Research Support Seen Reaching $1 Billion in '63

Federal support for medical and health-related research is expected to reach a new high of $1 billion in 1963, according to a report just released by the Resources Analysis Branch, Office of Program Planning.

Based upon data provided by all Federal agencies to the National Institutes of Health, the publication presents an analysis of current trends (1960-1963) in Federal support of medical and health-related research.

First in Series

The report is the first in a series designed to make available pertinent and timely information on the Nation's resources—funds, manpower, facilities, and institutions—devoted to medical research and education. This first report is being distributed to persons and organizations broadly concerned with the advancement of health through research.

Research Symposium Opens October 8; 68 Manufacturers Exhibit Instruments

"Thin Film and Gas Chromatography" will be the subject of the opening session of the Symposium on Recent Developments in Research Methods and Instrumentation to be held Monday, October 8, at 8 p.m., in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The 5-day scientific meeting is being presented in conjunction with the 12th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit in Building 22, which opens Tuesday, October 9, and will continue through Friday, October 12. Sixty-eight of the Nation's leading manufacturers of instruments for laboratory and clinical research will display their latest scientific apparatus.

Dr. Sheppard Presides

Dr. Alan J. Sheppard of the Division of Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, will be the presiding officer at the first of the symposium sessions. Topics to be discussed are "Preparative Thin-Layer Chromatography," "Electron Capture Gas Chromatography," "Thin-Layer Chromatography of Biologically Active Proteins," and "An Application of Gas Chromatography to Analytical Toxicology."

Subsequent sessions, held daily in the CC auditorium at 2 and 8 p.m., will deal with ion exchange techniques, nuclear magnetic resonance, optical masers, vacuum ultraviolet, X-ray microscopy, automation in chemical and biological research, physiological monitoring, and X-ray diffraction studies of proteins.

Session chairmen include Robert Kunin, Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia; Martin Saunders, Yale University; James P. Gordon, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N.J.; Lawrence Dunkelman, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.; Dr. David Scott.

Dr. Nina Braunwald Is Unique Among Open-Heart Surgeons

By Tony Anastasi

The only woman engaged in open-heart surgery in the United States is Dr. Nina Braunwald, a staff member of the Surgery Branch of the National Heart Institute.

In April 1961 Dr. Braunwald became the first woman certified by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery. She has been performing heart surgery here since 1958, when she joined the Heart Institute staff.

Dr. Braunwald's husband, Dr. Eugene Braunwald, is Chief of the Cardiology Branch of NHI, and her boss is Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, Surgery Branch Chief, who is a pioneer in the field of open-heart surgery.

Dr. Eugene Braunwald's office is on the eighth floor of the Clinical Center, two doors down from that of his wife. "Many days at work we don't see each other at all," he said, referring to their full calendars.

'Studied on Dates'

Busy schedules are nothing new to the Braunwalds, who barely had time for courting in their college days together because of heavy studies. "We used to study together on dates," Mrs. Braunwald said.

One of Dr. Nina Braunwald's most notable achievements at NHI occurred in 1960. She and two other heart surgeons reported the first clinical success in completely replacing a patient's diseased mitral valve with an artificial prosthesis that is anatomically very similar to a normal mitral valve. Among her current projects perhaps the most noteworthy is a new adhesive to control bleeding inside the heart. Her average day now at the National Heart Institute doesn't leave much time for her hobbies—painting, sculpturing, and horseback riding.

Dr. Specht Is Chief

The new appointees are Dr. Heinz Specht, of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, to be Chief of the Pacific Office; Dr. Alfred S. Lazarus, Public Health Officer of the Agency for International Development's Mission to San Salvador, to be Scientific Representative of the Pacific Office in New Delhi; and M. James Peters, OIR Administrative Assistant, to be Administrative Officer of the Pacific Office.

Prior to his new appointment, Dr. Specht was Chief of NIAMD's Laboratory of Physical Biology, a post he had held since 1953, following his appointment as Assistant Chief in 1951 and Acting Chief in 1952.
NEWS from PERSONNEL

President Urges Gov't To Lead in Employing Physically Handicapped

The week of October 7-13 has been officially proclaimed "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" by President Kennedy.

