Eugene Braunwald One of 10 to Win Flemming Award

Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Chief of the Cardiology Branch of the National Heart Institute, recently received a 1965 Arthur S. Flemming Award as an outstanding young man in the Federal Government.

The 1965 Flemming Awards were presented to 10 Government employees, all under 40, at a luncheon February 11 at the Statler Hilton in Washington. John W. Macy Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, was the principal speaker at the awards ceremony.

Flemming is presented annually to men under 40 who have demonstrated outstanding achievement in public service. Thirteen awards have been given since the first presentation in 1945.

Five of the men, including Dr. Braunwald, were honored for achievement in scientific or technical fields, and five for achievement in administrative or executive fields.

Goldberg Heads Panel

The winners, selected principally for their work during Fiscal Year 1964, were chosen by a panel headed by Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Braunwald has made significant contributions to the understanding of factors regulating the output of the heart, with particular emphasis on the importance of venous tone as a determinant in cardiac performance.

(See DR. BRAUNWALD, Page 1.)

NIH Film on Heart Research Scheduled for Tomorrow

All NIH employees are invited to attend a showing of a new NIH sponsored short motion picture, "Heartbeat," tomorrow (Thursday, Feb. 25), at 12 noon in the Clinical Center auditorium.

The story in five sequences based on research motion picture tells its story in five sequences based on research programs supported by NIH. It was filmed in Peru, Lebanon, Uganda, Japan, East Pakistan and NIH.

ATCC Is World Focal Point For Microbiological Materials

By Beverly Warran

Not everything that comes in small packages is necessarily good. This can be readily verified by employees of the American Type Culture Collection which in the course of carrying out its many services for the scientific community, handles a variety of "small packages" that often include virulent bacteria and dangerous viruses.

Established in 1925 as a private, non-profit institution to provide a repository and distribution center for bacterial cultures, "The Collection" is today a world-renowned repository and distributing agency for microbiological materials. It maintains its Rockville, Md., headquarters one of the largest collections of diverse microorganisms in the United States and perhaps the world.

Its microbiological materials include not only more than 4,000 strains of bacteria and some plant rusts, but fungi, algae, and protozoa.

Recently in response to the needs of researchers in virology, cancer and other medical areas, it has added viruses and tissue cultures.

Provides 12,000 Cultures

The Collection has also expanded its other services to meet the growing needs of researchers and to accomplish its stated purposes of "service, research, and education."

Each year the Collection provides some 12,000 cultures to researchers all over the world. NIH scientists and investigators also use the ATCC's resources extensively. Brazil, France, Thailand, Czechoslovakia and—under an exchange program—the Soviet Union are among

(See FOCAL POINT, Page 1.)

New NIMH Statistical Technique Aids in Predicting Readmissions of Mentally Ill

Among the most important questions facing organizers of comprehensive community mental health services is that of patient movement, one of the complex problems in the area of care for the mentally ill.

To help provide an answer to this question, a National Institute of Mental Health statistician has developed a life table technique for determining the probability of hospital readmission of new psychiatric patients.

Table Describes Probability

A life table is a statistical table describing the cumulative probability of an event over successive periods of time.

By using a standard computer program and standard cohort cards, it is now possible to predict recurrence rates which affect bed turnover, length of stay in the community following hospitalization, and future bed needs.

Data on first admissions of psychiatric patients to 98 State mental hospitals, from July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1960, were obtained from selected States by the NIMH Hospital Studies Section. Also included, to illustrate the method, were data from the psychiatric unit of a general hospital, provided by the Monroe County, N.Y., Psychiatric Case Register.

The method consists of determining

(See READMISSIONS, Page 4.)

ICNND to Survey Nutritional Health In Eight Countries

Nineteen scientists from the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense left for Nigeria in mid-January to conduct a broad scope nutritional health survey in cooperation with 24 Nigerian scientists.

The ICNND team, directed by Dr. William J. Darby of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, is composed of members from eight universities and five research institutions.

Dr. William J. Darby (left) is shown presenting the ICNND report of the nutrition survey conducted in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to King Hussein. Dr. Darby received the Star of Jordan, the highest honor bestowed by that country.—Photo by Albert Flouty, photographer to King Hussein.

Dr. Albert L. Russell, Chief of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, is a member of the team.

The comprehensive study, officially requested by Nigeria, is expected to be completed in mid-April of this year, Dr. Arnold E. Schaefer, Executive Director of ICNND, stated.

