Merton to Give The NIH Lecture On February 5

Dr. Robert E. Merton, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University, will present the 25th National Institutes of Health Lecture in the Clinical Center auditorium on Wednesday, February 5, at 8:15 p.m.

Dr. Merton’s lecture, “Studies in the Sociology of Science,” will deal with the special field of sociology that is concerned with the relationship between science and social structure.

Topics Dr. Merton will discuss include case studies of American Nobel laureates in the sciences, the theoretical significance of independent multiple discoveries, and science as a social institution.

After receiving his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1930, Dr. Merton taught at Harvard and at (See NH LECTURE, Page 1)

President Asks $1.7 Billion for PHS in FY 1965; NIH Share Is $1.03 Billion

The Fiscal Year 1965 Federal budget submitted to Congress January 21 by President Johnson includes a $1.03 billion request for the National Institutes of Health. This exceeds by $52.7 million the amount appropriated to NIH for the current fiscal year.

The NIH total is included in the Public Health Service request of nearly $1.7 billion, which is part of the $6.53 billion Administration request for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Budget Breakdown Given

Overall, the NIH budget request for the coming fiscal year breaks down as follows: Operating funds, $957.4 million; direct construction, $14.9 million; and Health Research Facilities construction grants, $58 million.

Operating appropriations requested for FY 1965 represent an increase of $38.9 million over actual appropriations for this purpose for fiscal 1964. Obligations by activity were (See BUDGET, Page 1)

'Smoking and Health' Mailed To M.D.s, on Sale at GPO

On January 11, too late for mention in the prior issue of the NIH Record, the Public Health Service made public the long-awaited, 387-page report of the Surgeon General’s Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health.

The committee’s findings have since been so widely and thoroughly reported that any limited summary possible in these pages would be valueless.

Meanwhile the Service is mailing copies of the report to practicing physicians listed in the American Medical Association’s directory.


Research Shows College Students Seek Stimulation of Challenging Situations

In a series of studies on how people deal with stress, a National Institute of Mental Health investigator refutes the prevailing belief that they strive merely for relief of tension. He finds that competent college students seek out the stimulation of challenging and potentially stressful situations and, in coping with them, actively explore the resources in their environment.

Further, the enhancement of self-esteem that accompanies successful dealing with problems contributes to the ability to cope effectively with future difficult situations.

Covers Transition Period

As part of a broader NIMH investigation of the transition period from high school to college, the present study was carried out to determine how competent adolescents cope with their many new social and academic tasks such as developing new academic skills, friendships, heterosexual relationships, and independence.

Through intensive interviews with 14 screened volunteer students during their senior high school and freshman college years, some of the coping patterns were clarified.

The students all had successful academic records, close and meaningful interpersonal relationships, and clear self images as achievers. They were all selected from middle-class families who placed high value on the college experience.

The social milieu was found to provide and reinforce techniques for coping. It was found that these subjects managed their new environments effectively.

(See STUDENTS, Page 6)

PHS Information Head, Branch Chief Injured By Cab at Crossing

J. Stewart Hunter, Assistant to the PHS Surgeon General for Information, and Laurreta H. April, Chief of the Public Inquiries Branch, PHS, were seriously injured when struck by a taxicab at the intersection of 4th and C Sts., S. W., January 16, at 2 p. m.

At the Washington Hospital Center, Mrs. April was reported to have a fractured leg and scalp lacerations requiring 22 stitches.

As this issue went to press the condition of both was reported as satisfactory. On behalf of NIH the Record earnestly wishes for both a prompt recovery.

(See DR. SHERMAN, Page 7)
Dr. Chen Pien Li Named Fellow of N.Y. Academy

Dr. Chen Pien Li, Chief of the Virus Biology Section of the Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, Division of Biologics Standards, has been elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences in recognition of his scientific achievement and promotion of science.

NIAID Grant to Support 7-Yr. Research Project

A grant for a 7-point program in clinical research on allergies to be conducted over a projected 7-year period was announced recently by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

The project, supported through a grant awarded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, will be conducted at the Institute of Allergy of the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, noted for treatment, training, and research in allergic diseases.

