DGMS Supports Major Research In Organ Grafts

A major research project aimed directly at developing new knowledge which will make possible transplantation of skin, kidneys, and other tissues and organs of the body from one human to another, will be conducted by Dr. Dennis B. Amos, soon to become Professor of Immunology at Duke University. The work will be supported by a grant of $138,947 from the Division of General Medical Sciences.

Twins Are Exceptions

Attempts at organ transplantation in humans, except in the rare cases of identical twins, have been generally unsuccessful.

"Tissue transplantation today is in the position of blood transfusion before Landsteiner," Dr. Amos said, in explaining the focus of his planned research program. He plans to search for simple methods of determining the factors which produce graft rejection. Dr. Amos believes that antigens may be present in one tissue and not in another, or that different hostile factors may be present in the immune system of the recipient from one human to another.

(See GRAFTS, Page 4)

Decisive Leadership Seen Prime Need During Survival Shelter Confinement

Two weeks of communal living under survival conditions—televised for 18 to 24 hours—has convinced Martha Snyder, Assistant for Civil Defense, Plant Safety Branch, OAM, of the need for decisive, firm leadership in the event of enemy nuclear attack. Mrs. Snyder has just returned from the Department of Defense Office of Civil Defense Staff College at Battle Creek, Mich., where she was the NIH representative at a special course in Shelter Management Instruction.

The purpose of the course is to prepare a hard core of leaders to meet the needs of the Nationwide public shelter program now under way. The one-week course covered many phases of a hypothetical attack upon this country, and the reactions of its inhabitants. As one aspect of the course, Mrs. Snyder and 30 of her conference spent more than 24 hours underground in a sealed room with minimum space, equipment, and rations. To add to the realism of their confinement, all manner of problems and situations were introduced to the shelter inhabitants by auxiliary communications from the outside world.

Awesome newscasts, official messages, rumors, heat and power failures, strangers requesting admission, strange and unusual weapons, and psychological difficulties between the shelter inhabitants gave rise to degenerative effects. (See SHELTER, Page 4)

Dr. Wyndham D. Miles Appointed to New Post Of Historian for NIH

Dr. Wyndham D. Miles, Historian with the National Archives, has been named to the newly established post of NIH Historian, Office of Program Planning. The appointment was effective June 11.

In his new position, Dr. Miles will act as the NIH liaison officer with Dr. George Rosen, Professor of Health Education at Columbia University. Dr. Rosen was recently awarded a planning grant by the National Institute of Mental Health in preparation for making a study of the development of American medical research over the past 25 years with NIH as the focal point of interest.

(See SCHOLL, Page 4)

Tumor-Inducing Agent Identified as SV-40

Simian virus 40 has been found to be the agent responsible for the induction of tumors in newborn hamsters injected with extracts of rhesus monkey kidney cell cultures.

A year ago, Dr. Bernice Eddy and coworkers, Division of Biologics Standards, reported the induction of tumors in newborn hamsters by injection of rhesus monkey kidney cell cultures.

In this initial work, the investigators were not able to cultivate a virus in the culture cells, nor did they observe any changes indicative of a virus when extracts of a tumor were inoculated with mouse embryo.

(See TUMOR AGENT, Page 5)

Verification Forms Mailed For Credit Union Audit

As a part of a continuing audit of the NIH Federal Credit Union, the CU Supervisory Committee has mailed account balance verification forms to members whose accounts were in force as of June 7.

Any member who has not received this form should notify the CU auditor, James J. Sanders, 8007 Norfolk Ave., Bethesda 14, Md. Mr. Sanders' telephone number is OL 6-1116.

(See APPPOINTMENTS, Page 5)
DURING the past year the Federal Council for Science and Technology has been studying ways to improve the Government's capabilities for conducting and managing its expanding program of research and development. The issue of most serious concern to the Council was the recruitment and retention in the public service of scientists and engineers of high professional distinction.

Results of the Council study are contained in its recently completed report, The Competition for Quality. The report is in two parts. Part I deals with the question of salaries for government scientists and engineers and is not yet available for release. Part II, just released, makes recommendations on non-salary measures to improve the environment and incentives for research in the Federal Government.