In making the proclamation, the President said that the "Utilization of . . . handicapped persons in productive employment is sound and necessary, both for the contribution handicapped citizens can make to our national productivity and for the sense of independence and well-being which they can derive from doing a job."

"It is fitting," Mr. Kennedy stressed, "that Government, as an employer, should lead the way in selective placement of . . . handicapped persons so as to utilize their skills and abilities."

Represent Manpower Reserve

A survey made nationally by PHS indicates that one person in 10 in the United States has an impairment which limits his normal activities. Since many of these persons are skilled, they represent a reservoir of national resources increasingly important, as Federal responsibilities expand in many areas, including scientific research and national defense.

Since 1957 NIH has employed approximately 180 handicapped persons in technical, non-technical, professional, and administrative capacities, the Personnel Management Branch reports.

Year 1965 will begin here Monday, October 15, and will continue on ensuing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for approximately five weeks.

The course, in which over 60 supervisors participated last year, is designed to provide an opportunity to discuss and share supervisory problems and experiences. It covers such subjects as personnel management, management theory, and communications and human relations as applied to the policies and practices of NIH.

Civil Service and commissioned supervisors in grades GS-7 through GS-13 or equivalent are eligible for attendance. Information on participation may be obtained from the Personnel Management Branch.

Snack Bar Operators Prove Blindness No Obstacle to Successful Employment

By Mary-Helen Emmons

Virtually every employee at NIH is familiar with one of the best examples of the successfully employed handicapped person—the operator of the NIH snack bar.

This cheerful businessman—there are six in all, including one at the National Library of Medicine—daily dispenses light food, soft drinks, candy, magazines, tobacco, and a myriad of other indispensable items.

Snack bars in Federal buildings are traditionally operated by the blind, and those at NIH come under the jurisdiction of the Maryland Workshop for the Blind.

The blind-operated stands here range in size from the small "dry" stand, which sells only commercially packaged snacks, to the cafeteria at NLM with a seating capacity of 100.

Business Flourishes

One of the best-known stand managers is Martha Black, who runs a flourishing business on the B1 level of the Clinical Center. Hers is a dry stand, and at every lunch hour one may find it crowded with CC employees selecting edibles or their favorite magazine or paper-backed book from a large collection. Or a young secretary may be buying a pair of stockings to replace the pair she had snagged that morning on a file drawer.

Mrs. Black is not the only member of her family engaged in business at NIH. Her husband, Paul, manages the hot stand at the Robin Building in Sliver Spring, selling sandwiches, hamburgers, single hot- or cold-plate luncheons, and desserts.

They first met at a meeting of the "De-Lighted Concessionaires." It covers such subjects as personal

The operator of the Building 31 snack bar—a dry stand—is John Lemmetz, who formerly managed the popular lunch stand in the now-demolished Building T-6.

Building 13 has two stands—a light lunch stand run by Marvin Levy, and an adjacent dry stand under the management of Donald Glover.

Manages Cafeteria

Donald Bowman, an enthusiastic sports fan, who presided over the lunch stand in Building T-18 before it was turned over to the Animal Hospital, now is in charge of the cafeteria in the NLM. He is assisted by his wife, Mary, whose home-made soups are a favorite menu item among the hungry personnel.

Tasting his turn at all of the stands is Parley Van Sickle, the relief operator for the stands at NIH, NLM, and the AEC.

By Act of Congress, licensing responsibility for the stands was invested in the Maryland State Board of Education in 1958. The Board, in turn, contracted administration of the State vending program to the Maryland Workshop. The Workshop supplies all equipment for the stands, such as refriger-
search and education in the United States and throughout the world.