Included in the program are projects dealing with changes in antibodies with treatment, the effect of treatment on skin reactions, testing of purified ragweed antigens, factors in histamine release, the role of bacterial infection in asthma, and the diagnosis of penicillin allergy.

Dr. William B. Sherman, Director of the Institute of Allergy, is the principal investigator of the study.

The initial annual grant for the program, which is projected through 1970, is $89,405. The investigators will direct their research primarily toward methods of diagnosis and treatment of allergies, functioning essentially as a specialized clinical research center.

Other researchers involved in the project include Drs. John T. Connell, Arthur E. O. Menzel, William M. Nicholas, and J. F. Fischer.

Series of Organizational Appointments, Changes Are Announced by NCI

A series of organizational changes have been made in the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center of the National Cancer Institute.

Major changes involve the shift of the Biochemical Pharmacology Section from the Laboratory of Dr. Schepartz.
Miss Isaacs, NIMH, Is First Doctor of Nursing Science

By Bill Kleven

Dr. Gertrude Isaacs, the first person ever to receive a doctorate in nursing science, has been appointed training specialist at the National Institute of Mental Health, assigned to the Nursing Section of the NIMH Training Branch.

Dr. Isaacs' career has included nursing service on an Arizona Navajo Indian Reservation and family positions with the University of Miami and Barry College for Women in Miami. She received her degree last June as the first graduate of Boston University's unique doctoral program in psychiatric nursing.

Nurses have obtained doctoral degrees in education and the social, biological and physical sciences, but there has never been before a doctorate of nursing science program in the United States or in any other country, according to Boston University.

Program Starts in 1960

Inaugurated in 1960, the program was the first specifically to identify nursing as the degree title and to emphasize depth in nursing content.

The program was oriented to achieve a balance between academic studies and clinical experiences in psychiatric nursing which would offer an opportunity for specialized training in the treatment of various mental illnesses.

Born in Lubbock, Tex., Dr. Isaacs moved with her family to Winnipeg, Manitoba, when she was six years old. She graduated from Winnipeg's Misericordia School of Nursing in 1946 and then came to the United States where she did part-time nursing in a small Kansas hospital prior to joining the Frontier Nursing Service in Kentucky.

Dr. Isaacs earned a certificate in midwifery at the Frontier Service School, which is one of three accredited midwifery programs in this country.

Operating deep in the Kentucky (See MISS ISAACS, Page 6)

Revised Grants Manual, Part V, Issued by DRG

Part V of "A Manual to Facilitate Administration of Research and Training Grants," first issued in December of 1962, has been revised by the Division of Research Grants.

Copies have been mailed to administrative officials in all of the approximately 1,500 institutions holding grants from PHS.

Volume One of Series

The volume covers research and conference grants, and will be one of a series. Parts dealing with training grants, fellowships, and other programs are in various stages of preparation.

Significant policy or procedural changes have been made in 16 of the manual's 52 sections. The new edition, for example, spells out procedures for identifying nursing in the proposal, whereby the applicant may be made available to the public.

It also outlines the new alternate procedure of financing an institution's overall PHS grant program on an "advance" basis instead of financing each grant through quarterly payments, and makes the designated principal investigator solely responsible for the conduct of the proposed research.

Other changes affect methods of accounting for equipment; place new restrictions on first class air travel; allow, in some cases, for the costs of moving families and household goods; and extend the deadline for expenditure reports from 90 to 120 days after termination of grants.

Requests for copies of the new edition should be directed to the Policy and Procedure Office, DRG, 49-67123.

A health center to provide outpatient services for Alaska Natives, American seamen, and Federal Government employees has been established on Annette Island, near Ketchikan, Alaska, the U.S. Public Health Service announced recently.

41 States Receive $24 Million for General Research

Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has announced the award of $24,755,533 to 249 institutions in 41 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico "for the flexible and discriminating general support of research and research training in disciplines of science related to health."

