Stewart Names 11 To Heart, Cancer, Stroke Council

The appointment of a National Advisory Council on Regional Medical Programs was announced recently by Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart.

The council will advise the Surgeon General in awarding grants to medical institutions to plan, establish, and operate regional cooperative programs to combat heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases.

Under provisions of the Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965 (See NIH Record, Dec. 1), the 12 council members are required to be leaders in the fields of the fundamental sciences, the medical sciences, or public affairs.

Members' Qualifications

At least two members must be practicing physicians, and at least one member must be outstanding in the field of heart disease, one in cancer, and one in stroke.

At their first meeting, to be held at NIH Dec. 21, the council will develop a set of general regulations for consideration by the Surgeon General, covering the terms and (See COUNCIL, Page 4)

Yuletide Festivities at NIH Focus on the Activities of Clinical Center Patients

By Bowen Hosford

If anyone thinks that Christmas has lost its traditional joy and music, he should observe activities at the Clinical Center these next two weeks.

Arnold Sperling, Chief of the CC staff, together with community help, from just plain fun to the deeply religious.

Military musical groups are prominent in the schedule. The U.S. Marine Band Combo will start the festivities Thursday (Dec. 16) at 8 p.m. with a Holly Hop.

The Air Force Singing Sergeants, Two patients admire a Christmas tree at the Clinical Center.—Hecht Photo.

175 From 68 Colleges Attend MEND Immunology Symposium Here Dec. 13-15

About 175 faculty members from 68 medical colleges across the country are gathered at NIH this week (Dec. 13-15) to participate in a Medical Education for National Defense (MEND) Symposium on Immunology and Immuno-Prophylaxis.

Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, NIH Director of Laboratories and Clinics, opened the meeting yesterday in the Clinical Center auditorium.

Organized by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the request of the MEND Council, the 3-day symposium is being chaired jointly by Dr. Dorland J. Davis, Director of NIAID, and Dr. Maurice Landy, Chief of the Institute's Laboratory of Immunology.

Participants heard physicians and scientists from NIH, the Armed Services, universities, State public health agencies, and hospitals discuss current developments in immunology and immuno-prophylaxis in relation to military and disaster medicine.

Among the 30 lecturers are Rear Adm. William N. New, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Federal MEND Committee; Col. Adam Rypalaki, Office of the Army Surgeon General; Dr. Neyland A. Vedros, Naval Medical Research Institute; Dr. Samuel B. Forman, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research; Dr. Karl F. Meyer, the Hooper Foundation, University of California.

(See MEND SYMPOSIUM, Page 6)

Foreign Delegates Meet to Confer On Osteoporosis

Delegates from five foreign countries, the United States and Central America held a preliminary conference here recently on "Epidemiology of Osteoporosis," sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

An overall planning meeting on Nov. 5 and 6 explored the opportunities for collaborative epidemiologic studies of osteoporosis in several countries.

Osteoporosis is a widespread affliction of advanced age, especially in women after the menopause, and one of the major causes of physical disability in old age.

A "bone-thinning" disorder, it causes a gradual decrease in both the amount and strength of bone tissue.

Recently, the World Health Organization sponsored a prevalence survey of osteoporosis in several countries.

This preliminary study indicated a high prevalence of osteoporosis (See OSTEOPOROSIS, Page 4)

Christmas, New Year Issues Combined; See You Jan. 12

This issue of the NIH Record combines the pre-Christmas and New Year's issues, as in former years. The next issue will be off the press Jan. 12.

The Record's circulation now totals 14,000, of which 2,125 are now on its mailing list entirely by request. This list includes newspaper and magazine science writers and editors, universities and other research institutions, health associations and foundations, pharmaceutical firms engaged in research, PHS and DHEW scientists and administrators, and PHS field stations.