A similar study will be conducted in Paraguay from mid-April to mid-June.

An agreement also was reached with the Pan-American Health Organization to assist the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and
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.

NEWS from PERSONNEL

DESIGNATION of BENEFICIARY

A Department Bulletin posted on all NIH bulletin boards until the end of February notes that if you do not name a beneficiary for Civil Service Retirement, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance, and any unpaid compensation, payment will be made in the following order of precedence: to the first of the following who are alive on the date that title to payment arises.

1. To the widow or widower. (In insurance claims, the courts have ruled that widow means lawful widow. Accordingly a woman who married a man who had a living and divorced wife is not entitled upon his death to the insurance as his widow.)
2. If neither of the above, to the child or children in equal shares with the share of any deceased child distributed among the descendents of that child.
3. If none of the above, to the parents in equal shares or the entire amount to the surviving parent.
4. If none of the above, to the executor or administrator of the estate.
5. If none of the above, to the next of kin as determined under the laws of the State in which the employee was domiciled.

Instructions are included in the bulletin about the forms to use and copying and duplicating services.

DRS Obtains Equipment To Produce Inexpensive 2x2" Projection Slides

With the development of improved techniques and installation of modern equipment, the Photography Section of the Division of Research Services is now able to produce 2x2" projection slides at a cost that is much less than that of the 3¼x4½" slide.

Not only is the 2x2" slide less expensive, but it also is unbreakable, lighter in weight, and represents no storage problem when traveling to meetings.

Slide Projects Well

The modern 2x2" projector is available almost universally, and when projected, the quality of the 2x2" slide is comparable to that of the larger slide.

The 2x2" system is compatible with existing black and white negatives and color transparencies, and the Photography Section provides copying and duplicating services for both.

Anyone not familiar with the 2x2" system or who would like further information may call Vernon Taylor, Chief of the Photography Section, Ext. 6255.

List of Latest Arrivals Of Visiting Scientists

1/26—Dr. Robert T. Parfitt, Australia, Research in the Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Section on Medicinal Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. E. L. May, NIAMD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 116.
1/27—Dr. Toshikatsu Yokota, Japan, Research in the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Section on Limbic Integration and Behavior. Sponsor: Dr. Paul D. MacLean, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3N310.

2/3—Dr. Edward Frank Evans, England, Research in the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Section on Spinal Cord. Sponsor: Dr. Philip G. Nelson, NINDB, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3D47.

Dr. Overman to Serve On University Faculty

Dr. John R. Overman, Associate Director for Collaborative Research of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and formerly Professor of Microbiology and Assistant Professor of Medicine at Duke University Medical Center, has been appointed to serve also as Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at the George Washington University School of Medicine.

The "modern" era in computation and data processing at NIH began in 1958 with the acquisition of an IBM digital computer.

December 31, 1964. All periods of military and civilian service are included in the computation. Employees who are uncertain of their eligibility for one of these awards or may have been overlooked in the past may call Ext. 64851 for verification of service computation date.

Area Single Fund Drive Is Outstanding Success

Federal employees in the Washington, D.C. area increased their contributions by $831,492 to a total of $5,687,693 in the combined charity drive conducted experimentally last fall. This is a 20 percent increase over the amounts previously pledged in separate campaigns.

The test campaign for the first time consolidated into a single drive the collection of voluntary contributions for the United Funds, National Health Agencies, and International Service Agencies.

Also for the first time, pledge payments by voluntary payroll allotment were authorized.

All Drives Successful

Combined drives in the six cities chosen for the experimental drives all scored outstanding successes, Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy Jr. reported.

Not all drives were completed at the time of the CSC report but latest figures showed Bremerton, Wash., up 37 percent to a total of $116,492; Chicago, Ill., up 30 percent to a total of $325,000; Dover, N.J., up 125 percent to a total of $96,129; Macon, Ga., up 84 percent, to a total of $342,012; and San Antonio, Texas, up 61 percent, to a total of $899,700.

Also Saves Money

The experimental drives not only have substantially increased contributions, but are expected to save the Government money through a single, less-expensive campaign.

Appraisal of the experimental program will be made by the Civil Service Commission in consultation with Federal and employee organization officials and the voluntary agencies involved.
Dr. Newton Is Appointed Program Administrator Of NIGMS Branch

The appointment of Dr. Walter L. Newton as Program Administrator in the Research Training Grants Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, was announced recently by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Institute Director.

