The DHEW Suggestion System is now being administered independently of the Incentive Awards System under new procedures outlined in the HED General Administration Manual (Chapter 8-90; PHS Supplement Chapter 8-90).

According to W. K. Holl, Chief of the Management Policy Branch, OAM, who was recently named Suggestion Coordinator for NIH, the reason for the DHEW changeover is to stimulate employe interest and participation in the Suggestion System, especially among members of the professional staff, and to eliminate delays between the receipt of suggestions and action upon them.

The system, which uses a television video signal from the X-ray fluoroscope to track and record heart motion, was developed by William Schuette, Bob Gibbons, Homer Chalfoux and Mike Barrett, all of the DRS Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch.

It is pointed out that for the first time PHS commissioned officers are eligible to participate in the Suggestion System along with all other full-time and part-time employes of NIH. The only exceptions are persons serving in a consultant capacity.

To implement the speed-up in processing suggestions, it is being proposed that authority to approve suggestions, it is being proposed that authority to approve processing suggestions, it is being proposed that authority to approve

(See SUGGESTION, Page 7)

Biomedical Engineers Develop Instrument That Tracks and Records Heart Motion

A patient undergoes heart catheterization in the Surgical Wing of the CC. Guided by fluoroscopy on TV screen, the doctor threads a catheter into heart chambers to diagnose defects. The new automatic heart-tracking system helps cardiologists study heart problems.—Photo by Sam Silverman.

By Tony Anastasi

An automatic “heart-tracking” system that may prove to be a useful tool for analysis of the motions of the heart and other internal organs has been developed by biomedical engineers in the Division of Research Services.

The system, which uses a television video signal from the X-ray fluoroscope to track and record heart motion, was developed by William Schuette, Bob Gibbons, Homer Chalfoux and Mike Barrett, all of the DRS Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch.

Mr. Barrett, who will be a sophomore next fall at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is studying electrical engineering and working at NIH during the summer months.

(See RETARDATION, Page 6)

Study Underway on Gout-Like Syndrome That Causes Retardation in Male Infants

A field study team of medical investigators from the general clinical research center at the University of Miami recently began tracing victims of a strange, gout-like syndrome and cerebral palsy in male infants, the Public Health Service announced recently.

Team Visits 2 States

The team, composed of pediatricians, social workers and nurses, traveled for a week through Alabama and Florida to examine members of several families in whom almost half of the male children are suspected of having the disease.

The primary symptoms of the syndrome, which appear at about the age of 4 months, are severe mental retardation coupled with abnormally high levels of uric acid in the blood.

High uric acid levels in adults produce a different disease called gout, a painful arthritic condition caused by the accumulation of urate crystals around the joints.

Abnormalities Caused

In infants, elevated uric acid levels or metabolic abnormalities that cause high levels apparently have toxic effects on the developing brain and bring about mental retardation and cerebral palsy. Usually the condition becomes so severe that victims must be institutionalized.

(See RETARDATION, Page 6)

NIDR Reorganized

To Spur Attack On Dental Ills

A more effective attack on the Nation’s dental ills, which each year cost Americans $2.5 billion, was announced recently by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

This is the aim, he said, of the recent reorganization of the grant-supported research and educational programs of the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Stewart further noted that the reorganization will help to better define areas of needed research and spur studies on these problems. It will also help identify those research contributions which have promise for application in the community and hasten the availability of their benefits.

The development of scientific manpower resources and the conduct and application of research are combined in four major program areas covering: 1) dental caries and hard tissue studies, 2) periodontal disease and soft tissue studies, 3) oro-facial growth and development, and 4) biomaterials and special field projects.

Emphasizing program breadth, each area will include a fundamental, undifferentiated research component, as well as basic, clinical, and applied research.
Extended Periods of High Temperature And Little Rain Damage Trees at NIH

By Eve Cutler
Summer Information Trainee

The prolonged high temperatures and drought conditions this summer and over the past four years have taken their toll not only in the shortening of human temperaust but in the weakening of trees and other plants on the NIH reservation. With a lengthy period of heat and comparatively little rain, the trees and other vegetation in Washington. What the final effects on the trees will be cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty.

The large trees are being hardest hit because their roots are deep and much moisture is necessary to penetrate the soil deeply enough to reach them, according to Milford D. Myers, Chief of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section of the Division of Research Services.

The damage is due not only to the immediate effects of lack of moisture but also the resultant weakening of the trees, he said, making them easy prey to insects and disease.

Nor is the damage entirely due to the lack of rain. Man has compounded the problem by excavating the land for construction of new buildings, thus damaging many of the feeder roots closer to the surface and lowering local water tables.