To each of our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from all of NIH!
these changes a desk-to-desk dis-
is being made only in the high
One Plan Increases
the present plan.
all plans will adjust their benefits
received Jan. 25.
ally carried by NIH employees—
January 1966."
NIH employees in detail about
weeks will be held in late January or
scheduled workweek is Monday
for the examination must be filed
previously taken cannot be used
look of about 10c per hour on the
mechanism of the action of insulin
include biosynthesis of thyroxine,
the liver, and the regulation of
metabolism of amino acids, The
as "Information
Priority Information
office to determine when
should consult their supervisors or
personnel offices.
positions.
so that they do not duplicate ben-
fits provided by Medicare for
the same expense or service. In
general if an individual, or a husband
and wife, aged 65 or over are cov-
ered by both a health insurance
plan and Medicare, the plan will
pay (or provide) its benefits in full
or in a reduced amount which,
when added to the benefits payable
under Medicare, will not exceed 100
percent of allowable expenses. This
will apply whether or not a claim
is filed for the Medicare benefits.
The Civil Service Commission
has not yet set the dates for the
next "open season." This announce-
ment will be made as soon as the
"open season" is scheduled.

SUMMER JOBS IN '66
NIH employees whose sons and
daughters wish to apply for 1966
summer employment with the Fed-
eral Government need to know that
there will be one, and only one,
examination given for summer jobs
in all Federal agencies at GS-1
through 4.

Positions Listed
These will be classed as "office
and science assistant" positions.
Included are such jobs as clerk,
stenographer, typist, office machine
operator, student assistant, and
engineering, physical science, bio-
logical, and mathematical aid.
Eligibility from any examination
previously taken cannot be used
for summer employment in '66.
The examination for '66 summer
jobs will be held in late January or
early February, but the application
for the examination must be filed
not later than January 3, 1966.
If further information is desired,
the CSC examination announce-
ment, which appeared in the 1965
Summer Jobs Program is available in the 1/D
Personnel offices.
The regulation is still in force
that the son or daughter of a Fed-
eral employee may not be ap-
pointed to a summer job in the
same department or agency in
which the mother or father works.

NEW WAGE SCHEDULES
The DHEW has issued new regu-
lar, lithographic, and laundry wage
schedules for Wage Board employ-
ees in the Washington (D.C.)
Metropolitan Area, effective Dec.
5, 1965.
Increases amounting to an aver-
age of about 10c per hour on the
regular schedule and 5c per hour
on the lithographic schedule have
been authorized.
The laundry schedule has not
been materially increased except at
the higher levels. These increases
dating from Dec. 5 will be included in
employees' paychecks as soon as
possible.

Appalachia Changes Sow
Seeds of Mental Illness, Recent Report Shows

Technological and cultural
changes sweeping through Appa-
lachia carry the seeds of mental
illness, but people of the region
possess innate strengths to with-
stand the long years of stress if
given the proper help.
These are some conclusions of a
group of educators, health profes-
sionals and governmental officials
who work in the Appalachian region.
The conclusions and a discussion
of mental health in Appalachia are
contained in a report recently pub-
lished by the Public Health Service
"Mental Health in Appalachia—
Problems and Prospects in the
Central Highlands."

NIMH Sponsors Conference
The conference was sponsored by
the National Institute of Mental
Health.
Single copies of "Mental Health
in Appalachia—Problems and Pros-
pects in the Central Highlands," (PHS
Publication No. 1375) are
available without charge from the
PHS, Washington, D.C. 20201.
Multiples of copies may be pur-
chased from the Superintendent of
Documents, U.S. Government
Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
20402, with quantity rates avail-
able for orders exceeding 100.

Section Name Change
Announced by NIAMD
The National Institute of Arth-
ritis and Metabolic Diseases recent-
ly announced a change in the name
of its Section on Biochemistry of
the Thyroid to the Section on En-
docrinology Branch.
The change was made in order
to better reflect the scope of the
section's functions and responsibil-
ities within the Institute's Clinical
Endocrinology Branch.
Current studies of the section
include biosynthesis of thyroxine,
metabolism of amino acids, the
mechanism of the action of insulin
in the liver, and the regulation of
carbohydrate metabolism in the
thyroid.
Scientists Stress Need For More Personnel in Pharmacology Research

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development recently sponsored a Conference on Developmental Pharmacology to explore the concept of developmental pharmacology and to stimulate research in this field.

Meeting at Niagara Falls, N.Y., pharmacological and biomedical scientists attending the interdisciplinary conference emphasized the need for more people in developmental pharmacology—the effect of drugs on biological processes.

