Senate Committee Restores Cut in NIH '64 Budget

The Senate Appropriations Committee, including $989.6 million for NIH.

The Senate last Wednesday passed the $5,114 million DHEW appropriation bill for Fiscal Year 1964 as reported by its Appropriations Committee, including $989.6 million for NIH.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in reporting legislation providing funds for NIH for Fiscal Year 1964, restored the $18 million reduction made by the House and approved the Administration's $989.6 million budget request.

Funds for NIH are included in the Public Health Service portion of the DHEW appropriation bill which the Senate Committee reported with certain changes, on August 1. Senate consideration of the measure was scheduled to begin last Tuesday (August 6).

Exceeds 1963 Figure

The Senate Committee-approved total exceeds the amount appropriated for NIH in Fiscal Year 1963 by $39 million.

The Committee's action in restoring the House cut set the stage for a possible conference with the House to reconcile differences between the two versions, if the Senate accepts its Committee's recommendation.

New Movie Depicts Current Heart Research in 9 Areas

"Heart Research News," the second in a series of newreel films designed to bring more medical news to the scientific community and the public, will be released this month. The film was produced by the Heart Information Center of the National Heart Institute.

Photographed in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and at NIH, the 15-minute, black-and-white, sound film presents nine examples of research conducted or supported by the Heart Institute.

Grantee Work Featured

Seven segments feature grantee work and two deal with intramural research. Each is based on a published research paper.

Last year's newreel, "Highlights of Heart Research," was shown mostly at professional meetings as part of the NHI Program Exhibit. At these meetings it was seen by about 45,000 people.

"Heart Research News" depicts research on a new drug for high blood pressure, work to stimulate more people to join in medical research, and other projects. It also features close-ups of heart attack victims in intensive care and other aspects of heart disease and repair.

Dr. Brodie Wins Sollmann Award in Pharmacology

Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, Chief of the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, is being presented the coveted Torald Sollmann Award in Pharmacology today at 5 p.m. (PDT) in San Francisco. Presentation ceremonies will be held in the Millbury Union Building of the University of California Medical Center.

The Sollmann Award was established in 1961 by Wyeth Laboratories of Philadelphia, commemorating the pioneering work of Dr. Torald Sollmann in pharmacological investigation and education.

Citation Quoted

The citation reads in part, "For significant contemporary contributions to the advancement and extension of knowledge in the field of pharmacology." It includes a check for $2,500 and an inscribed medal.

Candidates from all over the world are considered for this award, which is given at intervals.

Dr. Shannon Speaker at New Hampshire Meeting

Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director, attended the Gordon Conference on Toxicology and Safety Evaluations, at Meriden, N. H., August 1. He addressed the Conference on "Drug Toxicity—Problems and Prospects."

Other speakers from NIH were Dr. Carl R. Brewer, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and Drs. Roy Hertz, David F. Rail, and Charles G. Zuhrod, all of the National Cancer Institute.

The Gordon Research Conferences, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, were started in 1953 to stimulate research in universities, foundations, and industry.
NEWS from PERSONNEL

SICK LEAVE IS GOOD 'INSURANCE'

The average Federal employee could not afford to buy sickness and accident insurance that will pay his full salary (say, at age 50) for a year and a half during illness or disability.

But that is what your sick leave can offer if you conserve it for use in a real emergency. The legitimate use of sick leave—earned at the rate of 13 days a year for all employees—is wise and is encouraged. If you are fortunate, however, and can save sick leave and permit it to accumulate, your benefits mount as follows:

13 days sick leave accumulated for:
- 10 years—150 days or 1,040 hours
- 15 years—195 days or 1,560 hours
- 20 years—260 days or 2,080 hours
- 25 years—325 days or 2,600 hours
- 30 years—390 days or 3,120 hours

Value Cited

As you get older, extended illness is more likely to strike. Used conservatively, your sick leave "insurance" will give you benefits you otherwise would not have.

We are not all blessed with good health. But those of us who are should remember—sickness often strikes suddenly and without warning. Recovery from lengthy illness is difficult enough without having the additional worry of providing for your own expenses, or if married for those of your family. Your sick leave "insurance" will soften the financial blow and relieve you of worry that might otherwise impede your recovery.

One day, perhaps when you least expect it, your sick leave "insurance" may prove invaluable. It will pay off in dollars—and sense.

NIH Graduate Program Catalogs Ready; Wide Variety of Fall Courses Offered

Catalogs announcing the schedule of evening courses to be offered by the Graduate Program of NIH beginning in September have been issued by the sponsoring organization, The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc. The catalogs are available without charge from the Graduate Program Registrar, Building 31, Room B1142. The phone number is 49-66371.

