

BLOOD CLOT CHECK FOUND IN HEPARIN

Dr. Best Reports Method for Its Purifying as a New Hope in Coronary Heart Disease

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Parran, at Minnesota Medical School, Declares War Has Halted Research Abroad

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Professor Charles H. Best of the University of Toronto, who shared the Nobel Prize as the co-discoverer of insulin, reported today the purification of another substance from animal tissues, named heparin.

This had been found to prevent the formation of dangerous blood clots, he declared, saying that it was now being used clinically by physicians as a preventive against coronary thrombosis, that fatal form of heart disease which causes the sudden death of thousands annually. He spoke at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Minnesota Medical School.

While the work must await further clinical trials, the results so far, both in experimental animals and in actual clinical trials, lead medical men to hope that heparin may prove itself as important a life saver in coronary heart disease, and in other ills where blood clots menace life, as insulin has proved in diabetes.

Heparin was originally isolated from liver in 1916 by Drs. Melean and Howell of Johns Hopkins University. The product, however, was crude and the quantities obtained were very small. After nearly ten years of research at the University of Toronto, Dr. Best reported, two of his colleagues, Dr. Arthur Charles and Dr. D. A. Scott, have finally evolved a method which yields adequate amounts of highly purified heparin. The substance is now being produced on a large scale, and, like insulin, is under the control of the University of Toronto.

Sources in Beef Lung and Liver

Both beef lung and beef liver have been found to be rich sources of heparin. The beef lung has been found to be a richer source than the beef liver. It is also found in beef intestine, muscle, lymph nodes, blood, spleen and kidneys. "An adequate supply of highly purified heparin," Professor Best stated, "has made possible many types of clinical investigation. In Toronto and in Stockholm (where the work has been carried on independently) patients who have undergone operative procedures, which are followed by a relatively high incidence of embolic (clotting) phenomena, have been heparinized during the so-called 'danger' period. "The results leave little doubt that heparin is a valuable adjuvant in certain types of vascular surgery—namely, embolectomy (removal of blood clots), vascular anastomosis (joining together of blood vessels), etc."

"The one place in the human body where the process of thrombus formation can readily be watched is in the retinal vessels. Promising results with the use of heparin have been reported by Swedish workers in the treatment of thrombosis (blood clot) of the central vein of the retina."

Physicians are now beginning to use heparin as a precautionary measure in cases of persons who suffer from coronary heart disease, and who are in danger of sudden death from the quick formation of a blood clot in the main heart artery. It was in this manner that former President Coolidge was fatally stricken.

Gland Processes Considered

Dr. Best presented his report before a distinguished gathering of scientists from all over the United States and Canada. The theme of the conference, which will continue through Saturday, is: "Some trends in medical progress with particular reference to chemistry and medicine."

The opening session this morning dealt with the progress being made in the understanding of the so-called "vital processes" by which glands secrete and cells maintain their chemical composition. Several leading scientists presented the results of their studies in the application of physical chemistry to medicine, particularly in the field of osmotic phenomena, namely, the transportation of materials in solution in the living body.

Professor Herbert M. Freundlich of the University of Minnesota and former director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, one of the world's most noted colloid chemists, presented a new theoretical analysis of the physico-chemical state of living systems as compared with inanimate matter.

Geometry and the fourth dimension, according to Professor Freundlich, enter directly into the chemical state of living matter. Kinetic, rather than static, equilibrium factors distinguish living systems from the non-living, he concluded.

Parran Cites War's Result

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, told the conference that the war in Europe had brought medical research to a dead stop there and that, therefore, the United States faced the "breath-taking responsibility" to carry on the search for medical progress.

Nothing of importance in medical research had come out of the totalitarian nations since they came under the domination of their present forms of government, Dr. Parran stated.

"It is not an accident that a democratic society provides the soil in which the free spirit of inquiry germinates and matures," he said. "Regimentation of men leaves no opportunity for freedom of thought. Without it, there is no scientific progress. The spirit of true scientific inquiry seems indissolubly associated with the free spirit of man."