Support Available

The conference agreed there is enough support available for training programs, and that the immediate need is motivation and recruitment of personnel.

Approximately 33 conference participants, experts in a variety of related disciplines, defined developmental pharmacology and identified work that fits within the definition.

They also identified individuals who are working in developmental pharmacology or closely related work. Papers were presented on programs and topics of special interest.

Dr. Fouts Chairman

Dr. James Fouts, College of Medicine, State University of Iowa, was chairman of the conference. Dr. Sydney Segal, University of British Columbia, and Dr. Sumner Yaffe, Children's Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y., were co-chairmen.

If You Have 'Common Cold' You Can Aid NIAID Study

Does the Christmas spirit move you? Would you donate a small portion of your time if your cold could be of value to someone else?

If you have a "common cold" and the answer to any of the above questions is "yes," you are invited to call Mrs. Sara Kelly, Ext. 65811.

NIH personnel, preferably within the first three days of infection, are asked to contribute samplings of their nasal secretions plus two blood samples. Volunteers will receive $2 for each blood sample.

Volunteers are a continuing need for its study of "common cold" viruses, according to NIAID's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases.

Previous appeals in the NIH Record have brought an excellent response, but many more participants are needed in the project to isolate and identify unknown upper respiratory viruses.

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High Rate of Congenital Rubella With Purpura Since '64 Epidemic Revealed

A high incidence of congenital rubella with purpura since the rubella epidemic of 1964 has been reported in a study supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Until this report, neonatal thrombocytopenic purpura had not been considered a typical manifestation of the rubella syndrome. Up to 1964 only 11 cases had been reported.

It is now apparent that the condition will be found in many infants with congenital rubella, according to the researchers.

In the wake of the 1964 rubella epidemic, 200 infants born with rubella-associated defects in the New York City area were referred to the scientists for study. Seventy (55%) had thrombocytopenic purpura.

Defects Evident

The 70 infants presented clinical evidence of congenital rubella, namely, a maternal history of rubella during the first month of pregnancy and the presence of multiple defects classically associated with the rubella syndrome.

Rubella virus was isolated from 58 (83%) of those 70 infants. Of the 58 infants, 17 (29%) died—4 during the first week of life, the others during the second to the ninth month after birth.

The clinical picture showed a broad spectrum of illness ranging from healthy-looking infants with pinhead-size hemorrhagic spots in the skin to moribund infants with extensive purpuric lesions.

Other associated abnormalities included hepatomegaly (72%), splenomegaly (69%), congenital heart disease (67%), and eye defects (45%). The last included cataracts (42%), cloudy corneas (5%), and glaucoma (4%).

This group of infants also suffered from the following other newly recognized rubella-associated conditions: transient bone lesions (22%), hepatitis (22%), and anemia (17%).

The researchers—Louis Z. Cooper, M.D., Saul Krugman, M.D., Joan P. Giles, M.D., and George S. Mirkick, M.D., of the New York University School of Medicine—reported their findings in the American Journal of Diseases of Children.

Dr. B. A. Strauss of NIAID Wins Award for Immunobiology Research

Dr. Arthur J. L. Strauss, Head of the Autoimmunity Section, Laboratory of Immunology, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was one of five young Maryland scientists recently honored by the Maryland Academy of Sciences—Distinguished Young Scientists of 1965.

The winners, all under 35, were selected from among nominees in many fields of science throughout the State. They received scrolls at a banquet in their honor held at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore, Friday evening, Nov. 19.

Cited for Thymus Studies

Dr. Strauss was cited for his "valuable contributions in the field of immunobiology." More specifically, the award was based on Dr. Strauss' studies of the role of the thymus in myasthenia gravis.

He demonstrated for the first time the presence of a muscle-binding, complement-fixing immunoglobulin in the sera of patients with this disease.

These original findings lent support to the concept that autoimmune processes may play an important role in myasthenia gravis and have stimulated investigations of this problem in a number of laboratories throughout the world.

Dr. Strauss to Report on Mental Health Problems Next Monday on WETA

Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, will discuss mental health needs and report on the Federal program and funds for community mental health centers next Monday, Dec. 20, on WETA (Channel 26) at 9 p.m.