In this position Dr. Newton will be responsible for the overall coordination of the Pathology Training Program.

Dr. Newton succeeds Dr. John E. Boyd, Acting Program Administrator, who will return to the University of Rochester Medical Center on July 1 to begin a residency in medicine.

Serves With DRS

Before his appointment, Dr. Newton was Scientific Director and Associate Chief for Laboratory Resources in the Division of Research Services.

He served from 1959 to 1963 as Chief of the Laboratory of Germfree Animal Research, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. The laboratory was established two years before, and he also served as Special Assistant to the Director of Intramural Research.

During his earlier service with NIAID, he helped develop germfree animal research and in 1957 established the Section on Germfree Animal Studies, now the Laboratory of Germfree Animal Research.

Dr. Newton joined the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service in 1943 and holds the rank of Scientist Director in the Regular Corps. Until 1957 he was engaged in research projects in parasitology, including assignments at NIH, various field stations in the U.S., and Puerto Rico.

Memberships Listed

Dr. Newton received his M.A. in zoology in 1948 and Ph.D. in parasitology in 1952 from George Washington University.

He is a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the American Society of Parasitology.

Data Retrieval System Developed for Health Research Facilities

A data retrieval system to quickly provide statistical data on the health research facilities construction program is currently being implemented by the Program Analysis Office, Division of Research Facilities and Resources, under the direction of Dr. Deward Waggoner.

The retrieval system, when completed, will make possible a comprehensive statistical analysis of the Health Research Facilities construction program from its inception in 1956.

Data Aids Evaluation

This system will provide data which will permit evaluation of such facets of the Health Research Facilities program as construction costs by categories, square footage constructed, types of institutions supported, comparative data on geographic locations, and areas of health research.

In addition, it will furnish the base for more sophisticated program evaluation on grantee accomplishments to be developed in the future by survey techniques.

The retrieval system will be the third to be developed by the Program Analysis Office. The other two data systems cover the general research support and general clinical research center programs.

New NIAMD Publication

A new pamphlet, “Facts About Osteoporosis,” recently published by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, presents general background information on this “bone-thinning” disorder which affects middle aged and elderly persons.

The disease causes a gradual decrease in both the amount and strength of bone tissue, and the affected bones become weak and porous, often in severe cases breaking under even minor stress.

“This disease is one of the major causes of physical disability in old age,” states the pamphlet. It is responsible for many of the fractures which victimize elderly persons.

Normal Bones Regenerate

In the normal adult, the skeleton constantly and systematically rebuilds itself. In older persons, however, this regeneration of bone is sometimes interfered with due to a decrease in the body’s production of hormones.

This factor, coupled with an insufficient intake of dietary calcium over a period of many years, and marked physical inactivity, can lead to osteoporosis.

Discusses Osteoporosis

One of the world’s outstanding neuropathologists in the field of stroke recently revealed striking new trends in cerebrovascular disease to an NIH audience.

En route to Geneva after participating in a survey of the incidence of cerebral hemorrhage in Japan, Dr. Peter Yates of the University of Manchester, England, reported his findings in an NINDB-sponsored lecture in Conference Room 3, Building 31.

In extensive comparisons between the kinds of stroke occurring in Manchester between 1940 and 1960, Dr. Yates found that distinct trends occurred in the decade 1950-1960.

Incidence of strokes caused by blood seepage into brain tissue (cerebral hemorrhage) declined during that period, while the occurrence of strokes due to blockage of brain vessels (cerebral infarction) increased noticeably.

The World Health Organization consultant noted that these trends occurred with pronounced uniformity among the general British population, as verified by examining national mortality data. Furthermore, Dr. Yates explained, the trends were similar in both men and women, and at all ages.

Effect of Drugs Cited

Dr. Jan Cammermeyer, Chief of NINDB’s Laboratory of Neuro-pathology, attributed the fact that drugs for lowering blood pressure became widely available during the 1950-1960 period, which favored a lowered incidence of cerebral hemorrhage, to the increase in cerebral infarctions during the fifties.

Dr. Yates found that blockage of veins due to blood clots in the brain (cerebral thrombosis) greatly increased in Britain during the past 20 years, but not in Japan.

Both Dr. Cammermeyer and Dr. Yates provided the observation that during World War II, in Britain and Norway, the food shortage led to severely diminished rates of cerebral thrombosis. Dr. Yates confirmed that the same relationship took place in Britain during the First World War.

