly, honestly, and bluntly —without minimizing mistakes, evading responsibility, rewriting history, or otherwise trying to cover up unpleasant facts. Language games in technical jargons have long been a favorite academic sport, but this is too dangerous a game to play when human lives and well-being are at stake.

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Research in Parasites

The U.S.–Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program was established so that these two nations could cooperate in improvement of health conditions in the underdeveloped countries in Southeast Asia. Two parasitic infections, schistosomiasis and filariasis, are of particular importance in these areas. The U.S. Panel on Parasitic Diseases is attempting to stimulate studies on the physiology and biochemistry of the parasites, the pharmacology of drugs effective against the parasites in their vertebrate hosts, the ecology and physiology of vectors, the mode of action of chemical agents against the vectors, and the immunological mechanisms operating in both invertebrate and vertebrate hosts.

The maintenance of parasite life cycles is a tedious and difficult undertaking, and such projects have received little attention in recent years. In order to make materials available to investigators who would be interested in schistosomes and filariids, the Panel has established sources of supply of three species of human schistosomes, *Schistosoma mansoni*, *S. japonicum*, and *S. haematobium*, either in their invertebrate or vertebrate hosts. At least five different filariid parasites can also be supplied. Individuals interested in work with these parasites may obtain information from the Office of International Research, NIH.

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