Entitled "America's Crises: The Emotional Dilemma," the hour-long production explores mental health problems in this country today. It will be repeated Sunday, Dec. 26, at 8 p.m.

Among the leading psychiatrists and psychologists to be interviewed during the program, in addition to Dr. Yolles, will be Dr. Nathan W. Ackerman, Clinical Director, the Family Institute, N.Y.C.; Dr. Jack R. Ewell, Director, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston; and Dr. Nathan S. Kline, honored for his development of tranquilizers and anti-depressant drugs.
OSTEOPOROSIS
(Continued from Page 1)

after the age of 45-50 years, especially in women, as well as a possible relationship between this disorder and the balance, in the individual, between dietary calcium intake, calcium absorption, and daily calcium loss through excretion.

In order to consider possible etiologies of this disease which may lead to a program of prevention and treatment, the Director of NIAMD, Dr. G. Donald Whedon, an active research worker in the field of osteoporosis and mineral metabolism, called together a small number of experts from the United States, United Kingdom, India, Switzerland, Japan, and Guatemala.

Experts Discuss Survey
They discussed ways of obtaining maximal basic data and etiologic information from a proposed epidemiology survey, through the involvement of several disciplines, notably pathology, radiology, nutrition and biochemistry.

Participants included, among others, Dr. V. N. Patwardhan, Chief of Nutrition of the World Health Organization; Dr. B. E. C. Nordin of Leeds, England; Dr. D. Mark Hegsted of the Harvard School of Public Health; Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, NIAMD Associate Director for Program Analysis and Scientific Communication; and Dr. Robert L. Vought, of NIAMD's Epidemiology and Field Studies Branch.

Building 12-A pictured last week looking east toward Stone House. At right is the 2-story closed walkway connecting the new building with Bldg. 12.

Photo by Ed Hubbard.

New Building 12-A Now Fully Occupied;
Space Management Lists Its Tenants

Building 12-A, completed last September as a 4-story annex to Building 12 (See NIH Record, Sept. 8), is now fully occupied, according to the Space Management Section, OSB. Eventually it will be completely occupied by the Division of Computer Research and Technology. A portion of this Division is now housed in Building 12 and will remain there. Meanwhile, however, 12-A's four floors will be occupied as follows:

First Floor: Three sections of the Division of Biologies Standards—the Biometrics, Administration and Contract, and Licensing and Investigations Sections; and one branch and part of another of the Office of Administrative Management—the Management Survey and Review Branch, and the Office of the Chief of the Plant Safety Branch.

Second Floor: To be occupied entirely by the Division of Computer Research and Technology.

Third Floor: Part of the Heart Information Center of the National Heart Institute; the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch of the National Institute of Dental Research; the Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics Section of the National Institute of Mental Health; two sections of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development—the Mental Retardation and the Growth and Development Sections; the Graduate School Program of the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences; and the Clinical and Professional Education Branch of the Clinical Center.

Fourth Floor: The Engineering and Sanitation Sections of the Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services; the Research Contracts Section, Office of the Chief, Supply Management Branch; and the Mathematical Statistics and Applied Mathematics Section of the National Cancer Institute's Biometry Branch.
Mycoplasm Can Inhibit Rous Sarcoma Virus Growth Undetectably

Two National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases scientists have reported that a mycoplasma commonly found in the human oropharynx inhibits the growth of Rous sarcoma virus and can do so in a way that is not readily detectable.

Mycoplasmas have previously been reported to inhibit the growth of adenovirus and measles virus. Drs. Norman L. Somerson and M. K. Cook, of NIAID's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, are the first to report that a mycoplasma has a similar effect on Rous sarcoma virus.

Agent Is Isolated

An agent that produced the cytopathic effect (readily detectable cell destruction) in human embryo and chick embryo tissue cultures was isolated from a human tissue culture and shown to be a mycoplasma.

The growth of Rous sarcoma virus and Rous-associated virus was inhibited in another human tissue culture system and in a chick embryo culture infected with this mycoplasma isolate, called strain 941.

Mycoplasma strain 941 was shown to be closely related to M. orale CH 19299, an isolate obtained from the human oral cavity.

