### Budget for Student Proposals

**Project Title:**

Instructions provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel costs</th>
<th>Description &amp; justification</th>
<th>Requested funding</th>
<th>Matching/other funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Your salary (stipend)</td>
<td>Salary = ___hrs x _____ hrly wage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Other personnel</td>
<td>Transcriber for Oral histories ($110 Per hour of recorded interview and estimated 20 Hours of recorded interview)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Other personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Other personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,200.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Speaker Honoraria</td>
<td>Number of speakers and amount of honoraria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Supplies &amp; Services</td>
<td>Postage for mailing transcriptions back from transcriber and for mailing transcripts to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Equipment</td>
<td>Digital Recorder and digital medial memory card for oral history interviews</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Travel to Boston (Harvard) and New Haven (Yale) for Henry K. Beecher records and Hastings Center Records in June 2010(1 1/2 weeks)</td>
<td>flight ($300), train between New Haven and Boston ($45/trip, 2 trips: $90), housing in Boston ($200/night for 6 nights: $1200), housing in New Haven ($102/night for 5 nights: $510) per diem (40/day for 11 days: $440), Total: $2540</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Travel to Washington D.C. (Georgetown and NLM) and Charlottesvill (Univ of Virginia) for KIE and Hastings Center records and oral histories with LeRoy Walters, Robert Veatch, Tom Beauchamp and Jim Childress in Jan 2011 (3 weeks)</td>
<td>Flight ($350), public transporation between Baltimore and Washington ($73/week, 3 weeks: $219), train between Baltimore and Charlottesville ($40/trip, 2 trips: $80), housing in Baltimore (staying with family $0), housing in Charlottesville (staying with friends $0) per diem in Baltimore/Washington/Charlottesville (40/day for 19 days: $760), Total: $1409</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Cost Breakdown</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Travel to NY for oral history with Daniel Callahan and Ruth Macklin in Spring 2011 (5 days)</td>
<td>Flight ($300), transportation between Bronx and Garrison NY ($20/trip, 2 trips: $40), housing in New York (staying with friends $0), per diem (40/day for 4 days: $160), Total: $500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Travel to the University of Oklahoma to examine the records of Senator Fred Harris</td>
<td>Flight, transportation, hotel, and per diem, total: $1460</td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Subtotal research supplies, equipment, travel, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,924.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET</td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,124.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Stipend justification. You must justify the amount of stipend you are requesting by identifying the number of hours you plan to work on the project and the hourly wage used for research assistants in your department. Include fringe benefits.
2-4. Identify all other personnel to be paid from this grant including interpreters, travel guides, etc. and justify their salary by identifying the number of hours they will work and the hourly wage. What is the hourly wage based on?
6. For colloquia, identify the number of speakers and the amount of honoraria you will provide.
7. Supplies and services. List out all supplies and their estimated costs. Explain in line 7 or in the body of your proposal what the supplies will be used for.
8. Equipment costs are allowable only if the justification clearly shows that the equipment is necessary for the project. Include explanation of what will happen to equipment at completion of project.
9. Travel costs must include a description of the purpose of the travel, start and stop dates of travel, transportation costs, housing costs, and allowable per diem (use University rates found at http://travel/umn.edu).
Consortium on Law and Values in Health, Environment & the Life Sciences
2010-11 Student Proposal Cover Page

Applicant Information

Applicant Name: Frazier Benya

Project Title: Biomedicine Confronts Society: Congressional Hearings and the Development of Bioethics, 1960-1975

Department: History of Science, Technology and Medicine; and Bioethics

College: Institute of Technology and Academic Health Center

Home address: 4837 Chicago Ave.

