Dr. Luria to Give The Dyer Lecture Here Tomorrow

Dr. Salvador E. Luria, renowned authority on bacterial viruses, will give the twelfth R. E. Dyer Lecture in the Clinical Center auditorium tomorrow (April 24) at 8:15 p.m. Dr. Luria is Professor of Microbiology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has been chairman of the MIT Committee on Microbiology since 1959. He is author of the standard textbook, General Virology, and is responsible for more than 100 scientific articles.

The lectures, in honor of a former Director of NIH, are given at appropriate times by scientists who have made an outstanding contribution to knowledge in a field of medical and biological research.

In his lecture entitled "How Does a Virus Work?" Dr. Luria will discuss the various mechanisms by which virus infection can direct cellular biosyntheses.

Dr. Luria is regarded as a pioneer in modern research in bacteriology.

Driscoll, Stanley, Witkop Appointed to New Posts In NIDR Reorganization

Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, has announced the appointment of Dr. Edward J. Driscoll to the newly created position of Clinical Director and the appointment of Dr. Harold R. Stanley and Dr. Carl J. Witkop, Jr., as Branch Chiefs in a reorganization of the Institute's clinical activities.

Under the Clinical Director there are now two branches. The Clinical Investigations Branch has been re-designated as the Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch with Dr. Stanley as Chief. The Human Genetics Section has been elevated to branch status with Dr. Witkop as Chief.

Mr. Robinson, ORI, Will Direct Project

Places and faces at NIH will soon be framed for the motion picture camera as a new NIH film goes into production. The film is now being scripted by John W. Robinson of the Office of Research Information and will emphasize direct operations here.

Its main audience will be the thousands of visitors who come here each year wanting to know what NIH is and what it does. Through the film they'll be able to see many things that would be difficult if not impossible to show them in any other way.

The film is the first major product of a special effort being developed by the Office of Research Information to make greater use of the film medium in supporting the objectives of the NIH and PHS.

Mr. Robinson will supervise the production of the new NIH film and expects it to be in production by mid-summer.

Formerly With NIAIMD

Formerly Information Officer of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, Mr. Robinson has been at NIH since 1958, coming here after gaining experience in the television industry as a cameraman and director, and in the journalism field as a medical reporter.

He has already produced two films for the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for Na.

Filming of New NIH Movie Begins Soon; Jack Robinson, ORI, Will Direct Project

Microscopists Display Techniques Here At First RMS Meeting Outside England

More than 400 eminent microscopists from every part of the Free World attended the 3-day meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society at NIH, April 7-9. It was the first meeting of the 124-year-old Society, chartered by Queen Victoria, to be held outside of England.

In this respect it set a new pattern in hands-across-the-sea relations. From the scientific point of view it provided world leaders in the field of microscopic investigation an opportunity to spell out many of the techniques being used in the approach to, and solution of, controversial biological and biomedical problems.

Visit NIH Labs

Plenary sessions were held Sunday and Tuesday in the Clinical Center auditorium. Monday was devoted to tours of NIH laboratories and other facilities in the Washington area, culminating with a reception for the Society's organizers, officers and Honorary Chairman at the British Embassy. The presidential banquet was held Sunday night at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington.

In his address of welcome to the members and registrants at the opening session, Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and Honorary Chairman of the meeting, contrasted the competitive attitude of nations in the exploration of outer space with the cooperation that exists in the field of medical research.

Dr. Howard Bladen, Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, NIDR, demonstrates an electron microscope for Mother Bonaventure, Chairman of Biological Sciences, College of New Rochelle, who attended the meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society.

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Upper Volta Honors DBS Team for Role In Vaccinating 731,000 Against Measles

On the eve of its departure from the Republic of Upper Volta, the 3-member medical team of the Division of Biologies Standards was honored at a reception by the Voltan Government for the role it played in the massive measles immunization program conducted in the West African nation.

Members of the DBS medical team, honored at the March 22 reception in Ouagadougou, were Dr. Harry M. Meyer, Jr., Chief of the Section on General Virology, Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, and his associates, Dr. Daniel D. Hostetler and Barbara Bernheim, also of the Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology.