The highlights of the report show that:

- In 1962 Federal medical research support reached $850 million, an amount which in turn is 8 percent of the Government's total investment in research and development activities.
- Despite increases in Federal support, non-Federal sources continue to be of significant dimensions, providing more than two-fifths of the Nation's $1 billion investment in medical and health-related research in 1962.
- About four-fifths of the total spent by Federal agencies for the conduct of medical and health-related research is budgeted and justified as such; about 20 percent—$140 million—represents outlays for research directly related to health but supported as germane to agency missions other than health.
- The distribution of Federal support for medical research, the report states, contrasts sharply with the distribution of the Federal dollar for all research and development. Educational institutions receive one-half of all Federal funds spent for medical research as compared with one-tenth of the total Federal research and development dollar in all fields. Industrial firms and other profit-making organizations receive only one-twentieth of the Federal medical research dollar as compared with three-fifths of Federal funds spent for research and development in all fields.
- Scientists working in universities, medical schools, hospitals, research institutes, and industry conduct about 75 percent of all Federal-financed medical research, according to the report, while only 25 percent of the total is performed in the Government's own laboratories and hospitals.
- Of the 10 Federal agencies which support medical research, only 2, the Public Health Service and the Veterans Administration, devote their entire research programs to health problems. Other major agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission, Defense Department, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Department of Agriculture, provide support for medical research which is essential to their missions.
- While virtually all Federal agencies engaged in medical research have expanded their activities since 1960, the National Institutes of Health has consistently provided two-thirds of all Federal funds devoted to this purpose.

"Continuing study of resources for medical research is a part of this function of the National Institutes of Health, the Service's main research constituent," says Surgeon General Luther L. Terry of the Public Health Service in a foreword to the report. "Subsequent reports in this series," he adds, "will deal with manpower, trends in private support for medical research, and other topics of broad interest to persons concerned with the planning, direction and productivity of programs in the health sciences."

Copies of the report—PHS Publication No. 969—are available without charge from the Office of Program Planning, Bldg. 1, Rm. 303, Ext. 4321. Multiple copies at 20 cents each may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
NIDR Grant Supports Cleft Palate Studies
At Pittsburgh Center

The National Institute of Dental Research has awarded a grant of $295,669 to the University of Pittsburgh for a major research project on the cleft palate.

The cause of cleft palate, a congenital deformity, is only partially understood. The new grant will make possible broad clinical studies of children with this defect at the University's Cleft Palate Research Center, located in the School of Dentistry.

Principal investigator for the project is Dr. Edward J. Forrest, Dean of the School of Dentistry, who will be assisted by a research team of surgeons, orthodontists, prosthodontists, speech pathologists, pediatricians, an otologist, a social worker, a psychologist, and a psychiatrist.

The various fields represented on the team will allow a wide variety of research on the growth and development of oral structures, problems of impaired speech in cleft-palate children, surgical and dental rehabilitation, mental and emotional development, and the incidence of psychological problems in children with cleft palates and their effects upon family life.

The award, made on recommendation of the National Advisory Council at its meeting last June, is for one year beginning September 1. However, the Council also recommended support for six additional years at approximately the same level.

SYMPOSIUM
(Continued from Page 1)

National Institute of Dental Research; Peter Carmeci, Division of Research Services; Gerald S. Cohen, Division of Research Services; and Dr. David R. Davies, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Six of the exhibiting manufacturers will hold special instrumentation clinics at the research equipment exhibit. The exhibit will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Wednesday, October 10, will remain open until 9 p.m.

The annual symposium and exhibit is held at NIH in cooperation with the local chapters of six national scientific societies. Since its inception in 1951, the number of exhibitors has consistently increased, with many exhibits overcrowding trailers parked behind Building 22.

This year a new system of rotating the exhibits on an alternating annual basis has been put into effect. The new system will do away with the need for trailers and provide the individual exhibitors with equal and larger display space.

Children's Hospital Plans
Hypersensitivity Course

Seven scientists from NIH will be among the instructors of a special postgraduate course in Hypersensitivity and Pulmonary Function at Children's Hospital in Washington October 4-6.

Presented by the Allergy Section of the Children's Hospital Research Foundation, the course is designed to be of interest to physicians in the field of clinical allergy, as well as pediatricians, internists, and general practitioners.

The topic of the opening session on Thursday, October 4, at 1 p.m., will be "Principles of Pulmonary Function as Applied to Allergic Disorders." The speakers will be Drs. Peter C. Luchsinger of Mt. Alto Veterans Hospital and Georgetown University; and Kenneth M. Moser of the Georgetown Clinical Research Institute, Federal Aviation Agency.