City & State: Minneapolis, MN

Zip: 55417

Faculty advisor name: Sally G. Kohlstedt

Email: benya004@umn.edu

Not applicable

Dept. Head’s name: Sally G. Kohlstedt

Dept. Head’s email: sgk@umn.edu

Dean’s name: Steven L. Crouch

Dean’s email: crouch@umn.edu

How did you hear about this funding opportunity? Email from the Consortium

Funding

Total amount of funding requested: $7,124.00

Executive summary (maximum 200 words)

My dissertation examines professional and public discussions before and stemming from Congressional action that established ethical guidelines for biomedical research and the first federal bioethics commission between 1960 and 1975. My research will determine why members of Congress became interested in the ethics of biomedical research and in creating a commission for ethics oversight five years before the Tuskegee Syphilis Study sparked immediate congressional action on the regulation of human experimentation. My research will reshape the standard narrative in the history of biomedicine and bioethics that has glossed over the actions of those inside and outside Congress before 1972. Understanding what social and cultural experiences and beliefs influenced Congress to examine the ethics of biomedical research in the 1960s and 1970s are essential to seeing the underpinnings of attitudes and regulations today and show how certain experiences and leadership can have dramatic effects on the actions and success of Congress. My Consortium Award application is to acquire funding to visit the archival records of the bioethics institutes and to conducted oral histories with early bioethicists, which will reveal what was motivating professional and growing public interest in the ethics of biomedicine.

Approvals

Check all appropriate approvals required for your proposal. Approvals must be obtained prior to receipt of funding. If you have applied for approval but have not yet received it, indicate that below.

☐ IRB Status

☐ IACUC Status

☐ Other Status

Checklist

☐ The proposal is 1000 words or less excluding budget, biographies, references and citations.

☐ The proposal includes a work plan with a specific timeline using months or quarters to identify work to be done and completion dates.

☐ The proposal includes a 1-2 paragraph biography of the applicant and all co-investigators.

☐ The budget form is complete including the funds sought for this project, other pending applications for this project, and the amount/source of matching or other funds.
☐ The applicant’s faculty advisor is copied on the application email. Professional students w/o advisors check NA.

☐ All necessary approvals are pending or received.
Biomedicine Confronts Society: Congressional Hearings and the Development of Bioethics, 1960-1975

Nature of Project

In the midst of public discussions about civil rights, women’s rights, and the environment, the activist U.S. Congresses of the 1960s and 1970s passed legislation regarding the ethical implications of biomedical science. My dissertation examines public and professional discussions, prior to and stemming from Congressional action that established ethical guidelines for biomedical research. Most historians trace a general history of bioethics by following discussions on human experimentation, but few identify the intensive discussions on the social consequences of biomedical research that predated the 1972 Tuskegee syphilis scandal, which is often credited with establishing the field of bioethics.

My project begins with the years preceding Senator Walter F. Mondale’s hearings on creating a Commission on Health Science and Society in 1968 and goes through the appointment of the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (National Commission) in 1974; the first of several federal commissions to study the ethics of biomedical research and create research regulations based on ethical principles. It examines how arguments about the consequences of biomedical research framed both public responses to biomedical research and researchers’ reactions to oversight, and how congressional leadership led to the creation of the National Commission.

During the late 1960s the field of bioethics was in its infancy. Two major bioethics institutes, the Hastings Center and the Kennedy Institute for Ethics (KIE) had yet to be established. However, the ethics of human experimentation and biomedical research were already being discussed in the biomedical profession by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Academies of Sciences (NAS), and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and by scholars in law, medicine, theology, and philosophy. In addition, the public was increasingly aware of the ethical issues with biomedicine through press coverage of Henry K.
Beecher’s 1966 article on ethical abuses in human experimentation, and through congressional discussions led by Walter Mondale.

My dissertation argues that the congressional hearings in 1968 were a catalyst for public discussions of the ethical implications of biomedical research, and that congressional hearings and committees on the ethics of biomedical topics established the authority of bioethicists over the authority of researchers. The hearings also framed the way the media and the public saw the biomedical sciences. My principle research questions are: What actions to address the ethical implications of biomedical research preceded the 1968 hearings? What motivated Senator Mondale to propose legislation in 1968 and continue through to 1974? Which professional groups were engaging these bioethics questions early on? How did the early field of bioethics guide discussions on the social and ethical implications of biomedicine? What factors led to the passing of the legislation creating the National Commission in 1974 when prior attempts in 1968 and 1971 had failed?

