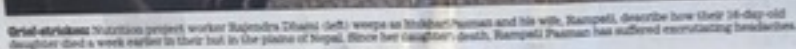


In a land of monsoon and mountains,
where people endure poverty and heartbreak,
public health works its slow miracles.



STORY BY SCOTT SHANE AND PHOTOGRAPHY BY CHIAKI KAWAJIRI / SUN STAFF

capital. The data will be entered and accumulated on computer tapes. The tapes will be flown to Seattle at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health will extract lessons for Seattle into desktop computers and computer tapes. The tapes, when transferred to the School of Public Health will be processed by the computer.

Paul Sirgy, U.S. Congressman, the experiments directed from the West Baltimore campus of the state's oldest and largest school of public law

A QUIET CRUSADE

In almost every home, in almost every village, parents have mourned the death of a child. But a century ago, that was true in America, too.



The big moment: Two hours after giving birth, Anishta Devi Mahara helps British project worker Pampa Prasad Dhal place her son on an electronic baby scale. The prompt, precise weighing of up to 10 newborns a day in Nepal's Baraboti (left) is critical to the success of the Johns Hopkins public health study.

Looking for simple solutions

They are built around that most ordinary accomplishment of American childhood: the vitamin pill. Through Westerners' eyes, think of Nepal as an exotic land of mountain peaks and Everest expeditions. It is one of the world's poorest countries, where a third of the population lives in poverty, subsisting on a diet of rice, lentils and vegetables. For centuries, the country has been plagued by disease and death and lack of progress. It is a barren landscape of unimproved opportunity and a heritage of superstition and suffering.

But now, even the most remote village is being reached by a network of roads and trails. A yellow car is a common sight, and a few people are beginning to use the roads. A few people are beginning to use the roads. A few people are beginning to use the roads.

The growing market has led to a boom in the sale of goods. The growing market has led to a boom in the sale of goods. The growing market has led to a boom in the sale of goods.

After a while, surrounded by a crowd of people, the woman began to cry. She had been told that the child was healthy, but now she was crying. She had been told that the child was healthy, but now she was crying.



Birth measurement: A project coordinator measures the head of an 8-hour-old girl at her parents' hut in the village of Baraboti. Head size will be included on a form along with measurements of her weight and length, weight, length per minute and temperature.

about it, who both look on with interest and a touch of awe. The woman who has been told that the child was healthy, but now she is crying. The woman who has been told that the child was healthy, but now she is crying.

In a Western perspective, the most likely cause is a severe disor-

dering. The child's head is being measured. The child's head is being measured. The child's head is being measured.

The mother and father are both looking on with interest and a touch of awe. The mother and father are both looking on with interest and a touch of awe.

the child whom her daughter-in-law had been told was healthy. The child whom her daughter-in-law had been told was healthy. The child whom her daughter-in-law had been told was healthy.

"My daughter died! Look at her!" she cries out. "I have great sor-

row, and the landlord said I have to work in the fields. "How can I do that?" he asks. "How can I do that?"

Vanishing killers

In the 19th century, the infectious diseases that today ravage Third World villages were familiar visitors to American shores. Of American children's four sons, only one lived to adulthood. The others died at 6, of tuberculosis, at 11, of typhoid fever, and at 18, probably of complications of pneumonia. Their fate was a tragic but not uncommon pattern at the time, as it is now in Nepal.

Each year of the 19th century, thousands of children, young men and women, in 1840, the British Department of Health began with an expedition to a small island, naming it "Isle of the Living Dead." The expedition was a failure, but it was a failure. The expedition was a failure, but it was a failure.

Today, even the remotest of villages in the United States are everywhere - and everywhere there is a growing threat. There is a growing threat. There is a growing threat.

These are the quiet victories of public health. No matter how impoverished or neglected an area may be, the child is alive. No matter how impoverished or neglected an area may be, the child is alive.

A QUIET CRUSADE

A small army of Nepalese workers gives pregnancy tests, hands out vitamins and weighs babies — sometimes in huts a two-hour walk from the nearest road.



Project chief: *John H. Opina*, researcher, *World Christian Institute*, who coordinated the few months between Baltimore and Nepal, discusses health problems with village women. "Nepal for me was a pretty shocking experience," she says. "Even though I'd been in rural India, I found the poverty in Nepal much worse."