To Discuss Immunity

The second session on "Basic Immunology and Immunochemistry" will begin at 9 a.m., October 5. Speakers will be Drs. Wilton E. Vannier and Sheldon Dray of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID; Harold Baer and Sotiros D. Chaparas of the Laboratory of Bacterial Products, DBS; and Herbert J. Rapp of the Diagnostic Research Branch, NIC.

Among the speakers at the final session, October 6, on "Biologic Manifestations of Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria," will be Dr. Howard C. Goodman of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIC; and Maurice Landy of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, NIC. The session opens at 9 a.m.

Carol Ann Salsgiver of the National Institute of Mental Health, demonstrates laboratory glassware, one of the many types of new scientific apparatus to be displayed at the 12th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit in Building 22, October 9-12.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

Dr. Abramson Appointed Assistant Head of OIR's Foreign Grants Section

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Chief of the Office of International Research, has announced the appointment of Dr. Samuel Abramson, of the Division of Research Grants, as Assistant Head of OIR's Foreign Grants and Awards Section.

The appointment of Dr. Abramson, who has been Executive Secretary of DRG's Bacteriology and Mycology Study Section since 1958, was effective September 14. He is scheduled to leave with Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., NIH consultant from the University of Pennsylvania, about October 1 to conduct a survey of Japanese institutions receiving PHS research grants. The survey is expected to take from two to four weeks.

The Foreign Grants and Awards Section, headed by Dr. Samuel Herman, has the following responsibilities:

- Administers a program of postdoctoral international fellowships, with the participation of national nominating committees in 41 countries. Final selections are made by an extramural advisory body, the International Fellowship Review Panel.
- Administers a program of research grants to former international fellows, with awards limited to $2,500 per year for a maximum period of three years.
- Serves as the administrative focal point for the NIH Visiting Program.

Other Functions Cited

In addition, the Section maintains relationships with the extramural grants branches of NIH and the Bureau of State Services and the Research Grants Review Branch of DRG concerning policies and procedures applicable to foreign grants.

These responsibilities include review of applications with respect to payment in foreign currency and compliance with criteria for the award of foreign grants.

Dr. Abramson came to NIH in 1956 as Executive Secretary of the Parasitology and Tropical Medicine Study Section of DRG, and in 1957 also became Executive Secretary of the Division's Allergy and Immunology Study Section and Project Review Officer (clinical) of DRG.

From 1962 to 1956, Dr. Abramson was on assignment from the PHS Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta to the Department of

(See DR. ABRAMSON, Page 5)
Dr. Wm. H. Goldwater
To Head New Branch
In Heart Institute

Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, Director of the National Heart Institute, has announced the appointment of Dr. Wm. H. Goldwater, Executive Secretary of the Metabolism Study Section and Project Officer of the Lipid Distribution Program, Division of Research Grants, as Chief of the newly created Special Research Projects Branch of the Heart Institute.

In his new post Dr. Goldwater will be principally responsible for planning, developing, and directing that segment of the Institute's extensive research grants program that deals with the support of cooperative research projects, scientific conferences, and publications, according to the announcement. He will also continue to serve as Project Officer of the Lipid Distribution Program, DRG.

Joined DRG in '59

Dr. Goldwater joined the Division of Research Grants in 1959, his first assignment with the Public Health Service. During the past year he has also acted as Project Assignment Officer in the DRG Project Referral Office.

From 1952 to 1959 Dr. Goldwater was a biologist at the U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif. Prior to that he served for three years as Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans.

An A.B. graduate of Columbia University in 1941, Dr. Goldwater received his Ph.D. in biochemistry from Columbia in 1947.

He is Chairman Eleet of the Biochemical Topics Group of the Washington Section of the American Chemical Society, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a past member of the Executive Board of the American Association of Clinical Chemists, and a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and Sigma Xi.

DR. ABRAMSON
(Continued from Page 4)

Medicine of the University of Chicago, where he was a Research Associate in Medicine. Previously, from 1946 to 1952, he was in the Office of Field Studies of the PHS Tuberculosis Program.