CC Blood Bank Reports

During January, the Clinical Center Blood Bank reports, 268 pints of blood were received from NIH donors. In the same period CC patients received a total of 1,780 units of blood, including packed red cells, single donor plasma, and platelet product transfusions.

The first NIH Lecture was given by Dr. Severo Ochoa of New York University College of Medicine on January 21, 1953.

NINDB Lecturer From England Reports New Trends in Cerebrovascular Disease

By Steve Beasley

One of the world's outstanding neuropathologists in the field of stroke recently revealed striking new trends in cerebrovascular disease to an NIH audience.

En route to Geneva after participating in a survey of the incidence of cerebral hemorrhage in Japan, Dr. Peter Yates of the University of Manchester, England, reported...
SURVEY
(Part continued from Page 1)

Panama in conducting an overall nutritional health survey in six Central American countries. The studies will be made over a two-and-a-half-year period.

When surveys of individual countries are completed, pilot studies will be developed to demonstrate procedures and programs for improving the nutritional status in Central American countries.

In this project, ICNND will send technicians to work with members of the staff of INCNND and scientists from the countries concerned.

The primary objective of the studies will be to assist collaborating countries in defining and solving major food and nutrition problems and to aid local scientists and technicians in developing practical recommendations for maximum utilization of the country's resources.

Collaborates With MARU

The survey teams in Central America will collaborate with the Middle America Research Unit laboratory in Panama. This laboratory, with NIH sponsorship, studies infectious diseases in Central America.

Special research will be directed to biochemical methods of determining early stages of protein malnutrition in the infant population.

In the past 10 years, ICNND has initiated programs in nutrition in 24 countries throughout the world, at the official request of each country.

An appraisal of the accomplishments in these countries was made recently at the request of AID. The survey revealed that in every country an active program for nutrition has been implemented and incorporated in the country's nutritional planning program. It showed, too, that these programs are being supported in large measure by the countries themselves.

Recommendations Needed

In numerous instances another assisting country has followed up on some of ICNND's recommendations and has initiated nutrition programs.

For example, in Ethiopia the Swedish Government has established a nutritional pediatric research and applied program, investing a quarter of a million dollars a year. This represents four times the investment of the initial ICNND survey.

At the request of the Swedish Government, ICNND has sent consultants to Ethiopia to aid in outlining and developing this program.

ICNND's research work has received high recognition from the countries assisted.

Two former team members, Dr. Darby (now Director of the survey) and Dr. James Dinning, formerly of the University of Arkansas and now with the Rockefeller Foundation in Thailand, received the Star of Jordan, the highest honor bestowed by that country.

They were honored for their participation and contributions to the discovery of the role of vitamin E in alleviating megaloblastic microcytic anemia occurring in infants suffering from protein malnutrition.

Another award was presented by the Chilean Government to Dr. William Ashe of Ohio State University as a result of ICNND assistance to Chile during the 1960 earthquake.

ICNND was established in 1955 by a memorandum of agreement by the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture; Health, Education and Welfare; and the International Cooperation Administration (now Agency for International Development). Later, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of the Interior became participants.

Close liaison is maintained with Food for Peace, United Nations agencies and the National Research Council.

The committee was organized to supply assistance in identifying and solving nutrition problems of technical, military and economic importance in developing countries throughout the world, through maximum utilization of the countries' own resources.

It is advised and guided by a group of consultants from colleges, universities, government and private agencies, who are recognized throughout the world as specialists in agriculture, medicine, nutrition, public health, education, food technology, and biochemistry.

The services of ICNND, which is administered by a Secretariat at NIH within the Office of International Research, are available to any interested country upon official request of that country to the United States Department of State.
FOCAL POINT
(Continued from Page 1)
the many foreign nations whose scientists look to the Collection for the microbiological cultures they need for their research.

In serving as a repository for the strains of material which it maintains, the Collection frequently receives its own requests for further document the data provided by the depositor. It prepares and peripherally issues the “American Type Culture Collection Catalogue of Cultures,” a reference highly valued by investigators throughout the world, as well as a “Viral and Rickettsial Registry Catalogue” and a “Catalogue of Cell Lines.”

Since preservation techniques are vitally important to its service, the Collection continually conducts research to improve methods of maintaining cultures. The majority of cultures are lyophilized—a type of freeze-drying which preserves them without impairing their viability.

Vials Easily Stored

In this condition cells are readily stored in small, double vials. It is estimated that each vial contains about 50 million cells. The vials are labeled and placed in cartons, ready to be shipped on request. Lyophilized cultures need a minimum of maintenance and pose no special handling or shipping problems.