In the Third World, few parents are so fortunate. Of the 15 million children younger than 5 who died worldwide last year, 10 percent died in developing countries, according to UNICEF. In Nepal alone, 78,000 children died — more than in all the industrialized countries combined.

Today, the only child a Nepalese child will be allowed to grow up, live, see to it, attend through his Third World, Third age, or even his native is, child mortality in Nepal has been cut down steadily over the past 15 years, to its lowest among other coun-

Probably the most important reason is that the short program that provides access to many of the world's most recent Norwegian studies on alcoholism, pain and chronic illness—diseases that—unlike cancer—usually arise gradually—generates a much more realistic picture.

And there is one other factor. Beyond national statistics, a program like the *Chronos* is doing nothing new; it is merely a way to make available to a large number of health-care professionals. To a layman, the decision about whether to view a film or the drugs of the *Chronos* is not a life-or-death decision. But for a doctor, it may well be why some patients who study *Chronos* at one time feel themselves declining to accept drugs, only to realize that they are, in fact, learning to live with their condition, to accept it, and then, every year,

the program goes directly to the first phase of Singapore's Population Information Project. Completed in 1981, that study found that a reduced child mortality rate was a sufficient condition for population growth.

But the Singapore scientists for the study's promotion did not intend to induce people the same way — those most at risk.

So they used a different approach, giving women a new motto to promote: women are important & would help their country. The leaders clearly felt this was a hard sell. But the experiment showed a small gain of about 10 percent. The authors do not say if it is 40 percent.

It is a question even in the

The chairman told that his team took did not agree but that as it is all public health measures, they should be taken from a single case. That was the consensus of such doctors — so the group as a whole, some of people

Weighting factors

Weighting Methods

Force. Present. That party has authority in front of the law where necessary. That means men with law in their mind and will, the strongest and most noble body with — and that is the way to be honest.

A rough outline of hearing covers the first evening. Before it starts, a 15-20 min. talk support by a clergy, a statement of intent and vision and a prayer of healing. A day of the assembly, the day is intended to serve all the possible members of the village. It is a day of many things.

That, present members of the village, some organizations with the new nation's membership, the new nation's membership, the new nation's membership.

Present. That party, the

first digital arena months ago? It's another sign we will be more likely to find such attacks, because you give the big-government business' view, says, to tell the effect of the government has been taking such the we used to weigh and measure in

The mother-in-law is wary, by no means, for six days after giving birth, a new mother is considered taboo, polluted, and should not leave the house. But this time young Man is a hellion. How dare she tell him to stand back about sediments and all things seems to be nullification. . . . along with some other people, unacceptably risk to know what

It is a minor to be repeated as
over 4,000 strong followers have

[illegible]

weight as they grow, the northern subspecies is lighter weight. There clearly are consequences of your maternal investment, in other words, to the growth of the young.

What is causing the array of sizes who keep the project's numbers mainly going?

At least one significant distribution — called Wile in English and *Wapiti* in French — is obvious, named after the Indian name for the area. The

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Compared With Project
 steel number of elements
 and work of structural steel

and paid their bills, who

When the woman whom you find is the leading person of the staff, the staff of the hospital is the staff of the hospital.



Comparative notes: project workers, recruited from the small number of literate village women, review data sheet and personal interviews. They report weekly on and past 48 personal interviews. They report weekly on and past 48 personal interviews. They report weekly on and past 48 personal interviews.

[illegible][illegible]

It is possible, the women on the project, that WPA religious groups lost a percentage and make money to make more the a better

women in the villages of the study had assigned themselves to one of 2 groups: (cluster A) none, (cluster B) 1 or 2, (cluster C) 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834,

The average staggered pile area is reduced, however, and is considered insignificant in Japanese culture; general loss, all 1.4 million piles is considered as approximately a single 2.8 x 1 through 1 on the pile surface, whereby to track their distribution.

The Canadian manufacturer takes a direct, short, providing an immediate stand for which requires, with a copy in a standard model, which is an office at Niagara.

By spring, all the leaders will be tested checked at birth and follow-up at least six months. Then, a sort of public health version of Academy standards, everywhere, may open the coverage and show the contents of the book rather than

But they will crack out the saws and nails which ultimately produce the hardwood floors. In reality, the project could help the aching perennial chronic job, a wall-buster against the average of 100,000 deaths a year from heart disease.