The DBS medical team had been in Upper Volta for six months. During that time it supervised the training of eight 3-member Voltan teams which vaccinated more than 751,000 Voltan children between the ages of seven months and four years with the attenuated measles virus vaccine.

The vaccine was donated by an American manufacturer, and the jeeps and "jet guns" used in the immunization program were financed by the Agency for International Development.

List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

3/14—Dr. Yoshimasa Fujita, Japan, Amino Acid Chemistry. Sponsor, Dr. Bernhard Witkop, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 228.

3/25—Dr. Gavin M. Crowley, New Zealand, Enzymatic Studies on Metabolism of Histidine, Histamine, and Related Compounds. Sponsor, Dr. Herbert Tabor, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 126.

4/1—Dr. Akira Yoshida, Japan, Protein Chemistry. Sponsor, Dr. Ernest Freese, NINDB, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10D05.

4/1—Dr. Toshifumi Takenaka, Japan, Physiology. Sponsor, Dr. Ichiji Tasaki, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. B2A-27.

4/4—Dr. F. Peter Woodford, England, Series of Studies on Atherosclerosis. Sponsor, Dr. Daniel Steinberg, NIH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5N-309.

4/8—Dr. Costas Nicholas, Greece, Neurophysiology. Sponsor, Dr. G. C. Salmoiraghi, St. Elizabeths Hospital (NIMH), William A. White Bldg.

NEWS from PERSONNEL

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

During the month of April, supervisors are asked to make an annual performance evaluation and rating of employees under their supervision. The rating forms have been distributed. Detailed information concerning employee evaluations and performance ratings is to be found in Chapter V of the Personnel Guide for Supervisors.

Under the DHEW Performance Rating Plan there are three levels of ratings: Outstanding, Satisfactory, and Unsatisfactory. If either the Outstanding rating or the Unsatisfactory rating is recommended, there are special procedures to be followed. It is suggested that supervisors consult their Personnel Officers for more detailed information.

Recognition Deserved

In reviewing the actual performance of each staff member, it may become apparent that there are some employees deserving of special recognition. Each supervisor has a responsibility to initiate recommendations for awards for deserving employees. Recognition is a logical way to reward good performance.

Information that will be helpful in making appropriate recommendations for awards is found in the NIH Awards Handbook for Supervisors. Personnel Officers have this Handbook.

The results of a sound evaluation of an employee's performance helps the employee to know what part of his performance should be improved; it also highlights and commends good performance. It plays an important part in planning the employee's future. It helps both the employees and the supervisor.

SEGREGATED CONFERENCES BARRED

HEW employees were reminded recently by Secretary Celebrezze that they are not to attend segregated conferences. In a recent memorandum the Secretary stated that, "... it is the policy of this Department that departmental personnel should not participate in segregated conferences, programs, or meetings. ... I am asking each constituent agency to remind their personnel of the prohibition against accepting invitations to and participating in conferences and programs where persons who would otherwise be qualified to attend may be excluded or discriminated against because of their race, color, or religion."

If a man stands with his right foot on a hot stove and his left foot in a freezer, some statisticians would assert that, on the average, he's comfortable.—Wash. Post.
Survey Shows High Rate Of Cancer, Mongolism in Siblings of Leukemics

A National Cooperative Leukemia Survey coordinated by the Epidemiology Branch of the National Cancer Institute and supported in part by grants to participating institutions has shown that cancer and mongolism occur with unusual frequency among brothers and sisters of leukemic children.

Eight cancers, five of which were leukemias, occurred among the siblings of 519 childhood leukemia patients included in the survey. Only one—two of which were unexpected on the basis of national cancer mortality rates for children under 15 years of age—occurred among the siblings of children in a control group whose members were individually matched with the leukemia patients by area of residence, age, birth order, family size, and race.

12 Have Mongolism

Seven leukemic children and five non-leukemic siblings had mongolism. Fewer than two cases of mongolism would have been expected in either group. None occurred among the controls or their siblings.

Major congenital malformations other than mongolism were about twice as frequent among children who had leukemia as among their matched controls. No difference in this respect was expected or found between siblings of children with leukemia and the controls.

In addition, the survey confirmed previous findings that the older the mother at the birth of her children, the higher the frequency of leukemia and mongolism. The mothers of leukemic children also reported having had more miscarriages than did mothers of the controls.