These General Research Support 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.

Great latitude is permitted the qualifying institutions in making scientific discriminations that will improve the quality, content, emphasis and direction of their own research programs.

Initiative Encouraged

They are encouraged to capitalize on emerging opportunities, to explore new and unorthodox ideas, and to employ these funds for purposes which in their judgment will contribute most effectively to the improvement of their total research capabilities.

General Research Support grants are made by the Surgeon General, following recommendations by the National Advisory Health Council, to qualified schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, public health, pharmacy, nursing, veterinary medicine, hospitals and other non-profit research organizations already heavily engaged in health-related research.

The grants are for the period January 1 through December 31, 1964, and constitute the major award each institution will receive for general research support as determined by a formula and according to the institution's past experiences and commitment to health-related research.

An additional amount will be granted later in the year when certain variable factors are established.

NIDR Brochure Marks Fifteenth Anniversary

Proceedings of a scientific seminar marking the 15th anniversary of the National Institute of Dental Research have been published in a recently released brochure.

Illustrated with candid photographs, the brochure, "The National Institute of Dental Research, 1949-1964," is available in single copies from the Information Office, National Institute of Dental Research, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
Guest Scientist Known for Studies of Immunological Role of Thymus Gland

J. F. A. P. Miller has yet to reach his 40th birthday, but he has already won a place in biomedical research for his highly significant studies of the immunological role of the thymus gland.

Dr. Miller is clearly more interested in building new roads than in admiring the ones he has already pioneered, which is one reason why he is now at the National Cancer Institute as a guest worker in the Laboratory of Biology.

Extensive work by Dr. Miller and others, including NCI and NIAID scientists, has produced evidence that the thymus performs its role, on one hand, by serving as a source of lymphocytes in prenatal and neonatal life, and on the other, by producing a non-cellular, or humoral, factor that enables lymphocytes to mature. The nature of the humoral factor remains to be determined.

Research Planned

During his year at NCI, Dr. Miller plans to work along two lines. One is a study of lymphocytes from animals thymectomized at birth, which, as Dr. Miller was the first to demonstrate in newborn mice, prevents the animals from responding immunologically to foreign antigens. He intends to examine the behavior of these cells both in culture and in intact hosts.

His second project is an investigation of the relationship between the known immunological role of the thymus and resistance to cancer. His starting point is evidence reported by many scientists that certain virus-induced and chemically induced animal tumors have new cellular antigens, which appear to provoke an immunological response, though a weak one, on the part of their hosts.

Once an obscure organ believed to have no function, the thymus was thought to undergo involution early in life. Dr. Miller and others have now shown that even in mature mice, the thymus is active, as evidenced by its role in the restoration of immunological competence in irradiated animals.

Questions Raised

Studies of the immunological role of the thymus have raised important questions concerned with application of what is now known about the thymus to tissue and organ transplantation. Some hitherto unexplained gaps in knowledge need to be closed, however, before transplantation of organs can emerge from the strictly experimental stage.

As for those initials, they stand for Jacques Francis Albert Pierre, a native of France, Dr. Miller was a seasoned globe-trotter by the time he was 10 years old, having accompanied his parents on their travels through the Near East, where his father had duties as a banker.

He spent the next 17 years in Australia where he received his M.D. degree, finally settled in England, earned his Ph.D. degree, and embarked on a research career at the Chester Beatty Research Institute of the Royal Cancer Hospital in London.

While they are in the United States, he and his wife, a former nurse, and their infant son are living in an apartment in Rockville.

NIGMS Grant Supports Study of Chromosomes

A grant-supported study is under way at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City to define how alterations in the arrangement or structure of specific chromosomes results in human developmental abnormalities.

The $44,744 grant by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences is for the first year of a prospective 3-year study.

The new program will be directed by Dr. Harold F. Klinger, Assistant Professor of Anatomy and Genetics at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Dr. Klinger and his associates plan to carry on correlative studies to show how an alteration in the number or arrangement of specific chromosomes or their internal structure affects the genetic constitution of an individual.