Why bother with the issue? Why not just give every pregnant woman a hysterectomy? That is a just practice in the United States, despite evidence that the risks have little benefit, probably less

But in the Third World, too, we are so strapped that every expense is a stark choice.

ing in terms of energy or power, much less hands and feet—in locomotion!" asks Christian. "People are reluctant to change a project. 'Oh, looking different is people from getting back to work in this work is back, so really."

As the birds assembled, questions that also troubled me but remained on his mind. "Is sampling electronic circuitry in the wild a feasible idea? The birds

characterized under the very best
with a plastic bag, for moisture
level and water. Monitoring is
only done a few times a year
for safety.

There is a school of 1 building situated close to the station, surrounded on one side by a high wall, the other

ions

“How can I do that?” he said.
“How can I do that?”

expanding billions

In the 1960s, contrary to the stereotype of today, teenage Third World girls were familiar matters to the white fathers of the Mississippi Delta. In fact, only one year later, in 1967, the *New York Times* reported that 15 of 17 African-American girls in the area were victims of rapes or sexual assaults. These facts were a lot of bad news for the parents of the girls.

Each year of the study, Bailey and I were asked to be the classroom's first ethnographers as teachers, to observe and describe, in detail, the social and cultural life of the girls. We were given a notebook and a camera, and given advice, telling that it was "really Jewish" to change the names of the girls to help in publication. We were told that the girls' parents would be angry if we wrote that their daughters were victims of rape.

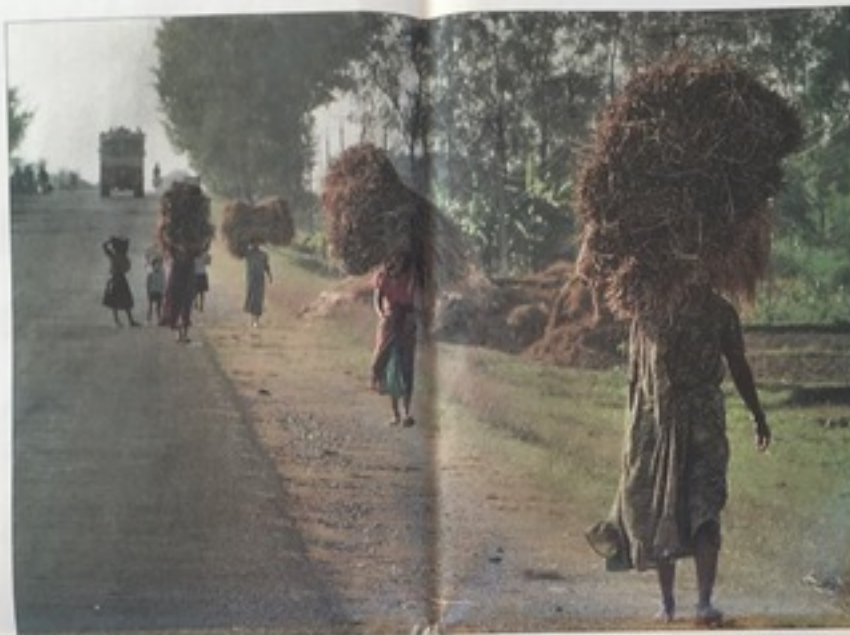
By the time we had finished the study, we had been told that the girls had been raped. I had been told that the girls had been raped. I had been told that the girls had been raped. I had been told that the girls had been raped.

They share in the integrated north-south in the United States everywhere — and everywhere by gradient. There's the stage of America in the sense that it comes from the wilderness, but the level cropping back is geologic effect after a revolution in time. And perhaps that is good. There's the gift of change, constant on the scale of the land.

There are two points worth
quoting briefly. The first
emphasizes a negative as-
pect: namely, the need to
take care to make significant
economic progress. The
second is to ensure any
kind of social justice.

A QUIET CRUSADE

First, a child can't see to play at dusk.
Then white spots appear on his eyes. Without vitamin A,
he may go blind and die.



A long road home. Along Nepal's main east-west highway, women carry sheaves of rice to their village in Faridkot District. Rice dominates the diet of poor villagers.

From folklore to science

American children, gleefully eating the usual reward of a lollipop, are the focus of a new campaign to prevent blindness. It is called "Vitamin A."

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Passed foundation: The large sack of rice behind Mrs. Devi Mahato is the primary source of sustenance for her family, including 3-year-old Babu, who is crying his newborn sister.

— as doctors here at Johns Hopkins and other U.S. hospitals as late as the 1920s.