The cytopathic effect (CPE) of mycoplasma strain 941 was eliminated by growing the mycoplasma on an artificial agar medium.

But serial passage in tissue culture restored the ability of the agar-grown mycoplasma to produce CPE.

Growth Inhibited

However, growth of Rous sarcoma and Rous-associated virus was inhibited by both the tissue culture-grown and the agar-grown 941 strain, and also by the CH 19299 strain, which did not produce any CPE.

The NIAID scientists stress that researchers must be on the alert for mycoplasma contamination of tissue culture when these contaminations cannot be readily detected, that is, when the mycoplasma does not produce CPE.

The agar-grown M. orale 941 produced a result that might be obtained with strain CH 19299 and with many other mycoplasmas—namely, the inapparent mycoplasma contamination of tissue culture.

These findings were reported in the Journal of Bacteriology.

Dr. Kominz Named Chief Of Pacific Office of OIR in Tokyo, Japan

The Office of International Research recently announced the appointment of Dr. David R. Kominz as Chief of the Pacific Office of NIH in Tokyo, Japan.

Dr. Kominz, who has been associated with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases for 14 years, succeeds Dr. Heinz Specht, now OIR Assistant Chief for Scientific Affairs.

As Chief of the Pacific Office, Dr. Kominz will be responsible for advancing the program and policy interests of NIH, and the scientific knowledge, training, and research objectives of individual U.S. scientists or U.S. scientific institutions.

Other Duties Cited

On request, he will carry out NIH responsibilities concerning active, pending, or planned research projects and in relation to research objectives generated through the NIH intramural and extramural programs.

He will also participate in assessing the value of international meetings to determine which should have NIH representation and what type of representation would best serve the interests of NIH and its programs.

Additionally, he will provide information on scientific interests, capabilities, and resources available in other countries, to solve mutual problems and promote mutual interests.

Background Given

A native of Rochester, N.Y., Dr. Kominz received a B.A. from Harvard and his M.D. from the University of Rochester School of Medicine. He served a year's internship at the Gorgas Hospital in Ancon, the Canal Zone and was a Fellow in the University Laboratory of Physical Chemistry at Harvard.

A Medical Director in the PHS Commissioned Corps, Dr. Kominz's research interest is protein chemistry, particularly contractile protein of muscle.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, Biophysical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Medical Association.

A good listener is not only popular everywhere, but after a while he knows something.—Wilson Mizner in Today's Health.
MEND SYMPOSIUM
(Continued from Page 1)

nia; Dr. Robert Oeser, Department of Preventive Medicine, Western Reserve University; Dr. Geoffrey Eddall, Superintendent, Institute of Laboratories, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, and some 20 senior scientists from several NIH Institutes.

The agenda includes selected topics ranging from the very origin of immunology—that is, the defense mechanisms by which the host acquires immunity to infectious disease—to such contemporary subjects as the fine structure of gamma globulin. This review will be of sig-

ificant value to medical educators concerned with the application of current knowledge to practical problems in preventive medicine.

The MEND program was begun in 1952, at the request of the Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Medical Association, to improve and expand the teaching of military and disaster medicine in the country's undergraduate medical schools.

The Public Health Service is one of the four Government agencies responsible for administering the program. The others are the Army, Navy and Air Force.

To support its MEND activities, each participating school receives an annual grant financed jointly by the four cooperating agencies.

Several symposia are held each academic year, usually at large Federal medical installations, to acquaint the faculty members of MEND-affiliated schools with current research developments applicable to military and disaster medicine. The present MEND symposium is the first one developed entirely by an NIH Institute.

Annual Meeting of R&W
Set for Noon Tomorrow

The Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH will hold its annual meeting tomorrow (Dec. 15) at 12 noon in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

All R&W members are invited to attend the meeting and to bring their membership cards.

Included in the business conducted at the meeting will be the presentation of the slate of officers for 1966. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. The election will be conducted by mail.

Candidates for 1966 R&W offices include: President, Hal Curran and Bob Schulteis; 1st Vice President, Carolyn Casper and Hugh Conoly; 2nd Vice President, Trygve Tuve and Tim Wright; Treasurer, Bob Colligan and John Proctor; Secretary, Mary Batchelor and Lourrette Doherty.