Relationship Noted

The results suggest a relationship between childhood leukemia and an array of diseases that are, or may be, associated with chromosomal abnormalities. Such abnormalities are known to occur in all cases of mongolism and certain other congenital malformations, in some cases of leukemia, and in some of repeated miscarriage. Also the frequency of certain heritable chromosomal defects increases with advancing maternal age.

The findings of the survey were reported in the New England Journal of Medicine by Dr. Robert W. Miller, Chief of NCI's Epidemiology Branch, in collaboration with other NCI staff members and investigators from the 12 participating institutions.

For “Cancer Answers”—a new service sponsored by your American Cancer Society—dial Service 7-8877, and listen to a physician's life-saving message.

HERBERT H. MARKS OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, A PARTICIPANT AT THE RECENT INDUSTRIAL HEALTH CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., RELAXES IN THE RECLINING ELECTROCARDIOGRAM CHAIR AT THE NHI EXHIBIT, "EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE." HANFORD MOXLEY OPERATES THE ECG RECORDER. OBSERVING ARE LINDA-ANN JENKS AND DR. JOSEPH LEBAUER, NHI PHYSICIAN FROM FRAMINGHAM, MASS. THE EXHIBIT PRESENTS THE LATEST RESEARCH RESULTS FROM THE NHI LONG-TERM EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY AT FRAMINGHAM. —PHOTO BY JOHN BLAMPHIN.

By John M. Blamphin

"Care to have your electrocardiogram taken, sir?"

The query was directed by Linda-Ann Jenks, exhibit specialist from the National Heart Institute's Heart Information Center, to a participant at the American Industrial Health Conference which met recently in Washington, D.C. "Sit down right here, lean back and relax," she instructed, pointing to an inviting leather reclining chair.

Metal plates covered the end of each chair-arm, and two metal plates were attached to the leg rest. These were the ECG electrodes. Wires led from the chair to a small, streamlined ECG recorder, operated by Hanford Moxley, also an NHI exhibit specialist.

Less than two minutes later the man was having his ECG read by two NHI physicians, Dr. Joseph Lebauer and Dr. Abraham Kagan.

"Patient" Receives Top

"You look just fine," said Dr. Kagan as he rolled up the tape and handed it to the "patient."

The free ECGs are part of the National Heart Institute's revised exhibit, "Epidemiology of Coronary Heart Disease." The exhibit presents the latest research findings from the Institute's long-term epidemiological study at Framingham, Mass.

By means of colorful graphs and charts, the exhibit points up the six coronary risk factors leading to a susceptibility to coronary heart disease.

These factors are: high cholesterol levels, high blood pressure, electrocardiogram abnormalities, excessive smoking, obesity, and decreased vital capacity.

The men who participated in the Framingham study were between the ages of 40 and 59 when the study began. The results indicate that those who developed the six factors had twenty times greater risk of developing coronary heart disease than those with none of the factors.

Exhibit Is Popular

The exhibit, which has been presented at two meetings so far, has been extremely popular, according to Evelyn Trowbridge, Special Projects Officer of the Heart Information Center. Almost 800 electrocardiograms were taken and read at the American College of Cardiologist meeting in Los Angeles. At the American Industrial Health Conference, the exhibit team took nearly 600 ECGs.

At each of the meetings the exhibit physicians found several with previously undetected heart abnormalities.

Other NHI personnel staffing the exhibit at the recent Industrial Health Conference were Miss Trowbridge and, from Framingham, Mrs. Ceredona, R. N.

The Record Regrets Omission

The Record regrets that the identification of Wanda Burnett as a Technical Writing Consultant in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development was inadvertently omitted from a picture caption in the April 11 issue.

NHI Coronary Disease Exhibit Features Free, On-the-Spot Electrocardiograms

PHS Announces Awards To Aid Health-Related Research and Training

Award of $22,750,548 to 252 institutions in 40 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico "for the flexible and discriminating general support of research and research training in disciplines of science relating to health" was announced April 18 by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

These awards are specifically expected to cultivate scientific excellence and to improve the overall quality and strength of institutions in the conduct of health-related research and research training.