He received his B.S. degree from St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, and the M.S. (Experimental Pathology and Bacteriology) and V.M.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Abramson has been a member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1946, in which he is a Veterinary Officer Director. He is the author or coauthor of a score of publications dealing with the pathogenesis of infectious diseases.

First Grants Associates
In New Program Report
For Study at NIH

The first four participants in the newly created Grants Associates Program recently reported to the NIH.

They are: Dr. Harry F. Roberts, a post-doctoral Fellow from the University of Wisconsin's Department of Biochemistry; Dr. Paul L. Rice, Associate Director of the Malaria Eradication Training Center, Jamaica, W.I.; Dr. Thomas E. Malone, Assistant Professor of Biology at Loyola University, Chicago; and Dr. F. Thomas McCarthy, Assistant Professor of Hospital Administration, State University of Iowa School of Medicine.

Assignments Rotate

The Grants Associates are beginning a full year of diversified and supervised training in several key grant-and-award areas. This training will involve both rotating assignments within the Public Health Service and extensive seminars on the subject of science administration.

The Grants Associate Board has designed each Associate's training program to fit the needs of his particular field of study. The prime objective of the Grants Associates Program is to provide the PHS with a continuous flow of younger professional personnel into extra-mural grants administration.

Twelve Associates are expected to be participating in the program by the end of the year. Upon completion of their training cycle, these men will be available for appointments as scientific administrators.

Dr. Scudder Appointed
DGMS Branch Chief

Dr. Harvey I. Scudder, Assistant to the Chief, Division of Research Grants, has been appointed Chief of the Research Training Branch, Division of General Medical Sciences.

A member of the PHS Commissioned Corps since 1942, Dr. Scudder served as a medical entomologist in various field stations until he joined the DRG staff in 1956.

In 1959 he was given major responsibility for development of the newly established virus-cancer program of the National Cancer Institute, which became the Virology Research Resources Branch in 1961. He was Chief of the Branch until this year when he became Assistant to the Chief of DRG.

A native of Elmira, N.Y., Dr. Scudder received his B.S. degree in 1939 and his Ph.D. degree in Public Health in 1943 from Cornell University. He held a Roberta Scholarship at Cornell University in 1947 and held research fellowships at New York University from 1939 to 1942.

He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and the Entomological Society of America. His principal research interests are cancer virology, environmental sanitation and public health, and sensory organ cytology.

Dr. Scudder

PHS to Present Merit Medal to G. Halsey Hunt

Dr. G. Halsey Hunt, former Chief of the Division of General Medical Sciences, will receive the Meritorious Service Medal of the Public Health Service at a ceremony scheduled to be held this Thursday, September 27 at 2 p.m., in Wilson Hall.

The presentation of the award for superior performance and achievement will be made by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Hunt, who retired April 1 of this year with the rank of Assistant Surgeon General after 26 years with the Public Health Service, is now serving as Associate Executive Director of the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates, Evanston, Ill.

The award, consisting of a silver medal and ribbon, will be accompanied by a citation which reads in part: "In recognition of his demonstrated high order of administrative skill..., outstanding professional competence and versatility... in a variety of areas related to medicine, medical care, and medical and biological research..."
Dr. Adler, NIAID, Speaks On "Inga's Angle" Show

Dr. Richard Adler of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, was the guest speaker on a recent presentation of "Inga's Angle," a WRC-TV morning show aimed primarily at women.

Dr. Adler discussed the mechanisms of immunity in infants, pointing out that a newborn baby inherits the protective antibodies of its mother and retains them for approximately three months. He stressed the importance of artificial immunization at this time of a child's life.

Dr. Adler's appearance is part of a cooperative series of NIH scientific interviews on the program, telecast as a service to the public.

You and Your Mail

The use of the right envelope has more of an effect on the speed of mail delivery than one might suppose. Each type of envelope has a specific purpose and the handling of mail is determined by its "cover." Messenger and inter-office envelopes are intended for transmission of mail between NIH Institutes and Divisions and to other Federal agencies. In sending mail to other agencies the proper stop number should be included in the address. Information on stop numbers may be obtained from the Mail Rooms or on Pages XVII and XVIII of the NIH Telephone Directory.