The classes will begin September 16. Registration will be held September 6-7 and 9-14 in the lobby of the Clinical Center. Hours of registration are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The classes are open to the public.

Many Courses Offered

The courses are in a wide variety of fields, from cultural anthropology to the nervous mechanisms relating to behavior, from immunochromatography to a non-credit class in Basic Scientific and Medical Russian which provides an introduction to written Russian with special emphasis on biological and medical areas.

Many of the courses are for credit. The Graduate Program at NIH does not offer degree programs, but anyone desiring credit towards either an undergraduate or graduate degree should consult in advance the dean of the institution from which he desires a degree to receive approval of the courses taken.

U.S. Army Band to Give Outdoor Concert Here

The fifth in this season's series of outdoor band concerts for Clinical Center patients will be given here on Thursday, August 22, at 7:30 p.m., by the U. S. Army Band.

The concerts are held on the first floor patio of the Clinical Center, east of the auditorium. In case of rain, the auditorium is used. NIH employees, their families and friends are invited to attend.

Genetics Study Published As Volume 2 in Series

"Methodology in Mammalian Genetics," the second in a series of three volumes, was published recently under the sponsorship of the Genetics Study Section of the Division of Research Grants, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory.

The first in the series, "Methodology in Human Genetics," was published last year. The final volume, "Methodology in Basic Genetics," will be published in mid-September.

All three texts are edited by Dr. Walter J. Burdette, former Chairman of the Genetics Study Section. They are based on symposia organized by the Study Section and conducted over the past several years at the University of Utah, the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, and the University of Texas.

Transcripts Obtainable

At the conclusion of the courses, students may obtain transcripts of their credits for their personnel files or other purposes by written request to the Registrar, with the payment of 50 cents for each copy.

Fees are computed in general at $12 per semester hour credit.

Classes are in the general fields of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Biochemistry, Chemistry, Genetics, Mathematics and Physics, Medicine and Physiology, Microbiology and Immunology, and Languages and General Studies.

The Foundation maintains a bookstore through which students may purchase the texts for the courses offered in the Graduate Program. Books for the more widely attended courses are kept in stock; others may be obtained for students on the basis of their interest in July and August. All books are delivered to the Graduate Program Office.

The NIH Record

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The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policy of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. S. F. Yolles

Appointed NIMH Deputy Director

Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, has announced the appointment of Dr. Stanley F. Yolles as Deputy Director of the Institute.

Dr. Yolles for the past three years has been NIMH Associate Director for Extramural Programs. NIMH is the first of the NIH institutes to appoint a Deputy Director. Dr. Felix said the position was established to assist him as Director in keeping pace with the Institute's growing responsibilities and its ever-increasing workload.

"The nature of the expanded workload and the new programs that are currently evolving and those planned under the National Mental Health Program are such," Dr. Felix said, "that the post requires a psychiatrist well versed not only in community mental health but in all other phases of the mental health program. Dr. Yolles meets that requirement."

Treatment Time Shortened

Dr. Yolles has been active in the expanding area of community mental health where the aim is to provide diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention of mental illness as close to the patient's home as possible.

This type of care has been shown to shorten considerably treatment time for a large number of mentally ill persons.

A native of New York City, Dr. Yolles received his Bachelor's degree from Brooklyn College and his Master's degree from Harvard University. He is a medical graduate of the New York University College of Medicine.

In addition he holds a Master of Public Health degree from Johns Hopkins University. He completed his psychiatric residency at the Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Ky.

Dr. Yolles for

Dr. Yolles for

Directs Study Center

In 1950 he received a commission in the Public Health Service and served initially on the staff of the Lexington hospital. He later held the post of Director of the NIMH Mental Health Study Center, a community laboratory in Prince Georges County, Md.

He was appointed Associate Di­rector at NIMH in June 1960. In that position he has been instru­
NIDR Grant Supports Speech Pattern Study Of Cleft-Palate Patients

Speech patterns in people who have cleft palates will be studied as a key to evaluating various treatment procedures at the State University of Iowa under a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research.

In announcing award of the grant, Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, said, "If research goals are met during the project, and techniques and standards are developed for determining the potential satisfactory correction of this birth defect."

The multidisciplinary program of research will be under the supervision of Dr. D. C. Spriestersbach, Professor of Speech Pathology at the State University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City.

Basic Research Supported

The grant, providing $116,000 for the first year of the proposed 3-year project, will support interdepartmental basic research on deformed functions of the mouth, as well as clinical research in oral function, dental management, speech problems, and corrective surgery.