Environment Studied

The report is based on a detailed study of problems on environment for research, made by a permanent PCST panel composed of heads or deputy heads of government research organizations.

Chairman of the panel is Dr. Allen V. Astin, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Other members are Dr. Harve J. Carlson, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Dr. Charles V. Kidd, Associate Director for Institutional Relations, NIH; Dr. Richard A. Weiss, Deputy Head of Defense; and J. Lee Westrate, Staff Assistant to the President's Science Advisor.

The second report from the panel emphasizes the need for immediate and vigorous remedial measures to maintain the high professional stature of its senior scientists. This includes the need to provide the managerial and professional environment in which scientific competence can thrive.

In addition, the report recommends some specific steps that should be taken to establish employment policies and practices within the Federal Government more equitable, independent thought and professional attitudes.

Specifically, the report urges that scientists and engineers be accorded greater participation in decision-making and that the Government laboratory directors be given more technical responsibility and administrative authority.

Recommendations Made

Actions are also suggested for improving public information about the opportunities and challenges offered by science and technology in the public service, and for developing within the Government short and long-term career opportunities for scientists and engineers.

Other recommendations deal with increasing flexibility of working schedules, the need for more relocation assistance for transferred employees and the requirements for government-wide policy guidelines regarding official travel and attendance at scientific meetings.

Copies of the report may be obtained by calling the Program Evaluation and Reports Section, PMB, Ext. 4568.
Dr. Colbert Appointed Associate Director for Program Analysis, NIAID

Dr. James W. Colbert, Jr., Dean of the School of Medicine, St. Louis University, has been named Associate Director for Program Analysis, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. In his new position, Dr. Colbert will be responsible for the Institute Director, Dr. Justin M. Andrews, for overall analysis, evaluation and coordination of Institute programs. He will also provide guidance to NIAID activities, collaborative with industrial and other non-Federal research groups. These presently include the Respiratory Disease Vaccine Development Program and the Virus Reference Reagents Program.

A native of New York City, Dr. Colbert received his B.A. degree from the College of Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., in 1942 and his M.D. degree from Columbia University in 1945.

Joins Yale Faculty

After internship at Bellevue Hospital and service in the Army Medical Corps, he became a member of the Yale Faculty of Medicine, where he served from 1949 to 1953 as Instructor of Preventive Medicine, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Assistant Dean.

In 1949 Dr. Colbert went to Munich, Germany, as Clinical Director of the Hepatitis Research Team and Technical Director of the Hepatitis Laboratory for the U.S. Department of the Army. Dr. Colbert is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and serves on the National Advisory Committee for the Selective Service System.

Soviet Study Translated And Published by NIH

A new review of Soviet studies and theories on atherosclerosis has been translated from the Russian by the Translating Section, Library Branch, Division of Research Services, and published by the National Heart Institute.

The review, Atherosclerosis—Occurrence, Clinical Forms, was accepted by the 1962 medical and scientific exchange mission to the Soviet Union. Written by Prof. A. L. Miasnikov, Active Member of the Academic Scientic-Secretary of the Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Science, USSR, it was originally published in 1960.

In announcing the publication of the 629-page manuscript, Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, NIH Director, said, "This is a comprehensive document of significant historic interest. It testifies to some success in the scientific exchange missions between the United States and Russia."

"The publication," he added, "is being made available to those engaged in cardiovascular research in this country."

changes such as those caused by SV-40.

Dr. Eddy also found the properties of the tumor-inducing substance to be essentially the same as those reported for SV-40 in 1960 by Sweet and Hilleman: the ability to pass through filters; resistance to diethyl ether; relative resistance to heat; stability on storage at −70°C; failure to show hemagglutination of guinea pig erythrocytes; and failure to cause illness or death when injected into newborn mice.

The most significant correlation of the experiments reported was that hamsters injected with SV-40 from kidney cell culture extracts that induced tumors in hamsters and, conversely, the failure to demonstrate the presence of tumor-inactive virus in extracts that did not induce tumors in hamsters.

Dr. Eddy's findings, reported in Virology, have been substantiated by other investigators.