However, not all cultures lend themselves to lyophilization, and other preservation techniques must be used. Some of these require specially designed equipment, ingenious packaging, and very exacting maintenance.

One Collection researcher is currently investigating the use of liquid nitrogen temperature (−196 °C) for preserving selected organisms.

Whatever the method, every precaution is taken both to prevent the exposure of the culture to contamination or the staff to any hazards in handling the more virulent materials.

Daily Information Provided

The Collection provides technical and occasionally non-technical information for use in response to the 60 to 100 letters and varied requests it receives daily.

The request may be a call for help with a problem in “isolation for identification of hemolytic streptococci in the heavy growth of Bacillus subtilis,” or an urgent plea for assistance in securing a rare vaccine. If not available in the Collection, every effort will be made to find the material requested by the investigator.

The day’s mail may bring a request for “a catalogue on Neurospora mutant stocks,” requiring the reproduction of long lists of material, or an inquiry for procedures in preparing a culture for an

*Feeding time* at the ATCC. Cell cultures are carefully fed three times a week in the sterile culture room by technicians using fluid renewal apparatus.

—Photos by Ed Hubbard.

Rhinovirus Serotypes Will Be Catalogued Under Ohio Contract

Rhinoviruses, the major cause of respiratory illness in adults, will be cataloged at Children’s Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, and distributed to other collaborators under a National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases program.

A contract has been awarded to the Children’s Hospital Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio, to establish a rhinovirus typing laboratory for the Vaccine Development Program, one of NIAID’s collaborative research efforts.

Under the direction of Drs. Vincent Hamparian and Henry G. Cramblett, the center will compare by serological means rhinovirus strains from all sources, define the numbers of prevalent serotypes, and maintain large pools of seed virus for distribution to collaborators in the program.

Within the last decade over 80 different rhinovirus serotypes have been isolated from human respiratory infections. The great diversity of antigenic types among the iso-

Viral Etiology of Canine Leukemia to Be Studied Under Cancer Contract

A major facility for investigation of the viral nature of canine leukemia will be established by the National Cancer Institute at the Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine, East Lansing, with a Public Health Service contract totaling $596,300.

The project will be an important part of NIH’s immunology-virus-cancer-leukemia research program supported by a special $10 million appropriation by Congress. NCI and Michigan State scientists will explore the viral etiology of canine leukemia, the possible relationship to human leukemia, and the transmissibility of leukemia from one animal species to another.

The facility will provide housing for 250 to 1,000 dogs. Raised specifically for this purpose, newborn animals will be inoculated with selected tumor materials from human and canine cases.

Extensive Tests Planned

Extensive laboratory tests and physical examinations will be made to establish evidence of the induction of leukemia or other malignant change. Much of this phase of the research will be done in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Health Laboratories, Lansing.

Other aspects of the project will include establishment of normal and tumor canine cell lines for use in growing virus materials, and development of immunological procedures to characterize the antibody responses of inoculated dogs. The principal investigator at Michigan State University will be Dr. Gable H. Conen, who for the past two years has been conducting, under Public Health Service contract, an epidemiological study of leukemia in cattle.

Dr. John B. Moloney, Head of the Viral Leukemia Section, Laboratory of Viral Oncology, NCI, will serve as Institute Project Officer.

late has prevented correlation of clinical and epidemiological data from different geographic areas.

Comparison and definition of candidate strains of the numerous rhinovirus serotypes would tax the capabilities of most laboratories.

As a typing center, Children’s Hospital Research Foundation will develop and maintain a complete collection of fully characterized rhinoviruses and specific rhinovirus antisera.

Eventually all rhinovirus serotypes will be deposited with and distributed by the Virus Reference Section, Epidemiology, and another NIAID collaborative effort, and the American Type Culture Collection.
Kenneth Hisaoka Named To NIDR Grants Post

Dr. K. Kenneth Hisaoka has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Research Grants Section, Extramural Programs Branch, National Institute of Dental Research.

With Dr. Philip Ross, Chief of the Research Grants Section, Dr. Hisaoka will administer the Institute's research grants in 150 institutions in the United States and 17 foreign countries.

Dr. Hisaoka recently completed a year-on-the-job training in the NIDR Grants Associate program, through which scientist administrators are recruited and trained for grants administration in the Public Health Service. Dr. Hisaoka's training included work at NIH and in other PHS bureaus and a curriculum in public administration.