Abnormalities Studied

Along with chromosome studies, clinical data will be collected on patients suffering from developmental abnormalities, and factors within these individuals which are under genetic control (such as blood groups, enzymes, and hemoglobin) will be investigated.

It is hoped that the study of abnormal chromosomes and their effects will make it possible to determine where controlling genes are located and how they interact and function.

“When this stage is reached,” Dr. Klinger said, “human genetic mechanisms will be much better understood and many positive theoretical and practical consequences are bound to ensue.”

Advancement of our understanding of genetic mechanisms depends upon the development and improvement of cytogenetic techniques for studying human material.

Dr. Klinger and his group plan to devote considerable time to improving and simplifying techniques for examining human chromosomes in both blood and tissue cells.

Richardson and Wharton Named to NIAID Council

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry of the Public Health Service has announced the appointment of Drs. Arthur P. Richardson and George W. Wharton, Jr., to 4-year terms on the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council, effective February 1.

Dr. Richardson is Dean of the School of Medicine at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Wharton is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Zoology and Entomology at the Ohio State University at Columbus.
Henry L. Meyer Retires From Cancer Institute, Serves PHS 33 Years

The National Cancer Institute lost one of its "old-timers" last month when Henry L. Meyer retired at age 68 after 33 years of government service.

Mr. Meyer began working in the Public Health Service in 1939. He did animal experimental work for the USPHS Field Investigations of Cancer at Harvard Medical School.

After his transfer to NIH in 1969, Mr. Meyer worked in the Radiation Branch, NCI, where he was a Physical Science Technician at the time of his retirement.

Consulted by Many

One of the early workers in experimental irradiations, Mr. Meyer developed a high degree of skill in that field. He held the confidence of numerous scientific investigators and was often called upon for information and advice concerning techniques and dosimetry.

In this work he displayed a great deal of initiative and flexibility.

In retirement Mr. Meyer intends to pursue his hobby of boating, and has planned a trip this spring. He will also devote time to caring for his large house and grounds at 7 Russell Ave., Gaithersburg, Md.

Dr. Marvin Schneiderman, Associate Chief of the Biometry Branch, National Cancer Institute, was elected an honorary Fellow of the American Statistical Association at the recent meeting of the Association in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Schneiderman was cited for "his extension of statistical techniques to problems of clinical medical research, and for his leadership in making statistical procedures an integral part of a large-coordinated medical research program."

RML Adds 2 New Buildings; Total Now 14; Metcalf, Andrews Speak at Dedication

Dedication ceremonies marking completion of two new buildings and the remodeling of a third at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., were attended January 4 by approximately 200 persons including a number of distinguished guests.

Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana, a member of the Senate Committees on Labor and Public Welfare, and Public Works, delivered the major address. Dr. Justin M. Andrews, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, of which RML is a component, was also one of the principal speakers.

Other distinguished guests were Dr. Carl Larson, Professor of Microbiology at Montana State University and Director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory until 1962, and Jack Dowling, President of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce.

Buildings Described

The larger of the two new buildings will house animals used in research and includes an insectary to increase resources for the study of insect-borne diseases.

The laboratory's machine shop will be contained in the other building. The remodeling included enlargement and provision of more efficient quarters for the library and a meeting room of adequate size.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Dr. Cornelius B. Philip, Director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, conducted the guests on a tour of the new Insectary and Animal Building.

Van Gogh Exhibit Opens Feb. 1 in D. C. Gallery

Sixty paintings and 60 drawings from Vincent Van Gogh's own collection will be on display at the Washington Gallery of Modern Art, 1221 21st St. N.W., beginning next Saturday and concluding March 17.

The collection, valued at $8 million, will be brought to this country by V. W. Van Gogh, nephew of the artist, and his wife. They will fly in separate planes with the pictures as "passengers," to insure safety.