Leaves Are Scorched

The loss of these roots has limited the ability of plants to maintain the water supply that keeps them healthy. With the roots down, thereby causing the leaves to scorch.

What little rain we have had has saturated the surface but has not been sufficient to reach the deep root system.

The steps that have been taken to alleviate this situation by the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section are many and varied, Dr. Myers explained.

Weather-proofing sprays have been applied to slow the water loss through the leaves. In August of 1965, new sprinkler lines were completed to accommodate some areas that were otherwise hard to reach.

Soil Revitalized

The soil has been seeded, fertilized, partially limed, and aerified to loosen it and form a reservoir to hold what water there is and to provide a much that will slow down evaporators.

A wetting agent, especially beneficial on slopes and in wooded areas, has been applied to permit maximum penetration of rainfall. And a growth inhibitor has been applied to lawns and certain plants, thereby lessening the water requirement of the affected plants.

Certain insecticides, normally used to control infestations, are being used as preventives.

Trunks Are Treated

For instance, the trunks of dogwoods and younger oaks have been coated with DDT in an attempt to destroy the borers that usually are a problem in healthy trees but run wild on weakened ones.

Timing is critical in this operation. For instance, the trunks of certain trees, such as they penetrate the bark and before they enter the tree to destroy the cambium.

Anyone know the whereabouts of a good rain dance team?
BIOMEDICAL
(Continued from Page 1)

convenient practical method of studying internal organ motion on a continuous basis. They could check X-rays and view the heart through a fluoroscopic image presented on the TV monitor, but they had no direct means for recording and analyzing heart motion on an online basis. This is provided by the new system.

The first step in the heart tracking procedure takes place in the cardiac catheterization lab where the X-ray fluoroscope of the heart is scanned by a TV camera.

Cable Transmits Signal

The picture signal is transmitted by cable to the TV control room in the basement of the Clinical Center. There it is simultaneously recorded on video tape and fed into the electronic tracking system.

Outputs of the tracking equipment are transmitted back to the cath lab and into the TV monitor. This affords cardiologists the opportunity to study the TV picture while the patient is being diagnosed and provides a permanent record on TV tape for subsequent analysis.

This removes the necessity for subjecting the patient to repeated sessions under the fluoroscope.

To track a particular portion of the heart, the technician adjusts a lever that controls the vertical and horizontal position of a cursor, which is presented on the TV monitor superimposed with the X-ray image of the heart.

When the cursor is positioned in close proximity to the boundary of a chosen section of the heart, a button on the lever is pushed and the tracking loop "locks" on to the boundary of the heart and "follows" it in a manner similar to radar target tracking.

At the same time, an analog voltage proportional to lateral or vertical boundary displacement is available to the analog recording equipment.

Using a multi-channel system, it is possible to simultaneously record and analyze a number of phenomena associated with heart behavior such as displacements of various sectors of the heart, arterial and venous pressures.

The basic system can be used with any TV signal and is not limited to use in the cardiac catheterization laboratory.

Episcopal Seminarians Complete CC Course In Pastoral Training

Four Episcopal seminarians recently completed the first full-time pastoral training course offered at the Clinical Center. Participants in the 11-week course were Palmer Hartl, of St. Louis, Mo.; Norman Griffith, Victoria, Tex.; Elijah White, Leesburg, Va., and Buddy Dugan, Shreveport, La.

The four are second-year students at Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria. Mr. Hartl commented that the course had impressed on them the need for patients to be restored spiritually as well as physically.

The Clinical Center is accredited by the Council for Clinical Training, Inc., as a pastoral training center.

Vidifilm Process Yields Three Different Kinds of Recordings Simultaneously

In a joint effort with the National Naval Medical Center, the Medical Arts and Photography Branch of the Division of Research Services recently made use of a system of motion picture production known as Vidifilm.

This system, used to cover two NIH film projects, produces several types of visual records at once.

According to Dr. Malcolm S. Ferguson, Chief of MABP, a videotape is made that can be played back immediately. Concurrently, a regular motion picture film is produced, as well as a kinescope which may be used as a rough-cut, workprint for a motion picture.

This combination of recording techniques is made possible by mounting a television camera and a motion picture camera side-by-side on the same tripod, Dr. Ferguson explained.

The result of both cameras using the same optics and working together is the simultaneous production of a videotape, a motion picture and a kinescope.

Dr. Cassedy Leaves for Post of Deputy Chief, OIR European Office

Dr. James H. Cassedy, recently named Deputy of the NIH Office of International Research’s European Office, will leave on Aug. 29 to assume his new duties in Paris, France.