Greater Latitude Permitted

Great latitude is therefore permitted the qualifying institutions to determine the quality and direction of such research activities. They are encouraged to capitalize on emerging opportunities, to explore new and unorthodox ideas, and to employ these funds for purposes which their judgment leads them to believe will contribute most effectively to the improvement of their total research capabilities.

Grants are made by the Surgeon General following recommendations by the appropriate council, to schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, public health, pharmacy, nursing, veterinary medicine, hospitals and other nonprofit research organizations already heavily engaged in health-related research.

Grants announced are for the period January 1 through December 31, 1963. They constitute the major award each institution will receive for general support as complemented by foundation, and additional amount will be granted later in the year when certain variable factors are better known.

Single Girls Invited to Enter Kensington-Wheaton Contest

All single girls between the ages of 18 and 28 are invited by the Kensington-Wheaton Junior Chamber of Commerce to enter its annual talent and beauty pageant. Entrants must be Maryland residents.

The pageant is an official Miss America preliminary, which gives the winner an opportunity to compete for the Miss Maryland title. The winner of the latter is eligible to enter the Miss America pageant held at Atlantic City during the Labor Day weekend.

For further information or applications, call the Kensington-Wheaton Jay Cees at 942-4484.
Albert Einstein College Will Undertake Extensive Molecular Research Program

A far-reaching research program aimed at delineating biological structure and function at the molecular and submolecular level will be initiated this year at New York’s Albert Einstein College of Medicine under a grant from the National Institutes of Health.

As announced by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the grant provides $288,600 for the first year of study. It will be administered by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, which supports research and training in the basic biomedical sciences.

The program will be directed by Dr. Bernard L. Horecker, presently Chairman of the Department of Microbiology at New York University School of Medicine, who will head the newly established Department of Molecular Biology at Albert Einstein, beginning in July.

The program is aimed at studying the structure, function, and manufacture by the body of the large protein molecules which are the essential constituents of living cells, of certain enzymes (specialized proteins) which effect chemical actions at the cell level, and of the cell’s nucleic acids which control the transmission of genetic information.

The proposed investigations, Dr. Terry said, are expected to make vital contributions to the body of knowledge concerning basic genetics, and ultimately to the understanding and control of many developmental disorders.

“...the study of large molecules, those which make up protein and nucleic acid, represents one of the most exciting and productive areas in biochemistry today,” Dr. Terry commented.

Basic Processes Studied

“This branch of research was once principally concerned with the structure and function of small molecules—vitamins, minerals, amino acids, sugars, and fats—in an effort to explain general metabolism. Present day studies are aimed at learning how these basic processes are set in motion and what guides them.”

Proteins represent more than half of the body’s solid material—structures such as skin, bone, blood vessels, cartilage, blood elements, and many other specialized body cells.

Dr. Horecker, a native of Chicago, received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago, where he subsequently served as Research Associate in the Department of Chemistry. He joined NIH in 1941, serving in various capacities before becoming Chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism, NIAMD.
NIH Scientists Develop New Cooling Technique For Brain Research

NIH scientists have developed a cooling instrument and technique capable of blocking nerve conduction in isolated areas of the brain in unanesthetized animals.

The instrument is described as a 4-tined cooling fork of hollow tubing. A cooling fluid (heptane) is circulated through the tubing when the instrument is implanted in the cat's brain.

The animal is anesthetized when the fork is inserted, and is allowed to recover for a few days or a week. The cooling fluid is then circulated while the cat is unanesthetized. This rapidly produces temporary loss of postural and other reflexes and response to pain. The animal quickly recovers when the cooling process is stopped.

Results Reported

The investigators, who have performed over 40 such operations on six cats for periods up to 45 minutes, say there seems to be no residual neurological effect of either the implantation of the fork or the cooling.

The technique was developed by Dr. Robert Byck, of the National Institute of Mental Health Clinical Neuropharmacology Research Center, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and Paul Drilik, of the Division of Research Services' Instrument Engineering and Development Branch, St. Elizabeths Hospital. The results are reported in Science.