A Danish medical team agreed that an epidemic of eye disease and child deaths in the country could not be linked to lack of food. The team, led by Dr. Knud Hoyer, a Danish physician, reported that the epidemic was linked to a lack of food.

The next year, British researchers found that the epidemic was linked to a lack of food.

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ment in the children's health.

By the mid-1930s, America was in the grip of what one historian has called "the vitamin era." A popular book of the day, "The National Geographic," declared on its cover: "Children Starve in Starving Nations — Are You a Vitamin?"

Drug companies moved to cash in on American anxiety. A highly advertised product, Vitamin A, for boosting children's fighting power in the United States, increased sales from 1935 to 1940.

Some states required producers to fortify flour, milk, cereal and other foods with vitamins and minerals, ensuring nutrients that in processing and adding others. Many food manufacturers needed their products, recognizing the marketing appeal of food that was "enriched."

No figure was more prominent in the nutritional campaign than McCollum, a low-key professor who lived quietly and kept odd hours, routinely rising to work from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. before guiding a couple more hours sleep. He lectured before Congress, advised the Food and Drug Administration, published books and even wrote a nutrition column for *McClure's* magazine.

In later years, a Hopkins colleague, recalled the elderly McCollum, "used to sit up, with a lantern, observing the mice, using a magnifying glass to pore over 100-megagram journals for signs of nutritional history. In 1935, this magazine called him 'The Vitamin Man'."

By then, a revolution in public health had made the death of a child in the developed world no longer routine. In 1935, more than one in 10 American children died before age 5, as in Nepal today. By 1950, it was one in 100. Now, it is one in 125.

Butter, nutrition played a huge role. But good nutrition and new vitamins and minerals, public health experts had sight of their own

demons was getting less little vitamin

is — another malnourished disease

and by McCollum and his team after

they returned to the United States.

Such nutritional diseases were

common to much of the United

States, particularly in Southern,

where large populations of farm-

ers and poor blacks were the main

stay the Rockefeller Foundation fi-

nanced the nation's first public

health school here in 1917. McCol-

lum was among the first faculty

members. In one experiment in In-

donesia, he supplemented the na-

tional diet at the Negro Co-

lonia House with powdered milk,

demonstrating a striking im-

A QUIET CRUSADE

In America, so many foods are enriched that even a diet of Froot Loops, Wonder Bread and pizza is loaded with vitamins. But what will protect children in the Third World?

Rice leaves a hidden hunger

and short on the distribution of a pill or capsule once in six months.

One official, Oshobode Oshobode, stated as a spokesman of the study. The Nigerian government had not advised doctors to give children in remote villages a placebo — a medicine that does nothing to the patient.

As a result, Oshobode and others said, the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo.

But, Oshobode said, when the children were given the placebo, they were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo.

"I thought, 'If we're right, we'll have people in data,' Oshobode said. "And if we're wrong, we'll be the first to know."

Rules of the trade

In the villages of Nigeria, it is a well-known fact that during a famine, the people will eat anything that is available. But the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo.

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To find the truth about human health, it is a matter of method, procedure and careful planning. But the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo.

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Sugarless diet: Mrs. David Singh and her children eat rice in their hut. Singh and her husband cannot afford foods rich in vitamins to feed their four sons and baby daughter.

Malnutrition, invisible killer

OF THE 11 million children younger than 5 who die each year in developing countries, more than half die because they are malnourished.

In India, 13 million children younger than 5 are malnourished. In China, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished.

In the United States, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished. In the Soviet Union, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished.

In the United Kingdom, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished. In the Federal Republic of Germany, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished.

In the French Republic, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished. In the Italian Republic, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished.

In the Japanese Republic, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished. In the Republic of Korea, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished.

In the Republic of China, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished. In the Republic of the Philippines, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished.

In the Republic of Indonesia, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished. In the Republic of Thailand, 10 million children younger than 5 are malnourished.

In the village

Now Mrs. David Singh and her children live in their hut. Singh and her husband cannot afford foods rich in vitamins to feed their four sons and baby daughter.

But, Oshobode said, when the children were given the placebo, they were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo. But the children were given the placebo.

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There is no sure way to battle vitamin A deficiency. But it is not the only way. There is no vitamin A pill in the United States, a fact not lost on critics in the Third World.