Members are urged to come early. Those who do may win a prize.

NIMH Reports Increase in Public Use of Community Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics

Community-based outpatient psychi-

Community-based outpatient psychiatric clinics served 29 percent more persons with emotional disorders in the United States during the latest reporting period (1963) than in 1961, according to a report completed recently by the Public Health Service.

This report compiled from State reports by the Office of Biometry, National Institute of Mental Health, show that a total of 862,000 persons received services in these growth rates is maintained.

Early Treatment Increases

The increase is large enough to indicate a significant growth of public utilization of early treat-

ment of mental disorders provided in the patient's home community, according to Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Institute Director.

Both the number of clinic man-hours supplied by professional staff and the number of clinic patients also increased sharply during the 2-year reporting period.

Clinics increased from 1,568 to 1,750, or 11 percent. Clinic man-hours jumped from 502,000 to 367,000, for an increase of 22 percent.

The report stated that outpatient clinic resources will double in the 1960-70 period if the current growth rate is maintained.

Many sections of the country will continue to suffer a serious shortage of outpatient resources however, unless a sharp increase in the number of such resources occurs, the report noted.

Construction Offers Hope

Construction of community mental health centers offers the best hope to ease the shortage, it added. Such centers must include outpatient services in order to qualify for Federal aid.

Although the South and West reported the largest relative gains over the past two years in weekly clinic man-hours per 100,000 populations, these regions still have fewer clinic resources than other areas of the Nation.

The 12 States showing the fewest man-hours averaged less than 7 clinic man-hours per 100,000 population. The Northeastern United States was highest with 346 man-hours and the median was 122 hours.

Studies Define Chemical And Structural Changes In Alzheimer's Disease

Three recent studies have helped to explain the chemical and structural changes which occur in Alzheimer's disease, a severe brain degeneration characterized by prematurely senility.

In addition, changes similar to those of Alzheimer's disease were produced experimentally and analyzed by both electron and light microscopy.

Chemical analysis of patient brain biopsies revealed a decrease in total protein content and altered cerebroside composition. Cerebroside gangliosides, both major components of myelin and nerve cells.

Cerebrosides Vary

Cerebrosides of the white matter were decreased, consistent with the demyelination present. In the gray matter, however, cerebrosides were markedly increased.

The investigators emphasized that further research is needed to determine whether this increase results from gliosis, neurofilibrillary tangles, or degenerative changes (senile plaques) within neurons.

In animal experiments, researchers produced severe convulsions and striking nerve cell changes resembling those of Alzheimer's disease. Neurofibrillary tangles and cerebral changes were produced in rabbits and in rats by injecting alum phosphate intracerebrally into rabbits.

Electron microscopy demonstrated that these Alzheimer-like filaments are less than 150 angstrom units wide, have side branches, and are tube-like, and thus are similar to the filaments found in the human disease.

Discovery of the effects of alum phosphate provides researchers with a means of producing neurofibril decay and other Alzheimer-like changes in animals under experimental conditions where neural activity can be correlated with morphologic alterations.

The chemical studies were reported by Dr. K. Suzuki and colleagues of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, N.Y.; the neuropathology findings by Dr. Igor Klatzo and co-workers of NINDS's Surgical Neurology Branch; and electron microscopic studies by Dr. Robert D. Terry and Carlos Pena, Albert Einstein College of Medicine. These findings were reported in the Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology.

Dr. Banta Is Assistant To OIR Section Head

Dr. James E. Banta, formerly Medical Director of the Peace Corps' Medical Program Division, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Foreign Grants and Awards Section of the Office of International Research.

In his new position Dr. Banta will assist Dr. Samuel Abramson, Chief of the section, in administering the international post-doctoral fellowship program and the companion program of research project grants to former international post-doctoral fellows.

A native of Tucumcari, N. Mex., Dr. Banta received his M.D. from Marquette University and the M.P.H. degree from Johns Hopkins University. He interned at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan in Los Angeles.

Serves in Navy, Marines

On completion of his internship, he entered the U.S. Navy, graduating from the U.S. Naval Medical School in 1962. During his career in the Navy and Marine Corps, Dr. Banta served in various medical capacities here and abroad.

