

fundamental differences between these two groups of experiments, the author concludes that the therapeutic effect of THAM in "shock" is a "nonspecific osmotic effect."

Available evidence indicates that there are two reasons why in cases of massive transfusion one should titrate acid blood (with sodium bicarbonate or with THAM) before its administration instead of attempting to titrate acidemia in patients after it has developed: (1) It is a simple, quantitative, safe procedure in the tradition of preventive medicine which claims "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and (2) titration of acidemia in patients is a much more delicate, empirical procedure, because the amount of titratable acid to be neutralized is impossible to assess accurately.

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Resuscitation of the Newborn Infant

To the Editor:—In the reading Dr. Virginia Appgar's review of Greenhill's textbook on Obstetrics (*ANESTHESIOLOGY* 27: 873, 1967), there is one item presented that elicits this letter from us.

The matter referred to is the comment on the use of blind endotracheal intubation as a technique in resuscitation of newborn infants. We are in accord with the premise that in the hands of the skilled laryngoscopist direct visual