NIH Spotlight Reveals: Alfred Casper Came Up the Hard Way, Now Rated Top-Flight Animal Surgeon

By Tony Anastasi

His job title—"Supervisory Biologist"—gives little hint that Alfred G. T. Casper is numbered among the foremost experimental animal surgeons in the world.

Mr. Casper, 49, is supervisor of the National Heart Institute's experimental dog laboratory in the Clinical Endocrinology Branch. Graduated with an A. B. degree in 1939 from Lincoln University, near Oxford, Pa., he lacked money at that time to study for an M. D. degree but received valuable experience in experimental surgery at the U. S. Marine Hospital in Baltimore. He worked there for 12 years before coming to NIH in 1953.

Works Long Hours

At the Marine Hospital, Mr. Casper worked many times from 7 a.m. until midnight, learning the intricate techniques of experimental surgery. He also studied phases of his work at nights and on weekends.

Praise from Mr. Casper's supervisors and associates and from visiting scientists has been plentiful during the past decade. These are a few of the comments recorded in his personnel files:

"Top-flight surgeon."
"Able to do successfully most anything on animals that can be done on a human."
"Constantly amazed at his energy, interest, imagination and skill."
"An excellent Administrator."

His boss, Dr. Frederic C. Bartter, Chief of the Clinical Endocrinology Branch, says, "Mr. Casper is an outstanding animal anatomist and physiologist, as well as a superb surgeon. He is among the world's foremost experimental animal surgeons."

Accomplishments Cited

Another close associate, Dr. James O. Davis, of the Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism, says, "Mr. Casper has shown very superior work far and beyond the call of duty for the past decade. His work has been engaged primarily in experimental surgery in dogs and has performed several hundred major surgical operations."

"Mr. Casper helped develop a new method for production of experimental cardiac failure in dogs, namely, the technique of controlled progressive stenosis of the main pulmonary artery."

In 1958 Mr. Casper received an award for "very superior performance and beyond the call of duty." The award was based primarily upon "his contributions of intangible benefit to medical research."

The extraordinary ability of a top-flight surgeon, which Mr. Casper has demonstrated consistently, is a necessity in preparing animals used in extremely complex studies. This is not only because of the intricate nature of the studies but because the animals must often be surgically prepared to serve for extended periods of their life cycles, to simulate the developments of underlying chronic human diseases.

The procedures Mr. Casper has performed include open heart surgery, modifications of the aortic, pulmonic and mitral valves; blood vessel grafts, and various approaches to the pituitary, the hypophysis and the adrenal glands.

Pituitary ApproachFilmed

His approach to the pituitary gland through the roof of the mouth was considered significant enough to be filmed in a medical school for professional training purposes.

Aside from his outstanding performance in the several technical, scientific and administrative roles mentioned, Mr. Casper has contributed as an author to eight published scientific papers. His contributions are acknowledged in at least 50 others.

Most of these publications deal with research on organs of combined endocrine and nerve structure, such as the pituitary and hypophysis in the brain. As supervisor of his laboratory, Mr. Casper prepares his surgical setup for removal of the anterior pituitary gland of an experimental animal.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

New Tabulation Lists PHS Research Grants In Fiscal Year 1962

The Public Health Service awarded 15,661 grants totaling $888,561,165 for research projects in universities, medical schools, and other nonprofit institutions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962.

The grants, which supported studies aimed at major diseases and other public health problems as well as the discovery of fundamental knowledge in the biomedical sciences, were made to 341 institutions in the United States and to 341 in 49 other countries.

They were administered through two of the Service's bureaus, the National Institutes of Health and the Bureau of State Services, with the NIH Division of Research Grants serving as coordinator.

Detailed information on the nature, distribution, and amounts of these awards is given in a 536-page tabulation just issued, titled Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1962, Part I—Research Projects.

A limited supply of free copies is available from the Information Office, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Md.

Mr. Casper is responsible for obtaining the animals, preparing them for research, supervising and training other lab technicians, preparing and maintaining the operating areas, and maintaining a colony of 12 to 18 dogs for experimental research.

He is charged with the care and maintenance of the same type of operating equipment that is used in operating rooms used for humans.