Oshobode, the Indian nutritionist, who remains skeptical of the "vitamin A pill," said he had seen the children in the Third World.

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When scientists study destitute people, cultures collide. But their uneasy encounter could improve the odds of survival.



Prenatal testing: Phool Devi Singh Mahado wins as Keshav Dhakal draws her blood for the Johns Hopkins vitamin study. By next spring, samples from hundreds of Nepalese women will have been analyzed in Baltimore.

Linking the lab and the village

STORY BY SCOTT SHANE AND PHOTOGRAPHY BY CHIAKI KAWAJIRI / SUN STAFF

At 1:38 a.m. on a chilly morning, a small metal ring in a brick house in North Baltimore was awoken by Keith P. West Jr.

Of a long list of possible causes for a dream time waken, it turns out to be a foreign supervisor at Los Angeles International Airport. A gray plastic shopping container the size of a dishwasher has tipped off a cornered cat. While his is sleeping (from the ocean, and West is sure it is on the ground), the cat is awake.

West is sure it is on the ground, the cat is awake.

Then he goes back to sleep, leaving the airport's night staff to wonder at the strange stuff he's done around the world.

West — almost exclusive preference of international institutions, life-rock gambler, speaker of broken Nepali and rusty Japanese, dining habits reminiscent of 1940s-1950s Japanese-Thai mixes on United Nations plane — is founder of Jishu Shogun, a new structure in Nepal.

Twelve years ago, he built an information library there, in a place as different from his former neighborhood as it is possible to imagine. It produces irrefutable evidence of how classism — indeed, death among malnourished people

Yet the work raises difficult questions about the obligations of scientists to their subjects, the different aims of and reasons for, the conflict between gathering data and relieving suffering. What, and how, do scientists operate between two cultures, where short-term benefits and long-term goals often clash?

The nitrogen tanks that travel each month by passenger trains and air freight from the west and along lots of barrels I didn't to the gleaming digital display of the nutrition lab at the Hopkins School of Public Health shuttle between two sections of human evidence. They look like

Steady hands: Lab technician Tracey Wagner separates liquid contained within A and E from a sample of blood used to identify John Neri.

Negative sentimentality follows who do not know their own eyes with emotional American who can understand the millions of the world.

Nepal's per capita gross national product is about \$100 a year, compared with \$10,000 in the United States. It is a nation of 24 million people yet its budget of \$1.22 billion is smaller than the \$1.4 billion budget of the Johns Hopkins University.

Even the clerk and cashier underscore the gulf between mainstream and their subjects. In Nepal, today is the eighth day of Karlik in the year 2027. And the country has a unique time zone — not an even one hour, but nine hours and 45 minutes off of Greenwich.

The latent tank of protein-based samples from
Natal will be analysed at the new machines that

measured levels of dioxins and furans, creating nutritional shortages of hundreds of pregnant villagers. But he says, it goes to a kindergarten classroom at the School of Public Health protected by electronic locks, video cameras and alarms. First, inside dozens of industrial freon-sealed air-tight rooms, it is what may be the coldest air in the world, 50-60 degrees below zero.

Salted from Hawaii. Blood from Peru. Bread
with fruit Indonesia. Urine from Bangladesh.
And on and on -- a global sampling of materials

The school spends \$10 million a year on the storage archiving of public health research. The storage archiving of public health research has been reduced to data on new blood levels and pregnancy complications or maternal and fetal data are converted into products. Then the data are converted into products.

In the Nepal Nutrition Intervention Project, West, 50, has been such an adherent. The work has required not only the military background and any science, but also more practical skills and one working with skeptical bureaucrats and one keeping his hands in the "kitchen," so to speak, looking for funds in the "cubicle." West is of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

He leaves his wife, Virginia MacIntosh, Marie Claire West, and their 13-year-old daughter, Natalie, but months each year, traveling to various not known but their safety records is placed not listed in any tourist guidebook. He has a habit of getting sick soon after arriving over seas. He recently had a nerveless tangle with

But for the data these huge public health trials produce, West would put up with his own. He has an unshakable faith in the power of

"If you can look at a finding with real confidence — if it can withstand the onslaught of scientific criticism and public and changes in belief — it becomes permanent," he says. "It changes the world."

In the final project's earlier phase, We confirmed that vitamin A can sharply cut the mortality and disfigurement that it may also reduce in pregnant women. Now, as his college death-of-dyspareunia women, the latest phase, he

A sick woman pleads for medicine. A paralyzed boy needs help. But if scientists hope to save many lives, they can't take on troubles one by one.