He joined the Public Health Service in 1966, serving as Chief of the Coronary Heart Disease Unit, Heart Disease Control Program; and as Director of the PHS Ecology Field Station at the University of Missouri. He holds the rank of Medical Director.

Dr. Banta is a Fellow of the American College of Preventive Medicine, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Public Health Association.

Co-author of numerous scientific and research publications, Dr. Banta is Assistant Professor of Community Medicine and International Health at Georgetown University.
Dr. Trygve Tuve Named Chief of NIGMS Branch

Dr. Trygve W. Tuve has been named Chief of the Research Training Grants Branch, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, it was announced recently by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Institute Director. Dr. Tuve will be responsible for administering and evaluating the various NIGMS research training grant programs, as well as formulating program objectives and identifying research training needs.

In FY 1965 over 700 research training programs received almost $37 million of support from the institute. These programs serve to meet the ever growing needs for manpower in the critical shortage areas of the basic biomedical sciences.

Award Received

Dr. Tuve previously served in the Research Grants Branch as Assistant Chief since 1963, and as Scientist Administrator from 1961 to 1963. During this time he received a superior performance award.

Before joining the Institute, Dr. Tuve was employed as a biochemist with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (1960-61), and served as a PHS Postdoctoral Research Fellow with the National Heart Institute (1958-60). From 1955 to 1957 he was a Teaching Assistant at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

A native of Chevy Chase, Md., Dr. Tuve received his B.A. degree from the University of Colorado in 1954, and the Ph.D. in biochemistry from Cornell University in 1968.

Memberships Noted

He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Epsilon Delta, and Sigma Pi Sigma.

EHS to Present Movie on Mental Retardation

"Toymakers," the story of a mentally retarded teen-age boy, is the December health education film presented by the Employee Health Service.

The desirability of having the majority of the mentally retarded living with their families and working in the community is stressed. In the 30-minute film the institution for the retarded is regarded as responsible for developing the potential for self-reliance.

The movie will be shown at the Clinical Center auditorium tomorrow (Dec. 15) at 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.; at North Bethesda Office Center #2, Conference Room 113, Thursday (Dec. 16) at 1:30 and 2:30 p.m.; and at the Westwood Building, Conference Room A, Friday (Dec. 17) at 1:30 and 2:30 p.m.

Hamster Embryos Used To Detect Anomalies Caused by Teratogens

Recent studies indicate that golden hamster embryos may be used for the rapid evaluation of the teratogenic potential of a particular agent, and also to give an indication of the degree and range of anomalies it causes in the early developmental period.

The teratogenic effect of an agent may be missed unless a search for malformations is made before the more seriously affected embryos die in utero and undergo resorption.

At present there is little information on the incidence of congenital abnormalities during early development.

The golden hamster has a short gestation period of 16 days, has large litters, and produces malformed hamsters in response to known chemical teratogens, teratogenic viruses, hyperbaric oxygen, irradiation, and freezing. Also, timed matings are easily and accurately obtained.

Development Is Rapid

Since embryonic development in this animal is rapid, the critical state of embryonic response to teratogenic influences falls within a very closely defined period.

The investigator found that the eighth day of pregnancy was optimal for chemical induction of developmental abnormalities and that these anomalies could be identified 24 hours later.

A comparable period of human development would extend from about the 21st to the 30th day of gestation.

In the present study, hamsters were treated on the eighth day of pregnancy with a range of concentrations of colchicine, 5-bromodeoxyuridine (BUDR), or trypan blue or orally-administered vitamin A.

Twenty-four hours later the embryos were recovered by dissection. Clearly recognizable aberrations of development, including cranioschisis, spina bifida, microcephaly, hydrocephalus, and marked growth retardation, were observed.

Hamster Embryos Distorted

In general, hamsters receiving colchicine had embryos with the most severe malformations represented by marked distortion of the anterior neural tube and head.

Vitamin A anomalies were generally confined to the head and consisted of an open and flared neural tube in this region.

Trypan blue commonly induced exencephaly and spina bifida, while BUDR produced the greatest variety of cranial abnormalities.