P. O. Usage Explained

Legal-size envelopes should be used when sending mail through the Post Office to destinations other than Government agencies. They should not be used in lieu of messenger envelopes for inter-office mail.

Air mail envelopes should be used only when the destination point is at least 500 miles distant. Normally, mail sent to a point less than 500 miles away will be received more promptly if sent through the regular mail.

In using window envelopes the contents should be folded so that the addressee's name and address show clearly through the panel.

The right type of envelope, clearly and completely addressed, with the return address in the upper left corner, will assure that it reaches its destination with a minimum of delay.

Stuart L. Carlson reviews some construction grant plans at his desk in the DRFR Health Research Facilities Branch.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Stuart L. Carlson, aide in the Health Research Facilities Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, Mr. Carlson has been reviewing construction grant applications and plans while studying architecture at Catholic University in Washington, D.C.

According to Dr. Francis L. Schmehl, Chief of the Health Research Facilities Branch, Mr. Carlson's background in biology and laboratory work gives him a practical understanding of functional requirements in research laboratories.

Qualifications Unique

"When he completes his formal training," says Dr. Schmehl, "he will be uniquely qualified as an architect in the field of biomedical construction, a specialty that has been given great impetus in recent years through the availability of construction funds from the Public Health Service and other sources."

With the architects on the staff of the Health Research Facilities Branch, Mr. Carlson checks construction figures and cost estimates together with floor plans submitted with grant applications. "Our review of these applications and plans not only makes certain that the interests of the Public Health Service are protected, but also helps grant applicants," says Mr. Carlson.

Accuracy Important

"If, for instance," he adds, "the plans of a construction facility do not conform to the description in the application, we point out the discrepancies to the applicant. It is our job to see that all applications presented to the Health Research Facilities Council for review are accurate in relation to architectural requirements."

As a result of his personal experience, Mr. Carlson has some advice for other students planning to specialize in biomedical research facilities design. "By working summers in a scientific laboratory, an architectural student can learn more about the functional aspects of research than he could ever learn from books. He will observe laboratory routines and will get to know scientists, how they work and think and what they need in laboratory and space design for conducting modern research."

"Although the Bunsen burner and the test tube are still the popular idea of laboratory equipment, some of the newer scientific tools require special architectural consideration. Facilities for computers and electronic monitoring systems, for instance, involve particular problems. In animal facilities, air conditioning systems must be specially designed. Radioactive facilities require shielding devices that must be built into the laboratory."

The son of a forester, Mr. Carlson was born in Oakland, Calif., in 1938. He received his B.S. degree from Creighton University in 1960 and that fall entered Catholic University School of Architecture. During the summer of 1961 he worked in the architectural section of the Health Research Facilities Branch, a job he has held part-time while studying architecture.

To supplement his NIH experience Mr. Carlson plans to work in a practicing architect's office during the coming year, while continuing his studies at Catholic University.

Va. Hospital To C 5-Year PKU Prog. With NIH Support

A five-year demonstration program in detection and control of phenylketonuria (PKU) will be carried out at the Lynchburg Training School and Hospital in Lynchburg, Va., under a contract between the National Institute of Mental Health and the Institution.

The demonstration will include the following program elements: 1) baseline public education; 2) screening of patients in State hospitals; 3) survey of other PKU activities; 4) family case-finding and follow-up; 5) screening of mentally retarded patients in State clinics and private facilities; 6) screening in special classes for the retarded in the schools; 7) survey and screening of relatives; 8) dietary management of cases; and 9) family counselling.

Dr. Benedict Nagler, Superintendent of the Lynchburg Training School and Hospital, will be the project director, in cooperation with the NIMH Community Services Branch and Regional Offices.

Dr. Caroline A. Chandler, Consultant in Community Mental Health, Community Services Branch, NIMH, will be project officer.

Since one of the major purposes of the demonstration project is to make knowledge and experience available to other States, teams of interested workers from other States will be invited to visit and observe the program at the demonstration center.