Dr. Hisaoka was graduated from the University of Alberta, received an M.Sc. from the University of Western Ontario in 1951, and a Ph.D. from Rutgers University in 1953.

Teaching, Research Cited

He was a research and teaching assistant in the Department of Zoology at Rutgers in 1953 before joining the faculty of Loyola University, Chicago. From 1961 to 1964 he was Associate Professor of Biology at Loyola University.

Dr. Hisaoka's research interests are in the field of experimental embryology, encompassing teratology, histology, histochemistry, radioautography, and electron microscopy.

Author of numerous publications, Dr. Hisaoka is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Association of Anatomists, American Society for Cell Biology, Sigma Xi, and several other scientific professional associations.

To NIDR Grants Post

Dr. Harry Meyer, DBS, To Direct Laboratory Of Viral Immunology

Dr. Harry M. Meyer Jr. has been appointed Chief of the Laboratory of Viral Immunology of the Division of Biologies Standards.

In his new post, Dr. Meyer will be responsible for a large segment of the Division's research program in vaccine - e.g., in the fields, and for the laboratory's activities in the control of new biologic products.

A native of Pennsylvania, Dr. Meyer graduated from Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., in 1949, and in 1953 received his M.D. from the University of Arkansas School of Medicine.

Experience Listed

He interned at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C., and from 1964 to 1967 served as Chief of the Virus and Rickettsial Diagnostics Section, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. For the next two years, he was assistant resident in pediatrics at the North Carolina Memorial Hospital. Dr. Meyer came to NIH in 1969 as Chief of the General Virology Section, DBS Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology. Since that time, his group has been responsible for the Division's measles vaccine research program, which included a number of pilot studies and vaccine field trials in West Africa.

Receives Award

In 1963, Dr. Meyer and the two members of his medical team which conducted these studies were awarded the Chevalier de l'Ordre National by the President of the Republic of Upper Volta, West Africa.

The award was presented in recognition of the team's success in directing a mass campaign against measles in which nearly a million Volta children were vaccinated.

Dr. Meyer is certified by the American Board of Pediatrics, and is a member of a number of scientific organizations, including the American Association of Immunologists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the Society for Pediatric Research.

He is also active in the American Federation for Clinical Research, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Meyer

She enjoys her leisure hours at the house which she and her mother recently built on Chesapeake Bay, and on the 30-foot cruiser which she and her brother bought together.
Biochemical Make-Up of Membrane Systems at Molecular Level Sought

A large-scale research effort aimed at blueprinting the biochemical make-up of various membrane systems at the molecular level will be conducted at the University of Wisconsin at Madison with support from the Public Health Service. The grant will be administered by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The university was awarded $215,791 for the first year of a proposed 7-year program which will total more than $2.5 million. Dr. David E. Green, Professor of Enzyme Chemistry and Co-director of the Institute for Enzyme Research, will coordinate the activities of seven senior scientists and 11 postdoctoral fellows and trainees.

Emphasis on Mitochondria

In the research program, special emphasis will be given to the mitochondrial problem, an unusual subcellular unit found in most cells. Mitochondria consist chiefly of enzymes packaged within a complex membrane system.

They may be likened to small factories which convert the potential energy of foodstuffs into energy available to power most of the operations of the cell.

Mitochondrial enzymes mediate the energy needed for such processes as muscle contraction, secretion, organ repair, and growth.

Previous work by this group and others has identified basic parts of the mitochondrion and their arrangement, and to a large measure defined and documented several chemical processes that underlie mitochondrial function.

Notes Primary Need

"Of primary importance now," Dr. Green said, "is a correlation of mitochondrial structure at the molecular level with its numerous energy-releasing functions." He added that "with current advances in this field and with available instruments and techniques, many important problems are open to effective attack."

The principal areas of the mitochondrial problem on which the investigators will concentrate are: how the molecular components of the energy transfer chain fit together within the membrane; how individual complexes are built from component molecules; and how certain fats are bound to structural protein and enzymes.