With the closing of the OIR London Office in early September, the European Office in Paris, headed by Dr. Peter G. Condliffe, will be vested with the functions previously performed in London.

As Deputy Chief, Dr. Cassedy will assist Dr. Condliffe in coordinating the program and policy interests of NIH, U.S. scientists and U.S. scientific institutions in European and African countries.

Also, the Office provides NIH with information on scientific interests, capabilities and resources available, solves mutual problems and promotes mutual interests.

The OIR representative in London, Dr. Willoughby Latham, is returning to this country to accept a position with the Rockefeller Foundation.

Background Given

Prior to assuming his present position, Dr. Cassedy was Executive Secretary of the History of the Life Sciences Study Section, Research Grants Review Branch, Division of Research Grants.

After receiving a B.A. degree from Middlebury College in 1941, he served in the U.S. Army until 1946. In 1950 he received an M.A. degree from Brown University.

In 1951 Dr. Cassedy accepted an appointment with the U.S. Information Agency, and served as Executive Director of Binational Cultural Centers in Haiti and Burma until 1955. At that time he returned to Brown University, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1960.

After a year of teaching history at Williams College, he rejoined the USIA, and until 1962 served as Executive Director of the Pakistan-American Cultural Center in Karachi.

NIH Positions Listed

Dr. Cassedy came to NIH in 1960 as a Science Administrator, and in 1963 was promoted to the position of Executive Secretary of the History of the Life Sciences Study Section. Since 1965 he has also served as Executive Secretary of the DRG Advisory Committee on Scientific Publications.

Dr. Cassedy has published several articles dealing with his field of study and is author of the book, Charles V. Chapin and the Public Health Movement.
Dr. Murray A. Diamond, Asst. Surgeon General, Will Retire on Sept. 1


Following release from active duty, he will become Executive Director of Touro Infirmary in New Orleans, La.

As Assistant Surgeon General in the Commissioned Corps, Dr. Diamond served in a variety of assignments in his distinguished 30-year career.

During the 1962-66 period, he was top health manpower officer of the PHS—the major health agency of the U.S. Government.

For his outstanding work, Dr. Diamond was the first Commissioned Officer to receive two of the Service's honor awards, the Commendation Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal.

Background Given

A psychiatrist as well as administrator, Dr. Diamond's other activities included academic and clinical teaching of medical students in psychiatry. He was also Assoc. Prof. of Clinical Psychiatry at the University of Kentucky, lectured on public service broadcasts on Narcotic Addiction, and led seminars at Indiana U.

A highly respected professional, his organization memberships include American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association, American College of Physicians, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association, American Psychological Association, Alpha Omega Alpha, and the Board of Directors of the National Health Council.

Dr. Diamond and his wife, the former Irene Roth of Flushing, N.Y., have two sons. Stephen, 25, is presently interning at the USPHS Hospital in San Francisco; and Richard, 20, is a junior at Loyola School of Dentistry, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Robert Stubbsfield Named To Natl. Mental Health Council

Appointment of Dr. Robert L. Stubbsfield to the National Advisory Mental Health Council was announced recently by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Dr. Stubbsfield is Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas. His term begins Oct. 1, 1966, and runs through Sept. 30, 1970.

Dr. Mary Reid, a Leading Authority on Guinea Pigs, Pursues Research at 81

By Mary Anne Gates

Dr. Mary E. Reid looks too sweet and grandmotherly to be perhaps the world's leading authority on guinea pig nutrition, but she is. And, at 81, she's still productive in the field of research she chose back in 1920.

Dr. Reid retired officially from the Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, eleven years ago. But she stayed as a "guest worker," continuing her laboratory research with guinea pigs until just a year ago.

Now she spends two six-hour days a week at NIH, compiling the data she obtained in earlier studies. The latest of her more than 50 publications, an article on "Methionine and Cysteine Requirements of Young Guinea Pigs," appears in a recent issue of the Journal of Nutrition.

Pioneered at NIH

Dr. Reid joined the staff of the old National Institute of Health 30 years ago when it was located in Washington on a five-acre tract at 25th and E Sts., N.W.

She had previously conducted research on plant nutrition with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and, prior to that, had taught high school biology and college botany.

After earning a Ph.D. in plant nutrition from the University of Wisconsin in 1923, Dr. Reid received a postdoctoral fellowship to work with Dr. L. B. Mendel at Yale University. There she obtained experience with problems of animal nutrition that was to be of great value when she began her work with guinea pigs at NIH.