Serum from cancer patients, however, either stimulated regeneration or failed to inhibit it. Tests were made of serum from 57 patients who had cancer in the area of the pelvis. All but five had cancer of the uterine cervix.

Results were substantially the same with serum from patients who had been clinically free of cancer for at least one year and from those who were untreated or had recurrence following surgery or radiotherapy. Tests of serum taken from five patients before and after surgery showed that removal of the cancer did not markedly alter the effect of the serum on liver regeneration.

These findings indicate that the difference between serum from normal persons and cancer patients is not related to the presence or absence of a cancerous mass, and suggest that the abnormal effect of cancer patients' serum was inherent in the patients.

The work is reported in a recent issue of Cancer.

NIMH Supports Training Center At Johns Hopkins

A Demonstration Training Center to train visiting teams from the various States in organizing and operating community mental health training programs for psychiatric residents, has been established at the Department of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University Medical School. The Center is sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Mental Health and the University.

Dr. Caroline A. Chandler, Consultant in Community Mental Health, NIMH, is serving as Project Officer for the Center. Project Director is Dr. Howard M. Kern, Instructor in Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Operates Clinics

Johns Hopkins was selected as the site for the Center because the State of Maryland has had practical experience in developing such a training program. During the past three years, the Maryland State Department of Health and Johns Hopkins have been successfully operating a community mental health training program through a number of Maryland clinics.

Support from NIMH demonstration funds will aid a limited number of professors of psychiatry and directors of community mental health to visit the Center. In addition to a preliminary orientation, the participants in its program will make field site visits to local mental health clinics and receive briefings on administrative aspects of the training program.

Course Is Intensive

When a State is ready to launch its own program operation, the principal psychiatrist-trainer and the director responsible for the community mental health program may enroll at the Center for a week of intensive training in the procedures, roles, and theoretical background for operating their program.

The Center's staff, the NIMH Community Services Branch, and the Regional Office Mental Health personnel will provide assistance to the States in developing their programs and in adapting the training and the consultation to fit their individual program needs.

may be obtained from the DRG Information Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1B32, Ext. 4987. Multiple copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, at one dollar per copy.
Dr. Young Is Appointed NIAID Assoc. Director For Grants Programs

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has announced the appointment of Dr. Martin D. Young Assistant Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, as NIAID's Associate Director for Extramural Programs. The appointment will be effective July 16. In his new capacity, Dr. Young will serve as Dr. Andrews' representative for the Institute's research grant activities.

A member of the PHS Commissioned Corps, Dr. Young joined NIH in 1967 as Head of the LPC field station in Columbia, S.C. He became Assistant Chief of the Laboratory in April 1961. Dr. Young graduated from Emory University in 1931 and received his M.S. degree from that institution in 1932. He was awarded his D.Sc. from Johns Hopkins University in 1937. In 1953 he received a Rockefeller Public Service Award for travel and study.

He is a member of the American Society of Parasitologists, Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, American Public Health Association, Association of Southeastern Biologists, American Foundation of Tropical Medicine, and the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

HISTORIAN
(Continued from Page 1)

Historian with the U.S. Army Chemical Corps and from 1944 until 1958, was on the faculty of Pennsylvania State University. He has also worked as a chemist in private industry.

A native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dr. Miles received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in chemistry from Pennsylvania State University in 1942 and 1944 respectively, and a Ph.D. degree in the history of science from Harvard University in 1955.


SHELTER
(Continued from Page 1)

were but a few of the problems that confronted Mrs. Snyder and her fellow class members.

After her experience under simulated attack conditions, Mrs. Snyder says that although the securing of shelters and planning for their stockage seems to be a sizeable project, the "job pales when one is confronted with planning for situations raised by the probable personal responses to austere, disaster-living conditions."

Mrs. Snyder adds that "decisive, trained leadership, with functionally qualified assistance, is required for the disaster and immediate post-attack period during shelter confinement."

Biomedical Engineering Proves Valuable In Support of Life Science Research

A report on "Biomedical Instrument Engineering at the National Institutes of Health," written by Dr. Alt, Chief of the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch, Division of Research Services was published in a recent issue of The American Journal of Medical Electronics. The following is a condensation of this report.