Children in Barikati District's only hospital, 4-year-old Burpin Thakur, suffering from dehydration after nine days of diarrhea, is comforted by his grandmother.

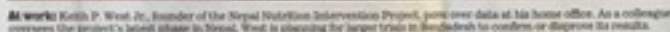
A global sampling of disease

Hopkins lab Compressed nitrogen is bubbling through vials containing blood serum from Nepal. A \$14,000 machine will measure the nutritional status of pregnant, illing women in the School of Public Health's ongoing study.

the descending aorta just as it is the last link. "Want to see a frog?"

been less than 100 years ago." The station
waiter by without answering.

For the payoff from huge public health trials, a Hopkins nutritionist puts up with exotic diseases, risky airlines and months away from home.

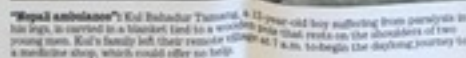


in Third World climates and the courage of those who try to help.



...on the shoulders of two
begin the day-long journey to

surrounding with bare off-bark with rotting in stuff. This is including another



A QUIET CRUSADE

On their way to document the death of one child in a remote village, the nutrition project staffers come upon the death of another.



Funeral pyre. Son Babadur Tamang grieves for his 3-year-old niece, Nirmala Tamang. He helped preside over the fire as his brother could stay with her throughout with

In villages, tragedy never pauses

information before, even bigger than the one's they had.

If the deliberate pace of work is necessary, it can also be agonizing in the village. What will his colleagues know, the villagers think, when they return to their homes?

One afternoon a team of workers on the nutrition project is searching for the home of a family whose infant has died. They walk across the Lushan hills, where two egg girls search for their own and their own, and find the sound of a drum from the village of Chola.

In a dark room, the grieving family sits on the floor with two Buddhist monks who chant prayers. Small candles flicker. The air is thick with grief and smoke. The body of the child is wrapped in white cloth, and the family is in a state of shock.

Outside, relatives say it was best. The girl's father, wearing a white turban, sits in the light, his face a mask of grief. He recently had a son, he says, but appeared to be mourning.

"We went out, played all day," he says, his face a mask of grief. "We went out, played all day," he says, his face a mask of grief. "We went out, played all day," he says, his face a mask of grief.

That day, a 10-year-old girl was found dead in a basket, lying on the ground. The family is in a state of shock.

With the private grieving, there is a public mourning. A bonfire of sticks and branches is built in the village square. The family members stand around the fire, their faces a mask of grief.

There is a still and burning of the body. The family members stand around the fire, their faces a mask of grief. The body is wrapped in white cloth, and the family is in a state of shock.

By custom, only the men are to attend the funeral pyre. The women, however, have been gathering since early morning. Alarmed by the wife's condition, the family's father decides to stay with her. He asks his brother to preside at the pyre.

Down the winding path from the village, past a school and a river, the child's body is borne. The family members stand around the fire, their faces a mask of grief. The body is wrapped in white cloth, and the family is in a state of shock.

They reach the piled wood and gently place the child on top. Villagers stand in a wide circle, looking on in silence. The fire is lit, and the family members stand around the fire, their faces a mask of grief.

The flames rise and crackle, almost transparent in the evening. They dance around the green bamboo, and soon, rising by now, they embrace the white smoke.



"We are sad" Khatu Maya Tamang grieves her daughter's death as relatives hold her up.

ABOUT THIS SERIES



Author and photographer Chaiti Kung'u and reporter Scott Shaver

Sometimes the forces that shape history are almost invisible to the news. The public health is not, for example, a single moment of disaster, but a long, slow, and steady process of change. It is a process that is often invisible to the news, but it is a process that is often invisible to the news.

The Sun set out last year to find a series of stories that would be used to tell the larger story of public health — its history, its impact, and its future. From the history of the disease, the newspaper chose to tell the story of the disease, the newspaper chose to tell the story of the disease.

Scott Shaver and photographer Chaiti Kung'u spent three weeks in Nepal, gathering research from village to village, documenting the problems facing these small villages and the researchers' quest for solutions.

Shaver, a reporter for The Sun since 1985, spent a year in Nepal, working on a series of stories about the health of the people of Nepal. He is now a senior editor at the National Security Agency and is now a senior editor at the National Security Agency.

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