The popularity of the automatic dishwasher is due to the fact that most husbands would rather buy a dishwasher than be one.—The Washington Post

NCI Journal's 25th Year Points Up Its Statute as Cancer Research Reference

Dr. Howard B. Andervont, Scientific Editor of the Board of Editors of the JNCI (right foreground) presides at a recent meeting in the Journal's new quarters in the Wisconsin Building. Seated around the table from left are: Dr. John C. Bailar III, Linda Whiting, Journal secretary, Dr. Laurence R. Draper, Dr. Jacqueline J. K. Whang, Dr. Sherman M. Weissman, and Dr. Gregory T. O'Connor.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

The Journal of the National Cancer Institute, which celebrates its 25th birthday this year, has come to be regarded by the scientific community as a standard, dependable reference in the cancer research field.

Established in 1940 and published bi-monthly, the Journal was modest in size and format but its aim was high—to insure widespread dissemination of knowledge acquired as a result of research and investigations conducted by the newly created NCI.

Its success in publishing reports on national and world-wide cancer research is reflected by its position of eminence in American medical literature.

The Journal's Board of Editors, headed by Scientific Editor Dr. Howard B. Andervont, Laboratory of Biology, consists of the following associate members:

Other Members Listed

Dr. Laurence R. Draper, Laboratory of Physiology; Dr. Jacqueline J. K. Whang, Medicine Branch; Dr. John C. Bailar III, Head, Demography Section, Biometry Branch; Dr. Gregory T. O'Connor, Pathologic Anatomy Branch; and Dr. Sherman M. Weissman, Office of the Director. Mrs. Doris Chaney serves as Managing Editor.

This rotating, working board of six active NCI scientists is responsible for keeping the Journal both timely and comprehensive. The board reviews all articles submitted to the Journal, evaluating each for its scientific value. In addition, it approves all NCI scientific manuscripts slated for publication elsewhere.

A manuscript submitted for publication is first assigned to the associate editor most familiar with the subject matter, who then summarizes it for the board's next weekly meeting. The board then selects reviewers, regardless of location or affiliation, on the basis of their participation in the research field covered by the paper.

After an evaluation of the reviewers' comments, the associate editor discusses the manuscript with the board and relays the board's and the reviewers' suggestions to the author.

Over a 10-year period an average of 60 to 80 percent of submitted material is published in the Journal.

The postwar era marked the beginning of expansion and vitalization for the Journal after the handicaps of the war years. By 1953, when the advisory working board was named Board of Editors, the Journal began publication on a monthly basis. Greatly improved in color, format, quality of paper, and photography, the Journal actively and successfully invited significant research papers from outside the Institute.

By 1969 there had been a 50-fold increase of such papers, with 25 percent of this increase coming from other countries, indicating that the Journal is becoming truly representative of the worldwide scientific community.

Booklet Outlines Role of Schools in Preventing Emotional Disorders

Steps primary and secondary schools can take to prevent mental and emotional disorders in children are outlined in a new mental health monograph published last week by the National Institute of Mental Health.

In "The Protection and Promotion of Mental Health in Schools," eight educators and mental health scientists discuss the role of the school in the development of personality and its potential to assist in preventing learning and behavior problems.

Although many schools have established preventive programs in the behavioral field over the past years, the booklet states, they have chiefly assisted children in trouble rather than on true prevention.

Prior Action Stressed

The monograph emphasizes the need for action before the problems grow to full size, and if possible, before they even have a foothold. Thus, preventive programs must aim at building strengths in children that will help them avoid behavior problems.

The authors discuss the importance and potential of such preventive programs, followed by the presentation of specific programs and how they may be applied to the work of school personnel.

Single copies of the monograph, PHS Publication No. 1226, are available from the Public Information Section, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md., 20014.

Multiple copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for 40 cents each.
Drs. Simon and Arnhoff Appointed to New Posts In Mental Health Branch

Dr. Ralph Simon has been appointed Special Assistant for Program Planning of the Training and Manpower Resources Branch, National Institute of Mental Health. He was previously Chief of the Program Analysis Section of that branch, a position to which Dr. Franklyn N. Arnhoff has been appointed.

Dr. Simon will be responsible for evaluating program data as they relate to existing areas of support, and he will serve as principal advisor to the Branch Chief, Dr. Eli A. Rubinstein, in the development of overall program planning.

Dr. Simon was with the Division of Research Grants for three years before joining the NIH staff in 1962. From 1951 to 1955, he served as Chief of Clinical Psychology Service at the VA Hospital, Butler, Pa., and for the following four years, was on the staff of the VA Hospital, Perry Point, Md.

A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Simon received his A.B. degree from Brooklyn College in 1947 and Ph.D. degree from Syracuse University in 1952.

He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Maryland Psychological Association, and a member of the Eastern Psychological Association.