All of this is the fulfillment of a boyhood dream of Mr. Casper's. "I was 12 years old," he said, "when my father died from mitral stenosis as a result of rheumatic heart disease. Ever since then I've wanted to do my share in the fight against heart disease."
Improvements Noted

Autoradiography with the electron microscope, and especially the localization of tritiated-thymidine-labelled organic substances, was described by Prof. L. G. Caro, University of Geneva, Switzerland, who showed the effects of improved unmasking and preparatory techniques on the precision of the method.

The possibilities of gaining new knowledge of mineralization by the combined application of electron and light microscopy, microradiography and X-ray diffraction were illustrated by Dr. Marie U. Nylen, Laboratory of Mineralogy and Paleobotany, National Institute of Dental Research, using tooth enamel as an example. She showed how the use of the other methods prevents misinterpretation of anomalous results obtained by electron microscopy.

The next three papers dealt with histochemistry at the level of the electron microscope.

Prof. R. J. Barnett, Yale University, discussed the advances in enzyme localization made possible by improved fixatives, especially glutaraldehyde.

Dr. Michael Beer, Johns Hopkins University, described his method for isolating molecules of DNA and the technique he has developed for locating particular protein residues within the molecule by tagging with the uranyl ion.

The localization of nucleic acids in a variety of plant and animal cells by histochemical techniques was described by Dr. H. Swift, University of Chicago.

Staining Technique Described

The use of negative staining with phosphotungstic acid as a technique for gaining new morphological information at the molecular level was demonstrated by R. W. Horne, of the Agricultural Research Council Institute of Animal Physiology, Cambridge, England, who presented the results of a recent study of a human adenovirus, which consists of tetrahedra, each formed by three L-shaped macromolecular units.

Prof. H. Fernandes-Moran, University of Chicago, described work on mitochondrioid constituents. He showed that particles of recognizable morphology were capable of electron transfer, but lost this power when further broken down. These particles have been identified in situ in intact mitochondria. He also discussed the possibilities of labeling of electron-dense material with the electron microscope with superconducting lenses, now under construction.

Dr. E. D. Eanes, Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, National Institute of Dental Research, described a new method of visualization of macromolecular proteins but not their internal structure. A great advantage of the method was that it was applicable in air or liquids.

Pictured at the Royal Microscopical Society banquet are (left to right) R. Ross, Editor of the Journal of the RMS; Dr. Luther L. Terry, PHS Surgeon General; Dr. V. E. Cossett, RMS President; Dr. F. J. Aumonier, Honorary Secretary of the RMS; and Dr. Murray C. Brown, Chief, CC Clinical and Professional Education Branch and Chairman of the American Committee on Arrangements.

New R&W Service Will Enable Members To Obtain Show, Sports Tickets Here

A new, comprehensive ticket service for its members was recently inaugurated by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH.

This service will enable members to purchase tickets here at NIH for all home games of the Washington Senators baseball team and other sporting events, movies, and plays.

Here tofore only a limited ticket service had been available for R&W members, primarily during the summer theater season at Shady Grove, Md.

Discounts for members will be obtained whenever possible, R&W representatives said. All tickets must be purchased at the R&W office in Building 31, Room A18.

To help launch its new ticket service, R&W gave away 10 tickets—two each to five lucky winners—to the 1963 baseball opener between the Senators and the Baltimore Orioles. The drawing was held in the office of Howard Kettl, Assistant Executive Officer of NIH, in the presence of Evelyn L. Attix, R&W President, and other R&W representatives.

Winners of the 10 free tickets were Jo Ann Steeney, NIAMD; Dr. David Johnson, NIAMD; Tillie W. Pollock, NIMH; Helen Small, DRS; and Rose Shreiber, NIH.

Tickets Available

Tickets now available to members include the Senators' home games, "How the West Was Won," the new Cinerama movie at the Uptown Theater; "Brecht on Brecht," a stage play at the Washington Theater Club; and "Milk and Honey," a musical on the adventures of Americans touring modern Israel. The latter, which ran on Broadway for 16 months, is at the National Theatre with the original Broadway cast.

Additional information about the new ticket service may be obtained from R&W Executive Secretary, Bess Grabiner, Ext. 3597.