CANCER INFORMATION STAFF HONORED

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF of the NCI Information Office were honored recently for their work on the exhibit, "Man Against Cancer," shown in Washington in April and now on view at the Conference on World Health. Information Officer James F. Kiley, received a superior accomplishment award for his "exceptional leadership" in the project, and his staff members shared a group award for their "outstanding contribution of time and talent." Mr. Kiley is seated, second from right, next to Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director, who presented the awards. Flanking them are Pauline H. Woll, Consultant in Community Mental Health, left to right, and Drs. L. Auerbach, Dana E. Porges, Lydia S. Hannon, Dorothy C. West, Bertie B. Swann, Elaine M. Joseph, Margaret L. Layton, Mildred S. Townsend, Margaret G. McElwain, Norma Golumbic, and Kenneth H. Flieger. Mr. Flieger is now with the Division of Air Pollution, PHS. Mary E. Slattery, who shared in the award, was absent when the photograph was taken.—Photo by Sam Silverman.
Federal Tax Laws Favor the Elderly; State Laws Do Less, Study Shows

Federal tax laws favoring older people saved them almost three-fourths of a billion dollars in fiscal 1962, according to data published in a recent issue of Aging, monthly publication of the Special Staff on Aging, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

State tax laws are less favorable to the elderly, the study shows. Only 14 of the 33 States which collect State income taxes have exemptions or tax credits favoring the aged, although four additional States have real estate tax exemptions for elderly homeowners.

Maryland is the only State that not only has a income tax exemption but also authorizes its counties to provide real estate tax exemptions for the elderly.

The breakdown on Federal tax exemptions which saved the elderly $742 million is as follows: the extra personal exemption ($1,200 for persons 65 and over instead of the $600 allowed to other taxpayers), saved the elderly $428 million; the additional deductions allowed them for medical expenses saved them $140 million, and their retirement income credit accounted for $120 million.

The report on the 18 States that give tax breaks to their senior citizens includes the following data:

State income tax exemptions for persons 65 and over are:
- $1,200 in New York and Kansas,
- $800 in Maryland and Hawaii,
- $750 in California,
- $500 in Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, and Virginia,
- $500 in Vermont, and
- $500 in Kentucky, $12 in Oregon, and $10 for single persons and $30 for couples in Minnesota.

The States that have some type of real estate exemption for elderly homeowners are, besides Maryland, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

Man is the only animal that is capable of laughing at himself, with reason.—Charles Raffing in the Saturday Evening Post.

Plausible Reason Found For Hypotensive Action Of MAO Inhibitors

Studies by National Heart Institute scientists may explain why certain monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors are powerful agents for lowering blood pressure. They indicate that certain of these drugs may lower blood pressure by blocking the release of norepinephrine (NE) at sympathetic nerve terminals. Since NE is the chemical messenger between these terminals and their target organs, an blockade would effectively prevent sympathetic nerve impulses calling for blood vessel constriction from reaching the muscles of the blood vessel wall.

These findings, by Drs. G. L. Gessa, Edwarado Cuenca, and Erminio Costa, of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, were presented at the Fall Pharmacology Meeting held August 27-30 in Nashville.

Provides Testing Model

The scientists tested a number of MAO inhibitors against norepinephrine release induced by guanethidine. This antihypertensive drug blocks the noradrenaline-releasing action of the nerve impulse. Thus this system provided a model for testing whether the MAO inhibitors would prevent the release of norepinephrine by sympathetic nerve impulses.

All of the MAO inhibitors tested were hypotensive agents. In varying degrees, all of these drugs inhibited the release of norepinephrine by guanethidine. This finding suggests that these drugs may also prevent sympathetic nerve impulses from releasing norepinephrine, and may thus reduce blood pressure by halting vasoconstrictive effects of the target drug.
2,477 Research Grants And 197 Fellowships Awarded in August

The Public Health Service has announced the award of 2,477 research grants and 197 fellowships (including Research Career Awards) totaling $59,908,926 during August 1962.

Of the total, $15,020,285 was allocated to support 596 new research grants, fellowships, and research career awards. The remaining $44,888,641 was for the continuation of 1,912 previously approved research grants totaling $43,492,759 and 166 fellowships totaling $1,395,882.

Grant applications are reviewed by two groups of consultants—a Study Section and a National Advisory Council—composed primarily of non-governmental, nationally recognized leaders in the health field. All awards are made on a competitive basis.