This research, reported by V. H. Ferm of Dartmouth Medical School in Laboratory Investigation, was supported by the NIGMS.
Dr. Ernest M. Parrott, ORR, to Retire Dec. 30
After 23 Yrs. Service

Dr. Ernest M. Parrott, Logistics Head, Nutrition Section, Office of International Research, will retire December 30 after 23 years of Federal service.

Dr. Parrott came to the National Institutes of Health in December 1957 as Deputy Director of the former Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense.

While with the Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, as Chief, Nutrition Branch, Preventive Medicine Division, 1952-57, Dr. Parrott worked on formation of ICNND and served as the Army representative to the committee.

He also served as consultant on

Dr. Ernest M. Parrott, Head of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry at Massachusetts Agricultural College (now University of Massachusetts). He received his Ph.D. degree in 1938. Dr. Parrott was co-discoverer, with Dr. A. G. Hogan, Head of the Department of Organic Chemistry from the Massachusetts and later at the University of Florida and received his Master's degree in organic chemistry from the University of Vermont in 1942 when he was commissioned a 1st Lt. in the U.S. Army.

From 1942-48 he served as Nutrition Officer for the Army in Virginia, Mississippi and New York, He was Commanding Officer of the U.S. Army Medical Nutrition Laboratory in Chicago, Ill., 1948-52.

Dr. Parrott is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi and the American Institute of Nutrition.

Pictured with Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director (right), are recent recipients of the PHS Meritorious Service Medal. From left: Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, former NIH Director, cited for "his outstanding service and achievement while on active duty in the Commissioned Corps"; Dr. John F. Sherman, NIH Associate Director for Extramural Programs, cited "in recognition of his superior performance . . . in the broad field of science administration"; and Dr. Robert M. Chanock, NIAID, "in recognition of his excellent achievement" in the "development of vaccines for the control of acute respiratory diseases."

Photo by Jerry Hecht.

COUNCIL
(Continued from Page 1)

conditions for approving grant applications.

Of the 12 positions on the council, the following 11 appointments have been made:

Dr. Mary I. Bunting, President, Radcliffe College; Gordon Cumming, Administrator, Sacramento (Calif.) County Hospital; Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, Professor and Chairman, Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, Baylor University; Dr. Bruce Everist, Green Clinic, Ruston, La.; Dr. James T. Howell, Executive Director of the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; and Dr. John Willis Hurst, Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga.

Other Members Named

Also Dr. Clark Millikan, Consultant in Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; Dr. George E. Moore, Director, Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.; Dr. William Peeples, Commissioner of Health, Maryland Department of Health; Dr. Robert J. Slater, Dean, College of Medicine, University of Vermont; and Dr. Cornelius H. Traeger, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Cornell University Medical College, N.Y.C.

Dr. Emmanuel M. Papper of Columbia University, one of the Nation's leading authorities in anesthesiology research, has been appointed consultant to the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. The appointment was announced by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director of the Institute.

Dr. Papper, who is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology, Columbia University, has agreed to serve as special advisor to the Institute for a period of eight months, providing extramural consultation on research and training in selected clinical sciences, with special emphasis on anesthesiology and surgery.

Program Is Significant

This program represents a significant part of the Institute's research efforts relating to the Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke program recently authorized by Congress and placed administratively under NIH.

In addition, Dr. Papper will serve as liaison between the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, the Office of the Director, NIH, and other Institutes.

He will advise on anesthesiology and surgery programs in universities which will be encouraged to establish research activities and to serve national purposes by acting as regional centers of research and training in the clinical sciences.

Central Storeroom Now Stocks HEW-65 Forms

Form HEW-65, "Receipt for U. S. A. Transportation Requests," is now stocked in the NIH Central Storeroom, it was announced recently by Forms and Records Management Section of the NIH Management Policy Branch. It was formerly stocked by the Travel Unit, Administrative Services Section, OSR.

The HEW-65 is used to request SF-1169, "Transportation Requests" (commonly known as TR's). Form HEW-65 may be ordered by submitting a "Stock Requisition," PHS-20. The Stock No. is 7-6299, unit of issue, "Each."

TR's, SF-1169, must be obtained from the Cashier, located in Bldg. 31, Rm. 22-25. A Government Transportation Request is a blank check in duplicate issued by the Government to travelers to cover transportation costs in connection with official duties.