Dr. Fitz Appointed to Council

Dr. Reginald H. Fitz, Professor of Medicine and Dean of the School of Medicine at the University of New Mexico, has been appointed by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, to serve on the National Advisory Dental Research Council. Dr. Fitz will serve on the council through September 1965.

NCI Issues Monograph On Cancer Conference

The Proceedings of the First International Conference on the Biology of Cutaneous Cancer, held in Philadelphia in April 1962, have been published as NCI Monograph No. 10.

The 600-page volume contains more than three dozen reports on epidemiological, clinical, and experimental skin cancer investigations in many countries, united under the auspices of the conference.

The consensus of the conference was that, although skin cancer is the most common malignancy in men, there are many gaps in existing information about it.

A wide range of studies aimed at filling the gaps was recommended. The conference urged, for example, that efforts be made to gather more data on variations in the incidence of skin cancer in relation to geographical, anthropological, and ethnic factors.

Further Investigation Needed

They also called for studies of the extent to which known causes of skin cancer, such as ultraviolet radiation from the sun, account for its present incidence.

The full text of the recommendations appears in the monograph, which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, at $4.50 per copy.

The conference was sponsored by the Skin and Cancer Hospital of the Temple University School of Medicine in Philadelphia and the Committee on Geographic Pathology of the International Union Against Cancer (UIUC).

The co-chairmen were Dr. Frederick Urbach of the Skin and Cancer Hospital and Dr. Harold L. Stewart, Chief, NCI's Laboratory of Pathology.

Howard Kettl, NIH Assistant Executive Officer, in the presence of Evelyn Attix, R&W President, draws the basket for one of the 10 members, at the opening game of the baseball season. —Photo by Ed Hubbard.
NIDR POSTS
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NEW MOVIE
(Continued from Page 1)

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Hamsters Meet May 16

The R&W Hamsters, NIH dramatic group, will hold its next meeting on Thursday, May 16, at 8 p.m. in Conference Room 4, A wing of Building 31.

All those interested in the theater arts are cordially invited to attend. Future plans of the Hamsters will be discussed along with other subjects of interest.
Medical Communication

Topic of May Meeting

Of Medical TV Council

The Council on Medical Television of the Institute for the Advancement of Medical Communication will hold its fifth annual meeting in the Clinical Center on Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7.

Featured during the 2-day meeting will be presentations and discussions on the achievements and future plans in the field of biomedical communication at the local, state, federal, and international levels.

Prepared under the direction of Program Chairman, Dr. Murray C. Brown, Chief of the Clinical Branch, CC, the program will provide ample opportunity for audience participation throughout the meeting.

Registration May 8

Those planning to attend the meeting are requested to register on Monday, May 6, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 12 noon at the registration desk which will be located in the foyer of the Clinical Center auditorium.

At the Monday sessions Dr. Brown will visit, via video-tape, with Federal Communications Commission Chairman Newton Minow and FCC Commissioner Robert E. Lee.

Dr. James M. Hundle, PHS Assistant Surgeon General for Operations, will discuss plans of the Public Health Service in the field of medical communications.

Reports on biomedical communication will be presented by the American Medical Association and the American Association of Medical Colleges.

Also scheduled for Monday are special nursing and dental section meetings.

Dr. Wilcox Chairs Meeting

The nursing section meeting, under the chairmanship of Dr. Jane Wilcox, Special Assistant for Nursing Research, Nursing Department, CC, will present a general orientation to closed circuit television, a symposium on television in nursing education, and a roundtable discussion on "Ways and Means for Nursing to Make an Organized and Coordinated Effort in the Use of Television."

The dental section meeting will concern itself with a special preview of the report by Dr. Michael R. Romano of the University of Kentucky, on the recently conducted 21-month dental television survey.

Tuesday morning's session will be devoted to papers presented by representatives of various colleges and universities conducting research projects in the continuing education programs. A panel of prominent medical educators also will evaluate the "Effectiveness of TV in Medical Education."

Staging a "holdup for health," three sombrero-hatted workers in the NIH National Health Agencies-Federal Service Joint Crusade Campaign hand over contributions collected during the semi-final roundup recently. Two special policemen of Armed Car Service, Inc., received the collected contributions from the girls: Ruth Kukkonen, NIDR; Kathryn Gattie, NCI; and Peggy Sauer, NHI. The policemen are (l. to r.) C. H. Robinson and George Birch. Officer Birch displays the Help sign not from fear of the girls, he said, but as an appeal for contributions. —Photo by Sam Silverman.