Experiments Show That Immunological Factors Affect Tumor Growth

Speaking at a recent Grand Rounds of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Dr. Karl Habel, Chief of the Institute's Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, described experiments with the tumor-causing polyoma virus and presented increasing evidence that immunological factors are important in tumor development.

Pointing out that the polyoma virus causes widespread natural infection in laboratory and wild rodent populations, Dr. Habel said that spontaneous tumors caused by the virus are extremely rare. When injected into newborn mice or hamsters, however, the polyoma virus does cause tumors.

This has not proved to be the case in adults of the same inbred species. Apparently, an animal must be immunologically incompetent before tumors can be produced by this virus.

Evidence Suggests Transformation

Dr. Habel's experimental evidence suggests that the virus transforms normal cells in both the newborn and the adult animals, but the immunologically competent adult rejects the tumor cells because they contain a new specific foreign antigen.

Viruses carrying tumors develop complement-fixing antibodies against a tumor antigen, and this is a specific reaction for polyoma tumors.

At the present time, possible relationships between this complement-fixing antigen and that antigen responsible for resistance to tumor challenge are unclear.

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James Sherman Davis
Named to NIGMS Post

Dr. James Sherman Davis has been appointed Scientist Administrator with the Research Fellowships Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

In this position Dr. Davis will provide professional guidance in the programs of research fellowship and career development in the biological sciences generally, and in the anatomical sciences in particular.

Background Cited

Dr. Davis came to NIH from the University of Tennessee Medical School where he was a member of the faculty since 1951. Beginning as an Instructor in that year, he was promoted to Assistant Professor of Anatomy in 1955, Associate Professor in 1959, and Professor in 1963.

A native of Troy, Ala., Dr. Davis received a B.S. degree in Biology in 1941 from Birmingham Southern College and then served in the Army Air Force from 1942 to 1945. He was awarded a M.A. degree in Zoology from the University of Wisconsin in 1949 and received the Ph.D. degree from the same university in 1952.

MISS ISAACS

(Continued from Page 3)

hills, the Frontier Service required its staff of some 40 nurses and one physician to travel on horseback to care for families far out in the rural area.

Dr. Isaacs recalls "the nurses delivered approximately 98 percent of the babies. Of course, the more complicated obstetrical and surgical cases were transferred to our 20-bed hospital.

After two and a half years with the Service, she joined the obstetrical staff of the Indian Service in Arizona.

Experience Valuable

"My work with the Navajo patients and the Frontier Indians— adapting to cultural conditions so different in each case— was my introduction to hard-core public health nursing," she said.

"A physician on loan to the Indian Service from the Public Health Service had urged me to consider public health as my career; so after a long, hard look at what I had accomplished and what I felt should be accomplished, I joined the Nebraska Department of Public Health where I received an NIMH traineeship stipend to attend the University of Minnesota."

Dr. Isaacs completed requirements for a B.S. degree in Public Health at Minnesota, and in 1956 received an M.S. degree in Mental Health-Public Health from the same university.

Upon graduation she joined the faculty of Barry College for Women, and later, the University of Miami School of Nursing, where she assisted in the establishment of public health nursing programs. In 1960 Dr. Isaacs was admitted into the newly established nursing doctoral program at Boston University.

During the last year of her formal studies while completing her dissertation, she was a special studies student in the Community Mental Health Program at Harvard University. Attending under an NIMH grant, she was the first nurse admitted into this program.

Her dissertation emphasizes the interdisciplinary approach to nursing in the care of the mentally ill and is entitled "Team Conflict—A Recapitulation of Conflict in the Home."

As a member of the Frontier Nursing Service years ago, Dr. Isaacs was one of 40 nurses traveling by horseback deep in the Kentucky hills. "We delivered 98 percent of the babies" born in those rural areas, she said.

STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

omnent in a number of diverse ways, all of which maintain and develop their self-esteem.

Most of the students developed new skills; they learned to size up a situation, budget their time wisely, strive for attainable goals, and obtain alternative means of gratification, as through extracurricular activities.