PUBLISHERS IN TEXAS PAY HONOR TO DEALEY

80, He Is Hailed at Galveston, Start of His Newspaper Life

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 12.—Back to the city where, sixty-five years ago, he started his newspaper life, came today a silvery haired man of 80 to receive the plaudits of friends and admirers.

George Bannerman Dealey, an immigrant boy from England whose family had been impoverished by financial reverses, began work on Oct. 12, 1874, for The Galveston News, owned principally by Willard Richardson, with Colonel A. H. Belo as chief executive.

Tonight in the ballroom of the Biscanier Hotel Mr. Dealey, now publisher of The Dallas Morning News, was the honor guest of the Texas Newspaper Publishers Association, with hundreds gathered from far and near to acclaim his achievements. Two special trains brought guests from Dallas, and there were many from other States. Speakers at the banquet included Amon G. Carter, publisher of The Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Walter M. Dear, publisher of The Jersey Journal at Jersey City, N. J., and vice president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; former Governor W. F. Hobby, publisher of The Houston Post; Mayor Woodall Rogers of Dallas, and Major Lenox B. Lehr of New York, president of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Dealey left Galveston in 1885 to become business manager of the Dallas paper which was finally severed from The Galveston News in 1926. In 1906 he became the executive head of The Dallas News and in 1919 president of the company, an office which he still holds. Sharing honors with Mr. Dealey at the banquet was his wife, the former Olive Allen of Lexington, Mo., whom he met when she accompanied her father to Galveston in 1882 with a delegation of the Missouri Press Association. They were married at Lexington, April 9, 1884. The Dealeys had five children, three daughters and two sons, one of whom, E. M. (Ted) Dealey, is the executive head of enterprises which include The Dallas Morning News, The Texas Almanac, the semi-weekly Farm News and radio station WFSA.

WALDMAN RENEWS CONFERENCE ATTACK

Sees Civil Liberties Session as 'Face-Lifting' for Reds

Louis Waldman, a member of the State executive committee of the American Labor party, asserted yesterday that Fritz Kuhn and the German-American Bund might as well be invited to the National Conference on Civil Liberties in the Present Emergency as organizations dominated by Communists.

His statement was part of a controversy with Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, which is sponsor for the conference with sixteen cooperating organizations. After Mr. Waldman declined an invitation to participate on the ground that four of the organizations were dominated by Communists and that the conference, therefore, was a united front with Communists, Mr. Baldwin replied the conference would be meaningless if it did not include all organizations engaged in the defense of civil liberties, regardless of their political connections.

In another letter to Mr. Baldwin yesterday, Mr. Waldman said he would defend the right of the Communists to hold a conference of their own for civil liberties, but objected to their "practicing deceit and fraud" by "assuming another name."

The conference will be held at the Hotel Biltmore tonight and tomorrow. Attorney General Frank Murphy and Senator Robert F. Wagner will be the speakers at a dinner tonight, with William Allen White presiding.

TO AID LOWER CLASSEMEN

Board Named at Manhattan to Improve Student Relations

In an effort to create a greater spirit of friendliness between the members of the freshman and sophomore classes of Manhattan College, a Fresh-Soph Relations Committee has been formed by the Student Council, it was announced yesterday by Francis X. Clair, president of the council.

Five men have been named to act as an advisory board in difficulties that may arise from both sides. Robert McManus, Thomas Turner, Gerald O'Brien, John Stack and John Cullen, all prominent in extracurricular activities at Manhattan, will settle problems referred to them by the lower classmen.

Halliburton Left \$100,000

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12 (AP)—The will of Richard Halliburton, author, lost while attempting to cross the Pacific Ocean in a Chinese junk, was probated here today. The estate, believed to be worth about \$100,000, was left largely in trust to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Halliburton, with the provision that, following their death, it be turned over to Princeton University to establish a Richard Halliburton Geological Library.