As one of the programs of the Division of Research Services, the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch gives biomedical engineering support to life science investigators in the areas of search methods, instrumentation systems, and instrument development and design. In addition, some of the Institutes maintain technical development laboratories dedicated to basic research in these fields.

The Branch actually fulfills two distinct functions. The older of these historically is the fabrication, repair, and maintenance of instruments and equipment purchased today through the electronics, mechanical, optical, plastics, miniaturization, and glassblowing shops.

The second of these is the provision of biomedical engineering support to the NIH investigator. This service is available through the engineering sections that are an outgrowth of the original instrumentation shops.

Activities Change

Today's engineering activities differ greatly in scope, volume, and importance from the central instrument shops of some years ago when a few engineers were assigned to assist with the design of instruments that, by their technical requirements, went somewhat beyond the training or competence of an instrument maker.

The 13 engineers and bioengineers on the staff not only design instruments to an investigator's specifications, but advise on needs, improvements, and innovations.

They develop complex instrumentation systems and new approaches to research procedures, as well as new methods of controls and of measuring, recording, and analyzing data.

They have, for example, automated the chromatographic analyses of tracers containing endogenous hormones, and have invented a thermal detector for determining circulatory shunts.

The large number of laboratories served by this relatively small group allows the investigator to profit from the experience the engineers gain in working on similar problems with other scientists. The experience of one engineer in close cooperation with another, thus assuring that the knowledge and experience of one becomes available to all.

Engineering service is provided to the NIH investigator on request, in much the same manner as a consulting organization serves an individual clinician.

When a project is handled by contract with an outside consulting firm, the IEDB engineer may act as liaison for the NIH investigator. In many cases, the IEDB engineer works with the scientist as a member of a particular research project team.

NIH laboratories are kept informed of new developments through memoranda describing completed instrumentation or engineering projects. Lectures and papers are presented at meetings, articles are published, and an index of publications and IEDB instruments is sent on request to research organizations and commercial firms.

Designs Available

Designs, drawings, and specifications of completed projects are available when patent requirements are met. Among the inventions and designs acquired by commercial organizations in recent years are an electronic droplet counter, a special perfusion pump, and a heart-lung bypass machine.

IEDB engineers survey the work of other biomedical engineering groups at universities, hospitals, commercial, and noncommercial organizations, and keep abreast of quick-changing developments by participating in exhibits and obtaining current information through index, bibliographic, abstracting, and information exchange services.

Specialization Difficult

In the still uncharted areas of biomedical engineering, the selection of fields of specialization is difficult. IEDB specialty fields are biomedical analyses, physiological and clinical monitoring, automation of research processes, and high-frequency radiation, but many projects that do not now fit these categories may in the future. As new specialty fields are formed, the Branch will be further organized according to additional specialty subgroups.

In future years, more and more fields of medical research will require the cooperation of biomedical instrumentation and electronics engineers; and engineers trained in nuclear physics, electronics, chemistry, optics, or thermodynamics will be in demand. The Instrument Engineering and Development Branch has therefore an active growth program to assure satisfactory performance in its support of medical research.

GAFTS
(Continued from Page 1)

different kinds of tissues, and hopes to eventually be able to distinguish compatible donor-host combinations.

Basic understanding of blood groups changed blood transfusion from a hazardous and sometimes fatal procedure to a normal aspect of medical care. Much is known about red blood cell antigens and their effect on transfusion reactions, Dr. Amos indicated, but science does not have the same kind of information on the white blood cell antigens or those of other tissues.

Prior to his appointment to the Duke Medical School staff, Dr. Amos was the principal cancer research scientist at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, New York.

Martha Snyder (left), Assistant for Civil Defense, Plant Safety Branch, and Leslie Pitts, Civil Defense Training Officer, Jackson, Miss., check their radiological kit in a Shelter Pre-Habitation Exercise preparatory to entering a survival shelter under simulated nuclear attack. Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Pitts recently were members of a class in Shelter Management Instruction at the Department of Defense-Office of Civil Defense Staff College, Battle Creek, Mich.
NIADDK Adds 3 to Staff Of Extramural Program

Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has announced the appointments of three new senior staff members in the Institute's Extramural Programs Branch.