My research relies on archival materials and an oral history project. The records of the Hastings Center and KIE, both founded during the early 1970s when congressional legislation was under debate, reveal what was motivating professional and growing public interest in the ethics of biomedicine. An oral history project with Senator Mondale and founders of the field of bioethics will provide information about the motivations and viewpoints concerning the Congressional hearings and the founding of bioethics that cannot be found in the material records. The archival papers of scholars working on bioethics issues and who testified in Congress, such as Henry K. Beecher, will reveal how scholars saw the National Commission and the ethical implications of biomedicine. To date, I have examined the Congressional record and spent a month in Washington reviewing NIH and NAS records at the National Archives and the National Library of Medicine (NLM). I have applied for a Congressional Research Award to fund research on Senators Walter Mondale, Fred R. Harris, and Edward M. Kennedy, who were instrumental in creating the National Commission. My Consortium Award application is to obtain funding to visit the archives holding records of the bioethics institutes and the papers of Henry Beecher, and to conduct oral histories with some of the founding scholars in bioethics.
**Innovative Contribution**

Historical analyses of the creation of and public discussions about biomedical research regulation are central to understanding the relationship between the American public and biomedical researchers. Understanding what social and cultural experiences and beliefs influenced Congress to examine the ethics of biomedical research in the 1960s and 1970s are essential to seeing the underpinnings of attitudes and regulations today and will show how certain experiences and leadership can have dramatic effects on the actions and success of Congress. My research will refine the history of bioethics to reveal the extent that public, biomedical, and congressional concern had already moved the discussion of the risks of biomedical research toward more oversight and regulation before the discovery of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study. This is particularly important given ongoing congressional and public discussions about the ethics of stem cell research, assisted reproduction, genetic testing, and cloning, and efforts to create policies that still encourage research.

**Timeline**

**Summer 2010:** Travel to Harvard University to examine the papers of Henry K. Beecher and to Yale University to examine the records of the Hastings Center and its founder Daniel Callahan (records gifted by Callahan to Yale, remaining Hastings Center records gifted to NLM in 2006). Examine the papers of members of Congress with the help of the Congressional Research Award.

**Fall 2010:** Prepare materials for conducting oral histories. Finish classwork for Masters in bioethics (will be unable to travel during the semester). Write chapters of my dissertation on the Congressional history.

**Spring 2011:** Travel to Washington D.C. to examine the records of KIE at Georgetown (being processed by archivists, will not be ready for use until this time), and additional Hastings Center records at NLM. Conduct oral histories with early scholars in bioethics: LeRoy B. Walters, Robert M. Veatch, and Tom Beauchamp in Washington D.C., James Childress at the University of Virginia, and Ruth Macklin and Daniel Callahan in New York City.

**Summer 2011-Spring 2012:** Complete dissertation and Masters thesis.
Biography

I am currently a Ph.D. candidate in History of Science, Technology and Medicine (having passed my preliminary exams in June of 2009) and a Masters student in Bioethics. My interests in the history of social responsibility and ethics in science, and my interests in current ethical consequences of biomedical research led me to pursue both of these degrees. I began to pursue these interests in college at the University of Puget Sound where I majored in Science, Technology, and Society with honors and earned the Richard Bangs Collier Scholarship for Interdisciplinary Work. My undergraduate thesis examined the creation, reception, and effects of the Clinton and Bush Administration policies on embryonic stem cell research. After graduating I continued to work on my thesis and expanded it to include an examination of the regulations made by the National Academy of Sciences and the state of California. I then presented this research as a poster at the 2006 Gordon Research Conference on Science & Technology Policy.

Since arriving at graduate school my work has focused on the historical development of research ethics. I have worked as a teaching assistant in History of Science and Technology for three years. During this time I helped to teach the Ethics in Science and Technology class two years in a row and earned the Edward T. Layton Teaching Award. I am currently working as a research assistant in Bioethics for the EthicShare.org project. My historical graduate work has focused on the development of human subjects research ethics and on the development of the biomedical sciences. My bioethics work has focused on the ethical consequences of stem cells and genetics and on issues in human subjects research such as equipoise and informed consent.