Effective coping relied especially on an active exploration of the human resources in the environment. Most of the students sought out upper classmen for support and guidance.

Abilities Related

The ability to make and maintain friendships appeared related to the ability to solve problems in other spheres. Friends assured the student of his self worth and acted as models of behavior, sounding boards, and sources of support.

Informal "bull" sessions among friends served as an information exchange and increased intellectual input. "The students' increasing confidence enabled them to overcome anxiety in meeting the stiffer academic requirements of college. Most displayed a zeal for higher learning, and broadened and

Dr. Davis is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Anatomiasts, the Endocrine Society, and the American Society of Zoologists.

Bessie M. Watkins of the Tumor-Host Relations Section, Laboratory of Biochemistry, NCI, receives a cash award from Dr. Herbert A. Sober, Chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, for her "consistent high quality performance which has contributed to the smooth and efficient functioning of the research team" in the Section.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.
Mr. May

Clarence May Dies in Clinical Center; Leader in Physical Development of NIH

Clarence W. May, whose 37-year career with the Public Health Service spanned the emergence of NIH as one of the world's foremost research centers, died January 11 in the Clinical Center where he had been a patient since early fall.

Affectionately known as "Mr. NIH," Mr. May, 65, retired in 1957 as Assistant to the Chief of the Division of Research Services. He was one of 158 original employees who came to Bethesda in 1938 when the then-National Institute of Health transferred from its downtown location at 25th and E Streets, N.W.

Although untrained as an architect or construction engineer, he became expert in the planning, construction and maintenance of research facilities and laboratories, and played a leading role in the physical development of NIH into the research complex of today.

Mr. May began his national career in 1917 as a messenger with the Department of Agriculture. He transferred to the Bureau of Risk Insurance in 1919, and then to the Bureau of the Public Health Service in 1920 as a multigraph operator. Both bureaus were then under the Treasury Department.

His capacity for leadership soon asserted itself and he rose rapidly to become Chief of the Administrative and Supply Service, PHS. During this period he became intently concerned with the problems of property, equipment and facilities operation.

His natural bent for research facilities construction became so well known by 1957 that he was transferred to the National Institute of Health as an administrative assistant in charge of coordinating building plans.

As Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and later as Chief of the Building Maintenance Branch, Mr. May participated in and supervised the design, planning and construction of virtually all NIH buildings from 1938 through 1948.

Scientist's 'Best Friend'

Known as the bench scientist's "best friend," his pioneering in the design of research equipment and facilities provided NIH with experience and knowledge in the modern trend in laboratory design. This was reflected in the major expansion program begun in 1948 with the planning and construction of the Clinical Center.

A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. May was the recipient of a Superior Performance Award in 1958, while serving as a Special Consultant to NIH.

Mr. May is survived by his wife, Eutha M., of the home address, 7201 Beacon Terrace, Bethesda, Md.; a son, John O.; three sisters, and five grandchildren.

Annual NHI-NNMC Research Seminars Attract Over 400 Teenage Students

More than 400 area high school students are participating in the Fourth Annual Heart Research Seminars sponsored by the Montgomery County Tuberculosis and Heart Association in cooperation with the National Heart Institute and the National Naval Medical Center.

The seminars, held at NIH and the NNMC, are designed to stimulate greater interest in medicine and the biological sciences as a potential career among Montgomery County high school students.

Students registered at the first session on January 4 when they were introduced to certain aspects of the practice of medicine and how research progress advances the techniques of medical practice. They met again January 18 and 25, and have two more sessions remaining—February 1 and 8.

Topics Listed

Topics of the meetings include: Tuberculosis—Past, Present and Future; Smoking and Health; Carcinoid Tumor; Pharmacology of Digitalis; and Cardiac Resuscitation.

At the conclusion of the fifth and final meeting, a competitive examination will be held and the top 12 students will be awarded summer study opportunities in the laboratories of NIH and NNMC.