They are: Dr. Elizabeth Verder, who has been named Chief of the Program Analysis Section; Dr. Irving Delappe, who will be on the staff of the Training Grants and Fellowship Section; and Dr. Keith Maddy.

Dr. Verder has been associated with NIADDK since 1956, as a member of the Laboratory of Bacterial Diseases and more recently as Program Analyst for EPB.

For the past two years Dr. Delappe has been Chairman of the Microbiology Panel in DMR. Before joining NIADDK, he worked for a number of years with both academic and commercial institutions.

A member of the PHS Commissioned Corps, Dr. Maddy served on the staff of the PHS Division of Air Pollution before coming to NIH.

Dr. Porterfield also is a Consultant in the Executive Office, OD.

As in the past, inquiries on grant and fellowship awards should be referred to Katherine Parent, special assistant (extramural patents), Division of Research Grants, who will be available for a full-time patents lawyer to be permanently stationed on the reservation.

Harry Osborne (center), a Maintenance Mechanic in the Mechanical and Machine Shop, Plant Engineering Branch, DRS, receives a diploma and congratulations from Chris A. Hansen, DRS Chief, for achieving top grades in the recently completed PEB Refrigeration and Air Conditioning course.

Nathan Edelberg Named To Newly Created Post Of NIH Patents Advisor

Nathan Edelberg, a Supervisory Patent Advisor in the Legal Division, Office of the Chief of Or- dinance, Department of the Army, has been named to the newly established post of NIH Patents Advisor in the Executive Office, OD.

In his new position, Mr. Edelberg will provide legal advice or assistance on NIH-wide patent problems.

The need for a full-time patent lawyer at NIH is an outgrowth of its expanding research programs and the technical and legal complexities of obtaining patents on work-related inventions.

Previously, NIH staff members utilized the part-time services of Leroy Randall, a patent lawyer in the Office of the Surgeon General. With the increased patents workload, it was found advisable for a patents lawyer to be permanently stationed on the reservation.

Persons at NIH needing advice on patent problems pertaining to employees' contracts may contact Mr. Edelberg at his office in Bldg. 1, Rm. 118, Ext. 4020.

As in the past, inquiries on grant and fellowship awards should be referred to Katherine Parent, special assistant (extramural patents), Division of Research Grants, who will be available for a full-time patents lawyer to be permanently stationed on the reservation.

Emory Awards Dr. Dyer Honorary D.Sc. Degree

Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, Director of the National Institutes of Health from 1943 to 1950 and presently Clinical Professor of Medicine at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., was one of three recipients of honorary degrees at the college's commencement ceremonies June 11.

Dr. Dyer was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

The university also conferred honorary Doctor of Law degrees upon Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank, and John A. Sibley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company of Georgia.
Mature Women Trained By NIMH to Counsel In Mental Health Field

A pilot project to train carefully selected mature women, without previous professional experience, for work as mental health counselors has been conducted by the Adult Psychiatry Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, for the past two years.

The project, reported by Dr. Margaret Rioch at the American Orthopsychiatric Meeting in Los Angeles, involves eight women selected from 49 applicants on the basis of maturity and educational background, whose children no longer need close supervision. They are being trained as counseling, under close professional supervision, to persons with emotional problems.

Begins in 1960

Dr. Rioch said that the two-year program was begun in 1960 in an effort to determine whether such training could produce, in a relatively short period of time, individuals qualified for this type of mental health service.

The project was undertaken as one approach to the problem posed by mental health manpower shortages, and to increase the number of therapeutic personnel able to provide counseling to carefully selected patients who do not require more prolonged and intensive treatment.

Utilizes Talents

Dr. Rioch also pointed out that such training would make it possible for the community to utilize the talents of mature and well-educated women whose primary task of child-rearing may have been terminated by personal circumstances.

Dr. Rioch described the training program undertaken by the eight trainees as differing in content as well as in length from more traditional training programs for mental health professionals. The mental health counselors program, she said, was geared to developing the trainee's capabilities as a specialist in a particular technique as well as providing her with a broad theoretical and practical background.