Coatney Gives Lecture At Univ. of Michigan

Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Chief of the Laboratory of Parasite Chemotherapy, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, delivered the second Pharmacy Alumni Lecture at the University of Michigan on April 4 and 5.

The lecture, in two parts, was titled "Malaria: Monkey, Mosquito, and Man" and "The Role of Drugs in Malaria Eradication." It dealt with areas of malaria research in which Dr. Coatney has been a key figure.

Discovery Accidental

The possibility of a monkey-mosquito-man cycle of malaria has not into intensive investigation in 1960 when Drs. Don Eyles, Coatney, and Morton Getz, all of NIAID, discovered through an accidental laboratory infection that the monkey parasite Plasmodium cynomolgi bastianellii produces an infection in man.

The existence of a monkey-mosquito-man cycle of malaria has not been demonstrated in nature.

Dr. Coatney also figured prominently in the testing of the experimental anti-malarial drug C1501, and reported in November 1962 that a single injection of the drug given volunteers nearly a year before was continuing to provide protection against malaria.

NHA-FSJC Drive Ends Friday, Establishes New Record of Participation

With the campaign ending next Friday, NIH has greater total percentages of participation in the National Health Agencies and Federal Service Joint Crusade Campaign than ever before—but there is still room for improvement.

NIH now has received 5,758 contributions to the National Health Agencies, and 5,843 to the Federal Service Joint Crusade, with percentages of 62.7 and 60.4, respectively.

The highest percentages in any of the four previous years was in 1961—58.6 percent and 57.3 percent. Last year's totals were 50.6 percent and 48.2 percent.

3 Units Reach 100 Percent

As the campaign nears its conclusion, three reporting units have reached 100 percent participation in both areas of the campaign. They are the Division of Research Facilities and Resources, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the NIH Federal Credit Union.

Only two of the 18 reporting units have less than 80 percent in the campaign. They are the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Nine of the 18 units have bettered their final records of last year, and 13 are ahead of the NIH participation figure for 1961, which was the previous high year. Final results of the campaign will be reported in the next issue of the Record.

Commenting on the results, Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, National Heart Institute Director and NIH Campaign Chairman, said, "Everyone participating in this year's campaign is to be congratulated. This final week of the campaign gives those who have not already contributed a chance to reconsider.

"I sincerely hope that these people will follow the example of so many at NIH and make a contribution, not because others have, but because they believe that these agencies and organizations are worthy of our support."

NINDB Finding Clarifies Efferent Fibers Role In Hearing Function

By Ruth B. Scott

A particularly interesting interchange of basic research was displayed during a lecture on April 12, presented at the Clinical Center by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Dr. John E. Desmedt, who delivered the lecture, is Director of the Laboratory of Pathophysiology of the Nervous System, at the University of Brussels, Belgium. He conducts research supported in part by NINDB.

Dr. Desmedt showed how he used the anatomical evidence of Dr. Grant Rasmussen, NINDB, to clarify the functional role of the efferent fibers to the hearing organ, Dr. Rasmussen discovered the presence of an efferent nerve bundle from brain to the receptor organ.

Feed-back Demonstrated

This discovery demonstrated for the first time a feed-back mechanism of the hearing system, previously assumed to be a one-way conducting pathway from ear to brain.

Dr. Desmedt inserted microelectrodes into this efferent nerve bundle in the cat brain, and with each movement into the pigeon brain. By stimulating the efferent nerves the Belgian scientist suppressed the response to incoming sound.

His evidence showed a marked decrease or sometimes a complete inhibition of the receptor to sound. Since the bundle is less than a millimeter in diameter, the stimulating electrode must be precisely positioned, Dr. Desmedt pointed out.

He also demonstrated some interesting effects by various drugs, applied directly to the Rasmussen bundle in the inner ear.

"Although both Dr. Rasmussen's anatomical studies and Dr. Desmedt's related physiological studies are basic to the understanding of how we hear, they are pointing the way to clinical applications."