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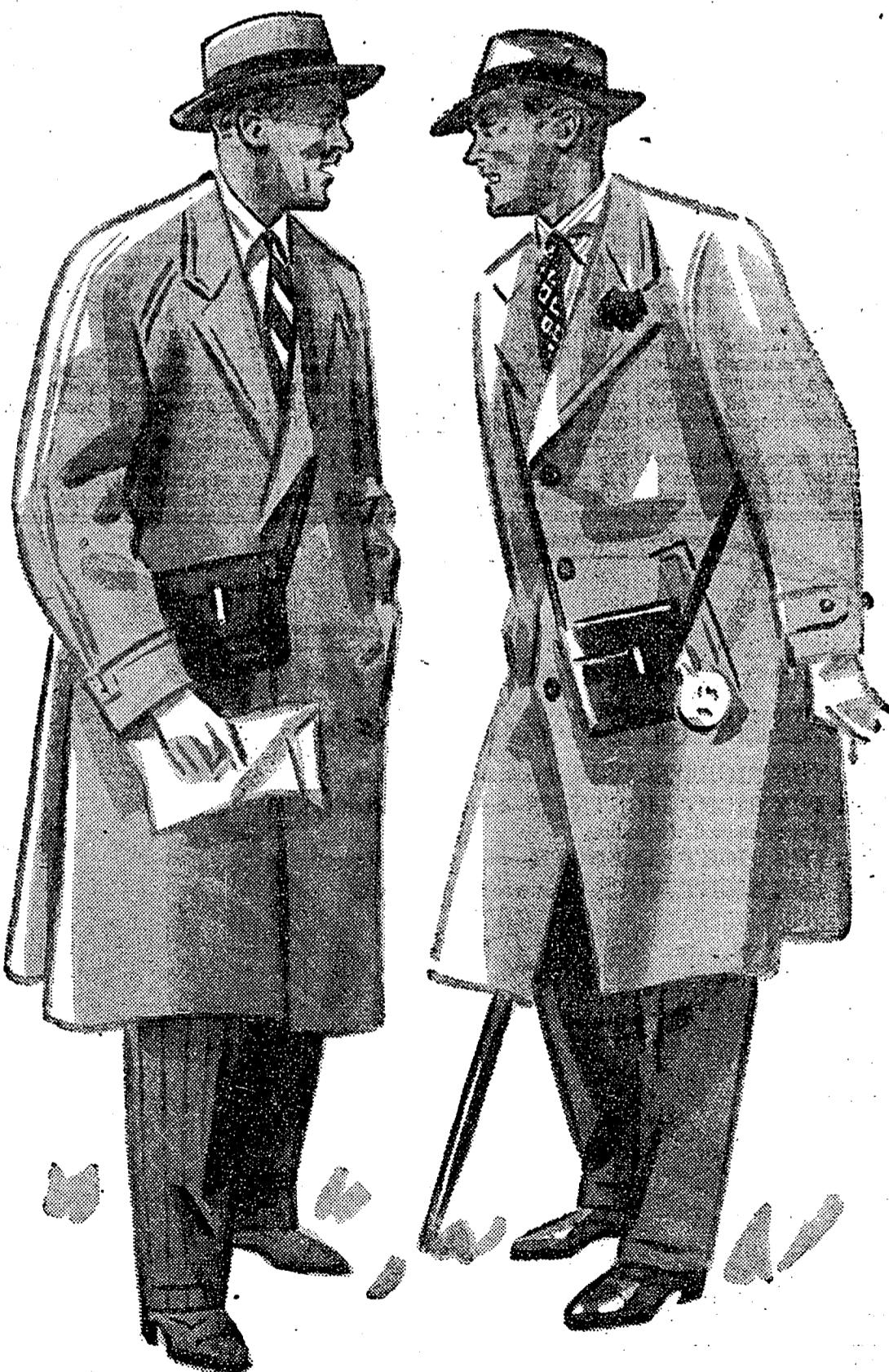
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