The new research grants were made to 237 institutions in 46 States, the District of Columbia, and 8 foreign countries.

The new fellowships and Research Career Awards were awarded to 31 U.S. scientists for study in 28 institutions in 16 States, the District of Columbia, and 3 foreign countries.

The awards were made by the National Institutes of Health and the Bureau of State Services, with NIH’s Division of Research Grants serving as coordinator.

Richard Wells, a student from London School for Boys, Bethesda, discusses performance test results for a spectropolarimeter with his summer training program preceptor, Harold K. Miller, Laboratory of Chemistry, NIAMD.

Dr. Richard is one of six students who worked at NIH for 8 weeks in the Summer Science Training Program for High-Ability Secondary School Students, supported by the National Science Foundation. The program provides opportunities for intensive experience in science and mathematics for approximately 7,500 high school students at 131 colleges, universities, and research organizations. NIH participated in the training program in cooperation with the Joint Board on Science Education at American University.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.

Dr. Laki, NIAMD, Leaves For Year’s Duty Abroad

Dr. Koloman Laki, Chief of the Section on Physical Biochemistry, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, left NIH September 5 for one year of duty abroad, mainly in Paris and Israel.

While in Paris, Dr. Laki will collaborate with Dr. Bernard Pulman, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the Institut de Biologie Physico-Chimique, in studies concerning the sub-molecular structure of ATP and its interaction with actin, a contractile muscle protein.

Other Studies Planned

Dr. Laki will also work with Prof. Laszlo Mester of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique at the University of Paris on studies concerning the carbohydrate content of fibrinogen. The carbohydrate moiety of fibrinogen appears to have an important role in blood clotting.

Before returning to NIH, Dr. Laki will go to Israel where he will study some aspects of the polymerization of actin at the Weizman Institute of Science in Rehovot.

Dr. Harry A. Saroff of NIAMD’s Laboratory of Physical Biology will act as Chief of the Section on Physical Biochemistry during Dr. Laki’s absence.

Dr. Emmons Conducts Mycoses Symposium At Canadian Congress

As a part of the Eighth International Congress for Microbiology held recently in Montreal, Canada, a symposium on “Influence of the Environment on the Epidemiology of the Mycoses” was conducted by Dr. Chester W. Emmons, Chief of the Mycological Section, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Though fungal diseases are usually mild and self-limited, they are widespread and may be fatal. Each year 350 to 450 deaths from mycoses are reported in the United States.

Four foreign and two American authorities accepted Dr. Emmons’ invitation to participate in discussions of certain fungal diseases and of the conditions under which these mycoses may be contracted.

Since man is infected from environmental sources, the conditions under which pathogenic fungi are able to grow in soil and persist in man’s environment often are significant and limiting factors in the occurrence of the disease.

Cancer Union Sponsors Overseas Fellowships

A worldwide fellowship program offering cancer researchers a year of study abroad is being sponsored by the International Union Against Cancer on behalf of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

The fellowships will be awarded to investigators who are interested in broadening their knowledge through study at a single institution in another country.

To be eligible for the program a candidate must have a doctoral degree or equivalent experience in the medical or natural sciences and must have demonstrated ability in either the experimental or clinical aspects of cancer research. An applicant must also be a staff member of a university, teaching hospital, research laboratory or similar institution. All candidates will be screened by the International Union Against Cancer.

For Year’s Duty Abroad

The stipend each grantee receives while in his country of study is $1,500.

A fungus present only in the arid southwest of the United States, in Mexico and in the desert of northern Argentina, was discussed by Dr. Roger Egeberg of Los Angeles.

Dr. Egeberg has investigated in detail the microenvironment in soil of this fungus, Coccioidioides immitis, the cause of Valley Fever.

Prof. E. S. McDonough of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., reported his attempts to isolate Blastomyces dermatitidis from soil from which it has been isolated only once previously. The saprophytic distribution of this fungus is still unknown.

Effects of temperature on several mycoses in animals was documented by Prof. Juan E. Mackinnon, Instituto de Higiene, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dr. F. Mariat, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France, reported studies of mycetomas, infections which follow accidental implantation under the skin of spores of certain fungi.