Serve as Apprentices

Dr. Rioch reported that after a year of training, the NIMH staff felt the trainees were prepared to perform useful therapeutic tasks as apprentices in clinics or university counseling centers where competent supervision is available and where experienced professionals could assume ultimate responsibility for the patients and clients.

In support of this, highly favorable ratings on job performance were given the trainees by their supervisors in the 10 community agencies in which they were placed during the first year. These agencies included a federal probation office, two juvenile courts, three clinics, a university counseling center, and a social service agency.

An important measure of the ultimate success of the program, Dr. Rioch said, was whether the trainees—who were told from the outset that they were not to expect a job immediately—were interested in the program and that they remained employed in the same capacity for the full two years.

A follow-up study on the program will be made after the next two years by the University of Maryland with the support of an NIMH grant.

Don't Lose Benefits Says Social Security

The following is the first in a series of seven articles prepared by Dr. Peter Spring, Md. office of the Social Security Administration for publication in Government and industrial house newspapers. Other articles in the series will appear in the Record as space permits.

Back in 1940 ignorance—Social Security ignorance, that is, couldn't cost more than about $62 a month. Today that same lack of knowledge carries a price tag up to $200.00 for a man and wife, and as much as $254 for a family.

We don't know, and probably never will, how many people have lost all the Social Security payments they have become entitled to because of their own or someone else's ignorance of the Social Security Law. Nor is it possible to determine how much money is lost this way.

We do know about partial loss. A documented study revealed that more than 2% of those persons who finally applied for benefits had lost more than the time of application, an average of more than $1,000 each. They didn't know something—their rights and duties under the Social Security Act—and when they discovered what they had lost, it was too late.

Advise Four Steps

Don't let this happen to you. There are four times when it is especially important to contact the Social Security Office:

• If a worker in your family dies;
• If you are disabled before age 65;
• When you near retirement age;
• When you are 72.

NINDB Estimates 6 Million in U.S. Afflicted With Defective Hearing

An estimated six million people in the United States today have some kind of hearing defect, according to a special report on disorders of hearing and speech presented by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness during the Fiscal Year 1963. Many of these people have lost the power of speech because of paralysis or surgical removal of the larynx.

One of the largest research programs, in which studies of hearing and speech disorders play an important part, is NINDB's Collaborative Project, which is correlating neurological disorders of infancy and childhood with events of pregnancy and labor.

Mothers, Babies Observed

Several thousand mothers and their babies are being studied to determine, among other things, the factors before or during birth which may be a cause of impaired hearing.

The study has already resulted in improvement of tests for detecting the presence of infections during pregnancy which may account for some congenital deafness. Jaundice of the newborn infant, German measles during pregnancy, and diabetes of the mother are frequently associated with deafness of the infant. When such children die in early infancy, careful anatomical examinations are contributing to basic knowledge of the mechanisms causing hearing damage.

Basis Research Important

Basic research in the hearing field, conducted and supported by NINDB, covers a wide range of studies which represents an extremely important segment of the research effort. These include studies of the circulation of the inner ear, electrophysiological studies of the entire auditory system, compensatory repair, cochlear potentials, and the pathology of congenital deafness.

Other subjects under study include studies of the ear cavities, the cumulative effect of excessive noise, hearing aid performance, heredity and vein graft.
Modifications Simplify Complex Procedure
In Axenic Cultivation

The axenic cultivation, i.e., cultivation in the absence of bacteria, fungi, protozoa or metazoan cells, of Entamoeba histolytica, the cause of amoebic dysentery or amoebiasis in an estimated ten to 20 percent of Americans, has long been of intense interest to investigators since the isolation of the organism by the Russian, Losch, in 1875. It was not until last year, however, that the development of a practical method of cultivating the organism in cell-free chick-embryo extract was announced by Dr. Louis S. Diamond of the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, National Institute of Health and Infectious Diseases.

In a report to the Joint Meeting of the American Society of Parasitologists and the Helminthological Society of Washington, held in Washington last month, Dr. Diamond told of modifications that simplify somewhat the necessarily complex method and allow cultivation of additional strains of the organism.