Develops Diet

One of Dr. Reid's main accomplishments has been the development of a purified diet for guinea pigs. Since their natural diet consists of alfalfa and whole grains, the purified diet is made up of corn starch, cane sugar, purified soybean oil, casein, corn oil, salts and vitamins. The elimination of appropriate items from this diet produces clear-cut deficiencies.

Using the purified diet, Dr. Reid elucidated the vitamin requirements of the guinea pig and determined the animal's requirements for a number of essential amino acids.

Success Explained

One of Dr. Reid's associates attributes her unparalleled success in developing information about guinea pig nutrition to her ability to "understand the psyche" of this animal. "She gave personal, constant attention to their habits," he said, "and devised special feeding and caging techniques."

As a result, she was the first to succeed in taking animals at three days of age from their mothers to nutrition and without maternal care, thus permitting a greater opportunity to produce marked deficiency effects.

Also quite successful in the area of plant nutrition, Dr. Reid was perhaps the first to show the importance of light in the synthesis of ascorbic acid in the plant.

She found that the vitamin C content of a vegetable growing in the field is highest after several hours exposure to the sun. suggesting that afternoon or evening is the optimal time for harvesting.

Dr. Reid's current undertaking is a book on ascorbic acid and mineral nutrition which will represent the culmination of her studies over the last 35 years.

New Blood Platelet Study Yields Coagulation Data

Science may be a step closer to understanding the coagulation process thanks to a recent study of blood platelets.

While it is well known that human blood platelets contain rich stores of a lipid substance which can markedly accelerate blood clotting, this substance has never been localized within the platelet and the mechanism by which it is made available to coagulation has not been known.

The present study shows that during an early stage of clot development in human platelet-rich plasma, platelet granules give rise to particles resembling lipid micelles. These are ejected through the platelet membrane into the surrounding plasma prior to platelet aggregation. These findings strongly suggest that such particles are the active lipid substance contributed by platelets to coagulation.

Investigation Described

Multiple samples of human platelet-rich plasma were fixed in osmic acid or gluteraldehyde-osmic acid, and platelet ultrastructure was studied by electron microscopic techniques. Anticoagulant was added to similarly prepared control platelet samples. The investigators also examined lipids extracted from platelets and human brain and processed in a manner known to supply lipid acyl-acylating activity to in vitro coagulation.

Only platelets fixed in gluteraldehyde-osmic acid solution underwent transformation into lamellar particles with the configuration of lipid micelles. These were released through the platelet cell membrane prior to platelet aggregation; subsequently the platelet membrane re-formed rapidly. Such particles were essentially identical in size and configuration to the micelles formed by extracted platelet and brain lipids in vitro.

Study Not Conclusive

The investigators were unable to prove conclusively that platelet micelles are active in coagulation. Nevertheless, their studies localized the lipid micelles from platelet granules, their release from platelets early in clot development, and their structural similarity to micelles of other known activators of platelet coagulation suggest that platelet micelles are the active platelet lipid substances made available in coagulation.

Results of this study by NIAID grants, Dr. Fay M. Hemphill, Scientific and Technical Information Officer of the National Cancer Institute since 1963, recently transferred to the Bureau of State Services, Office of Pesticides, where he will serve as Senior Coordinating Epidemiologist, stationed in Los Angeles.

Dr. Hemphill's new assignment will be to help evaluate long-term effects on the human population of chemical contaminants in the environment.

A native of Texas, Dr. Hemphill received the B.S. and Med. degrees from the University of Texas, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in epidemiology from the University of Michigan.

After serving in a number of public health positions he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan where he attained the rank of professor.

In 1950 he came to NIH as Assistant Chief of the Division of Research Grants.
Graduate Program Holds Registration Sept. 9-16

Sixty-seven courses are being offered by the Graduate Program at NIH in the Fall 1966 semester in the following departments:

- Behavioral and Social Sciences, Biochemistry, Chemistry, Geometries, Mathematics, Statistics, Physics, Medicine and Physiology, Microbiology and Immunology, Languages and General Studies. Registration will be held Sept. 9 through 16, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Classes begin the week of Sept. 19.

- Catalogs are available in offices of the Graduate Program in Bldg. 31, Rm. 3B05, Ext. 66371. Admission to the courses is open to the public, provided the students meet the prerequisites stated in the catalog.

- Textbooks for the courses are available in the Foundation Bookstore, Bldg. 31, Rm. 3B05, and may be purchased at the time of registration.

- Additional books in the sciences are also stocked and may be purchased up to 4 daily. The bookstore will order any book upon request, if the purchaser will call Ext. 66371.