Once in every 800 births, cleft palate occurs. A child born with the abnormality must eat and breathe differently from normal children because he lacks a solid surface between his tongue and nasal passages.

Management of cleft palate is a long and costly procedure involving a number of medical specialties. The program of care typically includes surgery for closure of the cleft of the palate and, if cleft of the lip is present also, surgical procedures on the lip and nose.

Data Correlated

The surgical program will be under the leadership of Dr. William C. Huffman, Professor of Otolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery. The data on surgical procedures will be correlated with other facets of the project, particularly the patients' speech skills.

Usually involved in the dental management of individuals with clefts are procedures to bring the teeth into alignment and construction of a plate to provide for missing teeth or palatal tissues.

This part of the study will be under the supervision of William H. Olin, D. D. S., Associate Professor of Orthodontics, and James W. Schweiger, D. D. S., Assistant Professor of Prosthetics.

Speech and language assessments of individuals with clefts will be supervised by Hughlett L. Bach, Professor of Speech Pathology.

Curved Bottle-Feeder Now Used Here For Babies Born With Cleft Palate

The use of the special curved bottle-feeder, which overcomes feeding difficulties in babies with cleft palate, is demonstrated by a Clinical Center nurse. At left, she instructs a young patient's mother in proper handling of the device. At right, the baby is fed. Its prone position allows normal motion patterns of the tongue and mandible, permitting more effective suckle-feeding. ---Photos by Thomas Joy.

A special curved bottle-feeder for babies with cleft palate is being used by pediatricians of the National Institute of Dental Research. It is designed to overcome the difficulty of these infants in taking food because they lack a solid surface between their tongue and nose.

The curved bottle-feeder for infants with suckle-feeding impairments was demonstrated by nurses of the Clinical Center Nursing Department in a special program held recently in the 14th floor auditorium.

Designers Named

The bottle, made of glass and fitted with a special nipple, was designed by Dr. Yasunori Takagi and Dr. James F. Bosma at the University of Utah in 1960.

Dr. Bosma now heads the Oral Pharyngeal Development Section in the Dental Institute's Oral Medicine and Surgery Branch. Dr. Takagi is a Visiting Scientist working with Dr. Bosma.

The L-shaped bottle is used with the infant lying on his abdomen. The tongue and lower jaw fall forward, thus preventing airway obstruction and lessening chances of food aspiration. The prone position allows normal patterns of motion of the tongue and mandible, and thus permits more effective suckle-feeding.

The bottle is used not only for infants with cleft palate but also for babies with other abnormalities associated with difficulties in suckle-feeding.

Patient 5 Days Old Feeding problems of the cleft palate infant are usually limited to early infancy. After the first few months of life, the motor functions of head and neck posture and of suckle performance generally improve, Dr. Takagi reports that his youngest late feeding patient was five days old.

For each cleft palate patient under study, 24 bottles are made in the Instrument Engineering and Development Branch, Division of Research Services. They are then sent to Central Sterile Supply Service where they are fitted with the special nipples.

Nurses Demonstrate Use

A demonstration of the use of the bottle in a typical case was presented by the staff of the Cancer Nursing Service at their annual Nursing Care Conference recently.

Normal and impaired swallowing mechanisms, retusion of the tongue, throat closure in crying, and hypoplasia of the mandible were demonstrated in slides, cinefluorography and sound recording, by June McCalla, Head Nurse of Unit 2-East, and members of her nursing staff.

Advances in research are improving the rehabilitation of cleft palate children. The National Institute of Dental Research not only carries on investigations in oral and pharyngeal development of such children but supports some 30 cleft palate projects in dental schools and other research institutions.

These programs include basic research on oral anomalies, as well as clinical studies in oral function, speech problems, cinefluorography, and other aspects of cleft palate.
blood pressure, an electric shock treatment for abnormal heart rhythm, diet and heart disease, aging, the heart's conduction system, computer monitoring of fetal heart beats, microsurgery, counterpulsation, and the artificial heart.

Photographic and art services were provided by Dr. Malcolm Ferguson, Chief of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services. The film was photographed by Jim Cole, Jerry Hecht, and Jack Romin under the supervision of Roy Perry, Chief of the Photography Section.

Artwork was by Howard Bartner, Ron Winterrowd, and Marie Andros, of the Medical Arts Section.

Others who contributed significantly to the production were Louis Cook, Tony Anastasi and Sandy Krasnick, of the Heart Information Center, and Daniel G. Rice of the Office of Research Information.

Rogers Is Narrator

The film is narrated by Charles M. Rogers, Press Officer of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It was edited by Sylvia Cumma-Betts of Glen Echo, Md. John M. Blampinh of the Heart Information Center served as production supervisor.

"Heart Research News" will be available on free loan from the Medical Audiovisual Branch of the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta 22, Ga., or from the Heart Information Center, Building 31, Room 3A9, Bethesda 14, Md.

The Center has produced two publications to accompany the film. One, a flyer, briefly describes the newsreel series. The other, entitled "From the Film...Heart Research News," presents a summary of each newsreel segment, with accompanying photographs.

**List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists**

7/17—Dr. Mitsuo Yokoyama, Japan, Immunochemistry of Body Cells and Fluids, Sponsor, Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, NCI, Bldg. 10, Room 4D9.

7/19—Dr. L. K. Ramachandran, India, Differential Reactivity of Amino Acids and Functional Groups, Sponsor, Dr. Bernhard Willander, NIAMD, Bldg. 31, Room 228.

7/31—Dr. Hiroshi Taninoh, Japan, Studies on a Nuclease from Micrococcus Pyogenes, Sponsor, Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Room 8N321.

8/1—Dr. Guy Bigeard de Thô, France, Electron Microscopy of Oncogenic Viruses, Sponsor, Dr. Albert J. Dalton, NCI, Bldg. 6, Room SB14A.

**NHI FILM (Continued from Page 1)**

A new microsurgery technique employs (1) these special clamps to stabilize blood vessels, and (2) the surgical instruments with miniaturized tips to remove fat deposits or blood clots from minute vessels previously considered inoperable.—Photo by Roy Perry.

**Dental Study Clarifies Calcification of Aorta**

Scientists at the National Institute of Dental Research have found preferential mineralization of elastin fibers in an in vitro study of rat aorta calcification.

While it is generally known that the calcium content of various blood vessel walls increases with age and that hydroxyapatite is a major component of aortic plaques, the events involved in the deposition of calcium salts are not thoroughly understood.

Studies by NIDR scientists, Drs. G. R. Martin and E. Schifman of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Drs. H. A. Bladen, Jr., and M. U. Nylen of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology, indicate that calcification is initiated on elastin fibers and then spreads to collagen.

**Seum Affects Mineralization**

Mineralization begins after various factors in serum which prevent mineral deposition are destroyed.

The investigators incubated samples of the ascending arch of rat aorta in serum from mature male rats. It was demonstrated by limited area electron diffraction and electron microscopy that the calcium and phosphate had been deposited in amorphous elastin fibers as hydroxyapatite crystals. Only late in the process did mineral appear in collagen bundles.

Selective elimination of aortic constituents with specific enzymes demonstrated that elastin was essential for the initiation of the process. Previous theories have proposed that more crystalline proteins, such as collagen, were the template for calcification.

During the period preceding mineralization two changes were detected in the serum. Inhibitors of mineralization were destroyed by phosphatases and calcium was released from serum protein. It is believed that calcium binding and phosphate-sensitive compounds inhibit mineralization in vivo.

These findings were reported in the Journal of Cell Biology.

**New Training Committee**

Dr. J. E. Boyd Appointed Executive Secretary of New Training Committee

Dr. Clinton C. Powell, Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, has announced the appointment of Dr. John E. Boyd as Executive Secretary of the Clinical Research Training Committee, a new consultant group recently established to serve the Research Training Grants Branch.

In his new position, Dr. Boyd will be responsible for reviewing and administering training programs at the post-doctoral level in diagnostic radiology, surgery and anesthesiology.

Commissioned Recently

Dr. Boyd was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health Service last month. He completed a one-year medical internship at the Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester Medical Center, in June.

A native of Providence, R.I., Dr. Boyd graduated summa cum laude with an A.B. degree in Biology from Providence College in 1958. He received an M.D. degree in 1962 from the Albany Medical College of Union University, Albany, N.Y.

He spent the first two summers during medical school in course work at Yale University, stressing the sociological and psychological approaches to alcoholism, and with the Department of Medical Research, Providence College, in research on the metabolism of cholesterol in the chick embryo.

**NIDR Research Reveals 'Bomine' Drug Produces Birth Defects in Rats**

A National Institute of Dental Research investigator reports that administration of relatively large doses of the antihistamine, meclizine hydrochloride ("Bomine"), to pregnant rats will induce congenital malformations in the offspring. The drug commonly is used for relieving motion sickness.

The drug produced visible gross malformations, including cleft palate with glossopalatine function, macrognathia, microstomia, and micromelia. Clearing and staining of the sphenoid vessel reveals malformed lower jaw and inhibition of calcification of the vertebral bodies.

Designed as part of a project to obtain a tool for the induction of deformity of other organs, the study limited treatments to the first 16 days of gestation. The critical period of gestation for administration was from the 12th to the 15th day of gestation. When 50 mg. was administered each day for four days during the critical period, malformations were induced in 100 percent of the animals.

**Effects Noted**

As the dosage was lowered the percentage of malformed increased. The threshold for producing cleft palate and other visible malformations was 10 mg., administered daily from the 10th to the 15th day of gestation. The threshold dose for producing minimal hidden skeletal anomalies was 5 mg., administered daily from days 10 to 15. The results demonstrated that relatively low doses of meclizine hydrochloride over prolonged periods of time demonstrated the cumulative effects of the drug.

This research finding is reported by Dr. C. F. E. King, NIDR Laboratory of Biochemistry, in Science.

**Dr. William D'Antonio Has NIH Assignment**

Dr. William V. D'Antonio, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Notre Dame, has joined the staff of the Mental Health Study Center, National Institute of Mental Health, for a special 2-month appointment in the Community Projects Section.

Dr. D'Antonio is collaborating with Dr. C. T. G. King, NIDR Laboratory of Biochemistry, in Science.
Dr. Carleton Gajdusek Wins Johnson Award

Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness will receive the E. Mead Johnson Award from the American Academy of Pediatrics at the Academy’s annual meetings in Chicago, October 5-10.

Dr. Gajdusek, who directs the NIH’s Study of Child Growth and Development and Disease Patterns in Primitive Cultures, will receive the award in recognition of his studies on children in primitive societies, his investigations on virus diseases throughout the world, and his studies on neurological diseases in New Guinea.

In primitive highland populations of West New Guinea he has been currently investigating congenital defects of the central nervous system complicated with hyperendemic goitrous cretinism. In the Southern Coastal Plain of West New Guinea he has studied a remarkably high incidence of motor neuron disease.

Primitive Cultures Studied

The focus of attention of his laboratory of neurological development, thought, and behavior of children in primitive societies, using primitive cultures as the field laboratories for such inquiry.

Early in his studies of primitive groups in New Guinea, Dr. Gajdusek, together with Dr. Vincent Zigas of the Public Health Department of New Guinea, discovered and described a new chronic progressive degenerative disease of the central nervous system called “kuru.”

Striking pathological and epidemiological similarities between kuru in man and scrapie in sheep have led Dr. Gajdusek to launch intensive studies, with collaborators here and abroad, into slow, latent, and temperate virus infections of the central nervous system of man.

Dr. Gajdusek’s virological investigations have included studies on herpes simplex, measles, and influenza viruses, rabies, arbor virus infections in South America and Australasia, and the hemorrhagic fevers of Asia.

He has worked on autoimmune mechanisms causing a variety of hypersensitivity diseases and is the developer of the autoimmune complement fixation test (AICF).

Dr. Gajdusek received his M.D. at the University of Florida Medical School, who will receive the Bor- den Prize for his work in protein metabolism, cell formation and immunity; and Dr. Richard T. Smith, University of Florida Medical School, who will receive the E. Mead Johnson Award for his contributions to the problem of infection and immunologic response in the newborn.

Pretty Ph.D. From Finland Specializes In Gas Chromatography Steroid Analysis

Dr. Soili Laiho

Dr. Soili Laiho happily at work in her laboratory.—Photo by Jerry Hoch.

Dr. Soili Laiho, 27, blond, blue-eyed and tanned, is a National Heart Institute Fellow from Vehmaa, a small farm village in Finland. In gas chromatography to the analysis of steroids, which previously were almost impossible to separate by this technique, Dr. Laiho is working under the supervision of Dr. Henry Pales of NIH’s Laboratory of Metabolism on a variety of problems related to this technique.

Dr. Laiho was graduated cum laude from the University of Turku, Finland, where she also worked for two years as a junior scientist.

At the University she worked for Dr. Eero Haathi who was an NIH Fellow in 1960. He suggested that she apply for a fellowship and suggested to Dr. Fales that Dr. Laiho would be a good candidate. She expects to return to Finland to teach the chemical techniques in which she is becoming increasingly competent.

“I’m enjoying my visit here very much and learning a great deal,” says Dr. Laiho. She also finds time in her leisure hours to enjoy sailing, swimming and music, but admits, “I miss Swedish meat balls, open-face sandwiches and the sauna bath.”

Patent Policies Findings Issued in New Report

Findings of a comprehensive survey of patent policies and practices at institutions of higher learning in the United States are contained in a recently published report entitled University Research and Patent Policies, Practices and Procedures.

Conducted and published by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, the survey was partially supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, the Office of Naval Research, and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force.

The 291-page report reflects the current situation in the area of patent policies, practices, and procedures.

Two other recipients of awards at the Academy meetings will be Dr. David Gitlin, Harvard Medical School, who will receive the Borden Prize for his work in protein metabolism, cell formation and immunity; and Dr. Richard T. Smith, University of Florida Medical School, who will receive the E. Mead Johnson Award for his contributions to the problem of infection and immunologic response in the newborn.

Dr. Scudder of NIGMS Sees Veterinary Schools As Source of Manpower

Veterinary schools could be a major source of manpower for research in the health-related sciences, Dr. Harvey I. Scudder, Chief of the Research Training Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, told the Council on Research of the American Veterinary Medical Association at its centennial meeting July 30 in New York City.

Dr. Scudder pointed out the urgency of training more research manpower, the great potential available in veterinary schools, and the particular aspects of medical and biological research in which training in veterinary science is most desirable.

He emphasized the great need for people trained in the pathology of laboratory animals and in the toxicology of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.

To fill these needs, veterinary students should be encouraged early in their schooling to consider a research career, Dr. Scudder said. He noted, however, that in order to train veterinary students to do research, professors with a strong background in the basic sciences are a fundamental prerequisite.

Basic Sciences Vital

He believes veterinarians should consider taking post-doctoral training in university departments where the basic sciences are explored in greater depth than is usually possible in the specialized schools.

These men, he said, could then take the initiative in creating training programs within the veterinary schools and guide their students in career planning.

“Although veterinary medicine has long been associated mainly with agriculture,” Dr. Scudder said, “it is now broadening its interests and becoming a full partner in biological and medical research. The modern trend toward interdisciplinary blending which characterizes medicine needs to be taken fully into account in the training of research veterinarians of the future.”

Dr. Scudder told the AVMA members that the NIGMS training program currently supports projects totaling approximately $875,900 in 14 veterinary schools throughout the country.

Single copies of the report are available from Miss Katharine A. Parent, Room 426B, Westwood Building, Ext. 67735.
of two to three years. The previous winner was Dr. Otto Krayeur, of Harvard Medical School, who received the award in 1961.

Dr. Brodie was scheduled to deliver an address at the awards banquet.

Dr. Brodie helped to build the foundation for the field of chemical pharmacology during World War II with his contributions to the systematic approach to urgent problems in the area of chemotherapy. This work is generally considered to contain classical examples of new approaches to drug therapy.

Realizing that the general concepts evolved in the malaria program were applicable to the broader field of chemotherapy, Dr. Brodie developed a program after the war which played a major role in the emergence of the wholly new field known today as chemical pharmacology.

More specific areas of study have included the mechanisms of drug absorption, the manner in which drugs penetrate biological membranes, the distribution of drugs in various body tissues, active drug metabolites, and the mechanisms by which the body inactivates drugs.

In other important studies, drugs have been used as probes to investigate the functions of the autonomic nervous system, which regulates bodily mechanisms not consciously controlled; the manner in which the central nervous system integrates these autonomic functions into harmonious patterns of behavior, and the biochemical bases of adaptation.

265 Papers Published

Dr. Brodie is the author of more than 265 scientific papers. His work has contributed substantially to the evolution of improved techniques for screening and evaluating new drugs, to a more rational approach to drug therapy, and to the development of new or improved therapeutic agents.

Its impact has been felt, not only in the field of pharmacology but also in such diverse fields as clinical medicine, psychiatry, physiology, and biochemistry.

His achievements will again be recognized when he receives an honorary Ph.D. degree from the Rockefeller University in 1935. Among other awards he has received is the Distinguished Service Award, presented in 1958 by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He is a member of many professional societies, including the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, the American Chemical Society, the Washington Academy of Science, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Mrs. Harold F. Dorn, widow of the former Chief of the National Heart Institute's Biometrics Research Branch, receives a Special Citation from Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (right), awarded posthumously to her husband July 22 at a ceremony in the Secretary's Office attended by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. The citation reads in part, "... for notable contributions to the fight against disease on a world-wide front through the creation, development, and use of increasingly effective biometric and epidemiological techniques." Long a leader in the war against cancer, Dr. Dorn died May 9 of this year. In 1961 he received a Superior Service Award citing him as "the Federal Government's outstanding leader in the field of biometrics theory and practice." Mrs. Dorn, who has worked at NIH since 1956, is now with the Division of General Medical Sciences.—Photo by S. Stanton Singer.

NINDB Releases Booklet On Spinal Birth Defects

A new pamphlet, "Spinal Birth Defects (Spina Bifida)," has just been released by the Information Office of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. It is the latest in the "Hope Through Research Series," devoted to helping the layman understand some of the basic facts surrounding specific neurological disorders.

"Spinal Birth Defects" discusses the possible causes and treatment of this frequently crippling disease which affects about 12,000 children a year, and describes some of the present research being conducted on it.

Pamphlet Illustrated

The pamphlet is illustrated to explain spina bifida, meningocele and meningo(my)celocele. It stresses the hope available for the child through a well planned program of management and pharmaceutical and surgical care.

Single copies are available free of charge from the NINDB Information Office. Bulk copies of "Spinal Birth Defects (Spina Bifida)—Hope Through Research," Public Health Service Publication Number 1023 (Health Information Series 103), are $6.50 per hundred from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

NIH BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

The Senate Committee approved $1,628 million for the entire Public Health Service—an increase of $90.5 million over budget requests and $82.1 million more than approved by the House.

Altogether, the Committee recommended $5,114 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The total is $187 million less than budget requests but $78.9 million more than the House-approved amount.
Cameron Named to Head NIH Animal Hospital

Dr. Thomas P. Cameron recently joined the staff of the Laboratory Animal Branch, Division of Research Services, as Chief of the Animal Hospital Section. He succeeds Dr. William I. Gay, now with the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

In his new position Dr. Cameron will direct activities of both the Animal Hospital at NIH and the Animal Center at Poolesville, Md.

A Commissioned Officer in the Public Health Service, Dr. Cameron has been engaged in private practice since his graduation from Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine in 1954. He received his B.S. degree from Rutgers University in 1950.

A native of North Bergen, N.J., Dr. Cameron served during World War II as a rifleman with Patton’s famous 3rd Army.

Retired NIAID Scientist Donates Books to RML

Dr. William L. Jellison, who retired from the staff of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases’ Rocky Mountain Laboratory last year, has donated to RML over 100 bound volumes consisting of scientific papers from his personal library and including papers he acquired from Dr. R. R. Parker and other noted scientists who made medical history through their research at RML.

Dr. Jellison, an internationally recognized parasitologist, had assembled nearly 1,000 laboratory papers over a period of years, including many that are unavailable through publishers.

Dr. Philip Accepts Gift

In acknowledging the gift, Dr. Cornelius R. Phillips, Director of RML, said, “It is with real appreciation that the Rocky Mountain Laboratory accepts this generous donation from Dr. Jellison.”

The binding value of the volumes approaches $500, not counting dealer’s evaluation of the sets.

Some incomplete series of periodicals have been expanded in critical areas. For example, the bound 14-volume set of tularemia reprints could not be duplicated from private sources anywhere at the present time, since those of Dr. Parker and others are included.

A list of the acquisitions is available from the NIAID Information Office.

Institute Branch Chief Finds Relaxation

In Creating Puppet People for Children

By Mike Canning

“You form a man’s head, add a few exaggerated features, apply makeup and costumes and you have a very effective showpiece.” In this disarmingly simple manner, Maurice Odoroff sums up his approach to his hobby of making puppets and marionettes.

At NIH Mr. Odoroff is Chief of the Program Analysis Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. When he goes home to his workshop, his interest shifts from policy to puppets, from management of scientific papers, from facts and figures to fun and fantasy.

Mr. Odoroff first became interested in puppets almost 15 years ago when he served as “chairman of the entertainment committee” for his two youngsters. He recalls that ‘‘in a weak moment I was talked into making my own puppets instead of buying the commercially prepared ones.”

“Among the first marionettes I made was a witch,” Mr. Odoroff related. “I didn’t want to frighten the children, so by design it turned out to be a happy witch.”

Puppets Are Easier

To date he has handmade more than 20 puppets and eight marionettes.

“Making a puppet is easier than a marionette,” he said in describing both processes. “Cover a used light bulb up to the socket with clay and mold it into basic facial features. Over this add two or three coats of papier-mache. After it dries break off the socket and remove the glass. Then paint on a face, add makeup and clothes.

“Make the costume, cut material in a circular pattern and sew it in the middle so it can be attached to the neck of the puppet. The circular pattern presents a flowing effect and eliminates the necessity for any detailed tailoring of the costume. The marionette is made entirely of wood. The head is carved out of balsa wood blocks and glued to a one-by-four inch pine stick.

The trunk and limbs are made of white pine, with the legs connected to the trunk by eyelet and hook arrangements. Leather strips at knee joints and ankles permit movement. By attaching the head with an eyelet-hook arrangement it can be interchanged, thereby increasing the number of characters that can be portrayed from one body, with different heads and costumes.

“You can put on almost any show,” Mr. Odoroff said, “if you have a princess, a prince, a witch and an animal character.” He mentioned “The Frog Prince” and “The Princess and the Pea” as two examples.

Ronald Coleman Plays Lead

In Capra’s ‘Lost Horizon’

The famous movie classic, “Lost Horizon,” starring Ronald Coleman, Jane Wyatt, and Thomas Mitchell, will be the next in the series of summer films sponsored by the NIH Recreation and Welfare Association.

The Frank Capra production is based on James Hilton’s best-seller novel. It will be shown in the CC auditorium on Saturday and Sunday evenings, August 17 and 18, at 8 p.m. for NIH employees, CC patients, and their friends are invited. Admission is free.

Study Section Renamed; Dr. Bourke Appointed Executive Secretary

In line with broadened review responsibilities, the Cancer Chemotherapy Study Section of the Research Grants Review Branch, Division of Research Grants, has been renamed the Chemotherapy Study Section.

Applications in the field of cancer chemotherapy will remain the panel’s principal concern, but other fields of chemotherapy will now come within its purview, and the membership may be enlarged.

The Section also has a new Executive Secretary, Dr. Anne R. Bourke, whose appointment to this post was effective yesterday, August 12.

Serves With NCI

Dr. Bourke has for the past seven years been a pharmacologist with the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center of the National Cancer Institute.

She served as a pharmacologist with the Federal Drug Administration from 1951 to 1956.

A native of Galveston, Tex., she is an alumna of the University of Maryland and George Washington University, and received her doctorate in pharmacology from George Washington University.

Dr. Bourke has co-authored a number of scientific papers, the most recent of which deal with cancer chemotherapy.

She is a member of the American Society for Microbiology, Sigma Xi, and the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine.

6 Smallpox Cases in Poland; Quarantine Stations Alerted

Foreign quarantine stations throughout the United States, which guard the Nation against the introduction of disease from abroad, have been alerted to especially vigilant in clearing persons arriving from Poland, where the city of Wroclaw has been struck by an outbreak of smallpox, the Public Health Service announced recently.

In addition, Surgeon General Luther L. Terry has cautioned that any Americans who have recently returned from Poland should see their physicians at once if they should suddenly become ill. The symptoms to look for are fever, aching, malaise, or a rash.

Polish health authorities have reported six cases of smallpox in the southwest Polish city. So far there has been one death. The origin of the outbreak has not yet been identified.
MAO Inhibitors Reduce Cardiac Work and Pain

National Heart Institute studies of patients suffering from angina pectoris show that monoamine oxidase inhibiting drugs decrease cardiac work, apparently by reducing sympathetic activity.

An increase of circulatory demands requires increased cardiac work, and the heart itself requires more blood. In angina pectoris, however, the coronary arteries, narrowed and stiffened by disease, cannot meet this need. As a result, the blood-starved heart muscle signals its distress with the pain of an anginal attack.

Certain MAO inhibitors, which also are used clinically against hypertension and psychic depression, lessen or abolish the anginal pain, but their mechanism of action has not been known.

Exercise Tolerance Noted

In the NHI studies, the patients performed standard exercises following treatment with selected MAO inhibitors and placebo medication. In each case, the exercises were terminated with the onset of anginal pain, thus affording an index of the tolerance to exercise. Cardiovascular responses to exercise following drug and placebo medication also were determined for later comparison.

During treatment with MAO inhibitors, patients had increased exercise tolerances correlating with observed lowered levels of blood pressure, pulse rate, and heart output. These responses were interpreted as indicating decreased cardiac work.

Further observations suggested that the MAO inhibitors acted to reduce sympathetic nervous system activity in these patients. Increased sympathetic activity increases heart rate and output and raises blood pressure.

Precordial responses, elicited by performing simple arithmetic calculations or by immersing one's hand in icewater, were decreased following treatment with an MAO inhibitor.

The NIH scientists concluded that MAO inhibitors relieve anginal pain by decreasing cardiac work, and that these beneficial effects are mediated by the drugs' action on the sympathetic nervous system.

These studies, by Drs. David Horwitz and Albert Sjoerdsma of the NIH's Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics, were reported at the New York Academy of Sciences' MAO Symposium in New York City.