Requires Understanding
A rational approach to therapy and control of amoebiasis, Dr. Diamond said, requires an understanding of such things as nutritional requirements, growth behavior, reproductive and metabolic processes, in short, the physiology of the amoeba.

It is practically impossible, he added, to obtain significant results from physiological studies of the organism in the presence of other living cells; the technique of axenic cultivation furnishes the prerequisite clean amoebae for such studies and serological diagnosis, drug tests and immunological studies as well.

Drs. Rubinstein, Simon Appointed to Posts in NIMH Training Branch

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has announced the appointments of Dr. Eli A. Rubinstein as Assistant Chief of the Institute’s Training Branch and Dr. Ralph P. Simon as Chief of the Program Analysis Section of the Training Branch.

In his new capacity, Dr. Rubinstein will assist in the overall operation of NIMH’s large-scale extramural training grants program designed to aid qualified individuals in completing their graduate work in the mental health professions.

As Chief of the Program Analysis Section of the Training Branch, Dr. Simon will participate in the analyses and evaluation of the NIMH training grant program.

Serves With VA

Before joining NIMH in 1958, Dr. Rubinstein served as Assistant Director of the VA Neuropsychiatric Research Laboratory in Washington.

Dr. Simon came to NIH as Executive Secretary of the Behavioral Sciences Review and the Psychological Sciences Review Sections of DRG in February 1958. He recently served as Chief of the Analysis and Evaluation Section, Career Development Review Branch, Division of Research Grants.

New Booklet Describes Management Intern Plan

Career opportunities in administration, offered through the NIH Management Intern Program, are described in a new booklet, A Career in Administration, which is being distributed to college and university students who are interested in the administration of medical research. Various aspects of the training program and their application to the management of NIH facilities and administration of its medical research are outlined in the illustrated publication.

Provides Varied Background

The program, open to college graduates who have passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination, provides a varied yearlong training course. The student, after 12 months of on-the-job training in general administration and administrative specialties, is provided with a variety of courses offered through local universities, management seminars and special courses sponsored by other agencies are described, as well as specific job assignments and chances for advancement. The booklet outlines the organizational structure of the program and of NIH, including qualifications, application procedures and salaries. The summer training program in administration for third-year college students, designated to augment the regular Management Intern Program, is also briefly described.

Copies of the booklet are available free of charge from the Employee Development Section, Personnel Management Branch, Bldg. 1, Rm. 11, Ext. 2147.
Alkalosis Seen Superior To Acidosis During Profound Hypothermia

Findings from National Heart Institute surgical experiments indicate that alkalosis protects the heart better than acidosis during profound hypothermia.

Since profound hypothermia limits the ability of hemoglobin to yield the oxygen it carries to the tissues, some scientists have advocated increasing blood acidity to facilitate the process. Better spontaneous recovery of heartbeat has been reported when dilute hydrochloric acid was used to lower the blood pH during profound hypothermia.

Heart Protected

In dog experiments conducted by Drs. Paul A. Ebert, Lazar J. Greenfield, W. Gerald Austen, and Andrew G. Morrow of the NIH Clinic of Surgery, alkalosis during profound hypothermia (50-60° F.) protected the ability of the heart to resume work after 30 minutes of anoxic arrest. Acidosis, on the other hand, resulted in severe depression of ventricular function following recovery from profound hypothermia. When blood flow is maintained at a high rate during profound hypothermia, the induction of acidosis would appear to serve no useful purpose in surgery.

Oxygen Consumption Slight

The NIH scientists found that induced acidosis did not significantly increase total oxygen consumption in dogs during profound hypothermia. They suggest that the reduced metabolic demands of tissues cooled to 50° may not require activation of the hemoglobin system when high flow rates are maintained by the heart-lung machine.

Further destructive protein-digesting enzymes can be activated by increased acidity. The cellular damage which occurs in the anoxic heart has been shown to be related to the low pH which results from anoxia. Alkalosis might tend to protect against this.

The NIH report appears in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics.

Lovance Stewart Dies

Lovance L. Stewart, 56, Head of the Mail and Messenger Unit, Communications Section, Office Services Branch, died suddenly June 17.