Manual Standardizes Cleaning Procedures

The Clinical Center’s Department of Environmental Sanitation recently published a revised and expanded Cleaning Procedure Manual.

- The manual, first published in 1965, is a feature in the department’s training program. It standardizes cleaning procedures that have been demonstrated to be efficient. A separate section gives equipment specifications and maintenance instructions.

- Complimentary copies are being distributed to Federal health offices. Methods and materials for prosthetic, implant, restorative and preventive dentistry will be concentrated in this program area. Included in this category will be appropriate field trials to assess the benefits to population groups of promising laboratory leads.

- While these four categories will serve to sharpen the focus of our support, as well as emphasize the breadth of responsibility in the dental and relevant sciences,” Dr. Kreshover said, “they are by no means all inclusive. Many interesting grant applications that do not clearly fall within these areas will continue to be encouraged and supported.

- An essential additional consideration is that this new structure will have a built-in flexibility that will permit the development of new program areas as needs arise.”

New Clinical Nursing Experts at the CC Can ‘Have Their Cake and Eat It, Too’

By Bowen Hosford

“Chief” or “Indian”—which is it more satisfying to be? Does one contribute more to NIH by doing work or by planning it and supervising others who do it?

These questions are lively ones among medical professionals, including, of course, nurses. More than a year ago, the Nursing Department Chief, Thomas E. Malone, Ph.D., recognized this paradox: a nurse who is promoted to supervisor usually receives more pay, but she gives up the satisfaction of direct nursing care—which is her basic reason for being in nursing.Another consideration was the shortage of nurses that troubles hospitals throughout the county. The CC administration had already taken many steps.

For example, some duties have been delegated to nursing assistants and to Red Cross hospital volunteers.

Still, it was bothersome to see some of the CC’s specially skilled nurses diverted to administrative duties.

Could nursing leaders afford to lose some of their supervisors by returning them to direct patient care? Could they afford to pay practitioners as much as supervisors? Would supervisors be happy if they lost their titles?

Those are the “Indian-Chief” questions, in different language.

Today, as a result of the discussions, seven CC nurses, formerly “supervisors,” are completing their first year as “Clinical Nursing Experts.” This is a new, unique title.

Each expert nurse is assigned to a different nursing service. She may be requested by any head nurse or staff nurse to work out a problem.

Most of her time is spent in direct care of patients, particularly in difficult situations. She plans her own routine and sets her own schedule.

If patient-care needs permit, she can spend the day in the library, learning more about a disease and the nursing requirements it poses. She has access to any CC department if she needs assistance.

An important proviso is this: she must communicate with all other nurses. She not only communicates what she learns about new situations; she passes on to others her basic skills.

And here another paradox has become evident: when the Nursing Department leaders lost these supervisors, they did not lose the supervisory contribution that the nurses had made.

The difference is that communication is now lateral rather than vertical.

Chief or Indian? By some alchemy, the Clinical Nursing Experts, one and the same time, are both.

Dr. Neurath Named to Council

Dr. Hans Neurath, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Washington, has been appointed to the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council, the Public Health Service announced recently.

From left: Evelyn Bridges of the Clinical Center’s Neurology Nursing Service, Department of Nursing, helps Mary Ann Kavanagh, a new employee, apply a head dressing.—Photo by Jerry Hecht.
idiopathic at the age of puberty.

A mysterious urge toward self-destruction drives the affected children into intense self-biting of their mouth area and fingers. Unless they are restrained, the children continue to bite any part of their body with reach.

By contacting families that are known to have an afflicted relative, the field study team hopes to learn more about the causes and symptoms of the unusual disease.

Headed by Dr. William L. Nyhan, one of two men who discovered the syndrome in 1963, the team is taking blood and urine samples to determine the levels of uric acid present in suspect family members.

Transmitted by Females

Genetic data that the team discovers will help show how the disea se is transmitted through the female line to the male children.

After the team finished its field study Aug. 15, Dr. Nyhan had hoped to make arrangements for the children and relatives to enter the general clinical research center at Miami for further study and treatment.

General clinical research centers are particularly well adapted for the clinical study of various diseases. Each center has its own research beds, staff, laboratory and supporting facilities to provide the best possible environment for the rigid control and precise testing essential to clinical research.

The Miami center is one of 88 general clinical research centers now in operation throughout the country. The centers are funded by the Division of Research Facilities and Resources of the National Institutes of Health and are generally affiliated with a medical school.

Early Diagnosis Possible

“All of the children were born normal and developed abnormalities in later life,” Dr. Nyhan said. “We know from the reports on two newborns that a diagnosis can be made on a basis of high uric acid levels during the first few hours after birth.

“If we can detect the abnormality early, we hope to eliminate brain damage completely by using drug therapy to control these levels from the first days of life through to the time when the brain can no longer be damaged.”

“We are now carrying on studies on patients from all parts of the United States,” Dr. Nyhan continued. “We are particularly interested in information on, or referral of, patients with symptoms of this syndrome.

“Self-destructive behavior is an essential diagnostic clue since this is a prime symptom of the syndrome.“

Not quite sure she should have let her balloon go, Yvonne O’Bryan, 5, of Okloma, Ky., sends a message off into space. Her mother, Mrs. Charles O’Bryan offers a word of comfort while Grec Parsons, 3, and his mother, Mrs. H. Ray C. Parsons of Buffalo, W.Va. (left) look on. Both children are CC patients. Behind the counter Bob Kohler of Bethesda, a United Presbyterian Youth Council volunteer from Bethesda, checks results of the watery barrage. Mark and his mother, Mrs. William Sinner, are from the Bronx, N.Y.

Taking aim from his mother’s arms, Mark Sinner, 3, whose brother is a CC patient, tries to douse a candle from 5 paces. In background Hanneke Mays, a United Presbyterian volunteer from Bethesda, checks results of the watery barrage. Mark and his mother, Mrs. William Sinner, are from the Bronx, N.Y.

Dr. Wilford L. Nusser, Professor of Physiology and Chairman of the Physiology Department at the College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Des Moines, Iowa, has been appointed a Grants Associate here.

Dr. Nusser received the Ph.D. degree from Iowa State College in 1958.

Dr. Kenneth Surrey, Assistant Plant Physiologist of the Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill., since mid-1957, has also joined the Grants Associates program for a year of specialized training as a scientist administrator.

Dr. Surrey, an alumnus of the University of Utah, Jana, has received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Missouri in 1957.

Normal Volunteer Patients, CC Patient-Activities

The Plant Engineering Branch, DRS, supplied the men who built and painted the booths, made the signs and installed the lighting. NIH Transportation staff added their services, and the Grounds Maintenance crew trimmed trees and sprayed insecticides around the carnival grounds.

The DRS volunteers provided all the clowns, except 9-foot-on-stills Red Tannen who is a member of the R&W Hamsters.

Volunteers Help

The CC adult and junior Red Cross Hospital Volunteers helped to man booths and provided escort services for wheel chair patients. Also attending booths were members of the United Presbyterian Youth Council of Bethesda, CC Normal Volunteer Patients, CC personnel and admission staffs and friends. CC librarians ran “Book Nook on the Gliza,” and refreshments were served by the CC Nutrition Department.

In addition to the people who volunteered their services, there were other donations. The Toledo Scale Company loaned a 225-pound scale to the weight-guessing booth, and the National Zoological Park provided the racing turtles.

Because everybody got into the act, this carnival went the way all carnivals should—successfully.

Despite popular belief to the contrary, poisonous snakebites are more dangerous in older people than in children, according to a recent NIH study.—U.S. Medicine.
Dr. Philip Elected Head Of Tick Disease Panel

Dr. Cornelius B. Philip, entomologist of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been elected Chairman of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Expert Panel on Tick-Borne Diseases of Livestock.

He succeeds Dr. Harry Hoogstraal of the Naval Medical Research Unit (N A M R U-3) in Cairo, United Arab Republic, for a 4-year term as chairman.

Dr. Philip is a member of the scientific staff of the NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., where the panel held its third quadrennial meeting Aug. 8-15. The meeting was sponsored by FAO and the International Office of Epizootics, with headquarters in Paris.

Six panel members and four official observers attended the meeting to review progress and problems in the field, including resistance of ticks to insecticides, tick control with ixodicides, toxicological problems in ixodicides, and the inter-relationships of ticks, domestic animals and human and animal diseases.

Ways DRMP May Bridge Gap Between Science and Service Discussed at Forum

Will the increased emphasis by Public Health Service on meeting the problems of medical service divert essential support from the Nation's biomedical research efforts?

This was one of the questions discussed at an Extramural Forum, Aug. 9, in the Westwood Bldg.

Approximately 100 extramural staff members heard Karl Yordy, Assistant Chief, Division of Regional Medical Programs, give reassurances that DRMP is an additive, not a competitive, program.

Problems Anticipated

Mr. Yordy pointed out that the main reason for the passage of Public Law 89-239—the Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965—is the anticipation that future increases of knowledge and techniques through medical research will make actual use of these advances more of a problem.

"The growth of great centers of research and teaching, reflecting in large measure the impact of NIH extramural programs, underlies Regional Medical Programs," he added.

"This program is dependent upon continued vigorous support of research. Its essential purpose is to explore ways of bridging the gap between science and service.

"It may, in fact, lead to a greater recognition of the benefits of research by community hospitals, for example, and to an increase in the applications for research grants." The forum gave extramural staff an opportunity to ask questions about the relatively new DRMP grant activities, composition of the regions which have received grants, and anticipated goals for the participating medical centers, clinical research centers, hospitals and other groups comprising the regional medical programs.

Blood Bank Report Updated

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 181 units of blood were received from NIH donors in July. During the same period 110 units of blood were received, 1,880 units of blood.

One NIH staff member, Victor M. Held, Division of Research Grants, joined the "gal-lon donor club."

NIH Scientists Are Participating in the 11th Pacific Science Congress in Tokyo

A number of NIH scientists are participating in the 11th Pacific Science Congress in Tokyo, Japan. The series of symposia which opened yesterday will continue through Sept. 10.

Dr. Cornelius B. Philip, entomologist at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., will be chairman of a symposium on tsetse-gamasu disease (sleeping sickness) to be held Sept. 4-7 at the University of Nigata Medical School. He is also to present a paper on rickettsial disease.

Dr. J. Allen Scott, Assistant Chief of the Parasitology and Medical Entomology Branch, NIAID extramural programs, is present-

SUGGESTION

(Continued from Page 1)

cash awards up to and including $500 for adopted suggestions that benefit their organizations be delegated to Institute Directors, Division Chiefs and the Executive Officer of NIH.

For awards up to and including $100, further delegations within Institutes and Divisions may be made to Branch Chiefs or their equivalents.

Authority to approve cash awards of $501 to $1,000 for adopted suggestions benefiting NIH will be delegated to the NIH Director.

Coordinators Administer

While O. L. Graber will administer the overall NIH Employe Suggestion Program, new procedures call also for I/D Suggestion Coordinators and for Subordinate Suggestion Coordinators who will be responsible for administering the system within their respective organizational components.

Since the Employe Suggestion System is oriented toward management improvement and cost reduction, care is being taken to appoint as Suggestion Coordinators those who are organizationally in a position to give maximum support to line management in the consideration, adoption and installation of worthwhile suggestions.

All employees are urged to submit suggestions, and are reminded of the cumulative value of relatively simple ideas which result in only modest savings.

Success Forecast

It is felt that the Suggestion System will be a success because of many modest cash awards throughout the year, plus a few large cash awards.

To give further impetus to the Employe Suggestion System, all awards, regardless of size, will be publicized in the NIH Record.

Suggestions should be submitted on HEW Form 170 to the Suggestion Coordinator for an employee's area or through his supervisor.

Dr. Jacques May of the Office of International Research's Nutrition Section is presenting a paper on "Child Malnutrition" today at a symposium on Population Growth and Nutrition.

Dr. Woot-Teuen Wu Leung, also of OIR's Nutrition Section, will present a paper on "Preparation of a Food Composition Table for the Far East" on Aug. 25 at a symposium on Malnutrition and Food-Born Disease in the Pacific Area.

At a symposium to be held on the afternoons of Aug. 23-26 on Population Problems in the Pacific, Dr. William J. McGannley of Galveston, Tex., a consultant to the OIR Nutrition Section, will present a paper on "Preparing a Better the Population Control and Nutritional Demand with Special Emphasis on the Asian and Far Eastern."
NIAMD Will Staff the First Research Unit in A PHS Indian Hospital

First research unit to be incorporated into a Public Health Service Indian hospital of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will be a 25-bed unit designed and staffed by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases in the proposed new Phoenix Medical Center in Arizona, according to an announcement made recently by Dr. E. S. Babich, Chief of the PHS Division of Indian Health.

The 200-bed center, says Dr. Babich, will be a referral facility providing diagnostic services and specialized treatment for 10 peripheral hospitals and 7 health centers in Arizona and Nevada, and 25 satellite clinics in Arizona, Nevada, California, and Utah that serve Indian tribes of those States.

Decision to place a research unit in the Phoenix hospital results from recent studies showing that Pima Indians of the nearby Gila River Reservation have the highest rate of diabetes of any population on record.

History of Med. Society Plans Meeting at NLM

Thursday, Sept. 22, at 8 p.m. in the Billings auditorium of the National Library of Medicine, the Washington Society for the History of Medicine will hold its first meeting of the current year.

The two talks on the program are: “Some British Origins of American Medical Ethics” by Dr. Chester Burns, Fellow, Institute of the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, and “First American Medical Societies” by Dr. John B. Blake, Chief, Medical History Branch, NLM.

An affiliate of the American Association for the History of Medicine, the Society was formed in 1961 and holds meetings bi-monthly except during June, July and August. Annual dues for membership are $2.

Dr. Osborne Is in Charge Of Alien Medical Exams

Appointment of Dr. Arthur S. Osborne as Chief of the Foreign Operations Branch of the Division of Foreign Quarantine, U.S. Public Health Service, was announced recently by Dr. Louis Jacobs, Chief of the Division.

Dr. Osborne has been medical officer in charge of the London Office of the Service’s Division of Foreign Quarantine.

In his new position, Dr. Osborne will be responsible for the alien medical examination program of the Division at 35 medical examination facilities in Europe, Asia, Canada, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean area.

Dr. Vincent P. Collins Is Principal Consultant on Radiology for NIGMS

Dr. Vincent P. Collins, Chairman of the Department of Radiology at Baylor University, Houston, Tex., was recently named principal consultant in radiology for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director of NIGMS, said that Dr. Collins will spend one year with the Institute to provide advice and assistance in developing its radiological research and research training programs.

For the past 14 years, Dr. Collins has been an associate of Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, internationally known surgeon at Baylor. At present, Dr. Collins holds concurrent appointments as Radiologist-in-Chief at Ben Taub Hospital and Senior Attending Radiologist at Methodist Hospital in Houston.

He also is Chief Consultant in Radiology at the Veterans Hospital and a radiological consultant at St. Luke’s and Texas Children’s Hospitals in Houston.

Dr. Collins holds degrees in both medicine and law. He received his M.D. from the University of Toronto in 1937 and his LL.B. from the University of Houston in 1964.

He has published 55 papers on medical research in various medical and scientific journals and is a member of 26 honorary and professional societies.

Appalachia Health Ctr. Gets 1st Federal Grant

The first Federal grant to help pay the cost of personnel who staff community mental health centers was announced recently by John W. Gardner, Secretary of H.E.W. The $191,055 grant was awarded to the Appalachian Community Health Center, Inc., Elkkins, W.Va.

With the assistance of the Federal grant, the Medicine, authorized by Congress last year in an amendment to the Community Mental Health Centers Act, the new mental health center will bring a range of psychosocial services to an 8-county depressed area of 130,000 residents.

These include inpatient and outpatient care, emergency services, partial hospitalization, and consultation and education for community agencies and professionals.

All Over 40 Offered Exam by D.C. Health Dept.

The D.C. Department of Public Health offers free health examinations to anyone age 40 or over, without restrictions as to income or place of residence. The tests made are for common diseases which frequently occur after age 40.

The examination takes only 30 minutes and includes the following tests:

1. EKG (electrocardiogram) for heart disease, a glaucoma test (for eye disease), a chest X-ray for tuberculosis or other chest diseases, eye, weight and hearing tests, blood tests for diabetes, anemia and other diseases, and height and weight check.

You will be notified by letter if all the tests are normal. If a test indicates that you should see your doctor, a letter to this effect will be sent to you. Your doctor or clinic will receive a report of your tests.

An appointment to schedule an examination may be made by calling DI 7-1834, Ext. 27. The examinations are made at the Southwest Health Center, Delaware Ave., and Ist St., S.W., and/or The Mobile Health Unit, Seventh St. and Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

NIH employees and staff members who have not had these tests recently are encouraged to avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain this free service. Administrative leave not to exceed two hours may be granted for this purpose.

SUMMER LAB ASSISTANTS—Nine high school science students are spending 8 weeks of their summer vacation as research assistants in the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., a facility of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Chosen from a number of candidates and supported during the 8 weeks by the Montana Division, American Cancer Society, the youngsters help out in various laboratories to gain firsthand knowledge of biomedical research and career opportunities in the field. From left: Dr. H. G. Stoenner, RML Director, Lawrence Shorthill of Livingston, Moira Davis of Butte, Pamela Burgett of Scobey, Mitzi Kolar of Geyser, Janice Bartle of Billings, Julie Follansbee of Eureka, Stephen Larson of Chinook and Gayle Muenchow of Libby.

A pleasant aspect of summer at the Clinical Center is that it brings back Junior Red Cross Volunteers. About 35, nearly all girls, are now serving. They are particularly welcomed by children patients who participate in occupational therapy in the CC’s Rehabilitation Department. Here, admiring a sewing machine that really works for delighted little girl patients, are (1 to r) Susan Linn, Diane Coston, and Linda Heagen.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.