Formulates Plans

As Chief of the Program Analysis Section, Dr. Arnhoff will be responsible for formulating plans and procedures for a comprehensive program of analysis and classification of all NIH training grants.

Prior to this, he was a Grant Associate with the Division of Research Grants. From 1957 to 1960, he was Associate Research Scientist with the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, after which he became Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Miami.

A native of New York City, Dr. Arnhoff received his B.S. degree from Long Island University in 1948, his M.A. degree from New York University in 1949, and his Ph. D. degree from Northwestern University in 1953.

DHEW Approves Grants For University-Affiliated Retardation Facilities

Approval of applications for Federal grants totaling $3.5 million for two university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded was announced recently by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze.

The Children's Rehabilitation Institute, Reisterstown, Md., an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University Medical Center, Baltimore, will receive $2.4 million, and Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, D. C., $1.5 million.

These grants are the first to be approved under the program of Federal assistance for the construction of university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded.

The Children's Rehabilitation Institute plans to construct, at a total cost of more than $3 million, a clinical facility to be known as the John F. Kennedy Institute.

The new facility, which will be located at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School, will serve as a training site for specialists engaged in caring for the mentally retarded.

Georgetown University will build a $2 million facility which would include such services as complete diagnostic evaluations, management and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded, and specialized training of medical, paramedical, and non-medical personnel.

He is associate editor of Psychological Reports and a Fellow of the Gerontological Society. He is also a member of the American Psychological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Psychonomic Society, and the American Association of University Professors.

NIH Scientists Present Papers on Infections of The Nervous System

Infections of the nervous system was the subject of three papers presented by scientists of the National Institutes of Health at the 44th annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Medical and Mental Disease, held recently in New York City.

Dr. John P. Utz, of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigations, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, spoke on "Histoplasma and Cryptococcus Meningitis," fungus infections that have been studied at the Clinical Center for several years. Results of these studies have helped delineate the quite different clinical features of each and to establish successful treatment for both of them.

Dr. William J. Hadlow and Carl M. Brandeis of NIH's Rocky Mountain Laboratory, were the authors of "Scrub—A Virus Induced Chronic Encephalopathy," a paper describing their findings on a low-virulent virus that produces degenerative changes in the central nervous system of certain animals after a long incubation period.

Studies Important

Because most viruses have generally been considered to require relatively short incubation periods, these studies represent an important reorientation in viral research.

Further research on this possibility of "slow viruses" causing certain degenerative diseases of the nervous system in man was presented by Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek in "Slow, Latent and Temperate Viral Infections of the Central Nervous System."

Dr. Gajdusek, Chief of the Section for Study of Child Growth and Development in Primitive Cultures, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, discussed briefly a genetic basis for susceptibility and mentioned the gene for Chediak-Higashi leukocytic abnormality in man.

Surgeons, N. Y. He received his A.B. and M.D. degrees from New York University.

Last year Dr. Braunwald was invited to deliver the annual Hallie Salassie Lecture before the Royal Society of Medicine, London. He is the first American to be honored with this lectureship, endowed by the Emperor of Ethiopia.

He currently serves on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Clinical Investigation, American Journal of Physiology, the Journal of Applied Physiology, the Annals of Internal Medicine, Circulation, and the Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

(Continued from Page 1)

His work also has produced knowledge of the effects in man of digitalis, a widely prescribed drug for improving the efficiency of the heart, and of the role of the sympathetic nervous system in cardiac performance.

An ingenious technique developed last year by Dr. Braunwald's group allows measurements to be made in intact, unanesthetized patients of the changes in the external dimensions of individual heart chambers throughout the cardiac cycle. Such measurements had never been made before.

Clips Sown to Heart

With silver-tantalum clips sown safely to the surface of the heart to provide a means of measuring volumes or dimensions, a variety of interventions, such as drugs, respiration and exercise, can be studied.

Under Dr. Braunwald, the Cardiology Branch also has developed a variety of improved diagnostic techniques, such as transseptal left heart catheterization and precordial scanning, which are now in wide use in medical centers.

In addition to his position since 1960 as an NIH Branch Chief, Dr. Braunwald currently is a Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine and Professorial Lecturer in Physiology at Georgetown University and Lecturer in Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Before joining the NIH staff in 1955, Dr. Braunwald served as Assistant Resident of the Oster Medical Service, The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Research Fellow at Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.; and Fellow in the Department of Medicine, Columbia College of Physicians and