A native of Mississippi, Mr. Stewart came to NIH in 1934. Previously, he was employed by the Department of the Interior and during World War II served with the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Stewart lived at 1309 Farragut Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He is survived by his wife, Dorothea, of the home address.

NINDB Sets Up Model Reporting Area To Compile Statistics on Blindness

A Model Reporting Area for Blindness Statistics to obtain new and reliable information on the Nation's blind, has been established by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. By cooperating with State agencies maintaining registers of the blind, the project will attempt to produce uniform statistics of incidence and prevalence of the registered blind, heretofore unavailable. To date, 11 States meeting certain specifications are participating in the reporting area.

Pools Information

In addition to providing register incidence and prevalence statistics, the project will permit the comparison and pooling of inter-State data concerning the causes of blindness, visual acuity, and demographic and other characteristics of the blind population. Tabulations of such information will be submitted annually to the NINDB Biometrics Branch, coordinator of the project.

The first annual conference of State representatives was held recently at NIH to discuss details of the project.

Also attending were representatives of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the American Foundation for the Blind, member States, the Division of Chronic Diseases, PHS; and delegates from interested Government and voluntary agencies.

The meeting included discussions of the need for good statistics on the blind, the purpose of the reporting area, standards for membership, the register as a research tool, and technical details pertaining to the maintenance of blindness registers.

The availability of blindness statistics is expected to be of significant value in planning and evaluating preventive or assistance programs at the National, State, or local level.

Utilizes Data

In addition, research projects utilizing register data, have been undertaken in cooperation with NINDB. For example, a study of survivorship and causes of death among the blind in Massachusetts is now underway, and the association between perinatal factors and blindness in children in New York State is being investigated.

For States without blindness registers, or with registers that do not meet Model Reporting Area standards, the Biometrics Branch offers consultative services to assist them in qualifying for admission to the reporting area.

DBS CONDUCTS 3-DAY WORKSHOP

Dr. David L. Aronson (second from right) of the Laboratory of Blood Products, Division of Biologics Standards, explains an experiment to several medical laboratory technologists attending a 3-day workshop in the DBS Assembly Room on "The Significance and Interpretation of One and Two Stage Prothrombin Time." The workshop, conducted by Dr. Aronson, was one of several set up in the Washington area for the 2,000 participants in the 2nd North American Conference of Medical Laboratory Technologists, held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, June 17-22.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

PHS Research Grants And Fellowships Total $43 Million in May

One thousand, six hundred and ninety two research grants and 314 fellowships (including Research Career Awards) totaling $43,841,542 were awarded by the Public Health Service during May 1962.

Of the total, $16,733,482 was allocated to support 681 new research grants, fellowships, and research career awards. The remaining $27,108,060 was for the continuation of 1,171 previously approved research grants totaling $25,557,192, and 154 fellowships totaling $1,550,928.

The new research grants were made to 240 institutions in 44 States, the District of Columbia, and 18 foreign countries.

The new fellowships and Research Career Awards were awarded to 72 U.S. scientists and 88 scientists from other countries for studies in 122 institutions in 30 States, the District of Columbia, and four foreign countries.

Provides Fellowships

Through the International Fellowship Program the 88 fellowships provided postdoctoral research training to investigators from Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China-Taiwan, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Philippines, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela and West Germany.

The awards, coordinated by the Division of Research Grants, were made by NIH and the PHS Bureau of State Services.

Cancer Exhibit Attracts 100,000 in 17 Days

The "Man Against Cancer" exhibit, sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society, attracted over 100,000 visitors in the first 17 days of its Seattle World's Fair showing.

In the first three hours after it was dedicated on May 28 it was visited by nearly 4,000 persons. A record high was reached on Memorial Day when an attendance of 12,848 was reported.

The 100,000th visitor, Nellie Lundgren, a registered nurse from Oakdale, Calif., viewed the exhibit June 13. She received a World's Fair Trade dollar, and a memorial cup bearing a picture of the Washington State Capitol.

The exhibit will be on display in the Coliseum Building until the Fair closes in October.