Edmund T. Burke, Chairman of the Research Fellowship Committee for these seminars, said, "The program has gained attention throughout the country as an outstanding example of student interest in scientific careers."

Dr. Louis Gillespie, Jr., of the National Heart Institute, is one of the 11 area physicians participating in the program.
Clinical Study Produces New Classification of Types of Schizophrenia

A National Institute of Mental Health clinical study of thought disorder and family relations of schizophrenic patients has produced new diagnostic labels.

A new classification of types of schizophrenia which is based upon links between family patterns and structural aspects of schizophrenic impairment, especially thought disorder, has evolved from six years of family studies of young adult schizophrenic patients.

According to this principle, technically referred to as the differentiation-integration principle, organisms normally develop from a state of relative lack of differentiation to a state of increasing differentiation, articulation, and integration.

Certain Families Studied

The investigators have tried to select families for study in which a certain degree of interaction between patient and family has continued and in which the children have been raised by their own parents. The transactions of the family as a whole, as well as relations between each parent and each child, were regarded as significant.

Some schizophrenic individuals show total, undifferentiated forms of functioning, or “amorphousness.” Others show failure to understand dominance relationships even after some degree of clear differentiation has been achieved, or a category known as “fragmentation.” Some individuals prevent potential thought disorganization by the use of rigid, constriciting defenses.

Patients Classified

Thus it has proved workable and useful for the investigators, Drs. Lyman C. Wynne and Margaret Thaler Singer, of the Adult Psychiatry Branch, NIMH, to classify schizophrenic patients by type of thinking (amorphous, mixed or amorphous-fragmented, fragmented, and stably constructed) and severity of the psychotic tendency.

In amorphous schizophrenic patients, communication is marked by gaps, indefiniteness, vagueness, and brevity. They show impoverishment, flatness, dullness, and apathy, with more evidence of developmental failure than of major regressive loss.

Patients with mixed thinking have a generally “poor premorbid” background, although they have functioned fairly well in certain areas at times and show signs of perceptual and cognitive clarity.

Patients with fragmented forms of thought suffer from a serious failure in the articulation and integration of the parts of experience, which, under favorable circumstances, they have been able to differentiate.

The stably constructed, or borderline schizophrenics, show similarities to other schizophrenics in their style of thinking, but over a period of time there is an underlying connectedness and coherent meaningful pattern in their thinking and in their lives.

Specific systematic applicability of this classification in family studies will be described in subsequent papers. The present findings are reported in the Archives of General Psychiatry.

Even though the tongue weighs practically nothing, it’s surprising how few people are able to hold it. —The Washington Post.

Health Services Formula And Project Grants for FY ’63 Issued by PHS

The Public Health Service has announced the publication of a new booklet listing $76,415,809 in formula grants to the States for health services, and grants for special projects and demonstrations in the prevention and control of illnesses.

The booklet is Part IV of a 5-part series. Others list all PHS grants for research projects (Part I); awards for training (Part II); construction grants except those for waste treatment works (Part III); and summary tables (Part V) covering the data presented in Parts I through IV.

Formula grants to States for health services, so named because they are allotted by a formula in which population, financial need and extent of problem are considered, were begun in 1936.

State Programs Aided

In 1963 formula grants were made to help support the general health programs of the States, and also for seven specific programs—tuberculosis, radiological health, cancer control, heart disease control, chronic diseases, mental health, and water pollution control. They were made to 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam.

Project grants support experiments and demonstrations on new techniques for the solution of specific health problems and are made to State or local public agencies or non-profit private organizations. Awarded for fixed periods of time, they are made upon recommendation of advisory groups made up of non-federal experts acting as consultants, and include such projects as the institution of a new method of coordinating home care services for chronically ill persons.

Booklet Costs 30 Cents


Single free copies may be obtained from the Information Office, Division of Research Grants, Westwood Building, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Golfer, with score card in hand, to partner: “I’m a two-handicap golfer—I have a boss who won’t let me off early and a wife who keeps me home week-ends.” —Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate.